

# Package ‘crossvalidationCP’

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**Title** Cross-Validation for Change-Point Regression

**Version** 1.0-2

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0)

**Imports** changepoint (>= 2.0), wbs (>= 1.4), stepR (>= 2.0), FDRSeg (>= 1.0-3), stats

**Suggests** testthat (>= 2.0.0)

**Description** Implements the cross-validation methodology from Pein and Shah (2021) <[arXiv:2112.03220](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.03220)>. Can be customised by providing different cross-validation criteria, estimators for the change-point locations and local parameters, and freely chosen folds. Pre-implemented estimators and criteria are available. It also includes our own implementation of the COPPS procedure <[doi:10.1214/19-AOS1814](https://doi.org/10.1214/19-AOS1814)>.

**License** GPL-3

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crossvalidationCP-package

*Cross-validation for change-point regression*

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## Description

Implements the cross-validation methodology from *Pein and Shah (2021)*. The approach can be customised by providing cross-validation criteria, estimators for the change-point locations and local parameters, and freely chosen folds. Pre-implemented estimators and criteria are available. It also includes our own implementation of the COPPS procedure *Zou et al. (2020)*. By default, 5-fold cross-validation with ordered folds, absolute error loss, and optimal partitioning for estimating the change-point locations is used.

## Details

The main function is `crossvalidationCP`. It selects among a list of parameters the one with the smallest cross-validation criterion for a given method. The user can freely choose the folds, the local estimator and the criterion. Several pre-implemented `estimators` and `criteria` are available. Estimators have to allow a list of parameters at the same time. One can use `convertSingleParam` to convert a function allowing only a single parameter to a function that allows a list of parameters.

A simpler, but more limited access is given by the functions `VfoldCV`, `COPPS`, `CV1` and `CVmod`. `VfoldCV` performs V-fold cross-validation, where the tuning parameter is directly the number of change-points. `COPPS` implements the COPPS procedure *Zou et al. (2020)*, i.e. 2-fold cross-validation with Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting and the tuning parameter being again the number of change-points. `CV1` and `CVmod` do the same, but with `absolute error loss` and the `modified quadratic error loss`, see (15) and (16) in *Pein and Shah (2021)*, instead of `quadratic error loss`.

Note that `COPPS` can be problematic when larger changes occur at odd locations. For a detailed discussion, why standard quadratic error loss can lead to misestimation, see Section 2 in *Pein and Shah (2021)*. By default, we recommend to use `absolute error loss` and 5-fold cross-validation as offered by `VfoldCV`.

So far only univariate data is supported, but support for multivariate data is planned.

## References

Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.

Zou, C., Wang, G., and Li, R. (2020) Consistent selection of the number of change-points via sample-splitting. *The Annals of Statistics*, **48**(1), 413–439.

## See Also

`crossvalidationCP`, `estimators`, `criteria`, `convertSingleParam`, `VfoldCV`, `COPPS`, `CV1`, `CVmod`

**Examples**

```

# call with default parameters:
# 5-fold cross-validation with absolute error loss, optimal partitioning,
# and possible parameters being 0 to 5 change-points
Y <- rnorm(100)
(ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y))
# a simpler, but more limited access to it is offered by VfoldCV()
identical(VfoldCV(Y = Y), ret)

# more interesting data and more detailed output
set.seed(1L)
Y <- c(rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5), rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5))
VfoldCV(Y = Y, output = "detailed")
# finds the correct change-points at 50, 100, 150
# (plus the start and end points 0 and 200)

# reducing the maximal number of change-points to 2
VfoldCV(Y = Y, Kmax = 2)

# crossvalidationCP is more flexible and allows a list of parameters
# here only 1 or 2 change-points are allowed
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, param = as.list(1:2))

# reducing the number of folds to 3
ret <- VfoldCV(Y = Y, V = 3L, output = "detailed")
# the same but with explicitly specified folds
identical(crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = list(seq(1, 200, 3), seq(2, 200, 3), seq(3, 200, 3)),
      output = "detailed"), ret)

# 2-fold cross-validation with Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting
ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = "COPPS", output = "detailed")

# a simpler access to it is offered by CV1()
identical(CV1(Y = Y, output = "detailed"), ret)

# different criterion: quadratic error loss
ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = "COPPS", output = "detailed", criterion = criterionL2loss)

# same as COPPS procedure; as offered by COPPS()
identical(COPPS(Y = Y, output = "detailed"), ret)

# COPPS potentially fails to provide a good selection when large changes occur at odd locations
# Example 1 in (Pein and Shah, 2021), see Section 2.2 in this paper for more details
set.seed(1)
exampleY <- rnorm(102, c(rep(10, 46), rep(0, 5), rep(30, 51)))
# misses one change-point
crossvalidationCP(Y = exampleY, folds = "COPPS", criterion = criterionL2loss)

# correct number of change-points when modified criterion (or absolute error loss) is used
(ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = exampleY, folds = "COPPS", criterion = criterionMod))

# a simpler access to it is offered by CVmod()

