

# Package ‘moveHMM’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Animal Movement Modelling using Hidden Markov Models

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**Description** Provides tools for animal movement modelling using hidden Markov models. These include processing of tracking data, fitting hidden Markov models to movement data, visualization of data and fitted model, decoding of the state process...

**URL** <https://github.com/TheoMichelot/moveHMM>,  
<https://cran.r-project.org/package=moveHMM>

**License** GPL-3

**LazyData** TRUE

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---

AIC.moveHMM

*AIC*


---

### Description

Akaike information criterion of a moveHMM model.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'moveHMM'
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)
```

**Arguments**

object	A moveHMM object.
...	Optional additional moveHMM objects, to compare AICs of the different models.
k	Penalty per parameter. Default: 2 ; for classical AIC.

**Value**

The AIC of the model(s) provided. If several models are provided, the AICs are output in ascending order.

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fithMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m
AIC(m)
```

---

allProbs	<i>Matrix of all probabilities</i>
----------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Used in functions [viterbi](#), [logAlpha](#), [logBeta](#).

**Usage**

```
allProbs(data, nbStates, stepDist, angleDist, stepPar, anglePar = NULL,
         zeroInflation = FALSE, knownStates = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

data	Object moveData.
nbStates	Number of states of the HMM.
stepDist	Name of the distribution of the step lengths.
angleDist	Name of the distribution of the turning angles. Set to "none" if the angle distribution should not be estimated.
stepPar	Parameters of the step length distribution. Must be provided in a matrix with one row for each parameter (in the order expected by the pdf of stepDist), and one column for each state.

anglePar	Parameters of the turning angle distribution. Must be provided in a matrix with one row for each parameter (in the order expected by the pdf of angleDist), and one column for each state. Default: NULL ; if the turning angles distribution is not estimated.
zeroInflation	TRUE if the step length distribution is inflated in zero. Default: FALSE.
knownStates	Vector of values of the state process which are known prior to fitting the model (if any). Default: NULL (states are not known). This should be a vector with length the number of rows of 'data'; each element should either be an integer (the value of the known states) or NA if the state is not known.

**Value**

Matrix of all probabilities.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
stepPar <- c(1,10,1,5,0.2,0.3)
anglePar <- c(0,pi,0.5,2)
stepDist <- "gamma"
angleDist <- "vm"
data <- simData(nbAnimals=5,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,stepPar=stepPar,
               anglePar=anglePar,nbCovs=2,zeroInflation=TRUE)
P <- allProbs(data=data,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,
              stepPar=matrix(stepPar,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE),anglePar=matrix(anglePar,ncol=2,
                                byrow=TRUE),zeroInflation=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

angleCI	<i>Confidence intervals for angle parameters</i>
---------	--------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Simulation-based computation of confidence intervals for the parameters of the angle distribution. Used in [CI](#).

**Usage**

```
angleCI(m, alpha, nbSims = 10^6)
```

**Arguments**

m	A moveHMM object
alpha	Range of the confidence intervals. Default: 0.95 (i.e. 95% CIs).
nbSims	Number of simulations. Default: 10 <sup>6</sup> .

**Value**

A list of the following objects:

lower	Lower bound of the confidence interval for the parameters of the angle distribution
upper	Upper bound of the confidence interval for the parameters of the angle distribution

---

CI	<i>Confidence intervals</i>
----	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Computes the confidence intervals of the step length and turning angle parameters, as well as for the transition probabilities regression parameters.

**Usage**

```
CI(m, alpha = 0.95, nbSims = 10^6)
```

**Arguments**

m	A moveHMM object
alpha	Range of the confidence intervals. Default: 0.95 (i.e. 95% CIs).
nbSims	Number of simulations in the computation of the CIs for the angle parameters. Default: 10 <sup>6</sup> .

**Value**

A list of the following objects:

stepPar	Confidence intervals for the parameters of the step lengths distribution
anglePar	Confidence intervals for the parameters of the turning angles distribution
beta	Confidence intervals for the regression coefficients of the transition probabilities.

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fithMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m
```

```
CI(m)
```

---

`dexp_rcpp`*Exponential density function*

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the exponential distribution (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dexp_rcpp(x, rate, foo = 0)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Vector of quantiles
<code>rate</code>	Rate
<code>foo</code>	Unused (for compatibility with template)

**Value**

Vector of densities

---

`dgamma_rcpp`*Gamma density function*

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the gamma distribution (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dgamma_rcpp(x, mu, sigma)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Vector of quantiles
<code>mu</code>	Mean
<code>sigma</code>	Standard deviation

