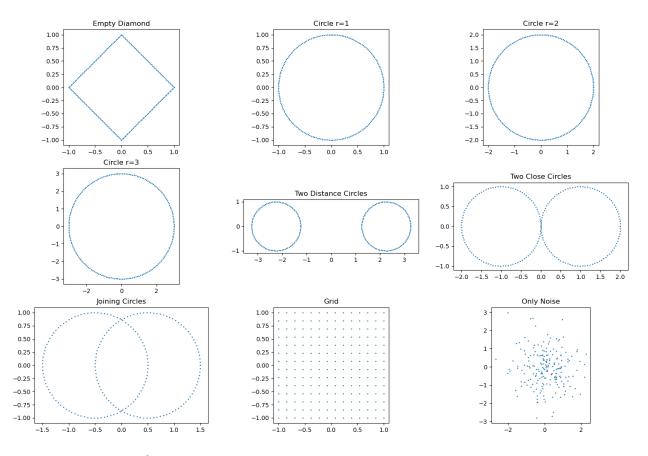
```
import numpy as np
import gudhi as gd
from gudhi.wasserstein import wasserstein_distance
from gudhi.wasserstein.barycenter import lagrangian_barycenter
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.spatial import distance_matrix
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
from scipy.spatial.distance import squareform
```

## Data Clouds

```
def create circle(radius, num points):
    angles = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, num_points)
    x = radius * np.cos(angles)
    y = radius * np.sin(angles)
    return np.vstack((x, y)).T
def create grid(num points):
    side points = int(np.sqrt(num points))
    x = np.linspace(-1, 1, side_points)
    y = np.linspace(-1, 1, side_points)
    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(x, y)
    return np.vstack((xx.ravel(), yy.ravel())).T
def create two circles(radius, num points, distance):
    angles = np.linspace(\frac{0}{2}, \frac{2}{2} * np.pi, num points \frac{1}{2})
    x1 = radius * np.cos(angles) - distance / 2
    y1 = radius * np.sin(angles)
    x2 = radius * np.cos(angles) + distance / 2
    y2 = radius * np.sin(angles)
    x = np.concatenate((x1, x2))
    y = np.concatenate((y1, y2))
    return np.vstack((x, y)).T
def create empty diamond(num points):
    side points = num points // 4
    x1 = np.linspace(-1, 0, side_points)
    y1 = np.linspace(0, 1, side points)
    x2 = np.linspace(0, 1, side points)
    y2 = np.linspace(1, 0, side points)
    x3 = np.linspace(1, 0, side points)
    y3 = np.linspace(0, -1, side points)
    x4 = np.linspace(0, -1, side_points)
    y4 = np.linspace(-1, 0, side points)
    x = np.concatenate((x1, x2, x3, x4))
    y = np.concatenate((y1, y2, y3, y4))
    return np.vstack((x, y)).T
```

```
def create noise point(num points):
    x = np.random.normal(0, 1, num points)
    y = np.random.normal(0, 1, num_points)
    return np.vstack((x, y)).T
# Parameters
radius = 1
num points = 200
point clouds={
    "Empty Diamond":create_empty_diamond(num_points),
    "Circle r=1":create_circle(radius, num_points),
    "Circle r=2":create circle(2, num points),
    "Circle r=3":create_circle(3, num_points),
    "Two Distance Circles":create two circles(radius, num points,
4.5),
"Two Close Circles":create_two_circles(radius, num_points, 2),
"incles(radius, num_points, 1),
    "Grid":create grid(num points),
    "Only Noise":create noise point(num points)
}
# Plotting
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 12))
for name,pc in point_clouds.items():
    plt.subplot(3,3,i)
    i+=1
    plt.scatter(pc[:, 0], pc[:, 1], s=1)
    plt.title(name)
    plt.gca().set aspect("equal")
plt.show()
```

