Package 'bayesforecast'

May 7, 2026

Title Bayesian Time Series Modeling with Stan

Version 1.0.5

Description Fit Bayesian time series models using 'Stan' for full Bayesian inference. A wide range of distributions and models are supported, allowing users to fit Seasonal ARIMA, ARIMAX, Dynamic
Harmonic Regression, GARCH, t-
student innovation GARCH models, asymmetric GARCH, Random Walks, stochastic
volatility models for univariate time series. Prior specifications are flexible and explicitly encourage
users to apply prior distributions that actually reflect their beliefs. Model fit can easily be assessed and compared with typical visualization methods, information criteria such as log-
lik, AIC, BIC WAIC, Bayes
factor and leave-one-out cross-validation methods. References: Hyndman (2017) <doi:10.18637/jss.v027.i03>; Carpenter et al. (2017) <doi:10.18637/jss.v076.i01>.

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LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Biarch true

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Imports bayesplot (>= 1.5.0), bridgesampling (>= 0.3-0), forecast, ggplot2, gridExtra, loo (>= 2.1.0), lubridate, MASS, methods, prophet, Rcpp (>= 0.12.0), RcppParallel (>= 5.0.1), rstan (>= 2.32.0), rstantools (>= 2.4.0), zoo

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, ggfortify, StanHeaders

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Collate 'autoplot.R' 'auto_sarima.R' 'bayes_factor.R' 'bayesforecast-package.R' 'Birth.R' 'Fit.R' 'forecast.R' 'garch.R' 'get_params.R' 'log_lik.R' 'Misc.R' 'model.R'

'naive.R' 'posterior_intervals.R' 'posterior_predict.R' 'ets.R'
'predictive_error.R' 'print.R' 'prior.R' 'report.R' 'Sarima.R'
'summary.R' 'ssm.R' 'stanmodels.R' 'SVM.R' 'varstan.R'
'stan_models.R'

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Asael Alonzo Matamoros [aut, cre],
Cristian Cruz Torres [aut],
Andres Dala [ctb],
Rob Hyndman [ctb],
Mitchell O'Hara-Wild [ctb]

Maintainer Asael Alonzo Matamoros <asael.alonzo@gmail.com>

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Contents

`bayesforecast-package` *Bayesian Time Series Modeling with* **Stan**.

Description

Fit univariate time series models using 'Stan' for full Bayesian inference. A wide range of distributions and models are supported, allowing users to fit Seasonal ARIMA, ARIMAX, Dynamic Harmonic Regression, GARCH, t-student innovation GARCH models, asymmetric GARCH, Random Walks, and stochastic volatility models. Prior specifications are flexible and explicitly encourage users to apply prior distributions that actually reflect their beliefs. Model fit can easily be assessed and compared with typical visualization methods, information criteria such as loglik, AIC, BIC WAIC, Bayes factor and leave-one-out cross-validation methods.

References

Carpenter, B. and Gelman, A. and Hoffman, D. and Lee, D. and Goodrich, B. and Betancourt, M. and Brubaker, and Guo, L. and Riddell. 2017. Stan: A probabilistic programming language. *Journal of Statistical Software* 76(1). `doi: 10.18637/jss.v076.i01`.

Stan Development Team. (2018). Stan Modeling Language Users Guide and Reference Manual, Version 2.18.0. `url: https://mc-stan.org`.

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.`doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03`.

Tsay, R (2010). Analysis of Financial Time Series. *Wiley-Interscience*. 978-0470414354, second edition.

Shumway, R.H. and Stoffer, D.S. (2010).Time Series Analysis and Its Applications: With R Examples. *Springer Texts in Statistics*. isbn: 9781441978646. First edition.

`aic` *Computes posterior sample of the point wise AIC method from a* `varstan` *object*

Description

Convenience function for computing the point wise Akaike Information Criteria method from a `varstan` object.

Usage

```
aic(x)
```

Arguments

x	A varstan object of the time series fitted model.

Value

A numeric array of size R, containing the posterior samples of the AICc for a varstan object, where R is the number of iterations. If multiple chains are fitted, then the array is of length M*R, where M is the number of chains

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

aic1 = aic(fit1)
mean(aic1)
```

AICc *Computes posterior sample of the point wise corrected AIC method from a* varstan *object*

Description

Convenience function for computing the point wise corrected Akaike Information Criterion method from a varstan object.

Usage

```
AICc(x)
```

Arguments

x	a varstan object of the time series fitted model.

Value

A numeric array of size R, containing the posterior samples of the AICc for a varstan object. where R is the number of iterations. If multiple chains are fitted, then the array is of length m*R, where m is the number of chains.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

aic1 = AICc(fit1)
mean(aic1)
```

---

air *Air Transport Passengers Australia*

Description

Total annual air passengers (in millions) including domestic and international aircraft passengers of air carriers registered in Australia. 1970-2016.

Usage

```
air
```

Format

the format is: Annual Time-Series (1:27) from 1990 to 2016:

Source

fpp2

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03

as.stan *Convert to a stanfit object.*

Description

Convert a varstan object to a stanfit object of the **rstan** package.

Usage

```
as.stan(object)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.

Value

a stanfit object.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
# Fitting a GARCH(1,1) model
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0))
fit1 = varstan(dat,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Converting to a Stanfit object
stanfit1 = as.stan(fit1)
```

aust *International Tourists to Australia: Total visitor nights.*

Description

Quarterly visitor nights (in millions) spent by international tourists to Australia. 1999-2015

Usage

```
aust
```

Format

the format is: Quarterly Time-Series (1:44) from 1999 to 2015:

Source

fpp2

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03

`auto.sarima` *Automatic estimate of a Seasonal ARIMA model*

Description

Returns the best seasonal ARIMA model using a `bic` value, this function the`auto.arima` function of the **forecast** package to select the seasonal ARIMA model and estimates the model using a HMC sampler.

Usage

```
auto.sarima(
  ts,
  seasonal = TRUE,
  xreg = NULL,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 4000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  stepwise = TRUE,
  series.name = NULL,
  prior_mu0 = NULL,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_ar = NULL,
  prior_ma = NULL,
  prior_sar = NULL,
  prior_sma = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
`seasonal`	optionally, a logical value for seasonal ARIMA models. By default `seasonal = TRUE`.
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.

chains	An integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run, by default 4 chains are run.
iter	An integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up, by default the number of iterations are 2000.
warmup	A positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup should not be larger than iter and the default is iter/2.
adapt.delta	An optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default is 0.9.
tree.depth	An integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default is 10.
stepwise	If TRUE, will do stepwise selection (faster). Otherwise, it searches over all models. Non-stepwise selection can be very slow, especially for seasonal models.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
prior_mu0	The prior distribution for the location parameter in an ARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) prior is used.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) prior is used.
prior_ar	The prior distribution for the auto-regressive parameters in an ARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_ma	The prior distribution for the moving average parameters in an ARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_sar	The prior distribution for the seasonal auto-regressive parameters in a SARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_sma	The prior distribution for the seasonal moving average parameters in a SARIMA model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in a ARIMAX model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) priors are used.
...	Further arguments passed to auto.arima function.

Details

Automatic ARIMA model fitting implemented by Rob Hyndman, this function finds the best Seasonal ARIMA model using bic, and then proceeds to fit the model using varstan function and the default priors of a Sarima model constructor.

This function provides an initial model fit for beginning the Bayesian analysis of the univariate time series. For better fit and model selection try different models and other model selection criteria such as loo or bayes_factor.

The default arguments are designed for rapid estimation of models for many time series. If you are analyzing just one time series, and can afford to take some more time, it is recommended that you set `stepwise=FALSE` and reduce the number of iterations per chain (`iter`).

For more information look at `auto.arima()` function of forecast package.

Value

A varstan object with the "best" fitted ARIMA model to the data

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03.

Box, G. E. P. and Jenkins, G.M. (1978). Time series analysis: Forecasting and control. San Francisco: Holden-Day. *Biometrika*, 60(2), 297-303. doi:10.1093/biomet/65.2.297.

Kennedy, P. (1992). Forecasting with dynamic regression models: Alan Pankratz, 1991. *International Journal of Forecasting*. 8(4), 647-648. url: https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:intfor:v:8:y:1992:i:

See Also

`Sarima` `varstan`.

Examples

```
# Automatic Sarima model for the birth data
auto.sarima(birth,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Dynamic Harmonic regression
auto.sarima(birth,xreg = fourier(birth,K= 6),iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

`autoplot.ts` *Automatically create a ggplot for time series objects.*

Description

`autoplot` takes an object of type `ts` or `mts` and creates a ggplot object suitable for usage with `stat_forecast`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ts'
autoplot(
  object,
  series = NULL,
  xlab = "Time",
  ylab = deparse(substitute(object)),
  main = NULL,
  facets = FALSE,
  colour = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
fortify(model, data, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class "ts" or "mts".
series	Identifies the time series with a colour, which integrates well with the functionality of geom_forecast.
xlab	a string with the plot's x axis label. By default a NUll value.
ylab	a string with the plot's y axis label. By default a counts" value.
main	a string with the plot's title.
facets	If TRUE, multiple time series will be faceted (and unless specified, colour is set to FALSE). If FALSE, each series will be assigned a colour.
colour	If TRUE, the time series will be assigned a colour aesthetic
...	Other plotting parameters to affect the plot.
model	Object of class "ts" to be converted to "data.frame".
data	Not used (required for fortify method)

Details

fortify.ts takes a ts object and converts it into a data frame (for usage with ggplot2).

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Author(s)

Mitchell O'Hara-Wild.