```

```

identical(CVmod(Y = exampleY), ret)

# manually given criterion; identical to criterionL1loss()
testCriterion <- function(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...) {
  if (!is.null(value)) {
    return(sum(abs(testset - value)))
  }

  sum(abs(testset - mean(estset)))
}
identical(crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, criterion = testCriterion, output = "detailed"),
          crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, output = "detailed"))

# PELT as a local estimator instead of optimal partitioning
# param must contain parameters that are acceptable for the given estimator
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed",
                  param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))))

# argument minseglen of pelt specified in ...
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed",
                  param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))), minseglen = 60)

```

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convertSingleParam      *Provides estimators that allows list of parameters*

---

### Description

Converts estimators allowing single parameters to estimators allowing a list of parameters. The resulting function can be passed to the argument estimator in the cross-validation functions, see *See Also*.

### Usage

```
convertSingleParam(estimator)
```

### Arguments

**estimator**      the function to be converted, i.e. a function providing a local estimate. The function must have the arguments `Y`, `param` and `...`, where `Y` will be the observations, and `param` a single parameter of arbitrary type. Hence **lists** can be used when multiple parameter of different types are needed. It has to return either a vector with the estimated change-points or a list containing the named entries `cps` and `value`. In this case `cps` has to be a numeric vector with the estimated change-points as before and `value` has to be a list of length one entry longer than `cps` giving the locally estimated values. An example is given below.

### Value

a function that can be passed to the argument estimator in the cross-validation functions, see the functions listed in *See Also*

## References

Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.

## See Also

[crossvalidationCP](#), [VfoldCV](#), [COPPS](#), [CV1](#), [CVmod](#)

## Examples

```
# wrapper around pelt to demonstrate an estimator that allows a single parameter only
singleParamEstimator <- function(Y, param, minseglen = 1, ...) {
  if (is.numeric(param)) {
    ret <- changepoint::cpt.mean(data = Y, penalty = "Manual", pen.value = param, method = "PELT",
                                minseglen = minseglen)
  } else {
    ret <- changepoint::cpt.mean(data = Y, penalty = param, method = "PELT", minseglen = minseglen)
  }

  list(cps = ret@cpts[-length(ret@cpts)], value = as.list(ret@param.est$mean))
}
# conversion to an estimator that is suitable for crossvalidationCP() etc.
estimatorMultiParam <- convertSingleParam(singleParamEstimator)
crossvalidationCP(rnorm(100), estimator = estimatorMultiParam, param = list("SIC", "MBIC"))
```

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COPPS

*Cross-validation with Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting*

---

## Description

Tuning parameters are selected by a generalised COPPS procedure. All functions use Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting, meaning that the folds will be the odd and even indexed observations. The three functions differ in which cross-validation criterion they are using. COPPS is the original COPPS procedure *Zou et al. (2020)*, i.e. uses [quadratic error loss](#). CV1 and CVmod use [absolute error loss](#) and the [modified quadratic error loss](#), respectively.