**Value**

Vector of densities

---

dlnorm_rcpp	<i>Log-normal density function</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the log-normal distribution (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dlnorm_rcpp(x, meanlog, sdlog)
```

**Arguments**

x	Vector of quantiles
meanlog	Mean of the distribution on the log-scale
sdlog	Standard deviation of the distribution on the log-scale

**Value**

Vector of densities

---

dvm_rcpp	<i>Von Mises density function</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the Von Mises distribution, defined as a function of the modified Bessel function of order 0 (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dvm_rcpp(x, mu, kappa)
```

**Arguments**

x	Vector of quantiles
mu	Mean
kappa	Concentration

**Value**

Vector of densities

---

`dweibull_rcpp`*Weibull density function*

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the Weibull distribution (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dweibull_rcpp(x, shape, scale)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Vector of quantiles
<code>shape</code>	Shape
<code>scale</code>	Scale

**Value**

Vector of densities

---

`dwrpcauchy_rcpp`*Wrapped Cauchy density function*

---

**Description**

Probability density function of the wrapped Cauchy distribution (written in C++)

**Usage**

```
dwrpcauchy_rcpp(x, mu, rho)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Vector of quantiles
<code>mu</code>	Mean
<code>rho</code>	Concentration

**Value**

Vector of densities



---

`elk_data`*Elk data set from Morales et al. (2004, Ecology)*

---

**Description**

It is a data frame with the following columns:

- ID Track identifier
- Easting Easting coordinate of locations
- Northing Northing coordinate of locations
- dist\_water Distance of elk to water (in metres)

**Usage**`elk_data`

---

`example`*Example dataset*

---

**Description**

This data is generated by the function [exGen](#), and used in the examples and tests of other functions to keep them as short as possible.

**Usage**`example`**Details**

It is a list of the following objects:

- data A [moveData](#) object
- m A [moveHMM](#) object
- simPar The parameters used to simulate data
- par0 The initial parameters in the optimization to fit m

---

exGen	<i>Example data simulation</i>
-------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Generate the file `data/example.RData`, used in other functions' examples and unit tests.

**Usage**

```
exGen()
```

---

fitHMM	<i>Fit an HMM to the data</i>
--------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Fit an hidden Markov model to the data provided, using numerical optimization of the log-likelihood function.

**Usage**

```
fitHMM(data, nbStates, stepPar0, anglePar0 = NULL, beta0 = NULL,
        delta0 = NULL, formula = ~1, stepDist = c("gamma", "weibull", "lnorm",
        "exp"), angleDist = c("vm", "wrpcauchy", "none"), angleMean = NULL,
        stationary = FALSE, knownStates = NULL, verbose = 0, nlmPar = NULL,
        fit = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	An object <code>moveData</code> .
<code>nbStates</code>	Number of states of the HMM.
<code>stepPar0</code>	Vector of initial state-dependent step length distribution parameters. The parameters should be in the order expected by the pdf of <code>stepDist</code> , and the zero-mass parameter should be the last. Note that zero-mass parameters are mandatory if there are steps of length zero in the data. For example, for a 2-state model using the gamma distribution and including zero-inflation, the vector of initial parameters would be something like: <code>c(mu1, mu2, sigma1, sigma2, zeromass1, zeromass2)</code> .
<code>anglePar0</code>	Vector of initial state-dependent turning angle distribution parameters. The parameters should be in the order expected by the pdf of <code>angleDist</code> . For example, for a 2-state model using the Von Mises (vm) distribution, the vector of initial parameters would be something like: <code>c(mu1, mu2, kappa1, kappa2)</code> .
<code>beta0</code>	Initial matrix of regression coefficients for the transition probabilities (more information in "Details"). Default: <code>NULL</code> . If not specified, <code>beta0</code> is initialized such that the diagonal elements of the transition probability matrix are dominant.

<code>delta0</code>	Initial value for the initial distribution of the HMM. Default: <code>rep(1/nbStates, nbStates)</code> .
<code>formula</code>	Regression formula for the covariates. Default: <code>~1</code> (no covariate effect).
<code>stepDist</code>	Name of the distribution of the step lengths (as a character string). Supported distributions are: <code>gamma</code> , <code>weibull</code> , <code>lnorm</code> , <code>exp</code> . Default: <code>gamma</code> .
<code>angleDist</code>	Name of the distribution of the turning angles (as a character string). Supported distributions are: <code>vm</code> , <code>wr pcauchy</code> . Set to "none" if the angle distribution should not be estimated. Default: <code>vm</code> .
<code>angleMean</code>	Vector of means of turning angles if not estimated (one for each state). Default: <code>NULL</code> (the angle mean is estimated).
<code>stationary</code>	<code>FALSE</code> if there are covariates. If <code>TRUE</code> , the initial distribution is considered equal to the stationary distribution. Default: <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>knownStates</code>	Vector of values of the state process which are known prior to fitting the model (if any). Default: <code>NULL</code> (states are not known). This should be a vector with length the number of rows of 'data'; each element should either be an integer (the value of the known states) or <code>NA</code> if the state is not known.
<code>verbose</code>	Determines the print level of the optimizer. The default value of 0 means that no printing occurs, a value of 1 means that the first and last iterations of the optimization are detailed, and a value of 2 means that each iteration of the optimization is detailed.
<code>nlmPar</code>	List of parameters to pass to the optimization function <code>nlm</code> (which should be either <code>'gradtol'</code> , <code>'stepmax'</code> , <code>'steptol'</code> , or <code>'iterlim'</code> – see <code>nlm</code> 's documentation for more detail)
<code>fit</code>	<code>TRUE</code> if an HMM should be fitted to the data, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise. If <code>fit=FALSE</code> , a model is returned with the MLE replaced by the initial parameters given in input. This option can be used to assess the initial parameters. Default: <code>TRUE</code> .

