Package ‘jmotif’

October 13, 2022

Version 1.1.1

Encoding UTF-8

Title Time Series Analysis Toolkit Based on Symbolic Aggregate
Discretization, i.e. SAX

Description
Implements time series z-normalization, SAX, HOT-SAX, VSM, SAX-VSM, RePair, and RRA algorithms facilitating time series motif (i.e., recurrent pattern), discord (i.e., anomaly), and characteristic pattern discovery along with interpretable time series classification.

URL https://github.com/jMotif/jmotif-R

BugReports https://github.com/jMotif/jmotif-R/issues

Depends R (>= 3.1.0), Rcpp (>= 0.11.1)

Imports stats

Suggests testthat

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

LazyData true

SystemRequirements C++11

License GPL-2

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Pavel Senin [aut, cre]

Maintainer Pavel Senin <seninp@gmail.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-02-13 23:30:09 UTC

R topics documented:

`alphabet_to_cuts` *Translates an alphabet size into the array of corresponding SAX cut-lines built using the Normal distribution.*

Description

Translates an alphabet size into the array of corresponding SAX cut-lines built using the Normal distribution.

Usage

```
alphabet_to_cuts(a_size)
```

Arguments

`a_size`	the alphabet size, a value between 2 and 20 (inclusive).

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68). (2002)

Examples

```
alphabet_to_cuts(5)
```

---

bags_to_tfidf *Computes a TF-IDF weight vectors for a set of word bags.*

Description

Computes a TF-IDF weight vectors for a set of word bags.

Usage

```
bags_to_tfidf(data)
```

Arguments

data	the list containing the input word bags.

References

Senin Pavel and Malinchik Sergey, SAX-VSM: Interpretable Time Series Classification Using SAX and Vector Space Model. Data Mining (ICDM), 2013 IEEE 13th International Conference on, pp.1175,1180, 7-10 Dec. 2013.

Salton, G., Wong, A., Yang., C., A vector space model for automatic indexing. Commun. ACM 18, 11, 613-620, 1975.

Examples

```
bag1 = data.frame(
   "words" = c("this", "is", "a", "sample"),
   "counts" = c(1, 1, 2, 1),
   stringsAsFactors = FALSE
   )
bag2 = data.frame(
   "words" = c("this", "is", "another", "example"),
   "counts" = c(1, 1, 2, 3),
   stringsAsFactors = FALSE
   )
ll = list("bag1" = bag1, "bag2" = bag2)
tfidf = bags_to_tfidf(ll)
```

CBF *A standard UCR Cylinder-Bell-Funnel dataset from http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data*

Description

A standard UCR Cylinder-Bell-Funnel dataset from http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data

Usage

```
CBF
```

Format

A four-elements list containing train and test data along with their labels

- labels_train: the training data labels, correspond to data matrix rows
- data_train: the training data matrix, each row is a time series instance
- labels_test: the test data labels, correspond to data matrix rows
- data_test: the test data matrix, each row is a time series instance

---

cosine_dist *Computes the cosine similarity between numeric vectors*

Description

Computes the cosine similarity between numeric vectors

Usage

```
cosine_dist(m)
```

Arguments

m	the data matrix

Value

Returns the cosine similarity

Examples

```
a <- c(2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 1)
b <- c(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)
sim <- cosine_dist(rbind(a,b))
```

cosine_sim — *Computes the cosine distance value between a bag of words and a set of TF-IDF weight vectors.*

Description

Computes the cosine distance value between a bag of words and a set of TF-IDF weight vectors.

Usage

```
cosine_sim(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	the list containing a word-bag and the TF-IDF object.

References

Senin Pavel and Malinchik Sergey, SAX-VSM: Interpretable Time Series Classification Using SAX and Vector Space Model. Data Mining (ICDM), 2013 IEEE 13th International Conference on, pp.1175,1180, 7-10 Dec. 2013.

Salton, G., Wong, A., Yang., C., A vector space model for automatic indexing. Commun. ACM 18, 11, 613-620, 1975.

early_abandoned_dist — *Finds the Euclidean distance between points, if distance is above the threshold, abandons the computation and returns NAN.*

Description

Finds the Euclidean distance between points, if distance is above the threshold, abandons the computation and returns NAN.

Usage

