

The goal of this work is to describe some (multiple) change-point detection methods that aim to estimate the total number and locations of structural changes in the data. From the variety of all change-point detection methods, only binary segmentation and wild binary segmentation are explained. To enhance the understanding, the work contains a few illustrative examples that try to show the strengths and weaknesses of each method. The practical part of the work focuses on using and comparing both methods with various parameter choices on daily logarithmic returns of the Zoom Video Communications stock.