### Details

- The matrix `beta` of regression coefficients for the transition probabilities has one row for the intercept, plus one row for each covariate, and one column for each non-diagonal element of the transition probability matrix. For example, in a 3-state HMM with 2 covariates, the matrix `beta` has three rows (intercept + two covariates) and six columns (six non-diagonal elements in the 3x3 transition probability matrix - filled in row-wise). In a covariate-free model (default), `beta` has one row, for the intercept.
- The choice of initial parameters is crucial to fit a model. The algorithm might not find the global optimum of the likelihood function if the initial parameters are poorly chosen.

### Value

A `moveHMM` object, i.e. a list of:

<code>mle</code>	The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of the model (if the numerical algorithm has indeed identified the global maximum of the likelihood function), which is a list of: <code>stepPar</code> (step distribution parameters), <code>anglePar</code> (angle distribution parameters), <code>beta</code> (transition probabilities regression coefficients - more information in "Details"), and <code>delta</code> (initial distribution).
------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

data	The movement data
stepDist	The step length distribution name
angleDist	The turning angle distribution name
mod	The object returned by the numerical optimizer nlm
conditions	A few conditions used to fit the model (zeroInflation, estAngleMean, stationary, and formula)
rawCovs	Raw covariate values, as found in the data (if any). Used in <a href="#">plot.moveHMM</a> .
knownStates	Vector of states known a priori, as provided in input (if any, NULL otherwise). Used in <a href="#">viterbi</a> , <a href="#">logAlpha</a> , and <a href="#">logBeta</a>

## References

Patterson T.A., Basson M., Bravington M.V., Gunn J.S. 2009. Classifying movement behaviour in relation to environmental conditions using hidden Markov models. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 78 (6), 1113-1123.

Langrock R., King R., Matthiopoulos J., Thomas L., Fortin D., Morales J.M. 2012. Flexible and practical modeling of animal telemetry data: hidden Markov models and extensions. *Ecology*, 93 (11), 2336-2342.

## Examples

```
### 1. simulate data
# define all the arguments of simData
nbAnimals <- 2
nbStates <- 2
nbCovs <- 2
mu<-c(15,50)
sigma<-c(10,20)
angleMean <- c(pi,0)
kappa <- c(0.7,1.5)
stepPar <- c(mu,sigma)
anglePar <- c(angleMean,kappa)
stepDist <- "gamma"
angleDist <- "vm"
zeroInflation <- FALSE
obsPerAnimal <- c(50,100)

data <- simData(nbAnimals=nbAnimals,nbStates=nbStates,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,
               stepPar=stepPar,anglePar=anglePar,nbCovs=nbCovs,zeroInflation=zeroInflation,
               obsPerAnimal=obsPerAnimal)

### 2. fit the model to the simulated data
# define initial values for the parameters
mu0 <- c(20,70)
sigma0 <- c(10,30)
kappa0 <- c(1,1)
stepPar0 <- c(mu0,sigma0) # no zero-inflation, so no zero-mass included
```

```

anglePar0 <- kappa0 # the angle mean is not estimated, so only the concentration parameter is needed
formula <- ~cov1+cos(cov2)

m <- fitHMM(data=data,nbStates=nbStates,stepPar0=stepPar0,anglePar0=anglePar0,formula=formula,
            stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,angleMean=angleMean)

print(m)

```

---

is.moveData	<i>Is moveData</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

### Description

Check that an object is of class `moveData`. Used in `fitHMM`.

### Usage

```
is.moveData(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    An R object

### Value

TRUE if x is of class `moveData`, FALSE otherwise.

---

is.moveHMM	<i>Is moveHMM</i>
------------	-------------------

---

### Description

Check that an object is of class `moveHMM`. Used in `CI`, `plotPR`, `plotStates`, `pseudoRes`, `stateProbs`, and `viterbi`.

### Usage

```
is.moveHMM(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    An R object

### Value

TRUE if x is of class `moveHMM`, FALSE otherwise.

