Package ‘disto’

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Type Package

Title Unified Interface to Distance, Dissimilarity, Similarity Matrices

Version 0.2.0

Description Provides a high level API to interface over sources storing distance, dissimilarity, similarity matrices with matrix style extraction, replacement and other utilities. Currently, in-memory dist object backend is supported.

URL https://github.com/talegari/disto

BugReports https://github.com/talegari/disto/issues

Imports proxy (>= 0.4.19), dplyr (>= 0.7.4), assertthat (>= 0.2.0), fastmatch(>= 1.1.0), tidyr (>= 0.8.0), factoextra (>= 1.0.5), ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1), broom (>= 0.4.4), fastcluster (>= 1.1.25), pbapply (>= 1.3.4),

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R topics documented:

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Convert a disto object to dataframe

Convert the underlying data of a disto object to a dataframe in long format (3 columns: item1, item2, distance). This might be a costly operation and should be used with caution.

## S3 method for class 'disto'

```r
as.data.frame(x, ...)```

### Arguments

- **x**: object of class disto
- **...**: arguments for tidy

### Value

a dataframe in long format

### Examples

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
head(as.data.frame(dio))
```
**dapply**

Matrix like apply function for disto object

**Description**

Apply function for data underlying disto object

**Usage**

dapply(x, margin = 1, fun, subset, nproc = 1)

**Arguments**

- **x**: disto object
- **margin**: (one among 1 or 2) dimension to apply function along
- **fun**: Function to apply over the margin
- **subset**: (integer vector) Row/Column numbers along the margin
- **nproc**: Number of parallel processes (unix only)

**Value**

Simplified output of 'sapply' like function temp <- dist(iris[,1:4]) dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")

# function to pick indexes of 5 nearest neighbors # an efficient alternative with Rcpp is required udf <- function(x) dim(x) <- NULL order(x)[1:6]

hi <- dapply(dio, 1, udf)[-1, ] dim(hi)

**disto**

Constructor for class 'disto'

**Description**

Create mapping to data sources storing distances(symmetric), dissimilarities(non-symmetric), similarities and so on

Provides a high level API to interface over backends storing distance, dissimilarity, similarity matrices with matrix style extraction, replacement and other utilities. Currently, in-memory dist object backend is supported.

**Usage**

disto(..., backend = "dist")
Arguments

Arguments for a backend. See details

backend (string) Specify a backend. Currently supported: 'dist'

Details

This is a wrapper to create a 'disto' handle over different backends storing distances, dissimilarities, similarities etc with minimal data overhead like a database connection. The following named arguments are required to set-up the backend:

• dist:
  – objectname: Object of the class 'dist' or the name of the object as a 'string'.
  – env: Environment where the object exists. When this is missing, its assumed to be parent environment.

Value

Object of class 'disto' which is a thin wrapper on a list

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

• https://github.com/talegari/disto
• Report bugs at https://github.com/talegari/disto/issues

Examples

temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
class(dio)

---

disto_dist

Constructor of disto with dist backend

Description

Constructor of disto with dist backend

Usage

disto_dist(Arguments)
**dist_extract**

**Arguments**

arguments to construct dist object

**Details**

to be used by dist constructor function

**Value**

returns a list

---

**dist_extract**  
*Matrix style extraction from dist object*

**Description**

Matrix style extraction supports 'inner' and 'outer'(default) products

**Usage**

dist_extract(object, i, j, k, product = "outer")

**Arguments**

object dist object  
i (integer vector) row positions  
j (integer vector) column positions  
k (integer vector) positions  
product (string) One among: 'inner', 'outer'(default)

**Details**

In k-mode, both i and j should be missing and k should not be missing. In ij-mode, k should be missing and both i and j are optional. If i or j are missing, they are interpreted as all values of i or j (similar to matrix or dataframe subsetting). If i and j are of unequal length, the smaller one is recycled.

