

# Package ‘fnets’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Factor-adjusted Network Estimation and Forecasting for High-dimensional Time Series

**Version** 0.1.1

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**Description** Implements methods for network estimation and forecasting of high-dimensional time series exhibiting strong serial and cross-sectional correlations under a factor-adjusted vector autoregressive model.

**Depends** R (>= 3.1.2)

**Imports** lpSolve,  
parallel,  
doParallel,  
foreach,  
MASS,  
fields,  
igraph,  
RColorBrewer

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

## R topics documented:

common.predict . . . . .	2
fnets . . . . .	3
fnets.var . . . . .	6
hl.factor.number . . . . .	8
idio.predict . . . . .	9
npar.lrpc . . . . .	10
par.lrpc . . . . .	12
plot.fnets . . . . .	13
predict.fnets . . . . .	15

sim.common1 . . . . .	16
sim.common2 . . . . .	17
sim.var . . . . .	18

<b>Index</b>	<b>19</b>
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<code>common.predict</code>	<i>Forecasting the factor-driven common component</i>
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**Description**

Produces forecasts of the common component for a given forecasting horizon by estimating the best linear predictors

**Usage**

```
common.predict(  
  object,  
  x,  
  h = 1,  
  common.method = c("restricted", "unrestricted"),  
  r = NULL  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	fnets object
<code>x</code>	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
<code>h</code>	forecasting horizon
<code>common.method</code>	a string specifying the method for common component forecasting; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "restricted" performs forecasting under a restrictive static factor model</li><li>• "unrestricted" performs forecasting under an unrestrictive, blockwise VAR representation of the common component</li></ul>
<code>r</code>	number of static factors; if <code>common.method = "restricted"</code> and <code>r = NULL</code> , it is estimated as the maximiser of the ratio of the successive eigenvalues of the estimate of the common component covariance matrix, see Ahn and Horenstein (2013)

**Value**

a list containing	
<code>is</code>	in-sample estimator of the common component
<code>fc</code>	forecasts of the common component for a given forecasting horizon <code>h</code>
<code>r</code>	static factor number
<code>h</code>	forecast horizon

## References

- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.
- Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.
- Forni, M., Hallin, M., Lippi, M. & Reichlin, L. (2005). The generalized dynamic factor model: one-sided estimation and forecasting. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 100(471), 830–840.
- Forni, M., Hallin, M., Lippi, M. & Zaffaroni, P. (2017). Dynamic factor models with infinite-dimensional factor space: Asymptotic analysis. *Journal of Econometrics*, 199(1), 74–92.

## Examples

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common1(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, idio.var.order = 1, idio.method = "lasso", lrpc.method = "none")
cpre <- common.predict(out, x, h = 1, common.method = 'restricted', r = NULL)
ipre <- idio.predict(out, x, cpre, h = 1)
```

---

fnets

---

*Factor-adjusted network estimation*


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## Description

Operating under factor-adjusted vector autoregressive (VAR) model, the function estimates the spectral density and autocovariance matrices of the factor-driven common component and the idiosyncratic VAR process, the impulse response functions and common shocks for the common component, and VAR parameters, innovation covariance matrix and long-run partial correlations for the idiosyncratic component.

## Usage

```
fnets(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  q = NULL,
  ic.op = 5,
  kern.const = 4,
  common.args = list(var.order = NULL, max.var.order = NULL, trunc.lags = 20, n.perm =
    10),
  idio.var.order = 1,
  idio.method = c("lasso", "ds"),
```

```

idio.args = list(n.iter = 100, tol = 0, n.cores = min(parallel::detectCores() - 1,
3)),
lrpc.method = c("par", "npar", "none"),
cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE)
)