See Also

plot.ts, fortify

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
autoplot(USAccDeaths)

lungDeaths <- cbind(mdeaths, fdeaths)
autoplot(lungDeaths)
autoplot(lungDeaths, facets=TRUE)
```

`autoplot.varstan` *autoplot methods for varstan models.*

Description

Preliminary autoplot methods for varstan models only valid for univariate time series models. The function prints the fitted values time series, the trace and density plots for the sampled model parameters, or the residuals' posterior mean time series.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
autoplot(object, prob = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `varstan`.
`prob`	A number $p \in (0, 1)$ indicating the desired probability mass to include in the intervals. The default is to report `90%` intervals (`prob=0.9`) rather than the traditionally used `95%`.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `mcmc_combo`.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Examples

```
sf1 = auto.sarima(ts = birth,iter = 500,chains = 1)
# fitted model
autoplot(sf1)
```

bayes_factor.varstan *Bayes Factors from Marginal Likelihoods.*

Description

Compute Bayes factors from marginal likelihoods.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
bayes_factor(x1, x2, log = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x1	A varstan object
x2	Another varstan object based on the same data.
log	A boolean parameter for report the Bayes_factor in log scale. The default value is FALSE.
...	Additional arguments passed to bayes_factor.

Details

The computation of marginal likelihoods based on bridge sampling requires a lot more posterior samples than usual. A good conservative rule of thump is perhaps 10-fold more samples (read: the default of 4000 samples may not be enough in many cases). If not enough posterior samples are provided, the bridge sampling algorithm tends to be unstable leading to considerably different results each time it is run. We thus recommend running bridge_sampler multiple times to check the stability of the results.

For more details check the **bridgesampling** package.

Value

The bayes factors of two models.

Examples

```
# Fitting a seasonal arima model
mod1 = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(mod1,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Fitting a Dynamic harmonic regression
mod2  = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),xreg = fourier(birth,K=6))
fit2 = varstan(mod2,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# compute the Bayes factor
bayes_factor(fit1, fit2)
```

beta *Define a beta prior distribution*

Description

beta(shape1,shape2)

Usage

```
beta(shape1 = 2, shape2 = 2)
```

Arguments

shape1	the first form parameter
shape2	the second form parameter

Details

Define a beta prior distribution using the hyper parameters shape1 and shape2, by default a beta(2,2) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

bic *Computes posterior sample of the pointwise BIC method from a varstan object*

Description

Convenience function for computing the pointwise Bayesian Information Criteria method from a varstan object.

Usage

```
bic(x)
```

Arguments

x	A varstan object of the time series fitted model.

Value

A numeric array of size R, containing the posterior samples of the aic for a varstan object, where R is the number of iterations. If multiple chains are fitted, then the array is of length M*R, where M is the number of chains

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

bic1 = bic(fit1)
mean(bic1)
```

---

birth *U.S. Monthly Live Births.*

Description

Monthly live births (adjusted) in thousands for the United States, 1948-1979.

Usage

```
birth
```

Format

the format is: Time-Series (1:373) from 1948 to 1979:

Source

astsa

References

http://www.stat.pitt.edu/stoffer/tsa4/ http://www.stat.pitt.edu/stoffer/tsda/

`bridge_sampler.varstan` *Log Marginal Likelihood via Bridge Sampling.*

Description

Computes log marginal likelihood via bridge sampling, which can be used in the computation of Bayes factors and posterior model probabilities.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
bridge_sampler(samples, ...)
```

Arguments

`samples`	A `varstan` object.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to `bridge_sampler.stanfit`.

Details

The `varstan` class is just a thin wrapper that contains the `stanfit` objects.

Computing the marginal likelihood via the bridgesampler package for stanfit objects.

The computation of marginal likelihoods based on bridge sampling requires a lot more posterior samples than usual. A good conservative rule of thump is perhaps 10-fold more samples (read: the default of 4000 samples may not be enough in many cases). If not enough posterior samples are provided, the bridge sampling algorithm tends to be unstable leading to considerably different results each time it is run. We thus recommend running `bridge_sampler` multiple times to check the stability of the results.

For more details check the **bridgesampling** package.

Value

the model's marginals likelihood from the `bridge_sampler` package.

Examples

```
# Fitting a seasonal ARIMA model
mod1 = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(mod1,iter = 500,chains = 1)

fit1
bridge_sampler(fit1)

# Fitting a Dynamic harmonic regression
mod2  = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),xreg = fourier(birth,K=6))
fit2 = varstan(mod2,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

```
fit2
bridge_sampler(fit2)
```

---

cauchy *Define a Cauchy prior distribution*

Description

cauchy(mu,sd)

Usage

```
cauchy(mu = 0, sd = 1)
```

Arguments

mu	the location parameter mu
sd	the standard deviation parameter sigma

Details

Define a Cauchy prior distribution using the hyper parameters mu and sigma, by default a standard Cauchy(0,1) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

---

check_residuals *Visual check of residuals in a* varstan *object.*

Description

Performs a visual check of residuals in time series models, this method is inspired in the `check.residuals` function provided by the `forecast` package.

Usage

```
check_residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.
...	Other plotting parameters to affect the plot.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

Examples

```
sf1 = auto.sarima(ts = birth, iter = 500, chains = 1)
# fitted model
check_residuals(sf1)
```

`chisq` *Define a chi square prior distribution*

Description

chisq(df)

Usage

```
chisq(df = 7)
```

Arguments

`df`	the degree freedom parameter df

Details

Define a gamma prior distribution using the degree freedom df hyper parameter, by default an chisq(7) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

demgbp *DEM/GBP exchange rate log-returns*

Description

The vector dem2gbp contains daily observations of the Deutschmark vs British Pound foreign exchange rate log-returns. This data set has been promoted as an informal benchmark for GARCH time-series software validation. See McCullough and Renfro (1999), and Brooks, Burke, and Persand (2001) for details. The nominal returns are expressed in percent as in Bollerslev and Ghysels (1996). The sample period is from January 3, 1984, to December 31, 1991, for a total of 1974 observations.

Usage

```
demgbp
```

Format

the format is: Time-Series (1:350) from 1984 to 1985:

Source

bayesGARCH

References

Engle, R. (1982). Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity with Estimates of the Variance of United Kingdom Inflation. *Econometrica*, 50(4), 987-1007. url: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1912773.

Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*. 31(3), 307-327. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-4076(86)90063-1.

Ardia, D. and Hoogerheide, L. (2010). Bayesian Estimation of the GARCH(1,1) Model with Student-t Innovations. *The R Journal*. 2(7), 41-47. doi: 10.32614/RJ-2010-014.

exponential *Define an exponential prior distribution*

Description

exponential(rate)

Usage

```
exponential(rate = 1)
```

Arguments

rate	the rate parameter lambda in exponential distribution

Details

Define a gamma prior distribution using the rate hyper parameter, by default an exponential(1) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

---

extract_stan *Extract chains of an* stanfit *object implemented in* rstan *package*

Description

Extract chains of an stanfit object implemented in rstan package

Usage

```
extract_stan(
  object,
  pars,
  permuted = TRUE,
  inc_warmup = FALSE,
  include = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object
pars	n optional character vector providing the parameter names (or other quantity names) of interest. If not specified, all parameters and other quantities are used. The log-posterior with name lp__ is also included.
permuted	a logical scalar indicating whether the draws after the warm-up period in each chain should be permuted and merged. If FALSE, the original order is kept. For each stanfit object, the permutation is fixed (i.e., extracting samples a second time will give the same sequence of iterations).
inc_warmup	a logical scalar indicating whether to include the warm-up draws. This argument is only relevant if permuted is FALSE.
include	a logical scalar indicating whether the parameters named in pars should be included (TRUE) or excluded (FALSE).
...	Further arguments passed to extract function.

Value

a list with the posterior samples of the provided parameters.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
# Fitting a GARCH(1,1) model
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0))
fit2 = varstan(dat,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Extracting the mean parameter
mu0 = extract_stan(fit2,pars = "mu0")
```

`fitted.varstan` *Expected Values of the Posterior Predictive Distribution*

Description

The function returns the posterior estimate of the fitted values of a `varstan` model, similar to the fit_values functions of other packages.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
fitted(object, robust = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `varstan` object.
`robust`	a bool value, if its `TRUE` it returns the median of the posterior distribution, and if its `FALSE` it returns the mean, by default is the `FALSE` value.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `posterior_predict`.

Details

This function returns a time series of the predicted *mean* response values.

Value

A time series (`ts`) of predicted *mean* response values.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

See Also

`posterior_predict.varstan`

`forecast.varstan` *Forecasting* `varstan` *objects.*

Description

`forecast` is a generic function for forecasting from time series or `varstan` models. The function invokes particular *methods* which depend on the class of the first argument.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
forecast(
  object,
  h = 10,
  probs = c(0.8, 0.9),
  xreg = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  draws = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	a time series or `varstan` model for which forecasts are required.
`h`	an integer with the number of periods for forecasting.
`probs`	a numerical vector $p \in (0, 1)$ indicating the desired probability mass to include in the intervals. The default is to report `90%` and `80%` intervals (`level=c(0.8,0.9)`).
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
`robust`	a boolean for obtain the robust estimation. The default
`draws`	an integer indicating the number of draws to return. The default number of draws is 1000.
`seed`	An optional `seed` to use.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `posterior_predict`.

Details

If model = NULL,the function forecast.ts makes forecasts using ets models (if the data are non-seasonal or the seasonal period is 12 or less).

If model is not NULL, forecast.ts will apply the model to the object time series, and then generate forecasts accordingly.

Value

An object of class "forecast".

The function summary is used to obtain and print a summary of the results, while the function plot produces a plot of the forecasts and prediction intervals.

The generic accessors functions fitted.values and residuals extract various useful features of the value returned by forecast$model.

An object of class "forecast" is a list usually containing at least the following elements:

model	A list containing information about the fitted model
method	The name of the forecasting method as a character string
mean	Point forecasts as a time series
lower	Lower limits for prediction intervals
upper	Upper limits for prediction intervals
level	The confidence values associated with the prediction intervals
x	The original time series (either object itself or the time series used to create the model stored as object).
residuals	Residuals from the fitted model. For models with additive errors, the residuals will be x minus the fitted values.
fitted	Fitted values (one-step forecasts)

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

See Also

The "forecast" methods of the forecast package.

Examples

```
fit = auto.sarima(ts = birth,iter = 500,chains = 1)
fc = forecast(fit,h = 12)
```

`fourier` *Fourier terms for modeling seasonality.*

Description

`fourier` returns a matrix containing terms from a Fourier series, up to order `K`, suitable for use in `arima` or `auto.sarima`.

Usage

```
fourier(x, K, h = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	Seasonal time series: a `ts` or a `msts` object
`K`	Maximum order(s) of Fourier terms
`h`	Number of periods ahead to forecast (optional)

Details

The period of the Fourier terms is determined from the time series characteristics of `x`. When `h` is missing, the length of `x` also determines the number of rows for the matrix returned by `fourier`. Otherwise, the value of `h` determines the number of rows for the matrix returned by `fourier`, typically used for forecasting. The values within `x` are not used.

