

Package ‘stcpR6’

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Title Sequential Test and Change-Point Detection Algorithms Based on
E-Values / E-Detectors

Version 0.9.8

Description Algorithms of nonparametric sequential test and online
change-point detection for streams of univariate (sub-)Gaussian, binary,
and bounded random variables, introduced in following publications -
Shin et al. (2024) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2203.03532](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2203.03532)>,
Shin et al. (2021) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2010.08082](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2010.08082)>.

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Imports methods, Rcpp (>= 1.0.12), R6

LinkingTo Rcpp

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URL <https://github.com/shinjaehyeok/stcpR6>

BugReports <https://github.com/shinjaehyeok/stcpR6/issues>

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stcpR6-package	<i>stcpR6: Sequential Test and Change-Point Detection Algorithms Based on E-Values / E-Detectors</i>
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Description

Algorithms of nonparametric sequential test and online change-point detection for streams of uni-variate (sub-)Gaussian, binary, and bounded random variables, introduced in following publications
- Shin et al. (2024) [doi:10.48550/arXiv.2203.03532](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2203.03532), Shin et al. (2021) [doi:10.48550/arXiv.2010.08082](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2010.08082).

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See Also

- Useful links:
- <https://github.com/shinjaehyeok/stcpR6>
 - Report bugs at <https://github.com/shinjaehyeok/stcpR6/issues>

checkDeltaRange	<i>Check whether the input delta parameters are acceptable</i>
-----------------	--

Description

For each method and family, check whether delta parameters are within expected range with respect to the pre-change parameter.

Usage

checkDeltaRange(method, family, alternative, m_pre, delta_lower, delta_upper)

Arguments

method	Method of the sequential procedure. • ST: Sequential test based on a mixture of E-values. • SR: Sequential change detection based on e-SR procedure. • CU: Sequential change detection based on e-CUSUM procedure. • GLRCU: Sequential change detection based on GLR-CUSUM procedure.
family	Distribution of underlying univariate observations. • Normal: (sub-)Gaussian with sigma = 1. • Ber: Bernoulli distribution on {0,1}. • Bounded: General bounded distribution on [0,1]
alternative	Alternative / post-change mean space • two.sided: Two-sided test / change detection • greater: Alternative /post-change mean is greater than null / pre-change one • less: Alternative /post-change mean is less than null / pre-change one
m_pre	The boundary of mean parameter in null / pre-change space
delta_lower	Minimum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one. It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the minimum gap, and this param will be ignored.
delta_upper	Maximum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one. It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the maximum gap, and this param will be ignored.

Value

A list of

1. Boolean indicating whether it is acceptable or not.
2. Character describing why it is not acceptable.
3. Updated delta_upper for the case where the original input was NULL

compute_baseline	<i>Compute baseline processes.</i>
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Description

Compute parameters to build baseline processes.

Usage

```
compute_baseline(
  alpha,
  delta_lower,
  delta_upper,
  psi_fn_list = generate_sub_G_fn(),
  v_min = 1,
  k_max = 200,
  tol = 1e-10
)
```

Arguments

alpha	ARL parameter in (0,1)
delta_lower	Lower bound of target Delta. It must be positive and smaller than or equal to delta_upper.
delta_upper	Upper bound of target Delta. It must be positive and larger than or equal to delta_lower.
psi_fn_list	A list of R functions that computes psi and psi_star functions. Can be generated by generate_sub_G_fn() or counterparts for sub_B and sub_E.
v_min	A lower bound of v function in the baseline process. Default is 1.
k_max	Positive integer to determine the maximum number of baselines. Default is 200.
tol	Tolerance of root-finding, positive numeric. Default is 1e-10.

Value

A list of 1. Parameters of baseline processes, 2. Mixing weights, 3. Auxiliary values for computation.

```
compute_baseline_for_sample_size
```

Compute baseline parameters given target variance process bounds.

Description

Given target variance process bounds for confidence sequences, compute baseline parameters.

Usage

```
compute_baseline_for_sample_size(
  alpha,
  v_upper,
  v_lower,
  psi_fn_list = generate_sub_G_fn(),
  skip_g_alpha = TRUE,
```

```

    v_min = 1,
    k_max = 200,
    tol = 1e-10
  )

```

Arguments

alpha	ARL parameter in (0,1)
v_upper	Upper bound of the target variance process bound
v_lower	Lower bound of the target variance process bound.
psi_fn_list	A list of R functions that computes psi and psi_star functions. Can be generated by generate_sub_G_fn() or counterparts for sub_B and sub_E.
skip_g_alpha	If true, we do not compute g_alpha and use log(1/alpha) instead.
v_min	A lower bound of v function in the baseline process. Default is 1.
k_max	Positive integer to determine the maximum number of baselines. Default is 200.
tol	Tolerance of root-finding, positive numeric. Default is 1e-10.

