

Package ‘mhsmm’

October 13, 2022

Type Package

Title Inference for Hidden Markov and Semi-Markov Models

Version 0.4.16

Date 2017-01-15

Author Jared O’Connell <jaredoconnell@gmail.com>, Søren Højsgaard
<sorenh@math.aau.dk>

Maintainer Jared O’Connell <jaredoconnell@gmail.com>

Description Parameter estimation and prediction for hidden Markov and semi-Markov models for data with multiple observation sequences. Suitable for equidistant time series data, with multivariate and/or missing data. Allows user defined emission distributions.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/jaredo/mhsmm>

LazyLoad yes

Depends mvtnorm

Repository CRAN

Encoding latin1

NeedsCompilation yes

Date/Publication 2017-01-15 17:21:14

R topics documented:

addStates	2
dmvnorm.hsmm	3
dnorm.hsmm	4
dpois.hsmm	5
gammafit	6
hmmfit	7
hmmspec	8
hsmmfit	9
hsmmspec	11

mstep.mvnorm	12
mstep.norm	13
mstep.pois	14
plot.hsmm	15
plot.hsmm.data	16
predict.hmm	16
predict.hmmspec	18
predict.hsmm	19
predict.hsmm-spec	20
print.hmm	21
print.hmmspec	22
print.hsmm-spec	22
reproai	23
reprocows	23
reproppa	24
rmvnorm.hsmm	25
rnorm.hsmm	26
rpois.hsmm	27
sim.mc	28
simulate.hmmspec	28
simulate.hsmm-spec	30
smooth.discrete	31
summary.hmm	32
summary.hsmm	33
Index	34

addStates	<i>Adds a bar representing state sequence.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Add a colour coded horizontal bar representing the state sequence to a plot of (presumably time-series) data.

Usage

```
addStates(states, x=NULL, ybot = axTicks(2)[1],
          ytop=ybot + (axTicks(2)[2] - axTicks(2)[1])/5, dy = ytop - ybot,
          greyscale = FALSE, leg = NA, J = length(unique(states)), time.scale = 1,
          shiftx = 0)
```

Arguments

states	A vector of integers representing the states traversed
x	The time values where the states are observed ((1:length(states)-shiftx)/time.scale if NULL)

ybot	Vertical bottom limit of the bar.
ytop	Vertical top limit of the bar.
dy	Height of the bar.
greyscale	If TRUE produces a bar in greyscale.
leg	Array of state names, if present, produces a legend.
J	Number of states
time.scale	Resolution of the timescale
shiftx	Shift the bar forward or backwards horizontal by shiftx distance.

Author(s)

Soren Hojsgaard sorenh@math.aau.dk

See Also

`addStates`

Examples

```
plot(rnorm(100), type='l')
addStates(rep(c(1,2), each=50))

plot(seq(0.01, 1, .01), rnorm(100), type='l')
addStates(rep(c(1,2), each=50), seq(0.01, 1, .01))
```

dmvnorm.hsmm	<i>Emission ensity function for a multivariate normal emission distribution</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the density of observations x for state j given the parameters in `model`. This is used for a multivariate Gaussian emission distribution of a HMM or HSMM and is a suitable prototype for user's to make their own custom distributions.

Usage

```
dmvnorm.hsmm(x, j, model)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Observed value
<code>j</code>	State
<code>model</code>	A <code>hsmmspec</code> or <code>hmmspec</code> object

Details

This is used by `hmm` and `hsmm` to calculate densities for use in the E-step of the EM algorithm. It can also be used as a template for users wishing to building their own emission distributions

Value

A vector of probability densities.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[mstep.mvnorm](#), [rmvnorm.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J<-2
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.3,.5,.7,.5),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=list(c(-3,0),c(1,2)),sigma=list(diag(2),matrix(c(4,2,2,3), ncol=2)))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dmvnorm.hsmm)
model
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rmvnorm.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.mvnorm)
```

dnorm.hsmm

Emission density function for normal emission distribution

Description

Calculates the density of observations x for state j given the parameters in `model`. This is used for the Gaussian emission distribution of a HMM or HSMM and is a suitable prototype for user's to make their own custom distributions.