---

logAlpha	<i>Forward log-probabilities</i>
----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Used in [stateProbs](#) and [pseudoRes](#).

**Usage**

```
logAlpha(m)
```

**Arguments**

m                    A moveHMM object.

**Value**

The matrix of forward log-probabilities.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package  
m <- example$m  
  
la <- logAlpha(m)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

logBeta	<i>Backward log-probabilities</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Used in [stateProbs](#).

**Usage**

```
logBeta(m)
```

**Arguments**

m                    A moveHMM object.

**Value**

The matrix of backward log-probabilities.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

lb <- logBeta(m)

## End(Not run)
```

---

moveData	<i>Constructor of moveData objects</i>
----------	----------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Constructor of moveData objects

**Usage**

```
moveData(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	A dataframe containing: ID (the ID(s) of the observed animal(s)), step (the step lengths), angle (the turning angles, if any), x (either easting or longitude), y (either northing or latitude), and covariates, if any.
------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Value**

An object moveData.

---

moveHMM	<i>Constructor of moveHMM objects</i>
---------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Constructor of moveHMM objects

**Usage**

```
moveHMM(m)
```

**Arguments**

m	A list of attributes of the fitted model: mle (the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of the model), data (the movement data), mod (the object returned by the numerical optimizer nlm), conditions (a few conditions used to fit the model: stepDist, angleDist, zeroInflation, estAngleMean, stationary, and formula), rawCovs (optional – only if there are covariates in the data).
---	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Value**

An object moveHMM.

---

n2w

*Scaling function: natural to working parameters.*

---

**Description**

Scales each parameter from its natural interval to the set of real numbers, to allow for unconstrained optimization. Used during the optimization of the log-likelihood.

**Usage**

```
n2w(par, bounds, beta, delta = NULL, nbStates, estAngleMean)
```

**Arguments**

par	Vector of state-dependent distributions parameters.
bounds	Matrix with 2 columns and as many rows as there are elements in par. Each row contains the lower and upper bound for the corresponding parameter.
beta	Matrix of regression coefficients for the transition probabilities.
delta	Initial distribution. Default: NULL ; if the initial distribution is not estimated.
nbStates	The number of states of the HMM.
estAngleMean	TRUE if the angle mean is estimated, FALSE otherwise.

**Value**

A vector of unconstrained parameters.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
nbStates <- 3
par <- c(0.001,0.999,0.5,0.001,1500.3,7.1)
bounds <- matrix(c(0,1, # bounds for first parameter
                  0,1, # bounds for second parameter
                  0,1, # ...
                  0,Inf,
                  0,Inf,
                  0,Inf),
                 byrow=TRUE, ncol=2)
beta <- matrix(rnorm(18), ncol=6, nrow=3)
delta <- c(0.6,0.3,0.1)

# vector of working parameters
wpar <- n2w(par=par, bounds=bounds, beta=beta, delta=delta, nbStates=nbStates,
           estAngleMean=FALSE)
```



```
## End(Not run)
```

---

nLogLike

*Negative log-likelihood function*


---

### Description

Negative log-likelihood function

### Usage

```
nLogLike(wpar, nbStates, bounds, parSize, data, stepDist = c("gamma",
  "weibull", "lnorm", "exp"), angleDist = c("vm", "wrpcauchy", "none"),
  angleMean = NULL, zeroInflation = FALSE, stationary = FALSE,
  knownStates = NULL)
```

### Arguments

wpar	Vector of working parameters.
nbStates	Number of states of the HMM.
bounds	Matrix with 2 columns and as many rows as there are elements in wpar. Each row contains the lower and upper bound for the corresponding parameter.
parSize	Vector of two values: number of parameters of the step length distribution, number of parameters of the turning angle distribution.
data	An object moveData.
stepDist	Name of the distribution of the step lengths (as a character string). Supported distributions are: gamma, weibull, lnorm, exp. Default: gamma.
angleDist	Name of the distribution of the turning angles (as a character string). Supported distributions are: vm, wrpcauchy. Set to "none" if the angle distribution should not be estimated. Default: vm.
angleMean	Vector of means of turning angles if not estimated (one for each state). Default: NULL (the angle mean is estimated).
zeroInflation	TRUE if the step length distribution is inflated in zero. Default: FALSE. If TRUE, initial values for the zero-mass parameters should be included in stepPar0.
stationary	FALSE if there are covariates. If TRUE, the initial distribution is considered equal to the stationary distribution. Default: FALSE.
knownStates	Vector of values of the state process which are known prior to fitting the model (if any). Default: NULL (states are not known). This should be a vector with length the number of rows of 'data'; each element should either be an integer (the value of the known states) or NA if the state is not known.

**Value**

The negative log-likelihood of the parameters given the data.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# data is a moveData object (as returned by prepData), automatically loaded with the package
data <- example$data
simPar <- example$simPar
par0 <- example$par0

estAngleMean <- is.null(simPar$angleMean)
bounds <- parDef(simPar$stepDist, simPar$angleDist, simPar$nbStates,
                 estAngleMean, simPar$zeroInflation)$bounds
parSize <- parDef(simPar$stepDist, simPar$angleDist, simPar$nbStates,
                 estAngleMean, simPar$zeroInflation)$parSize

par <- c(par0$stepPar0, par0$anglePar0)
wpar <- n2w(par, bounds, par0$beta0, par0$delta0, simPar$nbStates, FALSE)

l <- nLogLike(wpar=wpar, nbStates=simPar$nbStates, bounds=bounds, parSize=parSize, data=data,
             stepDist=simPar$stepDist, angleDist=simPar$angleDist, angleMean=simPar$angleMean,
             zeroInflation=simPar$zeroInflation)

## End(Not run)
```

