Package 'factorAnalytics'

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Description An R package for the estimation and risk analysis of linear factor models for asset returns and portfolios. It contains model fitting methods for the three major types of factor models: time series (or, macroeconomic) factor model, fundamental factor model and statistical factor model. They allow for different types of distributions to be specified for modeling the fat-tailed behavior of financial returns, including Edgeworth expansions. Risk analysis measures such as VaR and ES, as well as performance attribution for factor models (factor-contributed vs idiosyncratic returns) are included.

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Depends R (>= 3.0.0),
xts (>= 0.9),
foreach (>= 1.4)

Imports PerformanceAnalytics(>= 1.4),
corrplot,
robust,
leaps,
lars,
strucchange,
lmtest,
sandwich,
lattice,
MASS,
sn,
boot,
parallel,
doSNOW,
RCurl,
bestglm

Suggests testthat, quantmod, knitr

LazyLoad yes

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R topics documented:

CommonFactors . . . 3
dCornishFisher . . . 3
fitSfm . . . 5
fitTsfm . . . 8
fitTsfm.control . . . 11
fitTsfmLagBeta . . . 13
fitTsfmMT . . . 15
fitTsfmUpDn . . . 17
fmCov . . . 19
fmEsDecomp . . . 21
fmmc . . . 23
fmmc.estimate.se . . . 24
fmSdDecomp . . . 24
fmVaRDecomp . . . 26
managers . . . 28
paFm . . . 29
plot.pafm . . . 30
plot.sfm . . . 31
plot.tsfm . . . 34
plot.tsfmUpDn . . . 36
predict.sfm . . . 38
predict.tsfm . . . 39
predict.tsfmUpDn . . . 40
print.pafm . . . 41
print.sfm . . . 41
print.tsfm . . . 42
print.tsfmUpDn . . . 43
Stock.df . . . 43
StockReturns . . . 44
summary.pafm . . . 45
summary.sfm . . . 45
summary.tsfm . . . 47
summary.tsfmUpDn . . . 48
TreasuryYields . . . 49

Index **51**

CommonFactors *Factor set of several commonly used factors*

Description

Collection of common factors as both monthly and quarterly time series

- SP500: S&P 500 composite index returns. (Yahoo)
- GS10TR: US Treasury 10y yields total returns from the yeild of the 10 year constant maturity. (FRED)
- USD.Index: Trade Weighted U.S. Dollar Index: Major Currencies - TWEXMMTH. (FRED)
- Term.Spread: Yield spread of Merrill Lynch High-Yield Corporate Master II Index minus 10-year Treasury. (FRED)
- TED.Spread: 3-Month Treasury Bill: Secondary Market Rate(TB3MS) - 3-Month Eurodollar Deposit Rate (MED3). (FRED)
- dVIX: First difference of the end-of-month value of the CBOE Volatility Index (VIX). (Yahoo)
- OILPRICE: Monthly returns of spot price of West Texas Intermediate. (FRED)
- TB3MS: 3-Month Treasury Bill Secondary Market Rate (TB3MS). (FRED)

Usage

```
data(CommonFactors)
```

Format

xts time series object

`factors.M` Jan-1997 through May-2014

`factors.Q` Q1-1997 through Q1-2014

Source

- Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED): http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/
- Yahoo Finance: http://finance.yahoo.com/

dCornishFisher *Cornish-Fisher expansion*

Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation using Cornish-Fisher approximation.

Usage

```
dCornishFisher(x, n, skew, ekurt)

pCornishFisher(q, n, skew, ekurt)

qCornishFisher(p, n, skew, ekurt)

rCornishFisher(n, sigma, skew, ekurt, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

x,q	vector of standardized quantiles.
n	scalar; number of simulated values in random simulation, sample length in density, distribution and quantile functions.
skew	scalar; skewness.
ekurt	scalar; excess kurtosis.
p	vector of probabilities.
sigma	scalar standard deviation.
seed	scalar; set seed. Default is NULL.

Details

CDF(q) = Pr(sqrt(n)*(x_bar-mu)/sigma < q) dCornishFisher Computes Cornish-Fisher density from two term Edgeworth expansion given mean, standard deviation, skewness and excess kurtosis. pCornishFisher Computes Cornish-Fisher CDF from two term Edgeworth expansion given mean, standard deviation, skewness and excess kurtosis. qCornishFisher Computes Cornish-Fisher quantiles from two term Edgeworth expansion given mean, standard deviation, skewness and excess kurtosis. rCornishFisher simulates observations based on Cornish-Fisher quantile expansion given mean, standard deviation, skewness and excess kurtosis.

Value

dCornishFisher gives the density, pCornishFisher gives the distribution function, qCornishFisher gives the quantile function, and rCornishFisher generates n random simulations.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot and Yi-An Chen.

References

DasGupta, A. (2008). Asymptotic theory of statistics and probability. Springer. Severini, T. A., (2000). Likelihood Methods in Statistics. Oxford University Press.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# generate 1000 observation from Cornish-Fisher distribution
rc <- rCornishFisher(1000,1,0,5)
hist(rc, breaks=100, freq=FALSE,
     main="simulation of Cornish Fisher Distribution", xlim=c(-10,10))
lines(seq(-10,10,0.1), dnorm(seq(-10,10,0.1), mean=0, sd=1), col=2)
```

```
# compare with standard normal curve

# exponential example from A.dasGupta p.188
# x is iid exp(1) distribution, sample size = 5
# then x_bar is Gamma(shape=5, scale=1/5) distribution
q <- c(0,0.4,1,2)
# exact cdf
pgamma(q/sqrt(5)+1, shape=5, scale=1/5)
# use CLT
pnorm(q)
# use edgeworth expansion
pCornishFisher(q, n=5, skew=2, ekurt=6)

## End(Not run)
```

`fitSfm` *Fit a statistical factor model using principal component analysis*

Description

Fits a statistical factor model using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for one or more asset returns or excess returns. When the number of assets exceeds the number of time periods, Asymptotic Principal Component Analysis (APCA) is performed. An object of class `"sfm"` is returned. This function is based on the S+FinMetric function `mfactor`.

Usage

```
fitSfm(data, k = 1, max.k = NULL, refine = TRUE, sig = 0.05,
  check = FALSE, corr = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
fitted(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object with asset returns. See details.
`k`	number of factors (or) a method for determining the optimal number of factors, one of "bn" or "ck". See details. Default is 1.
`max.k`	scalar; the maximum number of factors to be considered for methods "bn" or "ck". Default is `NULL`. See details.
`refine`	logical; whether to use the Connor-Korajczyk refinement for APCA. Default is `TRUE`.
`sig`	scalar; desired level of significance when "ck" method is specified. Default is 0.05.

check	logical; to check if any asset has identical observations. Default is FALSE.
corr	logical; whether to use the correlation instead of the covariance matrix when finding the principal components. Default is FALSE.
...	optional arguments passed to lm.
object	a fit object of class sfm which is returned by fitSfm

Details

If data is not of class "xts", rownames must provide an "xts" compatible time index. Before model fitting, incomplete cases in data are removed using na.omit. Specifying check=TRUE, issues a warning if any asset is found to have identical observations.

Let N be the number of columns or assets and T be the number of rows or observations. When N < T, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is performed. Any number of factors less than min(N,T) can be chosen via argument k. Default is 1. Refer to Zivot and Wang (2007) for more details and references.

When N >= T, Asymptotic Principal Component Analysis (APCA) is performed. The user can directly specify k similar to PCA above, or a method to automatically determine the number of factors can be specified: k="bn" corresponds to Bai and Ng (2002) and k="ck" corresponds to Connor and Korajczyk (1993). Users can choose the maximum number of factors, max.k, to consider with these methods. The default for max.k is set to be 10 or $T-1$, whichever is smaller.

refine specifies whether a refinement of the APCA procedure from Connor and Korajczyk (1988), that may improve efficiency, is to be used.

When corr=TRUE, the correlation matrix of returns are used for finding the principal components instead of the covariance matrix. This is typically decided by practioners on a case-by-case basis. The variable with the highest variance dominates the PCA when the covariance matrix is used. However, this may be justified if a volatile asset is more interesting for some reason and volatility information shouldn't be discarded. On the other hand, using the correlation matrix standardizes the variables and makes them comparable, avoiding penalizing variables with less dispersion.

Finally, if the median of the 1st principal component is negative, all it's factor realizations are automatically inverted to enable more meaningful interpretation.

Value

fitTsfm returns an object of class "sfm" for which print, plot, predict and summary methods exist.

The generic accessor functions coef, fitted and residuals extract various useful features of the fit object. Additionally, fmCov computes the covariance matrix for asset returns based on the fitted factor model

An object of class "sfm" is a list containing the following components:

asset.fit	fitted object of class "mlm" or "lm" from the time-series LS regression of asset returns on estimated factors.
k	number of factors; as input or determined by "ck" or "bn" methods.
factors	T x K xts object of estimated factor realizations.
loadings	N x K matrix of factor loadings estimated by regressing the asset returns on estimated factors.
alpha	length-N vector of estimated alphas.
r2	length-N vector of R-squared values.

resid.sd	length-N vector of residual standard deviations.
residuals	T x N xts object of residuals from the LS regression.
Omega	N x N return covariance matrix estimated by the factor model.
eigen	length-N (or length-T for APCA) vector of eigenvalues of the sample covariance matrix.
mimic	N x K matrix of factor mimicking portfolio weights.
call	the matched function call.
data	T x N xts data object containing the asset returns.
asset.names	length-N vector of column names from data.

Where N is the number of assets, K is the number of factors, and T is the number of observations.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

References

Bai, J., & Ng, S. (2002). Determining the number of factors in approximate factor models. Econometrica, 70(1), 191-221.

Connor, G., & Korajczyk, R. A. (1988). Risk and return in an equilibrium APT: Application of a new test methodology. Journal of Financial Economics, 21(2), 255-289.

Connor, G., & Korajczyk, R. A. (1993). A test for the number of factors in an approximate factor model. The Journal of Finance, 48(4), 1263-1291.

Zivot, E., & Wang, J. (2007). Modeling Financial Time Series with S-PLUS (Vol. 191). Springer.

See Also

The sfm methods for generic functions: plot.sfm, predict.sfm, print.sfm and summary.sfm.

And, the following extractor functions: coef, fitted, residuals, fmCov, fmSdDecomp, fmVaRDecomp and fmEsDecomp.

paFm for Performance Attribution.

Examples

```
# load return data
data(StockReturns)