```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
<code>center</code>	whether to de-mean the input <code>x</code> row-wise
<code>q</code>	number of factors. If <code>q = NULL</code> , the factor number is estimated by an information criterion-based approach of Hallin and Liška (2007), see <a href="#">hl.factor.number</a> for further details
<code>ic.op</code>	choice of the information criterion, see <a href="#">hl.factor.number</a> for further details
<code>kern.const</code>	constant multiplied to $\text{floor}((\text{dim}(x)[2]/\log(\text{dim}(x)[2]))^{(1/3)})$ which determines the kernel bandwidth for dynamic PCA
<code>common.args</code>	a list specifying the tuning parameters required for estimating the impulse response functions and common shocks. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>var.order</code> order of the blockwise VAR representation of the common component. If <code>var.order = NULL</code>, it is selected blockwise by Schwarz criterion</li> <li>• <code>max.var.order</code> maximum blockwise VAR order for the Schwarz criterion</li> <li>• <code>trunc.lags</code> truncation lag for impulse response function estimation</li> <li>• <code>n.perm</code> number of cross-sectional permutations involved in impulse response function estimation</li> </ul>
<code>idio.var.order</code>	order of the idiosyncratic VAR process; if a vector of integers is supplied, the order is chosen via cross validation
<code>idio.method</code>	a string specifying the method to be adopted for idiosyncratic VAR process estimation; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "lasso" Lasso-type l1-regularised M-estimation</li> <li>• "ds" Dantzig Selector-type constrained l1-minimisation</li> </ul>
<code>idio.args</code>	a list specifying the tuning parameters required for estimating the idiosyncratic VAR process. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>n.iter</code> maximum number of descent steps; applicable when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code></li> <li>• <code>tol</code> numerical tolerance for increases in the loss function; applicable when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code></li> <li>• <code>n.cores</code> number of cores to use for parallel computing, see <a href="#">makePSOCK-cluster</a>; applicable when <code>idio.method = "ds"</code></li> </ul>
<code>lrpc.method</code>	a string specifying the type of estimator for long-run partial correlation matrix estimation; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "par" parametric estimator based on the VAR model assumption</li> <li>• "npar" nonparametric estimator from inverting the long-run covariance matrix of the idiosyncratic component via constrained l1-minimisation</li> </ul>

- "none" do not estimate the long-run partial correlation matrix
- `cv.args` a list specifying arguments for the cross validation procedures for selecting the tuning parameters involved in VAR parameter and (long-run) partial correlation matrix estimation. It contains:
- `n.folds` number of folds
  - `path.length` number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value
  - `do.plot` whether to plot the output of the cross validation step

## Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2021) for further details.

## Value

an S3 object of class `fnets`, which contains the following fields:

<code>q</code>	number of factors
<code>spec</code>	a list containing estimates of the spectral density matrices for x, common and idiosyncratic components
<code>acv</code>	a list containing estimates of the autocovariance matrices for x, common and idiosyncratic components
<code>common.irf</code>	if <code>q &gt;= 1</code> , a list containing estimators of the impulse response functions (as an array of dimension $(p, q, \text{trunc.lags} + 2)$ ) and common shocks (an array of dimension $(q, n)$ ) for the common component
<code>idio.var</code>	a list containing the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>beta</code> estimate of VAR parameter matrix; each column contains parameter estimates for the regression model for a given variable</li> <li>• <code>Gamma</code> estimate of the innovation covariance matrix</li> <li>• <code>lambda</code> regularisation parameter</li> <li>• <code>convergence</code> returned when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code>; indicates whether a convergence criterion is met</li> <li>• <code>var.order</code> VAR order</li> </ul>
<code>lrpc</code>	see the output of <code>par.lrpc</code> if <code>lrpc.method = 'par'</code> and that of <code>npar.lrpc</code> if <code>lrpc.method = 'npar'</code>
<code>mean.x</code>	if <code>center = TRUE</code> , returns a vector containing row-wise sample means of x; if <code>center = FALSE</code> , returns a vector of zeros
<code>idio.method</code>	input parameter
<code>lrpc.method</code>	input parameter
<code>kern.const</code>	input parameter

## References

- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.
- Hallin, M. & Liška, R. (2007) Determining the number of factors in the general dynamic factor model. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 102(478), 603–617.

**See Also**

[predict.fnets](#), [plot.fnets](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common1(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, idio.var.order = 1, idio.method = "lasso",
  lrpc.method = "par", cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE))
pre <- predict(out, x, h = 1, common.method = 'unrestricted')
plot(out, type = 'granger', display = 'network', threshold = .05)
plot(out, type = 'lrpc', display = 'heatmap', threshold = .05)

## End(Not run)
```

---

fnets.var

11-regularised Yule-Walker estimation for VAR processes

---

**Description**

Estimates the VAR parameter matrices via l1-regularised Yule-Walker estimation and innovation covariance matrix via constrained l1-minimisation.

**Usage**

