# Package ‘rasterdiv’

**March 29, 2022**

**Version** 0.2-5.2  
**Date** 2022-03-24  
**Title** Diversity Indices for Numerical Matrices  
**Depends** R (>= 3.6.0), raster  
**Imports** methods, proxy, foreach, progress, svMisc, terra  
**Suggests** parallel, doParallel, knitr, rmarkdown, rasterVis, RColorBrewer, gridExtra, gstat  
**LazyData** TRUE  
**LazyDataCompression** bzip2  
**BugReports** [https://github.com/mattmar/rasterdiv](https://github.com/mattmar/rasterdiv)  
**VignetteBuilder** knitr  
**Encoding** UTF-8  
**Language** en-GB  
**License** GPL (>= 2)  
**NeedsCompilation** no  
**Author** Matteo Marcantonio [aut, cre], Martina Iannacito [aut, ctb], Elisa Marchetto [ctb], Elisa Thouverai [aut, ctb], Michele Torresani [aut, ctb], Daniele Da Re [aut], Clara Tattoni [aut], Giovanni Bacaro [aut], Saverio Vicario [aut, ctb], Carlo Ricotta [aut], Duccio Rocchini [aut, ctb]  
**Maintainer** Matteo Marcantonio <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Description

Computes Berger-Parker’s diversity index on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage

BergerParker(x, window=3, rasterOut=TRUE, np=1, na.tolerance=1.0, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)

Arguments

x
input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, only the first element of the list will be considered.

window
the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.

rasterOut
Boolean, if TRUE output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.

np
the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.
na.tolerance  a numeric value (0.0 – 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Berger-Parker's index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA's in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao's index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA's).

cluster.type  the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

debugging  a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For de-bugging only.

Details

Berger-Parker’s index is the relative abundance of the most abundant category (i.e., unique numerical values in the considered numerical matrix). Berger-Parker’s index equals the logarithm of the inverse Renyi’s index of order infinity, \( \log(1/\infty H) \) or the inverse of Hill’s index of order infinity, \( 1/\infty D \).

Value

A numerical matrix with dimension as \( \text{dim}(x) \).

Note

Linux users need to install libopenmpi for MPI parallel computing. Linux Ubuntu users may try:
apt-get update; apt-get upgrade; apt-get install mpi; apt-get install libopenmpi-dev; apt-get install r-cran-rmpi

Microsoft Windows users may need some additional work to use "MPI", see:
https://bioinfomagician.wordpress.com/2013/11/18/installing-rmpi-mpi-for-r-on-mac-and-windows/

Author(s)

Marcantonio Matteo <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Martina Iannacito <martina.iannacito@inria.fr>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.rochchini@unibo.it>

References


Examples

#Minimal example; compute Renyi's index with alpha 1:5
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
berpar <- BergerParker(x=a,window=3)
copNDVI  

*Copernicus Long Term (1999-2017) NDVI Overview (5km)*

**Description**

A RasterLayer (EPSG: 4326) of the global average NDVI value per pixel for the 21st of June over the period 1999-2017.

**Usage**

`copNDVI`

**Format**

RasterLayer:

- **NDVI** Normalised Difference Vegetation Index value (0-255) for each 5 km pixel.

**References**


CRE  

*Cumulative Residual Entropy (CRE)*

**Description**

Computes Cumulative Residual Entropy (CRE) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

**Usage**

`CRE(x, window=3, mode="classic", rasterOut=TRUE, rescale=FALSE, na.tolerance=1.0, simplify=2, np=1, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, if `mode="classic"` only the first element of the list will be considered.

- **window**  
  the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.
Currently, there are two modes to calculate Cumulative Residual Entropy (CRE). If mode is "classic", then the monodimension CRE will be calculated on one single matrix. If mode is "multidimension" (experimental) a list of matrices must be provided as input. In this latter case, the multidimensional cumulative residual probability will be calculated. Default value is "classic".

**rasterOut**
Boolean, if TRUE output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.

**rescale**
a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, x will be scaled and centred to standardise different matrices if mode is "multidimension". Default value is FALSE.

