Package: earthmovdist (via r-universe)

July 7, 2024

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Version 0.1.3
Date 2017-10-08
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Title Wrapper to the 'Emd-L1' Library by Haibin Ling and Kazunori Okada
Description The 'Emd-L1' distance metric from the paper by H. Ling and K. Okada, An Efficient Earth Mover's Distance Algorithm for Robust Histogram Comparison, IEEE Transaction on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (PAMI), 29(5):840-853, 2007, is provided for use by R. It is based on code downloaded from the URL http://www.ist.temple.edu/~hbling/code/EmdL1_v3.zip .
Depends Rcpp (>= 0.8.0)
LinkingTo Rcpp
License file LICENSE
<pre>URL http://earthmovdist.r-forge.r-project.org/</pre>
Repository https://eddelbuettel.r-universe.dev
RemoteUrl https://github.com/eddelbuettel/earthmovdist
RemoteRef HEAD
RemoteSha 8950bdc869ed922f411c6607a1b2fdd4d8196827
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emdL1

Earth Mover's Distance between histograms

Description

The emdL1 provides a wrapper to the emd-L1 distance norm by Haibin Ling and Kazunori Okada.

Usage

```
emdL1(x, y, dims=NULL, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

```
    vector, matrix or 3D array containing signature 1
    vector, matrix or 3D array containing signature 2
    dims
    optional vector of dimensions of input data, see Details
    verbose
    optional boolean flag indicating verbose operation
```

Details

This function provides an implementation of the Earth Movers Distance (EMD), using the L1 (taxicab) metric.

To quote wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_Mover\'s_Distance):

'The earth mover's distance (EMD) is a mathematical measure of the distance between two distributions over some region D. Informally, if the distributions are interpreted as two different ways of piling up a certain amount of dirt over the region D, the EMD is the minimum cost of turning one pile into the other; where the cost is assumed to be amount of dirt moved times the distance by which its is moved'

(For a detailed discussion of the EMD, see http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/CVonline/LOCAL_COPIES/RUBNER/emd.html

The distance 'the dirt' has to be moved is in the implementation of emd-L1, the L1 distance: if we have two points (x1, y1) and (x2, y2), the L1 distance (or taxicab metric) is abs(x2-x1)+abs(y2-y1).

The above definition only covers the case, where the 'amount of dirt' in both distributions signatures is the same. In this case, the EMD is identical to the 1st Mallows distance or 1st Wasserstein distance.

For details on how the emd-L1 distance is computed in this algorithm, see

```
@ARTICLE{
  author = {Ling, Haibin and Okada, K.},
  title = {An efficient earth mover's distance algorithm for robust histogram
    comparison},
  journal = {IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence},
  year = {2007},
  volume = {29},
  pages = {840-53},
```

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```
number = {5},
month = {05},
doi = {10.1109/TPAMI.2007.1058},
publication-type = {J},
publisher = {IEEE Comput. Soc},
type = {Journal Paper}
}
```

The function has to be called by providing two signatures (x and y). these can be vectors (1D signatures), matrix (2D signatures) or 3D arrays (3D signatures). The dimensions of x and y have to be the same, and x and y should not contain any missing or infinite values.

If the vector dims is supplied, x and y have to be vectors, and dims will be used to interpet those as vectors (length(dims)==1), matrix (length(dims)==2) or 3D array (length(dims)==3).

If the vector dims is not supplied and dim(x) = dim(y), dims is set internally to dim(x).

Value

A real number with the EMD-L1 distance metric between the two histograms

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel and Rainer M Krug (Rainer@krugs.de) for the R package; Haibin Ling and Kazunori Okada for emd-L1.

Examples

```
set.seed(42)
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- x + rnorm(100)/10
emdL1(x, y, verbose=TRUE)</pre>
```

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