```
fnets.var(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  method = c("lasso", "ds"),
  lambda = NULL,
  var.order = 1,
  cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE),
  n.iter = 100,
  tol = 0,
  n.cores = min(parallel::detectCores() - 1, 3)
)
```

**Arguments**

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise
method	a string specifying the method to be adopted for VAR process estimation; possible values are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "lasso" Lasso-type l1-regularised M-estimation</li> <li>• "ds" Dantzig Selector-type constrained l1-minimisation</li> </ul>
lambda	regularisation parameter; if lambda = NULL, cross validation is employed to select the parameter
var.order	order of the VAR process; if a vector of integers is supplied, the order is chosen via cross validation
cv.args	a list specifying arguments for the cross validation procedure for selecting the regularisation parameter (and VAR order). It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.folds number of folds</li> <li>• path.length number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value</li> <li>• do.plot whether to plot the output of the cross validation step</li> </ul>
n.iter	maximum number of descent steps; applicable when method = "lasso"
tol	numerical tolerance for increases in the loss function; applicable when method = "lasso"
n.cores	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see <a href="#">makePSOCKcluster</a> ; applicable when method = "ds"

## Details

Further information can be found in Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2021).

## Value

a list which contains the following fields:

beta	estimate of VAR parameter matrix; each column contains parameter estimates for the regression model for a given variable
Gamma	estimate of the innovation covariance matrix
lambda	regularisation parameter
convergence	returned when method = "lasso"; indicates whether a convergence criterion is met
var.order	VAR order
mean.x	if center = TRUE, returns a vector containing row-wise sample means of x; if center = FALSE, returns a vector of zeros

## References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

## Examples

```
library(fnets)

set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- idio$data

fv <- fnets.var(x, center = TRUE, method = 'lasso', var.order = 1,
               cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE))
norm(fv$beta - t(idio$A), 'F')/norm(t(idio$A), 'F')
```

---

hl.factor.number	<i>Factor number estimator of Hallin and Liška (2007)</i>
------------------	---

---

## Description

Estimates the number of factors by minimising an information criterion over sub-samples of the data. Currently the three information criteria proposed in Hallin and Liška (2007) (ic.op = 1, 2 or 3) and their variations with logarithm taken on the cost (ic.op = 4, 5 or 6) are implemented, with ic.op = 5 recommended as a default choice based on numerical experiments.

## Usage

```
hl.factor.number(x, q.max = NULL, mm, w = NULL, do.plot = FALSE, center = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
q.max	maximum number of factors; if q.max = NULL, a default value is selected as $\min(50, \text{floor}(\sqrt{\min(\text{dim}(x)[2] - 1, \text{dim}(x)[1])}))$
mm	integer representing the kernel bandwidth
w	vector of length $2 * \text{mm} + 1$ containing symmetric weights; if w = NULL, default weights are generated using the Bartlett kernel and mm
do.plot	whether to plot the values of six information criteria
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise

## Details

See Hallin and Liška (2007) for further details.



**Value**

a list containing

q.hat	a vector containing minimisers of the six information criteria
Gamma_x	an array containing the estimates of the autocovariance matrices of $x$ at $2 * mm + 1$ lags
Sigma_x	an array containing the estimates of the spectral density matrices of $x$ at $2 * mm + 1$ Fourier frequencies
sv	a list containing the singular value decomposition of <code>Sigma_x</code>

**References**

Hallin, M. & Liška, R. (2007) Determining the number of factors in the general dynamic factor model. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 102(478), 603–617.

**Examples**

```
library(fnets)

set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common2(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data * apply(idio$data, 1, sd)/apply(common$data, 1, sd) + idio$data

hl <- hl.factor.number(x, q.max = NULL, mm = floor(4 * (n/log(n))^(1/3)), do.plot = TRUE)
hl$q
```

---

idio.predict	<i>Forecasting idiosyncratic VAR process</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Produces forecasts of the idiosyncratic VAR process for a given forecasting horizon by estimating the best linear predictors

**Usage**

```
idio.predict(object, x, cpre, h = 1)
```

**Arguments**

object	fnets object
x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
cpre	output of <a href="#">common.predict</a>
h	forecast horizon

**Value**

a list containing

- is                    in-sample estimator of the idiosyncratic component
- fc                    forecasts of the idiosyncratic component for a given forecasting horizon h
- h                     forecast horizon

**References**

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common1(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, idio.var.order = 1, idio.method = "lasso", lrpc.method = "none")
cpre <- common.predict(out, x, h = 1, common.method = 'restricted', r = NULL)
ipre <- idio.predict(out, x, cpre, h = 1)
```

---

npar.lrpc	<i>Nonparametric estimation of long-run partial correlations of factor-adjusted VAR processes</i>
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---

**Description**

Returns a nonparametric estimate of long-run partial correlations of the VAR process from the inverse of long-run covariance matrix obtained via constrained l1-minimisation.

**Usage**

