

Package ‘TDA’

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Title Statistical Tools for Topological Data Analysis

Description Tools for Topological Data Analysis. The package focuses on statistical analysis of persistent homology and density clustering. For that, this package provides an R interface for the efficient algorithms of the C++ libraries 'GUDHI' <<https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>>, 'Dionysus' <<https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>>, and 'PHAT' <<https://bitbucket.org/phat-code/phat/>>. This package also implements methods from Fasy et al. (2014) <[doi:10.1214/14-AOS1252](https://doi.org/10.1214/14-AOS1252)> and Chazal et al. (2015) <[doi:10.20382/jocg.v6i2a8](https://doi.org/10.20382/jocg.v6i2a8)> for analyzing the statistical significance of persistent homology features.

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Contents

TDA-package	2
alphaComplexDiag	3
alphaComplexFiltration	6
alphaShapeDiag	7
alphaShapeFiltration	10
bootstrapBand	11
bootstrapDiagram	13
bottleneck	16
circleUnif	17
clusterTree	18
distFct	20
dtm	22
filtrationDiag	24
funFiltration	26
gridDiag	27
gridFiltration	30
hausdInterval	33
kde	34
kernelDist	35
knnDE	37
landscape	38
maxPersistence	39
multiBootstrap	42
plot.clusterTree	44
plot.diagram	45
plot.maxPersistence	47
ripsDiag	48
ripsFiltration	51
silhouette	53
sphereUnif	55
summary.diagram	56
torusUnif	57
wasserstein	58
Index	60

TDA-package

Statistical Tools for Topological Data Analysis

Description

Tools for Topological Data Analysis. The package focuses on statistical analysis of persistent homology and density clustering. For that, this package provides an R interface for the efficient algorithms of the C++ libraries **GUDHI**, **Dionysus** and **PHAT**. This package also implements methods from Fasy et al. (2014) and Chazal et al. (2015) for analyzing the statistical significance of persistent homology features.

Details

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Author(s)

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References

- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.
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- Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology." <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>.
- Bauer U, Kerber M, Reininghaus J (2012). "PHAT, a software library for persistent homology". <https://bitbucket.org/phat-code/phat/>.

alphaComplexDiag

Alpha Complex Persistence Diagram

Description

The function alphaComplexDiag computes the persistence diagram of the alpha complex filtration built on top of a point cloud.

Usage

```
alphaComplexDiag(
  X, maxdimension = NCOL(X) - 1, library = "GUDHI",
  location = FALSE, printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function FUN, where n is the number of points stored in X and d is the dimension of the space.
<code>maxdimension</code>	integer: max dimension of the homological features to be computed. (e.g. 0 for connected components, 1 for connected components and loops, 2 for connected components, loops, voids, etc.)
<code>library</code>	either a string or a vector of length two. When a vector is given, the first element specifies which library to compute the Alpha Complex filtration, and the second element specifies which library to compute the persistence diagram. If a string is used, then the same library is used. For computing the Alpha Complex filtration, the user can use the library "GUDHI", and is also the default value. For computing the persistence diagram, the user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI".
<code>location</code>	if TRUE and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram, location of birth point and death point of each homological feature is returned. Additionally if <code>library="Dionysus"</code> , location of representative cycles of each homological feature is also returned. The default value is FALSE.
<code>printProgress</code>	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

The function `alphaComplexDiag` constructs the Alpha Complex filtration, using the C++ library **GUDHI**. Then for computing the persistence diagram from the Alpha Complex filtration, the user can use either the C++ library **GUDHI**, **Dionysus**, or **PHAT**. See references.

Value

The function `alphaComplexDiag` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>diagram</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> , a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. The first column stores the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features.
<code>birthLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature.
<code>deathLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that kills an homological feature.

`cycleLocation` only if `location=TRUE` and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a list of length P , where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each element is a P_i by h_i+1 by d array for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents location of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices, where P_i simplices constitutes the h_i dimensional homological feature.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Vincent Rouvreau

References

- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.
- Rouvreau V (2015). "Alpha complex." In GUDHI User and Reference Manual. GUDHI Editorial Board. https://gudhi.inria.fr/doc/latest/group__alpha__complex.html
- Edelsbrunner H, Kirkpatrick G, Seidel R (1983). "On the shape of a set of points in the plane." IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory.
- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#), [alphaShapeDiag](#), [gridDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```
# input data generated from a circle
X <- circleUnif(n = 30)

# persistence diagram of alpha complex
DiagAlphaCmplx <- alphaComplexDiag(
  X = X, library = c("GUDHI", "Dionysus"), location = TRUE,
  printProgress = TRUE)

# plot
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(DiagAlphaCmplx[["diagram"]])
one <- which(DiagAlphaCmplx[["diagram"]][, 1] == 1)
one <- one[which.max(
  DiagAlphaCmplx[["diagram"]][one, 3] - DiagAlphaCmplx[["diagram"]][one, 2])]
plot(X, col = 2, main = "Representative loop of data points")
for (i in seq(along = one)) {
  for (j in seq_len(dim(DiagAlphaCmplx[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]])[1])) {
    lines(
      DiagAlphaCmplx[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]][j, , ], pch = 19, cex = 1,
      col = i)
  }
}
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

 alphaComplexFiltration

Alpha Complex Filtration

Description

The function `alphaComplexFiltration` computes the alpha complex filtration built on top of a point cloud.

Usage

```
alphaComplexFiltration(
  X, library = "GUDHI", printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function <code>FUN</code> , where n is the number of points stored in X and d is the dimension of the space.
<code>library</code>	a string specifying which library to compute the Alpha Complex filtration. The user can use the library "GUDHI", and is also the default value.
<code>printProgress</code>	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

The function `alphaComplexFiltration` constructs the alpha complex filtration, using the C++ library [GUDHI](#). See refereneces.

Value

The function `alphaComplexFiltration` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>cmplx</code>	a list representing the complex. Its i -th element represents the vertices of i -th simplex.
<code>values</code>	a vector representing the filtration values. Its i -th element represents the filtration value of i -th simplex.
<code>increasing</code>	a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order (TRUE) or in decreasing order (FALSE).
<code>coordinates</code>	a matrix representing the coordinates of vertices. Its i -th row represents the coordinate of i -th vertex.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Vincent Rouvreau

References

- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.
- Rouvreau V (2015). "Alpha complex." In GUDHI User and Reference Manual. GUDHI Editorial Board. https://gudhi.inria.fr/doc/latest/group__alpha__complex.html
- Edelsbrunner H, Kirkpatrick G, Seidel R (1983). "On the shape of a set of points in the plane." IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory.
- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>

See Also

[alphaComplexDiag](#), [filtrationDiag](#)

Examples

```
# input data generated from a circle
X <- circleUnif(n = 10)

# alpha complex filtration
FltAlphaComplex <- alphaComplexFiltration(X = X, printProgress = TRUE)

# plot alpha complex filtration
lim <- rep(c(-1, 1), 2)
plot(NULL, type = "n", xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4],
     main = "Alpha Complex Filtration Plot")
for (idx in seq(along = FltAlphaComplex[["cmplx"]])) {
  polygon(FltAlphaComplex[["coordinates"]][FltAlphaComplex[["cmplx"]][[idx]], , drop = FALSE],
        col = "pink", border = NA, xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4])
}
for (idx in seq(along = FltAlphaComplex[["cmplx"]])) {
  polygon(FltAlphaComplex[["coordinates"]][FltAlphaComplex[["cmplx"]][[idx]], , drop = FALSE],
        col = NULL, xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4])
}
points(FltAlphaComplex[["coordinates"]], pch = 16)
```

alphaShapeDiag

Persistence Diagram of Alpha Shape in 3d

Description

The function `alphaShapeDiag` computes the persistence diagram of the alpha shape filtration built on top of a point cloud in 3 dimension.

Usage

```
alphaShapeDiag(
  X, maxdimension = NCOL(X) - 1, library = "GUDHI", location = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function FUN, where n is the number of points stored in X and d is the dimension of the space. Currently d should be 3.
<code>maxdimension</code>	integer: max dimension of the homological features to be computed. (e.g. 0 for connected components, 1 for connected components and loops, 2 for connected components, loops, voids, etc.)
<code>library</code>	either a string or a vector of length two. When a vector is given, the first element specifies which library to compute the Alpha Shape filtration, and the second element specifies which library to compute the persistence diagram. If a string is used, then the same library is used. For computing the Alpha Shape filtration, the user can use the library "GUDHI", and is also the default value. For computing the persistence diagram, the user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI".
<code>location</code>	if TRUE and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram, location of birth point and death point of each homological feature is returned. Additionally if <code>library="Dionysus"</code> , location of representative cycles of each homological feature is also returned. The default value is FALSE.
<code>printProgress</code>	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

The function `alphaShapeDiag` constructs the Alpha Shape filtration, using the C++ library **GUDHI**. Then for computing the persistence diagram from the Alpha Shape filtration, the user can use either the C++ library **GUDHI**, **Dionysus**, or **PHAT**. See refereneces.

Value

The function `alphaShapeDiag` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>diagram</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> , a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. The first column stores the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features.
<code>birthLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature.
<code>deathLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that kills an homological feature.
<code>cycleLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a list of length P , where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each element is a P_i by $h_i + 1$ by d array for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents location of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices, where P_i simplices constitutes the h_i dimensional homological feature.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Vincent Rouvreau

References

- Fischer K (2005). "Introduction to Alpha Shapes."
- Edelsbrunner H, Mucke EP (1994). "Three-dimensional Alpha Shapes." ACM Trans. Graph.
- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>
- Morozov D (2008). "Homological Illusions of Persistence and Stability."
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [gridDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```
# input data generated from cylinder
n <- 30
X <- cbind(circleUnif(n = n), runif(n = n, min = -0.1, max = 0.1))

# persistence diagram of alpha shape
DiagAlphaShape <- alphaShapeDiag(
  X = X, maxdimension = 1, library = c("GUDHI", "Dionysus"), location = TRUE,
  printProgress = TRUE)

# plot diagram and first two dimension of data
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(DiagAlphaShape[["diagram"]])
plot(X[, 1:2], col = 2, main = "Representative loop of alpha shape filtration")
one <- which(DiagAlphaShape[["diagram"]][, 1] == 1)
one <- one[which.max(
  DiagAlphaShape[["diagram"]][one, 3] - DiagAlphaShape[["diagram"]][one, 2])]
for (i in seq(along = one)) {
  for (j in seq_len(dim(DiagAlphaShape[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]])[1])) {
    lines(
      DiagAlphaShape[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]][j, , 1:2], pch = 19,
      cex = 1, col = i)
  }
}
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

alphaShapeFiltration *Alpha Shape Filtration in 3d*

Description

The function `alphaShapeFiltration` computes the alpha shape filtration built on top of a point cloud in 3 dimension.

Usage

```
alphaShapeFiltration(
  X, library = "GUDHI", printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`X` an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function `FUN`, where n is the number of points stored in `X` and d is the dimension of the space. Currently d should be 3.

`library` a string specifying which library to compute the Alpha Shape filtration. The user can use the library "GUDHI", and is also the default value.