**Value**

A matrix or vector of distances when product is 'outer' and 'inner' respectively
Examples

# examples for dist_extract

# create a dist object
temp <- dist(iris[,1:4])
attr(temp, "Labels") <- outer(letters, letters, paste0)[1:150]
head(temp)
max(temp)
as.matrix(temp)[1:5, 1:5]

dist_extract(temp, 1, 1)
dist_extract(temp, 1, 2)
dist_extract(temp, 2, 1)
dist_extract(temp, "aa", "ba")

dist_extract(temp, 1:10, 11:20)
dim(dist_extract(temp, 1:10, ))
dim(dist_extract(temp, , 1:10))
dist_extract(temp, 1:10, 11:20, product = "inner")
length(dist_extract(temp, 1:10, , product = "inner"))
length(dist_extract(temp, , 1:10, product = "inner"))

dist_extract(temp, c("aa", "ba", "ca"), c("ca", "da", "fa"))
dist_extract(temp, c("aa", "ba", "ca"), c("ca", "da", "fa"), product = "inner")

dist_extract(temp, k = 1:3) # product is always inner when k is specified

---

dist_ij_k  Vectorized version of dist_ij_k

Description

Convert ij indexes to k indexes for a dist object

Usage

dist_ij_k(i, j, size)

Arguments

i  row indexes
j  column indexes
size  value of size attribute of the dist object

Value

k indexes
**dist_ij_k_**

*Convert ij index to k index*

**Description**

Convert ij index to k index for a dist object

**Usage**

\[ \text{dist}_{ij \_k\_}(i, j, \text{size}) \]

**Arguments**

- **i**: row index
- **j**: column index
- **size**: value of size attribute of the dist object

**Value**

k index

---

**dist_k_ij**

*Vectorized version of dist_k_ij_*

**Description**

Convert kth indexes to ij indexes of a dist object

**Usage**

\[ \text{dist}_{k\_ij}(k, \text{size}) \]

**Arguments**

- **k**: kth indexes
- **size**: value of size attribute of the dist object

**Value**

ij indexes as 2*n matrix where n is length of k vector
**dist_k_ij_**  
*Convert kth index to ij index*

**Description**
Convert kth index to ij index of a dist object

**Usage**
```
dist_k_ij_(k, size)
```

**Arguments**
- `k`: kth index
- `size`: value of size attribute of the dist object

**Value**
ij index as a length two integer vector

---

**dist_replace**  
*Replacement values in dist*

**Description**
Replacement values of a dist object with either ij or position indexing

**Usage**
```
dist_replace(object, i, j, value, k)
```

**Arguments**
- `object`: dist object
- `i`: (integer vector) row positions
- `j`: (integer vector) column positions
- `value`: (integer/numeric vector) Values to replace
- `k`: (integer vector) positions
Details

There are two modes to specify the positions:

- **ij-mode** where i and j are specified and k is missing. If i or j are missing, they are interpreted as all values of i or j (similar to matrix or dataframe subsetting). Lengths of i, j are required to be same. If 'value' is singleton, then it is extended to the length of i or j. Else, 'value' should have same length as i or j.

- **k-mode** where k is present and both i and k are missing. k is the positions in the dist object. If 'value' is singleton, then it is extended to the length of k. Else, 'value' should have same length as k.

Value

dist object

Examples

```r
# create a dist object
d <- dist(iris[,1:4])
attr(d, "Labels") <- outer(letters, letters, paste0)[1:150]
head(d)
max(d)
as.matrix(d)[1:5, 1:5]

# replacement in ij-mode
d <- dist_replace(d, 1, 2, 100)
dist_extract(d, 1, 2, product = "inner")
d <- dist_replace(d, "ca", "ba", 102)
dist_extract(d, "ca", "ba", product = "inner")

# replacement in k-mode
d <- dist_replace(d, k = 2, value = 101)
dist_extract(d, k = 2)
dist_extract(d, 3, 1, product = "inner") # extracting k=2 in ij-mode
```

Description

Compute subset faster than regular `[[` on a dist object. This is from *proxy* package (not exported by proxy).
names.disto

Usage

dist_subset(x, subset, ...)