Value

A list of 1. Parameters of baseline processes, 2. Mixing weights, 3. Auxiliary values for computation.

```
convertDeltaToExpParams
```

converted input deltas to parameters for exponential baselines

Description

For each exponential baseline family, convert delta range into corresponding lambdas and weights.

Usage

```

convertDeltaToExpParams(
  family,
  alternative,
  threshold,
  m_pre,
  delta_lower,
  delta_upper,
  k_max
)

```

Arguments

family	Distribution of underlying univariate observations. • Normal: (sub-)Gaussian with $\sigma = 1$. • Ber: Bernoulli distribution on $\{0,1\}$. • Bounded: General bounded distribution on $[0,1]$
alternative	Alternative / post-change mean space • two.sided: Two-sided test / change detection • greater: Alternative /post-change mean is greater than null / pre-change one • less: Alternative /post-change mean is less than null / pre-change one
threshold	Stopping threshold. We recommend to use $\log(1/\alpha)$ for "ST" and "SR" methods where α is a testing level or $1/\text{ARL}$. for "CU" and "GLRCU", we recommend to tune the threshold by using domain-specific sampler to hit the target ARL.
m_pre	The boundary of mean parameter in null / pre-change space
delta_lower	Minimum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one. It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the minimum gap, and this param will be ignored.
delta_upper	Maximum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one. It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the maximum gap, and this param will be ignored.
k_max	Positive integer to determine the maximum number of baselines. For GLRCU method, it is used as the lookup window size for GLRCU statistics.

Value

A list of weights and lambdas

generate_sub_B_fn	<i>Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Bernoulli family.</i>
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Description

Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Bernoulli family.

Usage

```
generate_sub_B_fn(p = 0.5)
```

Arguments

p The boundary of mean space of the pre-change distributions (default = 0.5).

Value

A list of pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Bernoulli family.

generate_sub_E_fn	<i>Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-exponential family.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-exponential family.

Usage

```
generate_sub_E_fn()
```

Value

A list of pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-exponential family.

generate_sub_G_fn	<i>Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Gaussian family.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Gaussian family.

Usage

```
generate_sub_G_fn(sig = 1)
```

Arguments

sig	The sigma parameter of the sub-Gaussian family (default = 1).
-----	---

Value

A list of pre-defined psi_star functions for sub-Gaussian family.

logSumExpTrick	<i>log-sum-exp trick</i>
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Description

Apply log-sum-exp trick to a numeric vector.

Usage

```
logSumExpTrick(xs)
```

Arguments

`xs` A numeric vector.

Value

log of sum of exp of `xs`, which is equal to $\log(\sum(\exp(xs)))$.

NormalCS	<i>NormalCS Class</i>
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Description

NormalCS class is used to compute always-valid confidence sequence for the standard normal process based on the STCP method.

Methods**Public methods:**

- `NormalCS$new()`
- `NormalCS$print()`
- `NormalCS$getAlpha()`
- `NormalCS$getWeights()`
- `NormalCS$getLambdas()`
- `NormalCS$computeWidth()`
- `NormalCS$computeInterval()`

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

Usage:

```
NormalCS$new(
  alternative = c("two.sided", "greater", "less"),
  alpha = 0.05,
  n_upper = 1000,
  n_lower = 1,
  weights = NULL,
  lambdas = NULL,
  skip_g_alpha = TRUE,
  k_max = 1000
)
```

Arguments:

alternative Alternative / post-change mean space

- **two.sided**: Two-sided test / change detection
- **greater**: Alternative /post-change mean is greater than null / pre-change one
- **less**: Alternative /post-change mean is less than null / pre-change one

alpha Upper bound on the type 1 error of the confidence sequence.

n_upper Upper bound of the target sample interval

n_lower Lower bound of the target sample interval

weights If not null, the input weights will be used to initialize the object instead of **n_upper** and **n_lower**.

lambdas If not null, the input lambdas will be used to initialize the object. instead of **n_upper** and **n_lower**.

skip_g_alpha If true, we do not compute **g_alpha** and use $\log(1/\alpha)$ instead.

k_max Positive integer to determine the maximum number of baselines.

