Package ‘RANN’

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Title Fast Nearest Neighbour Search (Wraps ANN Library) Using L2 Metric

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Description Finds the k nearest neighbours for every point in a given dataset in O(N log N) time using Arya and Mount's ANN library (v1.1.3). There is support for approximate as well as exact searches, fixed radius searches and 'bd' as well as 'kd' trees. The distance is computed using the L2 (Euclidean) metric. Please see package 'RANN.L1' for the same functionality using the L1 (Manhattan, taxicab) metric.

URL https://github.com/jefferis/RANN

BugReports https://github.com/jefferis/RANN/issues

Encoding UTF-8

License GPL (>= 3)

Suggests testthat

Version 2.6.1

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

NeedsCompilation yes

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RANN-package

Wrapper for Arya and Mount’s Approximate Nearest Neighbours (ANN) C++ library

Description

Wrapper for Arya and Mount’s Approximate Nearest Neighbours (ANN) C++ library

See Also

nn2

nn2  Nearest Neighbour Search

Description

Uses a kd-tree to find the p number of near neighbours for each point in an input/output dataset. The advantage of the kd-tree is that it runs in O(M log M) time.

Usage

```
nn2(data, query = data, k = min(10, nrow(data)), treetype = c("kd", "bd"), searchtype = c("standard", "priority", "radius"), radius = 0, eps = 0)
```

Arguments

data An M x d data.frame or matrix, where each of the M rows is a point or a (column) vector (where d=1).
query A set of N x d points that will be queried against data. d, the number of columns, must be the same as data. If missing, defaults to data.
k The maximum number of nearest neighbours to compute. The default value is set to the smaller of the number of columnns in data
treetype Character vector specifying the standard ’kd’ tree or a ’bd’ (box-decomposition, AMNSW98) tree which may perform better for larger point sets
searchtype See details
radius Radius of search for searchtype=’radius’
eps Error bound: default of 0.0 implies exact nearest neighbour search
Details

The \texttt{RANN} package utilizes the Approximate Near Neighbor (ANN) C++ library, which can give the exact near neighbours or (as the name suggests) approximate near neighbours to within a specified error bound. For more information on the ANN library please visit http://www.cs.umd.edu/~mount/ANN/.

Search types: \texttt{priority} visits cells in increasing order of distance from the query point, and hence, should converge more rapidly on the true nearest neighbour, but standard is usually faster for exact searches. \texttt{radius} only searches for neighbours within a specified radius of the point. If there are no neighbours then \texttt{nn.idx} will contain 0 and \texttt{nn.dists} will contain 1.340781e+154 for that point.

Value

A list of length 2 with elements:

- \texttt{nn.idx} \quad A \textbf{N} \times \textbf{k} integer matrix returning the near neighbour indices.
- \texttt{nn.dists} \quad A \textbf{N} \times \textbf{k} matrix returning the near neighbour Euclidean distances.

Author(s)

Gregory Jefferis based on earlier code by Samuel E. Kemp (knnFinder package)

References


Examples

\begin{verbatim}
x1 <- runif(100, 0, 2*pi)
x2 <- runif(100, 0, 3)
DATA <- data.frame(x1, x2)
nearest <- nn2(DATA,DATA)
\end{verbatim}
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