

Package ‘sdam’

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Type Package

Title Digital tools for the SDAM project at Aarhus University

Description

This package provides tools for performing analyses within Social Dynamics and complexity in the Ancient Mediterranean (SDAM), which is a research group based at Aarhus University.

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sdam-package

*Digital tools for the SDAM project at Aarhus University***Description**

This package provides tools for performing analyses within Social Dynamics and complexity in the Ancient Mediterranean (SDAM), which is a research group based at Aarhus University.

Details

Package: sdam
 Type: Package
 Version: 0.4.2
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Currently, it is possible with the "sdam" package to access data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API with `get.edh()`, and the wrapper function `get.edhw()`. Most of the data is available in the EDH dataset attached to the package, which can be manipulated by using `edhw()`.

Besides, the `request()` function allows performing different types of HTTP requests to DEiC'S <https://sciencedata.dk> or another cloud repository with a customized URL address.

There is also the possibility to compute probabilities of existence with `prex()` with either the aoristic sum or count matching for observations for different periodization options. Function `plot.dates()` allows visualizing interval time events that can be manipulated by the internal function `dts` as illustrated in a vignette.

Another plotting function in "sdam" is found in `plot.map()` that allows visualizing maps of ancient Roman provinces that are found in EDH. This function depends on two datasets that are `rpmp`.

Similarity by simple matching among column vectors is achieved by the `simil()` function (still under development) in order to make analyses of relations between assemblages and artifacts.

Author(s)

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Maintainer: Antonio Rivero Ostoic <jaro@cas.au.dk>

See Also

[multigraph](#)

EDH

*Epigraphic Database Heidelberg Dataset***Description**

This is a data set retrieved from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository.

Usage

```
data("EDH")
```

Format

A list object of 84701 records (until 10-11-2020) with at least one of the following 47 (or more) names in the EDH list:

```
"ID", "commentary", "fotos", "country", "depth", "diplomatic_text", "edh_geography_uri",
"findspot", "findspot_ancient", "findspot_modern", "geography", "height", "id", "language",
"last_update", "letter_size", "literature", "material", "military", "modern_region",
"not_after", "not_before", "people" (which is a list with: "person_id", "nomen", "cognomen",
"praenomen", "name", "gender", "status", "tribus", "origo", "occupation", "age: years",
"age: months", "age: days"), "present_location", "province_label", "religion",
"responsible_individual", "social_economic_legal_history", "transcription", "trismegistos_uri",
"type_of_inscription", "type_of_monument", "uri", "width", "work_status", and "year_of_find".
```

Source

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api>

See Also

[get.edh](#), [get.edhw](#), [edhw](#)

edhw	<i>Wrapper function for manipulation of EDH dataset</i>
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Description

A function to obtain variable data and perform transformations on the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg EDH dataset.

Usage

```
edhw(x = NULL, vars, as = c("df", "list"), type = c("long", "wide", "narrow"), split,
     select, addID, limit, id, na.rm, clean, province, gender, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list object name with fragments of the EDH dataset (optional)
vars	Variables of interest from x; if x=NULL, the entire EDH dataset is taken. (optional, vector)
as	Format to return the output. Currently either as a "list" or a data frame "df" object.
type	Type format of data frame. Currently either "long" or "wide" ("narrow" not yet implemented)
split	Divide the data into groups by id? (optional and logical)
select	Choose "people" variables (optional, vector)
addID	Add identification to the output? (optional and logical)

<code>limit</code>	Limit the returned output. Ignored if <code>id</code> is specified (optional, integer or vector)
<code>id</code>	Select only <code>hd_nr</code> records (optional, integer or character)
<code>na.rm</code>	Remove entries with NA data? (optional and logical)
<code>clean</code>	clean list object <code>x</code> ? (optional and logical)
<code>province</code>	Roman province (character, optional)
<code>gender</code>	people gender in EDH (character, optional)
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments if needed.

Details

This is a convenient function to "extract" *variables* from the EDH dataset attached to this package. However, the input in `x` can be fragments of the EDH dataset or from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API obtained by functions `get.edh()` or `get.edhw()` with the `rjson` format. When `x` is explicit, it must be at least a list object with a comparable structure to the EDH dataset.

Through `vars` argument and return the output either as a list with `list` or a data frame with `df`, and when argument `vars` is missing, then all entries in `x` are taken.

By default, a list object is returned, with or without an ID identification provided by the `addID` argument. When the input list is converted into a data frame, the ordering of the variables is given alphabetically. If desired, it is also possible to remove missing data from the output by activating `na.rm` and work with complete cases.

Arguments `id` and `limit` serve to reduce the returned output either to some Epigraphic Database number or numbers, which are specified by `hd_nr`, or else by limiting the amount of the returned output. `limit` here is like the `limit` argument of function `get.edh()`, but in this case the offset can be specified as a sequence. While "`limit`" is a faster way to get to entries in the EDH dataset, argument `id` is for referring to precisely one or more `hd_nrs` in the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API.

Component "people" is a separated list in the EDH dataset, and it should be considered as a separate case from the rest of the variables. In the case that the output is a data frame, the default output is a 'long' type table; that is records can appear in different rows and each variable is assigned into a single column, and with this option is possible to select "people" variables.

By setting "`wide`" in type, it is possible to place the different people from a single entry column by column in the data frame and each record has a single row. Finally, argument `split` allows dividing the data in the data frame into groups by 'id', which corresponds to the HD number of inscription in the EDH dataset.

Ad hoc arguments are the EDH entries `province` and `gender` for entering a Roman province and people's gender in `x`.

Value

A list or a data frame with a long or wide format, depending on the arguments inputs.

Note

When choosing "people" variables with `select` with a data frame output, then this attribute should be chosen in `vars`.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api>

See Also

[get.edh](#), [get.edhw](#), [prex](#), [plot.dates](#), [EDH](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## load data set
data(EDH)

## make a list for three variables in 'EDH' (default)
edhw(vars=c("type_of_inscription", "not_after", "not_before") )

## select 'gender' from 'people' in 'EDH' (default)
edhw(vars=c("people", "not_after", "not_before"), select="gender" )
## End(Not run)
```