Returns: A new NormalCS object.

Method `print()`: Print summary of Step object.

Usage:

```
NormalCS$print()
```

Method `getAlpha()`: Return the upper bound on the type 1 error

Usage:

```
NormalCS$getAlpha()
```

Method `getWeights()`: Return weights of mixture of e-values / e-detectors.

Usage:

```
NormalCS$getWeights()
```

Method `getLambdas()`: Return lambda parameters of mixture of e-values / e-detectors.

Usage:

```
NormalCS$getLambdas()
```

Method `computeWidth()`: Compute the width of confidence interval at time **n**.

Usage:

```
NormalCS$computeWidth(n)
```

Arguments:

n Positive time.

Method `computeInterval()`: Compute a vector of two end points of confidence interval at time *n*

Usage:

```
NormalCS$computeInterval(n, x_bar = 0)
```

Arguments:

n Positive time.

x_bar The center of the confidence interval.

Examples

```
# Initialize two-sided standard normal confidence sequence
# optimized for the interval [10, 100]
normal_cs <- NormalCS$new(
  alternative = "two.sided",
  alpha = 0.05,
  n_upper = 100,
  n_lower = 10
)

# Compute confidence interval at n = 20 when observed sample mean = 0.5
normal_cs$computeInterval(20, x_bar = 0.5)

# (Advanced) NormalCS supports general variance process.
# Both n_upper and n_lower can be general positive numbers.
normal_cs2 <- NormalCS$new(
  alternative = "two.sided",
  alpha = 0.05,
  n_upper = 100.5,
  n_lower = 10.5
)
# Confidence interval at n = 20.5
normal_cs$computeInterval(20.5, x_bar = 0.5)
```

Stcp

Stcp Class

Description

Stcp class supports a unified framework for sequential tests and change detection algorithms for streams of univariate (sub-)Gaussian, binary, and bounded random variables.

Methods

Public methods:

- `Stcp$new()`
- `Stcp$print()`
- `Stcp$getWeights()`
- `Stcp$getLambdas()`
- `Stcp$getLogValue()`
- `Stcp$getThreshold()`
- `Stcp$isStopped()`
- `Stcp$getTime()`
- `Stcp$getStoppedTime()`
- `Stcp$reset()`
- `Stcp$updateLogValues()`
- `Stcp$updateLogValuesUntilStop()`
- `Stcp$updateAndReturnHistories()`
- `Stcp$updateLogValuesByAvg()`
- `Stcp$updateLogValuesUntilStopByAvg()`
- `Stcp$updateAndReturnHistoriesByAvg()`

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

Usage:

```
Stcp$new(
  method = c("ST", "SR", "CU", "GLRCU"),
  family = c("Normal", "Ber", "Bounded"),
  alternative = c("two.sided", "greater", "less"),
  threshold = log(1/0.05),
  m_pre = 0,
  delta_lower = 0.1,
  delta_upper = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  lambdas = NULL,
  k_max = 1000
)
```

Arguments:

`method` Method of the sequential procedure.

- ST: Sequential test based on a mixture of E-values.
- SR: Sequential change detection based on e-SR procedure.
- CU: Sequential change detection based on e-CUSUM procedure.
- GLRCU: Sequential change detection based on GLR-CUSUM procedure.

`family` Distribution of underlying univariate observations.

- Normal: (sub-)Gaussian with $\sigma = 1$.
- Ber: Bernoulli distribution on $\{0,1\}$.
- Bounded: General bounded distribution on $[0,1]$

alternative Alternative / post-change mean space

- **two.sided**: Two-sided test / change detection
- **greater**: Alternative /post-change mean is greater than null / pre-change one
- **less**: Alternative /post-change mean is less than null / pre-change one

threshold Stopping threshold. We recommend to use $\log(1/\alpha)$ for "ST" and "SR" methods where α is a testing level or $1/\text{ARL}$. for "CU" and "GLRCU", we recommend to tune the threshold by using domain-specific sampler to hit the target ARL.

m_pre The boundary of mean parameter in null / pre-change space

delta_lower Minimum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one.

It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the minimum gap, and this param will be ignored.

delta_upper Maximum gap between null / pre-change space and alternative / post-change one. It must be strictly positive for ST, SR and CU. Currently, GLRCU does not support the maximum gap, and this param will be ignored.

weights If not null, the input weights will be used to initialize Stcp object.

lambdas If not null, the input lambdas will be used to initialize Stcp object.

k_max Positive integer to determine the maximum number of baselines. For GLRCU method, it is used as the lookup window size for GLRCU statistics.

