

Package ‘fnets’

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Type Package

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

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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 (>= 4.1.0)

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R topics documented:

bn.factor.number	2
common.predict	3
fnets	5
fnets.factor.model	8
fnets.var	10
hl.factor.number	12
idio.predict	14
npar.lrpc	15
par.lrpc	16

plot.fnets	18
predict.fnets	19
sim.dynamic	20
sim.static	21
sim.var	22
Index	23

bn.factor.number	<i>Factor number estimator of Bai and Ng (2002)</i>
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Description

Estimates the number of static factors by minimising an information criterion. Currently the five information criteria proposed in Bai and Ng (2002) (`ic.op = 1, . . . , 5`) are implemented, with `ic.op = 2` recommended as a default choice based on numerical experiments.

Usage

```
bn.factor.number(  
  x,  
  lam = NULL,  
  f = NULL,  
  q.max = NULL,  
  ic.op = 2,  
  do.plot = FALSE,  
  center = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
lam, f	loading and factor matrices; if <code>lam = NULL</code> or <code>f = NULL</code> , these are obtained with PCA
q.max	maximum number of factors; if <code>q.max = NULL</code> , a default value is selected as <code>min(50, floor(sqrt(min(dim(x)[2] - 1, dim(x)[1])))</code>
ic.op	chosen information criterion
do.plot	whether to plot the value of the information criterion
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise

Details

See Bai and Ng (2002) for further details.

Value

a list containing

q.hat	the minimiser of the chosen information criteria
lam	loading matrix
f	factor series
q.max	maximum number of factors
ic	vector of information criteria values

References

Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.

Examples

```
library(fnets)

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

bn <- bn.factor.number(x, q.max = NULL, center = FALSE, do.plot = TRUE)
bn$q.hat
```

common.predict

Forecasting the factor-driven common component

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

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"> • "restricted" performs forecasting under a restrictive static factor model • "unrestricted" performs forecasting under an unrestricted, blockwise VAR representation of the common component
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)

Value

	a list containing
is	in-sample estimator of the common component
fc	forecasts of the common component for a given forecasting horizon h
r	static factor number
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.
- 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.dynamic(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***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,
  factor.model = c("dynamic", "static"),
  q = NULL,
  q.method = c("bn", "er"),
  ic.op = NULL,
  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(tuning = c("cv", "ic"), n.iter = 100, tol = 0, n.cores =
    min(parallel::detectCores() - 1, 3)),
  idio.threshold = FALSE,
  lrpc.method = c("par", "npar", "none"),
  lrpc.adaptive = FALSE,
  cv.args = list(n.folds = 1, penalty = NULL, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE)
)
```

Arguments

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise
factor.model	a string specifying the method to be adopted for factor model estimation; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "dynamic" dynamic factor model • "static" static factor model
q	number of dynamic factors. If q = NULL, the factor number is estimated by an information criterion-based approach of Hallin and Liška (2007) or Bai and Ng (2002), or eigenvalue ratio, see hl.factor.number and bn.factor.number for further details

<code>q.method</code>	a string specifying the factor number selection method when <code>factor.model = "static"</code> ; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "bn" information criteria of Bai and Ng (2002) • "er" eigenvalue ratio
<code>ic.op</code>	choice of the information criterion, see hl.factor.number and bn.factor.number 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"> • <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 • <code>max.var.order</code> maximum blockwise VAR order for the Schwarz criterion • <code>trunc.lags</code> truncation lag for impulse response function estimation • <code>n.perm</code> number of cross-sectional permutations involved in impulse response function estimation
<code>idio.var.order</code>	order of the idiosyncratic VAR process; if a vector of integers is supplied, the order is chosen via tuning
<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"> • "lasso" Lasso-type l1-regularised M-estimation • "ds" Dantzig Selector-type constrained l1-minimisation
<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"> • <code>tuning</code> a string specifying the selection procedure for <code>idio.var.order</code> and <code>lambda</code>; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – "cv" cross validation – "ic" information criterion • <code>n.iter</code> maximum number of descent steps; applicable when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code> • <code>tol</code> numerical tolerance for increases in the loss function; applicable when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code> • <code>n.cores</code> number of cores to use for parallel computing, see makePSOCK-cluster; applicable when <code>idio.method = "ds"</code>
<code>idio.threshold</code>	whether to perform adaptive thresholding of beta with threshold
<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"> • "par" parametric estimator based on the VAR model assumption • "npar" nonparametric estimator from inverting the long-run covariance matrix of the idiosyncratic component via constrained l1-minimisation • "none" do not estimate the long-run partial correlation matrix
<code>lrpc.adaptive</code>	whether to use the adaptive estimation procedure

