

# Package: mapfit (via r-universe)

September 8, 2024

**Version** 1.0.0

**Title** PH/MAP Parameter Estimation

**Type** Package

**Maintainer** Hiroyuki Okamura <okamu@hiroshima-u.ac.jp>

**Description** Estimation methods for phase-type distribution (PH) and Markovian arrival process (MAP) from empirical data (point and grouped data) and density function. The tool is based on the following researches: Okamura et al. (2009) <doi:10.1109/TNET.2008.2008750>, Okamura and Dohi (2009) <doi:10.1109/QEST.2009.28>, Okamura et al. (2011) <doi:10.1016/j.peva.2011.04.001>, Okamura et al. (2013) <doi:10.1002/asmb.1919>, Horvath and Okamura (2013) <doi:10.1007/978-3-642-40725-3\_10>, Okamura and Dohi (2016) <doi:10.15807/jorsj.59.72>.

**Encoding** UTF-8

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.2

**Imports** R6, deformula, Matrix, methods, Rcpp

**URL** <https://github.com/okamumu/mapfit>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/okamumu/mapfit/issues>

**Suggests** covr, ggplot2, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Repository** <https://okamumu.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/okamumu/mapfit>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 77fc2ab0b450fafdb8ae2ace348f79322d43296b

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mapfit-package	<i>mapfit: PH/MAP Parameter Estimation</i>
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### Description

Estimation methods for phase-type distribution (PH) and Markovian arrival process (MAP) from empirical data (point and grouped data) and density function. The tool is based on the following researches: Okamura et al. (2009) [doi:10.1109/TNET.2008.2008750](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNET.2008.2008750), Okamura and Dohi (2009) [doi:10.1109/QEST.2009.28](https://doi.org/10.1109/QEST.2009.28), Okamura et al. (2011) [doi:10.1016/j.peva.2011.04.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.peva.2011.04.001), Okamura et al. (2013) [doi:10.1002/asmb.1919](https://doi.org/10.1002/asmb.1919), Horvath and Okamura (2013) [doi:10.1007/9783642407253\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/9783642407253_10), Okamura and Dohi (2016) [doi:10.15807/jorsj.59.72](https://doi.org/10.15807/jorsj.59.72).

### Author(s)

**Maintainer:** Hiroyuki Okamura <[okamu@hiroshima-u.ac.jp](mailto:okamu@hiroshima-u.ac.jp)> ([ORCID](#))

### See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/okamumu/mapfit>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/okamumu/mapfit/issues>

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AERHMMClass	<i>ErlangHMM for MAP with fixed phases</i>
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### Description

ErlangHMM for MAP with fixed phases

ErlangHMM for MAP with fixed phases

### Details

A special case of MAP.

**Methods****Public methods:**

- `AERHMMClass$alpha()`
- `AERHMMClass$shape()`
- `AERHMMClass$rate()`
- `AERHMMClass$P()`
- `AERHMMClass$xi()`
- `AERHMMClass$new()`
- `AERHMMClass$copy()`
- `AERHMMClass$size()`
- `AERHMMClass$df()`
- `AERHMMClass$print()`
- `AERHMMClass$mmoment()`
- `AERHMMClass$jmoment()`
- `AERHMMClass$acf()`
- `AERHMMClass$emfit()`
- `AERHMMClass$init()`
- `AERHMMClass$clone()`

**Method** `alpha()`: Get alpha

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$alpha()`

*Returns:* A vector of alpha

**Method** `shape()`: Get shape

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$shape()`

*Returns:* A vector of shapes

**Method** `rate()`: Get rate

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$rate()`

*Returns:* A vector of rates

**Method** `P()`: Get P

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$P()`

*Returns:* A matrix of P

**Method** `xi()`: Get exit rates

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$xi()`

*Returns:* A vector of exit rates

**Method** `new()`: Create an AERHMM

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$new(size, erhmm)`

*Arguments:*

`size` An integer of the number of phases

`erhmm` An instance of ERHMM

*Returns:* An instance of AERHMM

**Method** `copy()`: copy

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$copy()`

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** `size()`: The number of components

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$size()`

*Returns:* The number of components

**Method** `df()`: Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$df()`

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method** `print()`: Print

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$print(...)`

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method** `mmoment()`: Marginal moments

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$mmoment(k, ...)`

*Arguments:*

`k` An integer of degree

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments

**Method** `jmoment()`: Joint moments

*Usage:*

`AERHMMClass$jmoment(lag, ...)`

*Arguments:*

lag An integer of lag

... Others

*Returns:* A matrix of moments

**Method** `acf()`: k-lag correlation

*Usage:*

AERHMMClass\$acf(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A vector for k-lag correlation

**Method** `emfit()`: Run EM

*Usage:*

AERHMMClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

options A list of options

... Others

**Method** `init()`: Initialize with data

*Usage:*

AERHMMClass\$init(data, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

... Others

options A list of options

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

*Usage:*

AERHMMClass\$clone(deep = FALSE)

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

AHerlangClass

*Hyper-Erlang distribution with a fixed phase*

---

### Description

Hyper-Erlang distribution with a fixed phase

Hyper-Erlang distribution with a fixed phase

### Details

A mixture of Erlang distributions. A subclass of PH distributions.

### Methods

#### Public methods:

- [AHerlangClass\\$mixrate\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$shape\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$rate\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$new\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$copy\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$size\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$df\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$moment\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$print\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$pdf\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$cdf\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$ccdf\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$sample\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$init\(\)](#)
- [AHerlangClass\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `mixrate()`: Get mixrate

*Usage:*

`AHerlangClass$mixrate()`

*Returns:* A vector of mixrate

**Method** `shape()`: Get shape

*Usage:*

`AHerlangClass$shape()`

*Returns:* A vector of shapes

**Method** `rate()`: Get rate

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$rate()

*Returns:* A vector of rates

**Method new():** Create a hyper-Erlang distribution with fixed phases

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$new(size, herlang)

*Arguments:*

size An integer of the number of phases

herlang An instance of HErlang

*Returns:* An instance of AHerlang

**Method copy():** copy

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$copy()

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method size():** The number of components

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$size()

*Returns:* The number of components

**Method df():** Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$df()

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method moment():** Moments of HErlang

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$moment(k, ...)

*Arguments:*

k A value to indicate the degrees of moments. k-th moment

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments from 1st to k-th moments

**Method print():** Print

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$print(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method pdf():** PDF



*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$pdf(x, ...)

