

Package: distances (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Tools for Distance Metrics

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Description Provides tools for constructing, manipulating and using distance metrics.

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports stats

Suggests testthat

NeedsCompilation yes

License GPL (>= 3)

LicenseNote The distances packages includes the ANN library (distributed under the LGPLv2.1 license).

URL <https://github.com/fsavje/distances>

BugReports <https://github.com/fsavje/distances/issues>

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Repository <https://fsavje.r-universe.dev>

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distance_columns	<i>Distance matrix columns</i>
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Description

distance_columns extracts columns from the distance matrix.

Usage

```
distance_columns(distances, column_indices, row_indices = NULL)
```

Arguments

distances	A distances object.
column_indices	An integer vector with point indices indicating which columns to be extracted.
row_indices	If NULL, complete rows will be extracted. If integer vector with point indices, only the indicated rows will be extracted.

Details

If the complete distance matrix is desired, [distance_matrix](#) is faster than distance_columns.

Value

Returns a matrix with the requested columns.

distance_matrix	<i>Distance matrix</i>
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Description

distance_matrix makes distance matrices (complete and partial) from [distances](#) objects.

Usage

```
distance_matrix(distances, indices = NULL)
```

Arguments

distances	A distances object.
indices	If NULL, the complete distance matrix is made. If integer vector with point indices, a partial matrix including only the indicated data points is made.

Value

Returns a distance matrix of class [dist](#).

distances	<i>Constructor for distance metric objects</i>
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Description

`distances` constructs a distance metric for a set of points. Currently, it only creates Euclidean distances. It can, however, create distances in any linear projection of Euclidean space. In other words, Mahalanobis distances or normalized Euclidean distances are both possible. It is also possible to give each dimension of the space different weights.

Usage

```
distances(
  data,
  id_variable = NULL,
  dist_variables = NULL,
  normalize = NULL,
  weights = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a matrix or data frame containing the data points between distances should be derived.
<code>id_variable</code>	optional IDs of the data points. If <code>id_variable</code> is a single string and <code>data</code> is a data frame, the corresponding column in <code>data</code> will be taken as IDs. That column will be excluded from <code>data</code> when constructing distances (unless it is listed in <code>dist_variables</code>). If <code>id_variable</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the IDs are set to <code>1:nrow(data)</code> . Otherwise, <code>id_variable</code> must be of length <code>nrow(data)</code> and will be used directly as IDs.
<code>dist_variables</code>	optional names of the columns in <code>data</code> that should be used when constructing distances. If <code>dist_variables</code> is <code>NULL</code> , all columns will be used (net of eventual column specified by <code>id_variable</code>). If <code>data</code> is a matrix, <code>dist_variables</code> must be <code>NULL</code> .
<code>normalize</code>	optional normalization of the data prior to distance construction. If <code>normalize</code> is <code>NULL</code> or <code>"none"</code> , no normalization will be done (effectively setting <code>normalize</code> to the identity matrix). If <code>normalize</code> is <code>"mahalanobize"</code> , normalization will be done with <code>var(data)</code> (i.e., resulting in Mahalanobis distances). If <code>normalize</code> is <code>"studentize"</code> , normalization is done with the diagonal of <code>var(data)</code> . If <code>normalize</code> is a matrix, it will be used in the normalization. If <code>normalize</code> is a vector, a diagonal matrix with the supplied vector as its diagonal will be used. The matrix used for normalization must be positive-semidefinite.
<code>weights</code>	optional weighting of the data prior to distance construction. If <code>normalize</code> is <code>NULL</code> no weighting will be done (effectively setting <code>weights</code> to the identity matrix). If <code>weights</code> is a matrix, that will be used in the weighting. If <code>normalize</code> is a vector, a diagonal matrix with the supplied vector as its diagonal will be used. The matrix used for weighting must be positive-semidefinite.


```

my_distances7 <- distances(my_data_points_withID,
                           id_variable = "my_ids")

# Compare to standard R functions

all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances1), as.matrix(dist(my_data_points)))
# > TRUE

all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances2), as.matrix(dist(my_data_points[, "x"])))
# > TRUE

tmp_distances <- sqrt(mahalanobis(as.matrix(my_data_points),
                                  unlist(my_data_points[1, ]),
                                  var(my_data_points)))

names(tmp_distances) <- 1:10
all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances3)[1, ], tmp_distances)
# > TRUE

tmp_data_points <- as.matrix(my_data_points)
tmp_data_points[, 1] <- sqrt(2) * tmp_data_points[, 1]
all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances5), as.matrix(dist(tmp_data_points)))
# > TRUE

tmp_data_points <- as.matrix(my_data_points)
tmp_cov_mat <- var(tmp_data_points)
tmp_data_points[, 1] <- sqrt(2) * tmp_data_points[, 1]
tmp_distances <- sqrt(mahalanobis(tmp_data_points,
                                  tmp_data_points[1, ],
                                  tmp_cov_mat))

names(tmp_distances) <- 1:10
all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances6)[1, ], tmp_distances)
# > TRUE

tmp_distances <- as.matrix(dist(my_data_points))
colnames(tmp_distances) <- rownames(tmp_distances) <- letters[1:10]
all.equal(as.matrix(my_distances7), tmp_distances)
# > TRUE

```

is.distances

Check distances object

Description

is.distances checks whether the provided object is a valid instance of the [distances](#) class.

Usage

```
is.distances(x)
```

Arguments

x object to check.

Value

Returns TRUE if x is a valid distances object, otherwise FALSE.

max_distance_search *Max distance search*

Description

max_distance_search searches for the data point furthest from a set of query points.

Usage

```
max_distance_search(distances, query_indices = NULL, search_indices = NULL)
```

Arguments

distances A [distances](#) object.

query_indices An integer vector with point indices to query. If NULL, all data points in distances are queried.

search_indices An integer vector with point indices to search among. If NULL, all data points in distances are searched over.

Value

An integer vector with point indices for the data point furthest from each query.

nearest_neighbor_search

Nearest neighbor search

Description

nearest_neighbor_search searches for the k nearest neighbors of a set of query points.

Usage

```
nearest_neighbor_search(
  distances,
  k,
  query_indices = NULL,
  search_indices = NULL,
  radius = NULL
)
```

Arguments

distances	A distances object.
k	The number of neighbors to search for.
query_indices	An integer vector with point indices to query. If NULL, all data points in distances are queried.
search_indices	An integer vector with point indices to search among. If NULL, all data points in distances are searched over.
radius	Restrict the search to a fixed radius around each query. If fewer than k search points exist within this radius, no neighbors are reported (indicated by NA).

Value

A matrix with point indices for the nearest neighbors. Columns in this matrix indicate queries, and rows are ordered by distances from the query.

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