

Package ‘ROOPSD’

July 21, 2025

Title R Object Oriented Programming for Statistical Distribution

Date 2023-09-11

Version 0.3.9

Description Statistical distribution in OOP (Object Oriented Programming) way.

This package proposes a R6 class interface to classic statistical distribution, and new distributions can be easily added with the class `AbstractDist`. A useful point is the generic `fit()` method for each class, which uses a maximum likelihood estimation to find the parameters of a dataset, see, e.g. Hastie, T. and al (2009) <isbn:978-0-387-84857-0>. Furthermore, the `rv_histogram` class gives a non-parametric fit, with the same accessors that for the classic distribution. Finally, three random generators useful to build synthetic data are given: a multivariate normal generator, an orthogonal matrix generator, and a symmetric positive definite matrix generator, see Mezzadri, F. (2007) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.math-ph/0609050>.

URL <https://github.com/yrobink/ROOPSD>

Depends R (>= 3.3)

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports methods, R6, Lmoments, numDeriv

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-09-11 07:20:15 UTC

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 AbstractDist

AbstractDist

Description

Base class for OOP statistical distribution

Details

This class is only used to be inherited

Public fields

`ddist` [function] density function

`pdist` [function] distribution function

`qdist` [function] quantile function

`rdist` [function] random generator function

`ks.test` [ks.test] Goodness of fit with ks.test

`fit_success` [bool] TRUE only if the fit is a success and is occurred

Active bindings

name [string] name of the distribution
 opt [stats::optim result] Result of the MLE to find parameters
 cov [matrix] Covariance matrix of parameters, inverse of hessian
 coef [vector] Vector of coefficients

Methods**Public methods:**

- [AbstractDist\\$new\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$rvs\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$density\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$logdensity\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$cdf\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$sf\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$icdf\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$isf\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$qgradient\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$qdeltaCI\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$pdeltaCI\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$diagnostic\(\)](#)
- [AbstractDist\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new AbstractDist object.

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$new(ddist, pdist, qdist, rdist, name, has_gr_nlll)
```

Arguments:

ddist [function] Density function, e.g. dnorm

pdist [function] Distribution function, e.g. pnorm

qdist [function] Quantile function, e.g. qnorm

rdist [function] Random generator function, e.g. rnorm

name [str] name of the distribution

has_gr_nlll [bool] If the derived class has defined the gradient of the negative log-likelihood

Returns: A new 'AbstractDist' object.

Method `rvs()`: Generation sample from the histogram

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$rvs(n)
```

Arguments:

n [integer] Number of samples drawn

Returns: [vector] A vector of samples

Method density(): Density function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$density(x)

Arguments:

x [vector] Values to compute the density

Returns: [vector] density

Method logdensity(): Log density function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$logdensity(x)

Arguments:

x [vector] Values to compute the log-density

Returns: [vector] log of density

Method cdf(): Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$cdf(q)

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the CDF

Returns: [vector] cdf values

Method sf(): Survival Function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$sf(q)

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the SF

Returns: [vector] sf values

Method icdf(): Inverse of Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$icdf(p)

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the CDF

Returns: [vector] icdf values

Method isf(): Inverse of Survival Function

Usage:

AbstractDist\$isf(p)

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the SF

Returns: [vector] isf values

Method fit(): Fit method

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$fit(Y, n_max_try = 100)
```

Arguments:

Y [vector] Dataset to infer the histogram

n_max_try [integer] Because the optim function can fails, the fit is retry n_try times.

Returns: 'self'

Method qgradient(): Gradient of the quantile function

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$qgradient(p, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities

lower.tail [bool] If CDF or SF.

Returns: [vector] gradient

Method qdeltaCI(): Confidence interval of the quantile function

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$qdeltaCI(p, Rt = FALSE, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities

Rt [bool] if Probabilities or return times

alpha [double] level of confidence interval

Returns: [list] Quantiles, and confidence interval

Method pdeltaCI(): Confidence interval of the CDF function

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$pdeltaCI(x, Rt = FALSE, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments:

x [vector] Quantiles

Rt [bool] if Probabilities or return times

alpha [double] level of confidence interval

Returns: [list] CDF, and confidence interval

Method diagnostic(): Diagnostic of the fitted law

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$diagnostic(Y, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments:

Y [vector] data to check

alpha [double] level of confidence interval

Returns: [NULL]

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
AbstractDist$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

dgev

dgev

Description

Density function of Generalized Extreme Value distribution

Usage