# PCA is performed on r.M and APCA on r.W
class(r.M)
dim(r.M)
range(rownames(r.M))
class(r.W)
dim(r.W)

# PCA
args(fitSfm)
fit.pca <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
class(fit.pca)
names(fit.pca)
head(fit.pca$factors)
```

```
head(fit.pca$loadings)
fit.pca$r2
fit.pca$resid.sd
fit.pca$mimic

# APCA with number of factors, k=15
fit.apca <- fitSfm(r.W, k=15, refine=TRUE)

# APCA with the Bai & Ng method
fit.apca.bn <- fitSfm(r.W, k="bn")

# APCA with the Connor-Korajczyk method
fit.apca.ck <- fitSfm(r.W, k="ck")
```

`fitTsfm` *Fit a time series factor model using time series regression*

Description

Fits a time series (a.k.a. macroeconomic) factor model for one or more asset returns or excess returns using time series regression. Users can choose between ordinary least squares-LS, discounted least squares-DLS (or) robust regression. Several variable selection options including Stepwise, Subsets, Lars are available as well. An object of class `"tsfm"` is returned.

Usage

```
fitTsfm(asset.names, factor.names, mkt.name = NULL, rf.name = NULL,
  data = data, fit.method = c("LS", "DLS", "Robust"),
  variable.selection = c("none", "stepwise", "subsets", "lars"),
  control = fitTsfm.control(...), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
fitted(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`asset.names`	vector containing names of assets, whose returns or excess returns are the dependent variable.
`factor.names`	vector containing names of the macroeconomic factors.
`mkt.name`	name of the column for market returns. Default is NULL.
`rf.name`	name of the column of risk free rate variable to calculate excess returns for all assets (in `asset.names`) and factors (in `factor.names`). Default is NULL, and no action is taken.
`data`	vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing column(s) named in `asset.names`, `factor.names` and optionally, `mkt.name` and `rf.name`.

fit.method	the estimation method, one of "LS", "DLS" or "Robust". See details. Default is "LS".
variable.selection	the variable selection method, one of "none", "stepwise","subsets","lars". See details. Default is "none". mkt.name is required if any of these options are to be implemented.
control	list of control parameters. Refer to fitTsfm.control for details.
...	arguments passed to fitTsfm.control
object	a fit object of class tsfm which is returned by fitTsfm

Details

Typically, factor models are fit using excess returns. rf.name gives the option to supply a risk free rate variable to subtract from each asset return and factor to compute excess returns.

Estimation method "LS" corresponds to ordinary least squares using lm, "DLS" is discounted least squares (weighted least squares with exponentially declining weights that sum to unity), and, "Robust" is robust regression (using lmRob).

If variable.selection="none", uses all the factors and performs no variable selection. Whereas, "stepwise" performs traditional stepwise LS or Robust regression (using step or step.lmRob), that starts from the initial set of factors and adds/subtracts factors only if the regression fit, as measured by the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) or Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), improves. And, "subsets" enables subsets selection using regsubsets; chooses the best performing subset of any given size or within a range of subset sizes. Different methods such as exhaustive search (default), forward or backward stepwise, or sequential replacement can be employed.See fitTsfm.control for more details on the control arguments.

variable.selection="lars" corresponds to least angle regression using lars with variants "lasso" (default), "lar", "stepwise" or "forward.stagewise". Note: If variable.selection="lars", fit.method will be ignored.

Argument mkt.name can be used to add market-timing factors to any of the above methods. Please refer to fitTsfmMT, a wrapper to fitTsfm for details.

Data Processing:

Note about NAs: Before model fitting, incomplete cases are removed for every asset (return data combined with respective factors' return data) using na.omit. Otherwise, all observations in data are included.

Note about asset.names and factor.names: Spaces in column names of data will be converted to periods as fitTsfm works with xts objects internally and colnames won't be left as they are.

Value

fitTsfm returns an object of class "tsfm" for which print, plot, predict and summary methods exist.

The generic accessor functions coef, fitted and residuals extract various useful features of the fit object. Additionally, fmCov computes the covariance matrix for asset returns based on the fitted factor model

An object of class "tsfm" is a list containing the following components:

asset.fit	list of fitted objects for each asset. Each object is of class lm if fit.method="LS" or "DLS", class lmRob if the fit.method="Robust", or class lars if variable.selection="lars".
alpha	N x 1 data.frame of estimated alphas.

beta	N x K data.frame of estimated betas.
r2	length-N vector of R-squared values.
resid.sd	length-N vector of residual standard deviations.
fitted	xts data object of fitted values; iff variable.selection="lars"
call	the matched function call.
data	xts data object containing the asset(s) and factor(s) returns.
asset.names	asset.names as input.
factor.names	factor.names as input.
mkt.name	mkt.name as input
fit.method	fit.method as input.
variable.selection	variable.selection as input.

Where N is the number of assets, K is the number of factors and T is the number of time periods.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen.

References

Christopherson, J. A., Carino, D. R., & Ferson, W. E. (2009). Portfolio performance measurement and benchmarking. McGraw Hill Professional.

Efron, B., Hastie, T., Johnstone, I., & Tibshirani, R. (2004). Least angle regression. The Annals of statistics, 32(2), 407-499.

Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., Friedman, J., Hastie, T., Friedman, J., & Tibshirani, R. (2009). The elements of statistical learning (Vol. 2, No. 1). New York: Springer.

See Also

The tsfm methods for generic functions: plot.tsfm, predict.tsfm, print.tsfm and summary.tsfm.

And, the following extractor functions: coef, fitted, residuals, fmCov, fmSdDecomp, fmVaRDecomp and fmEsDecomp.

paFm for Performance Attribution.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]), data=managers)
summary(fit)
fitted(fit)
# plot actual returns vs. fitted factor model returns for HAM1
plot(fit, plot.single=TRUE, asset.name="HAM1", which=1)
# group plot; type selected from menu prompt; auto-looped for multiple plots
# plot(fit)


# example using "subsets" variable selection
fit.sub <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
```

```
                    factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]),
                    data=managers, variable.selection="subsets",
                    method="exhaustive", nvmin=2)

# example using "lars" variable selection and subtracting risk-free rate
fit.lar <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                    factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]),
                    rf.name="US.3m.TR", data=managers,
                    variable.selection="lars", lars.criterion="cv")
```

`fitTsfm.control` *List of control parameters for* `fitTsfm`

Description

Creates a list of control parameters for `fitTsfm`. All control parameters that are not passed to this function are set to default values. This function is meant for internal use only!!

Usage

```
fitTsfm.control(decay = 0.95, weights, model = TRUE, x = FALSE,
  y = FALSE, qr = TRUE, nrep = NULL, efficiency = 0.9, mxr = 50,
  mxf = 50, mxs = 50, scope, scale, direction, trace = FALSE,
  steps = 1000, k = 2, nvmin = 1, nvmax = 8, force.in = NULL,
  force.out = NULL, method, really.big = FALSE, type, normalize = TRUE,
  eps = .Machine$double.eps, max.steps, lars.criterion = "Cp", K = 10)
```

Arguments

`decay`	a scalar in (0, 1] to specify the decay factor for "DLS". Default is 0.95.
`weights`	an optional vector of weights to be used in the fitting process for `fit.method="LS","Robust"`, or `variable.selection="subsets"`. Should be `NULL` or a numeric vector. The length of `weights` must be the same as the number of observations. The weights must be nonnegative and it is strongly recommended that they be strictly positive.
`model,x,y,qr`	logicals passed to `lm` for `fit.method="LS"`. If `TRUE` the corresponding components of the fit (the model frame, the model matrix, the response, the QR decomposition) are returned.
`nrep`	the number of random subsamples to be drawn for `fit.method="Robust"`. If the data set is small and "Exhaustive" resampling is being used, the value of `nrep` is ignored.
`efficiency`	the asymptotic efficiency of the final estimate for `fit.method="Robust"`. Default is 0.9.
`mxr`	the maximum number of iterations in the refinement step. Default is 50.
`mxf`	the maximum number of iterations for computing final coefficient estimates. Default is 50.
`mxs`	the maximum number of iterations for computing scale estimate. Default is 50.
`scope`	defines the range of models examined in the `"stepwise"` search. This should be either a single formula, or a list containing components `upper` and `lower`, both formulae. See `step` for how to specify the formulae and usage.

scale	optional parameter for variable.selection="stepwise". The argument is passed to step or step.lmRob as appropriate.
direction	the mode of "stepwise" search, can be one of "both", "backward", or "forward", with a default of "both". If the scope argument is missing the default for direction is "backward".
trace	If positive (or, not FALSE), info is printed during the running of lmRob, step, step.lmRob, lars or cv.lars as relevant. Larger values may give more detailed information. Default is FALSE.
steps	the maximum number of steps to be considered for "stepwise". Default is 1000 (essentially as many as required). It is typically used to stop the process early.
k	the multiple of the number of degrees of freedom used for the penalty in "stepwise". Only k = 2 gives the genuine AIC. k = log(n) is sometimes referred to as BIC or SBC. Default is 2.
nvmin	minimum size of subsets to examine for "subsets". Default is 1.
nvmax	maximum size of subsets to examine for "subsets". Default is 8.
force.in	index to columns of design matrix that should be in all models for "subsets". Default is NULL.
force.out	index to columns of design matrix that should be in no models for "subsets". Default is NULL.
method	one of "exhaustive", "forward", "backward" or "seqrep" (sequential replacement) to specify the type of subset search/selection. Required if variable selection="subsets" is chosen. Default is "exhaustive".
really.big	option for "subsets"; Must be TRUE to perform exhaustive search on more than 50 variables.
type	option for "lars". One of "lasso", "lar", "forward.stagewise" or "stepwise". The names can be abbreviated to any unique substring. Default is "lasso".
normalize	option for "lars". If TRUE, each variable is standardized to have unit L2 norm, otherwise they are left alone. Default is TRUE.
eps	option for "lars"; An effective zero.
max.steps	Limit the number of steps taken for "lars"; the default is 8 * min(m, n-intercept), with m the number of variables, and n the number of samples. For type="lar" or type="stepwise", the maximum number of steps is min(m,n-intercept). For type="lasso" and especially type="forward.stagewise", there can be many more terms, because although no more than min(m,n-intercept) variables can be active during any step, variables are frequently droppped and added as the algorithm proceeds. Although the default usually guarantees that the algorithm has proceeded to the saturated fit, users should check.
lars.criterion	an option to assess model selection for the "lars" method; one of "Cp" or "cv". See details. Default is "Cp".
K	number of folds for computing the K-fold cross-validated mean squared prediction error for "lars". Default is 10.

Details

This control function is used to process optional arguments passed via ... to fitTsfm. These arguments are validated and defaults are set if necessary before being passed internally to one of the following functions: lm, lmRob, step, regsubsets, lars and cv.lars. See their respective help

files for more details. The arguments to each of these functions are listed above in approximately the same order for user convenience.

The scalar `decay` is used by `fitTsfm` to compute exponentially decaying weights for `fit.method="DLS"`. Alternately, one can directly specify `weights`, a weights vector, to be used with "LS" or "Robust". Especially when fitting multiple assets, care should be taken to ensure that the length of the weights vector matches the number of observations (excluding cases ignored due to NAs).

`lars.criterion` selects the criterion (one of "Cp" or "cv") to determine the best fitted model for `variable.selection="lars"`. The "Cp" statistic (defined in page 17 of Efron et al. (2004)) is calculated using `summary.lars`. While, "cv" computes the K-fold cross-validated mean squared prediction error using `cv.lars`.

Value

A list of the above components. This is only meant to be used by `fitTsfm`.

Author(s)

Sangeetha Srinivasan

References

Efron, B., Hastie, T., Johnstone, I., & Tibshirani, R. (2004). Least angle regression. The Annals of statistics, 32(2), 407-499.

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `lm`, `lmRob`, `step`, `regsubsets`, `lars` and `cv.lars`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# check argument list passed by fitTsfm.control
tsfm.ctrl <- fitTsfm.control(method="exhaustive", nvmin=2)
print(tsfm.ctrl)

## End(Not run)

# used internally by fitTsfm in the example below
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]),
               data=managers, variable.selection="subsets",
               method="exhaustive", nvmin=2)
```