---

nLogLike\_rcpp

*Negative log-likelihood*


---

**Description**

Computation of the negative log-likelihood (forward algorithm - written in C++)

**Usage**

```
nLogLike_rcpp(nbStates, beta, covs, data, stepDist, angleDist, stepPar,
             anglePar, delta, aInd, zeroInflation, stationary, knownStates)
```

**Arguments**

nbStates	Number of states
beta	Matrix of regression coefficients for the transition probabilities
covs	Covariates
data	A <a href="#">moveData</a> object of the observations
stepDist	The name of the step length distribution
angleDist	The name of the turning angle distribution

stepPar	State-dependent parameters of the step length distribution
anglePar	State-dependent parameters of the turning angle distribution
delta	Stationary distribution
aInd	Vector of indices of the rows at which the data switches to another animal
zeroInflation	true if zero-inflation is included in the step length distribution, false otherwise.
stationary	false if there are covariates. If true, the initial distribution is considered equal to the stationary distribution.
knownStates	Vector of values of the state process which are known prior to fitting the model (if any). Default: NULL (states are not known). This should be a vector with length the number of rows of 'data'; each element should either be an integer (the value of the known states) or NA if the state is not known.

**Value**

Negative log-likelihood

---

parDef	<i>Parameters definition</i>
--------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Parameters definition

**Usage**

```
parDef(stepDist, angleDist, nbStates, estAngleMean, zeroInflation)
```

**Arguments**

stepDist	Name of the distribution of the step lengths.
angleDist	Name of the distribution of the turning angles. Set to "none" if the angle distribution should not be estimated.
nbStates	Number of states of the HMM.
estAngleMean	TRUE if the mean of the turning angles distribution is estimated, FALSE otherwise.
zeroInflation	TRUE if the step length distribution is inflated in zero.

**Value**

A list of:

parSize	Vector of two values: number of parameters of the step length distribution, number of parameters of the turning angle distribution
bounds	Matrix with 2 columns and <code>sum(parSize)</code> rows - each row contains the lower and upper bound for the corresponding parameter
parNames	Names of parameters of step distribution (the names of the parameters of the angle distribution are always the same).

---

plot.moveData	<i>Plot</i> moveData
---------------	----------------------

---

### Description

Plot moveData

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'moveData'
plot(x, animals = NULL, compact = FALSE, ask = TRUE,
     breaks = "Sturges", ...)
```

### Arguments

x	An object moveData
animals	Vector of indices or IDs of animals for which information will be plotted. Default: NULL ; all animals are plotted.
compact	TRUE for a compact plot (all individuals at once), FALSE otherwise (default – one individual at a time).
ask	If TRUE, the execution pauses between each plot.
breaks	Histogram parameter. See hist documentation.
...	Currently unused. For compatibility with generic method.

### Examples

```
# data is a moveData object (as returned by prepData), automatically loaded with the package
data <- example$data

plot(data, compact=TRUE, breaks=20, ask=FALSE)
```

---

plot.moveHMM	<i>Plot</i> moveHMM
--------------	---------------------

---

### Description

Plot the fitted step and angle densities over histograms of the data, transition probabilities as functions of the covariates, and maps of the animals' tracks colored by the decoded states.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'moveHMM'
plot(x, animals = NULL, ask = TRUE, breaks = "Sturges",
     hist.ylim = NULL, sepAnimals = FALSE, sepStates = FALSE, col = NULL,
     cumul = TRUE, plotTracks = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object moveHMM
animals	Vector of indices or IDs of animals for which information will be plotted. Default: NULL; all animals are plotted.
ask	If TRUE, the execution pauses between each plot.
breaks	Histogram parameter. See hist documentation.
hist.ylim	Parameter ylim for the step length histograms. See hist documentation. Default: NULL ; the function sets default values.
sepAnimals	If TRUE, the data is split by individuals in the histograms. Default: FALSE.
sepStates	If TRUE, the data is split by states in the histograms. Default: FALSE.
col	Vector or colors for the states (one color per state).
cumul	If TRUE, the sum of weighted densities is plotted (default).
plotTracks	If TRUE, the Viterbi-decoded tracks are plotted (default).
...	Currently unused. For compatibility with generic method.

**Details**

The state-dependent densities are weighted by the frequency of each state in the most probable state sequence (decoded with the function `viterbi`). For example, if the most probable state sequence indicates that one third of observations correspond to the first state, and two thirds to the second state, the plots of the densities in the first state are weighted by a factor 1/3, and in the second state by a factor 2/3.

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

plot(m,ask=TRUE,animals=1,breaks=20)
```