**na.tolerance**
a numeric value (0.0 - 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate CRE in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA's in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise CRE will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., full tolerance for NA's).

**simplify**
Number of decimal places to be retained to calculate CRE. Only if x is floats.

**np**
the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.

**cluster.type**
the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (which calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (which call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

**debugging**
a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

**Details**

Unidimension Cumulative Residual Entropy (CRE) is calculated on a numerical vector as \( CRE = - \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(X \geq x_i) \log P(X \geq x_i) dx \) [1] where \( dx = (x_i - x_{i-1}) \) and \( P \) is a vector of probabilities that the vector of observations is larger or equal to each value of the vector. In the "multidimension" CRE, \( P \) becomes an array with as many dimensions as the one of the observations. In each cell of \( P \) the probability estimates with the frequency of the number of observation that at the same time satisfy the larger or equal requirement for the different combination of values along the dimension. \( dx \) becomes the products of the difference along each dimension.

The theoretical minimum of CRE is 0, when all values are identical in a window. The values of CRE increases with the range of observations, thus the more the observations are equally spread (even) across values the higher CRE will be.

**Value**
A matrix of dimension \( \text{dim}(x) \).

**Author(s)**
Saverio Vicario <saverio.vicario@cnr.it>

**References**

Examples

# Minimum example; compute CRE
a <- matrix(c(10,10,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
out <- CRE(x=a,window=3,na.tolerance=0,mode="classic")

# Minimum example; compute CRE in parallel
a <- matrix(c(10,10,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
out <- CRE(x=a,window=3,na.tolerance=0,mode="classic",np=1)

# Compute multidimension Rao’s index rescaling the input matrices
a <- matrix(c(10,10,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
b <- matrix(c(0.5,0.5,0.1,0.1,0.3,0.3,0.3),ncol=3,nrow=3)
out <- CRE(x=list(a,b),window=3,na.tolerance=0,
mode="multidimension",rescale=TRUE,debugging=TRUE)

Hill

Hill’s index of diversity - Hill numbers (D)

Description

Computes Hill’s index of diversity (Hill numbers) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage

Hill(x, window = 3, alpha = 1, rasterOut = TRUE,
np = 1, na.tolerance = 1.0, cluster.type = "SOCK",
debugging = FALSE)

Arguments

x

input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, only the first element of the list will be considered.

window

the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.

alpha

Order of the Hill number to compute the index. If "alpha" is a vector with length greater than 1, then the index will be calculated over x for each value in the sequence.

rasterOut

Boolean, if TRUE output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.

np

the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.

na.tolerance

a numeric value (0.0 – 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Hill’s index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA’s in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao’s index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA’s).
cluster.type: the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPlcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

debugging: a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details

Hill numbers \( (qD) \) are calculated on a numerical matrices as \( qD = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{R} p_i^q \right)^{1/(1-q)} \), where \( q \) is the order of the Hill number, \( R \) is the total number of categories (i.e., unique numerical values in a numerical matrix), \( p \) is the relative abundance of each category. When \( q=1 \), Shannon.R is called to calculate \( \exp(H) \) instead of the indefinite \( 1D \). If \( q > 2 \times 10^9 \), BerkgerParker.R is called to calculate \( 1/\infty D \). Hill numbers of low order weight more rare categories, whereas Hill numbers of higher order weight more dominant categories.

Value

A list of matrices of dimension \( \text{dim}(x) \) with length equal to the length of \( \alpha \).

