Package ‘HDiR’

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Title Directional Highest Density Regions

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Description We provide an R tool for nonparametric plug-in estimation of Highest Density Regions (HDRs) in the directional setting. Concretely, circular and spherical regions can be reconstructed from a data sample following Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020) <arXiv:2009.08915>. This library also contains two real datasets in the circular and spherical settings. The first one concerns a problem from animal orientation studies and the second one is related to earthquakes occurrences.

License GPL-2

Depends R(>= 3.5.0)

Suggests ggplot2, maps, mapproj

Imports NPCirc, circular, rgl, Directional, movMF, graphics, stats, grDevices

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`circ.boot.bw` *Circular smoothing parameter for HDRs estimation*

Description

This function provides the specific smoothing parameter for circular HDRs estimation proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020).

Usage

```
circ.boot.bw(sample, bw = bw.CV(sample), tau = 0.5, B = 50, upper = 1.5 * bw)
```

Arguments

`sample`	Numeric vector of angles in radians.
`bw`	Pilot soothing parameter to be used. Following Oliveira et al. (2014), the value of the smoothing parameter can be chosen by using the functions `bw.rt`, `bw.CV`, `bw.pi` or `bw.boot`. Default `bw=bw.CV` providing a cross-validation bandwidth.
`tau`	Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. Default `tau=0.5`.
`B`	Integer value indicating the number of bootstrap resamples. Default `B=50`.
`upper`	Numerical upper value for bounding the optimization procedure. Default `1.5bw`.

Details

Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020) propose a specific smoothing parameter for HDRs estimation based on the minimization of the Hausdorff distance between the boundaries of the theoretical HDR and the plug-in estimator.

Value

A numeric value corresponding to the selected smoothing parameter.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# HDR selector from a sample of size 500 of model 5 in NPCirc
library(NPCirc)
sample<- rcircmix(500, model=5)
circ.boot.bw(sample,tau=0.4,B=2)
```

---

circ.distances — *Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between two sets of points on the unit circle*

Description

This function determines the Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between two sets of points on the unit circle.

Usage

```
circ.distances(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	Numeric vector of angles in radians determining a set of points on the unit circle.
`y`	Numeric vector of angles in radians determining a set of points on the unit circle.

Details

If `x` and `y` corresponds to two HDRs boundaries, this function returns the Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between the HDRs frontiers, but the function computes the Euclidean and Hausdorff distance for two sets of points on the circle, no matter their nature. See Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras for more details on these two distances.

Value

A list with two components:

`dE`	Euclidean distance.
`dH`	Hausdorff distance.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Distances between boundaries of two plug-in HDR estimators for orientations of saltator specie
data(sandhoppers)
attach(sandhoppers)
#Orientations in October
saltatorO<-angle[(species=="salt")&(time=="afternoon")&(sex=="M")&(month=="October")]
hdr1<-circ.plugin.hdr(sample=saltatorO,tau=0.8,plot.hdrconf=FALSE)$hdr
#Orientations in April
saltatorA<-angle[(species=="salt")&(time=="afternoon")&(sex=="M")&(month=="April")]
hdr2<-circ.plugin.hdr(sample=saltatorA,tau=0.8,plot.hdrconf=FALSE)$hdr
circ.distances(hdr1,hdr2)
```

`circ.hdr` *Computation of HDRs for a circular density*

Description

This function computes HDRs for a circular density.

Usage