<code>cv.args</code>	<p>a list specifying arguments for tuning for selecting the tuning parameters involved in VAR parameter and (long-run) partial correlation matrix estimation. It contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>n.folds</code> if <code>tuning = "cv"</code>, number of folds • <code>penalty</code> if <code>tuning = "ic"</code>, penalty multiplier between 0 and 1; if <code>penalty = NULL</code>, defaults to $1/(1+\exp(\dim(x)[1])/\dim(x)[2])$ • <code>path.length</code> number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value • <code>do.plot</code> whether to plot the output of the cross validation step
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Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2021) for further details. List arguments do not need to be specified with all list components; any missing entries will be filled in with the default argument.

Value

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

<code>q</code>	number of factors
<code>spec</code>	if <code>factor.model = "dynamic"</code> a list containing estimates of the spectral density matrices for <code>x</code> , common and idiosyncratic components
<code>acv</code>	a list containing estimates of the autocovariance matrices for <code>x</code> , common and idiosyncratic components
<code>common.irf</code>	if <code>factor.model = "dynamic"</code> and <code>q >= 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>lam</code>	if <code>factor.model = "static"</code> , factor loadings
<code>f</code>	if <code>factor.model = "static"</code> , factor series
<code>idio.var</code>	<p>a list containing the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>beta</code> estimate of VAR parameter matrix; each column contains parameter estimates for the regression model for a given variable • <code>Gamma</code> estimate of the innovation covariance matrix • <code>lambda</code> regularisation parameter • <code>convergence</code> returned when <code>idio.method = "lasso"</code>; indicates whether a convergence criterion is met • <code>var.order</code> VAR order
<code>lrpc</code>	see the output of par.lrpc if <code>lrpc.method = 'par'</code> and that of npar.lrpc if <code>lrpc.method = 'npar'</code>
<code>mean.x</code>	if <code>center = TRUE</code> , returns a vector containing row-wise sample means of <code>x</code> ; 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.
- Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.

See Also

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.dynamic(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.factor.model	<i>Factor model estimation</i>
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Description

Dynamic and static factor model estimation

Usage

```
fnets.factor.model(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  factor.model = c("dynamic", "static"),
  q = NULL,
  q.method = c("bn", "er"),
  ic.op = NULL,
```



```

    kern.const = 4,
    common.args = list(var.order = NULL, max.var.order = NULL, trunc.lags = 20, n.perm =
      10)
  )

```

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>factor.model</code>	a string specifying the method to be adopted for factor model estimation; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "dynamic" dynamic factor model • "static" static factor model
<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) or Bai and Ng (2002), see hl.factor.number and bn.factor.number for further details
<code>q.method</code>	a string specifying the factor number selection method when <code>factor.model = "static"</code> ; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "bn" information criteria of Bai and Ng (2002) • "er" eigenvalue ratio
<code>ic.op</code>	choice of the information criterion, see hl.factor.number or bn.factor.number 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"> • <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 • <code>max.var.order</code> maximum blockwise VAR order for the Schwarz criterion • <code>trunc.lags</code> truncation lag for impulse response function estimation • <code>n.perm</code> number of cross-sectional permutations involved in impulse response function estimation

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>	if <code>method = "dynamic"</code> a list containing estimates of the spectral density matrices for <code>x</code> , common and idiosyncratic components

acv	a list containing estimates of the autocovariance matrices for x , common and idiosyncratic components
common.irf	if <code>method = "dynamic"</code> and $q \geq 1$, 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
lam	if <code>method = "static"</code> factor loadings
f	if <code>method = "static"</code> factor series
mean.x	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

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.
- Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.static(n, p)
x <- common$data
out <- fnets.factor.model(x, factor.model = "static")

## End(Not run)
```

fnets.var

11-regularised Yule-Walker estimation for VAR processes

Description

Estimates the VAR parameter matrices via 11-regularised Yule-Walker estimation and innovation covariance matrix via constrained 11-minimisation.

Usage