Returns: A new Stcp object.

Method `print()`: Print summary of Stcp object.

Usage:

`Stcp$print()`

Method `getWeights()`: Return weights of mixture of e-values / e-detectors.

Usage:

`Stcp$getWeights()`

Method `getLambdas()`: Return lambda parameters of mixture of e-values / e-detectors.

Usage:

`Stcp$getLambdas()`

Method `getLogValue()`: Return the log value of mixture of e-values / e-detectors.

Usage:

`Stcp$getLogValue()`

Method `getThreshold()`: Return the threshold of the sequential test / change detection

Usage:

`Stcp$getThreshold()`

Method `isStopped()`: Return TRUE if the sequential test / change detection was stopped by crossing the threshold.

Usage:

`Stcp$isStopped()`

Method `getTime()`: Return the number of observations having been passed.

Usage:

`Stcp$getTime()`

Method `getStoppedTime()`: Return the stopped time. If it has been never stopped, return zero.

Usage:

`Stcp$getStoppedTime()`

Method `reset()`: Reset the stcp object to the initial setup.

Usage:

`Stcp$reset()`

Method `updateLogValues()`: Update the log value and related fields by passing a vector of observations.

Usage:

`Stcp$updateLogValues(xs)`

Arguments:

`xs` A numeric vector of observations.

Method `updateLogValuesUntilStop()`: Update the log value and related fields until the log value is crossing the boundary.

Usage:

`Stcp$updateLogValuesUntilStop(xs)`

Arguments:

`xs` A numeric vector of observations.

Method `updateAndReturnHistories()`: Update the log value and related fields then return updated log values by passing a vector of observations.

Usage:

`Stcp$updateAndReturnHistories(xs)`

Arguments:

`xs` A numeric vector of observations.

Method `updateLogValuesByAvg()`: Update the log value and related fields by passing a vector of averages and number of corresponding samples.

Usage:

`Stcp$updateLogValuesByAvg(x_bars, ns)`

Arguments:

`x_bars` A numeric vector of averages.

`ns` A numeric vector of sample sizes.

Method `updateLogValuesUntilStopByAvg()`: Update the log value and related fields by passing a vector of averages and number of corresponding samples until the log value is crossing the boundary.

Usage:

```
Stcp$updateLogValuesUntilStopByAvg(x_bars, ns)
```

Arguments:

`x_bars` A numeric vector of averages.

`ns` A numeric vector of sample sizes.

Method `updateAndReturnHistoriesByAvg()`: Update the log value and related fields then return updated log values a vector of averages and number of corresponding samples.

Usage:

```
Stcp$updateAndReturnHistoriesByAvg(x_bars, ns)
```

Arguments:

`x_bars` A numeric vector of averages.

`ns` A numeric vector of sample sizes.

Examples

```
# Sequential Normal mean test H0: mu <= 0
# Initialize stcp object for this test.
stcp <- Stcp$new(method = "ST",
                 family = "Normal",
                 alternative = "greater",
                 threshold = log(1 / 0.05),
                 m_pre = 0)

# Update the observations
obs <- c(1.0, 3.0, 2.0)
stcp$updateLogValuesUntilStop(obs)

# Check whether the sequential test is stopped
stcp$isStopped() # TRUE

# Check when the test was stopped
stcp$getStoppedTime() # 3

# Although the number of observations was 4, the test was stopped at 3.
stcp$getTime() # 3

# Get the log value of the mixture of e-values at the current time (3)
stcp$getLogValue() # 4.425555

# ...which is higher than the threshold log(1 / 0.05) ~ 2.996
stcp$getThreshold() # 2.995732

# Reset the test object
stcp$reset()

# Rerun the test but, at this time, we track updated log values
log_values <- stcp$updateAndReturnHistories(obs)
print(log_values) # 0.1159777 2.7002207 4.4255551 1.9746508
```

```
# Again, the test was stopped at 3rd observation
stcp$getStoppedTime() # 3

# But, at this time, log values were evaluated until the 4th observation.
stcp$getTime() # 4

# Print overall summary
stcp # or stcp$print() or print(stcp)
# stcp Model:
# - Method: ST
# - Family: Normal
# - Alternative: greater
# - Alpha: 0.05
# - m_pre: 0
# - Num. of mixing components: 55
# - Obs. have been passed: 4
# - Current log value: 1.974651
# - Is stopped before: TRUE
# - Stopped time: 3
```

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