---

fitTsfmLagBeta *Fit a lagged Betas factor model using time series regression*

Description

This is a wrapper function to fits a time series lagged Betas factor model for one or more asset returns or excess returns using time series regression. Users can choose between ordinary least squares-LS, discounted least squares-DLS (or) robust regression like `fitTsfm`.An object of class `"tsfm"` is returned.

Usage

```
fitTsfmLagBeta(asset.names, mkt.name, rf.name = NULL, data = data,
  fit.method = c("LS", "DLS", "Robust"), LagBeta = 1,
  control = fitTsfm.control(...), ...)
```

Arguments

asset.names	vector containing names of assets, whose returns or excess returns are the dependent variable.
mkt.name	name of the column for market returns. It is required for a lagged Betas factor model.
rf.name	name of the column of risk free rate variable to calculate excess returns for all assets (in asset.names) and the market factor (in mkt.name).Default is NULL, and no action is taken.
data	vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing column(s) named in asset.names, factor.names and optionally, mkt.name and rf.name.
fit.method	the estimation method, one of "LS", "DLS" or "Robust". See details. Default is "LS".
LagBeta	A integer number to specify numbers of lags of Betas to include in the model. The Default is 1.
control	list of control parameters. The default is constructed by the function fitTsfm.control. See the documentation for fitTsfm.control for details.
...	arguments passed to fitTsfm.control

Details

The lagged returns model estimates lagged market Beta. Specifically,

$$r_t = \alpha + \beta_0 MKT_t + \beta_1 MKT_t - 1 + \ldots + \beta_K MKT_t - K + \epsilon_t, t = 1 \ldots T$$

where r_t is the asset returns, and MKT is the market factor. It is usually needed for illiquid securities with stale prices. One can also report the sum of the lagged Betas:

$$\beta = \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \ldots + \beta_K$$

Value

fitTsfmLagBeta also returns an object of class "tsfm" like fitTsfm. The generic function such as print, plot, predict and summary methods exist. Also, the generic accessor functions coef, fitted, residuals and fmCov can be applied as well.

An object of class "tsfm" is a list containing the following components:

asset.fit	list of fitted objects for each asset. Each object is of class lm if fit.method="LS" or "DLS", class lmRob if the fit.method="Robust".
alpha	length-N vector of estimated alphas.
beta	N x (L+1) matrix of estimated betas.
r2	length-N vector of R-squared values.
resid.sd	length-N vector of residual standard deviations.
call	the matched function call.

data	xts data object containing the assets and factors.
asset.names	asset.names as input.
fit.method	fit.method as input.

Where N is the number of assets, L is the number of lagged market Betas and T is the number of time periods.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen.

References

Scholes, M. and Williams, J. T. (1977). Estimating betas from non-synchronous data, Journal of Financial Economics, vol. 5, 1977, pp. 309-327

See Also

The original time series function fitTsfm and its generic functions application.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)

# example: A lagged Beetas model with LS fit
fit <- fitTsfmLagBeta(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),LagBeta=2,
                      mkt.name="SP500.TR",rf.name="US.3m.TR",data=managers)
summary(fit)
fitted(fit)
```

---

fitTsfmMT *Fit a market timing time series factor model*

Description

This is a wrapper function to fit a market timing time series factor model for one or more asset returns or excess returns using time series regression. Users can choose between ordinary least squares-LS, discounted least squares-DLS (or) robust regression. An object of class "tsfm" is returned.

Usage

```
fitTsfmMT(asset.names, mkt.name, rf.name = NULL, data = data,
  fit.method = c("LS", "DLS", "Robust"), control = fitTsfm.control(...),
  ...)
```

Arguments

asset.names	vector containing names of assets, whose returns or excess returns are the dependent variable.
mkt.name	name of the column for market returns (required).
rf.name	name of the column of risk free rate variable to calculate excess returns for all assets (in asset.names) and the market factor (in mkt.name). Default is NULL, and no action is taken.
data	vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing column(s) named in asset.names, factor.names and optionally, mkt.name and rf.name.
fit.method	the estimation method, one of "LS", "DLS" or "Robust". See details. Default is "LS".
control	list of control parameters passed to fitTsfm. Refer to fitTsfm.control for details.
...	arguments passed to fitTsfm.control

Details

Market timing accounts for the price movement of the general stock market relative to fixed income securities. A market-timing factor is added to the time series regression, following Henriksson & Merton (1981). Here, we use down.market = max(0, R_f-R_m), where Rm is the (excess) return on the market. The coefficient of this down-market factor can be interpreted as the number of "free" put options on the market provided by the manager's market-timings skills.

Value

Similar to fitTsfm, fitTsfmMT also returns an object of class "tsfm", for which print, plot, predict and summary methods exist. The generic accessor functions coef, fitted, residuals and fmCov can be applied as well.

An object of class "tsfm" is a list containing the following components:

asset.fit	list of fitted objects for each asset. Each object is of class lm if fit.method="LS" or "DLS", class lmRob if the fit.method="Robust".
alpha	length-N vector of estimated alphas.
beta	N x 2 matrix of estimated betas.
r2	length-N vector of R-squared values.
resid.sd	length-N vector of residual standard deviations.
call	the matched function call.
data	xts data object containing the asset(s) and factor(s) returns.
asset.names	asset.names as input.
factor.names	vector containing the names of the market-timing factor and the market factor
mkt.name	mkt.name as input
fit.method	fit.method as input.

Where N is the number of assets and T is the number of time periods.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen, Sangeetha Srinivasan.

References

Christopherson, J. A., Carino, D. R., & Ferson, W. E. (2009). Portfolio performance measurement and benchmarking. McGraw Hill Professional. pp.127-133

Henriksson, R. D., & Merton, R. C. (1981). On market timing and investment performance. II. Statistical procedures for evaluating forecasting skills. Journal of business, 513-533.

Treynor, J., & Mazuy, K. (1966). Can mutual funds outguess the market. Harvard business review, 44(4), 131-136.

See Also

The original time series factor model fitting function `fitTsfm` and related methods.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)

# example: Market-timing time series factor model with LS fit
fit <- fitTsfmMT(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]), mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                 rf.name="US.3m.TR", data=managers)
summary(fit)
```

`fitTsfmUpDn` *Fit a up and down market factor model using time series regression*

Description

This is a wrapper function to fits a up and down market model for one or more asset returns or excess returns using time series regression. Users can choose between ordinary least squares-LS, discounted least squares-DLS (or) robust regression. An object of class `"tsfmUpDn"` is returned.

Usage

```
fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names, mkt.name, rf.name = NULL, data = data,
  fit.method = c("LS", "DLS", "Robust"), control = fitTsfm.control(...),
  ...)
```

Arguments

`asset.names`	vector containing names of assets, whose returns or excess returns are the dependent variable.
`mkt.name`	name of the column for market returns. It is required for a up/down market model.
`rf.name`	name of the column of risk free rate variable to calculate excess returns for all assets (in `asset.names`) and the market factor (in `mkt.name`). Default is `NULL`, and no action is taken.
`data`	vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing column(s) named in `asset.names`, `factor.names` and optionally, `mkt.name` and `rf.name`.
`fit.method`	the estimation method, one of "LS", "DLS" or "Robust". See details. Default is "LS".

control	list of control parameters. The default is constructed by the function fitTsfm.control. See the documentation for fitTsfm.control for details.
...	arguments passed to fitTsfm.control

Details

fitTsfmUpDn will use fitTsfm to fit a time series model for up and down market respectively. If risk free rate is provided, the up market is the excess market returns which is no less than 0. The goal of up and down market model is to capture two different market Betas in the up and down markets.

Value

fitTsfmUpDn returns an object tsfmUpDn. It supports generic function such as summary, predict, plot and print.

It is also a list object containing Up and Dn. Both Up and Dn are class of "tsfm". As a result, for each list object, The generic function such as print, plot, predict and summary methods exist for both Up and Dn. Also, the generic accessor functions coef, fitted, residuals and fmCov can be applied as well.

An object of class "tsfmUpDn" is a list containing Up and Dn:

Up	An object of tsfm fitted by fitTsfm for the up market;
Dn	An object of tsfm fitted by fitTsfm for the down market;

and others useful items:

call	Function call.
data	Original data used but converted to xts class.

Each object of tsfm contains :

asset.fit	list of fitted objects for each asset. Each object is of class lm if fit.method="LS" or "DLS", class lmRob if the fit.method="Robust"
alpha	length-N vector of estimated alphas.
beta	N x 1 matrix of estimated betas.
r2	length-N vector of R-squared values.
resid.sd	length-N vector of residual standard deviations.
call	the matched function call.
data	xts data object containing the assets and factors.
asset.names	asset.names as input.
factor.names	factor.names as input.
fit.method	fit.method as input.

