## skfda.preprocessing.registration.landmark\_registration\_warj

skfda.preprocessing.registration.landmark\_registration\_warping(fd, landmarks, \*, location=None, eval\_points=None) [source]

Calculate the transformation used in landmark registration.

Let  $t_{ij}$  the time where the sample i has the feature j and  $t_j^*$  the new time for the feature. The warping function will transform the new time in the old time, i.e.,  $h_i(t_j^*) = t_{ij}$ . The registered samples can be obtained as  $x_i^*(t) = x_i(h_i(t))$ .

See [RS05-7-3-1] for a detailed explanation.

## Parameters:

- fd (FData) Functional data object.
- landmarks (array like) List containing landmarks for each samples.
- **location** (*array\_like*, *optional*) Defines where the landmarks will be alligned. By default it will be used as location the mean of the landmarks.
- eval\_points (array\_like, optional) Set of points where the functions are evaluated to obtain a discrete representation of the object.

Returns:

FDataGrid with the warpings function needed to register the functional

data object.

Return type:

**FDataGrid** 

Raises:

**ValueError** – If the object to be registered has domain dimension greater than 1 or the list of landmarks or locations does not match with the number of samples.

## References:

[RS05-7- Ramsay, J., Silverman, B. W. (2005). Feature or landmark registration. In *Functional Data* 3-1] *Analysis* (pp. 132-136). Springer.

## **Examples**

```
>>> from skfda.datasets import make_multimodal_landmarks
>>> from skfda.datasets import make_multimodal_samples
>>> from skfda.preprocessing.registration import landmark_registration_warping
```

We will create a data with landmarks as example

The function will return the corresponding warping function

```
>>> warping = landmark_registration_warping(fd, landmarks)
>>> warping
FDataGrid(...)
```

The registered function can be obtained using function composition

```
>>> fd.compose(warping)
FDataGrid(...)
```