```
circ.hdr(f,tau=NULL,level=NULL,plot.hdr=TRUE,col=NULL,
         lty=NULL,shrink=NULL,cex=NULL,pch=NULL)
```

Arguments

`f`	Circular density function.
`tau`	Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. If `tau=NULL`, a value for the threshold `level` of the HDR must be provided.
`level`	Numeric threshold of the HDR provided by the user. If `level` is larger than the maximum value of the density, the HDR is equal to the emptyset. If `level` is smaller than the minimum of the density, the HDR coincides with the support distribution. If `level=NULL`, a value for the probability coverage `1-tau` of the HDR must be provided.
`plot.hdr`	Logical string. If `TRUE`, the circular density and HDR are represented graphically. Default `plot.density=TRUE`.
`col`	Color for plotting the HDR. Default `col="darkgray"` is used.

`lty`	A numeric value indicating the line type to represent the threshold of HDR. Line type can be specified as an integer (0=blank, 1=solid (default), 2=dashed, 3=dotted, 4=dotdash, 5=longdash, 6=twodash). Default `lty=2`.
`shrink`	Parameter that controls the size of the plotted circle. Default is 2. Larger than 1 values shrink the circle, while smaller values enlarge the circle.
`cex`	Point character size for representing the data on the scatterplot. Default is 0.5.
`pch`	Plotting character. Default `19`.

Details

A detailed definition of HDRs for circular and spherical densities is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Trapezoidal rule is used to compute the threshold of HDR when `tau` is provided.

Value

If `tau` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	Boundaries of the HDR.
`prob.content`	Probability coverage `1-tau`.
`threshold`	Threshold or level of the HDR associated to the probability content `1-tau`.

If `level` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	Boundaries of the HDR or a character indicating if the HDR is equal to the emptyset or the support distribution.
`level`	Level of the HDR.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# HDRs of model 11 in library NPCirc
library(NPCirc)
f<-function(x){return(dcircmix(x,11))}
circ.hdr(f,tau=0.2,shrink=1.5)
circ.hdr(f,tau=0.8,shrink=1.5)
```

circ.plugin.hdr *Circular plug-in estimation of HDRs and confidence regions*

Description

This function computes the circular plug-in estimator of HDRs and confidence regions in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020).

Usage

```
circ.plugin.hdr(sample,bw=bw.CV(circular(sample)),tau=NULL,
                tau.method="quantile",level=NULL,conf=.95,plot.hdr=TRUE,
                plot.hdrconf=TRUE,k=3,col=NULL,lty=NULL,shrink=NULL,
                lwd=NULL,pch=NULL)
```

Arguments

`sample`	Numeric vector of angles in radians.
`bw`	Smoothing parameter to be used. Following Oliveira et al. (2014), the value of the smoothing parameter can be chosen by using the functions `bw.rt`, `bw.CV`, `bw.pi` or `bw.boot`. It could be also selecting by considering `circ.boot.bw`, the new smoothing parameter proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Default `bw=bw.CV` providing a cross-validation bandwidth.
`tau`	Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. If `tau=NULL`, a value for the threshold `level` of the HDR must be provided.
`tau.method`	Character value selecting the rule to estimate the threshold of the HDR. This must be one of `"quantile"` or `"trapezoidal"`. The first option estimates the threshold using the quantile method proposed in Hyndman(1996); the second one, using the trapezoidal rule for numerical integration. Default `tau.method="quantile"`.
`level`	Numeric threshold of the HDR provided by the user. When `level` is larger than the maximum value of the density, the HDR is equal to the emptyset. If `level` is smaller than the minimum of the density, the HDR coincides with the support distribution. If `level=NULL`, a value for the probability coverage `1-tau` of the HDR must be provided.
`conf`	Numeric value corresponding to the confidence for limits on HDR. Default `conf=0.95`.
`plot.hdr`	Logical string. If `TRUE`, the HDR is depicted. Default `plot.hdr=TRUE`.
`plot.hdrconf`	Logical string. If `TRUE`, the confidence region for the estimated HDR is represented graphically. Default `plot.hdr=TRUE`.
`k`	Positive integer value that controls if the condidence region is plotted near (large values of `k`) or far away (small values of `k`) the estimated HDR. Default `k=3`.
`col`	Color number for plotting the HDR. Default `col="darkgray"` is used.

`lty`	A numeric value indicating the line type to represent the threshold of HDR. Line type can be specified as an integer (0=blank, 1=solid (default), 2=dashed, 3=dotted, 4=dotdash, 5=longdash, 6=twodash). Default `lty=2`.
`shrink`	Parameter that controls the size of the plotted circle. Default is 2. Larger than 1 values shrink the circle, while smaller values enlarge the circle.
`lwd`	A number indicating the line width for drawing symbol. Default `3`.
`pch`	Point type. Default is `19`.

Details

A detailed definition of plug-in estimators for directional HDRs is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). The density quantile algorithm proposed in Hyndman (1996) or the numerical integration method of trapezoidal rule can be used to compute the threshold of HDR. The confidence region for the estimated HDR is calculated also following Hyndman (1996).