Note

Linux users need to install libopenmpi for MPI parallel computing. Linux Ubuntu users may try:
ap-get update; apt-get upgrade; apt-get install mpi; apt-get install libopenmpi-dev; apt-get install r-cran-rmpi

Microsoft Windows users may need some additional work to use "MPI", see:
https://bioinfomagician.wordpress.com/2013/11/18/installing-rmpi-mpi-for-r-on-mac-and-windows/

Author(s)

Marcantonio Matteo <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Martina Iannacito <martina.iannacito@inria.fr>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.roccini@unibo.it>

References


See Also

BergerParker Shannon

Examples

#Minimal example; compute Hill's index with alpha 1:5
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
hill <- Hill(x=a,window=3,alpha=1:5)
paRao

Parametric Rao's index of quadratic entropy (Q)

Description

It computes the parametric version of Rao's index of quadratic entropy (Q) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage

paRao(x, area=NULL, field=NULL, dist_m="euclidean", window=9, alpha=1, method="classic", rasterOut=TRUE, lambda=0, na.tolerance=1.0, rescale=FALSE, diag=TRUE, simplify=1, np=1, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)

Arguments

x  
input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects.

area  
input vector area layer for area-based calculation.

field  
column name of the vector area layer to use to calculate the index.

dist_m  
define the type of distance to be calculated between numerical categories. dist_m can be a character string which defines the name of the distance to derive such as "euclidean". The distance names allowed are the same as for proxy::dist. Alternatively, dist_m can be a function which calculates an user defined distance, (i.e., function(x,y) {return(cos(y-x)-sin(y-x))}) or a matrix of distances. If method="multidimension" then only "euclidean", "manhattan", "canberra", "minkowski" and "mahalanobis" can be used. Default value is "euclidean". If dist_m is a matrix then the function will assume that the matrix contains the distances.

window  
the side of the square moving window, it must be a vector of odd numeric values greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3. window can be a vector with length greater than 1, in this case Rao's index will be calculated over x for each value in the vector.

alpha  
weight for the distance matrix. If alpha = 0, distances will be averaged with a geometric average, if alpha=1 with an arithmetic mean, if alpha = 2 with a quadratic mean, alpha = 3 with a cubic mean and so on. if alpha tends to infinite (i.e., higher than the maximum integer allowed in R) or alpha=Inf, then the maximum distance will be taken. "alpha" can be a vector with length greater than 1, in this case Rao's index will be calculated over x for each value in the vector.

method  
Currently there are two ways to calculate the parametric version of Rao's index. If method="classic", then the normal parametric Rao's index will be calculated on a single matrix. If method="multidimension" (experimental!) a list
of matrices must be provided as input. In the latter case, the overall distance matrix will be calculated in a multi- or hyper-dimensional system by using the distance measure defined through the function argument \texttt{dist.m}. Each pairwise distance is then multiplied by the inverse of the squared number of pixels in the considered moving window, and the Rao's Q is finally derived by applying a summation. Default value is "classic".

\texttt{rasterOut}  
Boolean, if TRUE the output will be a RasterLayer object with \texttt{x} as a template.

\texttt{lambda}  
the value of the lambda of Minkowski's distance. Considered only if \texttt{dist.m = "minkowski" and method="multidimension"}. Default value is 0.

\texttt{na.tolerance}  
Numeric value \((0.0 - 1.0)\) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Rao's index in each moving window over \texttt{x}. If the relative proportion of NA's in a moving window is bigger than \texttt{na.tolerance}, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao's index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default value is 1.0.

\texttt{rescale}  
Boolean. Considered only if \texttt{method="multidimension"}. If TRUE, each element of \texttt{x} is rescaled and centred.

\texttt{diag}  
Boolean. If TRUE then the diagonal of the distance matrix is filled with 0's, otherwise with NA's. If \texttt{diag=TRUE} and \texttt{alpha=0}, the output matrix will inexorably be 0's.

\texttt{simplify}  
Number of decimal places to be retained to calculate distances in Rao's index.

\texttt{np}  
the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 2.

\texttt{cluster.type}  
the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (which calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (which call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

\texttt{debugging}  
a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details

The parametric Rao’s Index ($Q$) is an extension of Rao’s Index which considers a generalised mean between distances. The generalised formula for the parametric Rao's index is $Q = \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} 1/N^2 \times d_{i,j}^{\alpha} \right)^{1/\alpha}$. Where $N$ is the number of numerical categories, $i$ and $j$ are pair of numerical categories in the same moving window and $alpha$ is a weight given to distances. In the "multidimension" Rao’s index, first the distances among categories are calculated considering more than one layer, then the pairwise distance between each pair of numerical categories is multiplied to the square of the size of the moving window (this is somewhat the same as to calculate the variance of the multidimensional distance [1]).