```
dgev(x, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	[vector] Vector of values
<code>loc</code>	[vector] Location parameter
<code>scale</code>	[vector] Scale parameter
<code>shape</code>	[vector] Shape parameter
<code>log</code>	[bool] Return log of density if TRUE, default is FALSE

Value

[vector] Density of GEV at `x`

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
x = base::seq( -5 , 5 , length = 1000 )
y = dgev( x , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

dgpd	<i>dgpd</i>
------	-------------

Description

Density function of Generalized Pareto Distribution

Usage

```
dgpd(x, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	[vector] Vector of values
loc	[vector] Location parameter
scale	[vector] Scale parameter
shape	[vector] Shape parameter
log	[bool] Return log of density if TRUE, default is FALSE

Value

[vector] Density of GPD at x

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
x = base::seq( -5 , 5 , length = 1000 )
y = dgpd( x , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

Exponential	<i>Exponential</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Exponential distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

[ROOPSD::AbstractDist](#) -> Exponential

Active bindings

rate [double] rate of the exponential law

params [vector] params of the exponential law

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Exponential\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Exponential\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Exponential object.

Usage:

```
Exponential$new(rate = 1)
```

Arguments:

rate [double] Rate of the exponential law

Returns: A new 'Exponential' object.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Exponential$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
rate = 0.5
expl = ROOPSD::Exponential$new( rate = rate )
X = expl$rvs( n = 1000 )

## And fit parameters
expl$fit(X)
```

Gamma

Gamma

Description

Gamma distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

`ROOPSD::AbstractDist` -> Gamma

Active bindings

shape [double] shape of the gamma law
scale [double] scale of the gamma law
params [vector] params of the gamma law

Methods**Public methods:**

- `Gamma$new()`
- `Gamma$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new Gamma object.

Usage:

```
Gamma$new(shape = 0.5, scale = 1)
```

Arguments:

shape [double] shape parameter
scale [double] scale parameter

Returns: A new 'Gamma' object.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Gamma$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample  
scale = 1.5  
shape = 0.5  
gaml = ROOPSD::Gamma$new( scale = scale , shape = shape )  
X     = gaml$rvs( n = 1000 )  
  
## And fit parameters  
gaml$fit(X)
```

 GEV

GEV

Description

GEV distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

[ROOPSD::AbstractDist](#) -> GEV

Active bindings

loc [double] location of the GEV law
 scale [double] scale of the GEV law
 shape [double] shape of the GEV law
 params [vector] params of the GEV law

Methods

Public methods:

- [GEV\\$new\(\)](#)
- [GEV\\$qgradient\(\)](#)
- [GEV\\$pgradient\(\)](#)
- [GEV\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new GEV object.

Usage:

```
GEV$new(loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = -0.1)
```

Arguments:

loc [double] location parameter
 scale [double] scale parameter
 shape [double] shape parameter

Returns: A new 'GEV' object.

Method `qgradient()`: Gradient of the quantile function

Usage:

```
GEV$qgradient(p, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities
 lower.tail [bool] If CDF or SF.
Returns: [vector] gradient

Method pgradient(): Gradient of the CDF function

Usage:
 GEV\$pgradient(x, lower.tail = TRUE)

Arguments:
 x [vector] Quantiles
 lower.tail [bool] If CDF or SF.