## Usage

```
COPPS(Y, param = 5L, estimator = optimalPartitioning,
      output = c("param", "fit", "detailed"), ...)
CV1(Y, param = 5L, estimator = optimalPartitioning,
    output = c("param", "fit", "detailed"), ...)
CVmod(Y, param = 5L, estimator = optimalPartitioning,
      output = c("param", "fit", "detailed"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

Y	the observations, can be any data type that supports the function <code>length</code> and the operator <code>[]</code> and can be passed to <code>estimator</code> and the <code>cross-validation criterion</code> , e.g. a numeric vector or a list. Support for <code>matrices</code> , i.e. for multivariate data, is planned but not implemented so far
param	a <code>list</code> giving the possible tuning parameters. Alternatively, a single integer which will be interpreted as the maximal number of change-points and converted to <code>as.list(0:param)</code>
estimator	a function providing a local estimate. For pre-implemented estimators see <code>estimators</code> . The function must have the arguments Y, param and <code>...</code> , where Y will be a subset of the observations, and param and <code>...</code> will be the corresponding arguments of the called function. Note that <code>...</code> will be passed to <code>estimator</code> and the <code>cross-validation criterion</code> . The return value must be either a list of length <code>length(param)</code> with each entry containing the estimated change-point locations for the given entry in param or a list containing the named entries <code>cps</code> and <code>value</code> . In this case <code>cps</code> has to be a list of the estimated change-points as before and <code>value</code> has to be a list of the locally estimated values for each entry in param, i.e. each list entry has to be a list itself of length one entry longer than the corresponding entry in <code>cps</code> . The function <code>convertSingleParam</code> offers the conversion of an estimator allowing a single parameter into an estimator allowing multiple parameters
output	a string specifying the output, either "param", "fit" or "detailed". For details what they mean see <i>Value</i>
<code>...</code>	additional parameters that are passed to <code>estimator</code> and the <code>cross-validation criterion</code>

**Value**

if `output == "param"`, the selected tuning parameter, i.e. an entry from `param`. If `output == "fit"`, a list with the entries `param`, giving the selected tuning parameter, and `fit`. The named entry `fit` is a list giving the returned fit obtained by applying `estimator` to the whole data Y with the selected tuning parameter. The returned value is transformed to a list with an entry `cps` giving the estimated change-points and, if provided by `estimator`, an entry `value` giving the estimated local values. If `output == "detailed"`, the same as for `output == "fit"`, but additionally the entries `CP`, `CVodd`, and `CVEven` giving the calculated cross-validation criteria for all parameter entries. `CVodd` and `CVEven` are the criteria when the odd / even observations are in the test set, respectively. `CP` is the sum of those two.

**References**

- Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.
- Zou, C., Wang, G., and Li, R. (2020) Consistent selection of the number of change-points via sample-splitting. *The Annals of Statistics*, **48**(1), 413–439.

**See Also**

[estimators](#), [criteria](#), [convertSingleParam](#)

**Examples**

```

# call with default parameters:
# 2-folds cross-validation with ordered folds, absolute error loss,
# optimal partitioning, and possible parameters being 0 to 5 change-points
CV1(Y = rnorm(100))
# the same, but with modified error loss
CVmod(Y = rnorm(100))
# the same, but with quadratic error loss, identical to COPPS procedure
COPPS(Y = rnorm(100))

# more interesting data and more detailed output
set.seed(1L)
Y <- c(rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5), rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5))
CV1(Y = Y, output = "detailed")
# finds the correct change-points at 50, 100, 150
# (plus the start and end points 0 and 200)

# list of parameters, only allowing 1 or 2 change-points
CVmod(Y = Y, param = as.list(1:2))

# COPPS potentially fails to provide a good selection when large changes occur at odd locations
# Example 1 in (Pein and Shah, 2021), see Section 2.2 in this paper for more details
set.seed(1)
exampleY <- rnorm(102, c(rep(10, 46), rep(0, 5), rep(30, 51)))
# misses one change-point
COPPS(Y = exampleY)

# correct number of change-points when modified criterion (or absolute error loss) is used
CVmod(Y = exampleY)

# PELT as a local estimator instead of optimal partitioning
# param must contain parameters that are acceptable for the given estimator
CV1(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed", param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))))

# argument minseglen of pelt specified in ...
CVmod(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed", param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))),
      minseglen = 30)

```

---

criteria

---

*Pre-implemented cross-validation criteria*


---

**Description**

*criterionL1loss*, *criterionMod* and *criterionL2loss* compute the cross-validation criterion with L1-loss, the modified criterion and the criterion with L2-loss for univariate data, see (15), (16), and (6) in *Pein and Shah (2021)*, respectively. If value is given (i.e. `value != NULL`), then value replaces the empirical means. All criteria can be passed to the argument `criterion` in the cross-validation functions, see the functions listed in *See Also*.

**Usage**

```
criterionL1loss(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...)
criterionMod(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...)
criterionL2loss(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

testset	a numeric vector giving the observations in the test set / fold. For <code>criterionMod</code> , if <code>length(testset) == 1L</code> , <code>NaN</code> will be returned, see <i>Details</i>
estset	a numeric vector giving the observations in the estimation set
value	a single numeric giving the local value on the segment or <code>NULL</code> . If <code>NULL</code> the value will be <code>mean(estset)</code>
...	unused

**Details**

`criterionMod` requires that the minimal segment length is at least 2. So far the only pre-implemented estimators that allows for such an option are `pelt` and `binseg`, where one can specify `minseglen` in ....