Typical use would omit `h` when generating Fourier terms fitting a model and include `h` when generating Fourier terms for forecasting.

When `x` is a `ts` object, the value of `K` should be an integer and specifies the number of sine and cosine terms to return. Thus, the matrix returned has `2*K` columns.

When `x` is a `msts` object, then `K` should be a vector of integers specifying the number of sine and cosine terms for each of the seasonal periods. Then the matrix returned will have `2*sum(K)` columns.

Value

Numerical matrix.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

See Also

`seasonaldummy`.

Examples

```
# Dynaimc Harmonic regression
sf1 = auto.sarima(birth, xreg = fourier(birth,K= 6),iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

gamma *Define a gamma prior distribution*

Description

gamma(shape,rate)

Usage

```
gamma(shape = 2, rate = 1)
```

Arguments

shape	the form parameter alpha in gamma distribution
rate	the rate parameter beta in gamma distribution

Details

Define a gamma prior distribution using the hyper parameters shape and rate, by default an gamma(2,1) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

---

garch *A constructor for a GARCH(s,k,h) model.*

Description

Constructor of the GARCH(s,k,h) object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
garch(
  ts,
  order = c(1, 1, 0),
  arma = c(0, 0),
  xreg = NULL,
  genT = FALSE,
  asym = "none",
  series.name = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
order	a three length vector, with the GARCH model specification: the three components c(s, k, h) are the ARCH, GARCH, and MGARCH orders respectively.
arma	a two length vector with the ARMA model specification, similar to the order argument; the two components c(p, q) are the AR, and MA orders.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
genT	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student GARCH model.
asym	a string value for the asymmetric function for an asymmetric GARCH process. By default the value "none" for standard GARCH process. If "logit" a logistic function is used for asymmetry, and if "exp" an exponential function is used.
series.name	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

By default the garch() function generates a GARCH(1,1) model, when genT option is TRUE a t-student innovations GARCH model (see Ardia (2010)) is generated, and for Asymmetric GARCH models use the option asym for specify the asymmetric function, see Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a GARCH(s,k,h) model are:

- ar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- ma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mu0 ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- arch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- garch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mgarch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Engle, R. (1982). Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity with Estimates of the Variance of United Kingdom Inflation. *Econometrica*, 50(4), 987-1007. url: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1912773.

Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*. 31(3), 307-327. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-4076(86)90063-1.

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

Ardia, D. and Hoogerheide, L. (2010). Bayesian Estimation of the GARCH(1,1) Model with Student-t Innovations. *The R Journal*. 2(7), 41-47. doi: 10.32614/RJ-2010-014.

See Also

Sarima auto.arima set_prior

Examples

```
# Declaring a garch(1,1) model for the ipc data.
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0))
dat

# Declaring a t-student M-GARCH(2,3,1)-ARMA(1,1) process for the ipc data.
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(2,3,1),arma = c(1,1),genT = TRUE)
dat

# Declaring a logistic Asymmetric GARCH(1,1) process.
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0),asym = "logit")
dat
```

---

get_parameters *Get parameters of a* varstan *object.*

Description

Get the sampled parameters of a varstan object.

Usage

```
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.

Value

a vector with the sampled parameters.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
sf1 = auto.sarima(birth, iter = 500, chains = 1)
get_parameters(sf1)
```

---

get_prior *Get the prior distribution of a model parameter*

Description

The functions gets the defined distribution of a defined model parameter

Usage

```
get_prior(model,par,lag = 0)
```

Arguments

model	a time series model class specified in **bayesforecast**.
par	a string value with the desired parameter to impose a prior. Possible arguments are: "mu0", "sigma0", "ar", "ma", "arch", "garch", "mgarch", "dfv", "df" or "breg".
lag	an optional integer value, indicates the desired parameter's lag to impose a prior. If lag = 0, then the prior distribution will be applied for all lags

Value

None. Prints the prior distribution of a desired parameter.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
# get all the ar parameters
dat = Sarima(birth,order = c(2,1,2))
get_prior(model = dat,par = "ar")

# change the mean constant parameter
dat = set_prior(model = dat,par = "mu0",dist = student(0,2.5,7))
get_prior(dat,par = "mu0")
```

```
# change and print only the second ma parameter
dat = set_prior(model = dat,par = "ma",dist = beta(2,2),lag = 2)
get_prior(dat,par = "ma")
```

---

ggacf *acf plot*

Description

Plot of the auto-correlation function for a univariate time series.

Usage

```
ggacf(y, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	a numeric vector or an object of the ts class containing a stationary time series.
title	a string with the plot's title.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
ggacf(x)
```

---

gghist *Histogram with optional normal density functions*

Description

Plots a histogram and density estimates using ggplot.

Usage

```
gghist(y, title = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = "counts", bins, add.normal = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	a numeric vector or an object of the ts class containing a stationary time series.
title	a string with the plot's title.
xlab	a string with the plot's x axis label. By default a NUll value
ylab	a string with the plot's y axis label. By default a "counts" value
bins	The number of bins to use for the histogram. Selected by default using the Friedman-Diaconis rule.
add.normal	A boolean value. Add a normal density function for comparison, by default add.normal = TRUE.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
gghist(x,add.normal = TRUE)
```

---

ggnorm qqplot *with normal* qqline

Description

Plot the quantile-quantile plot and quantile-quantile line using ggplot.

Usage

```
ggnorm(y, title = NULL, add.normal = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	a numeric vector or an object of the ts class containing a stationary time series.
title	a string with the plot's title.
add.normal	Add a normal density function for comparison.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
ggnorm(x)
```

---

ggpacf *pacf plot.*

Description

Plot of the partial autocorrelation function for a univariate time series.

Usage

```
ggpacf(y, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	a numeric vector or an object of the ts class containing a stationary time series.
title	a string with the plot's title.

Value

None.

Author(s)

Mitchell O'Hara-Wild and Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
x = rnorm(100)
ggpacf(x)
```

`Holt` *A constructor for a Holt trend state-space model.*

Description

Constructor of the `ets("A","A","Z")` object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
Holt(ts, damped = FALSE, xreg = NULL, genT = FALSE, series.name = NULL)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
`damped`	a boolean value to specify a damped trend local level model. By default, `damped = FALSE`. If `trend` option is `FALSE` then `damped = FALSE` automatically.
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
`genT`	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
`series.name`	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

The `genT = TRUE` option generates a t-student innovations SSM model. For more references check Ardia (2010); or Fonseca, et. al (2019).

The default priors used in a `ssm( )` model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function `set_prior()`.

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running `stan()` f unction of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

Sarima, auto.arima, set_prior, and garch.

Examples

```
mod1 = Holt(ipc)

# Declaring a Holt damped trend model for the ipc data.
mod2 = Holt(ipc,damped = TRUE)
```

Hw *A constructor for a Holt-Winters state-space model.*

Description

Constructor of the ets("A","A","A") object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
Hw(
  ts,
  damped = FALSE,
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  genT = FALSE,
  series.name = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
damped	a boolean value to specify a damped trend local level model. By default, damped = FALSE. If trend option is FALSE then damped is FALSE automatically.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series by default the value frequency(ts) is used.
genT	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
series.name	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

The genT = TRUE option generates a t-student innovations SSM model. For a detailed explanation, check Ardia (2010); or Fonseca, et. al (2019).

The default priors used in a ssm( ) model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- Trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- Seasonal ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- seasonal1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

Sarima, auto.arima, and set_prior. garch

Examples

```
mod1 = Hw(ipc)

# Declaring a Holt Winters damped trend model for the ipc data.
mod2 = Hw(ipc,damped = TRUE)

# Declaring an additive Holt-Winters model for the birth data
mod3 = Hw(birth,damped = FALSE)
```

inverse.chisq *Define an inverse gamma prior distribution*

Description

inverse.chisq(df)

Usage

```
inverse.chisq(df = 7)
```

Arguments

df	the degree freedom parameter df

Details

Define a inverse chi square prior distribution using the hyper parameter df, by default an inverse.chisq(df = 2) distribution is return.

If sigma has a chi square distribution then 1/sigma has n inverse chi square distribution.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

inverse.gamma *Define an inverse gamma prior distribution*

Description

inverse.gamma(shape,rate)

Usage

```
inverse.gamma(shape = 2, rate = 1)
```

Arguments

shape	the form parameter alpha in gamma distribution
rate	the rate parameter beta in gamma distribution

Details

Define a inverse.gamma prior distribution using the hyper parameters shape and rate, by default an inverse.gamma(2,1) distribution is return.

If sigma has a gamma distribution then 1/sigma has n inverse gamma distribution. The rate parameter is the inverse of an scale parameter.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

`ipc` *Monthly inflation coefficients from 1980-2018.*

Description

Monthly return coefficients for the inflation. An economic indicator of a country's economy.