Returns: [vector] gradient

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:
 GEV\$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:
 deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
loc = 0
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.3
gev = ROOPSD::GEV$new( loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
X = gev$rvs( n = 1000 )

## And fit parameters
gev$fit(X)
```

GPD

GPD

Description

GPD distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

[ROOPSD::AbstractDist](#) -> GPD

Active bindings

loc [double] location of the GPD law, fixed
 scale [double] scale of the GPD law
 shape [double] shape of the GPD law
 params [vector] params of the GPD law

Methods**Public methods:**

- [GPD\\$new\(\)](#)
- [GPD\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [GPD\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method new(): Create a new GPD object.

Usage:

```
GPD$new(loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = -0.1)
```

Arguments:

loc [double] location parameter
 scale [double] scale parameter
 shape [double] shape parameter

Returns: A new 'GPD' object.

Method fit(): Fit method

Usage:

```
GPD$fit(Y, loc = NULL)
```

Arguments:

Y [vector] Dataset to infer the histogram
 loc [double] location parameter, if NULL used min(Y)

Returns: 'self'

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
GPD$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
loc = 0
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.3
gpd = ROOPSD::GPD$new( loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

```
X = gpd$rvs( n = 1000 )

## And fit parameters
gpd$fit( X , loc = 0 )
```

mrv_histogram

mrv_histogram

Description

Multivariate rv_histogram distribution in OOP way.

Details

Used for a multivariate dataset, fit each marge

Public fields

n_features [integer] Number of features (dimensions)
law_ [list] List of marginal distributions

Methods

Public methods:

- [mrv_histogram\\$new\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$fit\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$rvs\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$cdf\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$sf\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$icdf\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$isf\(\)](#)
- [mrv_histogram\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new `mrv_histogram` object.

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$new(...)
```

Arguments:

... If a param 'Y' is given, the fit method is called with '...'.
Returns: A new 'mrv_histogram' object.

Method `fit()`: Fit method for the histograms

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$fit(Y, bins = as.integer(100))
```

Arguments:

Y [vector] Dataset to infer the histogram
bins [list or vector or integer] bins values

Returns: 'self'

Method rvs(): Generation sample from the histogram

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$rvs(n = 1)
```

Arguments:

n [integer] Number of samples drawn

Returns: A matrix of samples

Method cdf(): Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$cdf(q)
```

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the CDF

Returns: cdf values

Method sf(): Survival Function

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$sf(q)
```

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the SF

Returns: sf values

Method icdf(): Inverse of Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$icdf(p)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the CDF

Returns: icdf values

Method isf(): Inverse of Survival Function

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$isf(p)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the SF

Returns: isf values

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
mrv_histogram$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
X = matrix( stats::rnorm( n = 10000 ) , ncol = 4 )

## And fit it
rvX = mrv_histogram$new()
rvX$fit(X)
```

Normal

Normal

Description

Normal distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

[ROOPSD::AbstractDist](#) -> Normal

Active bindings

mean [double] mean of the normal law

sd [double] standard deviation of the normal law

params [vector] params of the normal law

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Normal\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Normal\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Normal object.

Usage:

```
Normal$new(mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

Arguments:

mean [double] Mean of the normal law

sd [double] Standard deviation of the normal law

Returns: A new 'Normal' object.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Normal$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

```
deep Whether to make a deep clone.
```

Examples

```
## Generate sample
mean = 1
sd   = 0.5
norm1 = R00PSD::Normal$new( mean = mean , sd = sd )
X     = norm1$rvs( n = 1000 )

## And fit parameters
norm1$fit(X)
```

pgev

pgev

Description

Cumulative distribution function (or survival function) of Generalized Extreme Value distribution

Usage

```
pgev(q, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

q	[vector] Vector of quantiles
loc	[vector] Location parameter
scale	[vector] Scale parameter
shape	[vector] Shape parameter
lower.tail	[bool] Return CDF if TRUE, else return survival function

Value

[vector] CDF (or SF) of GEV at x

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
x = base::seq( -5 , 5 , length = 1000 )
cdfx = pgev( x , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

pgpd

pgpd

Description

Cumulative distribution function (or survival function) of Generalized Pareto distribution

Usage

