

# Package ‘emstreeR’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Tools for Fast Computing and Visualizing Euclidean Minimum Spanning Trees

**Version** 3.1.3

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**Description** Fast and easy computation of Euclidean Minimum Spanning Trees (EMST) from data, relying on the R API for 'mlpack' - the C++ Machine Learning Library (Curtin et. al., 2013). 'emstreeR' uses the Dual-Tree Boruvka (March, Ram, Gray, 2010, <[doi:10.1145/1835804.1835882](https://doi.org/10.1145/1835804.1835882)>), which is theoretically and empirically the fastest algorithm for computing an EMST. This package also provides functions and an S3 method for readily visualizing Minimum Spanning Trees (MST) using either the style of the 'base', 'scatterplot3d', or 'ggplot2' libraries; and functions to export the MST output to shapefiles.

**License** BSD\_3\_clause + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** mlpack, scatterplot3d, ggplot2, graphics, stats, sf

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**BugReports** <https://github.com/allanvc/emstreeR/issues/>

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**NeedsCompilation** no

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## Contents

ComputeMST . . . . .	2
export_edges_to_shapefile . . . . .	3
export_vertices_to_shapefile . . . . .	4
plot.MST . . . . .	6
plotMST3D . . . . .	7
stat_MST . . . . .	8

<b>Index</b>	<b>12</b>
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ComputeMST	<i>Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree</i>
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### Description

Computes an Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree (EMST) from the data. ComputeMST is a wrapper around the homonym function in the 'mlpack' library.

### Usage

```
ComputeMST(x, verbose = TRUE, scale = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

x	a numeric matrix or data.frame.
verbose	If TRUE, mutes the output from the C++ code.
scale	If TRUE, it will scale your data with <a href="#">scale</a> before computing the the minimum spanning tree and the distances to be presented will refer to the scaled data.

### Details

Before the computation, ComputeMST runs some checks and transformations (if needed) on the provided data using the `data_check` function. After the computation, it returns the 'cleaned' data plus 3 columns: `from`, `to`, and `distance`. Those columns show each pair of start and end points, and the distance between them, forming the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST).

### Value

an object of class `MST` and `data.frame`.

### Note

It is worth noting that the afore mentioned columns (`from`, `to`, and `distance`) have no relationship with their respective row in the output `MST/data.frame` object. The authors chose the `data.frame` format for the output rather than a `list` because it is more suitable for plotting the MST with the new 'ggplot2' Stat (`stat_MST`) provided with this package. The last row of the output at these three columns will always be the same: `1 1 0.0000000`. This is because we always have  $n-1$  edges for  $n$  points. Hence, this is done to 'complete' the `data.frame` that is returned.

## Examples

```
## artificial data
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
d <- rbind(c1, c2)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)
out
```

---

export\_edges\_to\_shapefile

*Export 'MST' edges to shapefile objects*

---

## Description

Write a shapefile containing the 'MST' edges

## Usage

```
export_edges_to_shapefile(
  x,
  V1 = 1,
  V2 = 2,
  file,
  crs = 4326,
  multiple_files = FALSE,
  driver = "ESRI Shapefile",
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

x	a MST class object returned by the <a href="#">ComputeMST</a> function.
V1	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates of the points in the plot.
V2	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates of the points in the plot.
file	shapefile (*.shp) to be written.
crs	coordinate reference system. It can be numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc.
multiple_files	logical. Should I write each edge to one different file.

driver            vector driver to be used in the process. Refer to <https://gdal.org/en/stable/drivers/vector/index.html>

...                further `sf` parameters.

### Examples

```
#mock data
country_coords_txt <- "
1 3.00000 28.00000 Algeria
2 54.00000 24.00000 UAE
3 139.75309 35.68536 Japan
4 45.00000 25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
5 9.00000 34.00000 Tunisia
6 5.75000 52.50000 Netherlands
7 103.80000 1.36667 Singapore
8 124.10000 -8.36667 Korea
9 -2.69531 54.75844 UK
10 34.91155 39.05901 Turkey
11 -113.64258 60.10867 Canada
12 77.00000 20.00000 India
13 25.00000 46.00000 Romania
14 135.00000 -25.00000 Australia
15 10.00000 62.00000 Norway"

d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
                quote = "'", sep = ",",
                col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

#MST
library(emstreeR)
output <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])
#plot(output)
## Not run:
export_edges_to_shapefile(output, file="edges.shp")

## End(Not run)
```