```
npar.lrpc(
  object,
  x,
  eta = NULL,
  cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE),
  do.correct = TRUE,
  n.cores = min(parallel::detectCores() - 1, 3)
)
```

**Arguments**

object	fnets object
x	input time series matrix; with each row representing a variable
eta	regularisation parameter; if eta = NULL, it is selected by cross validation
cv.args	a list specifying arguments for the cross validation procedure for selecting the tuning parameter involved in long-run partial correlation matrix estimation. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.folds number of folds</li> <li>• path.length number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value</li> <li>• do.plot whether to plot the output of the cross validation step</li> </ul>
do.correct	whether to correct for any negative entries in the diagonals of the inverse of long-run covariance matrix
n.cores	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see <a href="#">makePSOCKcluster</a>

**Value**

a list containing	
Omega	estimated inverse of the long-run covariance matrix
lrpc	estimated long-run partial correlation matrix
eta	regularisation parameter

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common1(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, idio.method = 'lasso', lrpc.method = 'none')
nlrpc <- npar.lrpc(out, x, cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE))
out$lrpc <- nlrpc
out$lrpc.method <- 'npar'
plot(out, type = 'lrpc', display = 'heatmap', threshold = .05)

## End(Not run)
```

---

par.lrpc	<i>Parametric estimation of long-run partial correlations of factor-adjusted VAR processes</i>
----------	--

---

## Description

Returns a parametric estimate of long-run partial correlations of the VAR process from the VAR parameter estimates and the inverse of innovation covariance matrix obtained via constrained l1-minimisation.

## Usage

```
par.lrpc(
  object,
  x,
  eta = NULL,
  cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE),
  adaptive = FALSE,
  eta.1 = NULL,
  do.correct = TRUE,
  n.cores = min(parallel::detectCores() - 1, 3)
)
```

## Arguments

object	fnets object
x	input time series matrix; with each row representing a variable
eta	regularisation parameter; if eta = NULL, it is selected by cross validation
cv.args	a list specifying arguments for the cross validation procedure for selecting the tuning parameter involved in long-run partial correlation matrix estimation. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n.folds number of folds</li> <li>• path.length number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value</li> <li>• do.plot whether to plot the output of the cross validation step</li> </ul>
adaptive	whether to use the adaptive estimation procedure
eta.1	regularisation parameter for Step 1 of the adaptive estimation procedure; if eta.1 = NULL, defaults to $2 * \sqrt{\log(\dim(x)[1])/\dim(x)[2]}$
do.correct	whether to correct for any negative entries in the diagonals of the inverse of long-run covariance matrix
n.cores	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see <a href="#">makePSOCKcluster</a>

## Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2021) for further details, and Cai, Liu and Zhou (2016) for further details on the adaptive estimation procedure.

**Value**

	a list containing
Delta	estimated inverse of the innovation covariance matrix
Omega	estimated inverse of the long-run covariance matrix
pc	estimated innovation partial correlation matrix
lrpc	estimated long-run partial correlation matrix
eta	regularisation parameter
adaptive	was the adaptive procedure used

**References**

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series.

Cai, T. T., Liu, W., & Zhou, H. H. (2016). Estimating sparse precision matrix: Optimal rates of convergence and adaptive estimation. *The Annals of Statistics*, 44(2), 455-488.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.common1(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, idio.method = 'lasso', lrpc.method = 'none')
plrpc <- par.lrpc(out, x, cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE))
out$lrpc <- plrpc
out$lrpc.method <- 'par'
plot(out, type = 'pc', display = 'network', threshold = .05)
plot(out, type = 'lrpc', display = 'heatmap', threshold = .05)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.fnets

---

*Plotting the networks estimated by fnets*


---

**Description**

Plotting method for S3 objects of class `fnets`. Produces a plot visualising three networks underlying factor-adjusted VAR processes: (i) directed network representing Granger causal linkages, as given by estimated VAR transition matrices summed across the lags, (ii) undirected network representing contemporaneous linkages after accounting for lead-lag dependence, as given by partial correlations of VAR innovations, (iii) undirected network summarising (i) and (ii) as given by long-run partial correlations of VAR processes.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'fnets'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("granger", "pc", "lrpc"),
  display = c("network", "heatmap"),
  names = NA,
  groups = NA,
  threshold = 0,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	fnets object
type	a string specifying which of the above three networks (i)–(iii) to visualise; possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "granger" directed network representing Granger causal linkages</li> <li>• "pc" undirected network representing contemporaneous linkages; available when <code>x\$lrpc.method = "par"</code></li> <li>• "lrpc" undirected network summarising Granger causal and contemporaneous linkages; available when <code>x\$lrpc.method = "par"</code> or <code>x\$lrpc.method = "npar"</code></li> </ul>
display	a string specifying how to visualise the network; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "network" as an igraph object, see <a href="#">plot.igraph</a></li> <li>• "heatmap" as a heatmap, see <a href="#">imagePlot</a></li> </ul>
names	a character vector containing the names of the vertices
groups	an integer vector denoting any group structure of the vertices
threshold	if <code>threshold &gt; 0</code> , hard thresholding is performed on the matrix giving rise to the network of interest
...	additional arguments

**Details**

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2021) for further details.