Usage

```
dnorm.hsmm(x, j, model)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Observed value
<code>j</code>	State
<code>model</code>	A <code>hmmspec</code> or <code>hmmspec</code> object

Details

This is used by `hmm` and `hsmm` to calculate densities for use in the E-step of the EM algorithm. It can also be used as a template for users wishing to building their own emission distributions

Value

A vector of probability densities.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

dpois.hsmm

Emission density function for Poisson emission distribution

Description

Calculates the density of observations x for state j given the parameters in `model`. This is used for a Poisson emission distribution of a HMM or HSMM and is a suitable prototype for user's to make their own custom distributions.

Usage

```
dpois.hsmm(x, j, model)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Observed value
<code>j</code>	State
<code>model</code>	A <code>hsmmspec</code> or <code>hmmspec</code> object

Details

This is used by `hmm` and `hsmm` to calculate densities for use in the E-step of the EM algorithm. It can also be used as a template for users wishing to building their own emission distributions

Value

A vector of probability densities.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[mstep.pois](#), [rpois.hsmm](#)

Examples

```

J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(lambda=c(1,3,6))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dpois.hsmm)
model
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rpois.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.pois)

```

gammafit

Parameter estimation for the Gamma distribution

Description

Estimates parameters for the Gamma distribution using the Method of Maximum Likelihood, works with weighted data.

Usage

```
gammafit(x, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of observations
wt	Optional set of weights

Value

shape	The shape parameter
scale	The scale parameter (equal to 1/rate)

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Choi, S. and Wette, R. (1969), Maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters of the gamma distribution and their bias, *Technometrics*, 11, 683-96-690.

Examples

```
gammafit(rgamma(1000,shape=10,scale=13))
```

hmmfit	<i>fit a hidden Markov model</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Estimates parameters of a HMM using the EM algorithm.

Usage

```
hmmfit(x, start.val, mstep=mstep.norm, lock.transition=FALSE, tol=1e-08, maxit=1000)
```

Arguments

x	A hsmm.data object (see Details)
start.val	Starting parameters for the model (see Details)
mstep	Re-estimates the parameters of density function on each iteration
lock.transition	If TRUE will not re-estimate the transition matrix
maxit	Maximum number of iterations
tol	Convergence tolerance

Value

start	A vector of the starting probabilities for each state
a	The transition matrix of the embedded Markov chain
emission	A list of the parameters of the emission distribution

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Jared O'Connell, Soren Hojsgaard (2011). Hidden Semi Markov Models for Multiple Observation Sequences: The mhsmm Package for R., Journal of Statistical Software, 39(4), 1-22., URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v39/i04/>.

Rabiner, L. (1989), A tutorial on hidden Markov models and selected applications in speech recognition, Proceedings of the IEEE, 77, 257-286.

See Also

[predict.hmm](#)

Examples

```

J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=c(-3,0,2),sigma=c(2,1,.5))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
model

train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))

init0 <- rep(1/J,J)
P0 <- matrix(1/J,nrow=J,ncol=J)
b0 <- list(mu=c(-3,1,3),sigma=c(1,1,1))
startval <- hmmspec(init=init0, trans=P0,parms.emission=b0,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
h1 = hmmfit(train,startval,mstep=mstep.norm)

plot(h1$loglik,type='b',ylab='Log-likelihood',xlab='Iteration')
summary(h1)

#proportion of incorrect states
mean(train$s!=predict(h1,train)$s)

#simulate a new test set
test <- simulate(model, nsim=c(100,200,300), seed=1234,rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm)
mean(test$s!=predict(h1,test)$s)

```

 hmmspec

Specificatin of HMMs

Description

Creates a model specficiation for a hidden Markov model

Usage

```
hmmspec(init, trans, parms.emission, dens.emission, rand.emission=NULL,mstep=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>init</code>	Distribution of states at $t=1$ ie. $P(S=s)$ at $t=1$
<code>trans</code>	The transition matrix of the Markov chain
<code>parms.emission</code>	A list containing the parameters of the emission distribution
<code>dens.emission</code>	Density function of the emission distribution.
<code>rand.emission</code>	The function used to generate observations from the emission distribution
<code>mstep</code>	Re-estimates the parameters of density function on each iteration

Value

A hmmspec object

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Jared O'Connell, Soren Hojsgaard (2011). Hidden Semi Markov Models for Multiple Observation Sequences: The mhsmm Package for R., Journal of Statistical Software, 39(4), 1-22., URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v39/i04/>.

Rabiner, L. (1989), A tutorial on hidden Markov models and selected applications in speech recognition, Proceedings of the IEEE, 77, 257-286.