`printProgress` if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

The function `alphaShapeFiltration` constructs the alpha shape filtration, using the C++ library [GUDHI](#). See refereneces.

Value

The function `alphaShapeFiltration` returns a list with the following elements:

`cmplx` a list representing the complex. Its i -th element represents the vertices of i -th simplex.

`values` a vector representing the filtration values. Its i -th element represents the filtration value of i -th simplex.

`increasing` a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order (TRUE) or in decreasing order (FALSE).

`coordinates` a matrix representing the coordinates of vertices. Its i -th row represents the coordinate of i -th vertex.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Vincent Rouvreau

References

- Fischer K (2005). "Introduction to Alpha Shapes."
- Edelsbrunner H, Mücke EP (1994). "Three-dimensional Alpha Shapes." ACM Trans. Graph.
- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>
- Morozov D (2008). "Homological Illusions of Persistence and Stability."
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

See Also

[alphaShapeDiag](#), [filtrationDiag](#)

Examples

```
# input data generated from sphere
X <- sphereUnif(n = 20, d = 2)

# alpha shape filtration
FltAlphaShape <- alphaShapeFiltration(X = X, printProgress = TRUE)
```

bootstrapBand

Bootstrap Confidence Band

Description

The function `bootstrapBand` computes a uniform symmetric confidence band around a function of the data X , evaluated on a `Grid`, using the bootstrap algorithm. See [Details](#) and [References](#).

Usage

```
bootstrapBand(
  X, FUN, Grid, B = 30, alpha = 0.05, parallel = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE, weight = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| <code>X</code> | an n by d matrix of coordinates of points used by the function <code>FUN</code> , where n is the number of points and d is the dimension. |
| <code>FUN</code> | a function whose inputs are an n by d matrix of coordinates X , an m by d matrix of coordinates <code>Grid</code> and returns a numeric vector of length m . For example see distFct , kde , and dtm which compute the distance function, the kernel density estimator and the distance to measure over a grid of points, using the input X . |
| <code>Grid</code> | an m by d matrix of coordinates, where m is the number of points in the grid, at which <code>FUN</code> is evaluated. |

B	the number of bootstrap iterations.
alpha	bootstrapBand returns a (1-alpha) confidence band. The default value is 0.05.
parallel	logical: if TRUE the bootstrap iterations are parallelized, using the library parallel. The default value is FALSE.
printProgress	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
weight	either NULL, a number, or a vector of length n . If it is NULL, weight is not used. If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each points of X . If it is a vector, weight represents weights of each points of X . The default value is NULL.
...	additional parameters for the function FUN.

Details

First, the input function FUN is evaluated on the Grid using the original data X . Then, for B times, the bootstrap algorithm subsamples n points of X (with replacement), evaluates the function FUN on the Grid using the subsample, and computes the ℓ_∞ distance between the original function and the bootstrapped one. The result is a sequence of B values. The (1-alpha) confidence band is constructed by taking the (1-alpha) quantile of these values.

Value

The function bootstrapBand returns a list with the following elements:

width	number: (1-alpha) quantile of the values computed by the bootstrap algorithm. It corresponds to half of the width of the uniform confidence band; that is, width is the distance of the upper and lower limits of the band from the function evaluated using the original dataset X .
fun	a numeric vector of length m , storing the values of the input function FUN, evaluated on the Grid using the original data X .
band	an m by 2 matrix that stores the values of the lower limit of the confidence band (first column) and upper limit of the confidence band (second column), evaluated over the Grid.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

- Wasserman L (2004). "All of statistics: a concise course in statistical inference." Springer.
- Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology: Confidence Sets for Persistence Diagrams." (arXiv:1303.7117). Annals of Statistics.
- Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: Distance-To-a-Measure and Kernel Distance." Technical Report.

See Also

[kde](#), [dtm](#)

Examples

```

# Generate data from mixture of 2 normals.
n <- 2000
X <- c(rnorm(n / 2), rnorm(n / 2, mean = 3, sd = 1.2))

# Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the function
by <- 0.02
Grid <- seq(-3, 6, by = by)

## bandwidth for kernel density estimator
h <- 0.3
## Bootstrap confidence band
band <- bootstrapBand(X, kde, Grid, B = 80, parallel = FALSE, alpha = 0.05,
                      h = h)

plot(Grid, band[["fun"]], type = "l", lwd = 2,
      ylim = c(0, max(band[["band"]])), main = "kde with 0.95 confidence band")
lines(Grid, pmax(band[["band"]][, 1], 0), col = 2, lwd = 2)
lines(Grid, band[["band"]][, 2], col = 2, lwd = 2)

```

bootstrapDiagram	<i>Bootstrapped Confidence Set for a Persistence Diagram, using the Bottleneck Distance (or the Wasserstein distance).</i>
------------------	--

Description

The function `bootstrapDiagram` computes a $(1-\alpha)$ confidence set for the Persistence Diagram of a filtration of sublevel sets (or superlevel sets) of a function evaluated over a grid of points. The function returns the $(1-\alpha)$ quantile of B bottleneck distances (or Wasserstein distances), computed in B iterations of the bootstrap algorithm.

Usage

```

bootstrapDiagram(
  X, FUN, lim, by, maxdimension = length(lim) / 2 - 1,
  sublevel = TRUE, library = "GUDHI", B = 30, alpha = 0.05,
  distance = "bottleneck", dimension = min(1, maxdimension),
  p = 1, parallel = FALSE, printProgress = FALSE, weight = NULL,
  ...)

```

Arguments

X	an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function <code>FUN</code> , where n is the number of points stored in <code>X</code> and d is the dimension of the space.
FUN	a function whose inputs are 1) an n by d matrix of coordinates <code>X</code> , 2) an m by d matrix of coordinates <code>Grid</code> , 3) an optional smoothing parameter, and returns a numeric vector of length m . For example see <code>distFct</code> , <code>kde</code> , and <code>dtm</code> which compute the distance function, the kernel density estimator and the distance to

	measure, over a grid of points using the input X . Note that <code>Grid</code> is not an input of <code>bootstrapDiagram</code> , but is automatically computed by the function using <code>lim</code> and <code>by</code> .
<code>lim</code>	a 2 by d matrix, where each column specifies the range of each dimension of the grid, over which the function <code>FUN</code> is evaluated.
<code>by</code>	either a number or a vector of length d specifying space between points of the grid in each dimension. If a number is given, then same space is used in each dimension.
<code>maxdimension</code>	a number that indicates the maximum dimension to compute persistent homology to. The default value is $d - 1$, which is (dimension of embedding space - 1).
<code>sublevel</code>	a logical variable indicating if the Persistence Diagram should be computed for sublevel sets (TRUE) or superlevel sets (FALSE) of the function. The default value is TRUE.
<code>library</code>	a string specifying which library to compute the persistence diagram. The user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI".
<code>B</code>	the number of bootstrap iterations. The default value is 30.
<code>alpha</code>	The function <code>bootstrapDiagram</code> returns a $(1 - \alpha)$ quantile. The default value is 0.05.
<code>distance</code>	a string specifying the distance to be used for persistence diagrams: either "bottleneck" or "wasserstein". The default value is "bottleneck".
<code>dimension</code>	<code>dimension</code> is an integer or a vector specifying the dimension of the features used to compute the bottleneck distance. 0 for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, and so on. The default value is 1 if $maxdimension \geq 1$, and else 0.
<code>p</code>	if <code>distance == "wasserstein"</code> , then <code>p</code> is an integer specifying the power to be used in the computation of the Wasserstein distance. The default value is 1.
<code>parallel</code>	logical: if TRUE the bootstrap iterations are parallelized, using the library <code>parallel</code> . The default value is FALSE.
<code>printProgress</code>	if TRUE a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
<code>weight</code>	either NULL, a number, or a vector of length n . If it is NULL, weight is not used. If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each points of X . If it is a vector, weight represents weights of each points of X . The default value is NULL.
<code>...</code>	additional parameters for the function <code>FUN</code> .

Details

The function `bootstrapDiagram` uses `gridDiag` to compute the persistence diagram of the input function using the entire sample. Then the bootstrap algorithm, for B times, computes the bottleneck distance between the original persistence diagram and the one computed using a subsample. Finally the $(1 - \alpha)$ quantile of these B values is returned. See (Chazal, Fasy, Lecci, Michel, Rinaldo, and Wasserman, 2014) for discussion of the method.

Value

The function `bootstrapDiagram` returns the $(1-\alpha)$ quantile of the values computed by the bootstrap algorithm.

Note

The function `bootstrapDiagram` uses the C++ library `Dionysus` for the computation of bottleneck and Wasserstein distances. See references.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: Distance-To-a-Measure and Kernel Distance." Technical Report.

Wasserman L (2004), "All of statistics: a concise course in statistical inference." Springer.

Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology." <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>

See Also

[bottleneck](#), [bootstrapBand](#), [distFct](#), [kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [dtm](#), [summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#)

Examples

```
## confidence set for the Kernel Density Diagram

# input data
n <- 400
XX <- circleUnif(n)

## Ranges of the grid
Xlim <- c(-1.8, 1.8)
Ylim <- c(-1.6, 1.6)
lim <- cbind(Xlim, Ylim)
by <- 0.05

h <- .3 #bandwidth for the function kde

#Kernel Density Diagram of the superlevel sets
Diag <- gridDiag(XX, kde, lim = lim, by = by, sublevel = FALSE,
                printProgress = TRUE, h = h)

# confidence set
B <- 10      ## the number of bootstrap iterations should be higher!
            ## this is just an example
alpha <- 0.05
```

```
cc <- bootstrapDiagram(XX, kde, lim = lim, by = by, sublevel = FALSE, B = B,
  alpha = alpha, dimension = 1, printProgress = TRUE, h = h)

plot(Diag[["diagram"]], band = 2 * cc)
```

bottleneck

*Bottleneck distance between two persistence diagrams***Description**

The function `bottleneck` computes the bottleneck distance between two persistence diagrams.

Usage

```
bottleneck(Diag1, Diag2, dimension = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>Diag1</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a matrix (n by 3) that stores dimension, birth and death of n topological features.
<code>Diag2</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a matrix (m by 3) that stores dimension, birth and death of m topological features.
<code>dimension</code>	an integer or a vector specifying the dimension of the features used to compute the bottleneck distance. \emptyset for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids and so on. The default value is 1 (loops). The default value is 1.

Details

The bottleneck distance between two diagrams is the cost of the optimal matching between points of the two diagrams. Note that all the diagonal points are included in the persistence diagrams when computing the optimal matching. When a vector is given for `dimension`, then maximum among bottleneck distances using each element in `dimension` is returned. The function `bottleneck` is an R wrapper of the function `"bottleneck_distance"` in the C++ library `Dionysus`. See references.