*Arguments:*

x A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of densities.

**Method** cdf(): CDF

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$cdf(q, ...)

*Arguments:*

q A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities

**Method** ccdf(): Complementary CDF

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$ccdf(q, ...)

*Arguments:*

q A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities

**Method** sample(): Make a sample

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$sample(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A sample of HErlang

**Method** emfit(): Run EM

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

options A list of options

... Others

**Method** init(): Initialize with data

*Usage:*

AHerlangClass\$init(data, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

... Others

options A list of options

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

AHerlangClass\$clone(deep = FALSE)

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

as.gph*Convert from HErlang to GPH*

---

**Description**

Convert from hyper-Erlang distribution to the general PH distribution

**Usage**

as.gph(h)

**Arguments**

h An instance of HErlang

**Value**

An instance of GPH

**Examples**

```

#' ## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param <- herlang(shape=c(2,3), mixrate=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## convert to a general PH
as.gph(param)

```

---

as.map	<i>Convert from ERHMM to MAP</i>
--------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Convert from ERHMM to the general MAP

**Usage**

```
as.map(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    An instance of ERHMM

**Value**

An instance of MAP

**Examples**

```
## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param <- erhmm(shape=c(2,3), alpha=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## convert to a general PH
as.map(param)
```

---

BCpAug89	<i>Packet Trace Data</i>
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---

**Description**

The data contains packet arrivals seen on an Ethernet at the Bellcore Morristown Research and Engineering facility. Two of the traces are LAN traffic (with a small portion of transit WAN traffic), and two are WAN traffic. The original trace BC-pAug89 began at 11:25 on August 29, 1989, and ran for about 3142.82 seconds (until 1,000,000 packets had been captured). The trace BC-pOct89 began at 11:00 on October 5, 1989, and ran for about 1759.62 seconds. These two traces captured all Ethernet packets. The number of arrivals in the original trace is one million.

**Format**

BCpAug89 is a vector for the inter-arrival time in seconds for 1000 arrivals.

**Source**

The original trace data are published in <http://ita.ee.lbl.gov/html/contrib/BC.html>.

---

cf1	<i>Create CF1</i>
-----	-------------------

---

**Description**

Create an instance of CF1.

**Usage**

```
cf1(size, alpha, rate)
```

**Arguments**

size	An integer of the number of phases
alpha	A vector of initial probabilities
rate	A vector of rates

**Value**

An instance of CF1.

**Examples**

```
## create a CF1 with 5 phases
(param1 <- cf1(5))

## create a CF1 with 5 phases
(param1 <- cf1(size=5))

## create a CF1 with specific parameters
(param2 <- cf1(alpha=c(1,0,0), rate=c(1.0,2.0,3.0)))
```

---

cf1.param	<i>Create CF1 with data information</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Crates CF1 with the first moment of a given data. This function calls `cf1.param.linear` and `cf1.param.power` to determine CF1. After executing 5 EM steps, the model with the smallest LLF is selected.

**Usage**

```
cf1.param(data, size, options, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe
size	An integer for the number of phases
options	A list of options for EM steps
...	Others. This can provide additional options for EM steps.

**Examples**

```
## Generate group data
dat <- data.frame.phase.group(c(1,2,0,4), seq(0,10,length.out=5))

## Create an instance of CF1
p <- cf1.param(data=dat, size=5)
```

---

cf1.param.linear      *Determine CF1 parameters*

---

**Description**

Determine CF1 parameters based on the linear rule.

**Usage**

```
cf1.param.linear(size, mean, s)
```

**Arguments**

size	An integer of the number of phases
mean	A value of mean of data
s	A value of fraction of minimum and maximum rates

**Value**

A list of alpha and rate

---

cf1.param.power	<i>Determine CF1 parameters</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Determine CF1 parameters based on the power rule.

**Usage**

```
cf1.param.power(size, mean, s)
```

**Arguments**

size	An integer of the number of phases
mean	A value of mean of data
s	A value of fraction of minimum and maximum rates

**Value**

A list of alpha and rate

---

CF1Class	<i>Canonical phase-type distribution</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Canonical phase-type distribution

Canonical phase-type distribution

**Details**

A continuous distribution dominated by a continuous-time Markov chain. A random time is given by an absorbing time. In the CF1 (canonical form 1), the infinitesimal generator is given by a bi-diagonal matrix, and whose order is determined by the ascending order.

**Super class**

[mapfit::GPHClass](#) -> CF1Class

**Methods****Public methods:**

- [CF1Class\\$rate\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$new\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$copy\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$print\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$sample\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$init\(\)](#)
- [CF1Class\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `rate()`: Get rate

*Usage:*

`CF1Class$rate()`

*Returns:* An instance of rate

**Method** `new()`: Create a CF1

*Usage:*

`CF1Class$new(alpha, rate)`

*Arguments:*

alpha A vector of initial probability

rate A vector of rates

*Returns:* An instance of CF1

**Method** `copy()`: copy

*Usage:*

`CF1Class$copy()`

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** `print()`: Print

*Usage:*

`CF1Class$print(...)`

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method** `sample()`: Generate a sample of CF1

*Usage:*

`CF1Class$sample(...)`

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A sample of CF1

**Method** `emfit()`: Run EM

*Usage:*

```
CF1Class$emfit(data, options, ...)
```

*Arguments:*

`data` A dataframe

`options` A list of options

... Others

**Method** `init()`: Initialize with data

*Usage:*

```
CF1Class$init(data, options, ...)
```

*Arguments:*

`data` A dataframe

`options` A list of options

... Others

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

*Usage:*

```
CF1Class$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

*Arguments:*

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

---

ctmc.st

*Markov stationary*

---

## Description

Compute the stationary vector with GTH

## Usage

```
ctmc.st(Q)
```

## Arguments

`Q` DTMC/CTMC kernel

## Value

The stationary vector of DTMC/CTMC



---

data.frame.map.group *Create group data for map*

---

**Description**

Provide the data.frame for group data.

**Usage**

```
data.frame.map.group(counts, breaks, intervals, instants)
```

**Arguments**

counts	A vector of the number of samples
breaks	A vector of break points
intervals	A vector of differences of time
instants	A vector meaning whether a sample is observed at the end of break.

**Value**

A dataframe

**Examples**