See Also

[simulate.hmmspec](#), [simulate.hmmspec](#), [hmmfit](#), [predict.hmm](#)

hsmmfit

fit a hidden semi-Markov model

Description

Estimates parameters of a HSMM using the EM algorithm.

Usage

```
hsmmfit(x,model,mstep=NULL,M=NA,maxit=100,
        lock.transition=FALSE,lock.d=FALSE,graphical=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A hsmm.data object (see Details)
model	Starting parameters for the model (see hmmspec)
mstep	Re-estimates the parameters of density function on each iteration
maxit	Maximum number of iterations
M	Maximum number of time spent in a state (truncates the waiting distribution)
lock.transition	If TRUE will not re-estimate the transition matrix
lock.d	If TRUE will not re-estimate the sojourn time density
graphical	If TRUE will plot the sojourn densities on each iteration

Value

start	A vector of the starting probabilities for each state
a	The transition matrix of the embedded Markov chain
emission	A list of the parameters of the emission distribution
waiting	A list of the parameters of the waiting distribution

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Jared O'Connell, Soren Hojsgaard (2011). Hidden Semi Markov Models for Multiple Observation Sequences: The mhsmm Package for R., Journal of Statistical Software, 39(4), 1-22., URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v39/i04/>.

Guedon, Y. (2003), Estimating hidden semi-Markov chains from discrete sequences, Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics, Volume 12, Number 3, page 604-639 - 2003

See Also

[hsmmspec](#), [simulate.hsmmspec](#), [predict.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J <- 3
init <- c(0,0,1)
P <- matrix(c(0,.1,.4,.5,0,.6,.5,.9,0),nrow=J)
B <- list(mu=c(10,15,20),sigma=c(2,1,1.5))
d <- list(lambda=c(10,30,60),shift=c(10,100,30),type='poisson')
model <- hsmmspec(init,P,parms.emission=B,sojourn=d,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model,r=rnorm.hsmm,nsim=100,seed=123456)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,400))
start.poisson <- hsmmspec(init=rep(1/J,J),
  transition=matrix(c(0,.5,.5,.5,0,.5,.5,.5,0),nrow=J),
  parms.emission=list(mu=c(4,12,23),
    sigma=c(1,1,1)),
  sojourn=list(lambda=c(9,25,40),shift=c(5,95,45),type='poisson'),
  dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)

M=500
# not run (takes some time)
# h.poisson <- hsmmfit(train,start.poisson,mstep=mstep.norm,M=M)
# plot(h.poisson$loglik,type='b',ylab='Log-likelihood',xlab='Iteration') ##has it converged?
# summary(h.poisson)
# predicted <- predict(h.poisson,train)
# table(train$s,predicted$s) ##classification matrix
# mean(predicted$s!=train$s) ##misclassification rate

d <- cbind(dunif(1:M,0,50),dunif(1:M,100,175),dunif(1:M,50,130))
start.np <- hsmmspec(init=rep(1/J,J),
```

```

transition=matrix(c(0,.5,.5,.5,0,.5,.5,.5,0),nrow=J),
parms.emission=list(mu=c(4,12,23),
sigma=c(1,1,1)),
sojourn=list(d=d,type='nonparametric'),
dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
# not run (takes some time)
# h.np <- hsmmfit(train,start.np,mstep=mstep.norm,M=M,graphical=TRUE)
# mean(predicted$s!=train$s) ##misclassification rate

#J <- 2
#init <- c(1, 0)
#P <- matrix(c(0, 1, 1, 0), nrow = J)
#B <- list(mu = list(c(2, 3), c(3, 4)), sigma = list(matrix(c(4, 2, 2, 3), ncol = 2), diag(2)))
#d <- list(shape = c(10, 25), scale = c(2, 2), type = "gamma")
#model <- hsmmspec(init, P, parms.emis = B, sojourn = d, dens.emis = dmvnorm.hsmm)
#train <- simulate(model, c(1000,100), seed = 123, rand.emis = rmvnorm.hsmm)

#yhat <- predict(model, train)
#mean(predict(model,train)$s==train$s)

```

hsmmspec

Hidden semi-Markov model specification

Description

Creates a model specification of a hidden semi-Markov model.