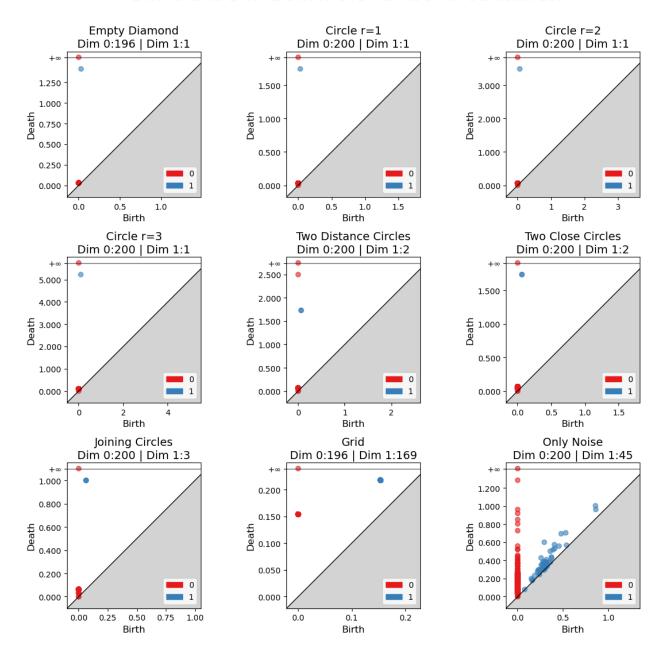


## Persistent Homology

```
### This function is from Giotto Library
   ideal thresh(dm, thresh):
    """Compute the enclosing radius of an input distance matrix.
    Under a Vietoris—Rips filtration, all homology groups are trivial
above
    this value because the complex becomes a cone.
    The enclosing radius is only computed if the input matrix is
square."""
    # Check that matrix is square
    if dm.shape[0] != dm.shape[1]:
        return thresh
    # Compute enclosing radius
    enclosing radius = np.min(np.max(dm, axis=1))
    return min([enclosing radius, thresh])
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
i=1
barcodesDict={}
```

```
for name,pc in point clouds.items():
    plt.subplot(3,3,i)
    i+=1
    max thresh = ideal thresh(distance matrix(pc, pc), np.inf)
    skeleton = gd.RipsComplex(points=pc, max edge length=max thresh)
    simplex tree = skeleton.create simplex tree(max dimension=2)
    barcode = simplex tree.persistence()
    diag \theta = simplex tree.persistence intervals in dimension(\theta)
    diag 1 = simplex tree.persistence intervals in dimension(<math>1)
    barcodesDict[name]=(diag 0, diag 1)
    ax=plt.gca()
    gd.plot persistence diagram(barcode,axes=ax)
    plt.title(name+"\n"+"Dim 0:"+str(len(diag_0))+" | Dim
1:"+str(len(diag 1)),fontsize=14)
    plt.tight layout()
    ax.set aspect("equal")
    plt.xlabel('Birth', fontsize=12)
    plt.ylabel('Death', fontsize=12)
plt.suptitle("Take into account the axis scales \n Dim 0 and Dim 1
show the number of structures.\n",fontsize=22)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
c:\Users\ragna\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\gudhi\
persistence graphical tools.py:105: UserWarning: This function is not
available.
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'matplotlib'.
  warnings.warn(f"This function is not available.\
nModuleNotFoundError: No module named '{import error.name}'.")
```

## Take into account the axis scales Dim 0 and Dim 1 show the number of structures.



## Wasserstein Distance Matrix

https://gudhi.inria.fr/python/latest/wasserstein\_distance\_user.html#

```
def wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcode,dim,order):
    distanceMatrix={}
    for name1,_ in barcode.items():
        distanceMatrix[name1]={}
        for name2,_ in barcode.items():
```

```
distanceMatrix[name1]
[name2]=round(wasserstein distance(barcode[name1][dim],barcode[name2]
[dim], order=order),5)
    return pd.DataFrame(distanceMatrix)
def dendrogramFromDM(df):
    # Convert the distance matrix to condensed form
    #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13079563/how-does-condensed-
distance-matrix-work-pdist
    #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/41416498/dendrogram-or-other-
plot-from-distance-matrix
    condensed distance matrix = squareform(df)
    # Compute the linkage matrix
    linkage matrix = linkage(condensed distance matrix,
method='ward',)
    # Dendogram
    dendo = dendrogram(
        linkage matrix,
        labels=df.columns,
        leaf rotation=90)
    return dendo
def plotHeatmapsAndDendrogram(df 0,df 1,title):
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,10),dpi=250)
    # Plot the Heatmaps
    plt.subplot(2,2,1)
sns.heatmap(df 0,cmap="viridis",linecolor="white",linewidths=1,fmt='.1
f',annot=True)
    plt.title("Dim 0")
    plt.subplot(2,2,2)
sns.heatmap(df 1,cmap="viridis",linecolor="white",linewidths=1,fmt='.1
f',annot=True)
    plt.title("Dim 1")
    # Plot the Dendrograms
    plt.subplot(2,2,3)
    dendrogramFromDM(df 0)
    plt.title('Dim 0')
    plt.ylabel('Distance')
    plt.subplot(2,2,4)
    dendrogramFromDM(df 1)
    plt.title('Dim 1')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Distance')
    plt.suptitle(title)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
#Testing diferent Orders
distanceMatrixDim0 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,0,1)
distanceMatrixDim1 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,1,1)
plotHeatmapsAndDendrogram(distanceMatrixDim0 df, distanceMatrixDim1 df,
"Order 1")
distanceMatrixDim0 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,0,2)
distanceMatrixDim1 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,1,2)
plotHeatmapsAndDendrogram(distanceMatrixDim0 df, distanceMatrixDim1 df,
"Order 2")
distanceMatrixDim0 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,0,3)
distanceMatrixDim1 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,1,3)
plotHeatmapsAndDendrogram(distanceMatrixDim0 df, distanceMatrixDim1 df,
"Order 3")
distanceMatrixDim0 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,0,4)
distanceMatrixDim1 df=wassersteinDistanceMatrix(barcodesDict,1,4)
plotHeatmapsAndDendrogram(distanceMatrixDim0 df,distanceMatrixDim1 df,
"Order 4")
```