Value

The function `bottleneck` returns the value of the bottleneck distance between the two persistence diagrams.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology." <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>

Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

See Also

[wasserstein](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [gridDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#), [plot.diagram](#)

Examples

```
XX1 <- circleUnif(20)
XX2 <- circleUnif(20, r = 0.2)

DiagLim <- 5
maxdimension <- 1

Diag1 <- ripsDiag(XX1, maxdimension, DiagLim, printProgress = FALSE)
Diag2 <- ripsDiag(XX2, maxdimension, DiagLim, printProgress = FALSE)

bottleneckDist <- bottleneck(Diag1[["diagram"]], Diag2[["diagram"]],
                             dimension = 1)
print(bottleneckDist)
```

circleUnif

Uniform Sample From The Circle

Description

The function `circleUnif` samples n points from the circle of radius r , uniformly with respect to the circumference length.

Usage

```
circleUnif(n, r = 1)
```

Arguments

`n` an integer specifying the number of points in the sample.
`r` a numeric variable specifying the radius of the circle. The default value is 1.

Value

`circleUnif` returns an n by 2 matrix of coordinates.

Note

Uniform sample from sphere of arbitrary dimension can be generated using [sphereUnif](#).

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

See Also

[sphereUnif](#), [torusUnif](#)

Examples

```
X <- circleUnif(100)
plot(X)
```

clusterTree

Density clustering: the cluster tree

Description

Given a point cloud, or a matrix of distances, the function `clusterTree` computes a density estimator and returns the corresponding cluster tree of superlevel sets (lambda tree and kappa tree; see references).

Usage

```
clusterTree(
  X, k, h = NULL, density = "knn", dist = "euclidean", d = NULL,
  Nlambda = 100, printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	If <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , then <code>X</code> is an n by d matrix of coordinates, where n is the number of points stored in <code>X</code> and d is the dimension of the space. If <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , then <code>X</code> is an n by n matrix of distances.
<code>k</code>	an integer value specifying the parameter of the underlying k -nearest neighbor similarity graph, used to determine connected components. If <code>density="knn"</code> , then <code>k</code> is also used to compute the k -nearest neighbor density estimator.
<code>h</code>	real value: if <code>density = "kde"</code> , then <code>h</code> is used to compute the kernel density estimator with bandwidth <code>h</code> . The default value is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>density</code>	string: if <code>"knn"</code> then the k -nearest neighbor density estimator is used to compute the cluster tree; if <code>"kde"</code> then the kernel density estimator is used to compute the cluster tree. The default value is <code>"knn"</code> .
<code>dist</code>	string: can be <code>"euclidean"</code> , when <code>X</code> is a point cloud or <code>"arbitrary"</code> , when <code>X</code> is a matrix of distances. The default value is <code>"euclidean"</code> .
<code>d</code>	integer: if <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , then <code>d</code> is the dimension of the underlying space. The default value is <code>"NULL"</code> .
<code>Nlambda</code>	integer: size of the grid of values of the density estimator, used to compute the cluster tree. High <code>Nlambda</code> (i.e. a fine grid) means a more accurate cluster Tree. The default value is <code>100</code> .
<code>printProgress</code>	logical: if <code>TRUE</code> , a progress bar is printed. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

The function `clusterTree` is an implementation of Algorithm 1 in the first reference.

Value

The function `clusterTree` returns an object of class `clusterTree`, a list with the following components

<code>density</code>	Vector of length <code>n</code> : the values of the density estimator evaluated at each of the points stored in <code>X</code>
<code>DataPoints</code>	A list whose elements are the points of <code>X</code> corresponding to each branch, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>n</code>	The number of points stored in the input matrix <code>X</code>
<code>id</code>	Vector: the IDs associated to the branches of the cluster tree
<code>children</code>	A list whose elements are the IDs of the children of each branch, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>parent</code>	Vector: the IDs of the parents of each branch, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>silo</code>	A list whose elements are the horizontal coordinates of the silo of each branch, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>Xbase</code>	Vector: the horizontal coordinates of the branches of the cluster tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>lambdaBottom</code>	Vector: the vertical bottom coordinates of the branches of the lambda tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>lambdaTop</code>	Vector: the vertical top coordinates of the branches of the lambda tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>rBottom</code>	(only if <code>density="knn"</code>) Vector: the vertical bottom coordinates of the branches of the <code>r</code> tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>rTop</code>	(only if <code>density="knn"</code>) Vector: the vertical top coordinates of the branches of the <code>r</code> tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>alphaBottom</code>	Vector: the vertical bottom coordinates of the branches of the alpha tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>alphaTop</code>	Vector: the vertical top coordinates of the branches of the alpha tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>Kbottom</code>	Vector: the vertical bottom coordinates of the branches of the kappa tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>
<code>Ktop</code>	Vector: the vertical top coordinates of the branches of the kappa tree, in the same order of <code>id</code>

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Kent BP, Rinaldo A, Verstynen T (2013). "DeBaCl: A Python Package for Interactive DEnsity-BASed CLustering." arXiv:1307.8136

Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Metric Embeddings for Cluster Trees"

See Also

[plot.clusterTree](#)

Examples

```
## Generate data: 3 clusters
n <- 1200    #sample size
Neach <- floor(n / 4)
X1 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 1, .8), rnorm(Neach, 5, 0.8))
X2 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 3.5, .8), rnorm(Neach, 5, 0.8))
X3 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 6, 1), rnorm(Neach, 1, 1))
X <- rbind(X1, X2, X3)

k <- 100     #parameter of knn

## Density clustering using knn and kde
Tree <- clusterTree(X, k, density = "knn")
TreeKDE <- clusterTree(X, k, h = 0.3, density = "kde")

par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
plot(X, pch = 19, cex = 0.6)
# plot lambda trees
plot(Tree, type = "lambda", main = "lambda Tree (knn)")
plot(TreeKDE, type = "lambda", main = "lambda Tree (kde)")
# plot clusters
plot(X, pch = 19, cex = 0.6, main = "cluster labels")
for (i in Tree[["id"]]){
  points(matrix(X[Tree[["DataPoints"]][[i]],,ncol = 2), col = i, pch = 19,
    cex = 0.6)
}
#plot kappa trees
plot(Tree, type = "kappa", main = "kappa Tree (knn)")
plot(TreeKDE, type = "kappa", main = "kappa Tree (kde)")
```

distFct

Distance function

Description

The function `distFct` computes the distance between each point of a set `Grid` and the corresponding closest point of another set `X`.

Usage

```
distFct(X, Grid)
```

Arguments

X a numeric m by d matrix of coordinates in the space, where m is the number of points in X and d is the dimension of the space. X is the set of points whose distance is being measured from a base grid.

Grid a numeric n by d matrix of coordinates in the space, where n is the number of points in $Grid$ and d is the dimension of the space. $Grid$ is the base set from which each point is compared to the closest point in X .

Details

Given a set of points X , the distance function computed at g is defined as

$$d(g) = \inf_{x \in X} \|x - g\|_2$$

Value

The function `distFct` returns a numeric vector of length n , where n is the number of points stored in `Grid`. Each value in `V` corresponds to the distance between a point in `G` and the nearest point in `X`.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

See Also

[kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [dtm](#)

Examples

```
## Generate Data from the unit circle
n <- 300
X <- circleUnif(n)

## Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the function
interval <- 0.065
Xseq <- seq(-1.6, 1.6, by = interval)
Yseq <- seq(-1.7, 1.7, by = interval)
Grid <- expand.grid(Xseq, Yseq)

## distance fct
distance <- distFct(X, Grid)
```

Description

The function `dtm` computes the "distance to measure function" on a set of points `Grid`, using the uniform empirical measure on a set of points X . Given a probability measure P , The distance to measure function, for each $y \in R^d$, is defined by

$$d_{m0}(y) = \left(\frac{1}{m0} \int_0^{m0} (G_y^{-1}(u))^r du \right)^{1/r},$$

where $G_y(t) = P(\|X - y\| \leq t)$, and $m0 \in (0, 1)$ and $r \in [1, \infty)$ are tuning parameters. As $m0$ increases, DTM function becomes smoother, so $m0$ can be understood as a smoothing parameter. r affects less but also changes DTM function as well. The DTM can be seen as a smoothed version of the distance function. See Details and References.

Given $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, the empirical version of the distance to measure is

$$\hat{d}_{m0}(y) = \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{x_i \in N_k(y)} \|x_i - y\|^r \right)^{1/r},$$

where $k = \lceil m0 * n \rceil$ and $N_k(y)$ is the set containing the k nearest neighbors of y among x_1, \dots, x_n .

Usage

```
dtm(X, Grid, m0, r = 2, weight = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	an n by d matrix of coordinates of points used to construct the uniform empirical measure for the distance to measure, where n is the number of points and d is the dimension.
<code>Grid</code>	an m by d matrix of coordinates of points where the distance to measure is computed, where m is the number of points in <code>Grid</code> and d is the dimension.
<code>m0</code>	a numeric variable for the smoothing parameter of the distance to measure. Roughly, $m0$ is the the percentage of points of X that are considered when the distance to measure is computed for each point of <code>Grid</code> . The value of $m0$ should be in $(0, 1)$.
<code>r</code>	a numeric variable for the tuning parameter of the distance to measure. The value of r should be in $[1, \infty)$, and the default value is 2.
<code>weight</code>	either a number, or a vector of length n . If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each points of X . If it is a vector, <code>weight</code> represents weights of each points of X . The default value is 1.

Details

See (Chazal, Cohen-Steiner, and Merigot, 2011, Definition 3.2) and (Chazal, Massart, and Michel, 2015, Equation (2)) for a formal definition of the "distance to measure" function.

Value

The function `dtm` returns a vector of length m (the number of points stored in `Grid`) containing the value of the distance to measure function evaluated at each point of `Grid`.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Cohen-Steiner D, Merigot Q (2011). "Geometric inference for probability measures." *Foundations of Computational Mathematics* 11.6, 733-751.

Chazal F, Massart P, Michel B (2015). "Rates of convergence for robust geometric inference."

Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: Distance-To-a-Measure and Kernel Distance." Technical Report.

See Also

[kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [distFct](#)

Examples

```
## Generate Data from the unit circle
n <- 300
X <- circleUnif(n)

## Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the function
by <- 0.065
Xseq <- seq(-1.6, 1.6, by = by)
Yseq <- seq(-1.7, 1.7, by = by)
Grid <- expand.grid(Xseq, Yseq)

## distance to measure
m0 <- 0.1
DTM <- dtm(X, Grid, m0)
```

filtrationDiag	<i>Persistence Diagram of Filtration</i>
----------------	--

Description

The function `filtrationDiag` computes the persistence diagram of the filtration.