---

plotPR

*Plot pseudo-residuals*


---

**Description**

Plots time series, qq-plots (against the standard normal distribution), and sample ACF functions of the pseudo-residuals

**Usage**

```
plotPR(m)
```

**Arguments**

m                    A `moveHMM` object

**Details**

- If some turning angles in the data are equal to  $\pi$ , the corresponding pseudo-residuals will not be included. Indeed, given that the turning angles are defined on  $(-\pi, \pi]$ , an angle of  $\pi$  results in a pseudo-residual of  $+\text{Inf}$  (check Section 6.2 of reference for more information on the computation of pseudo-residuals).
- If some steps are of length zero (i.e. if there is zero-inflation), the corresponding pseudo-residuals are shown as segments, because pseudo-residuals for discrete data are defined as segments (see Zucchini and MacDonald, 2009, Section 6.2).

**References**

Zucchini, W. and MacDonald, I.L. 2009. Hidden Markov Models for Time Series: An Introduction Using R. Chapman & Hall (London).

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

plotPR(m)
```

---

plotSat

*Plot observations on satellite image*

---

**Description**

Plot tracking data on a satellite map. This function only works with longitude and latitude values (not with UTM coordinates), and uses the package `ggmap` to fetch a satellite image from Google. An Internet connection is required to use this function.

**Usage**

```
plotSat(data, zoom = NULL, location = NULL, segments = TRUE,
        compact = TRUE, col = NULL, alpha = 1, size = 1, states = NULL,
        animals = NULL, ask = TRUE, return = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

data                Data frame of the data, with necessary fields 'x' (longitude values) and 'y' (latitude values).

zoom                The zoom level, as defined for `get_map`. Integer value between 3 (continent) and 21 (building).

location	Location of the center of the map to be plotted.
segments	TRUE if segments should be plotted between the observations (default), FALSE otherwise.
compact	FALSE if tracks should be plotted separately, TRUE otherwise (default).
col	Palette of colours to use for the dots and segments. If not specified, uses default palette.
alpha	Transparency argument for <code>geom_point</code> .
size	Size argument for <code>geom_point</code> .
states	A sequence of integers, corresponding to the decoded states for these data (such that the observations are colored by states).
animals	Vector of indices or IDs of animals/tracks to be plotted. Default: NULL; all animals are plotted.
ask	If TRUE, the execution pauses between each plot.
return	If TRUE, the function returns a ggplot object (which can be edited and plotted manually). If FALSE, the function automatically plots the map (default).

### Details

If the plot displays the message "Sorry, we have no imagery here", try a lower level of zoom.

### References

D. Kahle and H. Wickham. ggmap: Spatial Visualization with ggplot2. The R Journal, 5(1), 144-161. URL: <http://journal.r-project.org/archive/2013-1/kahle-wickham.pdf>

---

plotStates

*Plot states*

---

### Description

Plot the states and states probabilities.

### Usage

```
plotStates(m, animals = NULL, ask = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

m	A <code>moveHMM</code> object
animals	Vector of indices or IDs of animals for which states will be plotted.
ask	If TRUE, the execution pauses between each plot.

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fithMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

# plot states for first and second animals
plotStates(m, animals=c(1,2))
```

---

prepData

*Preprocessing of the tracking data*


---

**Description**

Preprocessing of the tracking data

**Usage**

```
prepData(trackData, type = c("LL", "UTM"), coordNames = c("x", "y"),
         LAngle = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

trackData	A dataframe of the tracking data, including at least coordinates (either longitude/latitude values or cartesian coordinates), and optionally a field ID (identifiers for the observed individuals). Additional fields are considered as covariates. Note that, if the names of the coordinates are not "x" and "y", the coordNames argument should be specified.
type	'LL' if longitude/latitude provided (default), 'UTM' if easting/northing.
coordNames	Names of the columns of coordinates in the data frame. Default: c("x", "y").
LLangle	Logical. If TRUE, the turning angle is calculated with <code>geosphere::bearing</code> (default), else calculated with <code>atan2</code> .

**Value**

An object `moveData`, i.e. a dataframe of:

ID	The ID(s) of the observed animal(s)
step	The step lengths - in kilometers if longitude/latitude provided, and in the metrics of the data otherwise
angle	The turning angles (if any) - in radians
x	Either Easting or longitude (or e.g. depth for 1D data)
y	Either Northing or latitude (all zero if 1D data)
...	Covariates (if any)



**Examples**