**Value**

a single numeric

**References**

Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.

**See Also**

[crossvalidationCP](#), [VfoldCV](#), [COPPS](#), [CV1](#), [CVmod](#)

**Examples**

```
# all functions can be called directly, e.g.
Y <- rnorm(100)
criterionL1loss(testset = Y[seq(1, 100, 2)], estset = Y[seq(2, 100, 2)])

# but their main purpose is to serve as the criterion in the cross-validation functions, e.g.
crossvalidationCP(rnorm(100), criterion = criterionL1loss)
```



---

crossvalidationCP      *Cross-validation in change-point regression*

---

### Description

Generic function for cross-validation to select tuning parameters in change-point regression. It selects among a list of parameters the one with the smallest cross-validation criterion for a given method. The cross-validation criterion, the estimator, and the the folds can be specified by the user.

### Usage

```
crossvalidationCP(Y, param = 5L, folds = 5L, estimator = optimalPartitioning,
                  criterion = criterionL1loss,
                  output = c("param", "fit", "detailed"), ...)
```

### Arguments

Y	the observations, can be any data type that supports the function <code>length</code> and the operator <code>[]</code> and can be passed to estimator and criterion, e.g. a numeric vector or a list. Support for <code>matrices</code> , i.e. for multivariate data, is planned but not implemented so far
param	a <code>list</code> giving the possible tuning parameters. Alternatively, a single integer which will be interpreted as the maximal number of change-points and converted to <code>as.list(0:param)</code> . All values have to be acceptable values for the specified estimator
folds	either a <code>list</code> , a single integer or the string "COPPS" specifying the folds. If a <code>list</code> , each entry should be an integer vector with values between 1 and <code>length(Y)</code> giving the indices of the observations in the fold. A single integer specifies the number of folds and ordered folds are automatically created, i.e. fold <code>i</code> will be <code>seq(i, length(Y), folds)</code> . "COPPS" means that a generalised COPPS procedure <i>Zou et al. (2020)</i> will be used, i.e. 2-fold cross-validation with Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting, meaning that the folds will be the odd and even indexed observations. Note that observations will be given in reverse order to the cross-validation criterion when the odd-indexed observations are in the test set. This allows criteria such as the <code>modified criterion</code> , where for the odd-indexed the first and for the even-indexed the last observation is removed
estimator	a function providing a local estimate. For pre-implemented estimators see <code>estimators</code> . The function must have the arguments <code>Y</code> , <code>param</code> and <code>...</code> , where <code>Y</code> will be a subset of the observations, and <code>param</code> and <code>...</code> will be the corresponding arguments of the called function. Note that <code>...</code> will be passed to estimator and criterion. The return value must be either a list of length <code>length(param)</code> with each entry containing the estimated change-point locations for the given entry in <code>param</code> or a list containing the named entries <code>cps</code> and <code>value</code> . In this case <code>cps</code> has to be a list of the estimated change-points as before and <code>value</code> has to be a list of the locally estimated values for each entry in <code>param</code> , i.e. each list entry has to be a list itself of length one entry longer than the corresponding entry in

	<code>cps</code> . The function <code>convertSingleParam</code> offers the conversion of an estimator allowing a single parameter into an estimator allowing multiple parameters
<code>criterion</code>	a function providing the cross-validation criterion. For pre-implemented criteria see <code>criteria</code> . The function must have the arguments <code>testset</code> , <code>estset</code> and <code>value</code> . <code>testset</code> and <code>estset</code> are the observations of one segment that are in the test and estimation set, respectively. <code>value</code> is the local parameter on the segment if provided by <code>estimator</code> , otherwise <code>NULL</code> . Additionally, <code>...</code> is possible and potentially necessary to absorb arguments, since the argument <code>...</code> of <code>crossvalidationCP</code> will be passed to <code>estimator</code> and <code>criterion</code> . It must return a single numeric. All return values will be summed accordingly and <code>which.min</code> will be called on the vector to determine the parameter with the smallest criterion, hence some <code>NaN</code> values etc. are allowed
<code>output</code>	a string specifying the output, either <code>"param"</code> , <code>"fit"</code> or <code>"detailed"</code> . For details what they mean see <i>Value</i>
<code>...</code>	additional parameters that are passed to <code>estimator</code> and <code>criterion</code>

