

Package ‘emstreeR’

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Type Package

Title Tools for Fast Computing and Plotting Euclidean Minimum Spanning Trees

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

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Encoding UTF-8

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R topics documented:

emstreeR-package	2
ComputeMST	3
plot.MST	4
plotMST3D	5
stat_MST	6

Index	10
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emstreeR-package	<i>Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree</i>
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Description

The **emstreeR** package enables R users to fast and easily compute an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree from data.

Introduction

This package relies on **RcppMLPACK** to provide an R interface for the Dual-Tree Boruvka algorithm (March, Ram, Gray, 2010) implemented in 'mlpack' - the C++ Machine Learning Library (Curtin et. al., 2013). The Dual-Tree Boruvka is theoretically and empirically the fastest algorithm for computing an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree (EMST).

Computing the Minimum Spanning Tree

[ComputeMST](#) is the main function of this package. It is a fast wrapper to its C++ homonym from 'mlpack' for computing an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree. Compared to functions in other MST related R packages, [ComputeMST](#) is easier to use because you can pass your data as a numeric matrix or a data.frame, which are the most common data input formats in the wild. You do not have to put it into a graph format as you otherwise would in other packages.

Plotting

'emstreeR' also provides wrapper functions and an S3 method for plotting the resulting MST from [ComputeMST](#).

- [plot.MST](#) is an S3 method to the generic function [plot](#) and produces 2D scatter plots with segments between the points in a 'base' R style, following the linkage order in the MST.
- [plotMST3D](#) produces a 3D point cloud with segments between the points, following the linkage order in the MST and using the 'scatterplot3d' package style for plotting.
- [stat_MST](#) is a 'ggplot2' Stat extension which produces 2D scatter plots with segments based on the linkage order in the MST using the 'ggplot2' style.

Author(s)

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References

March, W. B., and Ram, P., and Gray, A. G. (2010). *Fast euclidian minimum spanning tree: algorithm analysis, and applications*. 16th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data mining, July 25-28 2010. Washington, DC, USA. doi:10.1145/1835804.1835882.

Curtin, R. R. et al. (2013). Mlpack: A scalable C++ machine learning library. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, v. 14, 2013.

See Also

Useful links:

- mlpack: <https://www.mlpack.org/>

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 <code>scale</code> 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

```
## 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)
out
```

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.
...	further graphical parameters.
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.
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".

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)

```

Index

[aes](#), [7](#)

[aes_](#), [7](#)

[borders](#), [7](#)

[ComputeMST](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [6](#), [7](#)

[emstreeR \(emstreeR-package\)](#), [2](#)

[emstreeR-package](#), [2](#)

[layer](#), [7](#)

[plot](#), [2](#), [4](#)

[plot.MST](#), [2](#), [4](#)

[plotMST3D](#), [2](#), [5](#)

[scale](#), [3](#)

[stat_MST](#), [2](#), [4](#), [6](#)