PELT (Pruned Exact Linear Time) finds multiple change points efficiently by pruning candidates under a penalized cost. In this tutorial we:

* Load and visualize a simple change-point dataset
* Configure and run the PELT detector (hcp\_pelt)
* Inspect detections, evaluate, and plot results

# Install Harbinger (if needed)  
#install.packages("harbinger")

# Load required packages  
library(daltoolbox)  
library(harbinger)

# Load example change-point datasets  
data(examples\_changepoints)

# Select the simple dataset  
dataset <- examples\_changepoints$simple  
head(dataset)

## serie event  
## 1 0.00 FALSE  
## 2 0.25 FALSE  
## 3 0.50 FALSE  
## 4 0.75 FALSE  
## 5 1.00 FALSE  
## 6 1.25 FALSE

# Plot the raw time series  
har\_plot(harbinger(), dataset$serie)



# Configure the PELT detector  
model <- hcp\_pelt()

# Fit the detector (no training required)  
model <- fit(model, dataset$serie)

# Run detection  
detection <- detect(model, dataset$serie)

# Show detected change points  
print(detection |> dplyr::filter(event == TRUE))

## idx event type  
## 1 9 TRUE changepoint  
## 2 19 TRUE changepoint  
## 3 29 TRUE changepoint  
## 4 39 TRUE changepoint  
## 5 60 TRUE changepoint  
## 6 71 TRUE changepoint  
## 7 81 TRUE changepoint  
## 8 91 TRUE changepoint

# Evaluate detections against labels  
evaluation <- evaluate(model, detection$event, dataset$event)  
print(evaluation$confMatrix)

## event   
## detection TRUE FALSE  
## TRUE 0 8   
## FALSE 1 92

# Plot detections vs. ground truth  
har\_plot(model, dataset$serie, detection, dataset$event)