get.edh

Get data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API

Description

A function to obtain data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository.

Usage

```
get.edh(search = c("inscriptions", "geography"),
        url = "https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api",
        hd_nr, province, country, findspot_modern, findspot_ancient,
        year_not_before, year_not_after, tm_nr, transcription, type,
        bbox, findspot, pleiades_id, geonames_id, offset, limit,
        maxlimit = 4000, addID, printQ)
```

Arguments

search	Whether the search is on inscriptions <i>or</i> on geography.
url	Open data repository API
hd_nr	HD number of inscription
province	Ancient Roman province name
country	Actual country name
findspot_modern	Actual location name findspot
findspot_ancient	Ancient location name findspot
year_not_before	Year, not before (integer, BC years are negative)

year_not_after	Year, not after (integer, BC years are negative)
tm_nr	Trismegistos' database number (?)
transcription	Automatic leading and trailing truncation (brackets are ignored)
type	Type of inscription (case insensitive)
bbox	Bounding box with character format bbox = "minLong,minLat,maxLong,maxLat"
findspot	Level of village, street etc. (add leading and/or trailing)
pleiades_id	Pleiades identifier of a place (integer)
geonames_id	Geonames identifier of a place (integer)
offset	Clause to specify which row to start from retrieving data (optional and integer)
limit	Clause to limit the number of results (optional and integer)
maxlimit	Maximum limit of the query (integer, default 4000)
addID	Add identification to the output? (optional and logical)
printQ	Also print query? (optional and logical)

Details

Since with the inscriptions option the id "component" of the output list is not with a numeric format, then the function adds an ID at the beginning of the list with the identifier with a numerical format.

Notice that hd_nr is not the same as ID nor id.

Use function [get.edhw](#) in case you want to grab several items.

Entries in country are abbreviated country names where the inscription was located. A list with the of valid values for countries from the EDH API are

"ad"	Andorra	"gr"	Greece	"pl"	Poland
"al"	Albania	"hr"	Croatia	"pt"	Portugal
"am"	Armenia	"hu"	Hungary	"rks"	Kosovo
"at"	Austria	"il"	Israel	"ro"	Romania
"az"	Azerbaijan	"iq"	Iraq	"rs"	Serbia
"ba"	Bosnia and Herzegovina	"it"	Italy	"ru"	Russia
"be"	Belgium	"jo"	Jordan	"sa"	Saudi Arabia
"bg"	Bulgaria	"kg"	Kyrgyzstan	"sd"	Sudan
"ch"	Switzerland	"kz"	Kazakhstan	"se"	Sweden
"cy"	Cyprus	"lb"	Lebanon	"si"	Slovenia
"cz"	Czech Republic	"li"	Liechtenstein	"sk"	Slovakia
"de"	Germany	"lu"	Luxembourg	"sm"	San Marino
"dk"	Denmark	"ly"	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	"sy"	Syrian Arab Republic
"dz"	Algeria	"ma"	Morocco	"tj"	Tajikistan
"eg"	Egypt	"mc"	Monaco	"tn"	Tunisia
"es"	Spain	"md"	Moldova	"tr"	Turkey
"fr"	France	"me"	Montenegro	"ua"	Ukraine
"gb"	United Kingdom	"mk"	Macedonia	"uz"	Uzbekistan
"ge"	Georgia	"mt"	Malta	"va"	Vatican City State
"gi"	Gibraltar	"nl"	Netherlands	"ye"	Yemen