The theoretical minimum of Rao's Q is 0, when all categories in a window have distance 0. If the distance chosen to calculate Rao's Index ranges between 0 and 1, the maximum value of Rao’s Index equals the Simpson Index of Diversity $1 - 1/S_i$ where $S$ is the number of categories in window $i$ (given alpha=1).

Value

A list of matrices of dimension \texttt{dim(x)} with length equal to the length of \texttt{alpha}. If \texttt{rasterOut=TRUE} and \texttt{x} is a RasterLayer, then the output is a list of RasterLayer objects.
Pielou

Pielou's evenness index ($E'$)

Description

Computes Pielou’s evenness index on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage

Pielou(x, window=3, rasterOut=TRUE, np=1, na.tolerance=1.0, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)

Arguments

x

input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, only the first element of the list will be considered.
window: the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.

rasterOut: Boolean, if TRUE the output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.

np: the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

na.tolerance: a numeric value (0.0 – 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Pielou’s index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA’s in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao’s index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA’s).

cluster.type: the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

debugging: a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details

Pielou evenness’s index ($E'$) is calculated on a numerical matrix as $E' = \sum_{i=1}^{R} p_i \times \log(p_i) \over \log(R)$, where $R$ is the total number of categories (i.e., unique numerical values in the considered numerical matrix) and $p$ is the relative abundance of each category. Pielou’s evenness represents the ratio between the observed value of Shannon’s Index and the value of Shannon’s Index if all categories (R) had the same relative abundance.

Value

A numerical matrix with dimension as dim(x).

Note

Linux users need to install libopenmpi for MPI parallel computing. Linux Ubuntu users may try: apt-get update; apt-get upgrade; apt-get install mpi; apt-get install libopenmpi-dev; apt-get install r-cran-rmpi

Microsoft Windows users may need some additional work to use "MPI", see: https://bioinfomagician.wordpress.com/2013/11/18/installing-rmpi-mpi-for-r-on-mac-and-windows/

Author(s)

Marcantonio Matteo <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Martina Iannacito <martina.iannacito@inria.fr>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.rochchini@unibo.it>

References

See Also

Shannon

Examples

# Minimal example; compute Shannon's index
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30), ncol=3, nrow=3)
renyi <- Pielou(x=a, window=3)

Rao

Rao's index of quadratic entropy (Q)

Description

Deprecated, use paRao(..., alpha=1). Computes Rao's index of quadratic entropy (Q) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage

Rao(x, dist_m="euclidean", window=9, rasterOut = TRUE,
mode="classic", lambda=0, shannon=FALSE, rescale=FALSE,
na.tolerance=1.0, simplify=2, np=1, cluster.type="SOCK",
debugging=FALSE)

Arguments

x input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, if mode="classic" only the first element of the list will be considered.

dist_m define the type of distance to be calculated between numerical categories. dist_m can be a character string which defines the name of the distance to derive such as "euclidean". The distance names allowed are the same as for proxy::dist. Alternatively, dist_m can be a function which calculates an user defined distance, (i.e., function(x,y){return(cos(y-x)-sin(y-x)))} or a matrix of distances. If mode="multidimension" then only "euclidean", "manhattan", "canberra", "minkowski" and "mahalanobis" can be used. Default value is "euclidean".

window the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3. If proxy::dist is a matrix then the function will assume that this is the distance matrix, and therefore no distance will be derived.

rasterOut Boolean, if TRUE the output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.
mode currently, there are two modes to calculate Rao’s index. If mode is "classic", then the classic Rao’s index will be calculated on one single matrix. If mode is “multidimension” (experimental!) a list of matrices must be provided as input. In this latter case, the overall distance matrix will be calculated in a multi- or hyper-dimensional system by using the measure defined through the function argument dist_m. Each pairwise distance is then multiplied by the inverse of the squared number of pixels in the considered moving window, and the Rao’s Q is finally derived by applying a summation. Default value is "classic".

