

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)

Imports lpSolve,
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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, forecast.restricted = TRUE, r = c("ic", "er"))
```

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>forecast.restricted</code>	whether to forecast using a restricted or unrestricted, blockwise VAR representation of the common component
<code>r</code>	number of restricted factors, or a string specifying the factor number selection method when <code>forecast.restricted = TRUE</code> ; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "ic" information criteria of Bai and Ng (2002)• "er" eigenvalue ratio

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>	restricted factor number
<code>h</code>	forecast horizon

References

- Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.
- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110*.
- 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.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.unrestricted(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, var.order = 1, var.method = "lasso", do.lrpc = FALSE)
cpre <- common.predict(out, x, h = 1, r = NULL)
ipre <- idio.predict(out, x, cpre, h = 1)
```

factor.number	<i>Factor number selection methods</i>
---------------	--

Description

Methods to estimate the number of factor. Either maximises the ratio of successive eigenvalues, or minimises an information criterion over sub-samples of the data. For `restricted = FALSE`, the three information criteria proposed in Hallin and Liška (2007) (`pen.op = 1, 2 or 3`) and their variations with logarithm taken on the cost (`pen.op = 4, 5 or 6`) are implemented, with `pen.op = 5` recommended as a default choice based on numerical experiments. For `restricted = TRUE`, the three information criteria in Owens, Cho, and Barigozzi (2022) are implemented, with `pen.op = 2` recommended by default.

Usage

```
factor.number(
  x,
  fm.restricted = FALSE,
  method = c("ic", "er"),
  q.max = NULL,
  mm = NULL,
  w = NULL,
```

```

do.plot = FALSE,
center = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
fm.restricted	whether to estimate the number of restricted or unrestricted factors
method	A string specifying the factor number selection method; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "ic" information criteria-based methods of Alessi, Barigozzi & Capasso (2010) when fm.restricted = TRUE or Hallin and Liška (2007) when fm.restricted = FALSE modifying Bai and Ng (2002) • "er" eigenvalue ratio of Ahn and Horenstein (2013)
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	bandwidth; defaults to $\text{floor}(4 * (\text{dim}(x)[2] / \log(\text{dim}(x)[2]))^{(1/3)})$
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 information criteria values
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise

Details

For further details, see references.

Value

if method = "ic", a list containing

q.hat	a vector containing minimisers of the six information criteria
sv	a list containing the singular value decomposition of Sigma_x

and if restricted = FALSE

Gamma_x	an array containing the estimates of the autocovariance matrices of x at $2 * \text{mm} + 1$ lags
Sigma_x	an array containing the estimates of the spectral density matrices of x at $2 * \text{mm} + 1$ Fourier frequencies

otherwise

q.hat	the maximiser of the eigenvalue ratio
pca	dynamic or static pca output

References

- Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.
- Alessi, L., Barigozzi, M., and Capasso, M. (2010) Improved penalization for determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 80(23-24):1806–1813.
- Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.
- 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.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

```
library(fnets)

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

hl <- factor.number(x, fm.restricted = FALSE, do.plot = TRUE)
hl$q.hat
library(fnets)