```
t <- c(1,1,1,1,1)
n <- c(1,3,0,0,1)

dat <- data.frame.map.group(counts=n, intervals=t)
mean(dat)
print(dat)
```

---

data.frame.map.time *Create data for map*

---

**Description**

Provide a data.frame with samples.

**Usage**

```
data.frame.map.time(time, intervals)
```

**Arguments**

time            A vector for cumulative time  
intervals      A vector for time intervals

**Value**

A dataframe

**Note**

- If both time and intervals are used, time is used.
- map.time is given by a special case of map.group.

**Examples**

```
x <- runif(10)

dat <- data.frame.map.time(time=x)
mean(dat)
print(dat)
```

---

data.frame.phase.group

*Create group data for phase*

---

**Description**

Provide the data.frame for group data.

**Usage**

```
data.frame.phase.group(counts, breaks, intervals, instants)
```

**Arguments**

counts            A vector of the number of samples  
breaks            A vector of break points  
intervals        A vector of differences of time  
instants         A vector meaning whether a sample is observed at the end of break.

**Value**

A dataframe

### Examples

```
dat <- data.frame.phase.group(counts=c(1,2,1,1,0,0,1,4))
print(dat)
mean(dat)
```

---

`data.frame.phase.time` *Create data for phase with weighted sample*

---

### Description

Provide a data.frame with weighted samples.

### Usage

```
data.frame.phase.time(x, weights)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector of point (quantiles)
<code>weights</code>	A vector of weights

### Value

A dataframe

### Note

The point time is sorted and their differences are stored as the column of `time`

### Examples

```
x <- runif(10)
w <- runif(10)

dat <- data.frame.phase.time(x=x, weights=w)
print(dat)
mean(dat)
```

---

dphase *Probability density function of PH distribution*

---

**Description**

Compute the probability density function (p.d.f.) for a given PH distribution

**Usage**

```
dphase(x, ph, log = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector of quantiles.
ph	An instance of PH distribution.
log	logical; if TRUE, densities y are returned as log(y)
...	Others.

**Value**

A vector of densities.

**Examples**

```
## create a PH with specific parameters
(phdist <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
             Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
             xi=c(2,2,0)))

## p.d.f. for 0, 0.1, ..., 1
dphase(x=seq(0, 1, 0.1), ph=phdist)
```

---

emoptions *EM Options*

---

**Description**

A list of options for EM

**Usage**

```
emoptions()
```

**Value**

A list of options with default values

---

erhmm                      *Create ERHMM*

---

**Description**

Create an instance of ERHMM

**Usage**

```
erhmm(
  size,
  shape,
  alpha = rep(1/length(shape), length(shape)),
  rate = rep(1, length(shape)),
  P = matrix(1/length(shape), length(shape), length(shape))
)
```

**Arguments**

size	An integer of the number of phases
shape	A vector of shape parameters
alpha	A vector of initial probability (alpha)
rate	A vector of rate parameters
P	A matrix of transition probabilities

**Value**

An instance of ERHMM

**Note**

If shape is given, shape is used even though size is set.

---

erhmm.param                      *Determine ERHMM parameters*

---

**Description**

Determine ERHMM parameters with k-means.

**Usage**

```
erhmm.param(data, skel, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe
skel	An instance of ERHMM used as a skeleton
...	Others

**Value**

An instance of ERHMM

---

 ERHMMClass

*ErlangHMM for MAP*


---

**Description**

ErlangHMM for MAP

ErlangHMM for MAP

**Details**

A special case of MAP.

**Methods****Public methods:**

- [ERHMMClass\\$alpha\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$shape\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$rate\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$P\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$xi\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$new\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$copy\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$size\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$df\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$print\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$mmoment\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$jmoment\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$acf\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$init\(\)](#)
- [ERHMMClass\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `alpha()`: Get alpha

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$alpha()

*Returns:* A vector of alpha

**Method** shape(): Get shape

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$shape()

*Returns:* A vector of shapes

**Method** rate(): Get rate

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$rate()

*Returns:* A vector of rates

**Method** P(): Get P

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$P()

*Returns:* A matrix of P

**Method** xi(): Get exit rates

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$xi()

*Returns:* A vector of exit rates

**Method** new(): Create an ERHMM

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$new(alpha, shape, rate, P, xi)

*Arguments:*

alpha A vector of initial probability

shape A vector of shape parameters

rate A vector of rate parameters

P A matrix of transition probabilities

xi An exit rate vector

*Returns:* An instance of ERHMM

**Method** copy(): copy

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$copy()

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** size(): The number of components

*Usage:*

ERHMMClass\$size()

*Returns:* The number of components

**Method** `df()`: Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$df()`

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method** `print()`: Print

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$print(...)`

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method** `mmoment()`: Marginal moments

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$mmoment(k, ...)`

*Arguments:*

`k` An integer of degree

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments

**Method** `jmoment()`: Joint moments

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$jmoment(lag, ...)`

*Arguments:*

`lag` An integer of lag

... Others

*Returns:* A matrix of moments

**Method** `acf()`: k-lag correlation

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$acf(...)`

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A vector for k-lag correlation

**Method** `emfit()`: Run EM

*Usage:*

`ERHMMClass$emfit(data, options, ...)`

*Arguments:*

`data` A dataframe

`options` A list of options



... Others

**Method** `init()`: Initialize with data

*Usage:*

```
ERHMMClass$init(data, ...)
```

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

... Others

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

gmmpp

*Create GMMPP*

---

## Description

Create an instance of GMMPP

## Usage

```
gmmpp(size, alpha, D0, D1)
```

## Arguments

size	An integer for the number of phases
alpha	A vector of initial probability
D0	An infinitesimal generator without arrivals
D1	An infinitesimal generator with arrivals

## Value

An instance of GMMPP

## Note

This function can omit several patterns of arguments. For example, `map(5)` omit the arguments `alpha`, `Q` and `xi`. In this case, the default values are assigned to them.

**Examples**

```
## create a map (full matrix) with 5 phases
(param1 <- gmmpp(5))

## create a map with specific parameters
(param2 <- gmmpp(alpha=c(1,0,0),
  D0=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
  D1=rbind(c(2,0,0),c(0,2,0),c(0,0,0))))
```

GMMPPClass

*GMMPP: Approximation for MAP***Description**

GMMPP: Approximation for MAP

GMMPP: Approximation for MAP

**Details**

A point process dominated by a continuous-time Markov chain.