lambda the value of the lambda of Minkowski’s distance. Considered only if dist_m = "minkowski" and mode="multidimension". Default value is 0.

shannon a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, a matrix with Shannon index will be also calculated. Default value is FALSE.

rescale a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, x will be scaled and centred to standardise different matrices if mode is "multidimension". Default value is FALSE.

na.tolerance a numeric value (0.0 - 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Rao’s index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA’s in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao’s index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., full tolerance for NA’s).

simplify Number of decimal places to be retained to calculate distances in Rao’s index. Only if x is floats.

np the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.

cluster.type the type of cluster which will be created. The options are “MPI” (which calls “makeMPIcluster”), “FORK” and “SOCK” (which call “makeCluster”). Default type is “SOCK”.

debugging a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details

Classical Rao’s Index \((Q)\) is calculated on a numerical matrix as 
\[
Q = \sum_{i=1}^{R} \sum_{j=1}^{R} d_{i,j} \times p_{i} \times p_{j}
\] [1]. Where R is the number of categories, whereas \(i\) and \(j\) are pair of numerical categories in the same moving window. In the “multidimension” Rao’s index, distances among categories are calculated considering more than one layer, then the pairwise distance between each pair of numerical categories is multiplied to the square of the size of the moving window (which is somewhat the same as to calculate the variance of the multidimensional distance [2].).

The theoretical minimum of Rao’s Q is 0, when all categories in a window have distance 0. If the distance chosen to calculate Rao’s Index ranges between 0 and 1, the maximum value of Rao’s Index equals the Simpson Index of Diversity \(1 - 1/S_i\) where \(S\) is the number of categories in window \(i\).

Value

If shannon=TRUE, a list of matrices of length two, otherwise a matrix of dimension \(\text{dim}(x)\).
Author(s)
Matteo Marcantonio <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.rocchini@unibo.it>

References

Examples
# Minimal example; compute Rao’s index
## Not run:
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
out <- Rao(x=a,window=3,dist_m="euclidean",na.tolerance=1.0,shannon=FALSE,mode="classic")

# Compute both Rao and Shannon index
out <- Rao(x=a,window=3,dist_m="euclidean",na.tolerance=1.0,shannon=TRUE,mode="classic")

# Compute both Rao and Shannon index multiple windows
out <- Rao(x=a,window=c(3,5),dist_m="euclidean",na.tolerance=1.0,shannon=TRUE,mode="classic")

# Compute multidimension Rao’s index rescaling the input matrices
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
b <- matrix(c(0.5,0.5,0.1,0.1,1.03,0.3,0.3,0.3,0.3),ncol=3,nrow=3)
out <- Rao(x=list(a,b),window=3,dist_m="euclidean",na.tolerance=1.0,
mode="multidimension",rescale=TRUE,debugging=TRUE)

## End(Not run)

RaoAUC

Accumulation function for parametric Rao’s index of quadratic entropy (Q)

Description
RaoAUC computes the accumulation function (integral or area under the curve) of the parametric version of Rao’s index of quadratic entropy (Q) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage
RaoAUC(alphas=1:5, x, dist_m="euclidean", window=9,
method="classic", rasterAUC=TRUE, lambda=0,
na.tolerance=1.0, rescale=FALSE, diag=TRUE,
simplify=2, np=1, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)
Arguments

alphas  a continuous vector of alphas in the form start:end over which integrated the parametric Rao's index. Default value is 1:5.

x  input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, if method="classic" only the first element of the list will be considered.

dist_m  define the type of distance to be calculated between numerical categories. dist_m can be a character string which defines the name of the distance to derive such as "euclidean". The distance names allowed are the same as for proxy::dist. Alternatively, dist_m can be a function which calculates an user defined distance, (i.e., function(x,y) {return(cos(y-x)-sin(y-x)))} or a matrix of distances. If method="multidimension" then only "euclidean", "manhattan", "canberra", "minkowski" and "mahalanobis" can be used. Default value is "euclidean".

window  the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3. If proxy::dist is a matrix then the function will assume that this is the distance matrix, and therefore no distance will be derived.