Usage

```
filtrationDiag(
  filtration, maxdimension, library = "GUDHI", location = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE, diagLimit = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>filtration</code>	a list representing the input filtration. This list consists of three components: "cplx", a list representing the complex, "values", a vector representing the filtration values, and "increasing", a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order or in decreasing order.
<code>maxdimension</code>	integer: max dimension of the homological features to be computed. (e.g. 0 for connected components, 1 for connected components and loops, 2 for connected components, loops, voids, etc.)
<code>library</code>	a string specifying which library to compute the persistence diagram. The user can choose either the library "GUDHI" or "Dionysus". The default value is "GUDHI".
<code>location</code>	if TRUE and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram, location of birth point, death point, and representative cycles, of each homological feature is returned.
<code>printProgress</code>	logical: if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
<code>diagLimit</code>	a number that replaces Inf in the persistence diagram. The default value is NULL and Inf value in the persistence diagram will not be replaced.

Details

The user can decide to use either the C++ library [GUDHI](#) or [Dionysus](#). See refereneces.

Value

The function `filtrationDiag` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>diagram</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> , a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. The first column contains the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc.). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features.
----------------------	--

- birthLocation only if location=TRUE and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a vector of length P . Each row represents the index of the vertex completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature.
- deathLocation only if location=TRUE and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a vector of length P . Each row represents the index of the vertex completing the simplex that kills an homological feature.
- cycleLocation only if location=TRUE and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P_i by $h_i + 1$ matrix for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents index of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices on a representative cycle of the h_i dimensional homological feature.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim

References

- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>.
- Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology". <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.
- Fasy B, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology." (arXiv:1303.7117). Annals of Statistics.

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#)

Examples

```
n <- 5
X <- cbind(cos(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n), sin(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n))
maxdimension <- 1
maxscale <- 1.5
dist <- "euclidean"
library <- "Dionysus"

FltRips <- ripsFiltration(X = X, maxdimension = maxdimension,
                        maxscale = maxscale, dist = "euclidean", library = "Dionysus",
                        printProgress = TRUE)

DiagFltRips <- filtrationDiag(filtration = FltRips, maxdimension = maxdimension,
                             library = "Dionysus", location = TRUE, printProgress = TRUE)

plot(DiagFltRips[["diagram"]])
```

```

FUNvalues <- X[, 1] + X[, 2]

FltFun <- funFiltration(FUNvalues = FUNvalues, cmplx = FltRips[["cmplx"]])

DiagFltFun <- filtrationDiag(filtration = FltFun, maxdimension = maxdimension,
                           library = "Dionysus", location = TRUE, printProgress = TRUE)

plot(DiagFltFun[["diagram"]], diagLim = c(-2, 5))

```

funFiltration

Filtration from function values

Description

The function `funFiltration` computes the filtration from the complex and the function values.

Usage

```
funFiltration(FUNvalues, cmplx, sublevel = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>FUNvalues</code>	The function values on the vertices of the complex.
<code>cmplx</code>	the complex.
<code>sublevel</code>	a logical variable indicating if the Persistence Diagram should be computed for sublevel sets (TRUE) or superlevel sets (FALSE) of the function. The default value is TRUE.

Details

See references.

Value

The function `funFiltration` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>cmplx</code>	a list representing the complex. Its <i>i</i> -th element represents the vertices of <i>i</i> -th simplex.
<code>values</code>	a vector representing the filtration values. Its <i>i</i> -th element represents the filtration value of <i>i</i> -th simplex.
<code>increasing</code>	a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order (TRUE) or in decreasing order (FALSE).

Author(s)

Jisu Kim

References

Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

See Also

[filtrationDiag](#)

Examples

```
n <- 5
X <- cbind(cos(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n), sin(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n))
maxdimension <- 1
maxscale <- 1.5
dist <- "euclidean"
library <- "Dionysus"

FltRips <- ripsFiltration(X = X, maxdimension = maxdimension,
                        maxscale = maxscale, dist = "euclidean", library = "Dionysus",
                        printProgress = TRUE)

FUNvalues <- X[, 1] + X[, 2]

FltFun <- funFiltration(FUNvalues = FUNvalues, cmplx = FltRips[["cmplx"]])
```

gridDiag

Persistence Diagram of a function over a Grid

Description

The function `gridDiag` computes the Persistence Diagram of a filtration of sublevel sets (or superlevel sets) of a function evaluated over a grid of points in arbitrary dimension d .

Usage

```
gridDiag(
  X = NULL, FUN = NULL, lim = NULL, by = NULL, FUNvalues = NULL,
  maxdimension = max(NCOL(X), length(dim(FUNvalues))) - 1,
  sublevel = TRUE, library = "GUDHI", location = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE, diagLimit = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

X an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function `FUN`, where n is the number of points stored in `X` and d is the dimension of the space. `NULL` if this option is not used. The default value is `NULL`.

FUN	a function whose inputs are 1) an n by d matrix of coordinates X , 2) an m by d matrix of coordinates $Grid$, 3) an optional smoothing parameter, and returns a numeric vector of length m . For example see <code>distFct</code> , <code>kde</code> , and <code>dtm</code> which compute the distance function, the kernel density estimator and the distance to measure, over a grid of points using the input X . Note that $Grid$ is not an input of <code>gridDiag</code> , but is automatically computed by the function using <code>lim</code> , and <code>by</code> . NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
lim	a 2 by d matrix, where each column specifying the range of each dimension of the grid, over which the function FUN is evaluated. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
by	either a number or a vector of length d specifying space between points of the grid in each dimension. If a number is given, then same space is used in each dimension. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
FUNvalues	an $m_1 * m_2 * \dots * m_d$ array of function values over $m_1 * m_2 * \dots * m_d$ grid, where m_i is the number of scales of grid on i th dimension. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
maxdimension	a number that indicates the maximum dimension of the homological features to compute: 0 for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids and so on. The default value is $d - 1$, which is (dimension of embedding space - 1).
sublevel	a logical variable indicating if the Persistence Diagram should be computed for sublevel sets (TRUE) or superlevel sets (FALSE) of the function. The default value is TRUE.
library	a string specifying which library to compute the persistence diagram. The user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI".
location	if TRUE and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram, location of birth point and death point of each homological feature is returned. Additionally if <code>library="Dionysus"</code> , location of representative cycles of each homological feature is also returned. The default value is FALSE.
printProgress	if TRUE a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
diagLimit	a number that replaces Inf (if sublevel is TRUE) or -Inf (if sublevel is FALSE) in the Death value of the most persistent connected component. The default value is NULL and the max/min of the function is used.
...	additional parameters for the function FUN.

Details

If the values of X , FUN are set, then FUNvalues should be NULL. In this case, `gridDiag` evaluates the function FUN over a grid. If the value of FUNvalues is set, then X , FUN should be NULL. In this case, FUNvalues is used as function values over the grid. If `location=TRUE`, then `lim`, and `by` should be set.

Once function values are either computed or given, `gridDiag` constructs a filtration by triangulating the grid and considering the simplices determined by the values of the function of dimension up to `maxdimension+1`.

Value

The function `gridDiag` returns a list with the following components:

<code>diagram</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> , a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. The first column stores the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features, in case of a filtration constructed using sublevel sets (from $-\infty$ to ∞), or Death and Birth of features, in case of a filtration constructed using superlevel sets (from ∞ to $-\infty$).
<code>birthLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature.
<code>deathLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the grid point completing the simplex that kills an homological feature.
<code>cycleLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: a list of length P , where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each element is a P_i by h_i+1 by d array for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents location of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices, where P_i simplices constitutes the h_i dimensional homological feature.

Note

The user can decide to use either the C++ library `GUDHI`, `Dionysus`, or `PHAT`. See references.

Since dimension of simplicial complex from grid points in R^d is up to d , homology of dimension $\geq d$ is trivial. Hence setting `maxdimension` with values $\geq d$ is equivalent to `maxdimension=d-1`.

Author(s)

Brittany T. Fasy, Jisu Kim, and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Fasy B, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology." (arXiv:1303.7117). *Annals of Statistics*.

Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology." <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>

Bauer U, Kerber M, Reininghaus J (2012). "PHAT, a software library for persistent homology." <https://bitbucket.org/phant-code/phant/>

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#), [distFct](#), [kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [dtm](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```

## Distance Function Diagram and Kernel Density Diagram

# input data
n <- 300
XX <- circleUnif(n)

## Ranges of the grid
Xlim <- c(-1.8, 1.8)
Ylim <- c(-1.6, 1.6)
lim <- cbind(Xlim, Ylim)
by <- 0.05

h <- .3 #bandwidth for the function kde

#Distance Function Diagram of the sublevel sets
Diag1 <- gridDiag(XX, distFct, lim = lim, by = by, sublevel = TRUE,
                 printProgress = TRUE)

#Kernel Density Diagram of the superlevel sets
Diag2 <- gridDiag(XX, kde, lim = lim, by = by, sublevel = FALSE,
                 library = "Dionysus", location = TRUE, printProgress = TRUE, h = h)
#plot
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(XX, cex = 0.5, pch = 19)
title(main = "Data")
plot(Diag1[["diagram"]])
title(main = "Distance Function Diagram")
plot(Diag2[["diagram"]])
title(main = "Density Persistence Diagram")
one <- which(Diag2[["diagram"]][, 1] == 1)
plot(XX, col = 2, main = "Representative loop of grid points")
for (i in seq(along = one)) {
  points(Diag2[["birthLocation"]][one[i], , drop = FALSE], pch = 15, cex = 3,
        col = i)
  points(Diag2[["deathLocation"]][one[i], , drop = FALSE], pch = 17, cex = 3,
        col = i)
  for (j in seq_len(dim(Diag2[["cycleLocation"]][one[i]])[1])) {
    lines(Diag2[["cycleLocation"]][one[i]][j, , ], pch = 19, cex = 1, col = i)
  }
}

```

gridFiltration

Persistence Diagram of a function over a Grid

Description

The function `gridFiltration` computes the Persistence Diagram of a filtration of sublevel sets (or superlevel sets) of a function evaluated over a grid of points in arbitrary dimension d .

Usage

```
gridFiltration(
  X = NULL, FUN = NULL, lim = NULL, by = NULL, FUNvalues = NULL,
  maxdimension = max(NCOL(X), length(dim(FUNvalues))) - 1,
  sublevel = TRUE, printProgress = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

X	an n by d matrix of coordinates, used by the function FUN, where n is the number of points stored in X and d is the dimension of the space. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
FUN	a function whose inputs are 1) an n by d matrix of coordinates X , 2) an m by d matrix of coordinates Grid, 3) an optional smoothing parameter, and returns a numeric vector of length m . For example see distFct , kde , and dtm which compute the distance function, the kernel density estimator and the distance to measure, over a grid of points using the input X . Note that Grid is not an input of <code>gridFiltration</code> , but is automatically computed by the function using <code>lim</code> , and <code>by</code> . NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
lim	a 2 by d matrix, where each column specifying the range of each dimension of the grid, over which the function FUN is evaluated. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
by	either a number or a vector of length d specifying space between points of the grid in each dimension. If a number is given, then same space is used in each dimension. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
FUNvalues	an $m_1 * m_2 * \dots * m_d$ array of function values over $m_1 * m_2 * \dots * m_d$ grid, where m_i is the number of scales of grid on i th dimension. NULL if this option is not used. The default value is NULL.
maxdimension	a number that indicates the maximum dimension of the homological features to compute: 0 for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids and so on. The default value is $d - 1$, which is (dimension of embedding space - 1).
sublevel	a logical variable indicating if the Persistence Diagram should be computed for sublevel sets (TRUE) or superlevel sets (FALSE) of the function. The default value is TRUE.
printProgress	if TRUE a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
...	additional parameters for the function FUN.

Details

If the values of X , FUN are set, then FUNvalues should be NULL. In this case, `gridFiltration` evaluates the function FUN over a grid. If the value of FUNvalues is set, then X , FUN should be NULL. In this case, FUNvalues is used as function values over the grid.

Once function values are either computed or given, `gridFiltration` constructs a filtration by triangulating the grid and considering the simplices determined by the values of the function of dimension up to `maxdimension+1`.

Value

The function `gridFiltration` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>cmplx</code>	a list representing the complex. Its i -th element represents the vertices of i -th simplex.
<code>values</code>	a vector representing the filtration values. Its i -th element represents the filtration value of i -th simplex.
<code>increasing</code>	a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order (TRUE) or in decreasing order (FALSE).
<code>coordinates</code>	only if both <code>lim</code> and <code>by</code> are not NULL: a matrix representing the coordinates of vertices. Its i -th row represents the coordinate of i -th vertex.

Note

The user can decide to use either the C++ library **GUDHI**, **Dionysus**, or **PHAT**. See references.

Since dimension of simplicial complex from grid points in R^d is up to d , homology of dimension $\geq d$ is trivial. Hence setting `maxdimension` with values $\geq d$ is equivalent to `maxdimension=d-1`.

Author(s)

Brittany T. Fasy, Jisu Kim, and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Fasy B, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology." (arXiv:1303.7117). *Annals of Statistics*.

Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology." <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>

Bauer U, Kerber M, Reininghaus J (2012). "PHAT, a software library for persistent homology." <https://bitbucket.org/phat-code/phat/>

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#), [distFct](#), [kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [dtm](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```
# input data
n <- 10
XX <- circleUnif(n)

## Ranges of the grid
Xlim <- c(-1, 1)
Ylim <- c(-1, 1)
lim <- cbind(Xlim, Ylim)
by <- 1
```

```
#Distance Function Diagram of the sublevel sets
FltGrid <- gridFiltration(
  XX, distFct, lim = lim, by = by, sublevel = TRUE, printProgress = TRUE)
```