**Super class**`mapfit::MAPClass` -> GMMPPClass**Methods****Public methods:**

- `GMMPPClass$new()`
- `GMMPPClass$copy()`
- `GMMPPClass$emfit()`
- `GMMPPClass$clone()`

**Method** `new()`: Create a MAP*Usage:*`GMMPPClass$new(alpha, D0, D1, xi)`*Arguments:*

alpha A vector of initial probability

D0 An infinitesimal generator

D1 An infinitesimal generator

xi An exit rate vector

*Returns:* An instance of MAP**Method** `copy()`: copy

*Usage:*

GMMPPClass\$copy()

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** emfit(): Run EM

*Usage:*

GMMPPClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

options A list of options

... Others

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

*Usage:*

GMMPPClass\$clone(deep = FALSE)

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

gph.param

*Generate GPH using the information on data*

---

## Description

Generate GPH randomly and adjust parameters to fit its first moment to the first moment of data.

## Usage

```
gph.param(data, skel, ...)
```

## Arguments

data	A dataframe
skel	An instance of skeleton of GPH.
...	Others

## Value

An instance of GPH

## Examples

```
## Create data
wsample <- rweibull(10, shape=2)
(dat <- data.frame.phase.time(x=wsample))

## Generate PH that is fitted to dat
(model <- gph.param(data=dat, skel=ph(5)))
```

---

GPHClass

*General phase-type distribution*

---

### Description

General phase-type distribution

General phase-type distribution

### Details

A continuous distribution dominated by a continuous-time Markov chain. A random time is given by an absorbing time.

### Methods

#### Public methods:

- [GPHClass\\$alpha\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$Q\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$xi\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$new\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$copy\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$size\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$df\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$moment\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$print\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$pdf\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$cdf\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$ccdf\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$sample\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$init\(\)](#)
- [GPHClass\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `alpha()`: Get alpha

*Usage:*

`GPHClass$alpha()`

*Returns:* A vector of alpha

**Method** `Q()`: Get Q

*Usage:*

`GPHClass$Q()`

*Returns:* A matrix of Q

**Method** xi(): Get xi

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$xi()

*Returns:* A vector of xi

**Method** new(): Create a GPH

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$new(alpha, Q, xi)

*Arguments:*

alpha A vector of initial probability

Q An infinitesimal generator

xi An exit rate vector

*Returns:* An instance of GPH

**Method** copy(): copy

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$copy()

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** size(): The number of phases

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$size()

*Returns:* The number of phases

**Method** df(): Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$df()

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method** moment(): Moments of GPH

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$moment(k, ...)

*Arguments:*

k A value to indicate the degrees of moments. k-th moment

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments from 1st to k-th moments

**Method** print(): Print

*Usage:*

GPHClass\$print(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method pdf():** PDF*Usage:*

GPHClass\$pdf(x, poisson.eps = 1e-08, ufactor = 1.01, ...)

*Arguments:*

x A vector of points

poisson.eps A value of tolerance error for uniformization

ufactor A value of uniformization factor

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of densities.**Method cdf():** CDF*Usage:*

GPHClass\$cdf(x, poisson.eps = 1e-08, ufactor = 1.01, ...)

*Arguments:*

x A vector of points

poisson.eps A value of tolerance error for uniformization

ufactor A value of uniformization factor

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities**Method ccdf():** Complementary CDF*Usage:*

GPHClass\$ccdf(x, poisson.eps = 1e-08, ufactor = 1.01, ...)

*Arguments:*

x A vector of points

poisson.eps A value of tolerance error for uniformization

ufactor A value of uniformization factor

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities**Method sample():** Make a sample*Usage:*

GPHClass\$sample(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A sample of GPH**Method emfit():** Run EM*Usage:*

GPHClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe  
 options A list of options  
 ... Others

**Method** `init()`: Initialize with data

*Usage:*

```
GPHClass$init(data, ...)
```

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe  
 ... Others  
 options A list of options

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

## Note

This function provides the values of p.d.f. for PH distribution with the uniformization technique.

This function provides the values of c.d.f. for PH distribution with the uniformization technique.

This function provides the values of complementary c.d.f. for PH distribution with the uniformization technique.

---

herlang

*Create HErlang distribution*

---

## Description

Create an instance of Hyper-Erlang distribution

## Usage

```
herlang(  
  size,  
  shape,  
  mixrate = rep(1/length(shape), length(shape)),  
  rate = rep(1, length(shape))  
)
```

**Arguments**

size	An integer of the number of phases
shape	A vector of shape parameters
mixrate	A vector of initial probability (mixrate)
rate	A vector of rate parameters

**Value**

An instance of HErlang

**Note**

If shape is given, shape is used even though size is set.

**Examples**

```
## create a hyper Erlang consisting of two Erlang
## with shape parameters 2 and 3.
(param1 <- herlang(shape=c(2,3)))

## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param2 <- herlang(shape=c(2,3), mixrate=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## convert to a general PH
as.gph(param2)

## p.d.f. for 0, 0.1, ..., 1
(dphase(x=seq(0, 1, 0.1), ph=param2))

## c.d.f. for 0, 0.1, ..., 1
(pphase(q=seq(0, 1, 0.1), ph=param2))

## generate 10 samples
(rphase(n=10, ph=param2))
```

---

herlang.param

*Determine hyper-Erlang parameters*

---

**Description**

Determine the hyper-Erlang parameters with k-means.

**Usage**

```
herlang.param(data, shape, ...)
```



**Arguments**

data	A dataframe
shape	A vector of shape parameters
...	Others

**Value**

An instance of HErlang

**Examples**

```
## Create data
wsample <- rweibull(10, shape=2)
(dat <- data.frame.phase.time(x=wsample))

## Generate PH that is fitted to dat
(model <- herlang.param(data=dat, shape=c(1,2,3)))
```

---

HErlangClass	<i>Hyper-Erlang distribution</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Hyper-Erlang distribution  
Hyper-Erlang distribution

**Details**

A mixture of Erlang distributions. A subclass of PH distributions.