Value

If `tau` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	Boundaries of the HDR.
`prob.content`	Probability coverage `1-tau`.
`threshold`	Threshold or level associated to the probability content `1-tau`.
`bw`	Value of the smoothing parameter used for kernel density estimation.
`hdr.lo`	HDR corresponding to lower confidence limit.
`threshold.lo`	Threshold associated to the lower confidence limit.
`hdr.hi`	HDR corresponding to upper confidence limit.
`threshold.hi`	Threshold associated to the upper confidence limit.

If `level` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	boundaries of the HDR or a character indicating if the HDR is equal to the emptyset or the support distribution.
`level`	Level of the HDR.
`bw`	Value of the smoothing parameter used for kernel density estimation.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Hyndman, R.J. (1996). Computing and graphing highest density regions, The American Statistician, 50, 120-126.

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Plug-in HDR for orientations of saltator specie in April and October
data(sandhoppers)
attach(sandhoppers)
#Orientations in October
saltatorO<-angle[(species=="salt")&(time=="afternoon")&(sex=="M")&(month=="October")]
circ.plugin.hdr(sample=saltatorO,tau=0.8,plot.hdrconf=FALSE)
#Orientations in April
saltatorA<-angle[(species=="salt")&(time=="afternoon")&(sex=="M")&(month=="April")]
circ.plugin.hdr(sample=saltatorA,tau=0.8,plot.hdrconf=FALSE)
#HDR confidence bands for model 5 in NPCirc package
library(NPCirc)
sample<- rcircmix(500, model=5)
circ.plugin.hdr(sample,tau=0.6)
```

---

circ.scatterplot *Circular scatterplot for plug-in HDRs*

Description

This function produces a circular scatterplot with points coloured according to the HDRs in which they fall.

Usage

```
circ.scatterplot(sample,tau=c(0.25,0.5,.75),bw=bw.CV(sample),
                 tau.method="quantile",plot.density=TRUE,col=NULL,
                 shrink=NULL,cex=NULL,lty=NULL)
```

Arguments

`sample`	Numeric vector of angles in radians.
`tau`	Numeric vector of probabilities. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverages required for HDRs.
`bw`	Smoothing parameter to be used. Following Oliveira et al. (2014), the value of the smoothing parameter can be chosen by using the functions `bw.rt`, `bw.CV`, `bw.pi` or `bw.boot`. It could be also selecting by considering `circ.boot.bw`, the new smoothing parameter proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Default `bw=bw.CV` providing a cross-validation bandwidth.
`tau.method`	Character value selecting the rule to estimate the threshold of the HDR. This must be one of `"quantile"` or `"trapezoidal"`. The first option estimates the threshold using the quantile method proposed in Hyndman(1996); the second one, using the trapezoidal rule for numerical integration. Default `tau.method= "quantile"`.

`plot.density` Logical string. If `TRUE`, the kernel density estimator is added to the scatterplot. Default `plot.density=TRUE`.

`col` Vector containing the color numbers for plotting the scatterplot. If `NULL`, a default color palette is used.

`shrink` Parameter that controls the size of the plotted circle. Default is 2. Larger values shrink the circle, while smaller values enlarge the circle.

`cex` Point character size for representing the data on the scatterplot. Default is 0.5.

`lty` A numeric vector indicating the line types to represent the thresholds of HDRs. Line type can be specified as an integer (0=blank, 1=solid (default), 2=dashed, 3=dotted, 4=dotdash, 5=longdash, 6=twodash). Default `lty=2`.

Details

A detailed definition of directional HDRs and of their plug-in estimators is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020).
Package `NPCirc` is used to estimate the circular density using the classical kernel density estimator. See Oliveira et al. (2014) for more details.
Moreover, the density quantile algorithm proposed in Hyndman (1996) or the trapezoidal rule can be used to compute the threshold of HDR.
The scatterplot is created colouring the sample points according to which HDR they fall.

Value

A scatterplot showing the points coloured according to which HDR they fall. Futhermore, a list where the number of components is equal to the number HDR estimated or, equivalently, to the length of `tau` vector. Each component contains the sample points in each HDR from the smallest value of `tau` to the biggest one.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Hyndman, R.J. (1996). Computing and graphing highest density regions, The American Statistician, 50, 120-126.
Oliveira, M., Crujeiras R.M. and Rodríguez-Casal, A. (2014). NPCirc: an R package for nonparametric circular methods. Journal of Statistical Software, 61(9), 1-26. https://www.jstatsoft.org/v61/i09/.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Scatterplot for orientations of females for saltator specie
data(sandhoppers)
attach(sandhoppers)
saltatorF<-angle[(species=="salt")&(sex=="F")]
circ.scatterplot(saltatorF)
```

```
# Scatterplot for sample of size 100 of model 14 in NPCirc
library(NPCirc)
sample<- rcircmix(100, model=14)
circ.scatterplot(sample,tau=c(0.2,0.5,0.8))
```

