

---

# dask-distance Documentation

*Release 0.2.0+0.g0b36556.dirty*

**John Kirkham**

**Oct 09, 2017**



---

## Contents

---

<b>1</b>	<b>dask-distance</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>API</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>25</b>



Contents:



Distance computations with Dask (akin to `scipy.spatial.distance`)

- Free software: BSD 3-Clause
- Documentation: <https://dask-distance.readthedocs.io>.

## 1.1 Features

- TODO

## 1.2 Credits

This package was created with [Cookiecutter](#) and the [dask-image/dask-image-cookiecutter](#) project template.





### 2.1 Stable release

To install dask-distance, run this command in your terminal:

```
$ pip install dask-distance
```

This is the preferred method to install dask-distance, as it will always install the most recent stable release.

If you don't have [pip](#) installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

### 2.2 From sources

The sources for dask-distance can be downloaded from the [Github repo](#).

You can either clone the public repository:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/jakirkham/dask-distance
```

Or download the [tarball](#):

```
$ curl -OL https://github.com/jakirkham/dask-distance/tarball/master
```

Once you have a copy of the source, you can install it with:

```
$ python setup.py install
```



## CHAPTER 3

---

### Usage

---

To use dask-distance in a project:

```
import dask_distance
```



## 4.1 `dask_distance` package

`dask_distance.braycurtis` ( $u, v$ )

Finds the Bray-Curtis distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\frac{\sum_i |u_i - v_i|}{\sum_i |u_i + v_i|}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** Bray-Curtis distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.canberra` ( $u, v$ )

Finds the Canberra distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\sum_i \frac{|u_i - v_i|}{|u_i| + |v_i|}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** Canberra distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.cdist` ( $XA, XB, \text{metric}='euclidean', **kwargs$ )

Finds the distance matrix using the metric on each pair of points.

**Parameters**

- **XA** – 2-D array of points
- **XB** – 2-D array of points
- **metric** – string or callable
- **\*\*kwargs** – provided to the metric (see below)

#### Keyword Arguments

- **p** – p-norm for minkowski only (default: 2)
- **V** – 1-D array of variances for seucleidean only (default: estimated from XA and XB)
- **VI** – Inverse of the covariance matrix for mahalanobis only (default: estimated from XA and XB)
- **w** – 1-D array of weights for wminkowski only (required)

**Returns** distance between each combination of points

**Return type** array

`dask_distance.chebyshev(u, v)`

Finds the Chebyshev distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\max_i |u_i - v_i|$$

#### Parameters

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** Chebyshev distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.cityblock(u, v)`

Finds the City Block (Manhattan) distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\sum_i |u_i - v_i|$$

#### Parameters

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** City Block (Manhattan) distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.correlation(u, v)`

Finds the correlation distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$1 - \frac{(u - \bar{u}) \cdot (v - \bar{v})}{\|u - \bar{u}\|_2 \|v - \bar{v}\|_2}$$

#### Parameters

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** correlation distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.cosine(u, v)`

Finds the Cosine distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$1 - \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|_2 \|v\|_2}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** Cosine distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.dice(u, v)`

Finds the Dice dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{c_{TF} + c_{FT}}{2 \cdot c_{TT} + c_{TF} + c_{FT}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Dice dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.euclidean(u, v)`

Finds the Euclidean distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\|u - v\|_2$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** Euclidean distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.hamming(u, v)`

Finds the Hamming distance between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{c_{TF} + c_{FT}}{c_{TT} + c_{TF} + c_{FT} + c_{FF}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Hamming distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.jaccard(u, v)`

Finds the Jaccard-Needham dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{c_{TF} + c_{FT}}{c_{TT} + c_{TF} + c_{FT}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Jaccard-Needham dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.kulsinski(u, v)`

Finds the Kulsinski dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT}) + c_{FF}}{c_{TT} + 2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT}) + c_{FF}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Kulsinski dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.mahalanobis(u, v, VI)`

Finds the Mahalanobis distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\sqrt{(u - v) \cdot V^{-1} \cdot (u - v)^T}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **VI** – Inverse of the covariance matrix

**Returns** Mahalanobis distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.minkowski(u, v, p)`

Finds the Minkowski distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\left( \sum_i |u_i - v_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **p** – degree of the norm to use



**Returns** Minkowski distance

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.pdist (X, metric='euclidean', **kwargs)`

Finds the pairwise condensed distance matrix using the metric.

**Parameters**

- **X** – 2-D array of points
- **metric** – string or callable
- **\*\*kwargs** – provided to the metric (see below)

**Keyword Arguments**

- **p** – p-norm for minkowski only (default: 2)
- **V** – 1-D array of variances for seucledean only (default: estimated from X)
- **VI** – Inverse of the covariance matrix for mahalanobis only (default: estimated from X)
- **w** – 1-D array of weights for wminkowski only (required)

**Returns** condensed distance between each pair

**Return type** array

---

**Note:** Tries to avoid redundant computations as much as possible. However this is limited in its ability to do this based on the chunk size of X (particularly along the first dimension). Smaller chunks will increase savings though there may be other tradeoffs.

---

`dask_distance.rogerstanimoto (u, v)`

Finds the Rogers-Tanimoto dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT})}{c_{TT} + 2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT}) + c_{FF}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Rogers-Tanimoto dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.russellrao (u, v)`

Finds the Russell-Rao dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{c_{TF} + c_{FT} + c_{FF}}{c_{TT} + c_{TF} + c_{FT} + c_{FF}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Russell-Rao dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.seuclidean(u, v, V)`

Finds the standardized Euclidean distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\sqrt{\sum_i \left( \frac{(u_i - v_i)^2}{V_i} \right)}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **V** – 1-D array of variances

**Returns** standardized Euclidean

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.sokalmichener(u, v)`

Finds the Sokal-Michener dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT})}{c_{TT} + 2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT}) + c_{FF}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Sokal-Michener dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.sokalsneath(u, v)`

Finds the Sokal-Sneath dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT})}{c_{TT} + 2 \cdot (c_{TF} + c_{FT})}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Sokal-Sneath dissimilarity

**Return type** float

`dask_distance.sqeuclidean(u, v)`

Finds the squared Euclidean distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\|u - v\|_2^2$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays

**Returns** squared Euclidean distance

**Return type** float

dask\_distance.**squareform**(*X*, *force=u'no'*)

Converts between dense and sparse distance matrices

**Parameters**

- **x** – 2-D square symmetric matrix or 1-D vector of distances
- **force** – whether to force to a vector or a matrix

**Returns** 1-D vector or 2-D square symmetric matrix of distances

**Return type** array

dask\_distance.**wminkowski**(*u*, *v*, *p*, *w*)

Finds the weighted Minkowski distance between two 1-D arrays.

$$\left( \sum_i |w_i \cdot (u_i - v_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **v** – 1-D array or collection of 1-D arrays
- **p** – degree of the norm to use
- **w** – 1-D array of weights

**Returns** Minkowski distance

**Return type** float

dask\_distance.**yule**(*u*, *v*)

Finds the Yule dissimilarity between two 1-D bool arrays.

$$\frac{2 \cdot c_{TF} \cdot c_{FT}}{c_{TT} \cdot c_{FF} + c_{TF} \cdot c_{FT}}$$

where  $c_{XY} = \sum_i \delta_{u_i X} \delta_{v_i Y}$

**Parameters**

- **u** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays
- **v** – 1-D bool array or collection of 1-D bool arrays

**Returns** Yule dissimilarity

**Return type** float



Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given. You can contribute in many ways:

## 5.1 Types of Contributions

### 5.1.1 Report Bugs

Report bugs at <https://github.com/jakirkham/dask-distance/issues>.

If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

### 5.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the GitHub issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 5.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the GitHub issues for features. Anything tagged with “enhancement” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

### 5.1.4 Write Documentation

dask-distance could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official dask-distance docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

### 5.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://github.com/jakirkham/dask-distance/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that contributions are welcome :)

## 5.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here's how to set up *dask-distance* for local development.

1. Fork the *dask-distance* repo on GitHub.
2. Clone your fork locally:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:your_name_here/dask-distance.git
```