### Value

if `output == "param"`, the selected tuning parameter, i.e. an entry from `param`. If `output == "fit"`, a list with the entries `param`, giving the selected tuning parameter, and `fit`. The named entry `fit` is a list giving the returned fit obtained by applying `estimator` to the whole data `Y` with the selected tuning parameter. The returned value is transformed to a list with an entry `cps` giving the estimated change-points and, if provided by `estimator`, an entry `value` giving the estimated local values. If `output == "detailed"`, the same as for `output == "fit"`, but additionally an entry `CP` giving all calculated cross-validation criteria. Those values are summed over all folds

### References

- Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.
- Zou, C., Wang, G., and Li, R. (2020) Consistent selection of the number of change-points via sample-splitting. *The Annals of Statistics*, **48**(1), 413–439.

### See Also

[estimators](#), [criteria](#), [convertSingleParam](#), [VfoldCV](#), [COPPS](#), [CV1](#), [CVmod](#)

### Examples

```
# call with default parameters:
# 5-fold cross-validation with absolute error loss, optimal partitioning,
# and possible parameters being 0 to 5 change-points
# a simpler access to it is offered by VfoldCV()
crossvalidationCP(Y = rnorm(100))

# more interesting data and more detailed output
set.seed(1L)
Y <- c(rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5), rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5))
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, output = "detailed")
```

```

# finds the correct change-points at 50, 100, 150
# (plus the start and end points 0 and 200)

# list of parameters, only allowing 1 or 2 change-points
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, param = as.list(1:2))

# reducing the number of folds to 3
ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = 3L, output = "detailed")
# the same but with explicitly specified folds
identical(crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = list(seq(1, 200, 3), seq(2, 200, 3), seq(3, 200, 3)),
      output = "detailed"), ret)

# 2-fold cross-validation with Order-Preserved Sample-Splitting
ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = "COPPS", output = "detailed")

# a simpler access to it is offered by CV1()
identical(CV1(Y = Y, output = "detailed"), ret)

# different criterion: quadratic error loss
ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, folds = "COPPS", output = "detailed", criterion = criterionL2loss)

# same as COPPS procedure; as offered by COPPS()
identical(COPPS(Y = Y, output = "detailed"), ret)

# COPPS potentially fails to provide a good selection when large changes occur at odd locations
# Example 1 in (Pein and Shah, 2021), see Section 2.2 in this paper for more details
set.seed(1)
exampleY <- rnorm(102, c(rep(10, 46), rep(0, 5), rep(30, 51)))
# misses one change-point
crossvalidationCP(Y = exampleY, folds = "COPPS", criterion = criterionL2loss)

# correct number of change-points when modified criterion (or absolute error loss) is used
(ret <- crossvalidationCP(Y = exampleY, folds = "COPPS", criterion = criterionMod))

# a simpler access to it is offered by CVmod()
identical(CVmod(Y = exampleY), ret)

# manually given criterion; identical to criterionL1loss()
testCriterion <- function(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...) {
  if (!is.null(value)) {
    return(sum(abs(testset - value)))
  }
  sum(abs(testset - mean(estset)))
}
identical(crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, criterion = testCriterion, output = "detailed"),
  crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, output = "detailed"))

# PELT as a local estimator instead of optimal partitioning
# param must contain parameters that are acceptable for the given estimator
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed",
  param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))))

```

```
# argument minseglen of pelt specified in ...
crossvalidationCP(Y = Y, estimator = pelt, output = "detailed",
                  param = list("SIC", "MBIC", 3 * log(length(Y))), minseglen = 60)
```

---

 estimators

*Pre-implemented estimators*


---

## Description

Pre-implemented change-point estimators that can be passed to the argument estimator in the cross-validation functions, see the functions listed in *See Also*.