And for the ancient Roman provinces the valid values are

"Ach"	Achaia	"Cor"	Corsica	"Mes"	Mesopotamia
"Aeg"	Aegyptus	"Cre"	Creta	"MoI"	Moesia inferior
"Aem"	Aemilia (Regio VIII)	"Cyp"	Cyprus	"MoS"	Moesia superior
"Afr"	Africa Proconsularis	"Cyr"	Cyrene	"Nar"	Narbonensis
"AlC"	Alpes Cottiae	"Dac"	Dacia	"Nor"	Noricum
"AlG"	Alpes Graiae	"Dal"	Dalmatia	"Num"	Numidia
"AlM"	Alpes Maritimae	"Epi"	Epirus	"PaI"	Pannonia inferior
"AlP"	Alpes Poeninae	"Etr"	Etruria (Regio VII)	"PaS"	Pannonia superior
"ApC"	Apulia et Calabria (Regio II)	"Gal"	Galatia	"Pic"	Picenum (Regio V)
"Aqu"	Aquitania	"GeI"	Germania inferior	"Rae"	Raetia
"Ara"	Arabia	"GeS"	Germania superior	"ReB"	Regnum Bospori
"Arm"	Armenia	"HiC"	Hispania citerior	"Rom"	Roma
"Asi"	Asia	"Inc"	Provincia incerta	"Sam"	Samnium (Regio IV)
"Ass"	Assyria	"Iud"	Iudaea	"Sar"	Sardinia
"Bae"	Baetica	"LaC"	Latium et Campania (Regio I)	"Sic"	Sicilia, Melita
"Bar"	Barbaricum	"Lig"	Liguria (Regio IX)	"Syr"	Syria
"Bel"	Belgica	"Lug"	Lugdunensis	"Thr"	Thracia
"BiP"	Bithynia et Pontus	"Lus"	Lusitania	"Tra"	Transpadana (Regio XI)
"BrL"	Bruttium et Lucania (Regio III)	"LyP"	Lycia et Pamphylia	"Tri"	Tripolitania
"Bri"	Britannia	"MaC"	Mauretania Caesariensis	"Umb"	Umbria (Regio VI)
"Cap"	Cappadocia	"MaT"	Mauretania Tingitana	"Val"	Valeria
"Cil"	Cilicia	"Mak"	Macedonia	"VeH"	Venetia et Histria (Regio X)

Value

A list object with at least one the following items:

"ID" (Optional), only if addID is set to TRUE.

"commentary"

"fotos"

"country"

"depth"

"diplomatic_text"

"edh_geography_uri"

"findspot"

"findspot_ancient"

"findspot_modern"

"geography"

"height"

"id"

"language"

"last_update"

"letter_size"

```
"literature"
"material"
"military"
"modern_region"

"not_after"
"not_before"

"people"      This item is another list with at least one the following items:

                "person_id"
                "nomen"
                "cognomen"
                "praenomen"
                "name"
                "gender"
                "status"
                "tribus"
                "origo"
                "occupation"
                "age: years"
                "age: months"
                "age: days"

"present_location"

"religion"
"province_label"

"responsible_individual"

"social_economic_legal_history"

"transcription"

"trismegistos_uri"

"type_of_inscription"

"type_of_monument"

"uri"
"width"
"work_status"
"year_of_find"
```

And also the query is printed if specified by printQ.

Note

The other two search options from the [EDH] database [API], which are "photos" and "bibliography" may be implemented in the future.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api>

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api/terms/country>

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api/terms/province>

See Also

[get.edhw](#), [plot.map](#), [simil](#)

Examples

```
## get inscriptions from EDH API data
## Not run:
get.edh(findspot_modern="madrid")
## End(**Not run**)
```

get.edhw

Wrapper to get data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API

Description

A wrapper function to obtain data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg repository.

Usage

```
get.edhw(file = NULL, hd_nr, ...)
```

Arguments

file	JSON file with EDH data (optional)
hd_nr	HD number of inscriptions
...	Additional arguments

Details

This is a wrapper function to obtain a sample data from the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg API repository by their HD numbers or, alternatively, a file with a valid format JSON can be specified in file.