Where N is the number of assets and T is the number of time periods.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen.

References

Christopherson, J. A., Carino, D. R., & Ferson, W. E. (2009). Portfolio performance measurement and benchmarking. McGraw Hill Professional.

See Also

The tsfmUpDn methods for generic functions: plot.tsfmUpDn, predict.tsfmUpDn, print.tsfmUpDn and summary.tsfmUpDn.

The original time series function fitTsfm and its generic functions application.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)

# example: Up and down market factor model with LS fit
fitUpDn <- fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                       data=managers, fit.method="LS",control=NULL)

 print(fitUpDn)
 summary(fitUpDn)

 # A list object
 fitUpDn
 summary(fitUpDn$Up)
 summary(fitUpDn$Dn)
```

---

fmCov *Covariance Matrix for assets' returns from fitted factor model.*

Description

Computes the covariance matrix for assets' returns based on a fitted factor model. This is a generic function with methods for classes tsfm, sfm and ffm.

Usage

```
fmCov(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
fmCov(object, use = "pairwise.complete.obs", ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
fmCov(object, use = "pairwise.complete.obs", ...)
```

Arguments

object	fit object of class tsfm, sfm or ffm.
...	optional arguments passed to cov.
use	an optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs". Default is "pairwise.complete.obs".

Details

`R(i, t)`, the return on asset `i` at time `t`, is assumed to follow a factor model of the form,

```
R(i,t) = alpha(i) + beta(i)*f(t) + e(i,t),
```

where, `alpha(i)` is the intercept, `f(t)` is a K x 1 vector of factor returns at time `t`, `beta(i)` is a `1 x K` vector of factor exposures and the error terms `e(i,t)` are serially uncorrelated across time and contemporaneously uncorrelated across assets so that `e(i,t) ~ iid(0,sig(i)^2)`. Thus, the variance of asset `i`'s return is given by

```
var(R(i)) = beta(i)*cov(F)*tr(beta(i)) + sig(i)^2.
```

And, the `N x N` covariance matrix of asset returns is

```
var(R) = B*cov(F)*tr(B) + D,
```

where, B is the `N x K` matrix of factor betas and `D` is a diagonal matrix with `sig(i)^2` along the diagonal.

The method for computing covariance can be specified via the ... argument. Note that the default of `use="pairwise.complete.obs"` for handling NAs restricts the method to "pearson".

Value

The computed `N x N` covariance matrix for asset returns based on the fitted factor model.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan.

References

Zivot, E., & Jia-hui, W. A. N. G. (2006). Modeling Financial Time Series with S-Plus Springer-Verlag.

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `fitSfm`, `fitFfm`

`cov` for more details on arguments `use` and `method`.

Examples

```
# Time Series Factor model
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[, (1:6)]),
               factor.names=c("EDHEC.LS.EQ","SP500.TR"), data=managers)
fmCov(fit)

# Statistical Factor Model
data(StockReturns)
sfm.pca.fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
fmCov(sfm.pca.fit)

## Not run:
```

```
# Fundamental Factor Model
data(stock)
# there are 447 assets
exposure.names <- c("BOOK2MARKET", "LOG.MARKETCAP")
beta.mat <- subset(stock, DATE=="2003-12-31")[, exposure.names]
beta.mat1 <- cbind(rep(1, 447), beta.mat1)
# FM return covariance
fit.fund <- fitFfm(exposure.names=c("BOOK2MARKET", "LOG.MARKETCAP"),
                   data=stock, returnsvar="RETURN", datevar="DATE",
                   assetvar="TICKER", wls=TRUE, regression="classic",
                   covariance="classic", full.resid.cov=FALSE)
ret.cov.fundm <- fmCov(beta.mat1,fit.fund$factor.cov$cov,fit.fund$resid.sd)
fit.fund$returns.cov$cov == ret.cov.fundm

## End(Not run)
```

`fmEsDecomp` *Decompose ES into individual factor contributions*

Description

Compute the factor contributions to Expected Tail Loss or Expected Shortfall (ES) of assets' returns based on Euler's theorem, given the fitted factor model. The partial derivative of ES with respect to factor beta is computed as the expected factor return given fund return is less than or equal to its value-at-risk (VaR). VaR is computed as the sample quantile of the historic or simulated data.

Usage

```
fmEsDecomp(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
fmEsDecomp(object, p = 0.95, method = c("modified",
  "gaussian", "historical", "kernel"), invert = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
fmEsDecomp(object, p = 0.95, method = c("modified",
  "gaussian", "historical", "kernel"), invert = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	fit object of class `tsfm`, `sfm` or `ffm`.
`...`	other optional arguments passed to `VaR`.
`p`	confidence level for calculation. Default is 0.95.
`method`	method for computing VaR, one of "modified","gaussian", "historical", "kernel". Default is "modified". See details.
`invert`	logical; whether to invert the VaR measure. Default is `FALSE`.

Details

The factor model for an asset's return at time `t` has the form

```
R(t) = beta'f(t) + e(t) = beta.star'f.star(t)
```

where, `beta.star=(beta,sig.e)` and `f.star(t)=[f(t)',z(t)]'`. By Euler's theorem, the ES of the asset's return is given by:

```
ES.fm = sum(cES_k) = sum(beta.star_k*mES_k)
```

where, summation is across the `K` factors and the residual, `cES` and `mES` are the component and marginal contributions to `ES` respectively. The marginal contribution to ES is defined as the expected value of `F.star`, conditional on the loss being less than or equal to `VaR.fm`. This is estimated as a sample average of the observations in that data window.

Computation of the VaR measure is done using `VaR`. Arguments `p`, `method` and `invert` are passed to this function. Refer to their help file for details and other options. `invert` consistently affects the sign for all VaR and ES measures.

Value

A list containing

`ES.fm`	length-N vector of factor model ES of N-asset returns.
`n.exceed`	length-N vector of number of observations beyond VaR for each asset.
`idx.exceed`	list of numeric vector of index values of exceedances.
`mES`	N x (K+1) matrix of marginal contributions to VaR.
`cES`	N x (K+1) matrix of component contributions to VaR.
`pcES`	N x (K+1) matrix of percentage component contributions to VaR.

Where, `K` is the number of factors and N is the number of assets.

Author(s)

Eric Zviot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

References

Epperlein, E., & Smillie, A. (2006). Portfolio risk analysis Cracking VAR with kernels. RISK-LONDON-RISK MAGAZINE LIMITED-, 19(8), 70.

Hallerback (2003). Decomposing Portfolio Value-at-Risk: A General Analysis. The Journal of Risk, 5(2), 1-18.

Meucci, A. (2007). Risk contributions from generic user-defined factors. RISK-LONDON-RISK MAGAZINE LIMITED-, 20(6), 84.

Yamai, Y., & Yoshiba, T. (2002). Comparative analyses of expected shortfall and value-at-risk: their estimation error, decomposition, and optimization. Monetary and economic studies, 20(1), 87-121.

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `fitSfm`, `fitFfm` for the different factor model fitting functions.

`VaR` for VaR computation. `fmSdDecomp` for factor model SD decomposition. `fmVaRDecomp` for factor model VaR decomposition.

Examples

```
# Time Series Factor Model
data(managers)
fit.macro <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                     factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:8)]), data=managers)
ES.decomp <- fmEsDecomp(fit.macro)
# get the component contributions
ES.decomp$cES

# Statistical Factor Model
data(StockReturns)
sfm.pca.fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
ES.decomp <- fmEsDecomp(sfm.pca.fit)
ES.decomp$cES
```

---

fmmc *Compute fmmc objects that can be used for calcuation of estimates and their standard errors*

Description

Compute fmmc objects that can be used for calcuation of estimates and their standard errors

Usage

```
fmmc(R, factors, parallel = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

R	matrix of returns in xts format
factors	matrix of factor returns in xts format
parallel	flag to utilize multiplecores on the cpu. All cores are used.
...	Arguments that must be passed to fitTsfm

Details

This method takes in data and factors as xts objects where multiple time series with different starting dates are merged together. It then computes FMMC objects as described in Jiang and Martin (2013)

Value

returns an list of fmmc objects

Author(s)

Rohit Arora

References

Yindeng Jiang and Richard Doug Martin. Better Risk and Performance Estimates with Factor Model Monte Carlo. SSRN Electronic Journal, July 2013.

fmmc.estimate.se *Main function to calculate the standard errror of the estimate*

Description

Main function to calculate the standard errror of the estimate

Usage

```
fmmc.estimate.se(fmmcObjs, fun = NULL, se = FALSE, nboot = 100,
  parallel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

fmmcObjs	A list of fmmc objects computed using .fmmc.proc and containing bootstrapped returns
fun	A callback function where the first argument is returns and all the other arguments are bounded to values
se	A flag to indicate if standard error for the estimate must be calculated
nboot	Number of bootstrap samples
parallel	A flag to indicate if multiple cpu cores must be used

Details

This method takes in a list of fmmc objects and a callback function to compute an estimate. The first argument of the callback function must be the data bootstrapped using fmmc procedure. The remaining arguments can be suitably bound to the parameters as needed. This function can also be used to calculate the standard error using the se flag.

Value

returns the estimates and thier standard errors given fmmc objects

Author(s)

Rohit Arora

fmSdDecomp *Decompose standard deviation into individual factor contributions*

Description

Compute the factor contributions to standard deviation (SD) of assets' returns based on Euler's theorem, given the fitted factor model.

Usage

```
fmSdDecomp(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
fmSdDecomp(object, use = "pairwise.complete.obs", ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
fmSdDecomp(object, use = "pairwise.complete.obs", ...)
```

Arguments

object	fit object of class tsfm, sfm or ffm.
...	optional arguments passed to cov.
use	an optional character string giving a method for computing covariances in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs". Default is "pairwise.complete.obs".

Details

The factor model for an asset's return at time t has the form

```
R(t) = beta'f(t) + e(t) = beta.star'f.star(t)
```

where, beta.star=(beta,sig.e) and f.star(t)=[f(t)',z(t)]'.