```

coord1 <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
coord2 <- c(1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1,1,2)
trackData <- data.frame(coord1=coord1, coord2=coord2)
d <- prepData(trackData, type='UTM', coordNames=c("coord1", "coord2"))

```

---

```

print.moveHMM          Print moveHMM

```

---

**Description**

Print moveHMM

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'moveHMM'
print(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x                    A moveHMM object.  
...                   Currently unused. For compatibility with generic method.

**Examples**

```

# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fithMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

print(m)

```

---

```

pseudoRes            Pseudo-residuals

```

---

**Description**

The pseudo-residuals of a moveHMM model, as described in Zucchini and McDonad (2009).

**Usage**

```

pseudoRes(m)

```

**Arguments**

m                    A moveHMM object.

**Details**

If some turning angles in the data are equal to  $\pi$ , the corresponding pseudo-residuals will not be included. Indeed, given that the turning angles are defined on  $(-\pi, \pi]$ , an angle of  $\pi$  results in a pseudo-residual of  $+\text{Inf}$  (check Section 6.2 of reference for more information on the computation of pseudo-residuals).

**Value**

A list of:

stepRes	The pseudo-residuals for the step lengths
angleRes	The pseudo-residuals for the turning angles

**References**

Zucchini, W. and MacDonald, I.L. 2009. Hidden Markov Models for Time Series: An Introduction Using R. Chapman & Hall (London).

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m
res <- pseudoRes(m)
qqnorm(res$stepRes)
qqnorm(res$angleRes)
```

---

 simData

*Simulation tool*


---

**Description**

Simulates movement data from an HMM.

**Usage**

```
simData(nbAnimals = 1, nbStates = 2, stepDist = c("gamma", "weibull",
  "lnorm", "exp"), angleDist = c("vm", "wrpcauchy", "none"), stepPar = NULL,
  anglePar = NULL, beta = NULL, covs = NULL, nbCovs = 0,
  zeroInflation = FALSE, obsPerAnimal = c(500, 1500), model = NULL,
  states = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

nbAnimals	Number of observed individuals to simulate.
nbStates	Number of behavioural states to simulate.
stepDist	Name of the distribution of the step lengths (as a character string). Supported distributions are: gamma, weibull, lnorm, exp. Default: gamma.
angleDist	Name of the distribution of the turning angles (as a character string). Supported distributions are: vm, wrpcauchy. Set to "none" if the angle distribution should not be estimated. Default: vm.
stepPar	Parameters of the step length distribution.
anglePar	Parameters of the turning angle distribution.
beta	Matrix of regression parameters for the transition probabilities (more information in "Details").
covs	Covariate values to include in the model, as a dataframe. Default: NULL. Covariates can also be simulated according to a standard normal distribution, by setting covs to NULL, and specifying nbCovs>0.
nbCovs	Number of covariates to simulate (0 by default). Does not need to be specified if covs is specified.
zeroInflation	TRUE if the step length distribution is inflated in zero. Default: FALSE. If TRUE, values for the zero-mass parameters should be included in stepPar.
obsPerAnimal	Either the number of the number of observations per animal (if single value), or the bounds of the number of observations per animal (if vector of two values). In the latter case, the numbers of observations generated for each animal are uniformly picked from this interval. Default: c(500, 1500).
model	A moveHMM object. This option can be used to simulate from a fitted model. Default: NULL. Note that, if this argument is specified, most other arguments will be ignored – except for nbAnimals, obsPerAnimal, covs (if covariate values different from those in the data should be specified), and states.
states	TRUE if the simulated states should be returned, FALSE otherwise (default).

**Details**

- The matrix beta of regression coefficients for the transition probabilities has one row for the intercept, plus one row for each covariate, and one column for each non-diagonal element of the transition probability matrix. For example, in a 3-state HMM with 2 covariates, the matrix beta has three rows (intercept + two covariates) and six columns (six non-diagonal elements in the 3x3 transition probability matrix - filled in row-wise). In a covariate-free model (default), beta has one row, for the intercept.
- If the length of covariate values passed (either through 'covs', or 'model') is not the same as the number of observations suggested by 'nbAnimals' and 'obsPerAnimal', then the series of covariates is either shortened (removing last values - if too long) or extended (starting over from the first values - if too short).

**Value**

An object `moveData`, i.e. a dataframe of:

ID	The ID(s) of the observed animal(s)
step	The step lengths
angle	The turning angles (if any)
x	Either easting or longitude
y	Either northing or latitude
...	Covariates (if any)

**Examples**