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

abc <- factor.number(x, fm.restricted = TRUE, do.plot = TRUE)
abc$q.hat

er <- factor.number(x, method = "er", fm.restricted = TRUE, do.plot = TRUE)
er$q.hat
```

fnets

Factor-adjusted network estimation

Description

Operating under a 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,
  fm.restricted = FALSE,
  q = c("ic", "er"),
  pen.op = NULL,
  kern.bw = NULL,
  common.args = list(factor.var.order = NULL, max.var.order = NULL, trunc.lags = 20,
    n.perm = 10),
  var.order = 1,
  var.method = c("lasso", "ds"),
  var.args = list(tuning = c("cv", "bic"), n.iter = 100, tol = 0, n.cores =
    min(parallel::detectCores() - 1, 3)),
  do.threshold = c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE),
  do.lrpc = TRUE,
  lrpc.adaptive = FALSE,
  tuning.args = list(n.folds = 1, penalty = NULL, 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>fm.restricted</code>	whether to estimate a restricted factor model using static PCA
<code>q</code>	<p>Either the number of factors or a string specifying the factor number selection method; possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "ic" information criteria-based methods of Alessi, Barigozzi & Capasso (2010) when <code>fm.restricted = TRUE</code> or Hallin and Liška (2007) when <code>fm.restricted = FALSE</code> modifying Bai and Ng (2002) • "er" eigenvalue ratio of Ahn and Horenstein (2013) <p>; see factor.number.</p>
<code>pen.op</code>	choice of the information criterion penalty, see factor.number for further details
<code>kern.bw</code>	kernel bandwidth for dynamic PCA; defaults to $\text{floor}(4 * (\text{dim}(x)[2] / \log(\text{dim}(x)[2]))^{(1/3)})$
<code>common.args</code>	<p>a list specifying the tuning parameters required for estimating the impulse response functions and common shocks. It contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>factor.var.order</code> order of the blockwise VAR representation of the common component. If <code>factor.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>var.order</code>	order of the idiosyncratic VAR process; if a vector of integers is supplied, the order is chosen via tuning

<code>var.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>var.args</code>	a list specifying the tuning parameters required for estimating the idiosyncratic VAR process. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tuning a string specifying the selection procedure for <code>var.order</code> and <code>lambda</code>; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – "cv" cross validation – "bic" information criterion • <code>n.iter</code> maximum number of descent steps; applicable when <code>var.method = "lasso"</code> • <code>tol</code> numerical tolerance for increases in the loss function; applicable when <code>var.method = "lasso"</code> • <code>n.cores</code> number of cores to use for parallel computing, see makePSOCK-cluster; applicable when <code>var.method = "ds"</code>
<code>do.threshold</code>	whether to perform adaptive thresholding of parameter estimators with threshold ; entries correspond to thresholding beta, Delta, and Omega respectively
<code>do.lrpc</code>	whether to estimate the long-run partial correlation
<code>lrpc.adaptive</code>	whether to use the adaptive estimation procedure
<code>tuning.args</code>	a list specifying arguments for tuning for selecting the tuning parameters involved in VAR parameter and (long-run) partial correlation matrix estimation. It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>n.folds</code> if <code>tuning = "cv"</code>, number of folds • <code>penalty</code> if <code>tuning = "bic"</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

Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2022) and Owens, Cho and Barigozzi (2022) 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>fm.restricted = FALSE</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>loadings</code>	if <code>fm.restricted = TRUE</code> , factor loadings; if <code>fm.restricted = FALSE</code> and <code>q >= 1</code> , a list containing estimators of the impulse response functions (as an array of dimension $(p, q, \text{trunc.lags} + 2)$)
<code>factors</code>	if <code>fm.restricted = TRUE</code> , factor series; else, common shocks (an array of dimension (q, n))
<code>idio.var</code>	a list containing the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <code>var.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
<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>var.method</code>	input parameter
<code>do.lrpc</code>	input parameter
<code>kern.bw</code>	input parameter

References

- Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.
- Alessi, L., Barigozzi, M., & Capasso, M. (2010) Improved penalization for determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 80(23-24):1806–1813.
- Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.
- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting 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.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

See Also

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.unrestricted(n, p)
```



```

idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x,
  q = NULL, var.order = 1, var.method = "lasso", do.threshold = c(TRUE,FALSE,FALSE),
  do.lrpc = TRUE, tuning.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")
plot(out, type = "lrpc", display = "heatmap")

## End(Not run)

```

fnets.factor.model *Factor model estimation*

Description

Unrestricted and restricted factor model estimation

Usage

```

fnets.factor.model(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  fm.restricted = FALSE,
  q = c("ic", "er"),
  pen.op = NULL,
  kern.bw = NULL,
  common.args = list(factor.var.order = NULL, max.var.order = NULL, trunc.lags = 20,
    n.perm = 10)
)