```
early_abandoned_dist(seq1, seq2, upper_limit)
```

Arguments

`seq1`	the array 1.
`seq2`	the array 2.
`upper_limit`	the max value after reaching which the distance computation stops and the NAN is returned.

ecg0606 — *A PHYSIONET dataset*

Description

A PHYSIONET dataset

Usage

```
ecg0606
```

Format

A vector of numeric values

euclidean_dist — *Finds the Euclidean distance between points.*

Description

Finds the Euclidean distance between points.

Usage

```
euclidean_dist(seq1, seq2)
```

Arguments

seq1	the array 1.
seq2	the array 2. stops and the NAN is returned.

find_discords_brute_force — *Finds a discord using brute force algorithm.*

Description

Finds a discord using brute force algorithm.

Usage

```
find_discords_brute_force(ts, w_size, discords_num)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the input timeseries.
`w_size`	the sliding window size.
`discords_num`	the number of discords to report.

References

Keogh, E., Lin, J., Fu, A., HOT SAX: Efficiently finding the most unusual time series subsequence. Proceeding ICDM '05 Proceedings of the Fifth IEEE International Conference on Data Mining

Examples

```
discords = find_discords_brute_force(ecg0606[1:600], 100, 1)
plot(ecg0606[1:600], type = "l", col = "cornflowerblue", main = "ECG 0606")
lines(x=c(discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)),
   y=ecg0606[discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)], col="red")
```

`find_discords_hotsax` *Finds a discord (i.e. time series anomaly) with HOT-SAX. Usually works the best with lower sizes of discretization parameters: PAA and Alphabet.*

Description

Finds a discord (i.e. time series anomaly) with HOT-SAX. Usually works the best with lower sizes of discretization parameters: PAA and Alphabet.

Usage

```
find_discords_hotsax(ts, w_size, paa_size, a_size, n_threshold, discords_num)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the input timeseries.
`w_size`	the sliding window size.
`paa_size`	the PAA size.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.
`n_threshold`	the normalization threshold.
`discords_num`	the number of discords to report.

References

Keogh, E., Lin, J., Fu, A., HOT SAX: Efficiently finding the most unusual time series subsequence. Proceeding ICDM '05 Proceedings of the Fifth IEEE International Conference on Data Mining

Examples

```
discords = find_discords_hotsax(ecg0606, 100, 3, 3, 0.01, 1)
plot(ecg0606, type = "l", col = "cornflowerblue", main = "ECG 0606")
lines(x=c(discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)),
   y=ecg0606[discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)], col="red")
```

`find_discords_rra` *Finds a discord with RRA (Rare Rule Anomaly) algorithm. Usually works the best with higher than that for HOT-SAX sizes of discretization parameters (i.e., PAA and Alphabet sizes).*

Description

Finds a discord with RRA (Rare Rule Anomaly) algorithm. Usually works the best with higher than that for HOT-SAX sizes of discretization parameters (i.e., PAA and Alphabet sizes).

Usage

```
find_discords_rra(
  series,
  w_size,
  paa_size,
  a_size,
  nr_strategy,
  n_threshold,
  discords_num
)
```

Arguments

series	the input timeseries.
w_size	the sliding window size.
paa_size	the PAA size.
a_size	the alphabet size.
nr_strategy	the numerosity reduction strategy ("none", "exact", "mindist").
n_threshold	the normalization threshold.
discords_num	the number of discords to report.

References

Senin Pavel and Malinchik Sergey, SAX-VSM: Interpretable Time Series Classification Using SAX and Vector Space Model., Data Mining (ICDM), 2013 IEEE 13th International Conference on.

Examples

```
discords = find_discords_rra(ecg0606, 100, 4, 4, "none", 0.01, 1)
plot(ecg0606, type = "l", col = "cornflowerblue", main = "ECG 0606")
lines(x=c(discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)),
   y=ecg0606[discords[1,2]:(discords[1,2]+100)], col="red")
```

Gun_Point — *A standard UCR Gun Point dataset from http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data*

Description

A standard UCR Gun Point dataset from http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data

Usage

```
Gun_Point
```

Format

A four-elements list containing train and test data along with their labels

- labels_train: the training data labels, correspond to data matrix rows
- data_train: the training data matrix, each row is a time series instance
- labels_test: the test data labels, correspond to data matrix rows
- data_test: the test data matrix, each row is a time series instance

---

idx_to_letter — *Get the ASCII letter by an index.*

Description

Get the ASCII letter by an index.

Usage