Arguments

x          dist object
subset     index of the subset. This has to be unique.
...        additional arguments

Value

returns a dist subset

names.disto     Get names/labels

Description

Get names/labels of the underlying distance storing backend

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disto'
names(x)

Arguments

x          disto object

Value

A character vector

Examples

temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
names(dio) <- paste0("a", 1:150)
plot.dist

Description

Various plotting options for subsets of disto objects

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disto'
plot(x, ...)

Arguments

x

object of class disto

Additional arguments. See details.

Details

Among the additional arguments,

- 'type: is mandatory. Currently, these options are supported: heatmap, dendrogram.
- sampleSize: A random sample of indexes is drawn from the distance object underlying the disto mapping. Default value of sampleSize is set to 100.
- seed seed for random sample. Default is 100.

Value

ggplot object

Examples

temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
plot(dio, type = "heatmap")
plot(dio, type = "dendrogram")
print.disto  

Print method for dist class

Description

Print method for dist class

Usage

## S3 method for class 'disto'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x 
object of class disto

... 
currently not in use

Value

invisible NULL. Function writes backend type and size to terminal as a message.

Examples

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
print(dio)
```

size

Obtain size of the disto object

Description

Obtain size of the disto object

Usage

size(disto, ...)

Arguments

disto 
object of class disto

... 
currently not in use

Value

Integer vector of length 1
**Examples**

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
size(dio)
```

**Description**

Summary method for dist class

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'disto'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` object of class disto
- `...` currently not in use

**Value**

invisibly returns the tidy output of summary as a dataframe.

**Examples**

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
summary(dio)
```

**Description**

Set names/labels of the underlying distance storing backend

**Usage**

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'disto'
names(x) <- value
```
Arguments

- `x`: disto object
- `value`: A character vector

Value

invisible disto object

Examples

temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
names(dio) <- paste0("a", 1:150)

Description

Extract a disto object in matrix style extraction and via direct indexing. 'product' specification allows both outer (matrix output, default option) and inner (vector) product type extraction. For dist backend see: `dist_extract`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'disto'
x[i, j, k, product = "outer"]
```

Arguments

- `x`: object of class 'disto'
- `i`: (integer vector) row indexes
- `j`: (integer vector) column indexes
- `k`: (integer vector) direct indexes
- `product`: (string) One among: "inner", "outer"

Value

When product is 'outer', returns a matrix. Else, a vector.
Examples

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
dio
names(dio) <- paste0("a", 1:150)

dio[1, 2]
dio[2, 1]
dio[c("a1", "a10"), c("a5", "a72")]
dio[c("a1", "a10"), c("a5", "a72"), product = "inner"]
dio[k = c(1,3,5)]
```

In-place replacement of values

Description

For dist backend see: `dist_replace`.

Usage

```r
## S3 replacement method for class 'disto'
x[i, j, k] <- value
```

Arguments

- **x**: object of class 'disto'
- **i**: (integer vector) row index
- **j**: (integer vector) column index
- **k**: (integer vector) direct index
- **value**: (integer/numeric vector) Values to replace

Value

Invisible disto object. Note that this function is called for its side effect.

Examples

```r
temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
names(dio) <- paste0("a", 1:150)
dio
dio[1, 2] <- 10
dio[1:10, 2:11] <- 100
```
Extract a single value from disto object

Description

Extract a single value from disto object in matrix style extraction and via direct indexing. This does not support using names. This is faster than \texttt{link\{extract\}}. For dist backend see: \texttt{dist_extract}.

Usage

\texttt{## S3 method for class 'disto'
\texttt{x[[i, j, k]]}}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} \text{object of class 'disto'}
  \item \texttt{i} \hspace{1cm} \text{(integer vector) row index}
  \item \texttt{j} \hspace{1cm} \text{(integer vector) column index}
  \item \texttt{k} \hspace{1cm} \text{(integer vector) direct index}
\end{itemize}

Value

\text{(A real number) Distance value}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  temp <- stats::dist(iris[,1:4])
  dio <- disto(objectname = "temp")
  dio
  dio[[1, 2]]
  dio[[2, 1]]
  dio[[k = 3]]
\end{verbatim}
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