**References**

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

**See Also**

[fnets](#)

---

predict.fnets	<i>Forecasting by fnets</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

---

## Description

Produces forecasts of the data for a given forecasting horizon by separately estimating the best linear predictors of common and idiosyncratic components

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fnets'
predict(
  object,
  x,
  h = 1,
  common.method = c("restricted", "unrestricted"),
  r = NULL,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

object	fnets object
x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
h	forecasting horizon
common.method	a string specifying the method for common component forecasting; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "restricted" performs forecasting under a restrictive static factor model</li> <li>• "unrestricted" performs forecasting under an unrestrictive, blockwise VAR representation of the common component</li> </ul>
r	number of static factors; if common.method = "restricted" and r = NULL, it is estimated as the maximiser of the ratio of the successive eigenvalues of the estimate of the common component covariance matrix, see Ahn and Horenstein (2013)
...	not used

## Value

a list containing	
forecast	forecasts for the given forecasting horizon
common.pred	a list containing forecasting results for the common component
idio.pred	a list containing forecasting results for the idiosyncratic component
mean.x	mean.x argument from object

## References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.

## See Also

[fnets](#), [common.predict](#), [idio.predict](#)

---

sim.common1

*Simulate data from a dynamic factor model*

---

## Description

Simulate the common component following a dynamic factor model that does not admit a static representation; see the model (C1) in the reference.

## Usage

```
sim.common1(n, p, q = 2, heavy = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

n	sample size
p	dimension
q	number of dynamic factors
heavy	if heavy = FALSE, common shocks are generated from <code>rnorm</code> whereas if heavy = TRUE, from <code>rt</code> with <code>df = 5</code> and then scaled by <code>sqrt(3 / 5)</code>

## Value

a list containing	
data	generated series
q	number of factors

## References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110

## Examples

```
common <- sim.common1(500, 50)
```



---

sim.common2*Simulate data from a static factor model*

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**Description**

Simulate the common component following a dynamic factor model that admits a static representation; see the model (C2) in the reference.

**Usage**

```
sim.common2(n, p, q = 2, heavy = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

n	sample size
p	dimension
q	number of dynamic factors; number of static factors is given by $2 * q$
heavy	if heavy = FALSE, common shocks are generated from <code>rnorm</code> whereas if heavy = TRUE, from <code>rt</code> with <code>df = 5</code> and then scaled by <code>sqrt(3 / 5)</code>

**Value**

a list containing	
data	generated series
q	number of factors
r	number of static factors

**References**

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series.

**Examples**

```
common <- sim.common2(500, 50)
```

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sim.var	<i>Simulate a VAR(1) process</i>
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### Description

Simulate a VAR(1) process; see the reference for the generation of the transition matrix.

### Usage

```
sim.var(n, p, Gamma = diag(1, p), heavy = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

n	sample size
p	dimension
Gamma	innovation covariance matrix; ignored if heavy = TRUE
heavy	if heavy = FALSE, common shocks are generated from <code>rnorm</code> whereas if heavy = TRUE, from <code>rt</code> with <code>df = 5</code> and then scaled by <code>sqrt(3 / 5)</code>

### Value

	a list containing
data	generated series
A	transition matrix
Gamma	innovation covariance matrix

### References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2021) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series.

### Examples

```
idio <- sim.var(500, 50)
```

# Index

`common.predict`, [2](#), [9](#), [16](#)

`fnets`, [3](#), [14](#), [16](#)

`fnets.var`, [6](#)

`hl.factor.number`, [4](#), [8](#)

`idio.predict`, [9](#), [16](#)

`imagePlot`, [14](#)

`makePSOCKcluster`, [4](#), [7](#), [11](#), [12](#)

`npar.lrpc`, [5](#), [10](#)

`par.lrpc`, [5](#), [12](#)

`plot.fnets`, [6](#), [13](#)

`plot.igraph`, [14](#)

`predict.fnets`, [6](#), [15](#)

`sim.common1`, [16](#)

`sim.common2`, [17](#)

`sim.var`, [18](#)