```

Arguments

x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
center	whether to de-mean the input x row-wise
fm.restricted	whether to estimate a restricted factor model using static PCA
q	<p>Either a string specifying the factor number selection method when fm.restricted = TRUE; possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "ic" information criteria of Hallin and Liška (2007) or Bai and Ng (2002), see factor.number "er" eigenvalue ratio <p>; or the number of unrestricted factors.</p>
pen.op	choice of the information criterion penalty, see hl.factor.number or abc.factor.number for further details
kern.bw	kernel bandwidth for dynamic PCA; defaults to $4 * \text{floor}((\text{dim}(x)[2]/\log(\text{dim}(x)[2]))^{(1/3)})$

<code>common.args</code>	<p>a list specifying the tuning parameters required for estimating the impulse response functions and common shocks. It contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>factor.var.order</code> order of the blockwise VAR representation of the common component. If <code>factor.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
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Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2022) for further details.

Value

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

<code>q</code>	number of factors
<code>spec</code>	if <code>fm.restricted = FALSE</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>loadings</code>	if <code>fm.restricted = TRUE</code> , factor loadings; if <code>fm.restricted = FALSE</code> and <code>q >= 1</code> , a list containing estimators of the impulse response functions (as an array of dimension $(p, q, \text{trunc.lags} + 2)$)
<code>factors</code>	if <code>fm.restricted = TRUE</code> , factor series; else, common shocks (an array of dimension (q, n))
<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

References

- Alessi, L., Barigozzi, M., & Capasso, M. (2010) Improved penalization for determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 80(23-24):1806–1813.
- Bai, J. & Ng, S. (2002) Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Econometrica*. 70: 191-221.
- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting 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.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

fnets.var

*l1-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,
  tuning.args = list(tuning = c("cv", "bic"), n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot =
    FALSE),
  do.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

<code>var.order</code>	order of the VAR process; if a vector of integers is supplied, the order is chosen via tuning
<code>tuning.args</code>	a list specifying arguments for tuning for selecting the regularisation parameter (and VAR order). It contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>tuning</code> a string specifying the selection procedure for <code>var.order</code> and <code>lambda</code>; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <code>"cv"</code> cross validation – <code>"bic"</code> information criterion • <code>n.folds</code> if <code>tuning = "cv"</code>, number of folds • <code>penalty</code> if <code>tuning = "bic"</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
<code>do.threshold</code>	whether to perform adaptive thresholding of VAR parameter estimator with threshold
<code>n.iter</code>	maximum number of descent steps; applicable when <code>method = "lasso"</code>
<code>tol</code>	numerical tolerance for increases in the loss function; applicable when <code>method = "lasso"</code>
<code>n.cores</code>	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see makePSOCKcluster ; applicable when <code>method = "ds"</code>

Details

Further information can be found in Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2022).

Value

a list which contains the following fields:

<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>method = "lasso"</code> ; indicates whether a convergence criterion is met
<code>var.order</code>	VAR order
<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

References

- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

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,
  tuning.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")
```

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. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.unrestricted(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, var.order = 1, var.method = "lasso", do.lrpc = FALSE)
cpre <- common.predict(out, x, h = 1, r = NULL)
ipre <- idio.predict(out, x, cpre, h = 1)
```

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,
  tuning.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = FALSE),
  lrpc.adaptive = FALSE,
  eta.adaptive = NULL,
  do.correct = TRUE,
  do.threshold = c(FALSE, FALSE),
  do.plot = FALSE,
  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
tuning.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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>do.threshold</code>	whether to perform adaptive thresholding of parameter estimators with threshold ; entries correspond to thresholding Delta and Omega respectively
<code>do.plot</code>	whether to plot thresholding output
<code>n.cores</code>	number of cores to use for parallel computing, see makePSOCKcluster

Details

See Barigozzi, Cho and Owens (2022) 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. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting 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.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
n <- 500
p <- 50
common <- sim.unrestricted(n, p)
idio <- sim.var(n, p)
x <- common$data + idio$data
```

```

out <- fnets(x, q = NULL, var.method = "lasso", do.lrpc = FALSE)
plrpc <- par.lrpc(out, x, tuning.args = list(n.folds = 1, path.length = 10, do.plot = TRUE))
out$lrpc <- plrpc
out$do.lrpc <- TRUE
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\$do.lrpc = TRUE</code> • "lrpc" undirected network summarising Granger causal and contemporaneous linkages; available when <code>x\$do.lrpc = TRUE</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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "heatmap" as a heatmap, see imagePlot
names	a character vector containing the names of the vertices
groups	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 (2022) for further details.