**Methods****Public methods:**

- `HErlangClass$mixrate()`
- `HErlangClass$shape()`
- `HErlangClass$rate()`
- `HErlangClass$new()`
- `HErlangClass$copy()`
- `HErlangClass$size()`
- `HErlangClass$df()`
- `HErlangClass$moment()`
- `HErlangClass$print()`
- `HErlangClass$pdf()`
- `HErlangClass$cdf()`

- [HErlangClass\\$ccdf\(\)](#)
- [HErlangClass\\$sample\(\)](#)
- [HErlangClass\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [HErlangClass\\$init\(\)](#)
- [HErlangClass\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `mixrate()`: Get mixrate

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$mixrate()`

*Returns:* A vector of mixrate

**Method** `shape()`: Get shape

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$shape()`

*Returns:* A vector of shapes

**Method** `rate()`: Get rate

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$rate()`

*Returns:* A vector of rates

**Method** `new()`: Create a hyper-Erlang distribution

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$new(mixrate, shape, rate)`

*Arguments:*

`mixrate` A vector of initial probability

`shape` A vector of shape parameters

`rate` A vector of rate parameters

*Returns:* An instance of HErlang

**Method** `copy()`: copy

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$copy()`

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** `size()`: The number of components

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$size()`

*Returns:* The number of components

**Method** `df()`: Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

`HErlangClass$df()`

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method** moment(): Moments of HErlang

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$moment(k, ...)

*Arguments:*

k A value to indicate the degrees of moments. k-th moment

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments from 1st to k-th moments

**Method** print(): Print

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$print(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method** pdf(): PDF

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$pdf(x, ...)

*Arguments:*

x A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of densities.

**Method** cdf(): CDF

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$cdf(q, ...)

*Arguments:*

q A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities

**Method** ccdf(): Complementary CDF

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$ccdf(q, ...)

*Arguments:*

q A vector of points

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of probabilities

**Method** sample(): Make a sample

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$sample(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A sample of HErlang

**Method** emfit(): Run EM

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

options A list of options

... Others

**Method** init(): Initialize with data

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$init(data, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

... Others

options A list of options

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

*Usage:*

HErlangClass\$clone(deep = FALSE)

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

map

*Create MAP*

---

## Description

Create an instance of MAP

## Usage

map(size, alpha, D0, D1)

## Arguments

size	An integer for the number of phases
alpha	A vector of initial probability
D0	An infinitesimal generator without arrivals
D1	An infinitesimal generator with arrivals

**Value**

An instance of MAP

**Note**

This function can omit several patterns of arguments. For example, `map(5)` omit the arguments `alpha`, `D0` `D1` and `xi`. In this case, the default values are assigned to them.

**Examples**

```
## create a map (full matrix) with 5 phases
(param1 <- map(5))

## create a map with specific parameters
(param2 <- map(alpha=c(1,0,0),
              D0=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
              D1=rbind(c(2,0,0),c(0,2,0),c(0,0,0))))
```

---

 map.acf

*k-lag correlation of MAP*


---

**Description**

Compute k-lag correlation

**Usage**

```
map.acf(map, ...)
```

**Arguments**

map	An instance of MAP
...	Others

**Value**

A vector of k-lag correlation

**Examples**

```
## create an MAP with specific parameters
(param1 <- map(alpha=c(1,0,0),
              D0=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-4)),
              D1=rbind(c(1,1,0),c(1,0,1),c(2,0,1))))

## create an ER-HMM with specific parameters
(param2 <- erhmm(shape=c(2,3), alpha=c(0.3,0.7),
```

```

        rate=c(1.0,10.0),
        P=rbind(c(0.3, 0.7), c(0.1, 0.9)))

map.acf(map=param1)
map.acf(map=param2)

```

---

map.jmoment	<i>Joint moments of MAP</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

---

### Description

Compute joint moments for a given MAP

### Usage

```
map.jmoment(lag, map, ...)
```

### Arguments

lag	An integer for lag
map	An instance of MAP
...	Others

### Value

A vector of moments

### Examples

```

## create an MAP with specific parameters
(param1 <- map(alpha=c(1,0,0),
              D0=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-4)),
              D1=rbind(c(1,1,0),c(1,0,1),c(2,0,1))))

## create an ER-HMM with specific parameters
(param2 <- erhmm(shape=c(2,3), alpha=c(0.3,0.7),
                rate=c(1.0,10.0),
                P=rbind(c(0.3, 0.7), c(0.1, 0.9))))

map.jmoment(lag=1, map=param1)
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=param2)

```

---

map.mmoment	<i>Marginal moments of MAP</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute up to k-th marginal moments for a given MAP

**Usage**

```
map.mmoment(k, map, ...)
```

**Arguments**

k	An integer for the moments to be computed
map	An instance of MAP
...	Others

**Value**

A vector of moments

**Examples**

```
## create an MAP with specific parameters
(param1 <- map(alpha=c(1,0,0),
              D0=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-4)),
              D1=rbind(c(1,1,0),c(1,0,1),c(2,0,1))))

## create an ER-HMM with specific parameters
(param2 <- erhmm(shape=c(2,3), alpha=c(0.3,0.7),
                 rate=c(1.0,10.0),
                 P=rbind(c(0.3, 0.7), c(0.1, 0.9))))

map.mmoment(k=3, map=param1)
map.mmoment(k=3, map=param2)
```

---

map.param	<i>Generate MAP using the information on data</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Generate MAP randomly and adjust parameters to fit its first moment to the first moment of data.

**Usage**

```
map.param(data, skel, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe
skel	An instance of skeleton of MAP
...	Others

**Value**

An instance of MAP

---

MAPClass

*General Markovian arrival process*


---

**Description**

General Markovian arrival process

General Markovian arrival process

**Details**

A point process dominated by a continuous-time Markov chain.

**Methods****Public methods:**

- [MAPClass\\$alpha\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$D0\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$D1\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$xi\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$new\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$copy\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$size\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$df\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$print\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$mmoment\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$jmoment\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$acf\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$emfit\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$init\(\)](#)
- [MAPClass\\$clone\(\)](#)

**Method** `alpha()`: Get alpha

*Usage:*

`MAPClass$alpha()`



*Returns:* A vector of alpha

**Method** D0(): Get D0

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$D0()

*Returns:* A matrix of D0

**Method** D1(): Get D1

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$D1()

*Returns:* A matrix of D1

**Method** xi(): Get xi

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$xi()

*Returns:* A vector of xi

**Method** new(): Create a MAP

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$new(alpha, D0, D1, xi)

*Arguments:*

alpha A vector of initial probability

D0 An infinitesimal generator

D1 An infinitesimal generator

xi An exit rate vector

*Returns:* An instance of MAP

**Method** copy(): copy

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$copy()

*Returns:* A new instance

**Method** size(): The number of phases

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$size()

*Returns:* The number of phases

**Method** df(): Degrees of freedom

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$df()

*Returns:* The degrees of freedom

**Method** print(): Print

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$print(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

**Method** `mmoment()`: Marginal moments

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$mmoment(k, ...)

*Arguments:*

k An integer of degree

... Others

*Returns:* A vector of moments

**Method** `jmoment()`: Joint moments

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$jmoment(lag, ...)

*Arguments:*

lag An integer of lag

... Others

*Returns:* A matrix of moments

**Method** `acf()`: k-lag correlation

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$acf(...)

*Arguments:*

... Others

*Returns:* A vector for k-lag correlation

**Method** `emfit()`: Run EM

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$emfit(data, options, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

options A list of options

... Others

**Method** `init()`: Initialize with data

*Usage:*

MAPClass\$init(data, ...)

*Arguments:*

data A dataframe

... Others

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

*Usage:*

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

*Arguments:*

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

---

mapfit.group

*MAP fitting with grouped data*

---

## Description

Estimates MAP parameters from grouped data.

## Usage

