

Package: bayesWatch (via r-universe)

October 24, 2024

Type Package

Title Bayesian Change-Point Detection for Process Monitoring with Fault Detection

Version 0.1.3

Date 2024-01-27

Maintainer Alexander C. Murph <murph290@gmail.com>

Description Bayes Watch fits an array of Gaussian Graphical Mixture Models to groupings of homogeneous data in time, called regimes, which are modeled as the observed states of a Markov process with unknown transition probabilities. In doing so, Bayes Watch defines a posterior distribution on a vector of regime assignments, which gives meaningful expressions on the probability of every possible change-point. Bayes Watch also allows for an effective and efficient fault detection system that assesses what features in the data where the most responsible for a given change-point. For further details, see: Alexander C. Murph et al. (2023) <[arXiv:2310.02940](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.02940)>.

Copyright file COPYRIGHTS

License GPL-3

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.7), parallel (>= 3.6.2), Matrix, Hotelling, CholWishart, ggplot2, gridExtra (>= 0.9.1), BDgraph, methods, MASS, stats, ess

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppEigen, Matrix, CholWishart, BH

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Alexander C. Murph [aut, cre]

(<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7170-867X>>), Reza Mohammadi [ctb, cph] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9538-0648>>), Alex Lenkoski [ctb, cph] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6664-0292>>), Andrew Johnson [ctb] (andrew.johnson@arjohnsonau.com)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-01-27 17:50:02 UTC

Contents

bayeswatch	2
detect_faults	5
full_data	6
get_point_estimate	6
plot.bayesWatch	7
print.bayesWatch	7

Index **8**

bayeswatch	<i>Fit a bayesWatch object.</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

Main method of package. MCMC sampling for change-point probabilities with fault detection according to the model by Murph et al. 2023. Creates a bayesWatch object for analysis of change-points.

Usage

```
bayeswatch(
  data_woTimeValues,
  time_of_observations,
  time_points,
  variable_names = 1:ncol(data_woTimeValues),
  not.cont = NULL,
  iterations = 100,
  burnin = floor(iterations/2),
  lower_bounds = NULL,
  upper_bounds = NULL,
  ordinal_indicators = NULL,
  list_of_ordinal_levels = NULL,
  categorical_indicators = NULL,
  previous_states = NULL,
  previous_model_fits = NULL,
  linger_parameter = 500,
  move_parameter = 100,
  g.prior = 0.2,
  set_G = NULL,
  wishart_df_initial = 1500,
  lambda = 1500,
  g_sampling_distribution = NULL,
```

```

n.cores = 1,
scaleMatrix = NULL,
allow_for_mixture_models = FALSE,
dirichlet_prior = 0.001,
component_truncation = 7,
regime_truncation = 15,
hyperprior_b = 20,
model_params_save_every = 5,
simulation_iter = NULL,
T2_window_size = 3,
determining_p_cutoff = FALSE,
prob_cutoff = 0.5,
model_log_type = "NoModelSpecified",
regime_selection_multiplicative_prior = 2,
split_selection_multiplicative_prior = 2,
is_initial_fit = TRUE,
verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

`data_woTimeValues` matrix. Raw data matrix without datetime stamps.

`time_of_observations` vector. Datetime stamps for every data instance in `data_woTimeValues`.

`time_points` vector. Time points that mark each 'day' of time. Range should include every datetime in `time_of_observations`.

`variable_names` vector. Vector of names of columns of `data_woTimeValues`.

`not.cont` vector. Indicator variable as to which columns are discrete.

`iterations` integer. Number of MCMC samples to take (including burn-in).

`burnin` integer. Number of burn-in samples. `iterations > burnin` necessarily.

`lower_bounds` vector. Lower bounds for each data column.

`upper_bounds` vector. Upper bounds for each data column.

`ordinal_indicators` vector. Discrete values, one for each column, indicating which variables are ordinal.

`list_of_ordinal_levels` vector. Discrete values, one for each column, indicating which variables are part of the same ordinal group.

`categorical_indicators` vector. Each nominal `d` categorical variable must be broken down into `d` different indicator variables. This vector marks which variables are such indicators.

`previous_states` vector. Starting regime vector, if known, of the same length as the number of 'days' in `time_points`.

`previous_model_fits`
 rlist. Starting parameter fits corresponding to regime vector `previous_states`.

`linger_parameter`
 float. Prior parameter for Markov chain probability matrix. Larger = less likely to change states.

`move_parameter`
 float. Prior parameter for Markov chain probability matrix. Larger = more likely to change states.

`g.prior`
 float in (0,1). Prior probability on edge inclusion for graph structure `G`.

`set_G`
 matrix. Starting graph structure, if known.

`wishart_df_initial`
 integer (≥ 3). Starting DF for G-Wishart prior.

`lambda`
 float. Parameter for NI-G-W prior, controls affect of precision sample on the center sample.

`g_sampling_distribution`
 matrix. Prior probability on edge inclusion if not uniform across `G`.

`n.cores`
 integer. Number of cores available for parallelization.

`scaleMatrix`
 matrix. Parameter for NI-G-W prior.

`allow_for_mixture_models`
 logical. Whether or not method should fix mixture distributions to regimes.

`dirichlet_prior`
 float. Parameter for the dirichlet process for fitting components in the mixture model.

`component_truncation`
 integer. Maximum component allowed. Should be sufficiently large.

`regime_truncation`
 integer. Maximum regime allowed. Should be sufficiently large.

`hyperprior_b`
 integer. Hyperprior on Wishart distribution fit to the `scaleMatrix`.

`model_params_save_every`
 integer. How frequently to save model fits for the fault detection method.

`simulation_iter`
 integer. Used for simulation studies. Deprecated value at package launch.

`T2_window_size`
 integer. Length of sliding window for Hotelling T2 pre-step. Used when an initial value for `previous_states` is not provided.

`determining_p_cutoff`
 logical. Method for estimating the probability cutoff on the posterior distribution for determining change-points. Deprecated at package launch date.

`prob_cutoff`
 float. Changepoints are determined (for fault detection process) if posterior probability exceeds this value.

`model_log_type`
 character vector. The type of log (used to distinguish logfiles).

`regime_selection_multiplicative_prior`
 float. Must be ≥ 1 . Gives additional probability to the most recent day for the selection of a new split point.

`split_selection_multiplicative_prior`
 float.

`is_initial_fit` logical. True when there is no previously fit `bayesWatch` object fed through the algorithm..

`verbose` logical. Prints verbose model output for debugging when TRUE. It is highly recommended that you pipe this to a text file.

Value

`bayesWatch` object. A model fit for the analysis of posterior change-points and fault detection.

Examples