---

export\_vertices\_to\_shapefile

*Export 'MST' vertices to shapefile objects*

---

### Description

Write a shapefile containing the 'MST' vertices

### Usage

```
export_vertices_to_shapefile(
  x,
```

```

V1 = 1,
V2 = 2,
file,
crs = 4326,
driver = "ESRI Shapefile",
...
)

```

## Arguments

x	a MST class object returned by the <a href="#">ComputeMST</a> function.
V1	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates.
V2	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates.
file	shapefile (*.shp) to be written.
crs	coordinate reference system. It can be numeric, character, or object of class sf or sfc.
driver	vector driver to be used in the process. Refer to <a href="https://gdal.org/en/stable/drivers/vector/index.html">https://gdal.org/en/stable/drivers/vector/index.html</a>
...	further sf parameters.

## Examples

```

#mock data
country_coords_txt <- "
1 3.00000 28.00000 Algeria
2 54.00000 24.00000 UAE
3 139.75309 35.68536 Japan
4 45.00000 25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
5 9.00000 34.00000 Tunisia
6 5.75000 52.50000 Netherlands
7 103.80000 1.36667 Singapore
8 124.10000 -8.36667 Korea
9 -2.69531 54.75844 UK
10 34.91155 39.05901 Turkey
11 -113.64258 60.10867 Canada
12 77.00000 20.00000 India
13 25.00000 46.00000 Romania
14 135.00000 -25.00000 Australia
15 10.00000 62.00000 Norway"

d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
               quote = "'", sep = ",",
               col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

#MST
library(emstreeR)
output <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])
#plot(output)
## Not run:

```

```
export_vertices_to_shapefile(output, file="vertices.shp")

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.MST *Plot method for 'MST' objects*

---

### Description

Plots a 2D Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) by producing a scatter plot with segments using the generic function `plot`.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MST'
plot(x, V1 = 1, V2 = 2, col.pts = "black", col.segts = "black", lty = 3, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	a MST class object returned by the <code>ComputeMST</code> function.
<code>V1</code>	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates.
<code>V2</code>	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates.
<code>col.pts</code>	color of the points (vertices/nodes) in the plot.
<code>col.segts</code>	color of the segments (edges) in the plot.
<code>lty</code>	line type. An integer or name: 0 = "blank", 1 = "solid", 2 = "dashed", 3 = "dotted", 4 = "dotdash", 5 = "longdash", 6 = "twodash". The default for 'MST' objects is "dotted".
<code>...</code>	further graphical parameters.

### Examples

```
## 2D artificial data
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
c3 <- c(0.55, -2.4)
d <- rbind(c1, c2, c3)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)
out

## 2D plot:
plot(out)
```

```
# using different parameters
plot(out, col.pts = "blue", col.segts = "red", lty = 2)
```

---

plotMST3D

*3D Minimum Spanning Tree Plot*


---

## Description

Plots a 3D MST by producing a point cloud with segments as a 'scatterplot3d' graphic.

## Usage

```
plotMST3D(
  tree,
  x = 1,
  y = 2,
  z = 3,
  col.pts = "black",
  col.segts = "black",
  angle = 40,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

tree	a MST class object returned by the ComputeMST() function.
x	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the x coordinates of points in the plot.
y	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the y coordinates of points in the plot.
z	the numeric position or the name of the column to be used as the z coordinates of points in the plot.
col.pts	color of points (vertices/nodes) in the plot.
col.segts	color of segments (edges) in the plot.
angle	angle between x and y axis (Attention: result depends on scaling).
...	further graphical parameters.

## Examples

```
## 3D artificial data:
n1 = 12
n2 = 22
n3 = 7
n = n1 + n2 + n3
set.seed(1984)
```

```

mean_vector <- sample(seq(1, 10, by = 2), 3)
sd_vector <- sample(seq(0.01, 0.8, by = 0.01), 3)
c1 <- matrix(rnorm(n1*3, mean = mean_vector[1], sd = .3), n1, 3)
c2 <- matrix(rnorm(n2*3, mean = mean_vector[2], sd = .5), n2, 3)
c3 <- matrix(rnorm(n3*3, mean = mean_vector[3], sd = 1), n3, 3)
d<-rbind(c1, c2, c3)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)

## 3D PLOT:
plotMST3D(out)

```

---

stat\_MST

*Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree Stat Function*


---

## Description

A Stat extension for 'ggplot2' to plot a 2D MST by making a scatter plot with segments.

stat\_MST uses the information returned by [ComputeMST](#) for producing a 2D Minimum Spanning Tree plot with 'ggplot2' and should be combined with `geom_point()`.