---

dspheremix *Density functions for mixtures of spherical von Mises-Fisher*

Description

Density functions for nine finite mixtures of spherical von Mises-Fisher allowing different numbers of modes.

Usage

```
dspheremix(x, model = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.
model	Number between 1 and 9, corresponding to a density model defined in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). See Details.

Details

These nine spherical models are obtained as mixtures of von Mises distributions where the density f is given by:

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_i K_{vM}(x; m_i; k_i), w_i \geq 0; \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_i = 1$$

with $K_v M$ denoting the von Mises-Fisher kernel density; m_i, k_i and w_i the mean, concentration and weight corresponding to each component. More details can be found in Hornik and Grun (2014) and Wood (1994). The combination of means, concentration parameters and the weights of spherical models from Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020) are specified below:

S1: (0, 0, 1) (m); 10 (k); 1 (w).

S2: (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, -1) (m); 1, 1 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S3: (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, -1) (m); 10, 1 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S4: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 10 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S5: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 10 (k); 2/5, 3/5 (w).

S6: (0, 0, 1); (0, $1/\sqrt{2}$, $1/\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 5 (k); 1/5, 4/5 (w).

S7: (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0) (m); 5, 5, 5 (k); 1/3, 1/3, 1/3 (w).

S8: (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0) (m); 5, 5, 5 (k); 2/3, 1/6, 1/6 (w).

S9: (0, 0, 1); (0, $1/\sqrt{2}$, $1/\sqrt{2}$), (0, 1, 0) (m); 10, 10, 10 (k); 1/3, 1/3, 1/3 (w).

Value

A numeric vector of density evaluated on `x`.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Hornik, K. and Grun, B. (2014). movMF: an R package for fitting mixtures of von Mises-Fisher distributions. Journal of Statistical Software, 58(10), 1-31.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.
Wood, A. T. (1994). Simulation of the von Mises Fisher distribution. Communications in Statistics-Simulation and Computation, 23(1), 157-164.

Examples

```
# Density function evaluation from model S1
data <- rbind(c(1,0,0),c(0,1,0),c(0,0,1))
dspheremix(data, model=1)
```

`earthquakes` *Earthquakes on Earth between October 2004 and April 2020*

Description

Geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of earthquakes of magnitude greater than or equal to 2.5 degrees.

Usage

```
data("earthquakes")
```

Format

A data frame with 272 observations on the following 2 variables:

`Latitude` A numeric vector containing the latitude coordinates.

`Longitude` A numeric vector containing the longitude coordinates.

Details

To map this dataset on the unit sphere, function `euclid` in package `Directional` can be used.

Source

European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre, https://www.emsc-csem.org.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(ggplot2)
}
if (requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(maps)
}
if (requireNamespace("mapproj", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(mapproj)
}
data(earthquakes)
world <- map_data("world")
g.earthquakes <- ggplot() +
  geom_map(data = world, map = world,
           mapping = aes(map_id = region),
           color = "grey90", fill = "grey80") +
  geom_point(data = earthquakes,
            mapping = aes(x = Longitude, y = Latitude),
            color = "red",alpha=.2,size=.75,stroke=0) +
    scale_y_continuous(breaks = (-2:2) * 30, limits = c(-90, 90)) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = (-4:4) * 45, limits = c(-180, 180)) +
  coord_map("mercator")
g.earthquakes
```

`rspheremix` *Random generation functions for mixtures of spherical von Mises-Fisher*

Description

Random generation functions for nine finite mixtures of spherical von Mises-Fisher allowing different numbers of modes.