Usage

```
ipc
```

Format

A time series of monthly data from 1980 to 2018.

Source

https://www.bch.hn/series_estadisticas.php

`jeffrey` *Define a non informative Jeffrey's prior for the degree freedom hyper parameter*

Description

jeffey.df()

Usage

```
jeffrey()
```

Details

Define a non informative Jeffrey's prior distribution, by default an jeffrey.df( ) distribution is return.

This prior can only be used in garch models with t-student innovations, or Bekk models with generalized t-student distribution.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

laplace *Define a Laplace prior distribution*

Description

laplace(mu,sd)

Usage

```
laplace(mu = 0, sd = 1)
```

Arguments

mu	the location parameter mu
sd	the standard deviation parameter sigma

Details

Define a Laplace prior distribution using the hyper parameters mu and sigma, by default a standard Laplace distribution is return.

The laplace distribution is exactly the same as the double exponential distribution

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

LKJ *Define a LKJ matrix prior distribution*

Description

LKJ(df)

Usage

```
LKJ(df = 2)
```

Arguments

df	the degree freedom parameter df

Details

Define a Lewandowski Kurowicka and Joe (LKJ) matrix correlation prior distribution using the degree freedom df hyper parameter,by default a LKJ(2) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

References

Lewandowski D, Kurowicka D, Joe H (2009). "Generating random correlation matrices based on vines and extended onion method." Journal of Multivariate Analysis, 100(9), 1989 2001. ISSN 0047-259X. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmva.2009.04.008. URL: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S00472

`LocalLevel` *A constructor for local level state-space model.*

Description

Constructor of the `ets("A","N","N")` object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
LocalLevel(ts, xreg = NULL, genT = FALSE, series.name = NULL)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
`genT`	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
`series.name`	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

By default the `ssm()` function generates a local-level, `ets("A","N","N")`, or exponential smoothing model from the **forecast** package. When `trend = TRUE` the SSM transforms into a local-trend, `ets("A","A","N")`, or the equivalent Holt model. For damped trend models set `damped = TRUE`. If `seasonal = TRUE`, the model is a seasonal local level model, or `ets("A","N","A")` model. Finally, the Holt-Winters method (`ets("A","A","A")`) is obtained by setting both `Trend = TRUE` and `seasonal = TRUE`.

The `genT = TRUE` option generates a t-student innovations SSM model. For a detailed explanation, check Ardia (2010); or Fonseca, et. al (2019).

The default priors used in a `ssm( )` model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function `set_prior()`.

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running `stan()` function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* `doi: arXiv: 1910.01398`.

See Also

`Sarima`, `auto.arima`, `set_prior`, and `garch`.

Examples

```
mod1 = LocalLevel(ipc)
```

---

loglik *Extract posterior sample of the accumulated log-likelihood from a* `varstan` *object*

Description

Convenience function for extracting the posterior sample of the accumulated log-likelihood array from a fitted `varstan` object.

Usage

```
loglik(object, permuted = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `varstan` object of the time series fitted model.
`permuted`	a logical scalar indicating whether the draws after the `warmup`` period in each chain should be perm fit‘ object, the permutation is fixed (i.e., extracting samples a second time will give the same sequence of iterations).

Value

A real value with the accumulated log likelihood.

References

Vehtari, A., Gelman, A., & Gabry J. (2016). Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC. *In Statistics and Computing*, doi:10.1007/s11222-016-9696-4.

Gelman, A., Hwang, J., & Vehtari, A. (2014). Understanding predictive information criteria for Bayesian models. *Statistics and Computing*. 24, 997-1016.

Watanabe, S. (2010). Asymptotic equivalence of Bayes cross validation and widely applicable information criterion in singular learning theory. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*. 11, 3571-3594.

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

log1 = loglik(fit1)
log1
```

---

log_lik.varstan *Extract posterior sample of the point wise log-likelihood from a* varstan *object.*

Description

Convenience function for extracting the point wise log-likelihood matrix or array from a fitted Stan model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
log_lik(object, permuted = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object of the time series fitted model.
permuted	a logical scalar indicating whether the draws after the warmup period in each chain should be permuted and merged. If FALSE, the original order is kept. For each stanfit object, the permutation is fixed (i.e., extracting samples a second time will give the same sequence of iterations).
...	additional values need in log_lik methods.

Value

Usually, an S x N matrix containing the point wise log-likelihood samples, where S is the number of samples and N is the number of observations in the data. If permuted is FALSE, an S x N x R array is returned, where R is the number of fitted chains.

References

Vehtari, A., Gelman, A., & Gabry J. (2016). Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC. *In Statistics and Computing*, doi:10.1007/s11222-016-9696-4.

Gelman, A., Hwang, J., & Vehtari, A. (2014). Understanding predictive information criteria for Bayesian models. *Statistics and Computing*. 24, 997-1016.

Watanabe, S. (2010). Asymptotic equivalence of Bayes cross validation and widely applicable information criterion in singular learning theory. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*. 11, 3571-3594.

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

log1 = log_lik(fit1)
log1
```

---

loo.varstan *Leave-one-out cross-validation*

Description

The loo method for varstan objects. Computes approximate leave-one-out cross-validation using Pareto smoothed importance sampling (PSIS-LOO CV).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
loo(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A varstan object
...	additional values need in loo methods

Value

an object from the loo class with the results of the Pareto-Smooth Importance Sampling, leave one out cross validation for model selection.

References

Vehtari, A., Gelman, A., & Gabry J. (2016). Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC. *In Statistics and Computing*, doi:10.1007/s11222-016-9696-4.

Gelman, A., Hwang, J., & Vehtari, A. (2014). Understanding predictive information criteria for Bayesian models. *Statistics and Computing*. 24, 997-1016.

Watanabe, S. (2010). Asymptotic equivalence of Bayes cross validation and widely applicable information criterion in singular learning theory. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*. 11, 3571-3594.

See Also

The **loo** package vignettes for demonstrations. `psis()` for the underlying Pareto Smoothed Importance Sampling (PSIS) procedure used in the LOO-CV approximation. `pareto-k-diagnostic` for convenience functions for looking at diagnostics.`loo_compare()` for model comparison.

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

loo1 = loo(fit1)
loo1
```

`mcmc_plot.varstan` *MCMC Plots Implemented in* **bayesplot**

Description

Convenient way to call MCMC plotting functions implemented in the **bayesplot** package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
mcmc_plot(
  object,
  pars = NULL,
  combo = c("dens", "trace"),
  fixed = FALSE,
  exact_match = FALSE,
  ...
)

mcmc_plot(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An varstan object.
pars	Names of parameters to be plotted, as given by a character vector or regular expressions. By default, all parameters except for group-level and smooth effects are plotted. May be ignored for some plots.
combo	An array that contains the types of plot. By default combo = c("dens","trace"). Supported types are (as names) hist, dens, hist_by_chain, dens_overlay, violin, intervals, areas, acf, acf_bar,trace, trace_highlight, scatter, rhat, rhat_hist, neff, neff_hist nuts_acceptance, nuts_divergence, nuts_stepsize, nuts_treedepth, and nuts_energy. For an overview on the various plot types see MCMC-overview.
fixed	Indicates whether parameter names should be matched exactly (TRUE) or treated as regular expressions (FALSE). Default is FALSE.
exact_match	Deprecated alias of argument fixed.
...	Additional arguments passed to the plotting functions. See MCMC-overview for more details.

Value

A ggplot object that can be further customized using the **ggplot2** package.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sf1 = stan_ssm(ipc,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# plot posterior intervals
mcmc_plot(sf1)

# only show population-level effects in the plots
mcmc_plot(sf1, pars = "level")

## End(Not run)
```

---

model *Print the defined model of a* varstan *object.*

Description

The function returns a string with the users defined model for the given time series data.

Usage

```
model(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object or one of the defined current defined models.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Details

if object is a varstan object the function will print the information of the defined model inside of the object. If object is one of the model classes (like Sarima, garch, SVM or varma), then it will print the model information as well.

For full information of the model with the used priors use the function report or just print the object.

Value

a string with the defined time series model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

See Also

report print

Examples

```
model1 = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
model(model1)
```

---

naive *Naive and Random Walk models.*

Description

Naive is the model constructor for a random walk model applied to y. This is equivalent to an ARIMA(0,1,0) model. naive() is simply a wrapper to maintain forecast package similitude. seasonal returns the model constructor for a seasonal random walk equivalent to an ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,1,0)m model where m is the seasonal period.