Usage

```
hsmmspec(init,transition,parms.emission,sojourn,dens.emission,
rand.emission=NULL,mstep=NULL)
```

Arguments

init	Distribution of states at t=1 ie. P(S=s) at t=1
transition	The transition matrix of the embedded Markov chain (diagonal must be 0)
parms.emission	A list containing the parameters of the emission distribution
sojourn	A list containing the parameters and type of sojourn distribution (see Details)
dens.emission	Density function of the emission distribution
rand.emission	The function used to generate observations from the emission distribution
mstep	Re-estimates the parameters of density function on each iteration

Details

The sojourn argument provides a list containing the parameters for the available sojourn distributions. Available sojourn distributions are shifted Poisson, Gamma and non-parametric.

In the case of the Gamma distribution, sojourn is a list with vectors shape and scale (the Gamma parameters in `dgamma`), both of length J . Where J is the number of states. See `reprocows` for an example using Gamma sojourn distributions.

In the case of shifted Poisson, sojourn is list with vectors shift and lambda, both of length J . See `hsmmfit` for an example using shifted Poisson sojourn distributions.

In the case of non-parametric, sojourn is a list containing a $M \times J$ matrix. Where entry (i,j) is the probability of a sojourn of length i in state j . See `hsmmfit` for an example using shifted non-parametric sojourn distributions.

Value

An object of class `hsmmspec`

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Jared O'Connell, Soren Hojsgaard (2011). Hidden Semi Markov Models for Multiple Observation Sequences: The `mhsmm` Package for R., *Journal of Statistical Software*, 39(4), 1-22., URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v39/i04/>.

Guedon, Y. (2003), Estimating hidden semi-Markov chains from discrete sequences, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, Volume 12, Number 3, page 604-639 - 2003

See Also

[hsmmfit](#), [simulate.hsmmspec](#), [predict.hsmm](#)

mstep.mvnorm

Performs re-estimation (the M-step) for a multivariate normal emission distribution

Description

Re-estimates the parameters of a multivariate normal emission distribution as part of the EM algorithm for HMMs and HSMMs. This is called by the `hmm` and `hsmm` functions. It is a suitable prototype function for users wishing to design their own emission distributions.

Usage

`mstep.mvnorm(x, wt)`

Arguments

`x` A vector of observed values
`wt` A T x J matrix of weights. Column entries are the weights for respective states.

Details

Users may write functions that take the same arguments and return the same values for their own custom emission distributions.

Value

Returns the emission slot of a hmmspec or hsmmspec object
`mu` A list of length J contain the mean vectors
`sigma` A list of length J containing the covariance matrices

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[dmvnorm.hsmm](#), [rmvnorm.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J<-2
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.3,.5,.7,.5),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=list(c(-3,0),c(1,2)),sigma=list(diag(2),matrix(c(4,2,2,3), ncol=2)))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dmvnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rmvnorm.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.mvnorm)
```

mstep.norm

Performs re-estimation (the M-step) for a normal emission distribution

Description

Re-estimates the parameters of a normal emission distribution as part of the EM algorithm for HMMs and HSMMs. This is called by the `hmm` and `hsmm` functions. It is a suitable prototype function for users wishing to design their own emission distributions.

Usage

```
mstep.norm(x, wt)
```

Arguments

x A vector of observed values
 wt A T x J matrix of weights. Column entries are the weights for respective states.

Details

Users may write functions that take the same arguments and return the same values for their own custom emission distributions.

Value

Returns the emission slot of a hmmspec or hsmmspec object

mu Vector of length J contain the means
 sigma Vector of length J containing the variances

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

mstep.pois	<i>Performs re-estimation (the M-step) for a Poisson emission distribution</i>
------------	--

Description

Re-estimates the parameters of a Poisson emission distribution as part of the EM algorithm for HMMs and HSMMs. This is called by the `hmm` and `hsmm` functions. It is a suitable prototype function for users wishing to design their own emission distributions.

Usage

```
mstep.pois(x, wt)
```

Arguments

x A vector of observed values
 wt A T x J matrix of weights. Column entries are the weights for respective states.

Details

Users may write functions that take the same arguments and return the same values for their own custom emission distributions.

Value

Returns the emission slot of a hmmspec or hsmmspec object

lambda Vector of length J containing the Poisson parameters for each state j

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[rpois.hsmm](#), [dpois.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(lambda=c(1,3,6))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dpois.hsmm)
model
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rpois.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.pois)
```

plot.hsmm

Plot function for hsmms

Description

Displays the densities for the sojourn distributions of each state.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hsmm'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A hsmm object
...	Arguments passed to plot

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

plot.hsmm.data	<i>Plot function for hsmm data</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Produces a plot of the observed sequences, and displays a coloured bar signifying the hidden states (if available)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hsmm.data'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A hsmm.data object
...	Arguments passed to plot.ts