method  Currently, there are two ways to calculate the parametric version of Rao's index. If method="classic", then the normal parametric Rao's index will be calculated on a single matrix. If method="multidimension" (experimental!) a list of matrices must be provided as input. In the latter case, the overall distance matrix will be calculated in a multi- or hyper-dimensional system by using the distance measure defined through the function argument dist_m. Each pairwise distance is then multiplied by the inverse of the squared number of pixels in the considered moving window, and the Rao's Q is finally derived by applying a summation. Default value is "classic"

rasterAUC  Boolean, if TRUE the output will be a RasterLayer object with x as a raster template.

lambda  the value of the lambda of Minkowski's distance. Considered only if dist_m = "minkowski" and method="multidimension". Default value is 0.

na.tolerance  Numeric value (0.0 - 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate parametric Rao's index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA's in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao's index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA's). Default value is 1.0.

rescale  Boolean. Considered only if method="multidimension". If TRUE, each element of x is rescaled and centred.

diag  Boolean. If TRUE then the diagonal of the distance matrix is filled with 0's, otherwise with NA's. If diag=TRUE and alpha=0, the output matrix will inexorably be composed of 0's.

simplify  Number of decimal places to be retained to calculate distances in Rao's index. Only if x is floats.

np  the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 2.
cluster.type  the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (which calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (which call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

dbugging  a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details
The accumulation function for the parametric Rao's Index \( Q \) is calculated integrating numerically over a range of alphas. \( *RaoAUC* \) is therefore equal to \( \int_{a}^{b} \left( \frac{1}{N} \cdot d_{ij}^{\alpha} \right)^{1/\alpha} dx \). Where \( N \) is the number of pixels in a moving window, and \( alpha \) is a weight assigned to distances.

Value
A matrix of dimension \( \text{dim}(x) \). If \text{rasterAUC=}TRUE, then the output is a RasterLayer with \( x \) as template.

Author(s)
Matteo Marcantonio <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>

References

See Also
\texttt{paRao}

Examples
# Minimal example; RaoAUC with alphas ranging from 1 to 10
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30), ncol=3, nrow=3)
out <- RaoAUC(alphas=1:10, x=a, window=3, dist_m="euclidean", na.tolerance=1, rasterAUC=TRUE)

---

Renyi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renyi</th>
<th>Renyi's entropy ( (H) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description
Computes Renyi's entropy \( (qH) \) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage
\texttt{Renyi(x, window=3, alpha=1, base=exp(1), rasterOut=TRUE, np=1.0, na.tolerance=, cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)}
**Arguments**

- **x**: input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, only the first element of the list will be considered.
- **window**: the side of the square moving window, it must be an odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.
- **alpha**: Order of diversity to compute the index. If alpha is a vector with length greater than 1, then the index will be calculated over x for each value in the sequence.
- **base**: a numerical value which defines the base of the logarithm in Renyi’s entropy formula. Default value is exp(1).
- **rasterOut**: Boolean, if TRUE output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.
- **np**: the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.
- **na.tolerance**: a numeric value (0.0 – 1.0) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Renyi’s index in each moving window over x. If the relative proportion of NA’s in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao’s index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA’s).
- **cluster.type**: the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".
- **debugging**: a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

**Details**

Renyi's entropy ($qH$) is calculated on a numerical matrix as $qH = \frac{1}{1-q} \ln(\sum_{i=1}^{R} p^{q_i})$, where $q$ is the considered order of diversity (alpha), $R$ is the total number of categories (i.e., unique numerical values in the considered numerical matrix) and $p$ is the relative abundance of each category. If $q=1$, Shannon.R is called to calculate $H'$ instead of the indefinite $^1D$, if $p > 2 \times 10^9$, then BerkgerParker.R is called to calculate $\log(1/\infty H)$. Renyi’s entropy of low order weight more rare numerical categories, whereas values of higher order weight more dominant categories.

**Value**

A list of matrices with length equal to the length of “alpha”. If length of "alpha" is 1, then a matrix of dimension dim(x).