By Euler's theorem, the standard deviation of the asset's return is given as:

```
Sd.fm = sum(cSd_k) = sum(beta.star_k*mSd_k)
```

where, summation is across the K factors and the residual, cSd and mSd are the component and marginal contributions to SD respectively. Computing Sd.fm and mSd is very straight forward. The formulas are given below and details are in the references. The covariance term is approximated by the sample covariance.

```
Sd.fm = sqrt(beta.star''cov(F.star)beta.star)
mSd = cov(F.star)beta.star / Sd.fm
```

Value

A list containing

Sd.fm	length-N vector of factor model SDs of N-asset returns.
mSd	N x (K+1) matrix of marginal contributions to SD.
cSd	N x (K+1) matrix of component contributions to SD.
pcSd	N x (K+1) matrix of percentage component contributions to SD.

Where, K is the number of factors and N is the number of assets.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

References

Hallerback (2003). Decomposing Portfolio Value-at-Risk: A General Analysis. The Journal of Risk, 5(2), 1-18.

Meucci, A. (2007). Risk contributions from generic user-defined factors. RISK-LONDON-RISK MAGAZINE LIMITED-, 20(6), 84.

Yamai, Y., & Yoshiba, T. (2002). Comparative analyses of expected shortfall and value-at-risk: their estimation error, decomposition, and optimization. Monetary and economic studies, 20(1), 87-121.

See Also

fitTsfm, fitSfm, fitFfm for the different factor model fitting functions.

fmCov for factor model covariance. fmVaRDecomp for factor model VaR decomposition. fmEsDecomp for factor model ES decomposition.

Examples

```
# Time Series Factor Model
data(managers)
fit.macro <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                     factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]),
                     rf.name="US.3m.TR", data=managers)
decomp <- fmSdDecomp(fit.macro)
# get the percentage component contributions
decomp$pcSd

# Statistical Factor Model
data(StockReturns)
sfm.pca.fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
decomp <- fmSdDecomp(sfm.pca.fit)
decomp$pcSd
```

---

fmVaRDecomp *Decompose VaR into individual factor contributions*

Description

Compute the factor contributions to Value-at-Risk (VaR) of assets' returns based on Euler's theorem, given the fitted factor model. The partial derivative of VaR wrt factor beta is computed as the expected factor return given fund return is equal to its VaR and approximated by a kernel estimator. VaR is computed either as the sample quantile or as an estimated quantile using the Cornish-Fisher expansion.

Usage

```
fmVaRDecomp(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
fmVaRDecomp(object, p = 0.95, method = c("modified",
  "gaussian", "historical", "kernel"), invert = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sfm'
```

```
fmVaRDecomp(object, p = 0.95, method = c("modified",
  "gaussian", "historical", "kernel"), invert = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	fit object of class tsfm, sfm or ffm.
...	other optional arguments passed to VaR.
p	confidence level for calculation. Default is 0.95.
method	method for computing VaR, one of "modified","gaussian", "historical", "kernel". Default is "modified". See details.
invert	logical; whether to invert the VaR measure. Default is FALSE.

Details

The factor model for an asset's return at time t has the form

```
R(t) = beta'f(t) + e(t) = beta.star'f.star(t)
```

where, beta.star=(beta,sig.e) and f.star(t)=[f(t)',z(t)]'. By Euler's theorem, the VaR of the asset's return is given by:

```
VaR.fm = sum(cVaR_k) = sum(beta.star_k*mVaR_k)
```

where, summation is across the K factors and the residual, cVaR and mVaR are the component and marginal contributions to VaR respectively. The marginal contribution to VaR is defined as the expectation of F.star, conditional on the loss being equal to VaR.fm. This is approximated as described in Epperlein & Smillie (2006); a triangular smoothing kernel is used here.

Computation of the risk measure is done using VaR. Arguments p, method and invert are passed to this function. Refer to their help file for details and other options.

Value

A list containing

VaR.fm	length-N vector of factor model VaRs of N-asset returns.
n.exceed	length-N vector of number of observations beyond VaR for each asset.
idx.exceed	list of numeric vector of index values of exceedances.
mVaR	N x (K+1) matrix of marginal contributions to VaR.
cVaR	N x (K+1) matrix of component contributions to VaR.
pcVaR	N x (K+1) matrix of percentage component contributions to VaR.

Where, K is the number of factors and N is the number of assets.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

References

Hallerback (2003). Decomposing Portfolio Value-at-Risk: A General Analysis. The Journal of Risk, 5(2), 1-18.

Meucci, A. (2007). Risk contributions from generic user-defined factors. RISK-LONDON-RISK MAGAZINE LIMITED-, 20(6), 84.

Yamai, Y., & Yoshiba, T. (2002). Comparative analyses of expected shortfall and value-at-risk: their estimation error, decomposition, and optimization. Monetary and economic studies, 20(1), 87-121.

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `fitSfm`, `fitFfm` for the different factor model fitting functions.

`VaR` for VaR computation. `fmSdDecomp` for factor model SD decomposition. `fmEsDecomp` for factor model ES decomposition.

Examples

```
# Time Series Factor Model
data(managers)
fit.macro <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                     factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:8)]), data=managers)

VaR.decomp <- fmVaRDecomp(fit.macro)
# get the component contributions
VaR.decomp$cVaR

# Statistical Factor Model
data(StockReturns)
sfm.pca.fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
VaR.decomp <- fmVaRDecomp(sfm.pca.fit)
VaR.decomp$cVaR
```

---

managers *Hypothetical Alternative Asset Manager and Benchmark Data*

Description

This dataset and it's documentation have been duplicated from `managers` in the `PerformanceAnalytics` package. `managers` is used in the examples and vignette of the `factorAnalytics` package.

A xts object that contains columns of monthly returns for six hypothetical asset managers (HAM1 through HAM6), the EDHEC Long-Short Equity hedge fund index, the S\&P 500 total returns, and total return series for the US Treasury 10-year bond and 3-month bill. Monthly returns for all series end in December 2006 and begin at different periods starting from January 1996.

Note that all the EDHEC indices are available in `edhec`.

Usage

```
managers
```

Format

CSV conformed into an xts object with monthly observations

Details

Please note that the 'managers' data set included with PerformanceAnalytics will be periodically updated with new managers and information. If you intend to use this data set in automated tests, please be sure to subset your data like `managers[1:120,1:6]` to use the first ten years of observations on HAM1-HAM6.

Examples

```
data(managers)

#preview the data
head(managers)

#summary period statistics
summary(managers)

#cumulative returns
tail(cumprod(1+managers),1)
```

---

paFm *Compute cumulative mean attribution for factor models*

Description

Decompose total returns into returns attributed to factors and specific returns. An object of class `"pafm"` is generated, with methods for generic functions `plot`, `summary` and `print`.

Usage

```
paFm(fit, ...)
```

Arguments

`fit`	an object of class `tsfm`, `sfm` or `ffm`.
`...`	other arguments/controls passed to the fit methods.

Details

Total returns can be decomposed into returns attributed to factors and specific returns.
$R_t = \sum b_k * f_k t + u_t, t = 1...T$
`b_k` is exposure to factor k and `f_kt` is factor k's return at time t. The return attributed to factor k is `b_k * f_kt` and specific return is `u_t`.

Value

The returned object is of class `"pafm"` containing

`cum.ret.attr.f`	N X K matrix of cumulative return attributed to factors.
`cum.spec.ret`	length-N vector of cumulative specific returns.
`attr.list`	list of time series of attributed returns for every portfolio.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

References

Grinold, R. and Kahn, R. (1999) Active Portfolio Management: A Quantitative Approach for Producing Superior Returns and Controlling Risk. McGraw-Hill.

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `fitSfm`, `fitFfm` for the factor model fitting functions.

The `pafm` methods for generic functions: `plot.pafm`, `print.pafm` and `summary.pafm`.

Examples