Usage

```
naive(ts, seasonal = FALSE, m = 0)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
seasonal	a Boolean value for select a seasonal random walk instead.
m	an optional integer value for the seasonal period.

Details

The random walk with drift model is

$$Y_t = mu_0 + Y_{t-1} + epsilon_t$$

where $epsilon_t$ is a normal i.i.d. error.

The seasonal naive model is

$$Y_t = mu_0 + Y_{t-m} + epsilon_t$$

where $epsilon_t$ is a normal i.i.d. error.

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running `stan()` function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03.

Box, G. E. P. and Jenkins, G.M. (1978). Time series analysis: Forecasting and control. San Francisco: Holden-Day. *Biometrika*, 60(2), 297-303. doi:10.1093/biomet/65.2.297.

Kennedy, P. (1992). Forecasting with dynamic regression models: Alan Pankratz, 1991. *International Journal of Forecasting*. 8(4), 647-648. url: https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:intfor:v:8:y:1992:i:

See Also

`Sarima`

Examples

```
# A seasonal Random-walk model.
model = naive(birth,seasonal = TRUE)
model
```

normal *Define a normal prior distribution*

Description

normal(mu,sd)

Usage

```
normal(mu = 0, sd = 1)
```

Arguments

mu	the location parameter mu
sd	the standard deviation parameter sigma

Details

Define a normal prior distribution using the hyper parameters mu and sigma, by default a standard normal distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

oildata *Annual oil production in Saudi Arabia*

Description

Annual oil production (millions of tonnes), Saudi Arabia, 1965-2013.

Usage

```
oildata
```

Format

the format is: Annual Time-Series (1:18) from 1996 to 2013:

Source

fpp2

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03

plot.varstan *plot methods for varstan models.*

Description

Preliminary plot methods for varstan models only valid for univariate time series models. The function prints the fitted values time series, the trace and density plots for the sampled model parameters, or the residuals' posterior mean time series.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
plot(x, prob = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class varstan.
prob	A number $p \in (0, 1)$ indicating the desired probability mass to include in the intervals. The default is to report 90% intervals (prob=0.9) rather than the traditionally used 95%.
...	Further arguments passed to mcmc_combo.

Value

None. Function produces a ggplot2 graph.

Examples

```
sf1 = auto.sarima(ts = birth,iter = 500,chains = 1)
# fitted model
plot(sf1)
```

posterior_epred.varstan

Expected Values of the Posterior Predictive Distribution

Description

Compute posterior samples of the expected value/mean of the posterior predictive distribution. Can be performed for the data used to fit the model (posterior predictive checks) or for new data. By definition, these predictions have smaller variance than the posterior predictions performed by the posterior_predict.varstan method. This is because only the uncertainty in the mean is incorporated in the samples computed by posterior_epred while any residual error is ignored. However, the estimated means of both methods averaged across samples should be very similar.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
posterior_epred(
  object,
  h = 0,
  xreg = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  draws = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.
h	An integer indicating the number of predictions. The default number of predictions is 12.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
robust	a bool for obtain the robust estimation.
draws	a integer indicating the number of draws to return. The default number of draws is 1000.
seed	An optional seed to use.
...	Further arguments passed to posterior_predict.

Value

An array of predicted *mean* response values. For categorical and ordinal models, the output is an S x N x C array. Otherwise, the output is an S x N matrix, where S is the number of posterior samples, N is the number of observations, and C is the number of categories. In multivariate models, an additional dimension is added to the output which indexes along the different response variables.

---

posterior_interval *Posterior uncertainty intervals*

Description

The posterior_interval function computes Bayesian posterior uncertainty intervals. These intervals are often referred to as *credible* intervals, for more details see **rstanarm**.

Usage

```
posterior_interval(mat, prob = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

`mat`	a matrix containing the posterior samples of a fitted parameter.
`prob`	A number $p \in (0, 1)$ indicating the desired probability mass to include in the intervals. The default is to report `90%` intervals (`prob=0.9`) rather than the traditionally used `95%`.
`...`	Further arguments passed to `posterior_intervals`.

Value

A matrix with two columns and as many rows as model parameters (or the subset of parameters specified by `pars` and/or `regex_pars`). For a given value of `prob`, p, the columns correspond to the lower and upper `100*p%` interval limits and have the names $100\alpha/2$ and $100(1 - \alpha/2)$`%`, where $\alpha = 1 - p$. For example, if `prob=0.9` is specified (a `90%` interval), then the column names will be `"5%"` and `"95%"`, respectively.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

`posterior_predict.varstan` *Draw from posterior predictive h steps ahead distribution*

Description

The posterior predictive distribution is the distribution of the outcome implied by the model after using the observed data to update our beliefs about the unknown parameters in the model. Simulating data from the posterior predictive distribution using the observed predictors is useful for checking the fit of the model. Drawing from the posterior predictive distribution at interesting values of the predictors also lets us visualize how a manipulation of a predictor affects (a function of) the outcome(s). With new observations of predictor variables we can use the posterior predictive distribution to generate predicted outcomes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
posterior_predict(
  object,
  h = 0,
  xreg = NULL,
  robust = FALSE,
  draws = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object
h	an integer indicating the number of predictions. The default number of predictions is 12.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
robust	a bool for obtain the robust estimation.
draws	an integer indicating the number of draws to return. The default number of draws is 1000.
seed	an optional seed to use.
...	Further arguments passed to posterior_predict.

Value

A draws by h data.frame of simulations from the posterior predictive distribution. Each row of the data.frame is a vector of predictions generated using a single draw of the model parameters from the posterior distribution.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

---

predictive_error.varstan

Out-of-sample predictive errors

Description

This is a convenience function for computing $y - y_h$ The method for stanfit objects calls posterior_predict internally, where as the method accepts the data.frame returned by posterior_predict as input and can be used to avoid multiple calls to posterior_predict.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
predictive_error(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  xreg = NULL,
  draws = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	Either a fitted model object returned by one of the **rstanarm** modeling functions (a stanreg object) or, for the "ppd" method, a matrix of draws from the posterior predictive distribution returned by posterior_predict.
newdata	An array with the new-data vector.
xreg	Optional, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
draws, seed	Optional arguments passed to posterior_predict. Please see the **Note** section below if newdata will be specified.
...	Further arguments passed to predictive_error.

Value

A draws by nrow(newdata) data.frame.

Note

If object is a **varstan** object of an ARMA model then newdata has to be a matrix with number of **cols** as the dimension of the time series and number of **rows** as the number new elements.

If object is a posterior_predict data.frame, then the length of newdata has to be equal to the ncol of object.

If object is a posterior_predict data.frame, for a **ARMA** model, then the dimension product of newdata matrix has to be equal to the ncol of object.

See Also

posterior_predict function from rstanarm package, to draw from the posterior predictive distribution without computing predictive errors.

---

print.garch *Print a* garch *model*

Description

Print a garch model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'garch'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a garch model.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object

`print.Holt` *Prints a Holt model.*

Description

Prints a Holt model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Holt'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a Holt model.
`...`	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object.

`print.Hw` *Print a Holt-Winter model*

Description

Print a Holt-Winter model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Hw'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `Hw` model.
`...`	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object.

print.LocalLevel *Print a Local Level model*

Description

Print a Local Level model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LocalLevel'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Local.Level model.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object.

print.naive *Print a* naive *model*

Description

Print a naive model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'naive'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a naive model.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object

print.Sarima *Print a* Sarima *model.*

Description

Print a Sarima model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Sarima'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Sarima model.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object

print.ssm *Print a state-space model.*

Description

Print a state-space model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ssm'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a ssm model.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object.

print.SVM *Print a Stochastic Volatility model*

Description

Print a Stochastic Volatility model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SVM'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a SVM model from the varstan package
...	additional values need in print methods

Value

None. prints the object

print.varstan *Print a* varstan *object*

Description

Print a varstan object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a varstan object.
...	additional values need in print methods.

Value

None. prints the object.

`prior_summary.varstan` *Generic function for extracting information about prior distributions*

Description

The function returns a report with the users defined model for the given time series data and all the current defined priors of the model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
prior_summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `varstan` object or one of the defined current defined reports.
`...`	additional values need in print methods.

Details

if `object` is a `varstan` object the function will print the information of the defined model inside of the object. If `object` is one of the model classes (like `Sarima` or `garch`) then it will print the report information as well.

Value

none. prints a string with the defined time series model report

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
dat2 = garch(birth,order = c(1,1,0))
prior_summary(dat2)
```

report *Print a full report of the time series model in a* varstan *object.*

Description

The function returns a report with the users defined model for the given time-series and all the current defined priors of the model.

Usage

```
report(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object or one of the defined current defined reports.
...	additional values need in print methods

Details

if object is a varstan object the function will print the information of the defined model inside of the object. If object is one of the model classes (like Sarima or garch) then it will print the report information as well.

Value

none. prints a string with the defined time series model report

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
dat2 = garch(birth,order = c(1,1,0))
report(dat2)
```

residuals.varstan — *Generic function and method for extract the residual of a* varstan *object*

Description

The function returns the posterior estimate of the residuals of a varstan model, similar to the residual functions of other packages.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
residuals(object, robust = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.
robust	a bool value, if its TRUE it returns the median of the posterior distribution, and if its FALSE it returns the mean. By default, is the FALSE value.
...	Further arguments passed to posterior_residual.

Details

This function only extracts the point-wise estimate of the time series residuals for extracting all the data use extract_stan() or posterior_intervals function

Value

An array with the posterior estimate of the residuals of the time series model,

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Sarima — *Constructor a Multiplicative Seasonal ARIMA model.*

Description

Constructor of the SARIMA model for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
Sarima(
  ts,
  order = c(1, 0, 0),
  seasonal = c(0, 0, 0),
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  series.name = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
order	a three length vector with the specification of the non-seasonal part of the ARIMA model: the three components c(p, d, q) are the AR,number of differences, and the MA orders respectively.
seasonal	a vector of length three with the specification of the seasonal part of the SARIMA model. The three components c(P, D, Q) are the seasonal AR, the degree of seasonal differences, and the seasonal MA orders respectively.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series by default the value frequency(ts) is used.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.

Details

The function returns a list with the data for running stan function of **rstan** package

If xreg option is used, the model by default will cancel the seasonal differences adjusted (D = 0). If a value d > 0 is used, all the regressor variables in xreg will be difference as well.

The default priors used in Sarima are:

- ar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- ma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mu0 ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- sar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior.

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Box, G. E. P. and Jenkins, G.M. (1978). Time series analysis: Forecasting and control. San Francisco: Holden-Day. *Biometrika*, 60(2), 297-303. doi:10.1093/biomet/65.2.297.

Kennedy, P. (1992). Forecasting with dynamic regression models: Alan Pankratz, 1991. *International Journal of Forecasting*. 8(4), 647-648. url: https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:intfor:v:8:y:1992:i:

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03

See Also

garch, and set_prior functions.

Examples

```
# Declare a multiplicative seasonal ARIMA model for the birth data.

model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
model

#Declare an Dynamic Harmonic Regression model for the birth data.
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(1,0,1),xreg = fourier(birth,K = 2))
model
```

---

set_prior *Set a prior distribution to a model parameter.*

Description

Setting a prior distribution to an specify model parameter.

Usage