## Usage

```

stat_MST(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "segment",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  linetype = "dotted",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

## Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with <a href="#">aes</a> or <a href="#">aes_</a> . The required aesthetics are x, y, from, and to. Those are columns of the mst object returned by <a href="#">ComputeMST</a> .
data	a mst class object returned by the <a href="#">ComputeMST</a> function.
geom	The geometric object to display the data. The default value is "segment" in order to produce the edges between the vertices.
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer



<code>na.rm</code>	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
<code>linetype</code>	an integer or name: 0 = "blank", 1 = "solid", 2 = "dashed", 3 = "dotted", 4 = "dotdash", 5 = "longdash", 6 = "twodash". The default for 'MST' objects is "dotted".
<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <a href="#">borders</a> .
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed on to <a href="#">layer</a> . This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See <a href="#">layer</a> for more details.

### Computed variables

**x** x coordinates of the MST start points

**y** y coordinates of the MST start points

**xend** x coordinates of the MST end points

**yend** y coordinates of the MST end points

### Examples

```
## 2D artificial data:
set.seed(1984)
n <- 15
c1 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -0.2, sd = 0.2), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.2))
c2 <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n, -1.1, sd = 0.15), y = rnorm(n, -2, sd = 0.3))
d <- rbind(c1, c2)
d <- as.data.frame(d)

## MST:
out <- ComputeMST(d)

#1) simple plot
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = out,
       aes(x = x, y = y,
           from = from, to = to))+
  geom_point()+
  stat_MST(colour = "red", linetype = 2)

#2) curved edges
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = out,
       aes(x = x, y = y,
           from = from, to = to))+
  geom_point()+
  stat_MST(geom = "curve", colour = "red", linetype = 2)
```

```

## Not run:
## plotting MST on maps:
library(ggmap)

#3) honeymoon cruise example
# define ports
df.port_locations <- data.frame(location = c("Civitavecchia, Italy",
      "Genova, Italy",
      "Marseille, France",
      "Barcelona, Spain",
      "Tunis, Tunisia",
      "Palermo, Italy"),
      stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# get latitude and longitude
geo.port_locations <- geocode(df.port_locations$location, source = "dsk")

# combine data
df.port_locations <- cbind(df.port_locations, geo.port_locations)

# MST
out <- ComputeMST(df.port_locations[,2:3])
plot(out) #just to check

# Plot
#' map <- c(left = -8, bottom = 32, right = 20, top = 47)

get_stamenmap(map, zoom = 5) %>% ggmap()+
  stat_MST(data = out,
    aes(x = lon, y = lat, from = from, to = to),
    colour = "red", linetype = 2)+
  geom_point(data = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat), size = 3)

#4) World Map travels:
library(ggplot2)
library(ggmaps)

country_coords_txt <- "
  1   3.00000  28.00000   Algeria
  2  54.00000  24.00000     UAE
  3 139.75309  35.68536     Japan
  4  45.00000  25.00000 'Saudi Arabia'
  5   9.00000  34.00000     Tunisia
  6   5.75000  52.50000 Netherlands
  7 103.80000   1.36667   Singapore
  8 124.10000  -8.36667     Korea
  9  -2.69531  54.75844      UK
 10  34.91155  39.05901     Turkey
 11 -113.64258 60.10867     Canada
 12  77.00000  20.00000     India
 13  25.00000  46.00000     Romania
 14 135.00000 -25.00000   Australia

```

```
15 10.00000 62.00000 Norway"

d <- read.delim(text = country_coords_txt, header = FALSE,
  quote = "'", sep = ",", col.names = c('id', 'lon', 'lat', 'name'))

out <- ComputeMST(d[,2:3])

country_shapes <- geom_polygon(aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
  data = map_data('world'), fill = "#CECECE", color = "#515151",
  size = 0.15)

ggplot()+ country_shapes+
  stat_MST(geomdata = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat, from = from, to = to),
  colour = "red", linetype = 2)+
  geom_point(data = out, aes(x = lon, y = lat), size=2)

## End(Not run)
```

# Index

`aes`, 8

`aes_`, 8

`borders`, 9

`ComputeMST`, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8

`export_edges_to_shapefile`, 3

`export_vertices_to_shapefile`, 4

`layer`, 9

`plot`, 6

`plot.MST`, 6

`plotMST3D`, 7

`scale`, 2

`sf`, 4, 5

`stat_MST`, 2, 8