Usage

```
rspheremix(n, model = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations to generate.
model	Number between 1 and 9, corresponding with a model defined in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). See Details.

Details

These nine spherical models are obtained as mixtures of von Mises distributions where the density f is given by:

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_i K_{vM}(x; m_i; k_i), w_i \geq 0; \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_i = 1$$

with $K_v M$ denoting the von Mises-Fisher kernel density; m_i, k_i and w_i the mean, concentration and weight corresponding to each component. More details can be found in Hornik and Grun (2014) and Wood (1994). The combination of means, concentration parameters and the weights of spherical models from Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020) are specified below:

S1: (0, 0, 1) (m); 10 (k); 1 (w).

S2: (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, -1) (m); 1, 1 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S3: (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, -1) (m); 10, 1 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S4: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 10 (k); 1/2, 1/2 (w).

S5: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 10 (k); 2/5, 3/5 (w).

S6: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$) (m); 10, 5 (k); 1/5, 4/5 (w).

S7: (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0) (m); 5, 5, 5 (k); 1/3, 1/3, 1/3 (w).

S8: (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0) (m); 5, 5, 5 (k); 2/3, 1/6, 1/6 (w).

S9: (0, 0, 1); (0, 1/$\sqrt{2}$, 1/$\sqrt{2}$), (0, 1, 0) (m); 10, 10, 10 (k); 1/3, 1/3, 1/3 (w).

Value

A matrix with n unit length rows representing the generated values from a finite mixture of spherical von Mises-Fisher.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Hornik, K. and Grun, B. (2014). movMF: an R package for fitting mixtures of von Mises-Fisher distributions. Journal of Statistical Software, 58(10), 1-31.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.
Wood, A. T. (1994). Simulation of the von Mises Fisher distribution. Communications in Statistics-Simulation and Computation, 23(1), 157-164.

Examples

```
# Random generation from model 1 in library HDiR
data <- rspheremix(500, model=1)
library(Directional)
sphereplot(data)
```

---

sandhoppers *Behavioral plasticity of Talitrus saltator and Talorchestia brito*

Description

Orientation measured under natural conditions and other variables of interest for analyzing the behavioral plasticity of two sympatric sandhoppers species, Talitrus saltator and Talorchestia brito. The experiment was carried out on the exposed nontidal sand of Zouara beach located in the Tunisian northwestern coast. More details can be found in Marchetti and Scapini (2003) or Scapini et al. (2002).

Usage

```
data("sandhoppers")
```

Format

A data frame with 1828 observations on the following 12 variables.

`angle` Numeric vector containing the orientation angles in radians between 0 and 2π.

`date` A factor where each level indicates the date when angles were measured.

`month` A factor with two levels indicating the month when angles were measured. Experiments were performed in two different periods, `April` and `October`, which were chosen for the abundance of the populations, as well as for their non-extreme and changing climatic conditions.

`time` A factor with levels `afternoon`, `morning` and `noon`.

`azim` A numeric vector indicating the sun azimuth. The sun position was confounded with the time of the day (morning: 100-150, noon: az=151-210 and afternoon: az=211-260 experiments).

hour A factor with hours when angles were measured.

species A factor with three levels (brito, salt, ND) indicating the specie (brito, saltator, not determined).

sex A factor with three levels (F, M, J) indicating the sex (female, male, J).

temp A numeric vector indicating the temperature (degrees centigrade).

humid A numeric vector indicating the air relative humidity (%).

land A factor with two levels (no, yes) indicating landscape view was either permitted or screened.

trap A numeric vector containing the traps identifier used for capturing the sandhoppers.

Details

Authors thank Prof. Felicita Scapini for providing the sandhoppers data (collected under the support of the European Project ERB ICI8-CT98-0270).

References

Marchetti, G. M. and Scapini, F., Use of multiple regression models in the study of sandhopper orientation under natural conditions, Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 58, 207-215 (2003).

Scapini, F., Aloia, A., Bouslama, M. F., Chelazzi, L., Colombini, I., ElGtari, M., Fallaci, M. and Marchetti, G. M. Multiple regression analysis of the sources of variation in orientation of two sympatric sandhoppers, Talitrus saltator and Talorchestia brito, from an exposed Mediterranean beach, Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, 51(5), 403-414 (2002).

Examples