```
set_prior(model, par = "ar", dist = normal(), lag = 0)
```

Arguments

model	a time series model class specified in **varstan**.
par	a string value with the desired parameter which a prior is defined. Possible arguments are: "mu0", "sigma0", "ar", "ma", "arch", "garch", "mgarch", "dfv", "df", or "breg".
dist	the distribution of the prior parameter. The only accepted argument is a prior_dist object.
lag	an optional integer value, indicates the desired lag of the parameter to impose a prior. If lag = 0, then the prior distribution will be applied for all lags.

Details

bayesforecast provides its own functions to manipulate the parameter prior, this functions return a prior_dist class, the dist argument only accepts this objects.

lag parameter is an optional value to change the prior distribution of one parameter in particular, this argument is only valid for: "ar", "ma", "arch", "garch", "mgarch", or "breg" arguments. The lag option has to be a integer lower than the total amount of lagged parameters of the model. For example, to ONLY change the prior of the second "arch" parameter in a garch(3,1) model, a lag = 2 option must be specified.

Value

a time series model class specified in **bayesforecast** with the changed prior.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

Examples

```
dat = Sarima(birth,order = c(1,1,2))
dat = set_prior(model = dat, par = "ar", dist = normal(0,2))
dat

dat = set_prior(model = dat, par = "mu0", dist = student(mu = 0,sd = 2.5,df = 7))
dat

dat = set_prior(model = dat, par = "ma",dist= beta(shape1 = 2, shape2 = 2), lag = 2)
dat
```

---

ssm *A constructor for a Additive linear State space model.*

Description

Constructor of the ets("Z","Z","Z") object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
ssm(
  ts,
  trend = FALSE,
  damped = FALSE,
  seasonal = FALSE,
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  genT = FALSE,
  series.name = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
trend	a bool value to specify a trend local level model. By default, trend = FALSE.
damped	a bool value to specify a damped trend local level model. By default, damped = FALSE. If trend = FALSE then damped = FALSE automatically.
seasonal	a bool value to specify a seasonal local level model. By default seasonal = FALSE.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series by default the value frequency(ts) is used.
genT	a bool value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
series.name	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

By default the ssm() function generates a local level ets("A","N","N"), or exponential smoothing model. If trend = TRUE, then the model transforms into a local trend, ets("A","A","N") or Holt model from the n**forecast** package. For damped trend models set damped = TRUE. When seasonal = TRUE, the model becomes a seasonal local level or ets("A","N","A")`` model from the \pkg{forecast} package. Fi whenever both Trend and seasonal options are TRUE.

The genT = TRUE defines a t-student innovations SSM model. Check, Ardia (2010)) and Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a ssm( ) model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- Trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- Seasonal ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- seasonal1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

Sarima, auto.arima, set_prior, and garch.

Examples

```
mod1 = ssm(ipc)

# Declaring a Holt model for the ipc data.
mod2 = ssm(ipc,trend = TRUE,damped = TRUE)

# Declaring an additive Holt-Winters model for the birth data
mod3 = ssm(birth,trend = TRUE,damped = TRUE,seasonal = TRUE)
```

---

stan_garch *Fitting for a GARCH(s,k,h) model.*

Description

Fitting a GARCH(s,k,h) model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_garch(
  ts,
  order = c(1, 1, 0),
  arma = c(0, 0),
  xreg = NULL,
  genT = FALSE,
  asym = "none",
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_mu0 = NULL,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_ar = NULL,
```

```
  prior_ma = NULL,
  prior_mgarch = NULL,
  prior_arch = NULL,
  prior_garch = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  prior_gamma = NULL,
  prior_df = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
order	a vector of length three specifying the GARCH model. The three components c(s, k, h) are the ARCH order, the GARCH order, and the MGARCH orders respectively.
arma	a vector of length two with the ARMA model configuration. The two components c(p, q) are the AR, and the MA orders respectively.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
genT	a bool value to specify for a generalized t-student GARCH model.
asym	a string value for the asymmetric function for an asymmetric GARCH process. By default, the value "none" for standard GARCH process. "logit" option a specifies a logistic function for asymmetry, and option "exp" defines an exponential function.
chains	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, chains = 4.
iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, iter = 2000.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup iteration should not be larger than iter.By default, warmup = iter/2.
adapt.delta	an optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default, is 0.9.
tree.depth	an integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default, is 10.
prior_mu0	The prior distribution for the location parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, declares a student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_ar	The prior distribution for the auto-regressive parameters in an ARIMA model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) priors.

prior_ma	The prior distribution for the moving average parameters in an ARIMA model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_mgarch	The prior distribution for the mean GARCH parameters in a GARCH model. By default, sets normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_arch	The prior distribution for the ARCH parameters in a GARCH model. By default, sets normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_garch	The prior distribution for the GARCH parameters in a GARCH model. By default, sets normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in an ARIMAX model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) priors.
prior_gamma	The prior distribution for the asymmetric parameters in MGARCH model. By default, sets normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_df	The prior distribution for the degree freedom parameters in a t-student innovations GARCH model. By default, sets a gamma(2,0.1) prior.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

By default the garch() function generates a GARCH(1,1) model. The genT = TRUE option defines a t-student innovations GARCH model (see Ardia (2010)). For Asymmetric GARCH models use the option asym for specify the asymmetric functions, see Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a GARCH(s,k,h) model are:

- ar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- ma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mu0 ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- arch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- garch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mgarch ~ normal(0,0.5)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

A varstan object with the fitted GARCH model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Engle, R. (1982). Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity with Estimates of the Variance of United Kingdom Inflation. *Econometrica*, 50(4), 987-1007. url: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1912773.

Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*. 31(3), 307-327. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-4076(86)90063-1.

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

Ardia, D. and Hoogerheide, L. (2010). Bayesian Estimation of the GARCH(1,1) Model with Student-t Innovations. *The R Journal*. 2(7), 41-47. doi: 10.32614/RJ-2010-014.

See Also

Sarima, auto.arima, and set_prior.

Examples

```
# Declaring a garch(1,1) model for the ipc data.
sf1 = stan_garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0),iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Declaring a t-student M-GARCH(2,3,1)-ARMA(1,1) process for the ipc data.
sf2 = stan_garch(ipc,order = c(2,3,1),arma = c(1,1),genT = TRUE,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

stan_Holt *Fitting an Holt state-space model.*

Description

Fitting an Holt state-space model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_Holt(
  ts,
  damped = FALSE,
  xreg = NULL,
  genT = FALSE,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_level = NULL,
```

```
  prior_level1 = NULL,
  prior_trend = NULL,
  prior_trend1 = NULL,
  prior_damped = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  prior_df = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
damped	a boolean value to specify a damped trend local level model. By default is FALSE. If trend option is FALSE then damped is set to FALSE automatically.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
genT	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
chains	An integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run, by default 4 chains are run.
iter	An integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up, by default the number of iterations are 2000.
warmup	A positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warm up should not be larger than iter and the default is iter/2.
adapt.delta	An optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default is 0.9.
tree.depth	An integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default is 10.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) prior is used.
prior_level	The prior distribution for the level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_level1	The prior distribution for the initial level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(6,0,2.5) priors are used.
prior_trend	The prior distribution for the trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_trend1	The prior distribution for the initial trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(6,0,2.5) priors are used.
prior_damped	The prior distribution for the damped trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in a ARMAX model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) priors are used.

prior_df	The prior distribution for the degree freedom parameters in a t-student innovations SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default gamma(2,0.1) priors are used.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

When genT option is TRUE a t-student innovations ssm model (see Ardia (2010)) is generated see Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a ssm( ) model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- Trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

a varstan object with the fitted SSM model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

ssm.

Examples

```
# Declaring a Holt model for the ipc data.
sf1 = stan_Holt(ipc,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Declaring a Holt damped trend model for the ipc data.
sf2 = stan_Holt(ipc,damped = TRUE,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

stan_Hw *Fitting a Holt-Winters state-space model.*

Description

Fitting a Holt-Winters state-space model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_Hw(
  ts,
  damped = FALSE,
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  genT = FALSE,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_level = NULL,
  prior_level1 = NULL,
  prior_trend = NULL,
  prior_trend1 = NULL,
  prior_damped = NULL,
  prior_seasonal = NULL,
  prior_seasonal1 = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  prior_df = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.

damped	a boolean value to specify a damped trend local level model. By default is FALSE. If trend option is FALSE then damped is set to FALSE automatically.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series by default the value frequency(ts) is used.
genT	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
chains	An integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run, by default 4 chains are run.
iter	An integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up, by default the number of iterations are 2000.
warmup	A positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup should not be larger than iter and the default is iter/2.
adapt.delta	An optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default is 0.9.
tree.depth	An integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default is 10.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) prior is used.
prior_level	The prior distribution for the level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_level1	The prior distribution for the initial level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(6,0,2.5) priors are used.
prior_trend	The prior distribution for the trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_trend1	The prior distribution for the initial trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(6,0,2.5) priors are used.
prior_damped	The prior distribution for the damped trend parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_seasonal	The prior distribution for the seasonal parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_seasonal1	The prior distribution for the initial seasonal parameters in a SSM model. The prior is specified for the first m seasonal parameters, where m is the periodicity of the defined time series. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in a ARMAX model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) priors are used.
prior_df	The prior distribution for the degree freedom parameters in a t-student innovations SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default gamma(2,0.1) priors are used.

series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

When genT option is TRUE a t-student innovations ssm model (see Ardia (2010)) is generated see Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a ssm( ) model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- Trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- Seasonal ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- seasonal1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

A varstan object with the fitted SSM model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

ssm

Examples

```
# Declaring a Holt-Winters model for the ipc data.
sf1 = stan_Hw(ipc,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Declaring a Holt-Winters damped trend model for the ipc data.
sf2 = stan_ssm(ipc,damped = TRUE,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

`stan_LocalLevel` *Fitting a Local level state-space model.*

Description

Fitting a Local level state-space model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_LocalLevel(
  ts,
  xreg = NULL,
  genT = FALSE,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_level = NULL,
  prior_level1 = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  prior_df = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
`genT`	a boolean value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
`chains`	An integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run, by default 4 chains are run.
`iter`	An integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up, by default the number of iterations are 2000.

warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup should not be larger than iter and the default is iter/2.
adapt.delta	An optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default is 0.9.
tree.depth	An integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default is 10.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) prior is used.
prior_level	The prior distribution for the level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default normal(0,0.5) priors are used.
prior_level1	The prior distribution for the initial level parameter in a SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(6,0,2.5) priors are used.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in a ARMAX model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default student(7,0,1) priors are used.
prior_df	The prior distribution for the degree freedom parameters in a t-student innovations SSM model. By default the value is set NULL, then the default gamma(2,0.1) priors are used.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

When genT option is TRUE a t-student innovations ssm model (see Ardia (2010)) is generated see Fonseca, et. al (2019) for more details.