hausdInterval	<i>Subsampling Confidence Interval for the Hausdorff Distance between a Manifold and a Sample</i>
---------------	---

Description

hausdInterval computes a confidence interval for the Hausdorff distance between a point cloud X and the underlying manifold from which X was sampled. See Details and References.

Usage

```
hausdInterval(
  X, m, B = 30, alpha = 0.05, parallel = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

X	an n by d matrix of coordinates of sampled points.
m	the size of the subsamples.
B	the number of subsampling iterations. The default value is 30.
alpha	hausdInterval returns a $(1-\alpha)$ confidence interval. The default value is 0.05.
parallel	logical: if TRUE, the iterations are parallelized, using the library parallel. The default value is FALSE.
printProgress	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

For B times, the subsampling algorithm subsamples m points of X (without replacement) and computes the Hausdorff distance between the original sample X and the subsample. The result is a sequence of B values. Let q be the $(1-\alpha)$ quantile of these values and let $c = 2 * q$. The interval $[0, c]$ is a valid $(1-\alpha)$ confidence interval for the Hausdorff distance between X and the underlying manifold, as proven in (Fasy, Lecci, Rinaldo, Wasserman, Balakrishnan, and Singh, 2013, Theorem 3).

Value

The function hausdInterval returns a number c . The confidence interval is $[0, c]$.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology: Confidence Sets for Persistence Diagrams." (arXiv:1303.7117). Annals of Statistics.

See Also

[bootstrapBand](#)

Examples

```
X <- circleUnif(1000)
interval <- hausdInterval(X, m = 800)
print(interval)
```

kde

Kernel Density Estimator over a Grid of Points

Description

Given a point cloud X (n points), the function `kde` computes the Kernel Density Estimator over a grid of points. The kernel is a Gaussian Kernel with smoothing parameter h . For each $x \in R^d$, the Kernel Density estimator is defined as

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{n(\sqrt{2\pi}h)^d} \sum_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - X_i\|_2^2}{2h^2}\right).$$

Usage

```
kde(X, Grid, h, kertype = "Gaussian", weight = 1,
    printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	an n by d matrix of coordinates of points used in the kernel density estimation process, where n is the number of points and d is the dimension.
<code>Grid</code>	an m by d matrix of coordinates, where m is the number of points in the grid.
<code>h</code>	number: the smoothing paramter of the Gaussian Kernel.
<code>kertype</code>	string: if <code>kertype = "Gaussian"</code> , Gaussian kernel is used, and if <code>kertype = "Epanechnikov"</code> , Epanechnikov kernel is used. Defaults to "Gaussian".
<code>weight</code>	either a number, or a vector of length n . If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each points of X . If it is a vector, <code>weight</code> represents weights of each points of X . The default value is 1.
<code>printProgress</code>	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Value

The function `kde` returns a vector of length m (the number of points in the grid) containing the value of the kernel density estimator for each point in the grid.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Larry Wasserman (2004), "All of statistics: a concise course in statistical inference", Springer.

Brittany T. Fasy, Fabrizio Lecci, Alessandro Rinaldo, Larry Wasserman, Sivaraman Balakrishnan, and Aarti Singh. (2013), "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology: Confidence Sets for Persistence Diagrams", (arXiv:1303.7117). To appear, Annals of Statistics.

See Also

[kernelDist](#), [distFct](#), [dtm](#)

Examples

```
## Generate Data from the unit circle
n <- 300
X <- circleUnif(n)

## Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the function
by <- 0.065
Xseq <- seq(-1.6, 1.6, by=by)
Yseq <- seq(-1.7, 1.7, by=by)
Grid <- expand.grid(Xseq,Yseq)

## kernel density estimator
h <- 0.3
KDE <- kde(X, Grid, h)
```

kernelDist

Kernel distance over a Grid of Points

Description

Given a point cloud X , the function `kernelDist` computes the kernel distance over a grid of points. The kernel is a Gaussian Kernel with smoothing parameter h :

$$K_h(x, y) = \exp\left(\frac{-\|x - y\|_2^2}{2h^2}\right).$$

For each $x \in R^d$, the Kernel distance is defined by

$$\kappa_X(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n K_h(X_i, X_j) + K_h(x, x) - 2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_h(x, X_i)}.$$

Usage

```
kernelDist(X, Grid, h, weight = 1, printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

X	an n by d matrix of coordinates of points, where n is the number of points and d is the dimension.
Grid	an m by d matrix of coordinates, where m is the number of points in the grid.
h	number: the smoothing parameter of the Gaussian Kernel.
weight	either a number, or a vector of length n . If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each point of X . If it is a vector, <code>weight</code> represents weights of each point of X . The default value is 1.
printProgress	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Value

The function `kernelDist` returns a vector of length m (the number of points in the grid) containing the value of the Kernel distance for each point in the grid.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Phillips JM, Wang B, Zheng Y (2013). "Geometric Inference on Kernel Density Estimates." arXiv:1307.7760.
 Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: Distance-To-a-Measure and Kernel Distance." Technical Report.

See Also

[kde](#), [dtm](#), [distFct](#)

Examples

```
## Generate Data from the unit circle
n <- 300
X <- circleUnif(n)

## Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the functions
by <- 0.065
Xseq <- seq(-1.6, 1.6, by = by)
Yseq <- seq(-1.7, 1.7, by = by)
Grid <- expand.grid(Xseq, Yseq)

## kernel distance estimator
h <- 0.3
Kdist <- kernelDist(X, Grid, h)
```

knnDE

*k Nearest Neighbors Density Estimator over a Grid of Points***Description**

Given a point cloud X (n points), The function `knnDE` computes the k Nearest Neighbors Density Estimator over a grid of points. For each $x \in R^d$, the `knn` Density Estimator is defined by

$$p_X(x) = \frac{k}{n v_d r_k^d(x)},$$

where v_n is the volume of the Euclidean d dimensional unit ball and $r_k^d(x)$ is the Euclidean distance from point x to its k 'th closest neighbor.

Usage

```
knnDE(X, Grid, k)
```

Arguments

`X` an n by d matrix of coordinates of points used in the density estimation process, where n is the number of points and d is the dimension.

`Grid` an m by d matrix of coordinates, where m is the number of points in the grid.

`k` number: the smoothing parameter of the k Nearest Neighbors Density Estimator.

Value

The function `knnDE` returns a vector of length m (the number of points in the grid) containing the value of the `knn` Density Estimator for each point in the grid.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

See Also

[kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [distFct](#), [dtm](#)

Examples

```
## Generate Data from the unit circle
n <- 300
X <- circleUnif(n)

## Construct a grid of points over which we evaluate the function
by <- 0.065
Xseq <- seq(-1.6, 1.6, by = by)
Yseq <- seq(-1.7, 1.7, by = by)
```

```

Grid <- expand.grid(Xseq, Yseq)

## kernel density estimator
k <- 50
KNN <- knnDE(X, Grid, k)

```

landscape

The Persistence Landscape Function

Description

The function `landscape` computes the landscape function corresponding to a given persistence diagram.

Usage

```

landscape(
  Diag, dimension = 1, KK = 1,
  tseq = seq(min(Diag[,2:3]), max(Diag[,2:3]), length=500))

```

Arguments

<code>Diag</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a P by 3 matrix, storing a persistence diagram with colnames: "dimension", "Birth", "Death".
<code>dimension</code>	the dimension of the topological features under consideration. The default value is 1 (loops).
<code>KK</code>	a vector: the order of the landscape function. The default value is 1. (First Landscape function).
<code>tseq</code>	a vector of values at which the landscape function is evaluated.

Value

The function `landscape` returns a numeric matrix with the number of row as the length of `tseq` and the number of column as the length of `KK`. The value at i th row and j th column represents the value of the $KK[j]$ -th landscape function evaluated at `tseq[i]`.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Bubenik P (2012). "Statistical topology using persistence landscapes." arXiv:1207.6437.
 Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Stochastic Convergence of Persistence Landscapes and Silhouettes." Proceedings of the 30th Symposium of Computational Geometry (SoCG). (arXiv:1312.0308)

See Also[silhouette](#)**Examples**

```

Diag <- matrix(c(0, 0, 10, 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 8), ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
DiagLim <- 10
colnames(Diag) <- c("dimension", "Birth", "Death")

#persistence landscape
tseq <- seq(0,DiagLim, length = 1000)
Land <- landscape(Diag, dimension = 1, KK = 1, tseq)

par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot.diagram(Diag)
plot(tseq, Land, type = "l", xlab = "t", ylab = "landscape", asp = 1)

```

maxPersistence

*Maximal Persistence Method***Description**

Given a point cloud and a function built on top of the data, we are interested in studying the evolution of the sublevel sets (or superlevel sets) of the function, using persistent homology. The Maximal Persistence Method selects the optimal smoothing parameter of the function, by maximizing the number of significant topological features, or by maximizing the total significant persistence of the features. For each value of the smoothing parameter, the function `maxPersistence` computes a persistence diagram using `gridDiag` and returns the values of the two criteria, the dimension of detected features, their persistence, and a bootstrapped confidence band. The features that fall outside of the band are statistically significant. See References.

Usage