```
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[, (1:6)]),
               factor.names=c("EDHEC.LS.EQ","SP500.TR"), data=managers)
# without benchmark
fm.attr <- paFm(fit)
```

`plot.pafm` *plot* `"pafm"` *object*

Description

Generic function of plot method for paFm. Either plot all assets or choose a single asset to plot.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pafm'
plot(x, which.plot = c("none", "1L", "2L", "3L"),
  max.show = 6, date = NULL, plot.single = FALSE, fundName,
  which.plot.single = c("none", "1L", "2L", "3L"), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `"pafm"` created by `paFm`.
`which.plot`	Integer indicates which plot to create: "none" will create a menu to choose. Defualt is none. 1 = attributed cumulative returns, 2 = attributed returns on date selected by user, 3 = time series of attributed returns
`max.show`	Maximum assets to plot. Default is 6.
`date`	Indicates for attributed returns, the date format should be xts compatible.
`plot.single`	Plot a single asset of lm class. Defualt is FALSE.
`fundName`	Name of the portfolio to be plotted.

`which.plot.single`
: Integer indicates which plot to create: "none" will create a menu to choose. Defualt is none.
1 = attributed cumulative returns,
2 = attributed returns on date selected by user,
3 = time series of attributed returns

`...`
: more arguements for `chart.TimeSeries` used for plotting time series

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=c("EDHEC LS EQ","SP500 TR"), data=managers)
fm.attr <- paFm(fit)
# plot all
plot(fm.attr, legend.loc="topleft", max.show=6)
dev.off()
# plot only one assets "HAM1
plot(fm.attr, plot.single=TRUE, fundName="HAM1")

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.sfm *Plots from a fitted statistical factor model*

Description

Generic `plot` method for object of class `sfm`. Plots chosen characteristic(s) for one or more assets.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfm'
plot(x, which = NULL, f.sub = 1:2, a.sub = 1:6, n.top = 3,
  plot.single = FALSE, asset.name, colorset = c("royalblue", "dimgray",
  "olivedrab", "firebrick", "goldenrod", "mediumorchid", "deepskyblue",
  "chocolate", "darkslategray"), legend.loc = "topleft", las = 1, lwd = 2,
  maxlag = 15, VaR.method = "historical", eig.max = 0.9, cum.var = TRUE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

`x`
: an object of class `sfm` produced by `fitSfm`.

`which`
: a number to indicate the type of plot. If a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1:13 for group plots and 1:18 for individual plots. If `which=NULL` (default), the following menu appears:

For plots of a group of assets:

1 = Screeplot of eigenvalues,
2 = Time series plot of estimated factors,
3 = Estimated factor loadings,
4 = Histogram of R-squared,
5 = Histogram of residual volatility,
6 = Factor model residuals scatterplot matrix, with histograms, density overlays, correlations and significance stars,
7 = Factor model residual correlation
8 = Factor model return correlation,
9 = Factor contribution to SD,
10 = Factor contribution to ES,
11 = Factor contribution to VaR,
12 = Factor mimicking portfolio weights - top long and short positions in each factor,
13 = Asset correlations - top long and short positions in each factor

For individual asset plots:
1 = Actual and fitted,
2 = Actual vs fitted,
3 = Residuals vs fitted,
4 = Sqrt. of modified residuals vs fitted,
5 = Residuals with standard error bands,
6 = Time series of squared residuals,
7 = Time series of absolute residuals,
8 = SACF and PACF of residuals,
9 = SACF and PACF of squared residuals,
10 = SACF and PACF of absolute residuals,
11 = Non-parametric density of residuals with normal overlaid,
12 = Non-parametric density of residuals with skew-t overlaid,
13 = Histogram of residuals with non-parametric density and normal overlaid,
14 = QQ-plot of residuals,
15 = CUSUM test-Recursive residuals,
16 = CUSUM test-LS residuals,
17 = Recursive estimates (RE) test of LS regression coefficients,
18 = Rolling regression over a 24-period observation window

`f.sub` numeric/character vector; subset of indexes/names of factors to include for group plots. Default is 1:2.

`a.sub` numeric/character vector; subset of indexes/names of assets to include for group plots. At least 2 assets must be selected. Default is 1:6.

`n.top` scalar; number of largest and smallest weights to display for each factor mimicking portfolio. Default is 3.

`plot.single` logical; If `TRUE` plots the characteristics of an individual asset's factor model. The type of plot is given by `which`. Default is `FALSE`.

`asset.name` name of the individual asset to be plotted. Is necessary if `x` contains multiple asset fits and `plot.single=TRUE`.

`colorset` color palette to use for all the plots. The 1st element will be used for individual time series plots or the 1st object plotted, the 2nd element for the 2nd object in the plot and so on.

`legend.loc` places a legend into one of nine locations on the chart: "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right", or "center". Default is "bottomright". Use `legend.loc=NULL` to suppress the legend.

las	one of 0, 1, 2, 3 to set the direction of axis labels, same as in plot. Default is 1.
lwd	set the line width, same as in plot. Default is 2.
maxlag	optional number of lags to be calculated for ACF. Default is 15.
VaR.method	a method for computing VaR; one of "modified", "gaussian", "historical" or "kernel". VaR is computed using VaR. Default is "historical".
eig.max	scalar in (0,1] for limiting the screeplot to factors that explain a given percent of the variance. Default is 0.9.
cum.var	logical; If TRUE, the cumulative fraction of the variance is printed above each bar in the screeplot of eigenvalues. Default is TRUE.
...	further arguments to be passed to other plotting functions.

Details

The function can be used for group plots and individual plots. User can select the type of plot either from the menu prompt (default) or directly via argument which.

In case multiple plots are needed, the menu is repeated after each plot (enter 0 to exit). User can also input a numeric vector of plot options via which.

Group plots are the default. The selected assets in a.sub and selected factors in f.sub are plotted depending on the characteristic chosen. The default is to show the first 2 factors and first 6 assets.

Setting plot.single=TRUE enables individual plots. If there is more than one asset fit by x, asset.name should be specified. In case the tsfm object x contains only a single asset fit, plot.tsfm can infer asset.name without user input.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

See Also

fitSfm, residuals.sfm, fitted.sfm, fmCov.sfm and summary.sfm for statistical factor model fitting and related S3 methods. Refer to fmSdDecomp, fmEsDecomp, fmVaRDecomp for factor model risk measures.

Here is a list of plotting functions used. (I=individual, G=Group) I(1,5,6,7) - chart.TimeSeries, I(2,3,4) - plot.default, I(3,4) - panel.smooth, I(8,9,10) - chart.ACFplus, I(11,12) - plot.density, I(13), G(4,5) - chart.Histogram, I(14) - chart.QQPlot, I(15,16,17) - plot.efp, I(18) - plot.zoo, G(1,12) - barplot, G(2) - xyplot, G(3,9,10,11) - barchart, G(6) - chart.Correlation and G(7,8,13) - corrplot.mixed.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(StockReturns)

# APCA with number of factors, k=15
fit.apca <- fitSfm(r.W, k=15, refine=TRUE)

# for group plots (default), user can select plot option from menu prompt
# menu is repeated to get multiple types of plots based on the same fit
# plot(fit.apca)

# choose specific plot option(s) using which
```

```
# plot the first 4 factor betas of the first 4 assets fitted above
plot(fit.apca, f.sub=1:4, a.sub=1:4, which=3)

# plot factor model residuals scatterplot matrix, with histograms, density
# overlays, correlations and significance stars
plot(fit.apca, which=6)

# for individual plots: set plot.single=TRUE and specify asset.name
# histogram of residuals from an individual asset's factor model fit
plot(fit.apca, plot.single=TRUE, asset.name="AFL", which=13)
```

`plot.tsfm` *Plots from a fitted time series factor model*

Description

Generic `plot` method for object of class `tsfm`. Plots chosen characteristic(s) for one or more assets.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
plot(x, which = NULL, f.sub = 1:2, a.sub = 1:6,
  plot.single = FALSE, asset.name, colorset = c("royalblue", "dimgray",
  "olivedrab", "firebrick", "goldenrod", "mediumorchid", "deepskyblue",
  "chocolate", "darkslategray"), legend.loc = "topleft", las = 1, lwd = 2,
  maxlag = 15, VaR.method = "historical", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `tsfm` produced by `fitTsfm`.
`which`	a number to indicate the type of plot. If a subset of the plots is required, specify a subset of the numbers 1:12 for group plots and 1:19 for individual plots. If `which=NULL` (default), the following menu appears: For plots of a group of assets: 1 = Factor model coefficients: Alpha, 2 = Factor model coefficients: Betas, 3 = Actual and fitted, 4 = R-squared, 5 = Residual volatility, 6 = Scatterplot matrix of residuals, with histograms, density overlays, correlations and significance stars, 7 = Factor model residual correlation 8 = Factor model return correlation, 9 = Factor contribution to SD, 10 = Factor contribution to ES, 11 = Factor contribution to VaR, 12 = Asset returns vs factor returns (single factor model) For individual asset plots: 1 = Actual and fitted, 2 = Actual vs fitted,

3 = Residuals vs fitted,
4 = Sqrt. of modified residuals vs fitted,
5 = Residuals with standard error bands,
6 = Time series of squared residuals,
7 = Time series of absolute residuals,
8 = SACF and PACF of residuals,
9 = SACF and PACF of squared residuals,
10 = SACF and PACF of absolute residuals,
11 = Non-parametric density of residuals with normal overlaid,
12 = Non-parametric density of residuals with skew-t overlaid,
13 = Histogram of residuals with non-parametric density and normal overlaid,
14 = QQ-plot of residuals,
15 = CUSUM test-Recursive residuals,
16 = CUSUM test-LS residuals,
17 = Recursive estimates (RE) test of LS regression coefficients,
18 = Rolling regression over a 24-period observation window,
19 = Asset returns vs factor returns (single factor model)

`f.sub`	numeric/character vector; subset of indexes/names of factors to include for group plots. Default is 1:2.
`a.sub`	numeric/character vector; subset of indexes/names of assets to include for group plots. At least 2 assets must be selected. Default is 1:6.
`plot.single`	logical; If `TRUE` plots the characteristics of an individual asset's factor model. The type of plot is given by `which`. Default is `FALSE`.
`asset.name`	name of the individual asset to be plotted. Is necessary if `x` contains multiple asset fits and `plot.single=TRUE`.
`colorset`	color palette to use for all the plots. The 1st element will be used for individual time series plots or the 1st object plotted, the 2nd element for the 2nd object in the plot and so on.
`legend.loc`	places a legend into one of nine locations on the chart: "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right", or "center". Default is "bottomright". Use `legend.loc=NULL` to suppress the legend.
`las`	one of 0, 1, 2, 3 to set the direction of axis labels, same as in `plot`. Default is 1.
`lwd`	set the line width, same as in `plot`. Default is 2.
`maxlag`	optional number of lags to be calculated for ACF. Default is 15.
`VaR.method`	a method for computing VaR; one of "modified", "gaussian", "historical" or "kernel". VaR is computed using `VaR`. Default is "historical".
`...`	further arguments to be passed to other plotting functions.

Details

The function can be used for group plots and individual plots. User can select the type of plot either from the menu prompt (default) or directly via argument `which`.

In case multiple plots are needed, the menu is repeated after each plot (enter 0 to exit). User can also input a numeric vector of plot options via `which`.

Group plots are the default. The selected assets in `a.sub` and selected factors in `f.sub` are plotted depending on the characteristic chosen. The default is to show the first 2 factors and first 6 assets.

Setting `plot.single=TRUE` enables individual plots. If there is more than one asset fit by `x`, `asset.name` should be specified. In case the `tsfm` object `x` contains only a single asset fit, plot.tsfm can infer `asset.name` without user input.

CUSUM plots (individual asset plot options 15, 16 and 17) are applicable only for `fit.method="LS"`.

Modified residuals, rolling regression and single factor model plots (individual asset plot options 4, 18 and 19) are not applicable for `variable.selection="lars"`.

The last option for plotting asset returns vs. factor returns (individual asset plot option 19 and group plot 12) are only applicable for single factor models.

Author(s)

Eric Zivot, Sangeetha Srinivasan and Yi-An Chen

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `residuals.tsfm`, `fitted.tsfm`, `fmCov.tsfm` and `summary.tsfm` for time series factor model fitting and related S3 methods. Refer to `fmSdDecomp`, `fmEsDecomp`, `fmVaRDecomp` for factor model risk measures.