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[addStates](#)

Examples

```
J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=c(-3,0,2),sigma=c(2,1,.5))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b, dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)

train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
```

predict.hmm	<i>Prediction function for hmm</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

Description

Predicts the underlying state sequence for an observed sequence newdata given a hmm model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmm'  
predict(object, newdata, method = "viterbi", ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class hmm
newdata	A vector or data.frame of observations
method	Prediction method (see details)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If method="viterbi", this technique applies the Viterbi algorithm for HMMs, producing the most likely sequence of states given the observed data. If method="smoothed", then the individually most likely (or smoothed) state sequence is produced, along with a matrix with the respective probabilities for each state.

Value

Returns a `hsmm.data` object, suitable for plotting.

newdata	A vector or data.frame of observations
s	A vector containing the reconstructed state sequence
N	The lengths of each sequence
p	A matrix where the rows represent time steps and the columns are the probability for the respective state (only produced when method="smoothed")

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Rabiner, L. (1989), A tutorial on hidden Markov models and selected applications in speech recognition, Proceedings of the IEEE, 77, 257-286.

See Also

`hmmfit`, `hmmspec`

Examples

```
##See examples in 'hmmfit'
```

predict.hmmspec *Prediction function for hmmspec*

Description

Predicts the underlying state sequence for an observed sequence newdata given a hmmspec model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmspec'
predict(object, newdata, method = "viterbi", ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class hmm
newdata	A vector or data.frame of observations
method	Prediction method (see details)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If method="viterbi", this technique applies the Viterbi algorithm for HMMs, producing the most likely sequence of states given the observed data. If method="smoothed", then the individually most likely (or smoothed) state sequence is produced, along with a matrix with the respective probabilities for each state. This function differs from predict.hmm in that it takes the output from hmmspec ie. this is useful when users already know their parameters and wish to make predictions.

Value

Returns a hsmm.data object, suitable for plotting.

newdata	A vector or data.frame of observations
s	A vector containing the reconstructed state sequence
N	The lengths of each sequence
p	A matrix where the rows represent time steps and the columns are the probability for the respective state (only produced when method="smoothed")

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Rabiner, L. (1989), A tutorial on hidden Markov models and selected applications in speech recognition, Proceedings of the IEEE, 77, 257-286.

See Also

hmspec

Examples

```
J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=c(-3,0,2),sigma=c(2,1,.5))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm)
mean(predict(model,train)$s!=train$s) #error rate when true model is known
```

predict.hsmm

*Prediction for hsmms***Description**

Predicts the underlying state sequence for an observed sequence newdata given a hsmm model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hsmm'
predict(object, newdata, method = "viterbi", ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of type hsmm
newdata	A vector or dataframe of observations
method	Prediction method (see details)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If method="viterbi", this technique applies the Viterbi algorithm for HSMMs, producing the most likely sequence of states given the observed data. If method="smoothed", then the individually most likely (or smoothed) state sequence is produced, along with a matrix with the respective probabilities for each state.

Value

Returns a hsmm.data object, suitable for plotting.

newdata	A vector or data.frame of observations
s	A vector containing the reconstructed state sequence
N	The lengths of each sequence
p	A matrix where the rows represent time steps and the columns are the probability for the respective state (only produced when method="smoothed")

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Guedon, Y. (2003), Estimating hidden semi-Markov chains from discrete sequences, Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics, Volume 12, Number 3, page 604-639 - 2003

See Also

[hsmmfit](#), [predict.hsmm-spec](#)

Examples

```
##See 'hsmmfit' for examples
```

predict.hsmm-spec	<i>Prediction for hsmm-spec</i>
-------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Predicts the underlying state sequence for an observed sequence newdata given a hsmm model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hsmm-spec'
predict(object, newdata, method = "viterbi", M=NA, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of type hsmm-spec
newdata	A vector or dataframe of observations
method	Prediction method (see details)
M	Maximum number of time spent in a state (truncates the waiting distribution)
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If method="viterbi", this technique applies the Viterbi algorithm for HSMMs, producing the most likely sequence of states given the observed data. If method="smoothed", then the individually most likely (or smoothed) state sequence is produced, along with a matrix with the respective probabilities for each state. This method is different to predict.hsmm in that it takes the output from hsmm-spec as input ie. it is useful for people who already know their model parameters.

Value

Returns a `hsmm` data object, suitable for plotting.