```

maxPersistence(
  FUN, parameters, X, lim, by,
  maxdimension = length(lim) / 2 - 1, sublevel = TRUE,
  library = "GUDHI", B = 30, alpha = 0.05,
  bandFUN = "bootstrapBand", distance = "bottleneck",
  dimension = min(1, maxdimension), p = 1, parallel = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE, weight = NULL)

```

Arguments

FUN the name of a function whose inputs are: 1) X , a n by d matrix of coordinates of the input point cloud, where d is the dimension of the space; 2) a matrix of coordinates of points forming a grid at which the function can be evaluated (note that this grid is not passed as an input, but is automatically computed by `maxPersistence`); 3) a real valued smoothing parameter. For example, see [kde](#), [dtm](#), [kernelDist](#).

parameters	a numerical vector, storing a sequence of values for the smoothing parameter of FUN among which maxPersistence will select the optimal ones.
X	a n by d matrix of coordinates of the input point cloud, where d is the dimension of the space.
lim	a 2 by d matrix, where each column specifying the range of each dimension of the grid, over which the function FUN is evaluated.
by	either a number or a vector of length d specifying space between points of the grid in each dimension. If a number is given, then same space is used in each dimension.
maxdimension	a number that indicates the maximum dimension to compute persistent homology to. The default value is $d - 1$, which is (dimension of embedding space - 1).
sublevel	a logical variable indicating if the persistent homology should be computed for sublevel sets of FUN (TRUE) or superlevel sets (FALSE). The default value is TRUE.
library	a string specifying which library to compute the persistence diagram. The user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI".
bandFUN	the function to be used in the computation of the confidence band. Either "bootstrapDiagram" or "bootstrapBand".
B	the number of bootstrap iterations.
alpha	for each value store in parameters, maxPersistence computes a (1-alpha) confidence band.
distance	optional (if bandFUN == bootstrapDiagram): a string specifying the distance to be used for persistence diagrams: either "bottleneck" or "wasserstein"
dimension	optional (if bandFUN == bootstrapDiagram): an integer or a vector specifying the dimension of the features used to compute the bottleneck distance. 0 for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids. The default value is 1.
p	optional (if bandFUN == bootstrapDiagram AND distance == "wasserstein"): integer specifying the power to be used in the computation of the Wasserstein distance. The default value is 1.
parallel	logical: if TRUE, the bootstrap iterations are parallelized, using the library parallel.
printProgress	if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.
weight	either NULL, a number, or a vector of length n . If it is NULL, weight is not used. If it is a number, then same weight is applied to each points of X. If it is a vector, weight represents weights of each points of X.

Details

The function maxPersistence calls the [gridDiag](#) function, which computes the persistence diagram of sublevel (or superlevel) sets of a function, evaluated over a grid of points.

Value

The function maxPersistence returns an object of the class "maxPersistence", a list with the following components

parameters	the same vector parameters given in input
sigNumber	a numeric vector storing the number of significant features in the persistence diagrams computed using each value in parameters
sigPersistence	a numeric vector storing the sum of significant persistence of the features in the persistence diagrams, computed using each value in parameters
bands	a numeric vector storing the bootstrap band's width, for each value in parameters
Persistence	a list of the same length of parameters. Each element of the list is a P_i by 2 matrix, where P_i is the number of features found using the parameter i : the first column stores the dimension of each feature and the second column the persistence $\text{abs}(\text{death}-\text{birth})$.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Cisewski J, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: distance-to-a-measure and kernel distance."

Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology", (arXiv:1303.7117). Annals of Statistics.

See Also

[gridDiag](#), [kde](#), [kernelDist](#), [dtm](#), [bootstrapBand](#)

Examples

```
## input data: circle with clutter noise
n <- 600
percNoise <- 0.1
XX1 <- circleUnif(n)
noise <- cbind(runif(percNoise * n, -2, 2), runif(percNoise * n, -2, 2))
X <- rbind(XX1, noise)

## limits of the Grid at which the density estimator is evaluated
Xlim <- c(-2, 2)
Ylim <- c(-2, 2)
lim <- cbind(Xlim, Ylim)
by <- 0.2

B <- 80
alpha <- 0.05

## candidates
```

```

parametersKDE <- seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.2)

maxKDE <- maxPersistence(kde, parametersKDE, X, lim = lim, by = by,
                        bandFUN = "bootstrapBand", B = B, alpha = alpha,
                        parallel = FALSE, printProgress = TRUE)

print(summary(maxKDE))

par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot(X, pch = 16, cex = 0.5, main = "Circle")
plot(maxKDE)

```

multipBootstrap

Multiplier Bootstrap for Persistence Landscapes and Silhouettes

Description

The function `multipBootstrap` computes a confidence band for the average landscape (or the average silhouette) using the multiplier bootstrap.

Usage

```

multipBootstrap(
  Y, B = 30, alpha = 0.05, parallel = FALSE,
  printProgress = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>Y</code>	an N by m matrix of values of N persistence landscapes (or silhouettes) evaluated over a 1 dimensional grid of length m .
<code>B</code>	the number of bootstrap iterations.
<code>alpha</code>	<code>multipBootstrap</code> returns a 1 -alpha confidence band for the mean landscape (or silhouette).
<code>parallel</code>	logical: if TRUE the bootstrap iterations are parallelized, using the library <code>parallel</code> .
<code>printProgress</code>	logical: if TRUE a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

See Algorithm 1 in the reference.

Value

The function `multipBootstrap` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>width</code>	number: half of the width of the uniform confidence band; that is, the distance of the upper and lower limits of the band from the empirical average landscape (or silhouette).
--------------------	---

mean	a numeric vector of length m , storing the values of the empirical average landscape (or silhouette) over a 1 dimensional grid of length m .
band	an m by 2 matrix that stores the values of the lower limit of the confidence band (first column) and upper limit of the confidence band (second column), evaluated over a 1 dimensional grid of length m .

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Stochastic Convergence of Persistence Landscapes and Silhouettes." Proceedings of the 30th Symposium of Computational Geometry (SoCG). (arXiv:1312.0308)

See Also

[landscape](#), [silhouette](#)

Examples

```

nn <- 3000 #large sample size
mm <- 50   #small subsample size
NN <- 5    #we will compute NN diagrams using subsamples of size mm

XX <- circleUnif(nn) ## large sample from the unit circle

DiagLim <- 2
maxdimension <- 1
tseq <- seq(0, DiagLim, length = 1000)

Diags <- list() #here we will store the NN rips diagrams
              #constructed using different subsamples of mm points
#here we'll store the landscapes
Lands <- matrix(0, nrow = NN, ncol = length(tseq))

for (i in seq_len(NN)){
  subXX <- XX[sample(seq_len(nn), mm), ]
  Diags[[i]] <- ripsDiag(subXX, maxdimension, DiagLim)
  Lands[i, ] <- landscape(Diags[[i]][["diagram"]], dimension = 1, KK = 1, tseq)
}

## now we use the NN landscapes to construct a confidence band
B <- 50
alpha <- 0.05
boot <- multipBootstrap(Lands, B, alpha)

LOWband <- boot[["band"]][, 1]
UPband <- boot[["band"]][, 2]
MeanLand <- boot[["mean"]]

```

```
plot(tseq, MeanLand, type = "l", lwd = 2, xlab = "", ylab = "",
     main = "Mean Landscape with band", ylim = c(0, 1.2))
polygon(c(tseq, rev(tseq)), c(LOWband, rev(UPband)), col = "pink")
lines(tseq, MeanLand, lwd = 1, col = 2)
```

`plot.clusterTree` *Plots the Cluster Tree*

Description

The function `plot.clusterTree` plots the Cluster Tree stored in an object of class `clusterTree`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'clusterTree'
plot(
  x, type = "lambda", color = NULL, add = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>clusterTree</code> . (see clusterTree)
<code>type</code>	string: if "lambda", then the lambda Tree is plotted. if "r", then the r Tree is plotted. if "alpha", then the alpha Tree is plotted. if "kappa", then the kappa Tree is plotted.
<code>color</code>	number: the color of the branches of the Cluster Tree. The default value is NULL and a different color is assigned to each branch.
<code>add</code>	logical: if TRUE, the Tree is added to an existing plot.
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Kent BP, Rinaldo A, Verstynen T (2013). "DeBaCl: A Python Package for Interactive DEnsity-BASed CLustering." arXiv:1307.8136

Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Metric Embeddings for Cluster Trees"

See Also

[clusterTree](#), [print.clusterTree](#)

Examples

```

## Generate data: 3 clusters
n <- 1200 #sample size
Neach <- floor(n / 4)
X1 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 1, .8), rnorm(Neach, 5, 0.8))
X2 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 3.5, .8), rnorm(Neach, 5, 0.8))
X3 <- cbind(rnorm(Neach, 6, 1), rnorm(Neach, 1, 1))
XX <- rbind(X1, X2, X3)

k <- 100 #parameter of knn

## Density clustering using knn and kde
Tree <- clusterTree(XX, k, density = "knn")
TreeKDE <- clusterTree(XX,k, h = 0.3, density = "kde")

par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
plot(XX, pch = 19, cex = 0.6)
# plot lambda trees
plot(Tree, type = "lambda", main = "lambda Tree (knn)")
plot(TreeKDE, type = "lambda", main = "lambda Tree (kde)")
# plot clusters
plot(XX, pch = 19, cex = 0.6, main = "cluster labels")
for (i in Tree[["id"]]){
  points(matrix(XX[Tree[["DataPoints"]][[i]], ], ncol = 2), col = i, pch = 19,
    cex = 0.6)
}
#plot kappa trees
plot(Tree, type = "kappa", main = "kappa Tree (knn)")
plot(TreeKDE, type = "kappa", main = "kappa Tree (kde)")

```

plot.diagram

Plot the Persistence Diagram

Description

The function `plot.diagram` plots the Persistence Diagram stored in an object of class `diagram`. Optionally, it can also represent the diagram as a persistence barcode.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'diagram'
plot(
  x, diagLim = NULL, dimension = NULL, col = NULL,
  rotated = FALSE, barcode = FALSE, band = NULL, lab.line = 2.2,
  colorBand = "pink", colorBorder = NA, add = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> (as returned by the functions <code>alphaComplexDiag</code> , <code>alphaComplexDiag</code> , <code>gridDiag</code> , or <code>ripsDiag</code>) or an n by 3 matrix, where n is the number of features to be plotted.
<code>diagLim</code>	numeric vector of length 2, specifying the limits of the plot. If <code>NULL</code> then it is automatically computed using the lifetimes of the features.
<code>dimension</code>	number specifying the dimension of the features to be plotted. If <code>NULL</code> all the features are plotted.
<code>col</code>	an optional vector of length P that stores the colors of the topological features to be plotted, where P is the number of topological features stored in <code>x</code> .
<code>rotated</code>	logical: if <code>FALSE</code> the plotted diagram has axes (birth, death), if <code>TRUE</code> the plotted diagram has axes $((birth+death)/2, (death-birth)/2)$. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>barcode</code>	logical: if <code>TRUE</code> the persistence barcode is plotted, in place of the diagram.
<code>band</code>	numeric: if <code>band!=NULL</code> , a pink band of size <code>band</code> is added around the diagonal. If also <code>barcode</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , then bars shorter than <code>band</code> are dotted. The default value is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>lab.line</code>	number of lines from the plot edge, where the labels will be placed. The default value is 2.2.
<code>colorBand</code>	the color for filling the confidence band. The default value is "pink". (NA leaves the band unfilled)
<code>colorBorder</code>	the color to draw the border of the confidence band. The default value is NA and omits the border.
<code>add</code>	logical: if <code>TRUE</code> , the points of <code>x</code> are added to an existing plot.
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Brittany T. Fasy, Fabrizio Lecci, Alessandro Rinaldo, Larry Wasserman, Sivaraman Balakrishnan, and Aarti Singh. (2013), "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology", (arXiv:1303.7117). To appear, Annals of Statistics.