**Note**

Linux users need to install libopenmpi for MPI parallel computing. Linux Ubuntu users may try: apt-get update; apt-get upgrade; apt-get install mpi; apt-get install libopenmpi-dev; apt-get install r-cran-rmpi

Microsoft Windows users may need some additional work to use "MPI", see: https://bioinfomagician.wordpress.com/2013/11/18/installing-rmpi-mpi-for-r-on-mac-and-windows/
Shannon

Author(s)
Matteo Marcantonio <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Martina Iannacito <martina.iannacito@inria.fr>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.rochhini@unibo.it>

References

See Also
Shannon, BergerParker

Examples
# Minimal example; compute Renyi’s index with alpha 1:5
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
renyi <- Renyi(x=a,window=3,alpha=1:5)

Shannon

Shannon’s diversity index (H’)

Description
Computes Shannon’s diversity index (H’) on different classes of numeric matrices using a moving window algorithm.

Usage
Shannon(x, window=3, rasterOut=TRUE, np=1, na.tolerance=1.0,
cluster.type="SOCK", debugging=FALSE)

Arguments
x input data may be a matrix, a Spatial Grid Data Frame, a RasterLayer or a list of these objects. In the latter case, only the first element of the list will be considered.
window the side of the square moving window, it must be a odd numeric value greater than 1 to ensure that the target pixel is in the centre of the moving window. Default value is 3.
rasterOut Boolean, if TRUE the output will be in RasterLayer format with x as template.
np the number of processes (cores) which will be spawned. Default value is 1.
na.tolerance a numeric value \((0.0 - 1.0)\) which indicates the proportion of NA values that will be tolerated to calculate Shannon’s index in each moving window over \(x\). If the relative proportion of NA's in a moving window is bigger than na.tolerance, then the value of the window will be set as NA, otherwise Rao’s index will be calculated considering the non-NA values. Default values is 1.0 (i.e., no tolerance for NA's).

cluster.type the type of cluster which will be created. The options are "MPI" (calls "makeMPIcluster"), "FORK" and "SOCK" (call "makeCluster"). Default type is "SOCK".

debugging a boolean variable set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, additional messages will be printed. For debugging only.

Details

Shannon’s index \((H')\) is calculated on a numerical matrix as \(H' = \sum_{i=1}^{R} p_i \times \log(p_i)\), where \(R\) is the total number of categories (i.e., unique numerical values in the considered numerical matrix) and \(p\) is the relative abundance of each category.

Value

A numerical matrix with dimension \(\{\text{dim}(x)\}\).

Note

Linux users need to install libopenmpi for MPI parallel computing. Linux Ubuntu users may try:
apt-get update; apt-get upgrade; apt-get install mpi; apt-get install libopenmpi-dev; apt-get install r-cran-rmpi

Microsoft Windows users may need some additional work to use "MPI", see:
https://bioinfomagician.wordpress.com/2013/11/18/installing-rmpi-mpi-for-r-on-mac-and-windows/

Author(s)

Marcantonio Matteo <marcantoniomatteo@gmail.com>
Martina Iannacito <martina.iannacito@inria.fr>
Duccio Rocchini <duccio.rochini@unibo.it>

References


Examples

#Minimal example; compute Shannon's index
a <- matrix(c(10,10,10,20,20,20,20,30,30),ncol=3,nrow=3)
shannon <- Shannon(x=a,window=3)
Natural Earth world dataset

Description
A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame (EPSG: 4326) of the continents.

Usage
copNDVI

Format
SpatialPolygonsDataFrame:

world  SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of the world dissolved on continents.

References
https://www.naturalearthdata.com/
Index

* datasets
  - copNDVI, 4
  - world, 20

* methods
  - BergerParker, 2
  - CRE, 4
  - Hill, 6
  - Pielou, 10
  - Renyi, 16
  - Shannon, 18

BergerParker, 2, 7, 18

copNDVI, 4
CRE, 4

Hill, 6

paRao, 8, 16
Pielou, 10

Rao, 12
RaoAUC, 14
Renyi, 16

Shannon, 7, 12, 18, 18

world, 20