<code>newdata</code>	A vector or <code>data.frame</code> of observations
<code>s</code>	A vector containing the reconstructed state sequence
<code>N</code>	The lengths of each sequence
<code>p</code>	A matrix where the rows represent time steps and the columns are the probability for the respective state (only produced when <code>method="smoothed"</code>)

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Guedon, Y. (2003), Estimating hidden semi-Markov chains from discrete sequences, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, Volume 12, Number 3, page 604-639 - 2003

See Also

[hsmmspec](#), [predict.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J <- 3
init <- c(0,0,1)
P <- matrix(c(0,.1,.4,.5,0,.6,.5,.9,0),nrow=J)
B <- list(mu=c(10,15,20),sigma=c(2,1,1.5))
d <- list(lambda=c(10,30,60),shift=c(10,100,30),type='poisson')
model <- hsmmspec(init,P,parms.emission=B,sojourn=d,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model,r=rnorm.hsmm,nsim=100,seed=123456)
mean(predict(model,train,M=500)$s!=train$s) #error rate when true model is known
```

print.hmm

Print method for hmm objects

Description

Prints the slots of a `hmm` object

Usage

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

Arguments

x An object of type hmm
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

print.hmmspec *Print function for hmmspec*

Description

Prints the parameters contained in the object

Usage

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

Arguments

x An object of type hmmspec
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

print.hsmspec *Print function for hsmmspec*

Description

Prints the parameters contained in the object

Usage

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

Arguments

x An object of type hsmmspec
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

reproai

Artificial insemination times for seven cows

Description

This is an auxilliary data set to the cows data set containing times of artificial insemination for respective cows. Only the day of insemination was recorded so time of day is always midday.

Usage

reproai

Format

reproai is a dataframe with 12 rows and id being the cow's id and days.from.calving recording the number of days from calving when insemination occurred.

Source

Danish Cattle Research Centre

References

Peters, A. and Ball, P. (1995), "Reproduction in Cattle," 2nd ed.

reprocows

Reproductive data from seven dairy cows

Description

This data set contains hourly observations on progesterone and an activity index at hourly intervals since calving on seven dairy cows.

Usage

reprocows

Format

reprocows is a data frame containing 13040 rows. id is the cow ID, progesterone is a measurement of the hormone in ng/L taken from a milk sample, activity is a relative measure of activity calculated from a pedometer.

There are a large number of missing values as progesterone is measured only at milking time (and at a farm manager's discretion). Missing values in activity occur due to hardware problems can occur with pedometers.

Source

Danish Cattle Research Centre

References

Peters, A. and Ball, P. (1995), "Reproduction in Cattle," 2nd ed.

Examples

```

data(reprocows)
data(reproai)
data(reproppa)
tm = 1600

J <- 3
init <- c(1,0,0)
trans <- matrix(c(0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0),nrow=J)
emis <- list(mu=c(0,2.5,0),sigma=c(1,1,1))

N <- as.numeric(table(reprocows$id))
train <- list(x=reprocows$activity,N=N)
class(train) <- "hsmm.data"
tmp <- gammafit(reproppa * 24)
M <- max(N)

d <- cbind(dgamma(1:M,shape=tmp$shape,scale=tmp$scale),
  # ppa sojourn directly estimated from ppa data set
  dunif(1:M,4,30),
  # oestrus between 4 and 30 hours
  dunif(1:M,15*24,40*24))
  #not-oestrus between 15 and 40 days

startval <- hsmmspec(init,trans,parms.emission=emis,list(d=d,type='gamma'),
  dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
#not run (takes some time)
#h.activity <- hsmmfit(train,startval,mstep=mstep.norm,maxit=10,M=M,lock.transition=TRUE)

```

reproppa

Observed lengths of post-partum anoestrus for 73 dairy cows

Description

This data set contains the observed length of post-partum anoestrus (in days) for 73 dairy cattle.

Usage

reproppa

Format

reproppa a vector containing 73 integers.

Source

Danish Cattle Research Centre

References

Peters, A. and Ball, P. (1995), "Reproduction in Cattle," 2nd ed.

rmvnorm.hsmm	<i>Random number generation from a multivariate normal distributed emission distribution</i>
--------------	--

Description

This generates values from a multivariate normal distributed emission state j given parameters in model.

Usage