```
pgpd(q, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

q	[vector] Vector of quantiles
loc	[vector] Location parameter
scale	[vector] Scale parameter
shape	[vector] Shape parameter
lower.tail	[bool] Return CDF if TRUE, else return survival function

Value

[vector] CDF (or SF) of GPD at x

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
x = base::seq( -5 , 5 , length = 1000 )
cdfx = pgpd( x , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

qgev

qgev

Description

Inverse of CDF (or SF) function of Generalized Extreme Value distribution

Usage

```
qgev(p, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

p [vector] Vector of probabilities
loc [vector] Location parameter
scale [vector] Scale parameter
shape [vector] Shape parameter
lower.tail [bool] Return inverse of CDF if TRUE, else return inverse of survival function

Value

[vector] Inverse of CDF or SF of GEV for probabilities p

Examples

```

## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
p = base::seq( 0.01 , 0.99 , length = 100 )
q = qgev( p , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )

```

qgpd

qgpd

Description

Inverse of CDF (or SF) function of Generalized Pareto distribution

Usage

```
qgpd(p, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0, lower.tail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

p [vector] Vector of probabilities
loc [vector] Location parameter
scale [vector] Scale parameter
shape [vector] Shape parameter
lower.tail [bool] Return inverse of CDF if TRUE, else return inverse of survival function

Value

[vector] Inverse of CDF or SF of GPD for probabilities p

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
p = base::seq( 0.01 , 0.99 , length = 100 )
q = qgpd( p , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

rgev

rgev

Description

Random value generator of Generalized Extreme Value distribution

Usage

```
rgev(n = 1, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0)
```

Arguments

n	[int] Numbers of values generated
loc	[vector] Location parameter
scale	[vector] Scale parameter
shape	[vector] Shape parameter

Value

[vector] Random value following a GEV(loc,scale,shape)

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
gev = rgev( 100 , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

`rgpd`*rgpd*

Description

Random value generator of Generalized Pareto distribution

Usage

```
rgpd(n = 1, loc = 0, scale = 1, shape = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	[int] Numbers of values generated
<code>loc</code>	[vector] Location parameter
<code>scale</code>	[vector] Scale parameter
<code>shape</code>	[vector] Shape parameter

Value

[vector] Random value following a loc + GPD(scale,shape)

Examples

```
## Data
loc = 1
scale = 0.5
shape = -0.2
gev = rgpd( 100 , loc = loc , scale = scale , shape = shape )
```

`rmultivariate_normal` *rmultivariate_normal*

Description

Generate sample from a multivariate normal distribution. The generator uses a singular values decomposition to draw samples from a normal distribution in the basis of the singular vector. Consequently, the covariance matrix can be singular.

Usage

```
rmultivariate_normal(n, mean, cov)
```

Arguments

n [integer] numbers of samples drawn
mean [vector] mean of Normal law
cov [matrix] covariance matrix

Value

[matrix]

Examples

```
mean = stats::runif( n = 2 , min = -5 , max = 5 )  
cov = ROOPSD::rspd_matrix(2)  
X = ROOPSD::rmultivariate_normal( 10000 , mean , cov )
```

rorthogonal_group *rorthogonal_group*

Description

Generate sample from the orthogonal group $O(d)$

Usage

```
rorthogonal_group(d, n = 1)
```

Arguments

d [integer] Dimension of the matrix
n [integer] numbers of samples drawn

Value

[array or matrix], dim = $d * d * n$ or $d * d$ if $n == 1$

Examples

```
M = ROOPSD::rorthogonal_group( 2 , 10 )
```

rspd_matrix	<i>rspd_matrix</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Generate a random symmetric positive definite matrix. The generator just draw matrix of the form $O * \text{diag}(\text{positive values}) * t(O)$, where O is an orthogonal matrix from `ROOPSD::rorthogonal_group`. Note that the parameter `gen = stats::rexp` draw positive eigen values, but the code do not control if eigen values are positive. So you can accept negative eigen values using another generators.

Usage