```
data(sandhoppers)
attach(sandhoppers)
library(NPCirc)
saltator=circular(angle[(species=="salt")],type="angles",units="radians")
brito=circular(angle[(species=="brito")],type="angles",units="radians")
library(NPCirc)
oldpar<-par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(saltator)
plot(brito)
par(oldpar)
```

---

sphere.boot.bw *Spherical smoothing parameter for HDRs estimation*

Description

This function provides the specific smoothing parameter for spherical HDRs estimation proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020).

Usage

```
sphere.boot.bw(sample,bw="none",tau=0.5,ngrid=500,
               B=50,nborder=500,upper=NULL)
```

Arguments

`sample`	A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.
`bw`	Pilot smoothing parameter to be used. According to `Directional` package, this can be either `"none"` for cross validation or `"rot"` for the rule of thumb suggested by García-Portugués (2013). Default `bw="none"`.
`tau`	Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. Default `tau=0.5`.
`ngrid`	Resolution of the density calculation. Default `ngrid=500`.
`B`	Integer string indicating the number of bootstrap resamples. Default `B=50`.
`nborder`	Maximum number of HDRs boundary points to be represented. Default `nborder=500`.
`upper`	Numerical upper value for bounding the optimization procedure. Default `upper=NULL`. In this case, the upper bound is equal to `1.5bw`.

Details

Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020) propose a specific smoothing parameter for HDRs estimation based on the minimization of the Hausdorff distance between the boundaries of the theoretical HDR and the plug-in estimator.

Value

A numeric value corresponding to the selected smoothing parameter.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

García-Portugués, E. (2013). Exact risk improvement of bandwidth selectors for kernel density estimation with directional data. Electronic Journal of Statistics, 7, 1655-1685.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# HDR selector from a sample of size 1000 of model 4 in library HDiR
sample=rspheremix(750,model=4)
sphere.boot.bw(sample,tau=0.8,B=2)
```

`sphere.distances` *Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between two sets of points on the unit sphere*

Description

This function determines the Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between two sets of points on the unit sphere.

Usage

```
sphere.distances(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.
`y`	A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.

Details

If `x` and `y` correspond to two HDRs boundaries, this function returns the Euclidean and Hausdorff distances between the HDR frontiers, but the function computes the Euclidean and Hausdorff distance for two sets of points on the sphere, no matter their nature. See Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras for more details on these two distances.

Value

A list with two components:

`dE`	Euclidean distance.
`dH`	Hausdorff distance.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Distances between boundaries of two plug-in HDR estimators for spherical model 9 in HDiR package
sample=rspheremix(1000, model =9)
x<-sphere.plugin.hdr(sample,tau=0.8,plot.hdr=FALSE)$hdr
y<-sphere.plugin.hdr(sample,tau=0.5,plot.hdr=FALSE)$hdr
sphere.distances(x, y)
```

---

sphere.hdr *Computation of HDRs for a circular density*

Description

This function computes HDRs of a spherical density.

Usage

```
sphere.hdr(f,tau=NULL,level=NULL,nborder=1000,tol=0.1,
           mesh=40,deg=6,plot.hdr=TRUE,col=NULL)
```

Arguments

`f`	Spherical density function.
`tau`	Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. If `tau=NULL`, a value for the threshold `level` of the HDR must be provided.
`level`	Numeric threshold of the HDR provided by the user. When `level` is larger than the maximum value of the density, the HDR is equal to the emptyset. If `level` is smaller than the minimum of the density, the HDR coincides with the support distribution. If `level=NULL`, a value for the probability coverage `1-tau` of the HDR must be provided.
`nborder`	Maximum number of HDRs boundary points to be represented. Default `nborder= 1000`.
`tol`	Tolerance parameter to determinate the boundary of HDRs. Default `tol=0.1`.
`mesh`	A numeric value 10, 20 or 40 indicating the 3D cartesian mesh used for numerical integration on the unit shere. Default `mesh=40` considering a total of 32000 triangular cells on the sphere. If `mesh=20` or `mesh=10`, 8000 triangular cells or 2000 are considered, respectively.
`deg`	Integer string indicating the degree (from 0 to 6) of the quadrature rules for triangles on the sphere for numerical integration. Default `deg=6`.
`plot.hdr`	Logical string. If `TRUE`, the boundary of the HDR is represented graphically. Default `plot.density=TRUE`.
`col`	Color number for plotting the boundary of the HDR. Default `"darkgray"`.