```
mapfit.group(map, counts, breaks, intervals, instants, ...)
```

## Arguments

map	An object of R6 class. The estimation algorithm is selected depending on this class.
counts	A vector of the number of points in intervals.
breaks	A vector for a sequence of points of boundaries of intervals. This is equivalent to <code>c(0, cumsum(intervals))</code> . If this is missing, it is assigned to <code>0:length(counts)</code> .
intervals	A vector of time lengths for intervals. This is equivalent to <code>diff(breaks)</code> . If this is missing, it is assigned to <code>rep(1, length(counts))</code> .
instants	A vector of integers to indicate whether sample is drawn at the last of interval. If instant is 1, a sample is drawn at the last of interval. If instant is 0, no sample is drawn at the last of interval. By using instant, point data can be expressed by grouped data. If instant is missing, it is given by <code>rep(0L, length(counts))</code> , i.e., there are no samples at the last of interval.
...	Further options for EM steps.

## Value

Returns a list with components, which is an object of S3 class `mapfit.result`;

model	an object for estimated MAP class.
llf	a value of the maximum log-likelihood.
df	a value of degrees of freedom of the model.
aic	a value of Akaike information criterion.
iter	the number of iterations.
convergence	a logical value for the convergence of estimation algorithm.

ctime	computation time (user time).
data	an object for data class
aerror	a value of absolute error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
rerror	a value of relative error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
options	a list of options used in the fitting.
call	the matched call.

### Examples

```
## load trace data
data(BCpAug89)
BCpAug89s <- head(BCpAug89, 50)

## make grouped data
BCpAug89.group <- hist(cumsum(BCpAug89s),
                      breaks=seq(0, 0.15, 0.005),
                      plot=FALSE)

## MAP fitting for general MAP
(result1 <- mapfit.group(map=map(2),
                        counts=BCpAug89.group$counts,
                        breaks=BCpAug89.group$breaks))

## MAP fitting for MMPP
(result2 <- mapfit.group(map=mmpp(2),
                        counts=BCpAug89.group$counts,
                        breaks=BCpAug89.group$breaks))

## MAP fitting with approximate MMPP
(result3 <- mapfit.group(map=gmmpp(2),
                        counts=BCpAug89.group$counts,
                        breaks=BCpAug89.group$breaks))

## marginal moments for estimated MAP
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result1$model)
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result2$model)
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result3$model)

## joint moments for estimated MAP
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result1$model)
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result2$model)
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result3$model)

## lag-k correlation
map.acf(map=result1$model)
map.acf(map=result2$model)
map.acf(map=result3$model)
```

---

mapfit.point	<i>MAP fitting with point data</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Estimates MAP parameters from point data.

**Usage**

```
mapfit.point(map, x, intervals, ...)
```

**Arguments**

map	An object for MAP. The estimation algorithm is selected depending on this class.
x	A vector for point data.
intervals	A vector for intervals.
...	Further options for fitting methods.

**Value**

Returns a list with components, which is an object of S3 class `mapfit.result`;

model	an object for estimated PH class.
llf	a value of the maximum log-likelihood.
df	a value of degrees of freedom of the model.
aic	a value of Akaike information criterion.
iter	the number of iterations.
convergence	a logical value for the convergence of estimation algorithm.
ctime	computation time (user time).
data	an object for data class
aerror	a value of absolute error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
rerror	a value of relative error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
options	a list of options used for fitting.
call	the matched call.

**Examples**

```
## load trace data
data(BCpAug89)
BCpAug89s <- head(BCpAug89, 50)

## MAP fitting for general MAP
(result1 <- mapfit.point(map=map(2), x=cumsum(BCpAug89s)))
```

```
## MAP fitting for MMPP
(result2 <- mapfit.point(map=mmpp(2), x=cumsum(BCpAug89s)))

## MAP fitting for ER-HMM
(result3 <- mapfit.point(map=erhmm(3), x=cumsum(BCpAug89s)))

## marginal moments for estimated MAP
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result1$model)
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result2$model)
map.mmoment(k=3, map=result3$model)

## joint moments for estimated MAP
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result1$model)
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result2$model)
map.jmoment(lag=1, map=result3$model)

## lag-k correlation
map.acf(map=result1$model)
map.acf(map=result2$model)
map.acf(map=result3$model)
```

---

mmpp

*Create an MMPP*

---

## Description

Create an instance of MMPP (Markov-Modulated Poisson Process)

## Usage

```
mmpp(size)
```

## Arguments

size                    An integer for the number of phases

## Value

An instance of MMPP

## Note

MMPP is a MAP whose D1 is given by a diagonal matrix.

## Examples

```
## create an MMPP with 5 phases
(param1 <- mmpp(5))
```

---

ph *Create GPH distribution*

---

### Description

Create an instance of GPH

### Usage

```
ph(size, alpha, Q, xi)
```

### Arguments

size	An integer for the number of phases
alpha	A vector of initial probability
Q	An infinitesimal generator
xi	An exit rate vector

### Value

An instance of GPH

### Note

This function can omit several patterns of arguments. For example, `ph(5)` omit the arguments `alpha`, `Q` and `xi`. In this case, the default values are assigned to them.

### Examples

```
## create a PH (full matrix) with 5 phases
(param1 <- ph(5))

## create a PH (full matrix) with 5 phases
(param1 <- ph(size=5))

## create a PH with specific parameters
(param2 <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
              Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
              xi=c(2,2,0)))
```

---

ph.bidiag	<i>Create a bi-diagonal PH distribution</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Create an instance of bi-diagonal PH distribution.

**Usage**