The default priors used in a Local_level( ) model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

A varstan object with the fitted Local Level model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

ssm.

Examples

```
# Declaring a local level model for the ipc data.
sf1 = stan_LocalLevel(ipc,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

stan_naive *Naive and Random Walk models.*

Description

Naive is the model constructor for a random walk model applied to y. This is equivalent to an ARIMA(0,1,0) model. naive() is simply a wrapper to maintain forecast package similitude. seasonal returns the model constructor for a seasonal random walk equivalent to an ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,1,0)m model where m is the seasonal period.

Usage

```
stan_naive(
  ts,
  seasonal = FALSE,
  m = 0,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_mu0 = NULL,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
seasonal	a Boolean value for select a seasonal random walk instead.
m	an optional integer value for the seasonal period.
chains	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, chains = 4.
iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, iter = 2000.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warm-up iteration should not be larger than iter.By default, warmup = iter/2.
adapt.delta	an optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default, is 0.9.
tree.depth	an integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default, is 10.
prior_mu0	The prior distribution for the location parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, declares a student(7,0,1) prior.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The random walk with drift model is

$$Y_t = mu_0 + Y_{t-1} + epsilon_t$$

where $epsilon_t$ is a normal iid error.

The seasonal naive model is

$$Y_t = mu_0 + Y_{t-m} + epsilon_t$$

where $epsilon_t$ is a normal iid error.

Value

A varstan object with the fitted naive Random Walk model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03.

Box, G. E. P. and Jenkins, G.M. (1978). Time series analysis: Forecasting and control. San Francisco: Holden-Day. *Biometrika*, 60(2), 297-303. doi:10.1093/biomet/65.2.297.

Kennedy, P. (1992). Forecasting with dynamic regression models: Alan Pankratz, 1991. *International Journal of Forecasting*. 8(4), 647-648. url: https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:intfor:v:8:y:1992:i:

See Also

Sarima.

Examples

```
# A seasonal Random-walk model.
sf1 = stan_naive(birth,seasonal = TRUE,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

stan_sarima *Fitting a Multiplicative Seasonal ARIMA model.*

Description

Fitting a SARIMA model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_sarima(
  ts,
  order = c(1, 0, 0),
  seasonal = c(0, 0, 0),
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_mu0 = NULL,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_ar = NULL,
  prior_ma = NULL,
  prior_sar = NULL,
  prior_sma = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
```

```
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
order	a three length vector with the specification of the non-seasonal part of the ARIMA model. The three components c(p, d, q) are the AR, the number of differences, and the MA orders respectively.
seasonal	a three length vector with the specification of the seasonal part of the ARIMA model. The three components c(P, D, Q) are the seasonal AR, the degree of seasonal differences, and the seasonal MA orders respectively.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series. By default, period = frequency(ts).
chains	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, chains = 4.
iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, iter = 2000.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup iteration should not be larger than iter.By default, warmup = iter/2.
adapt.delta	an optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default, is 0.9.
tree.depth	an integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default, is 10.
prior_mu0	The prior distribution for the location parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, declares a student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_ar	The prior distribution for the auto-regressive parameters in an ARIMA model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_ma	The prior distribution for the moving average parameters in an ARIMA model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_sar	The prior distribution for the seasonal auto-regressive parameters in a SARIMA model. By default, uses normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_sma	The prior distribution for the seasonal moving average parameters in a SARIMA model. By default, uses normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in a ARIMAX model. By default, uses student(7,0,1) priors.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

If xreg option is used, the model by default will cancel the seasonal differences adjusted (D = 0). If a value d > 0 is used, all the regressor variables in xreg will be difference as well.

The default priors used in Sarima model are:

- ar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- ma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- mu0 ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- sar ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sma ~ normal(0,0.5)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

Value

A varstan object with the fitted SARIMA model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Box, G. E. P. and Jenkins, G.M. (1978). Time series analysis: Forecasting and control. San Francisco: Holden-Day. *Biometrika*, 60(2), 297-303. doi:10.1093/biomet/65.2.297.

Kennedy, P. (1992). Forecasting with dynamic regression models: Alan Pankratz, 1991. *International Journal of Forecasting*. 8(4), 647-648. url: https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:intfor:v:8:y:1992:i:

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03

See Also

garch, and set_prior.

Examples

```
# Declare a multiplicative seasonal ARIMA model for the birth data.
sf1 = stan_sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),
                  seasonal = c(1,1,1),iter = 500,chains = 1)


#Declare an Dynamic Harmonic Regression model for the birth data.
sf2 = stan_sarima(birth,order = c(1,0,1),
                  xreg = fourier(birth,K = 2),iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

stan_ssm *Fitting an Additive linear State space model.*

Description

Fitting an Additive linear State space model in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_ssm(
  ts,
  trend = FALSE,
  damped = FALSE,
  seasonal = FALSE,
  xreg = NULL,
  period = 0,
  genT = FALSE,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_level = NULL,
  prior_level1 = NULL,
  prior_trend = NULL,
  prior_trend1 = NULL,
  prior_damped = NULL,
  prior_seasonal = NULL,
  prior_seasonal1 = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  prior_df = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
trend	a bool value to specify a trend local level model. By default is FALSE.
damped	a boolvalue to specify a damped trend local level model. By default is FALSE. If trend option is FALSE then damped is set to FALSE automatically.
seasonal	a bool value to specify a seasonal local level model. By default is FALSE.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.

period	an integer specifying the periodicity of the time series by default the value frequency(ts) is used.
genT	a bool value to specify for a generalized t-student SSM model.
chains	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, chains = 4.
iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, iter = 2000.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warm-up iteration should not be larger than iter.By default, warmup = iter/2.
adapt.delta	an optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default, is 0.9.
tree.depth	an integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default, is 10.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, declares a student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_level	The prior distribution for the level parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_level1	The prior distribution for the initial level parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a student(6,0,2.5) prior.
prior_trend	The prior distribution for the trend parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_trend1	The prior distribution for the initial trend parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a student(6,0,2.5) prior.
prior_damped	The prior distribution for the damped trend parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_seasonal	The prior distribution for the seasonal parameter in a SSM model. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_seasonal1	The prior distribution for the initial seasonal parameters in a SSM model. The prior is specified for the first m seasonal parameters, where m is the periodicity of the defined time series. By default, sets a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in an ARIMAX model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) priors.
prior_df	The prior distribution for the degree freedom parameters in a t-student innovations SSM model. By default, sets a gamma(2,0.1) prior
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

By default the ssm() function generates a local-level, ets("A","N","N"), or exponential smoothing model from the **forecast** package. When trend = TRUE the SSM transforms into a local-trend, ets("A","A","N"), or the equivalent Holt model. For damped trend models set damped = TRUE. If seasonal = TRUE, the model is a seasonal local level model, or ets("A","N","A") model. Finally, the Holt-Winters method (ets("A","A","A")) is obtained by setting both Trend = TRUE and seasonal = TRUE.

The genT = TRUE option generates a t-student innovations SSM model. For a detailed explanation, check Ardia (2010); or Fonseca, et. al (2019).

The default priors used in a ssm model are:

- level ~ normal(0,0.5)
- Trend ~ normal(0,0.5)
- damped~ normal(0,0.5)
- Seasonal ~ normal(0,0.5)
- sigma0 ~ t-student(0,1,7)
- level1 ~ normal(0,1)
- trend1 ~ normal(0,1)
- seasonal1 ~ normal(0,1)
- dfv ~ gamma(2,0.1)
- breg ~ t-student(0,2.5,6)

For changing the default prior use the function set_prior().

Value

A varstan object with the fitted SSM model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

References

Fonseca, T. and Cequeira, V. and Migon, H. and Torres, C. (2019). The effects of degrees of freedom estimation in the Asymmetric GARCH model with Student-t Innovations. *arXiv* doi: arXiv: 1910.01398.

See Also

Sarima, auto.arima, set_prior, and garch.

