# Package 'maxbootR'

April 17, 2025

```
Title Efficient Bootstrap Methods for Block Maxima
Version 1.0.0
Description Implements state-of-the-art block bootstrap methods for extreme value
     statistics based on block maxima. Includes disjoint blocks, sliding blocks,
     relying on a circular transformation of blocks.
     Fast C++ backends (via 'Rcpp') ensure scalability for large time series.
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Type Package

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# Description

Extracts block maxima from a univariate numeric vector or matrix using disjoint, sliding, or circular (k-dependent) block schemes.

# Usage

```
blockmax(xx, block_size, type = "sb", k = 2)
```

# Arguments

xx	A numeric vector or matrix. For matrix input, each row is treated as a separate univariate series.
block_size	Positive integer. Size of each block for maxima extraction.
type	Character. Type of block maxima to compute. One of: "db" (disjoint blocks), "sb" (sliding blocks), or "cb" (circular blocks with k offsets).
k	Integer (only used if type = "cb"). Blocking parameter which controls the number of blocks contained in a block of blocks. Must be an integer between 1 and floor(length(xx) / block_size).

#### Value

A numeric vector (if xx is a vector) or a matrix (if xx is a matrix). Each entry contains block maxima computed according to the selected method.

# **Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("maxbootR", quietly = TRUE)) {
    set.seed(42)
    x <- rnorm(100)

# Disjoint blocks of size 10
    bm_db <- blockmax(xx = x, block_size = 10, type = "db")

# Sliding blocks of size 10
    bm_sb <- blockmax(xx = x, block_size = 10, type = "sb")</pre>
```

logret\_data 3

```
# Circular blocks of size 10 with blocking parameter k = 2
bm_cb <- blockmax(xx = x, block_size = 10, type = "cb", k = 2)
}</pre>
```

logret\_data

Example Log Return Time Series

#### **Description**

A tibble containing daily negative log returns of closing prices for the S&P 500 stock market index. The observation period spans 20 trading years: 1995-01-01 to 2024-12-31.

#### Usage

```
data(logret_data)
```

#### **Format**

A tibble with 7,550 rows and 2 columns:

```
day Date of observation (class Date)neg_log_ret Negative log return (numeric)
```

#### **Details**

The data was obtained using the quantmod package with **Yahoo Finance** as the source.

maxbootr

Bootstrap Estimation for Block Maxima

### **Description**

Performs bootstrap resampling for various block maxima estimators (mean, variance, GEV parameters, quantile, return level) using either disjoint or sliding block methods.

#### Usage

```
maxbootr(
    xx,
    est,
    block_size,
    B = 1000,
    type = "sb",
    seed = 1,
    p = NULL,
    annuity = NULL
)
```

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#### **Arguments**

XX	A numeric vector or array containing univariate samples. For multivariate cases, samples should be arranged in rows.
est	A string specifying the estimator to apply. Must be one of "mean", "var", "gev", "quantile", or "rl".
block_size	Integer. Size of each block used in the block maxima extraction.
В	Integer. Number of bootstrap replicates to generate.
type	Type of block bootstrapping: "db" for disjoint blocks or "sb" for sliding blocks (internally approximated via circular blocks).
seed	Integer. Seed for reproducibility.
р	Optional numeric value in $(0,1)$ . Required if est = "quantile".
annuity	Optional numeric value > 1. Required if est = "rl" for return level estimation.

#### Value

A numeric vector with B rows for scalar estimators. If est = "gev", a matrix with B rows is returned. Each row contains 3 estimated GEV parameters (location, scale, shape).

#### **Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("maxbootR", quietly = TRUE)) {
   library(maxbootR)
   set.seed(123)
   x <- rnorm(100)

# Bootstrap mean using sliding blocks
   boot_mean <- maxbootr(x, est = "mean", block_size = 10, B = 20, type = "sb")

# Bootstrap variance using disjoint blocks
   boot_var <- maxbootr(x, est = "var", block_size = 10, B = 20, type = "db")

# Bootstrap 95%-quantile of block maxima using sliding blocks
   boot_q <- maxbootr(x, est = "quantile", block_size = 10, B = 20, type = "db", p = 0.95)
}</pre>
```

temp\_data

Example Temperature Time Series

# Description

This dataset contains daily temperature measurements in °C from the Hohenpeißenberg weather station in Germany, covering 145 years: 1878-01-01 to 2023-12-31.

#### Usage

```
data(temp_data)
```

temp\_data 5

# **Format**

A tibble with 52,960 rows and 2 columns:

 ${\bf day}\ \ {\bf Date}\ of\ observation\ ({\tt class}\ {\tt Date})$ 

temp Temperature measured in °C (numeric)

# **Details**

The data was obtained from the Open Data Server of the German Meteorological Service (Deutscher Wetterdienst, DWD): https://opendata.dwd.de/ and thus, is protected by law. It is reused under the Creative Commons license CC BY 4.0.

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