```
rspd_matrix(d, n = 1, sort_eigenvalues = TRUE, gen = stats::rexp)
```

Arguments

d	[integer] Dimension of the matrix
n	[integer] numbers of samples drawn
sort_eigenvalues	[bool] If eigen values (i.e. variance) are sorted
gen	[function] Eigenvalues generator

Value

[array or matrix], dim = $d * d * n$ or $d * d$ if `n == 1`

Examples

```
mean = stats::runif( n = 2 , min = -5 , max = 5 )
cov = ROOPSD::rspd_matrix(2)
X = ROOPSD::rmultivariate_normal( 10000 , mean , cov )
```

rv_histogram	<i>rv_histogram</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

`rv_histogram` distribution in OOP way.

Details

Use quantile to fit the histogram

Public fields

min [double] min value for the estimation
max [double] max value for the estimation
tol [double] numerical tolerance

Methods**Public methods:**

- `rv_histogram$new()`
- `rv_histogram$rvs()`
- `rv_histogram$density()`
- `rv_histogram$logdensity()`
- `rv_histogram$cdf()`
- `rv_histogram$icdf()`
- `rv_histogram$sf()`
- `rv_histogram$isf()`
- `rv_histogram$fit()`
- `rv_histogram$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new `rv_histogram` object.

Usage:

```
rv_histogram$new(...)
```

Arguments:

... If a param 'Y' is given, the fit method is called with '...'.
Returns: A new 'rv_histogram' object.

Method `rvs()`: Generation sample from the histogram

Usage:

```
rv_histogram$rvs(n)
```

Arguments:

n [integer] Number of samples drawn

Returns: A vector of samples

Method `density()`: Density function

Usage:

```
rv_histogram$density(x)
```

Arguments:

x [vector] Values to compute the density

Returns: density

Method `logdensity()`: Log density function

Usage:

`rv_histogram$logdensity(x)`

Arguments:

`x` [vector] Values to compute the log-density

Returns: the log density

Method `cdf()`: Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

`rv_histogram$cdf(q)`

Arguments:

`q` [vector] Quantiles to compute the CDF

Returns: cdf values

Method `icdf()`: Inverse of Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

`rv_histogram$icdf(p)`

Arguments:

`p` [vector] Probabilities to compute the CDF

Returns: icdf values

Method `sf()`: Survival Function

Usage:

`rv_histogram$sf(q)`

Arguments:

`q` [vector] Quantiles to compute the SF

Returns: sf values

Method `isf()`: Inverse of Survival Function

Usage:

`rv_histogram$isf(p)`

Arguments:

`p` [vector] Probabilities to compute the SF

Returns: isf values

Method `fit()`: Fit method for the histograms

Usage:

`rv_histogram$fit(Y, bins = as.integer(1000))`

Arguments:

`Y` [vector] Dataset to infer the histogram

`bins` [vector or integer] bins values

Returns: 'self'

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`rv_histogram$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
X = numeric(10000)
X[1:5000] = stats::rnorm( n = 5000 , mean = 2 , sd = 1 )
X[5000:10000] = stats::rexp( n = 5000 , rate = 1 )

## And fit it
rvX = rv_histogram$new()
rvX$fit(X)
```

rv_mixture

rv_mixture

Description

rv_mixture distribution in OOP way.

Details

No fit allowed.

Active bindings

`l_dist` [list] List of distributions.

`n_dist` [integer] Numbers of distribution.

`weights` [vector] Weights of the distributions.

Methods

Public methods:

- `rv_mixture$new()`
- `rv_mixture$rvs()`
- `rv_mixture$density()`
- `rv_mixture$logdensity()`
- `rv_mixture$cdf()`
- `rv_mixture$icdf()`
- `rv_mixture$sf()`
- `rv_mixture$isf()`
- `rv_mixture$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new `rv_mixture` object.

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$new(l_dist, weights = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`l_dist` [list] List of ROOPSD distributions.
`weights` [vector] Weights of the distributions. If NULL, $1 / \text{length}(l_dist)$ is used.
Returns: A new 'rv_mixture' object.