```
idx_to_letter(idx)
```

Arguments

idx	the index.

Examples

```
# letter 'b'
idx_to_letter(2)
```

`is_equal_mindist` *Compares two strings using mindist.*

Description

Compares two strings using mindist.

Usage

```
is_equal_mindist(a, b)
```

Arguments

a	the string a.
b	the string b.

Examples

```
is_equal_str("aaa", "bbb") # true
is_equal_str("aaa", "ccc") # false
```

`is_equal_str` *Compares two strings using natural letter ordering.*

Description

Compares two strings using natural letter ordering.

Usage

```
is_equal_str(a, b)
```

Arguments

a	the string a.
b	the string b.

Examples

```
is_equal_str("aaa", "bbb")
is_equal_str("ccc", "ccc")
```

letters_to_idx — *Get an ASCII indexes sequence for a given character array.*

Description

Get an ASCII indexes sequence for a given character array.

Usage

```
letters_to_idx(str)
```

Arguments

`str`	the character array.

Examples

```
letters_to_idx(c('a','b','c','a'))
```

letter_to_idx — *Get the index for an ASCII letter.*

Description

Get the index for an ASCII letter.

Usage

```
letter_to_idx(letter)
```

Arguments

`letter`	the letter.

Examples

```
# letter 'b' translates to 2
letter_to_idx('b')
```

manyseries_to_wordbag *Converts a set of time-series into a single bag of words.*

Description

Converts a set of time-series into a single bag of words.

Usage

```
manyseries_to_wordbag(data, w_size, paa_size, a_size, nr_strategy, n_threshold)
```

Arguments

`data`	the timeseries data, row-wise.
`w_size`	the sliding window size.
`paa_size`	the PAA size.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.
`nr_strategy`	the NR strategy.
`n_threshold`	the normalization threshold.

References

Senin Pavel and Malinchik Sergey, SAX-VSM: Interpretable Time Series Classification Using SAX and Vector Space Model. Data Mining (ICDM), 2013 IEEE 13th International Conference on, pp.1175,1180, 7-10 Dec. 2013.

Salton, G., Wong, A., Yang., C., A vector space model for automatic indexing. Commun. ACM 18, 11, 613-620, 1975.

min_dist *Computes the mindist value for two strings*

Description

Computes the mindist value for two strings

Usage

```
min_dist(str1, str2, alphabet_size, compression_ratio = 1)
```

Arguments

`str1`	the first string
`str2`	the second string
`alphabet_size`	the used alphabet size
`compression_ratio`	the distance compression ratio

Value

Returns the distance between strings

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68).

Examples

```
str1 <- c('a', 'b', 'c')
str2 <- c('c', 'b', 'a')
min_dist(str1, str2, 3)
```

---

paa — *Computes a Piecewise Aggregate Approximation (PAA) for a time series.*

Description

Computes a Piecewise Aggregate Approximation (PAA) for a time series.

Usage

```
paa(ts, paa_num)
```

Arguments

`ts`	a timeseries to compute the PAA for.
`paa_num`	the desired PAA size.

References

Keogh, E., Chakrabarti, K., Pazzani, M., Mehrotra, S., Dimensionality reduction for fast similarity search in large time series databases. Knowledge and information Systems, 3(3), 263-286. (2001)

Examples

```
x = c(-1, -2, -1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0)
x_paa3 = paa(x, 3)
#
plot(x, type = "l", main = c("8-points time series and its PAA transform into three points",
                             "PAA shown schematically in blue"))
points(x, pch = 16, lwd = 5)
#
paa_bounds = c(1, 1+7/3, 1+7/3*2, 8)
abline(v = paa_bounds, lty = 3, lwd = 2, col = "cornflowerblue")
segments(paa_bounds[1:3], x_paa3, paa_bounds[2:4], x_paa3, col = "cornflowerblue", lwd = 2)
points(x = c(1, 1+7/3, 1+7/3*2) + (7/3)/2, y = x_paa3, pch = 15, lwd = 5, col = "cornflowerblue")
```

sax_by_chunking — *Discretize a time series with SAX using chunking (no sliding window).*

Description

Discretize a time series with SAX using chunking (no sliding window).

Usage

```
sax_by_chunking(ts, paa_size, a_size, n_threshold)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the input time series.
`paa_size`	the PAA size.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.
`n_threshold`	the normalization threshold.