Here is a list of plotting functions used. (I=individual, G=Group) I(1,5,6,7), G(3) - `chart.TimeSeries`, I(2,3,4,19), G(12) - `plot.default`, I(3,4) - `panel.smooth`, I(8,9,10) - `chart.ACFplus`, I(11,12) - `plot.density`, I(13) - `chart.Histogram`, I(14) - `chart.QQPlot`, I(15,16,17) - `plot.efp`, I(18) - `plot.zoo`, G(1,2,4,5,9,10,11) - `barchart`, G(6) - `chart.Correlation` and G(7,8) - `corrplot.mixed`.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)
fit.macro <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                     factor.names=colnames(managers[,(7:9)]),
                     rf.name="US.3m.TR", data=managers)

# for group plots (default), user can select plot option from menu prompt
# menu is repeated to get multiple types of plots based on the same fit
# plot(fit.macro)

# choose specific plot option(s) using which
# plot the first 2 factor betas of first 4 assets fitted above
plot(fit.macro, f.sub=1:2, a.sub=1:4, which=2)

# plot factor model residuals scatterplot matrix, with histograms, density
# overlays, correlations and significance stars
plot(fit.macro, which=6)

# for individual plots: set plot.single=TRUE and specify asset.name
# histogram of residuals from an individual asset's factor model fit
plot(fit.macro, plot.single=TRUE, asset.name="HAM1", which=13)
```

---

plot.tsfmUpDn *Plot actual against fitted values of up and down market time series factor model*

Description

Generic `plot` method for object of class `tsfmUpDn`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfmUpDn'
plot(x, asset.name = NULL, SFM.line = FALSE,
  LSandRob = FALSE, line.color = c("blue", "purple"),
  line.type = c("dashed", "solid"), line.width = c(1, 2),
  sfm.line.type = "dashed", add.legend = TRUE, legend.loc = "topleft",
  legend.cex = 0.9, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tsfmUpDn produced by fitTsfmUpDn.
asset.name	A vector of character to show single or multiple assets names. The defualt if NULL.
SFM.line	A logic flag to add a fitted single factor model. The default is FALSE.
LSandRob	A logic flag to add a comparison Up/Down factor model. If the original model is "LS", the comparison model is "Robust" and vice versa. The default is FALSE. The default is FALSE.
line.color	A vector of color codes of up/dn fitted line. The first element is for the object fitted line and the second for the comparison fitted line. The default is c("blue","purple").
line.type	A vector of line types of up/dn fitted line. The first is for the object fitted line and the second for the comparison fitted line. The default is c("dashed","solid".
line.width	A vector of line width of up/dn fitted line. The first element is for the object fitted line and the second element for the comparison fitted line. The default is c(1,2.
sfm.line.type	SFM line type. The default is "dashed"
add.legend	A logic flag to add a legend. The default is TRUE.
legend.loc	The default is "topleft".
legend.cex	cex of legend.
...	Other arguments can be used in plot. Please refer to plot.

Details

This method plots actual values against fitted value of up and down market time series factor model. The dots are actual values and the dashed lines are fitted values. Users can choose to add a single market factor model and a robust up and down model for comaprsion.

For other types of plots, use the list objects Up and Dn of class tsfmUpDn. The plot.tsfm can be applied.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen

See Also

fitTsfmUpDn

Examples

```
# load data from the database
 data(managers)
# example: Up and down market factor model with  fit
 fitUpDn <- fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                        data=managers, fit.method="LS")
# plot the fitted model of every assets, press enter to show the next plot.
 plot(fitUpDn)

# or choose to plot one specific asset
 plot(fitUpDn,asset.name="HAM1")

# add a single market factor model fitted line
 plot(fitUpDn,SFM.line=TRUE,asset.name="HAM1")

# add Robust Up/Dn model fitted line and change legend to show the robust up/dn Beta
 plot(fitUpDn,LSandRob=TRUE,asset.name="HAM1")
```

`predict.sfm` *Predicts asset returns based on a fitted statistical factor model*

Description

S3 `predict` method for object of class `sfm`. It calls the `predict` method for fitted objects of class `lm`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfm'
predict(object, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	an object of class `sfm` produced by `fitSfm`.
`newdata`	a vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing the variables with which to predict.
`...`	optional arguments passed to `predict.lm`.

Value

`predict.sfm` produces a vector or a matrix of predictions.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

`fitSfm`, `summary.sfm`

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(StockReturns)
# fit the factor model with PCA
fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)

pred.fit <- predict(fit)
newdata <- data.frame("CITCRP"=rnorm(n=120), "CONED"=rnorm(n=120))
rownames(newdata) <- rownames(fit$data)
pred.fit2 <- predict(fit, newdata, interval="confidence")
```

`predict.tsfm` *Predicts asset returns based on a fitted time series factor model*

Description

S3 `predict` method for object of class `tsfm`. It calls the `predict` method for fitted objects of class `lm`, `lmRob` or `lars` as appropriate.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
predict(object, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	an object of class `tsfm` produced by `fitTsfm`.
`newdata`	a vector, matrix, data.frame, xts, timeSeries or zoo object containing the variables with which to predict.
`...`	optional arguments passed to `predict.lm` or `predict.lmRob`, such as `se.fit`, or, to `predict.lars` such as `mode`.

Value

`predict.tsfm` produces a vector or a matrix of predictions.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

`fitTsfm`, `summary.tsfm`

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)
# fit the factor model with LS
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=c("EDHEC.LS.EQ","SP500.TR"), data=managers)

pred.fit <- predict(fit)
newdata <- data.frame("EDHEC.LS.EQ"=rnorm(n=120), "SP500.TR"=rnorm(n=120))
rownames(newdata) <- rownames(fit$data)
pred.fit2 <- predict(fit, newdata, interval="confidence")
```

`predict.tsfmUpDn` *Predicts asset returns based on a fitted up and down market time series factor model*

Description

S3 `predict` method for object of class `tsfmUpDn`. It calls the `predict.tsfm` method for a list object of `Up` and `Dn`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfmUpDn'
predict(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	an object of class `tsfmUpDn` produced by `fitTsfmUpDn`.
`...`	optional arguments passed to `predict.lm` or `predict.lmRob`, such as `se.fit`, or, to `predict.lars` such as `mode`.

Value

`predict.tsfmUpDm` produces a list of `Up` and `Dn`. Both `Up` and `Dn` contain a vector or a matrix of predictions.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

`predict.tsfm`,`fitTsfmUpDn`, `summary.tsfmUpDn`

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)
# fit the factor model with LS
fitUpDn <- fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                       data=managers, fit.method="LS")

predict(fitUpDn)
```

print.pafm *Print object of class* "pafm".

Description

Generic function of print method for paFm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pafm'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class "pafm" created by paFm.
...	Other arguments for print methods.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
 data(managers)
# fit the factor model with LS
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=c("EDHEC.LS.EQ","SP500.TR"), data=managers)
fm.attr <- paFm(fit)
print(fm.attr)
```

print.sfm *Prints out a fitted statictical factor model object*

Description

S3 print method for object of class sfm. Prints the call, factor model dimension, factor loadings, r-squared and residual volatilities from the fitted object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfm'
print(x, digits = max(3, .Options$digits - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class sfm produced by fitSfm.
digits	an integer value, to indicate the required number of significant digits. Default is 3.
...	optional arguments passed to the print method.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

fitSfm, summary.sfm

Examples

```
data(StockReturns)
fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)
print(fit)
```

---

print.tsfm *Prints out a fitted time series factor model object*

Description

S3 print method for object of class tsfm. Prints the call, factor model dimension, regression coefficients, r-squared and residual volatilities from the fitted object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
print(x, digits = max(3, .Options$digits - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tsfm produced by fitTsfm.
digits	an integer value, to indicate the required number of significant digits. Default is 3.
...	optional arguments passed to the print method.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

fitTsfm, summary.tsfm

Examples

```
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=colnames(managers[,7:9]),
               mkt.name="SP500.TR", data=managers)
print(fit)
```

print.tsfmUpDn *Prints out a fitted up and down market time series factor model object*

Description

S3 print method for object of class tsfmUpDn. Prints the call, factor model dimension, regression coefficients, r-squared and residual volatilities from the fitted object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfmUpDn'
print(x, digits = max(3, .Options$digits - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tsfmUpDn produced by fitTsfmUpDn.
digits	an integer value, to indicate the required number of significant digits. Default is 3.
...	optional arguments passed to the print method.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

fitTsfmUpDn, summary.tsfmUpDn

Examples

```
data(managers)
# example: Up and down market factor model with LS fit
fitUpDn <- fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                       data=managers, fit.method="LS",control=NULL)

print(fitUpDn)
```

Stock.df *constructed NYSE 447 assets from 1996-01-01 through 2003-12-31.*

Description

constructed NYSE 447 assets from 1996-01-01 through 2003-12-31.

Details

Continuous data: PRICE, RETURN, TICKER, VOLUME, SHARES.OUT, MARKET.EQUITY,LTDEBT, NET.SALES, COMMON.EQUITY, NET.INCOME, STOCKHOLDERS.EQUITY, LOG.MARKETCAP, LOG.PRICE, BOOK2MARKET Categorical data: GICS, GICS.INDUSTRY, GICS.SECTOR

References

Guy Yullen and Yi-An Chen

`StockReturns` *Stock Return Data*

Description

`r.M`: A "data.frame" object with monthly returns (ranging from January 1978 to December 1987) for 15 assets whose names are given in the 'Details'.

`r.W`: A "data.frame" object with weekly returns (ranging from January 8, 1997 to June 28, 2000) for 1618 U.S. stocks.

Usage

```
data(StockReturns)
```

Format

data.frame object

`r.M` monthly from Jan-1998 through Dec-1987

`r.W` weekly from Jan-08-1997 through Jun-28-2000

Details

The 15 assets in `r.M` are as follows: CITCRP monthly returns of Citicorp. CONED monthly returns of Consolidated Edison. CONTIL monthly returns of Continental Illinois. DATGEN monthly returns of Data General. DEC monthly returns of Digital Equipment Company. DELTA monthly returns of Delta Airlines. GENMIL monthly returns of General Mills. GERBER monthly returns of Gerber. IBM monthly returns of International Business Machines. MARKET a value-weighted composite monthly returns based on transactions from the New York Stock Exchange and the American Exchange. MOBIL monthly returns of Mobile. PANAM monthly returns of Pan American Airways. PSNH monthly returns of Public Service of New Hampshire. TANDY monthly returns of Tandy. TEXACO monthly returns of Texaco. WEYER monthly returns of Weyerhauser. RKFREE monthly returns on 30-day U.S. Treasury bills.

Source

S+FinMetrics Berndt.dat & folio.dat

References

Berndt, E. R. (1991). The practice of econometrics: classic and contemporary. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Examples

```
data(StockReturns)
dim(r.M)
range(rownames(r.M))
dim(r.W)
range(rownames(r.W))
```

summary.pafm *summary "pafm" object.*

Description

Generic function of summary method for paFm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pafm'
summary(object, digits = max(3, .Options$digits - 3), ...)
```

Arguments

object	"pafm" object created by paFm.
digits	integer indicating the number of decimal places. Default is 3.
...	Other arguments for print methods.

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen.