Frederic Chazal, Brittany T. Fasy, Fabrizio Lecci, Alessandro Rinaldo, and Larry Wasserman, (2014), "Stochastic Convergence of Persistence Landscapes and Silhouettes", Proceedings of the 30th Symposium of Computational Geometry (SoCG). (arXiv:1312.0308)

See Also

[alphaComplexDiag](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [gridDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```

XX1 <- circleUnif(30)
XX2 <- circleUnif(30, r = 2) + 3
XX <- rbind(XX1, XX2)

DiagLim <- 5
maxdimension <- 1

## rips diagram
Diag <- ripsDiag(XX, maxdimension, DiagLim, printProgress = TRUE)

#plot
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))
plot(Diag[["diagram"]])
plot(Diag[["diagram"]], rotated = TRUE)
plot(Diag[["diagram"]], barcode = TRUE)

```

plot.maxPersistence *Summary plot for the maxPersistence function*

Description

The function `plot.maxPersistence` plots an object of class `maxPersistence`, for the selection of the optimal smoothing parameter for persistent homology. For each value of the smoothing parameter, the plot shows the number of detected features, their persistence, and a bootstrap confidence band.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'maxPersistence'
plot(
  x, features = "dimension", colorBand = "pink",
  colorBorder = NA, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>maxPersistence</code> , as returned by the functions <code>maxPersistence</code>
<code>features</code>	string: if "all" then all the features are plotted; if "dimension" then only the features of the dimension used to compute the confidence band are plotted.
<code>colorBand</code>	the color for filling the confidence band. The default is "pink". (NA leaves the band unfilled)
<code>colorBorder</code>	the color to draw the border of the confidence band. The default is NA and omits the border.
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Cisewski J, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Michel B, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Robust Topological Inference: distance-to-a-measure and kernel distance."

Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology." (arXiv:1303.7117). *Annals of Statistics*.

See Also

[maxPersistence](#)

Examples

```
## input data: circle with clutter noise
n <- 600
percNoise <- 0.1
XX1 <- circleUnif(n)
noise <- cbind(runif(percNoise * n, -2, 2), runif(percNoise * n, -2, 2))
X <- rbind(XX1, noise)

## limits of the Gird at which the density estimator is evaluated
Xlim <- c(-2, 2)
Ylim <- c(-2, 2)
lim <- cbind(Xlim, Ylim)
by <- 0.2

B <- 80
alpha <- 0.05

## candidates
parametersKDE <- seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.2)

maxKDE <- maxPersistence(kde, parametersKDE, X, lim = lim, by = by,
                        bandFUN = "bootstrapBand", B = B, alpha = alpha,
                        parallel = FALSE, printProgress = TRUE)

print(summary(maxKDE))

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(X, pch = 16, cex = 0.5, main = "Circle")
plot(maxKDE)
```

ripsDiag

Rips Persistence Diagram

Description

The function `ripsDiag` computes the persistence diagram of the Rips filtration built on top of a point cloud.

Usage

```
ripsDiag(
  X, maxdimension, maxscale, dist = "euclidean",
  library = "GUDHI", location = FALSE, printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

X	If <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , X is an n by d matrix of coordinates, where n is the number of points in the d -dimensional euclidean space. If <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , X is an n by n matrix of distances of n points.
maxdimension	integer: max dimension of the homological features to be computed. (e.g. 0 for connected components, 1 for connected components and loops, 2 for connected components, loops, voids, etc.) Currently there is a bug for computing homological features of dimension higher than 1 when the distance is arbitrary (<code>dist = "arbitrary"</code>) and library 'GUDHI' is used (<code>library = "GUDHI"</code>).
maxscale	number: maximum value of the rips filtration.
dist	"euclidean" for Euclidean distance, "arbitrary" for an arbitrary distance given in input as a distance matrix. Currently there is a bug for the arbitrary distance (<code>dist = "arbitrary"</code>) when computing homological features of dimension higher than 1 and library 'GUDHI' is used (<code>library = "GUDHI"</code>).
library	either a string or a vector of length two. When a vector is given, the first element specifies which library to compute the Rips filtration, and the second element specifies which library to compute the persistence diagram. If a string is used, then the same library is used. For computing the Rips filtration, if <code>dist = "euclidean"</code> , the user can use either the library "GUDHI" or "Dionysus". If <code>dist = "arbitrary"</code> , the user can use either the library "Dionysus". The default value is "GUDHI" if <code>dist = "euclidean"</code> , and "Dionysus" if <code>dist == "arbitrary"</code> . When "GUDHI" is used for <code>dist = "arbitrary"</code> , "Dionysus" is implicitly used. For computing the persistence diagram, the user can choose either the library "GUDHI", "Dionysus", or "PHAT". The default value is "GUDHI". Currently there is a bug for 'GUDHI' (<code>library = "GUDHI"</code>) when computing homological features of dimension higher than 1 and the distance is arbitrary (<code>dist = "arbitrary"</code>).
location	if TRUE and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram, location of birth point and death point of each homological feature is returned. Additionally if <code>library="Dionysus"</code> , location of representative cycles of each homological feature is also returned.
printProgress	logical: if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

For Rips filtration based on Euclidean distance of the input point cloud, the user can decide to use either the C++ library **GUDHI** or **Dionysus**. For Rips filtration based on arbitrary distance, the user can decide to the C++ library **Dionysus**. Then for computing the persistence diagram from the Rips filtration, the user can use either the C++ library **GUDHI**, **Dionysus**, or **PHAT**. Currently there is a bug for computing homological features of dimension higher than 1 when the distance is arbitrary (`dist = "arbitrary"`) and library 'GUDHI' is used (`library = "GUDHI"`). See refereneces.

Value

The function `ripsDiag` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>diagram</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code> , a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. The first column contains the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc.). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features.
<code>birthLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: if <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , then <code>birthLocation</code> is a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the data point completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature. If <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , then <code>birthLocation</code> is a vector of length P . Each row represents the index of the data point completing the simplex that gives birth to an homological feature.
<code>deathLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" or "PHAT" is used for computing the persistence diagram: if <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , then <code>deathLocation</code> is a P by d matrix, where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each row represents the location of the data point completing the simplex that kills an homological feature. If <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , then <code>deathLocation</code> is a vector of length P . Each row represents the index of the data point completing the simplex that kills an homological feature.
<code>cycleLocation</code>	only if <code>location=TRUE</code> and if "Dionysus" is used for computing the persistence diagram: if <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , then <code>cycleLocation</code> is a list of length P , where P is the number of points in the resulting persistence diagram. Each element is a P_i by $h_i + 1$ by d array for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents location of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices, where P_i simplices constitutes the h_i dimensional homological feature. If <code>dist = "arbitrary"</code> , then each element is a P_i by $h_i + 1$ matrix for for h_i dimensional homological feature. It represents index of $h_i + 1$ vertices of P_i simplices on a representative cycle of the h_i dimensional homological feature.

Author(s)

Brittany T. Fasy, Jisu Kim, Fabrizio Lecci, and Clement Maria

References

- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>.
- Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology". <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.
- Fasy B, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L, Balakrishnan S, Singh A (2013). "Statistical Inference For Persistent Homology." (arXiv:1303.7117). *Annals of Statistics*.

See Also

[summary.diagram](#), [plot.diagram](#), [gridDiag](#)

Examples

```
## EXAMPLE 1: rips diagram for circles (euclidean distance)
X <- circleUnif(30)
maxscale <- 5
maxdimension <- 1
## note that the input X is a point cloud
DiagRips <- ripsDiag(
  X = X, maxdimension = maxdimension, maxscale = maxscale,
  library = "Dionysus", location = TRUE, printProgress = TRUE)

# plot
layout(matrix(c(1, 3, 2, 2), 2, 2))
plot(X, cex = 0.5, pch = 19)
title(main = "Data")
plot(DiagRips[["diagram"]])
title(main = "rips Diagram")
one <- which(
  DiagRips[["diagram"]][, 1] == 1 &
  DiagRips[["diagram"]][, 3] - DiagRips[["diagram"]][, 2] > 0.5)
plot(X, col = 2, main = "Representative loop of data points")
for (i in seq(along = one)) {
  for (j in seq_len(dim(DiagRips[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]])[1])) {
    lines(
      DiagRips[["cycleLocation"]][[one[i]]][j, ], pch = 19, cex = 1,
      col = i)
  }
}

## EXAMPLE 2: rips diagram with arbitrary distance
## distance matrix for triangle with edges of length: 1,2,4
distX <- matrix(c(0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 4, 0), ncol = 3)
maxscale <- 5
maxdimension <- 1
## note that the input distXX is a distance matrix
DiagTri <- ripsDiag(distX, maxdimension, maxscale, dist = "arbitrary",
  printProgress = TRUE)
#points with lifetime = 0 are not shown. e.g. the loop of the triangle.
print(DiagTri[["diagram"]])
```

 ripsFiltration

Rips Filtration

Description

The function `ripsFiltration` computes the Rips filtration built on top of a point cloud.