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68). (2002)

sax_distance_matrix — *Generates a SAX MinDist distance matrix (i.e. the "lookup table") for a given alphabet size.*

Description

Generates a SAX MinDist distance matrix (i.e. the "lookup table") for a given alphabet size.

Usage

```
sax_distance_matrix(a_size)
```

Arguments

`a_size`	the desired alphabet size (a value between 2 and 20, inclusive)

Value

Returns a distance matrix (for SAX minDist) for a specified alphabet size

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68).

Examples

```
sax_distance_matrix(5)
```

`sax_via_window` *Discretizes a time series with SAX via sliding window.*

Description

Discretizes a time series with SAX via sliding window.

Usage

```
sax_via_window(ts, w_size, paa_size, a_size, nr_strategy, n_threshold)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the input timeseries.
`w_size`	the sliding window size.
`paa_size`	the PAA size.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.
`nr_strategy`	the Numerosity Reduction strategy, acceptable values are "exact" and "mindist" – any other value triggers no numerosity reduction.
`n_threshold`	the normalization threshold.

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68). (2002)

series_to_chars — *Transforms a time series into the char array using SAX and the normal alphabet.*

Description

Transforms a time series into the char array using SAX and the normal alphabet.

Usage

```
series_to_chars(ts, a_size)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the timeseries.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68). (2002)

Examples

```
y = c(-1, -2, -1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0)
y_paa3 = paa(y, 3)
series_to_chars(y_paa3, 3)
```

series_to_string — *Transforms a time series into the string.*

Description

Transforms a time series into the string.

Usage

```
series_to_string(ts, a_size)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the timeseries.
`a_size`	the alphabet size.

References

Lonardi, S., Lin, J., Keogh, E., Patel, P., Finding motifs in time series. In Proc. of the 2nd Workshop on Temporal Data Mining (pp. 53-68). (2002)

Examples

```
y = c(-1, -2, -1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0)
y_paa3 = paa(y, 3)
series_to_string(y_paa3, 3)
```

---

series_to_wordbag   *Converts a single time series into a bag of words.*

Description

Converts a single time series into a bag of words.

Usage

```
series_to_wordbag(ts, w_size, paa_size, a_size, nr_strategy, n_threshold)
```

Arguments

ts	the timeseries.
w_size	the sliding window size.
paa_size	the PAA size.
a_size	the alphabet size.
nr_strategy	the NR strategy.
n_threshold	the normalization threshold.

References

Senin Pavel and Malinchik Sergey, SAX-VSM: Interpretable Time Series Classification Using SAX and Vector Space Model. Data Mining (ICDM), 2013 IEEE 13th International Conference on, pp.1175,1180, 7-10 Dec. 2013.

Salton, G., Wong, A., Yang., C., A vector space model for automatic indexing. Commun. ACM 18, 11, 613-620, 1975.

str_to_repair_grammar *Runs the repair on a string.*

Description

Runs the repair on a string.

Usage

```
str_to_repair_grammar(str)
```

Arguments

str	the input string.

References

N.J. Larsson and A. Moffat. Offline dictionary-based compression. In Data Compression Conference, 1999.

Examples

```
str_to_repair_grammar("abc abc cba cba bac xxx abc abc cba cba bac")
```

subseries *Extracts a subseries.*

Description

Extracts a subseries.

Usage

```
subseries(ts, start, end)
```

Arguments

ts	the input timeseries (0-based, left inclusive).
start	the interval start.
end	the interval end.

Examples

```
y = c(-1, -2, -1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0)
subseries(y, 0, 3)
```

`znorm` *Z-normalizes a time series by subtracting its mean and dividing by the standard deviation.*

Description

Z-normalizes a time series by subtracting its mean and dividing by the standard deviation.

Usage

```
znorm(ts, threshold = 0.01)
```

Arguments

`ts`	the input time series.
`threshold`	the z-normalization threshold value, if the input time series' standard deviation will be found less than this value, the procedure will not be applied, so the "under-threshold-noise" would not get amplified.

References

Dina Goldin and Paris Kanellakis, On similarity queries for time-series data: Constraint specification and implementation. In Principles and Practice of Constraint Programming (CP 1995), pages 137-153. (1995)

Examples

```
x = seq(0, pi*4, 0.02)
y = sin(x) * 5 + rnorm(length(x))
plot(x, y, type="l", col="blue")
lines(x, znorm(y, 0.01), type="l", col="red")
```

Index