Method `rvs()`: Generation sample from the histogram

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$rvs(n)
```

Arguments:

`n` [integer] Number of samples drawn

Returns: A vector of samples

Method `density()`: Density function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$density(x)
```

Arguments:

`x` [vector] Values to compute the density

Returns: density

Method `logdensity()`: Log density function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$logdensity(x)
```

Arguments:

`x` [vector] Values to compute the log-density

Returns: the log density

Method `cdf()`: Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$cdf(q)
```

Arguments:

`q` [vector] Quantiles to compute the CDF

Returns: cdf values

Method `icdf()`: Inverse of Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$icdf(p)
```

Arguments:

`p` [vector] Probabilities to compute the CDF

Returns: icdf values

Method `sf()`: Survival Function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$sf(q)
```

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the SF

Returns: sf values

Method isf(): Inverse of Survival Function

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$isf(p)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the SF

Returns: isf values

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
rv_mixture$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Define the mixture
l_dist = list( Exponential$new() , Normal$new( mean = 5 , sd = 1 ) )
weights = base::c( 0.2 , 0.8 )
rvX = rv_mixture$new( l_dist , weights )

## Draw samples
X = rvX$rvs( 1000 )
```

```
rv_ratio_histogram    rv_ratio_histogram
```

Description

rv_ratio_histogram distribution in OOP way.

Details

Fit separately $P(X < x \mid X > 0)$ and $P(X=0)$

Public fields

rvXp [ROOPSD::rv_histogram] Describes $P(X < x \mid X > x_0)$

x0 [double] location of mass: $P(X = x_0)$

p0 [double] $p_0 = P(X = x_0)$

Methods**Public methods:**

- `rv_ratio_histogram$new()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$rvs()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$cdf()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$icdf()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$sf()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$isf()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$fit()`
- `rv_ratio_histogram$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new `rv_ratio_histogram` object.

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$new(...)
```

Arguments:

... If a param 'Y' and 'x0' is given, the fit method is called with '...'.
Returns: A new 'rv_ratio_histogram' object.

Method `rvs()`: Generation sample from the histogram

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$rvs(n)
```

Arguments:

n [integer] Number of samples drawn

Returns: A vector of samples

Method `cdf()`: Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$cdf(q)
```

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the CDF

Returns: cdf values

Method `icdf()`: Inverse of Cumulative Distribution Function

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$icdf(p)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the CDF

Returns: icdf values

Method `sf()`: Survival Function

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$sf(q)
```

Arguments:

q [vector] Quantiles to compute the SF

Returns: sf values

Method isf(): Inverse of Survival Function

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$isf(p)
```

Arguments:

p [vector] Probabilities to compute the SF

Returns: isf values

Method fit(): Fit method for the histograms

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$fit(Y, x0, bins = as.integer(100))
```

Arguments:

Y [vector] Dataset to infer the histogram

x0 [double] Location of mass point

bins [vector or integer] bins values

Returns: 'self'

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
rv_ratio_histogram$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
X = numeric(10000)
X[1:2000] = 0
X[2001:10000] = stats::rexp( n = 8000 , rate = 1 )

## And fit it
rvX = rv_ratio_histogram$new()
rvX$fit( X , x0 = 0 )
```

Uniform

Uniform

Description

Uniform distribution in OOP way. Based on AbstractDist

Details

See AbstractDist for generic methods

Super class

[ROOPSD::AbstractDist](#) -> Uniform

Active bindings

min [double] min of the uniform law

max [double] max of the uniform law

params [vector] params of the uniform law

Methods

Public methods:

- [Uniform\\$new\(\)](#)
- [Uniform\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new Uniform object.

Usage:

```
Uniform$new(min = 0, max = 1)
```

Arguments:

min [double] Min of the uniform law

max [double] Max of the uniform law

Returns: A new 'Uniform' object.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
Uniform$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```
## Generate sample
min = -1
max = 1
unif1 = ROOPSD::Uniform$new( min = min , max = max )
X      = unif1$rvs( n = 1000 )

## And fit parameters
unif1$fit(X)
```

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