## Usage

```
optimalPartitioning(Y, param, ...)
pelt(Y, param, ...)
binseg(Y, param, ...)
wbs(Y, param, ...)
smuce(Y, param, ...)
fdrseg(Y, param, ...)
```

## Arguments

Y	a numeric vector giving the observations
param	a <b>list</b> giving the possible tuning parameters. See <i>Details</i> to see which tuning parameters are allowed for which function
...	additional arguments, see <i>Details</i> to see which arguments are allowed for which function

## Details

`optimalPartitioning` implements optimal partitioning (*Jackson et al., 2005*) using the segment neighbourhoods algorithm from *Auger and Lawrence (1989)*. Each list entry in `param` has to be a single integer giving the number of change-points. It calls `cpt.mean` with `method = "SegNeigh"`.

`pelt` implements PELT (*Killick et al., 2012*), i.e. penalised maximum likelihood estimation computed by a pruned dynamic program. For each list entry in `param` it calls `cpt.mean` with `method = "PELT"` and `penalty = param[[i]]` or when `param[[i]]` is a numeric with `penalty = "Manual"` and `pen.value = param[[i]]`. Hence, each entry in `param` must be a single numeric or an argument that can be passed to `penalty`. Additionally `minseglen` can be specified in `...`, by default `minseglen = 1`.

`binseg` implements binary segmentation (*Vostrikova, 1981*). The call is the same as for `pelt`, but with `method = "BinSeg"`. Additionally, the maximal number of change-points `Q` can be specified in `...`, by default `Q = 5`. Alternatively, each list entry of `param` can be a list itself containing the named entries `penalty` and `Q`. Note that this estimator differs from binary segmentation in *Zou et al. (2020)*, it requires a penalty instead of a given number of change-points. Warnings that `Q` is chosen too small are suppressed when `Q` is given in `param`, but not when it is a global parameter specified in `...` or `Q = 5` by default.

wbs implements wild binary segmentation (Fryzlewicz, 2014). It calls `changepoints` with `th.const = param`, hence `param` has to be a list of positive scalars. Additionally, `...` will be passed.

smuce implements SMUCE (Frick et al., 2014). It calls `stepFit` with `alpha = param[[i]]`, hence `param` has to be a list of probabilities, i.e. single numerics between 0 and 1, giving the significance levels. Additionally, `...` will be passed.

fdrseg implement FDRSEG (Li et al., 2016). It calls `fdrseg` with `alpha = param[[i]]`, hence `param` has to be a list of significance levels. Additionally, `...` will be passed.

## Value

For `optimalPartitioning` and `wbs` a list of length `length(param)` with each entry containing the estimated change-point locations for the given entry in `param`. For the other functions a list containing the named entries `cps` and `value`, with `cps` a list of the estimated change-points as before and `value` a list of the locally estimated values for each entry in `param`, i.e. each list entry is a list itself of length one entry longer than the corresponding entry in `cps`.

## References

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- Zou, C., Wang, G., and Li, R. (2020). Consistent selection of the number of change-points via sample-splitting. *The Annals of Statistics*, **48**(1), 413–439.

## See Also

[crossvalidationCP](#), [VfoldCV](#), [COPPS](#), [CV1](#), [CVmod](#)

## Examples

```
# all functions can be called directly, e.g.
optimalPartitioning(Y = rnorm(100), param = 2)
```

```
# but their main purpose is to serve as a local estimator in the cross-validation functions, e.g.
crossvalidationCP(rnorm(100), estimator = optimalPartitioning)

# param must contain values that are suitable for the given estimator
crossvalidationCP(rnorm(100), estimator = pelt, param = list("SIC", "MBIC"))
```

---

VfoldCV

*V-fold cross-validation*


---

### Description

Selects the number of change-points by minimizing a V-fold cross-validation criterion. The criterion, the estimator, and the number of folds can be specified by the user.