```
ph.bidiag(size)
```

**Arguments**

size            An integer for the number of phases

**Value**

An instance of bi-diagonal PH distribution

**Note**

Bi-diagonal PH distribution is the PH distribution whose infinitesimal generator is given by a upper bi-diagonal matrix. This is similar to canonical form 1. But there is no restriction on the order for diagonal elements.

**Examples**

```
## create a bidiagonal PH with 5 phases  
(param1 <- ph.bidiag(5))
```

---

ph.coxian	<i>Create a Coxian PH distribution</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Create an instance of coxian PH distribution.

**Usage**

```
ph.coxian(size)
```

**Arguments**

size            An integer for the number of phases



**Value**

An instance of coxian PH distribution

**Note**

Coxian PH distribution is the PH distribution whose infinitesimal generator is given by a upper bi-diagonal matrix. This is also called canonical form 3.

**Examples**

```
## create a Coxian PH with 5 phases
(param1 <- ph.coxian(5))
```

---

ph.mean	<i>Mean of PH distribution</i>
---------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the mean of a given PH distribution.

**Usage**

```
ph.mean(ph, ...)
```

**Arguments**

ph	An instance of PH distribution
...	Others

**Value**

A value of mean

**Examples**

```
## create a PH with specific parameters
(param1 <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
             Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
             xi=c(2,2,0)))

## create a CF1 with specific parameters
(param2 <- cf1(alpha=c(1,0,0), rate=c(1.0,2.0,3.0)))

## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param3 <- herlang(shape=c(2,3), mixrate=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## mean
```

```
ph.mean(param1)
ph.mean(param2)
ph.mean(param3)
```

---

ph.moment	<i>Moments of PH distribution</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

Generate moments up to k-th moments for a given PH distribution.

### Usage

```
ph.moment(k, ph, ...)
```

### Arguments

k	An integer for the moments to be computed
ph	An instance of PH distribution
...	Others

### Value

A vector of moments

### Examples

```
## create a PH with specific parameters
(param1 <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
             Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
             xi=c(2,2,0)))

## create a CF1 with specific parameters
(param2 <- cf1(alpha=c(1,0,0), rate=c(1.0,2.0,3.0)))

## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param3 <- herlang(shape=c(2,3), mixrate=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## up to 5 moments
ph.moment(5, param1)
ph.moment(5, param2)
ph.moment(5, param3)
```

---

ph.tridiag	<i>Create a tri-diagonal PH distribution</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Create an instance of tri-diagonal PH distribution.

**Usage**

```
ph.tridiag(size)
```

**Arguments**

size            An integer for the number of phases

**Value**

An instance of tri-diagonal PH distribution

**Note**

Tri-diagonal PH distribution is the PH distribution whose infinitesimal generator is given by a tri-diagonal matrix (band matrix).

**Examples**

```
## create a tridiagonal PH with 5 phases
(param1 <- ph.tridiag(5))
```

---

ph.var	<i>Variance of PH distribution</i>
--------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the variance of a given PH distribution.

**Usage**

```
ph.var(ph, ...)
```

**Arguments**

ph            An instance of PH distribution  
...           Others

**Value**

A value of variance

**Examples**

```
## create a PH with specific parameters
(param1 <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
             Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
             xi=c(2,2,0)))

## create a CF1 with specific parameters
(param2 <- cf1(alpha=c(1,0,0), rate=c(1.0,2.0,3.0)))

## create a hyper Erlang with specific parameters
(param3 <- herlang(shape=c(2,3), mixrate=c(0.3,0.7), rate=c(1.0,10.0)))

## variance
ph.var(param1)
ph.var(param2)
ph.var(param3)
```

---

phfit.3mom

*PH fitting with three moments*

---

**Description**

Estimates PH parameters from three moments.

**Usage**

```
phfit.3mom(
  m1,
  m2,
  m3,
  method = c("Osogami06", "Bobbio05"),
  max.phase = 50,
  epsilon = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps)
)
```

**Arguments**

m1	A value of the first moment.
m2	A value of the second moment.
m3	A value of the third moment.
method	The name of moment matching method.
max.phase	An integer for the maximum number of phases in the method "Osogami06".
epsilon	A value of precision in the method "Osogami06".

**Value**

An object of GPH.

**Note**

The method "Osogami06" checks the first three moments on whether there exists a PH whose three moments match to them. In such case, the method "Bobbio05" often returns an error.

**References**

Osogami, T. and Harchol-Balter, M. (2006) Closed Form Solutions for Mapping General Distributions to Minimal PH Distributions. *Performance Evaluation*, **63**(6), 524–552.

Bobbio, A., Horvath, A. and Telek, M. (2005) Matching Three Moments with Minimal Acyclic Phase Type Distributions. *Stochastic Models*, **21**(2-3), 303–326.

**Examples**

```
## Three moment matching
## Moments of Weibull(shape=2, scale=1); (0.886227, 1.0, 1.32934)
(result1 <- phfit.3mom(0.886227, 1.0, 1.32934))

## Three moment matching
## Moments of Weibull(shape=2, scale=1); (0.886227, 1.0, 1.32934)
(result2 <- phfit.3mom(0.886227, 1.0, 1.32934, method="Bobbio05"))

## mean
ph.mean(result1)
ph.mean(result2)

## variance
ph.var(result1)
ph.var(result2)

## up to 5 moments
ph.moment(5, result1)
ph.moment(5, result2)
```

---

phfit.density

*PH fitting with density function*

---

**Description**

Estimates PH parameters from density function.

**Usage**

```

phfit.density(
  ph,
  f,
  deformula = deformula.zeroinf,
  weight.zero = 1e-12,
  weight.reltol = 1e-08,
  start.divisions = 8,
  max.iter = 12,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

ph	An object of R6 class. The estimation algorithm is selected depending on this class.
f	A function object for a density function.
deformula	An object for formulas of numerical integration. It is not necessary to change it when the density function is defined on the positive domain [0,infinity).
weight.zero	A absolute value which is regarded as zero in numerical integration.
weight.reltol	A value for precision of numerical integration.
start.divisions	A value for starting value of divisions in deformula.
max.iter	A value for the maximum number of iterations to increase divisions in deformula.
...	Options for EM steps, which is also used to send the arguments to density function.

