Package: emstreeR (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Tools for Fast Computing and Visualizing Euclidean Minimum Spanning Trees

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Description Fast and easily computes an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree (EMST) from data, relying on the R API for 'mlpack' - the C++ Machine Learning Library (Curtin et. al., 2013). 'emstreeR' uses the Dual-Tree Boruvka (March, Ram, Gray, 2010, <doi:10.1145/1835804.1835882>), which is theoretically and empirically the fastest algorithm for computing an EMST. This package also provides functions and an S3 method for readily visualizing Minimum Spanning Trees (MST) using either the style of the 'base', 'scatterplot3d', or 'ggplot2' libraries; and functions to export the MST output to shapefiles.

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports mlpack, scatterplot3d, ggplot2, graphics, stats, sf

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

BugReports https://github.com/allanvc/emstreeR/issues/

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Repository https://allanvc.r-universe.dev

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`ComputeMST` *Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree*

Description

Computes an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree (EMST) from the data. `ComputeMST` is a wrapper around the homonym function in the 'mlpack' library.

Usage

```
ComputeMST(x, verbose = TRUE, scale = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `numeric matrix` or `data.frame`.
`verbose`	If `TRUE`, mutes the output from the C++ code.
`scale`	If `TRUE`, it will scale your data with `scale` before computing the the minimum spanning tree and the distances to be presented will refer to the scaled data.

Details

Before the computation, ComputeMST runs some checks and transformations (if needed) on the provided data using the `data_check` function. After the computation, it returns the 'cleaned' data plus 3 columns: `from`, `to`, and `distance`. Those columns show each pair of start and end points, and the distance between them, forming the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST).

Value

an object of class `MST` and `data.frame`.

Note

It is worth noting that the afore mentioned columns (`from`, `to`, and `distance`) have no relationship with their respective row in the output `MST/data.frame` object. The authors chose the `data.frame` format for the output rather than a `list` because it is more suitable for plotting the MST with the new 'ggplot2' Stat (`stat_MST`) provided with this package. The last row of the output at these three columns will always be the same: `1 1 0.0000000`. This is because we always have n-1 edges for n points. Hence, this is done to 'complete' the data.frame that is returned.

Examples

```
## artifical data
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
d <- rbind(c1, c2)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)
out
```

`export_edges_to_shapefile` *Export 'MST' edges to shapefile objects*

Description

Write a shapefile containing the 'MST' edges

Usage

```
export_edges_to_shapefile(
  x,
  V1 = 1,
  V2 = 2,
  file,
  crs = 4326,
  multiple_files = FALSE,
  driver = "ESRI Shapefile",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `MST` class object returned by the `ComputeMST` function.
`V1`	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates of the points in the plot.
`V2`	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates of the points in the plot.
`file`	shapefile (`*.shp`) to be written.
`crs`	coordinate reference system. It can be numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc.
`multiple_files`	logical. Should I write each edge to one different file.

driver	vector driver to be used in the process. Refer to https://gdal.org/drivers/vector/index.html
...	further sf parameters.

Examples

```
#mock data
country_coords_txt <- "
1     3.00000  28.00000       Algeria
2    54.00000  24.00000           UAE
3   139.75309  35.68536         Japan
4    45.00000  25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
5     9.00000  34.00000       Tunisia
6     5.75000  52.50000   Netherlands
7   103.80000   1.36667     Singapore
8   124.10000  -8.36667         Korea
9    -2.69531  54.75844            UK
10    34.91155  39.05901        Turkey
11  -113.64258  60.10867        Canada
12    77.00000  20.00000         India
13    25.00000  46.00000       Romania
14   135.00000 -25.00000     Australia
15    10.00000  62.00000        Norway"

d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
                quote = "'", sep = "",
                col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

#MST
library(emstreeR)
output <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])
#plot(output)
## Not run:
export_edges_to_shapefile(output, file="edges.shp")

## End(Not run)
```

---

export_vertices_to_shapefile

Export 'MST' vertices to shapefile objects

Description

Write a shapefile containing the 'MST' vertices

Usage

```
export_vertices_to_shapefile(
  x,
```

```
  V1 = 1,
  V2 = 2,
  file,
  crs = 4326,
  driver = "ESRI Shapefile",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a MST class object returned by the ComputeMST function.
V1	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates.
V2	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates.
file	shapefile (*.shp) to be written.
crs	coordinate reference system. It can be numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc.
driver	vector driver to be used in the process. Refer to https://gdal.org/drivers/vector/index.html
...	further sf parameters.

Examples

```
#mock data
country_coords_txt <- "
1     3.00000  28.00000       Algeria
2    54.00000  24.00000           UAE
3   139.75309  35.68536         Japan
4    45.00000  25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
5     9.00000  34.00000       Tunisia
6     5.75000  52.50000   Netherlands
7   103.80000   1.36667     Singapore
8   124.10000  -8.36667         Korea
9    -2.69531  54.75844            UK
10    34.91155  39.05901        Turkey
11  -113.64258  60.10867        Canada
12    77.00000  20.00000         India
13    25.00000  46.00000       Romania
14   135.00000 -25.00000     Australia
15    10.00000  62.00000        Norway"

d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
                quote = "'", sep = "",
                col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

#MST
library(emstreeR)
output <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])
#plot(output)
## Not run:
```

```
export_vertices_to_shapefile(output, file="vertices.shp")

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.MST *Plot method for 'MST' objects*

Description

Plots a 2D Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) by producing a scatter plot with segments using the generic function plot.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MST'
plot(x, V1 = 1, V2 = 2, col.pts = "black", col.segts = "black", lty = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a MST class object returned by the ComputeMST function.
V1	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates.
V2	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates.
col.pts	color of the points (vertices/nodes) in the plot.
col.segts	color of the segments (edges) in the plot.
lty	line type. An integer or name: 0 = "blank", 1 = "solid", 2 = "dashed", 3 = "dotted", 4 = "dotdash", 5 = "longdash", 6 = "twodash". The default for 'MST' objects is "dotted".
...	further graphical parameters.