Details

A detailed definition of directional HDRs for a density is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Note that numerical integration on the sphere is used to compute the threshold of HDR when `tau` is provided.

Value

If `tau` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	A matrix of rows of points on the HDR boundary.
`prob.content`	Probability coverage `1-tau`.
`threshold`	Threshold or level associated to the probability content `1-tau`.

If `level` is provided, a list with the next components:

`hdr`	A matrix of rows of points on the HDR boundary.
`level`	Level of the HDR.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves, Rosa M. Crujeiras and Andrés Prieto.

References

Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
#HDR of model 8 in library HDiR
f=function(x){return(dspheremix(x,model=8))}
sphere.hdr(f,tau=0.5,mesh=20,deg=3)
```

`sphere.plugin.hdr` *Spherical plug-in estimation of HDRs*

Description

This function computes the spherical plug-in estimator of HDRs.

Usage

```
sphere.plugin.hdr(sample,bw="none",ngrid=500,
                  tau=NULL,level=NULL,nborder=1000,tol=0.01,
                  mesh=40,deg=3,plot.hdr=TRUE, col=NULL)
```

Arguments

- `sample` — A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.
- `bw` — Smoothing parameter to be used. According to `Directional` package, this can be either `"none"` for cross validation or `"rot"` for the rule of thumb suggested by García-Portugués (2013). It could be also selecting by considering `sphere.boot.bw`, the new smoothing parameter proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Default `bw="none"`.
- `ngrid` — Sets the resolution of the density calculation. Default `ngrid=500`.
- `tau` — Numeric probability. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverage required for HDR. If `tau=NULL`, a value for the threshold `level` of the HDR must be provided.
- `level` — Numeric threshold of the HDR provided by the user. When `level` is larger than the maximum value of the density, the HDR is equal to the emptyset. If `level` is smaller than the minimum of the density, the HDR coincides with the support distribution. If `level=NULL`, a value for the probability coverage `1-tau` of the HDR must be provided.
- `nborder` — Maximum number of HDRs boundary points to be represented. Default `nborder=1000`.
- `tol` — Tolerance parameter to determinate the boundary of HDRs. Default `tol=0.01`.
- `mesh` — A numeric value 10, 20 or 40 indicating the 3D cartesian mesh used for numerical integration on the unit shere. Default `mesh=40` considering a total of 32000 triangular cells on the sphere. If `mesh=20` or `mesh=10`, 8000 triangular cells or 2000 are considered, respectively.
- `deg` — Integer string indicating the degree (from 0 to 6) of the quadrature rules for triangles on the sphere. Default `deg=6`.
- `plot.hdr` — Logical string. If `TRUE`, the HDR is represented graphically. Default `plot.hdr=TRUE`.
- `col` — Color number for plotting the boundary of the HDR. Default `"darkgray"`.

Details

A detailed definition of plug-in estimators for directional HDRs is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Moreover, the density quantile algorithm proposed in Hyndman (1996) is used to compute the threshold of HDR.

Value

If `tau` is provided, a list with the next components:

- `hdr` — A matrix of rows of points on the HDR boundary.
- `prob.content` — Probability coverage `1-tau`.
- `threshold` — Threshold or level associated to the probability content `1-tau`.
- `bw` — Value of the smoothing parameter used for kernel density estimation.

If `level` is provided, a list with the next components:

hdr	A matrix of rows of points on the HDR boundary or a character indicating if the HDR is equal to the emptyset or the support distribution.
level	Level of the HDR.
bw	Value of the smoothing parameter used for kernel density estimation.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

García-Portugués, E. (2013). Exact risk improvement of bandwidth selectors for kernel density estimation with directional data. Electronic Journal of Statistics, 7, 1655-1685.
Hyndman, R.J. (1996). Computing and graphing highest density regions, The American Statistician, 50, 120-126.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Plug-in HDR estimator for spherical model 9 in HDiR package
sample=rspheremix(1000, model =9)
sphere.plugin.hdr(sample,tau=0.8,col="red")

#Plug-in HDR estimator for data on earthquakes on Earth
if (requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(ggplot2)
}
if (requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(maps)
}
if (requireNamespace("mapproj", quietly = TRUE)) {
library(mapproj)
}
data(earthquakes)
library(Directional)
hdr08<-as.data.frame(euclid.inv(sphere.plugin.hdr(euclid(earthquakes),tau=0.8,
plot.hdr=FALSE)$hdr))
world <- map_data("world")
g.earthquakes <- ggplot() +
  geom_map(data = world, map = world,
           mapping = aes(map_id = region),
           color = "grey90", fill = "grey80") +
  geom_point(data = earthquakes,
            mapping = aes(x = Longitude, y = Latitude),
           color = "red",alpha=.2,size=.75,stroke=0) +
  geom_point(data = hdr08,
            mapping = aes(x = Long, y = Lat),
```

```
            color = "darkblue", size = 1) +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = (-2:2) * 30, limits = c(-90, 90)) +
 scale_x_continuous(breaks = (-4:4) * 45, limits = c(-180, 180)) +
  coord_map("mercator")
g.earthquakes
```