3. Install your local copy into an environment. Assuming you have conda installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development (on Windows drop *source*). Replace “<some version>” with the Python version used for testing.:

```
$ conda create -n dask-distanceenv python="<some version>"
$ source activate dask-distanceenv
$ python setup.py develop
```

4. Create a branch for local development:

```
$ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

5. When you're done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests, including testing other Python versions:

```
$ flake8 dask_distance tests
$ python setup.py test or py.test
```

To get flake8, just conda install it into your environment.

6. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
$ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

7. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.

## 5.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. The pull request should include tests.
2. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a docstring, and add the feature to the list in README.rst.
3. The pull request should work for Python 2.7, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6. Check [https://travis-ci.org/jakirkham/dask-distance/pull\\_requests](https://travis-ci.org/jakirkham/dask-distance/pull_requests) and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

## 5.4 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
$ py.test tests/test_dask_distance.py
```





## CHAPTER 6

---

### Credits

---

#### 6.1 Development Lead

- John Kirkham, Howard Hughes Medical Institute <kirkhamj@janelia.hhmi.org>

#### 6.2 Contributors

None yet. Why not be the first?



## CHAPTER 7

---

### Indices and tables

---

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`



**d**

dask\_distance, 9



## B

braycurtis() (in module `dask_distance`), 9

## C

canberra() (in module `dask_distance`), 9

cdist() (in module `dask_distance`), 9

chebyshev() (in module `dask_distance`), 10

cityblock() (in module `dask_distance`), 10

correlation() (in module `dask_distance`), 10

cosine() (in module `dask_distance`), 11

## D

`dask_distance` (module), 9

dice() (in module `dask_distance`), 11

## E

euclidean() (in module `dask_distance`), 11

## H

hamming() (in module `dask_distance`), 11

## J

jaccard() (in module `dask_distance`), 11

## K

kulsinski() (in module `dask_distance`), 12

## M

mahalanobis() (in module `dask_distance`), 12

minkowski() (in module `dask_distance`), 12

## P

pdist() (in module `dask_distance`), 13

## R

rogerstanimoto() (in module `dask_distance`), 13

russellrao() (in module `dask_distance`), 13

## S

seuclidean() (in module `dask_distance`), 14

sokalmichener() (in module `dask_distance`), 14

sokalsneath() (in module `dask_distance`), 14

squeclidean() (in module `dask_distance`), 14

squareform() (in module `dask_distance`), 15

## W

wminkowski() (in module `dask_distance`), 15

## Y

yule() (in module `dask_distance`), 15