### Usage

```
VfoldCV(Y, V = 5L, Kmax = 5L, estimator = optimalPartitioning,
        criterion = criterionL1loss, output = c("param", "fit", "detailed"), ...)
```

### Arguments

Y	the observations, can be any data type that supports the function <code>length</code> and the operator <code>[]</code> and can be passed to estimator and criterion, e.g. a numeric vector or a list. Support for <i>matrices</i> , i.e. for multivariate data, is planned but not implemented so far
V	a single integer giving the number of folds. Ordered folds will automatically be created, i.e. fold <i>i</i> will be <code>seq(i, length(Y), folds)</code>
Kmax	a single integer giving maximal number of change-points
estimator	a function providing a local estimate. For pre-implemented estimators see <i>estimators</i> . The function must have the arguments <code>Y</code> , <code>param</code> and <code>...</code> , where <code>Y</code> will be a subset of the observations, <code>param</code> will be <code>list(0:Kmax)</code> , and <code>...</code> will be the argument <code>...</code> of <code>VfoldCV</code> . Note that <code>...</code> will be passed to estimator and criterion. The return value must be either a list of length <code>length(param)</code> with each entry containing the estimated change-point locations for the given entry in <code>param</code> or a list containing the named entries <code>cps</code> and <code>value</code> . In this case <code>cps</code> has to be a list of the estimated change-points as before and <code>value</code> has to be a list of the locally estimated values for each entry in <code>param</code> , i.e. each list entry has to be a list itself of length one entry longer than the corresponding entry in <code>cps</code> . The function <code>convertSingleParam</code> offers the conversion of an estimator allowing a single parameter into an estimator allowing multiple parameters. From the currently pre-implemented estimators only <code>optimalPartitioning</code> accepts <code>param == list(0:Kmax)</code> . Estimators that allow <code>param</code> to differ from <code>list(0:Kmax)</code> can be used in <code>crossvalidationCP</code>

critterion	a function providing the cross-validation criterion. For pre-implemented criteria see <a href="#">criteria</a> . The function must have the arguments <code>testset</code> , <code>estset</code> and <code>value</code> . <code>testset</code> and <code>estset</code> are the observations of one segment that are in the test and estimation set, respectively. <code>value</code> is the local parameter on the segment if provided by estimator, otherwise NULL. Additionally, <code>...</code> is possible and potentially necessary to absorb arguments, since the argument <code>...</code> of <code>VfoldCV</code> will be passed to estimator and criterion. It must return a single numeric. All return values will be summed accordingly and <code>which.min</code> will be called on the vector to determine the parameter with the smallest criterion. Hence some NaN values etc. are allowed
output	a string specifying the output, either "param", "fit" or "detailed". For details what they mean see <i>Value</i>
...	additional parameters that are passed to estimator and criterion

### Value

if `output == "param"`, the selected number of change-points, i.e. an integer between 0 and `Kmax`. If `output == "fit"`, a list with the entries `param`, giving the selected number of change-points, and `fit`. The named entry `fit` is a list giving the returned fit obtained by applying estimator to the whole data `Y` with the selected tuning parameter. The returned value is transformed to a list with an entry `cps` giving the estimated change-points and, if provided by estimator, an entry `value` giving the estimated local values. If `output == "detailed"`, the same as for `output == "fit"`, but additionally an entry `CP` giving all calculated cross-validation criteria. Those values are summed over all folds

### References

Pein, F., and Shah, R. D. (2021) Cross-validation for change-point regression: pitfalls and solutions. *arXiv:2112.03220*.

### See Also

[estimators](#), [criteria](#), [convertSingleParam](#)

### Examples

```
# call with default parameters:
# 5-fold cross-validation with absolute error loss, optimal partitioning,
# and 0 to 5 change-points
VfoldCV(Y = rnorm(100))

# more interesting data and more detailed output
set.seed(1L)
Y <- c(rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5), rnorm(50), rnorm(50, 5))
VfoldCV(Y = Y, output = "detailed")
# finds the correct change-points at 50, 100, 150
# (plus the start and end points 0 and 200)

# reducing the number of folds to 3
VfoldCV(Y = Y, V = 3L, output = "detailed")
```

```
# reducing the maximal number of change-points to 2
VfoldCV(Y = Y, Kmax = 2)

# different criterion: modified error loss
VfoldCV(Y = Y, output = "detailed", criterion = criterionMod)

# manually given criterion; identical to criterionL1loss()
testCriterion <- function(testset, estset, value = NULL, ...) {
  if (!is.null(value)) {
    return(sum(abs(testset - value)))
  }
  sum(abs(testset - mean(estset)))
}
identical(VfoldCV(Y = Y, criterion = testCriterion, output = "detailed"),
          VfoldCV(Y = Y, output = "detailed"))
```



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