In any case, the JSON output will be converted into a list object with the [rjson](#) package.

Value

A list of lists object with the items described in [get.edh](#).

Note

Large samples can take a lot of time.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api>

See Also

[get.edh](#), [simil](#)

Examples

```
## get 10 records from EDH API data
## Not run:
get.edhw(hd_nr=1:10)
## End(**Not run**)
```

plot.dates

Plot interval dates

Description

A function to plot interval dates.

Usage

```
plot.dates(x, y, file = NULL, taq, tpq, out, main = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL,
           xlim = NULL, cex, pch, col, lwd, lty, alpha, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data frame object of variables and observations. If NULL then EDH dataset is taken.
y	optional identifiers (vector).
file	path to file for a PDF format (optional)
taq	<i>terminus ante quem</i>
tpq	<i>terminus post quem</i>
out	number of outliers to omit (integer or vector where first entry id for latest date)
main	plot's main title
xlab	plot's x label
ylab	plot's y label

xlim	plot's x limits
cex	size of pch
pch	symbol for taq and tpq
col	color of pch
lwd	width of time interval segments
lty	shape of time interval segments
alpha	alpha transparency for time interval segments
...	additional optional parameters

Details

This plot function is for time interval segments

Value

A graphical plot.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

[get.edh](#), [edhw](#), [prex](#).

Examples

#TBD.

plot.map

Plot cartographical map

Description

A function to plot a cartographical map, initially of a Roman province or an Italian region.

Usage

```
plot.map(x, cap, date, name, fsize, fcol, fsize2, fcol2, xd, yd, ...)
```

Arguments

x	(character) acronym of ancient Roman province or Italian region (see get.edh)
cap	(optional and logical) display caption?
date	(optional and logical) display date?
name	(optional and logical) display main title name?
fsize	(optional) font size in main title
fcol	(optional) font color in main title

fsize2	(optional) font size in date
fcol2	(optional) font color in date
xd	(optional) x positioning for date
yd	(optional) y positioning for date
...	additional optional parameters

Details

This plot function is for creating cartographical maps of ancient provinces and Italian regions of the Roman Empire around year 117 AD. The input data x can be a character vector, but this is intended for a recording output. By default, arguments `name` and `cap` are set to `TRUE` while `date` is set to `FALSE`.

Value

A cartographical map plot with a name, and a caption with an approximate province establishment date.

Note

Positions for caption and date are fixed for a PDF output.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

[rpmp](#), [rpmcd](#), [get.edh](#), [rp](#), [EDH](#)

Examples

#TBD.

```
prex
```

Compute probability of existence

Description

A function to compute the probability of existence of events.

Usage

```
prex(x, taq, tpq, vars, bins = NULL, cp, aoristic = TRUE, weight = 1,
     DF, out, plot = FALSE, main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	list or data frame object of variables and observations.
taq	<i>terminus ante quem</i> (TAQ)
tpq	<i>terminus post quem</i> (TPQ)
vars	boundaries of existence in x (vector for TAQ and TPQ)
bins	length of the break (integer)
cp	chronological phase
aoristic	return aoristic sum? (logical)
weight	weight to observations
DF	return also data frame with observations? Ignored for plot (logical and optional)
out	number of outliers to omit (integer or vector where first entry id for latest date)
plot	plot the results? (logical and optional)
main	plot's main title (optional)
...	additional optional parameters

Details

Currently, the probability of existence is the *aoristic sum* computed across events for portions of time delimited by a TAQ in taq and TPQ in tpq, or else by the boundaries of existence in vars.

In case that bins is NULL, then the time breaks take the chronological periods in cp, which by default is "bin5" or five-periods for the EDH dataset. Another built-in option is "bin8" for eight chronological periods, but cp is open for other periodization models as long as they are recorded as a list object.

When aoristic is set to FALSE, then a simple matching of only TAQ and TPQ is computed from x.

Value

A data frame with values according to either bins or cp.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

References

For aoristic sum: Crema, E. (2012) "Modelling temporal uncertainty in archaeological analysis" *J Archaeol Method Theory*.