Usage

```
ripsFiltration(
  X, maxdimension, maxscale, dist = "euclidean",
  library = "GUDHI", printProgress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	If <code>dist="euclidean"</code> , <code>X</code> is an n by d matrix of coordinates, where n is the number of points in the d -dimensional euclidean space. If <code>dist="arbitrary"</code> , <code>X</code> is an n by n matrix of distances of n points.
<code>maxdimension</code>	integer: max dimension of the homological features to be computed. (e.g. 0 for connected components, 1 for connected components and loops, 2 for connected components, loops, voids, etc.)
<code>maxscale</code>	number: maximum value of the rips filtration.
<code>dist</code>	"euclidean" for Euclidean distance, "arbitrary" for an arbitrary distance given in input as a distance matrix.
<code>library</code>	a string specifying which library to compute the Rips filtration. If <code>dist = "euclidean"</code> , the user can use either the library "GUDHI" or "Dionysus". If <code>dist = "arbitrary"</code> , the user can use the library "Dionysus". The default value is "GUDHI" if <code>dist = "euclidean"</code> , and "Dionysus" if <code>dist == "arbitrary"</code> . When "GUDHI" is used for <code>dist = "arbitrary"</code> , "Dionysus" is implicitly used.
<code>printProgress</code>	logical: if TRUE, a progress bar is printed. The default value is FALSE.

Details

For Rips filtration based on Euclidean distance of the input point cloud, the user can decide to use either the C++ library **GUDHI** or **Dionysus**. For Rips filtration based on arbitrary distance, the user can use the C++ library **Dionysus**. See referencses.

Value

The function `ripsFiltration` returns a list with the following elements:

<code>cmplx</code>	a list representing the complex. Its i -th element represents the vertices of i -th simplex.
<code>values</code>	a vector representing the filtration values. Its i -th element represents the filtration value of i -th simplex.
<code>increasing</code>	a logical variable indicating if the filtration values are in increasing order (TRUE) or in decreasing order (FALSE).
<code>coordinates</code>	only if <code>dist = "euclidean"</code> : a matrix representing the coordinates of vertices. Its i -th row represents the coordinate of i -th vertex.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim

References

- Maria C (2014). "GUDHI, Simplicial Complexes and Persistent Homology Packages." <https://project.inria.fr/gudhi/software/>.
- Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology". <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

See Also

[ripsDiag](#), [filtrationDiag](#)

Examples

```
n <- 5
X <- cbind(cos(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n), sin(2*pi*seq_len(n)/n))
maxdimension <- 1
maxscale <- 1.5

FltRips <- ripsFiltration(X = X, maxdimension = maxdimension,
                        maxscale = maxscale, dist = "euclidean", library = "GUDHI",
                        printProgress = TRUE)

# plot rips filtration
lim <- rep(c(-1, 1), 2)
plot(NULL, type = "n", xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4],
     main = "Rips Filtration Plot")
for (idx in seq(along = FltRips[["cmplx"]])) {
  polygon(FltRips[["coordinates"]][FltRips[["cmplx"]][[idx]], , drop = FALSE],
         col = "pink", border = NA, xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4])
}
for (idx in seq(along = FltRips[["cmplx"]])) {
  polygon(FltRips[["coordinates"]][FltRips[["cmplx"]][[idx]], , drop = FALSE],
         col = NULL, xlim = lim[1:2], ylim = lim[3:4])
}
points(FltRips[["coordinates"]], pch = 16)
```

silhouette

The Persistence Silhouette Function

Description

The function `silhouette` computes the silhouette function corresponding to a given persistence diagram.

Usage

```
silhouette(
  Diag, p = 1, dimension = 1,
  tseq = seq(min(Diag[, 2:3]), max(Diag[, 2:3]), length = 500))
```

Arguments

Diag	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a P by 3 matrix, storing a persistence diagram with colnames: "dimension", "Birth", "Death".
p	a vector: the power of the weights of the silhouette function. See the definition of silhouette function, Section 5 in the reference.
dimension	the dimension of the topological features under consideration. The default value is 1 (loops).
tseq	a vector of values at which the silhouette function is evaluated.

Value

The function `silhouette` returns a numeric matrix of with the number of row as the length of `tseq` and the number of column as the length of `p`. The value at i th row and j th column represents the value of the $p[j]$ -th power silhouette function evaluated at `tseq[i]`.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Chazal F, Fasy BT, Lecci F, Rinaldo A, Wasserman L (2014). "Stochastic Convergence of Persistence Landscapes and Silhouettes." Proceedings of the 30th Symposium of Computational Geometry (SoCG). (arXiv:1312.0308)

See Also

[landscape](#)

Examples

```
Diag <- matrix(c(0, 0, 10, 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 8), ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
DiagLim <- 10
colnames(Diag) <- c("dimension", "Birth", "Death")

#persistence silhouette
tseq <- seq(0, DiagLim, length = 1000)
Sil <- silhouette(Diag, p = 1, dimension = 1, tseq)

par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot.diagram(Diag)
plot(tseq, Sil, type = "l", xlab = "t", ylab = "silhouette", asp = 1)
```

sphereUnif	<i>Uniform Sample From The Sphere S^d</i>
------------	--

Description

The function `sphereUnif` samples n points from the sphere S^d of radius r embedded in R^{d+1} , uniformly with respect to the volume measure of the sphere.

Usage

```
sphereUnif(n, d, r = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	an integer specifying the number of points in the sample.
<code>d</code>	an integer specifying the dimension of the sphere S^d
<code>r</code>	a numeric variable specifying the radius of the sphere. The default value is 1.

Value

The function `sphereUnif` returns an n by 2 matrix of coordinates.

Note

When $d = 1$, this function is same as using [circleUnif](#).

Author(s)

Jisu Kim

See Also

[circleUnif](#), [torusUnif](#)

Examples

```
X <- sphereUnif(n = 100, d = 1, r = 1)
plot(X)
```

summary.diagram	print <i>and</i> summary <i>for</i> diagram
-----------------	---

Description

The function `print.diagram` prints a persistence diagram, a P by 3 matrix, where P is the number of points in the diagram. The first column contains the dimension of each feature (0 for components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids, etc.). Second and third columns are Birth and Death of the features.

The function `summary.diagram` produces basic summaries of a persistence diagrams.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'diagram'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'diagram'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code>
<code>object</code>	an object of class <code>diagram</code>
<code>...</code>	additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

See Also

[plot.diagram](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [alphaComplexDiag](#), [gridDiag](#), [ripsDiag](#)

Examples

```
# Generate data from 2 circles
XX1 <- circleUnif(30)
XX2 <- circleUnif(30, r = 2) + 3
XX <- rbind(XX1, XX2)

DiagLim <- 5          # limit of the filtration
maxdimension <- 1    # computes betti0 and betti1

Diag <- ripsDiag(XX, maxdimension, DiagLim, printProgress = TRUE)

print(Diag[["diagram"]])
print(summary(Diag[["diagram"]]))
```

`torusUnif`*Uniform Sample From The 3D Torus*

Description

The function `torusUnif` samples n points from the 3D torus, uniformly with respect to its surface.

Usage

```
torusUnif(n, a, c)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	an integer specifying the number of points in the sample.
<code>a</code>	the radius of the torus tube.
<code>c</code>	the radius from the center of the hole to the center of the torus tube.

Details

This function `torusUnif` is an implementation of Algorithm 1 in the reference.

Value

The function `torusUnif` returns an n by 3 matrix of coordinates.

Author(s)

Fabrizio Lecci

References

Diaconis P, Holmes S, and Shahshahani M (2013). "Sampling from a manifold." *Advances in Modern Statistical Theory and Applications: A Festschrift in honor of Morris L. Eaton*. Institute of Mathematical Statistics, 102-125.

See Also

[circleUnif,sphereUnif](#)

Examples

```
X <- torusUnif(300, a = 1.8, c = 5)
plot(X)
```

 wasserstein

Wasserstein distance between two persistence diagrams

Description

The function `wasserstein` computes the Wasserstein distance between two persistence diagrams.

Usage

```
wasserstein(Diag1, Diag2, p = 1, dimension = 1)
```

Arguments

Diag1	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a matrix (n by 3) that stores dimension, birth and death of n topological features.
Diag2	an object of class <code>diagram</code> or a matrix (m by 3) that stores dimension, birth and death of m topological features.
<code>p</code>	integer specifying the power to be used in the computation of the Wasserstein distance. The default value is 1.
<code>dimension</code>	an integer or a vector specifying the dimension of the features used to compute the <code>wasserstein</code> distance. 0 for connected components, 1 for loops, 2 for voids and so on. The default value is 1 (loops).

Details

The Wasserstein distance between two diagrams is the cost of the optimal matching between points of the two diagrams. When a vector is given for `dimension`, then maximum among bottleneck distances using each element in `dimension` is returned. This function is an R wrapper of the function "`wasserstein_distance`" in the C++ library [Dionysus](#). See references.

Value

The function `wasserstein` returns the value of the Wasserstein distance between the two persistence diagrams.

Author(s)

Jisu Kim and Fabrizio Lecci

References

- Morozov D (2007). "Dionysus, a C++ library for computing persistent homology". <https://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>.
- Edelsbrunner H, Harer J (2010). "Computational topology: an introduction." American Mathematical Society.

Index

- * **datagen**
 - circleUnif, 17
 - sphereUnif, 55
 - torusUnif, 57
- * **hplot**
 - plot.clusterTree, 44
 - plot.diagram, 45
 - plot.maxPersistence, 47
- * **htest**
 - bootstrapBand, 11
 - bootstrapDiagram, 13
 - hausdInterval, 33
 - multipBootstrap, 42
- * **methods**
 - alphaComplexDiag, 3
 - alphaComplexFiltration, 6
 - alphaShapeDiag, 7
 - alphaShapeFiltration, 10
 - bottleneck, 16
 - filtrationDiag, 24
 - funFiltration, 26
 - gridDiag, 27
 - gridFiltration, 30
 - landscape, 38
 - maxPersistence, 39
 - ripsDiag, 48
 - ripsFiltration, 51
 - silhouette, 53
 - wasserstein, 58
- * **nonparametric**
 - bootstrapBand, 11
 - bootstrapDiagram, 13
 - clusterTree, 18
 - distFct, 20
 - dtm, 22
 - hausdInterval, 33
 - kde, 34
 - kernelDist, 35
 - knnDE, 37
 - multipBootstrap, 42
- * **optimize**
 - bottleneck, 16
 - wasserstein, 58
- * **package**
 - TDA-package, 2
- alphaComplexDiag, 3, 7, 9, 17, 29, 32, 46, 56, 59
- alphaComplexFiltration, 6
- alphaShapeDiag, 5, 7, 11
- alphaShapeFiltration, 10
- bootstrapBand, 11, 15, 34, 41
- bootstrapDiagram, 13
- bottleneck, 15, 16, 59
- circleUnif, 17, 55, 57
- clusterTree, 18, 44
- distFct, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35–37
- dtm, 11–13, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35–37, 39, 41
- filtrationDiag, 7, 11, 24, 27, 53
- funFiltration, 26
- gridDiag, 5, 9, 14, 17, 27, 40, 41, 46, 51, 56, 59
- gridFiltration, 30
- hausdInterval, 33
- kde, 11–13, 15, 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41
- kernelDist, 15, 21, 23, 29, 32, 35, 35, 37, 39, 41
- knnDE, 37
- landscape, 38, 43, 54

maxPersistence, [39](#), [47](#), [48](#)
multipBootstrap, [42](#)

plot.clusterTree, [20](#), [44](#)
plot.diagram, [5](#), [9](#), [15](#), [17](#), [25](#), [29](#), [32](#), [45](#), [51](#),
[56](#), [59](#)
plot.maxPersistence, [47](#)
print.clusterTree, [44](#)
print.clusterTree (clusterTree), [18](#)
print.diagram (summary.diagram), [56](#)
print.maxPersistence (maxPersistence),
[39](#)
print.summary.diagram
 (summary.diagram), [56](#)
print.summary.maxPersistence
 (maxPersistence), [39](#)

ripsDiag, [5](#), [9](#), [17](#), [29](#), [32](#), [46](#), [48](#), [53](#), [56](#), [59](#)
ripsFiltration, [51](#)

silhouette, [39](#), [43](#), [53](#)
sphereUnif, [17](#), [18](#), [55](#), [57](#)
summary.diagram, [5](#), [9](#), [15](#), [25](#), [29](#), [32](#), [51](#), [56](#)
summary.maxPersistence
 (maxPersistence), [39](#)

TDA (TDA-package), [2](#)
TDA-package, [2](#)
torusUnif, [18](#), [55](#), [57](#)

wasserstein, [17](#), [58](#)