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)
# fit the factor model with LS
fit.ts <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
                  factor.names=c("EDHEC.LS.EQ","SP500.TR"),
                  data=managers)

fm.attr <- paFm(fit.ts)
summary(fm.attr)
```

summary.sfm *Summarizing a fitted time series factor model*

Description

summary method for object of class sfm. Returned object is of class summary.sfm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sfm'
summary(object, se.type = c("Default", "HC", "HAC"),
  n.top = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.sfm'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class sfm returned by fitSfm.
se.type	one of "Default", "HC" or "HAC"; option for computing HC/HAC standard errors and t-statistics. Default is "Default".
n.top	scalar; number of largest and smallest weights to display for each factor mimicking portfolio. Default is 3.
...	futher arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class summary.sfm.
digits	number of significants digits to use when printing. Default is 3.

Details

The default summary method for a fitted lm object computes the standard errors and t-statistics under the assumption of homoskedasticty. Argument se.type gives the option to compute heteroskedasticity-consistent (HC) or heteroskedasticity-autocorrelation-consistent (HAC) standard errors and t-statistics using coeftest.

Value

Returns an object of class summary.sfm. The print method for class summary.sfm outputs the call, coefficients (with standard errors and t-statistics), r-squared and residual volatilty (under the homoskedasticity assumption) for all assets as well as a summary of the factor mimicking portfolio weights.

Object of class summary.sfm is a list of length N+2 containing:

call	the function call to fitSfm
se.type	standard error type as input
sum.list	list of summaries for the N fit objects of class lm for each asset in the factor model.
mimic.sum	list of data.frame objects containing n.top largest and smallest weights for each factor mimicking portfolio.

Author(s)

Sangeetha Srinivasan

See Also

fitSfm, summary.lm

Examples

```
data(StockReturns)
# fit the factor model with PCA
fit <- fitSfm(r.M, k=2)

# summary of factor model fit for all assets
summary(fit, "HAC")
```

summary.tsfm *Summarizing a fitted time series factor model*

Description

summary method for object of class tsfm. Returned object is of class summary.tsfm.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfm'
summary(object, se.type = c("Default", "HC", "HAC"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.tsfm'
print(x, digits = 3, labels = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class tsfm returned by fitTsfm.
se.type	one of "Default", "HC" or "HAC"; option for computing HC/HAC standard errors and t-statistics. Default is "Default".
...	futher arguments passed to or from other methods.
x	an object of class summary.tsfm.
digits	number of significants digits to use when printing. Default is 3.
labels	option to print labels and legend in the summary. Default is TRUE. When FALSE, only the coefficient matrx with standard errors is printed.

Details

The default summary method for a fitted lm object computes the standard errors and t-statistics under the assumption of homoskedasticty. Argument se.type gives the option to compute heteroskedasticity-consistent (HC) or heteroskedasticity-autocorrelation-consistent (HAC) standard errors and t-statistics using coeftest. This option is meaningful only if fit.method = "LS" or "DLS".

Standard errors are currently not available for variable.selection="lars" as there seems to be no consensus on a statistically valid method of calculating standard errors for the lasso predictions.

Value

Returns an object of class summary.tsfm. The print method for class summary.tsfm outputs the call, coefficients (with standard errors and t-statistics), r-squared and residual volatilty (under the homoskedasticity assumption) for all assets.

Object of class summary.tsfm is a list of length N + 2 containing:

call	the function call to fitTsfm
se.type	standard error type as input
sum.list	list of summaries of the N fit objects (of class lm, lmRob or lars) for each asset in the factor model.

Author(s)

Sangeetha Srinivasan & Yi-An Chen.

See Also

fitTsfm, summary.lm

Examples

```
data(managers)
fit <- fitTsfm(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),
               factor.names=colnames(managers[,7:9]),
               data=managers)

# summary of factor model fit for all assets
summary(fit, "HAC")

# summary of lm fit for a single asset
summary(fit$asset.fit[[1]])
```

---

summary.tsfmUpDn *Summarizing a fitted up and down market time series factor model*

Description

summary method for object of class tsfmUpDn. Returned object is of class summary.tsfmUpDn. This function provides a summary method to an object returned by a wrapper function fitTsfmUpDn.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsfmUpDn'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.tsfmUpDn'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class tsfmUpDn returned by fitTsfmUpDn.
...	futher arguments passed to or from summary.tsfm methods.
x	an object of class summary.tsfmUpDn.
digits	number of significants digits to use when printing. Default is 3.

Details

Since fitTsfmUpDn fits both up market and down market, summary.tsfmUpDn applies summary.tsfm for both markets fitted objects and combines the coefficients interested together.

Value

Returns an object of class summary.tsfmUpDn. This object contains a list object of Up and Dn for up market and down market respectively.

The print method for class summary.tsfmUpDn outputs the call, coefficients (with standard errors and t-statistics), r-squared and residual volatilty (under the homoskedasticity assumption) for all assets in up and down market.

Object of class summary.tsfmUpDn is a list of 2 containing:

Up	A list of the up market fitted object. It is a class of summary.tsfm
Dn	A list of the down market fitted object. It is a class of summary.tsfm

Author(s)

Yi-An Chen and Sangeetha Srinivasan.

See Also

fitTsfmUpDn, summary.tsfm

Examples

```
# load data from the database
data(managers)

# example: Up and down market factor model with LS fit
fitUpDn <- fitTsfmUpDn(asset.names=colnames(managers[,(1:6)]),mkt.name="SP500.TR",
                       data=managers, fit.method="LS",control=NULL)

 summary(fitUpDn)
```

TreasuryYields *Treasury yields at different maturities*

Description

The following is adapted from chapter 17 of Ruppert (2010).

The data object contains yields on Treasury bonds at 11 maturities, T = 1, 3, and 6 months and 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20, and 30 years. Daily yields were taken from a U.S. Treasury website for the time period January 2, 1990, to October 31, 2008.

Daily yields were missing from some values of T because, for example to quote the website, "Treasury discontinued the 20-year constant maturity series at the end of calendar year 1986 and reinstated that series on October 1, 1993." Dif- ferencing may cause a few additional days to have missing values.

Usage

```
data(TreasuryYields)
```

Format

xts time series object

tr.yields Jan-02-1990 through Oct-31-2008

Source

SDAFE author's website: http://people.orie.cornell.edu/davidr/SDAFE/index.html

References

Ruppert, D. (2010). Statistics and data analysis for financial engineering. Springer.

Examples

```
data(TreasuryYields)
# preview the data
head(tr.yields)
```

Index

∗Topic **datasets**
managers, 28
Stock.df, 43
StockReturns, 44
TreasuryYields, 49
∗Topic **ts**
managers, 28
TreasuryYields, 49

barchart, *33*, *36*
barplot, *33*

chart.ACFplus, *33*, *36*
chart.Correlation, *33*, *36*
chart.Histogram, *33*, *36*
chart.QQPlot, *33*, *36*
chart.TimeSeries, *33*, *36*
coef, *7*, *10*
coef.sfm *(*fitSfm*)*, 5
coef.tsfm *(*fitTsfm*)*, 8
coeftest, *46*, *47*
CommonFactors, 3
Cornish-Fisher *(*dCornishFisher*)*, 3
corrplot.mixed, *33*, *36*
cov, *19*, *20*, *25*
cv.lars, *12*, *13*

dCornishFisher, 3

edhec, *28*

factors.M *(*CommonFactors*)*, 3
factors.Q *(*CommonFactors*)*, 3
fitFfm, *20*, *22*, *26*, *28*, *30*
fitSfm, 5, *20*, *22*, *26*, *28*, *30*, *33*, *38*, *42*, *46*
fitted, *7*, *10*
fitted.sfm, *33*
fitted.sfm *(*fitSfm*)*, 5
fitted.tsfm, *36*
fitted.tsfm *(*fitTsfm*)*, 8
fitTsfm, 8, *11*, *13*, *15–17*, *19*, *20*, *22*, *26*, *28*, *30*, *36*, *39*, *42*, *48*
fitTsfm.control, *9*, 11, *14*, *16*, *18*
fitTsfmLagBeta, 13
fitTsfmMT, *9*, 15
fitTsfmUpDn, 17, *37*, *40*, *43*, *49*
fmCov, *7*, *10*, 19, *26*
fmCov.sfm, *33*
fmCov.tsfm, *36*
fmEsDecomp, *7*, *10*, 21, *26*, *28*, *33*, *36*
fmmc, 23
fmmc.estimate.se, 24
fmSdDecomp, *7*, *10*, *22*, 24, *28*, *33*, *36*
fmVaRDecomp, *7*, *10*, *22*, *26*, 26, *33*, *36*

lars, *9*, *12*, *13*
lm, *6*, *9*, *12*, *13*
lmRob, *9*, *12*, *13*

managers, *28*, 28

na.omit, *6*, *9*

paFm, *7*, *10*, 29
panel.smooth, *33*, *36*
pCornishFisher *(*dCornishFisher*)*, 3
plot, *33*, *35*
plot.default, *33*, *36*
plot.density, *33*, *36*
plot.efp, *33*, *36*
plot.pafm, *30*, 30
plot.sfm, *7*, 31
plot.tsfm, *10*, 34
plot.tsfmUpDn, *19*, 36
plot.zoo, *33*, *36*
predict.lars, *39*, *40*
predict.lmRob, *39*, *40*
predict.sfm, *7*, 38
predict.tsfm, *10*, 39, *40*
predict.tsfmUpDn, *19*, 40
print.pafm, *30*, 41
print.sfm, *7*, 41
print.summary.sfm *(*summary.sfm*)*, 45
print.summary.tsfm *(*summary.tsfm*)*, 47
print.summary.tsfmUpDn *(*summary.tsfmUpDn*)*, 48
print.tsfm, *10*, 42
print.tsfmUpDn, *19*, 43

qCornishFisher *(*dCornishFisher*)*, 3

r.M (StockReturns), 44
r.W (StockReturns), 44
rCornishFisher (dCornishFisher), 3
regsubsets, 9, 12, 13
residuals, 7, 10
residuals.sfm, 33
residuals.sfm (fitSfm), 5
residuals.tsfm, 36
residuals.tsfm (fitTsfm), 8

step, 9, 11–13
step.lmRob, 9, 12
stock (Stock.df), 43
Stock.df, 43
StockReturns, 44
summary.lars, 13
summary.lm, 46, 48
summary.pafm, 30, 45
summary.sfm, 7, 33, 38, 42, 45
summary.tsfm, 10, 36, 39, 42, 47, 49
summary.tsfmUpDn, 19, 40, 43, 48

tr.yields (TreasuryYields), 49
TreasuryYields, 49

VaR, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 35

xyplot, 33