`sphere.scatterplot` *Spherical scatterplot for plug-in HDRs*

Description

This function produces a spherical scatterplot with points coloured according to the HDRs in which they fall.

Usage

```
sphere.scatterplot(sample,tau=c(0.25,0.5,.75),bw="none",
                     ngrid=500,nborder=1000,tol=0.1, col=NULL)
```

Arguments

`sample`	A matrix whose rows represent points on the unit sphere in Cartesian coordinates. If a row norm is different from one, a message appears indicating that they must be standardized.
`tau`	Numeric vector of probabilities. According to Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020), `1-tau` represents the probability coverages required for HDRs.
`bw`	Smoothing parameter to be used. According to `Directional` package, this can be either `"none"` for cross validation or `"rot"` for the rule of thumb suggested by García-Portugués (2013). It could be also selecting by considering `sphere.boot.bw`, the new smoothing parameter proposed in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020). Default `bw="none"`.
`ngrid`	Sets the resolution of the density calculation. Default `ngrid=500`.
`nborder`	Maximum number of HDRs boundary points to be represented. Default `nborder=1000`.
`tol`	Tolerance parameter to determinate the boundary of HDRs. Default `tol=0.1`.
`col`	Vector containing the color numbers for plotting the scatterplot. If `NULL`, a default color palette is used.

Details

A detailed definition of directional HDRs and of their plug-in estimators is given in Saavedra-Nieves and Crujeiras (2020).
Package `Directional` is used to compute tha von Mises-Fisher kernel density estimate.
The density quantile algorithm proposed in Hyndman (1996) is used to calculate the threshold of HDR.
The scatterplot is created colouring the sample points according to which HDR they fall.

Value

A scatterplot showing the points coloured according to which HDR they fall. Futhermore, a list where the number of components is equal to the number HDR estimated or, equivalently, to the length of tau vector. Each component contains the sample points in each HDR from the smallest value of tau to the biggest one.

Author(s)

Paula Saavedra-Nieves and Rosa M. Crujeiras.

References

García-Portugués, E. (2013). Exact risk improvement of bandwidth selectors for kernel density estimation with directional data. Electronic Journal of Statistics, 7, 1655-1685.
Tsagris, M., Athineou, G., Sajib, A., Tsagris, M. M. and Imports, M. A. S. S. (2016). Package Directional. https://cran.r-project.org/package=Directional.
Saavedra-Nieves, P. and Crujeiras, R. M. (2020). Nonparametric estimation of directional highest density regions. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.08915.

Examples

```
# Scatterplot of model 4 in library HDiR
sample=rspheremix(1000,model=4)
sphere.scatterplot(sample,tau=c(.2,.5,.8))
#Scatterplot of model 9 in library HDiR
sample=rspheremix(1000,model=9)
sphere.scatterplot(sample)
```

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