```
library(bayesWatch)
data("full_data")
data("day_of_observations")
data("day_dts")

x      = bayeswatch(full_data, day_of_observations, day_dts,
                   iterations = 500, g.prior = 1, linger_parameter = 20, n.cores=3,
                   wishart_df_initial = 3, hyperprior_b = 3, lambda = 5)

print(x)
plot(x)
detect_faults(x)
```

<code>detect_faults</code>	<i>Determine the cause of a change-point.</i>
----------------------------	---

Description

Prints out fault detection graphics given a `bayesWatch` object. This method can only be run if fault detection was run on the `bayesWatch` fit (if `model_params_save_every < iterations`).

Usage

```
detect_faults(regime_fit_object)
```

Arguments

`regime_fit_object`
`bayesWatch` object. Fit with main method of package.

Value

`ggplot` object. Fault detection graphs.

full_data	<i>Simulated Data with Imposed Change-points.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Data simulated using the BDgraph package. A change-point is imposed between days 5 and 6. The change only occurs in variables 3 and 4.

Usage

```
full_data
day_of_observations
day_dts
```

Format

'full_data' is a matrix, the latter two are vectors.

Details

'full_data' is a data frame with 1,000 rows and 5 columns. 'day_of_observations'; is a timestamp of each of 'full_data's 1,000 rows. 'day_dts'; is a vector of unique elements from 'day_of_observations'..

Examples

```
full_data
day_of_observations
day_dts
```

get_point_estimate	<i>Create an estimate on posterior distribution of change-points.</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Given a bayesWatch object and a probability cutoff, finds change-points.

Usage

```
get_point_estimate(regime_fit_object, prob_cutoff)
```

Arguments

```
regime_fit_object    bayesWatch object. Fit with the bayesWatch method.
prob_cutoff          float in (0,1). Posterior probabilities above this cutoff will be considered change-points.
```

Value

vector. Indicator values corresponding to change-point locations.

plot.bayesWatch	<i>Print function for a bayesWatch object. Prints only the posterior change-point probabilities.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Print function for a bayesWatch object. Prints only the posterior change-point probabilities.

Arguments

x	bayesWatch object. Fit from bayesWatch main method.
...	Additional plotting arguments.

print.bayesWatch	<i>Print function for a bayesWatch object. Prints only the posterior change-point probabilities.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Print function for a bayesWatch object. Prints only the posterior change-point probabilities.

Arguments

x	bayesWatch object. Fit from bayesWatch main method.
...	Additional plotting arguments.

Index

* datasets

full_data, [6](#)

bayeswatch, [2](#)

day_dts (full_data), [6](#)

day_of_observations (full_data), [6](#)

detect_faults, [5](#)

full_data, [6](#)

get_point_estimate, [6](#)

plot.bayesWatch, [7](#)

print.bayesWatch, [7](#)