Examples

```
## 2D artifical data
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
c3 <- c(0.55, -2.4)
d <- rbind(c1, c2, c3)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)
out

## 2D plot:
plot(out)
```

```
# using different parameters
plot(out, col.pts = "blue", col.segts = "red", lty = 2)
```

---

plotMST3D *3D Minimum Spanning Tree Plot*

Description

Plots a 3D MST by producing a point cloud with segments as a 'scatterplot3d' graphic.

Usage

```
plotMST3D(
  tree,
  x = 1,
  y = 2,
  z = 3,
  col.pts = "black",
  col.segts = "black",
  angle = 40,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tree	a MST class object returned by the ComputeMST() function.
x	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates of points in the plot.
y	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates of points in the plot.
z	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the z coordinates of points in the plot.
col.pts	color of points (vertices/nodes) in the plot.
col.segts	color of segments (edges) in the plot.
angle	angle between x and y axis (Attention: result depends on scaling).
...	further graphical parameters.

Examples

```
## 3D artificial data:
n1 = 12
n2 = 22
n3 = 7
n = n1 + n2 + n3
set.seed(1984)
```

```
mean_vector <- sample(seq(1, 10, by = 2), 3)
sd_vector <- sample(seq(0.01, 0.8, by = 0.01), 3)
c1 <- matrix(rnorm(n1*3, mean = mean_vector[1], sd = .3), n1, 3)
c2 <- matrix(rnorm(n2*3, mean = mean_vector[2], sd = .5), n2, 3)
c3 <- matrix(rnorm(n3*3, mean = mean_vector[3], sd = 1), n3, 3)
d<-rbind(c1, c2, c3)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)

## 3D PLOT:
plotMST3D(out)
```

---

stat_MST *Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree Stat Function*

Description

A Stat extension for 'ggplot2' to plot a 2D MST by making a scatter plot with segments.

stat_MST uses the information returned by ComputeMST for producing a 2D Minimum Spanning Tree plot with 'ggplot2' and should be combined with geom_point().

Usage

```
stat_MST(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "segment",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  linetype = "dotted",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with aes or aes_. The required aesthetics are x, y, from, and to. Those are columns of the mst object returned by ComputeMST.
data	a mst class object returned by the ComputeMST function.
geom	The geometric object to display the data. The default value is "segment" in order to produce the edges between the vertices.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer

na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
linetype	an integer or name: 0 = "blank", 1 = "solid", 2 = "dashed", 3 = "dotted", 4 = "dotdash", 5 = "longdash", 6 = "twodash". The default for 'MST' objects is "dotted".
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.

Computed variables

x x coordinates of the MST start points

y y coordinates of the MST start points

xend x coordinates of the MST end points

yend y coordinates of the MST end points

Examples

```
## 2D artificial data:
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
d <- rbind(c1, c2)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)

#1) simple plot
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = out,
    aes(x = x, y = y,
    from = from, to = to))+
    geom_point()+
    stat_MST(colour = "red", linetype = 2)

#2) curved edges
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = out,
    aes(x = x, y = y,
    from = from, to = to))+
    geom_point()+
    stat_MST(geom = "curve", colour = "red", linetype = 2)
```

```
## Not run:
## plotting MST on maps:
library(ggmap)

#3) honeymoon cruise example
# define ports
df.port_locations <- data.frame(location = c("Civitavecchia, Italy",
                                             "Genova, Italy",
                                             "Marseille, France",
                                             "Barcelona, Spain",
                                             "Tunis, Tunisia",
                                             "Palermo, Italy"),
                                stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# get latitude and longitude
geo.port_locations <- geocode(df.port_locations$location, source = "dsk")

# combine data
df.port_locations <- cbind(df.port_locations, geo.port_locations)

# MST
out <- ComputeMST(df.port_locations[,2:3])
plot(out) #just to check

# Plot
#' map <- c(left = -8, bottom = 32, right = 20, top = 47)

get_stamenmap(map, zoom = 5) %>% ggmap()+
  stat_MST(data = out,
           aes(x = lon, y = lat, from = from, to = to),
           colour = "red", linetype = 2)+
  geom_point(data = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat), size = 3)


#4) World Map travels:
library(ggplot2)
library(ggmaps)

country_coords_txt <- "
   1     3.00000  28.00000       Algeria
   2    54.00000  24.00000           UAE
   3   139.75309  35.68536         Japan
   4    45.00000  25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
   5     9.00000  34.00000       Tunisia
   6     5.75000  52.50000   Netherlands
   7   103.80000   1.36667     Singapore
   8   124.10000  -8.36667         Korea
   9    -2.69531  54.75844            UK
   10    34.91155  39.05901        Turkey
   11  -113.64258  60.10867        Canada
   12    77.00000  20.00000         India
   13    25.00000  46.00000       Romania
   14   135.00000 -25.00000     Australia
```

```
  15    10.00000  62.00000        Norway"


d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
  quote = "'", sep = "", col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

out <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])

country_shapes <- geom_polygon(aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
  data = map_data('world'), fill = "#CECECE", color = "#515151",
  size = 0.15)

ggplot()+ country_shapes+
  stat_MST(geomdata = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat, from = from, to = to),
    colour = "red", linetype = 2)+
  geom_point(data = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat), size=2)

## End(Not run)
```

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