References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

See Also

[fnets](#)

predict.fm	<i>Forecasting for factor models</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fm'
predict(object, x, h = 1, forecast.restricted = TRUE, r = c("ic", "er"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	fm object
x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
h	forecasting horizon
forecast.restricted	whether to forecast using a restricted or unrestricted, blockwise VAR representation of the common component
r	number of restricted factors, or a string specifying the factor number selection method when <code>forecast.restricted = TRUE</code> ; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "ic" information criteria of Alessi, Barigozzi & Capasso (2010) • "er" eigenvalue ratio
...	not used

Value

a list containing

is	in-sample predictions
forecast	forecasts for the given forecasting horizon
r	factor number

References

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

Alessi, L., Barigozzi, M., & Capasso, M. (2010) Improved penalization for determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 80(23-24):1806–1813.

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110*.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

See Also

[fnets.factor.model](#), [common.predict](#)

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, forecast.restricted = TRUE, r = c("ic", "er"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	fnets object
x	input time series matrix, with each row representing a variable
h	forecasting horizon
forecast.restricted	whether to forecast using a restricted or unrestricted, blockwise VAR representation of the common component
r	number of restricted factors, or a string specifying the factor number selection method when forecast.restricted = TRUE; possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "ic" information criteria of Bai and Ng (2002) • "er" eigenvalue ratio
...	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

- Ahn, S. C. & Horenstein, A. R. (2013) Eigenvalue ratio test for the number of factors. *Econometrica*, 81(3), 1203–1227.
- Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110*.
- Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

See Also

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

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

Description

Simulate the common component following an unrestricted factor model that admits a restricted representation; see the model (C2) in the reference.

Usage

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

Arguments

n	sample size
p	dimension
q	number of unrestricted factors; number of restricted factors is given by $2 * q$
heavy	if heavy = FALSE, common shocks are generated from <i>rnorm</i> whereas if heavy = TRUE, from <i>rt</i> with <i>df</i> = 5 and then scaled by $\sqrt{3 / 5}$

Value

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

References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

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

sim.unrestricted	<i>Simulate data from an unrestricted factor model</i>
------------------	--

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

n	sample size
p	dimension
q	number of unrestricted 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. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

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

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

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 rnorm whereas if heavy = TRUE, from rt with df = 5 and then scaled by sqrt(3 / 5)

Value

a list containing

data	generated series
A	transition matrix
Gamma	innovation covariance matrix

References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network estimation and forecasting for high-dimensional time series.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

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

threshold	<i>Edge selection for VAR parameter, inverse innovation covariance, and long-run partial correlation matrices</i>
-----------	---

Description

Threshold the entries of the input matrix at a data-driven level to perform edge selection

Usage

```
threshold(mat, path.length = 500, do.plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

mat	input parameter matrix
path.length	number of candidate thresholds
do.plot	whether to plot thresholding output

Details

See Liu, Zhang, and Liu (2021) for more information on the threshold selection process

Value

a list which contains the following fields:

threshold	data-driven threshold
thr.mat	thresholded input matrix

References

Barigozzi, M., Cho, H. & Owens, D. (2022) FNETS: Factor-adjusted network analysis for high-dimensional time series. arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.06110.

Liu, B., Zhang, X. & Liu, Y. (2021) Simultaneous Change Point Inference and Structure Recovery for High Dimensional Gaussian Graphical Models. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 22(274), 1–62.

Owens, D., Cho, H. & Barigozzi, M. (2022)

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
A <- diag(.7, 50) + rnorm(50^2, 0, .1)
threshold.A <- threshold(A)

## End(Not run)
```

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