**Value**

Returns a list with components, which is an object of S3 class `phfit.result`;

model	an object for estimated PH class.
llf	a value of the maximum log-likelihood (a negative value of the cross entropy).
df	a value of degrees of freedom of the model.
KL	a value of Kullback-Leibler divergence.
iter	the number of iterations.
convergence	a logical value for the convergence of estimation algorithm.
ctime	computation time (user time).
data	an object for data class
aerror	a value of absolute error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
rerror	a value of relative error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
options	a list of options.
call	the matched call.

**Note**

Any of density function can be applied to the argument `f`, where `f` should be defined `f <- function(x, ...)`. The first argument of `f` should be an integral parameter. The other parameters are set in the argument `...` of `phfit.density`. The truncated density function can also be used directly.

**Examples**

```
#####
##### truncated density
#####

## PH fitting for general PH
(result1 <- phfit.density(ph=ph(2), f=dnorm, mean=3, sd=1))

## PH fitting for CF1
(result2 <- phfit.density(ph=cf1(2), f=dnorm, mean=3, sd=1))

## PH fitting for hyper Erlang
(result3 <- phfit.density(ph=herlang(3), f=dnorm, mean=3, sd=1))

## mean
ph.mean(result1$model)
ph.mean(result2$model)
ph.mean(result3$model)

## variance
ph.var(result1$model)
ph.var(result2$model)
ph.var(result3$model)

## up to 5 moments
ph.moment(5, result1$model)
ph.moment(5, result2$model)
ph.moment(5, result3$model)
```

---

phfit.group

*PH fitting with grouped data*

---

**Description**

Estimates PH parameters from grouped data.

**Usage**

```
phfit.group(ph, counts, breaks, intervals, instants, ...)
```

**Arguments**

ph	An object of R6 class. The estimation algorithm is selected depending on this class.
counts	A vector of the number of points in intervals.
breaks	A vector for a sequence of points of boundaries of intervals. This is equivalent to <code>c(0, cumsum(intervals))</code> . If this is missing, it is assigned to <code>0:length(counts)</code> .
intervals	A vector of time lengths for intervals. This is equivalent to <code>diff(breaks)</code> . If this is missing, it is assigned to <code>rep(1, length(counts))</code> .
instants	A vector of integers to indicate whether sample is drawn at the last of interval. If instant is 1, a sample is drawn at the last of interval. If instant is 0, no sample is drawn at the last of interval. By using instant, point data can be expressed by grouped data. If instant is missing, it is given by <code>rep(0L, length(counts))</code> , i.e., there are no samples at the last of interval.
...	Further options for EM steps.

**Value**

Returns a list with components, which is an object of S3 class `phfit.result`;

model	an object for estimated PH class.
llf	a value of the maximum log-likelihood.
df	a value of degrees of freedom of the model.
aic	a value of Akaike information criterion.
iter	the number of iterations.
convergence	a logical value for the convergence of estimation algorithm.
ctime	computation time (user time).
data	an object for data class
aerror	a value of absolute error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
rerror	a value of relative error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
options	a list of options used in the fitting.
call	the matched call.

**Note**

In this method, we can handle truncated data using NA and Inf; `phfit.group(ph=cf1(5), counts=c(countsdata, NA), breaks=c(breakdata, +Inf))` NA means missing of count data at the corresponding interval, and Inf is allowed to put the last of breaks or intervals which represents a special interval [the last break point, infinity).



**Examples**

```

## make sample
wsample <- rweibull(n=100, shape=2, scale=1)
wgroup <- hist(x=wsample, breaks="fd", plot=FALSE)

## PH fitting for general PH
(result1 <- phfit.group(ph=ph(2), counts=wgroup$counts, breaks=wgroup$breaks))

## PH fitting for CF1
(result2 <- phfit.group(ph=cf1(2), counts=wgroup$counts, breaks=wgroup$breaks))

## PH fitting for hyper Erlang
(result3 <- phfit.group(ph=herlang(3), counts=wgroup$counts, breaks=wgroup$breaks))

## mean
ph.mean(result1$model)
ph.mean(result2$model)
ph.mean(result3$model)

## variance
ph.var(result1$model)
ph.var(result2$model)
ph.var(result3$model)

## up to 5 moments
ph.moment(5, result1$model)
ph.moment(5, result2$model)
ph.moment(5, result3$model)

```

---

phfit.point

*PH fitting with point data*


---

**Description**

Estimates PH parameters from point data.

**Usage**

```
phfit.point(ph, x, weights, ...)
```

**Arguments**

ph	An object of R6 class for PH. The estimation algorithm is selected depending on this class.
x	A vector for point data.
weights	A vector of weights for points.
...	Further options for fitting methods.

**Value**

Returns a list with components, which is an object of S3 class `phfit.result`;

<code>model</code>	an object for estimated PH class.
<code>llf</code>	a value of the maximum log-likelihood.
<code>df</code>	a value of degrees of freedom of the model.
<code>aic</code>	a value of Akaike information criterion.
<code>iter</code>	the number of iterations.
<code>convergence</code>	a logical value for the convergence of estimation algorithm.
<code>ctime</code>	computation time (user time).
<code>data</code>	an object for data class
<code>aerror</code>	a value of absolute error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
<code>rerror</code>	a value of relative error for llf at the last step of algorithm.
<code>options</code>	a list of options used for fitting.
<code>call</code>	the matched call.

**Examples**

```
## make sample
wsample <- rweibull(n=100, shape=2, scale=1)

## PH fitting for general PH
(result1 <- phfit.point(ph=ph(2), x=wsample))

## PH fitting for CF1
(result2 <- phfit.point(ph=cf1(2), x=wsample))

## PH fitting for hyper Erlang
(result3 <- phfit.point(ph=herlang(3), x=wsample))

## mean
ph.mean(result1$model)
ph.mean(result2$model)
ph.mean(result3$model)

## variance
ph.var(result1$model)
ph.var(result2$model)
ph.var(result3$model)

## up to 5 moments
ph.moment(5, result1$model)
ph.moment(5, result2$model)
ph.moment(5, result3$model)
```



**Arguments**

<code>n</code>	An integer of the number of samples.
<code>ph</code>	An instance of PH distribution.
<code>...</code>	Others

**Value**

A vector of samples.

**Examples**

```
## create a PH with specific parameters
(phdist <- ph(alpha=c(1,0,0),
             Q=rbind(c(-4,2,0),c(2,-5,1),c(1,0,-1)),
             xi=c(2,2,0)))

## generate 10 samples
rphase(n=10, ph=phdist)
```

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