Examples

```
# Declaring a local level model for the ipc data.
sf1 = stan_ssm(ipc,iter = 500,chains = 1)

# Declaring a Holt model for the ipc data.
sf2 = stan_ssm(ipc,trend = TRUE,damped = TRUE,iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

`stan_SVM` *Fitting a Stochastic volatility model.*

Description

Fitting a Stochastic Volatility model (SVM) in **Stan**.

Usage

```
stan_SVM(
  ts,
  arma = c(0, 0),
  xreg = NULL,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  prior_mu0 = NULL,
  prior_sigma0 = NULL,
  prior_ar = NULL,
  prior_ma = NULL,
  prior_alpha = NULL,
  prior_beta = NULL,
  prior_breg = NULL,
  series.name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
`arma`	Optionally, a specification of the ARMA model,same as order parameter: the two components (p, q) are the AR order,and the MA order.
`xreg`	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
`chains`	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, `chains = 4`.

iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, iter = 2000.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step-size adaptation, so warm-up samples should not be used for inference. The number of warmup iteration should not be larger than iter.By default, warmup = iter/2.
adapt.delta	an optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default, is 0.9.
tree.depth	an integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default, is 10.
prior_mu0	The prior distribution for the location parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_sigma0	The prior distribution for the scale parameter in an ARIMA model. By default, declares a student(7,0,1) prior.
prior_ar	The prior distribution for the auto-regressive parameters in an ARMA model. By default, sets normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_ma	The prior distribution for the moving average parameters in an ARMA model. By default, sets the normal(0,0.5) priors.
prior_alpha	The prior distribution for the auto-regressive parameters in a SVM model. By default, set a normal(0, 0.5) prior.
prior_beta	The prior distribution for the exponential intercept parameter in a SVM model. By default, uses a normal(0,0.5) prior.
prior_breg	The prior distribution for the regression coefficient parameters in an ARIMAX model. By default, sets student(7,0,1) priors.
series.name	an optional string vector with the series names.
...	Further arguments passed to varstan function.

Details

The function returns a varstan object with the fitted model.

Value

A varstan object with the fitted SVM model.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Sangjoon,K. and Shephard, N. and Chib.S (1998). Stochastic Volatility: Likelihood Inference and Comparison with ARCH Models. *Review of Economic Studies*. 65(1), 361-93. url: https://www.jstor.org/stable/256

Tsay, R (2010). Analysis of Financial Time Series. *Wiley-Interscience*. 978-0470414354, second edition.

Shumway, R.H. and Stoffer, D.S. (2010).Time Series Analysis and Its Applications: With R Examples. *Springer Texts in Statistics*. isbn: 9781441978646. First edition.

See Also

garch, and set_prior

Examples

```
# Declares a SVM model for the IPC data
sf1 = stan_SVM(ipc,arma = c(1,1),iter = 500,chains = 1)
```

---

student *Define a t student prior distribution*

Description

student(mu,sd)

Usage

```
student(mu = 0, sd = 1, df = 5)
```

Arguments

mu	the location parameter mu
sd	the standard deviation parameter sigma
df	the degree freedom parameter df

Details

Define a t student prior distribution using the hyper parameters mu, sigma and df as degree freedom, by default a standard t-student(0,1,5) distribution with 5 degree freedom is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

summary.varstan *Summary method for a* varstan *object*

Description

Summaries of parameter estimates and MCMC convergence diagnostics (Monte Carlo error, effective sample size, Rhat).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
summary(object, robust = FALSE, prob = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a varstan object.
robust	a bool value, if its TRUE it returns the median of the posterior distribution, on the contrary returns the mean. By default, sets to FALSE.
prob	a number $p \in (0, 1)$ indicating the desired probability mass to include in the intervals. The default is to report 90% intervals (prob=0.9) rather than the traditionally used 95%.
...	Further arguments passed to summary.

Value

A data.frame with the posterior mean, standard error, credible intervals, effective sample size (ess),and Rhat for all the model parameters in a varstan model. If robust = TRUE displays posterior mean and standard error, instead of the posterior median and MAD.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros.

SVM *Constructor of an Stochastic volatility model object*

Description

Constructor of the Stochastic Volatility model (SVM) for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
SVM(ts, arma = c(0, 0), xreg = NULL, series.name = NULL)
```

Arguments

ts	a numeric or ts object with the univariate time series.
arma	Optionally, a specification of the ARMA model,same as order parameter: the two components c(p, q) are the AR, and the MA orders.
xreg	Optionally, a numerical matrix of external regressors, which must have the same number of rows as ts. It should not be a data frame.
series.name	an optional string vector with the time series names.

Details

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Value

The function returns a list with the data for running stan() function of **rstan** package.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Sangjoon,K. and Shephard, N. and Chib.S (1998). Stochastic Volatility: Likelihood Inference and Comparison with ARCH Models. *Review of Economic Studies*. 65(1), 361-93. url: https://www.jstor.org/stable/256

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Shumway, R.H. and Stoffer, D.S. (2010).Time Series Analysis and Its Applications: With R Examples. *Springer Texts in Statistics*. isbn: 9781441978646. First edition.

See Also

garch, and et_prior.

Examples

```
# Declares a SVM model for the IPC data

model = SVM(ipc, arma = c(1,1))
model
```

uniform *Define a uniform prior distribution*

Description

uniform(shape1,shape2)

Usage

```
uniform(min = 0, max = 1)
```

Arguments

min	the first form parameter
max	the second form parameter

Details

Define a beta prior distribution using the hyper parameters min and max, by default a uniform(0,1) distribution is return.

Value

a numerical vector interpreted as a prior in Stan

varstan *Constructor of a* varstan *object.*

Description

Constructor of the varstan object for Bayesian estimation in **Stan**.

Usage

```
varstan(
  model,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  warmup = floor(iter/2),
  adapt.delta = 0.9,
  tree.depth = 10,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

model	one of the varstan model classes defined in the package.
chains	an integer of the number of Markov Chains chains to be run. By default, it runs with four chains.
iter	an integer of total iterations per chain including the warm-up. By default, defines 2000 iterations per chain.
warmup	a positive integer specifying number of warm-up (aka burn-in) iterations. This also specifies the number of iterations used for step size adaptation, so warmup samples should not be used for inference. The number of warm ups should not be larger than iter and the default is iter/2.
adapt.delta	An optional real value between 0 and 1, the thin of the jumps in a HMC method. By default is 0.9.
tree.depth	An integer of the maximum depth of the trees evaluated during each iteration. By default is 10.
...	Further arguments passed to rstan() function.

Details

The function estimates one of the defined models in **Stan** using the stan() function for sampling.

This is the principal package's function and the link with **Stan**, this function fits the posterior distribution of every parameter for a defined model using a HMC method.

Every estimated model become a varstan object, with different methods for summary, diagnostic, forecast and plotting.

Defining priors

Default priors are chosen to be non or very weakly informative so that their influence on the results will. However, after getting more familiar with Bayesian statistics, I recommend you to start thinking about reasonable informative priors for your model parameters.

Those can be changed using the function set_prior() before estimating the model with the varstan() function. For checking the defined priors use get_prior() and report() functions.

Adjusting the sampling behavior of Stan

In addition to choosing the number of iterations, warmup samples, and chains, users can control the behavior of the NUTS sampler, by using the control argument. The most important reason to use control is to decrease (or eliminate at best) the number of divergent transitions that cause a bias in the obtained posterior samples. Whenever you see the warning "There were x divergent transitions after warmup." you should really think about increasing adapt_delta. Increasing adapt_delta will slow down the sampler but will decrease the number of divergent transitions threatening the validity of your posterior samples.

Another problem arises when the depth of the tree being evaluated in each iteration is exceeded. This is less common than having divergent transitions, but may also bias the posterior samples. When it happens, **Stan** will throw out a warning suggesting to increase max_treedepth. For more details on the control argument see stan.

Value

a varstan object with the estimated time series model.

A varstan object is a list that contains the following values:

- Stanfit a stanfit object returned by rstan package.
- stan.parmaters The parameters used in Stan for the sample.
- model The defined model for the time series.
- series.name The time series' name.
- ts The provided time series data.

Author(s)

Asael Alonzo Matamoros

References

Carpenter, B. and Gelman, A. and Hoffman, D. and Lee, D. and Goodrich, B. and Betancourt, M. and Brubaker, and Guo, L. and Riddell. 2017. Stan: A probabilistic programming language. *Journal of Statistical Software* 76(1). doi: 10.18637/jss.v076.i01.

Stan Development Team. (2018). Stan Modeling Language Users Guide and Reference Manual, Version 2.18.0. url: http://mc-stan.org.

Paul-Christian Buerkner (2017). brms: An R Package for Bayesian Multilevel Models Using Stan. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 80(1), 1-28. doi:10.18637/jss.v080.i01

Hyndman, R. & Khandakar, Y. (2008). Automatic time series forecasting: the forecast package for R. *Journal of Statistical Software*. 26(3), 1-22.doi: 10.18637/jss.v027.i03.

See Also

rstan:stan.

Examples

```
# Fitting a seasonal ARIMA model
mod1 = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(mod1,iter = 500,chains = 1)
fit1

# Fitting a GARCH(1,1) model
dat = garch(ipc,order = c(1,1,0))
fit2 = varstan(dat,iter = 500,chains = 1)
fit2
```

`waic.varstan` *Widely Applicable Information Criterion (WAIC)*

Description

Compute the widely applicable information criterion (WAIC) based on the posterior likelihood using the **loo** package. For more details see `waic`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'varstan'
waic(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A varstan object
`...`	additional values need in waic methods

Details

See the `loo_compare` function of the **loo** package for more details on model comparisons.

Value

An object of class `loo`. With the estimates of the Watanabe-Akaike Information criteria.

References

Vehtari, A., Gelman, A., & Gabry J. (2016). Practical Bayesian model evaluation using leave-one-out cross-validation and WAIC. *In Statistics and Computing*, `doi:10.1007/s11222-016-9696-4`.

Gelman, A., Hwang, J., & Vehtari, A. (2014). Understanding predictive information criteria for Bayesian models. *Statistics and Computing*. 24, 997-1016.

Watanabe, S. (2010). Asymptotic equivalence of Bayes cross validation and widely applicable information criterion in singular learning theory. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*. 11, 3571-3594.

Examples

```
model = Sarima(birth,order = c(0,1,2),seasonal = c(1,1,1))
fit1 = varstan(model,iter = 500,chains = 1)

waic1 = waic(fit1)
waic1
```

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