```
rmvnorm.hsmm(j, model)
```

Arguments

<code>j</code>	An integer representing the state
<code>model</code>	A hmmspec or hsmmspec object

Details

This is essentially a wrapper for `rnorm`. Users may build functions with the same arguments and return values so they can use their own custom emission distributions.

Value

A single value from the emission distribution.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[dmvnorm.hsmm](#), [mstep.mvnorm](#)

Examples

```

J<-2
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.3,.5,.7,.5),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=list(c(-3,0),c(1,2)),sigma=list(diag(2),matrix(c(4,2,2,3), ncol=2)))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dmvnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rmvnorm.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.mvnorm)

```

rnorm.hsmm

Random number generation from a normally distributed emission distribution

Description

This generates values from a normally distributed emission state j given parameters in model.

Usage

```
rnorm.hsmm(j, model)
```

Arguments

j	An integer representing the state
model	A hmmspec or hsmmspec object

Details

This is essentially a wrapper for rnorm. Users may build functions with the same arguments and return values so they can use their own custom emission distributions.

Value

A single value from the emission distribution.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

rpois.hsmm	<i>Random number generation from a Poisson distributed emission distribution</i>
------------	--

Description

This generates values from a Poisson distributed emission state j given parameters in model.

Usage

```
rpois.hsmm(j, model)
```

Arguments

j	An integer representing the state
model	A hmmspec or hsmmspec object

Details

This is essentially a wrapper for `rpois`. Users may build functions with the same arguments and return values so they can use their own custom emission distributions.

Value

A single value from the emission distribution.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

See Also

[mstep.pois](#), [dpois.hsmm](#)

Examples

```
J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8,.5,.1,0.05,.2,.5,.15,.3,.4),nrow=J)
b <- list(lambda=c(1,3,6))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dpois.hsmm)
model
train <- simulate(model, nsim=300, seed=1234, rand.emis=rpois.hsmm)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,100))
h1 = hmmfit(train,model,mstep=mstep.pois)
```

sim.mc *Markov chain simulation*

Description

Simulates a Markov chain

Usage

```
sim.mc(init, transition, N)
```

Arguments

init	The distribution of states at the first time step
transition	The transition probability matrix of the Markov chain
N	The number of observations to simulate

Value

A vector of integers representing the state sequence.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

Examples

```
p <- matrix(c(.1,.3,.6,rep(1/3,3),0,.5,.5),ncol=3,byrow=TRUE)
init <- rep(1/3,3)
sim.mc(init,p,10)
```

simulate.hmmspec *Simulation of hidden Markov models*

Description

Simulates data from a hidden Markov model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmspec'
simulate(object, nsim, seed = NULL, rand.emission=NULL,...)
```

Arguments

object	A hmmspec object
nsim	An integer or vector of integers (for multiple sequences) specifying the length of the sequence(s)
seed	seed for the random number generator
rand.emission	The function used to generate observations from the emission distribution
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If `nsim` is a single integer then a HMM of that length is produced. If `nsim` is a vector of integers, then `length(nsim)` sequences are generated with respective lengths.

Value

An object of class `hmmdata`

x	A vector of length <code>sum(N)</code> - the sequence(s) of observed values
s	A vector of length <code>sum(N)</code> - the sequence(s) of hidden states
N	A vector of the length of each observation sequence (used to segment x and s)

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Rabiner, L. (1989), A tutorial on hidden Markov models and selected applications in speech recognition, *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 77, 257-286.

See Also

[hmmspec](#), [link{predict.hmm}](#)

Examples

```
J<-3
initial <- rep(1/J,J)
P <- matrix(c(.8, .5, .1, 0.05, .2, .5, .15, .3, .4),nrow=J)
b <- list(mu=c(-3,0,2),sigma=c(2,1,.5))
model <- hmmspec(init=initial, trans=P, parms.emission=b,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model, nsim=100, seed=1234, rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm)
plot(train)
```

simulate.hsmm-spec *Simulation for HSMMs*

Description

Simulates values for a specified hidden semi-Markov model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hsmm-spec'  
simulate(object, nsim, seed = NULL, rand.emission=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A hsmm-spec object
nsim	An integer or vector of integers (for multiple sequences) specifying the length of the sequence(s)
seed	seed for the random number generator
rand.emission	The function used to generate observations from the emission distribution
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

If `nsim` is a single integer then a HSMM of that length is produced. If `nsim` is a vector of integers, then `length(nsim)` sequences are generated with respective lengths.