For default chronological periods: see Bevan *et al*, 2013 (doi: 10.1111/j.1475-4754.2012.00674.x)

See Also

[edhw](#), [plot.dates](#)

Examples

#TBD.

request	<i>Perform an HTTP request</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

A function to perform an HTTP request

Usage

```
request(file, URL = "https://sciencedata.dk", method = c("GET", "POST", "PUT", "DELETE"),
        anonymous = FALSE, cred = NULL, path = "/files", subdomain = NULL, force = FALSE,
        rm.file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	the request file
URL	protocol and domain of the url
method	the http <i>verb</i> for the object
anonymous	unauthenticated user? (logical)
cred	authentication credentials (vector with username and password)
path	path to add to the url (optional)
subdomain	subdomain to add to the url (optional)
force	force remote file overwriting? (optional)
rm.file	remove file in local machine? (optional and logical)
...	extra parameters if required

Details

request is basically a HTTP request, first aimed to interact with DEiC's (Danish e-Infrastructure Cooperation) <https://sciencedata.dk>. However, it is possible to specify the URL path and subdomain if necessary.

There are two types of folders in DEiC's <https://sciencedata.dk> that are *personal* and *shared* folders and both requires authentication with credentials.

The *path* to the shared folders where the files are located must be specified with the path argument. However, for personal folders is the file argument that includes the path information. Many times, DEiC's <https://sciencedata.dk> places the data on a *subdomain*, and for some methods like PUT it is required to specify the subdomain as well.

When a file already exists on the remote server, there is a prompt question for overwriting the file when the PUT method is invoked, and by activating argument force we can prevent confirmation and replace the file.

In case that accessing the server requires basic authentication, then package "[tcltk](#)" may be needed as well to input the credentials with a widget prompt, and there is the cred argument for performing a basic authentication without a prompt. Public folders can be accessed as anonymous user.

Value

Depends on the method, an action on the server site. A *Response* message is returned when the method is PUT with the url and items Date, Status, Content-Type.

Currently, method POST is not supported at sciencedata.dk.

Note

Aliases for this function are `sddk()` and `SDDK()`.

Author(s)

Antonio Rivero Ostoic

See Also

<https://sciencedata.dk>

https://mplex.github.io/cedhar/Sciencedata_dk.html

Examples

```
## get a public file from remote server as anonymous user
## Not run:
request("filename.extension", method="GET", anonymous=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## put a file in remote server
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT")
## End(Not run)

## put an existing file in remote server and force overwriting
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT", force=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## put an existing file in remote server and remove file from local machine
## Not run:
sddk("filename.extension", method="PUT", rm.file=TRUE)
## End(Not run)

## remove a file in remote server
## Not run:
SDDK("filename.extension", method="DELETE")
## End(Not run)
```

rp

Roman province names and acronyms as in EDH

Description

This is a list with Roman province names and acronyms as in the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg, EDH.

Usage

```
data("rp")
```

Format

A list object of 66 Roman provinces named with "province_label".

Source

<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/data/api/terms/province>

See Also

[get.edh](#), [EDH](#), [edhw](#)

rpmcd

Caption maps and affiliation dates of Roman provinces

Description

This is a list with specifications to plot caption maps of 59 Roman provinces (year 117 AD) and Italian regions under emperor Augustus (year 27 BC).

Usage

```
data("rpmcd")
```

Format

rpmcd is a list of lists for each province or region with two main components. One component is a list with shape data for a cartographical map caption in different slots, and the second component has an affiliation date for each Roman province or when the territory became Roman province. names(rpmcd) has the acronyms according to EDH dataset.

Source

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RomanEmpire_117.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_provinces_trajan.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Regioni_dell'Italia_Augustea.svg

See Also

[rpmcd](#), [plot.map](#), [rp](#), [EDH](#)

rpmp

*Maps of ancient Roman provinces and Italian regions***Description**

This is a list with specifications to plot cartographical maps of ancient Roman provinces and Italian regions.

Usage

```
data("rpmp")
```

Format

A list of lists object of 59 Roman provinces and Italian regions in year 117AD, and where names(rpmp) gives the province acronyms according to EDH dataset. Each province in rpmp has a two-length list with the province name and the shape data for a cartographical map in different slots.

Source

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RomanEmpire_117.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_provinces_trajan.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Regioni_dell'Italia_Augustea.svg

See Also

[plot.map](#), [rpmcd](#), [rp](#), [EDH](#)

simil

*Similarity between (column) vectors***Description**

A function to compute the Similarity between vectors, which can arise from columns in a data frame or list entries.

Usage

```
simil(x, att, null, uniq, diag.incl)
```

Arguments

x	A list or a data frame
att	Column(s) in x representing attributes (vector)
null	Include NA or NULLs? (optional and logical)
uniq	remove duplicates? (optional and logical)
diag.incl	include entries in matrix diagonal? (optional and logical)

Details

At this point, the ID column in the input represents the labels of the nodes. In case that an ID column does not exist, then the first column is taken provided that there are not duplicated entry names.

Value

A valued matrix with similarities among units by simple matching.

Note

Other similarity measures will be added in the near future.

Author(s)

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