```
fnets.var(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  method = c("lasso", "ds"),
  lambda = NULL,
  var.order = 1,
  cv.args = list(tuning = c("cv", "ic"), n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot =
    FALSE),
  idio.threshold = 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"> • "lasso" Lasso-type l1-regularised M-estimation • "ds" Dantzig Selector-type constrained l1-minimisation
lambda	regularisation parameter; if lambda = NULL, tuning 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 tuning
cv.args	a list specifying arguments for tuning for selecting the regularisation parameter (and VAR order). It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tuning a string specifying the selection procedure for idio.var.order and lambda; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – "cv" cross validation – "ic" information criterion • n.folds if tuning = "cv", number of folds • penalty if tuning = "ic", penalty multiplier between 0 and 1; if penalty = NULL, defaults to $1/(1+\exp(\dim(x)[1])/\dim(x)[2])$ • 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
idio.threshold	whether to perform adaptive thresholding of beta with threshold
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 makePSOCKcluster ; 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(tuning = "cv", n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE)
)
norm(fv$beta - t(idio$A), "F") / norm(t(idio$A), "F")
```

hl.factor.number

Factor number estimator of Hallin and Liška (2007)

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 $2 * mm + 1$ 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 Sigma_x

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.dynamic(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.hat
```

 idio.predict

Forecasting idiosyncratic VAR process

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 common.predict
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.dynamic(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>
-----------	---

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"> • 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
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 makePSOCKcluster

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.dynamic(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),
  lrpc.adaptive = FALSE,
  eta.adaptive = 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"> • <code>n.folds</code> number of folds • <code>path.length</code> number of regularisation parameter values to consider; a sequence is generated automatically based in this value • <code>do.plot</code> whether to plot the output of the cross validation step
<code>lrpc.adaptive</code>	whether to use the adaptive estimation procedure
<code>eta.adaptive</code>	regularisation parameter for Step 1 of the adaptive estimation procedure; if <code>eta.adaptive = NULL</code> , defaults to $2 * \sqrt{\log(\dim(x)[1])/\dim(x)[2]}$
<code>do.correct</code>	whether to correct for any negative entries in the diagonals of the inverse of long-run covariance matrix
<code>n.cores</code>	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see makePSOCKcluster

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

<code>Delta</code>	estimated inverse of the innovation covariance matrix
<code>Omega</code>	estimated inverse of the long-run covariance matrix
<code>pc</code>	estimated innovation partial correlation matrix
<code>lrpc</code>	estimated long-run partial correlation matrix
<code>eta</code>	regularisation parameter
<code>lrpc.adaptive</code>	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.dynamic(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

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

threshold	if $\text{threshold} > 0$, 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>
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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"> "restricted" performs forecasting under a restrictive static factor model

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "unrestricted" performs forecasting under an unrestrictive, blockwise VAR representation of the common component
r	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)
...	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.dynamic	<i>Simulate data from a dynamic factor model</i>
-------------	--

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

Arguments

n	sample size
p	dimension
q	number of dynamic factors
heavy	if <code>heavy = FALSE</code> , common shocks are generated from <code>rnorm</code> whereas if <code>heavy = TRUE</code> , 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.dynamic(500, 50)
```

sim.static	<i>Simulate data from a static factor model</i>
------------	---

Description

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

Usage

```
sim.static(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.static(500, 50)
```

sim.var

Simulate a VAR(1) process

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

`bn.factor.number`, [2](#), [5](#), [6](#), [9](#)

`common.predict`, [3](#), [14](#), [20](#)

`fnets`, [5](#), [19](#), [20](#)

`fnets.factor.model`, [8](#)

`fnets.var`, [10](#)

`hl.factor.number`, [5](#), [6](#), [9](#), [12](#)

`idio.predict`, [14](#), [20](#)

`imagePlot`, [18](#)

`makePSOCKcluster`, [6](#), [11](#), [15](#), [17](#)

`npar.lrpc`, [7](#), [15](#)

`par.lrpc`, [7](#), [16](#)

`plot.fnets`, [8](#), [18](#)

`plot.igraph`, [18](#)

`predict.fnets`, [8](#), [19](#)

`sim.dynamic`, [20](#)

`sim.static`, [21](#)

`sim.var`, [22](#)

`threshold`, [6](#), [11](#)