Value

An object of class `hmldata`

x	A vector of length $\sum(N)$ - the sequence(s) of observed values
s	A vector of length $\sum(N)$ - the sequence(s) of hidden states
N	A vector of the length of each observation sequence (used to segment x and s)

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

References

Guedon, Y. (2003), Estimating hidden semi-Markov chains from discrete sequences, *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, Volume 12, Number 3, page 604-639 - 2003

See Also

[hsmmfit](#), [hsmm-spec](#), [predict.hsmm](#)

Examples

```

J <- 3
init <- c(0,0,1)
P <- matrix(c(0,.1,.4,.5,0,.6,.5,.9,0),nrow=J)
B <- list(mu=c(10,15,20),sigma=c(2,1,1.5))
d <- list(lambda=c(10,30,60),shift=c(10,100,30),type='poisson')
model <- hsmmspec(init,P,parms.emission=B,sojourn=d,dens.emission=dnorm.hsmm)
train <- simulate(model,rand.emis=rnorm.hsmm,nsim=100,seed=123456)
plot(train,xlim=c(0,400))

```

smooth.discrete *Smoothing a discrete time series.*

Description

The smooth.discrete() function provides a simple smoothing of a time series of discrete values measured at equidistant times. Under the hood of smooth.discrete() is a hidden Markov model.

Usage

```
smooth.discrete(y, init = NULL, trans = NULL, parms.emission = 0.5,
               method = "viterbi", details = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

y	A numeric vector
init	Initial distribution (by default derived from data; see the vignette for details)
trans	Transition matrix (by default derived from data; see the vignette for details)
parms.emission	Matrix describing the conditional probabilities of the observed states given the latent states. (See the vignette for details).
method	Either "viterbi" or "smoothed". The viterbi method gives the jointly most likely sequence; the smoothed method gives the sequence of individually most likely states.
details	Controlling the amount of information printed.
...	Further arguments passed on to the "hmmfit" function.

Details

The parameters are estimated using the Baum-Welch algorithm (a special case of the EM-algorithm).

Value

A list with the following components:

s	The "smoothed" states
model	The underlying hmm (hidden Markov model) object
data	The data
initial	The initial parameters

Author(s)

Søren Højsgaard <sorenh at agrsci.dk>

See Also

[hmmspec](#), [hmmfit](#)

Examples

```
## Please see the vignette
```

summary.hmm

Summary method for hmm objects

Description

Prints the estimated parameters of a hmm object

Usage

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

Arguments

object	A hmm object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

An object of class 'summary.hmm'

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

`summary.hsmm`*Summary function for hsmm*

Description

Returns a summary object for a hsmm object

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of type hsmm
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Jared O'Connell jaredoconnell@gmail.com

Index

- * **datasets**
 - reproai, [23](#)
 - reprocows, [23](#)
 - reproppa, [24](#)
- * **models**
 - smooth.discrete, [31](#)
- addStates, [2, 16](#)
- createTransition (smooth.discrete), [31](#)
- dmvnorm.hsmm, [3, 13, 25](#)
- dnorm.hsmm, [4](#)
- dpois.hsmm, [5, 15, 27](#)
- gammafit, [6](#)
- hmmfit, [7, 9, 32](#)
- hmmspec, [8, 29, 32](#)
- hsmmfit, [9, 12, 20, 30](#)
- hmmspec, [10, 11, 21, 30](#)
- mstep.mvnorm, [4, 12, 25](#)
- mstep.norm, [13](#)
- mstep.pois, [5, 14, 27](#)
- plot.hsmm, [15](#)
- plot.hsmm.data, [16](#)
- predict.hmm, [7, 9, 16](#)
- predict.hmmspec, [18](#)
- predict.hsmm, [10, 12, 19, 21, 30](#)
- predict.hmmspec, [20, 20](#)
- predict.smoothDiscrete
(smooth.discrete), [31](#)
- print.hmm, [21](#)
- print.hmmspec, [22](#)
- print.hmmspec, [22](#)
- print.smoothDiscrete (smooth.discrete),
[31](#)
- reproai, [23](#)
- reprocows, [23](#)
- reproppa, [24](#)
- rmvnorm.hsmm, [4, 13, 25](#)
- rnorm.hsmm, [26](#)
- rpois.hsmm, [5, 15, 27](#)
- sim.mc, [28](#)
- simulate.hmmspec, [9, 28](#)
- simulate.hmmspec, [10, 12, 30](#)
- smooth.discrete, [31](#)
- summary.hmm, [32](#)
- summary.hsmm, [33](#)
- summary.smoothDiscrete
(smooth.discrete), [31](#)