```
# 1. Pass a fitted model to simulate from
# (m is a moveHMM object - as returned by fithMM - automatically loaded with the package)
# We keep the default nbAnimals=1.
m <- example$m
obsPerAnimal=c(50,100)
data <- simData(model=m,obsPerAnimal=obsPerAnimal)

# 2. Pass the parameters of the model to simulate from
stepPar <- c(1,10,1,5,0.2,0.3) # mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2, z1, z2
anglePar <- c(pi,0,0.5,2) # mean1, mean2, k1, k2
stepDist <- "gamma"
angleDist <- "vm"
data <- simData(nbAnimals=5,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,stepPar=stepPar,
               anglePar=anglePar,nbCovs=2,zeroInflation=TRUE,obsPerAnimal=obsPerAnimal)

stepPar <- c(1,10,1,5) # mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2
anglePar <- c(pi,0,0.5,0.7) # mean1, mean2, k1, k2
stepDist <- "weibull"
angleDist <- "wrpcauchy"
data <- simData(nbAnimals=5,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,stepPar=stepPar,
               anglePar=anglePar,obsPerAnimal=obsPerAnimal)

# step length only and zero-inflation
stepPar <- c(1,10,1,5,0.2,0.3) # mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2, z1, z2
stepDist <- "gamma"
data <- simData(nbAnimals=5,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist="none",stepPar=stepPar,
               nbCovs=2,zeroInflation=TRUE,obsPerAnimal=obsPerAnimal)

# include covariates
# (note that it is useless to specify "nbCovs", which is determined
# by the number of columns of "cov")
cov <- data.frame(temp=rnorm(500,20,5))
stepPar <- c(1,10,1,5) # mean1, mean2, sd1, sd2
anglePar <- c(pi,0,0.5,2) # mean1, mean2, k1, k2
stepDist <- "gamma"
angleDist <- "vm"
data <- simData(nbAnimals=5,nbStates=2,stepDist=stepDist,angleDist=angleDist,stepPar=stepPar,
               anglePar=anglePar,covs=cov)
```

---

stateProbs	<i>State probabilities</i>
------------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

For a given model, computes the probability of the process being in the different states at each time point.

**Usage**

```
stateProbs(m)
```

**Arguments**

`m` A moveHMM object.

**Value**

The matrix of state probabilities, with element  $[i,j]$  the probability of being in state  $j$  in observation  $i$ .

**References**

Zucchini, W. and MacDonald, I.L. 2009. Hidden Markov Models for Time Series: An Introduction Using R. Chapman & Hall (London).

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fitHMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

sp <- stateProbs(m)
```

---

summary.moveData	<i>Summary moveData</i>
------------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Summary moveData

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'moveData'
summary(object, details = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	A moveData object.
details	TRUE if quantiles of the covariate values should be printed (default), FALSE otherwise.
...	Currently unused. For compatibility with generic method.

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveData object (as returned by prepData), automatically loaded with the package
data <- example$data

summary(data)
```

---

trMatrix_rcpp	<i>Transition probability matrix</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Computation of the transition probability matrix, as a function of the covariates and the regression parameters. Written in C++. Used in [fitHMM](#), [logAlpha](#), [logBeta](#), [plot.moveHMM](#), [pseudoRes](#), and [viterbi](#).

**Usage**

```
trMatrix_rcpp(nbStates, beta, covs)
```

**Arguments**

nbStates	Number of states
beta	Matrix of regression parameters
covs	Matrix of covariate values

**Value**

Three dimensional array trMat, such that trMat[, , t] is the transition matrix at time t.

---

turnAngle	<i>Turning angle</i>
-----------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Used in [prepData](#).

**Usage**

```
turnAngle(x, y, z, LAngle)
```

**Arguments**

x	First point
y	Second point
z	Third point
LLangle	Logical. If TRUE, the turning angle is calculated with <code>geosphere::bearing</code> , else calculated with <code>atan2</code> .

**Value**

The angle between vectors (x,y) and (y,z)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
x <- c(0,0)  
y <- c(4,6)  
z <- c(10,7)  
turnAngle(x,y,z,LLangle=FALSE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

viterbi	<i>Viterbi algorithm</i>
---------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

For a given model, reconstructs the most probable states sequence, using the Viterbi algorithm.

**Usage**

```
viterbi(m)
```

**Arguments**

m                    An object moveHMM

**Value**

The sequence of most probable states.

**References**

Zucchini, W. and MacDonald, I.L. 2009. Hidden Markov Models for Time Series: An Introduction Using R. Chapman & Hall (London).

**Examples**

```
# m is a moveHMM object (as returned by fithMM), automatically loaded with the package
m <- example$m

# reconstruction of states sequence
states <- viterbi(m)
```

---

w2n

*Scaling function: working to natural parameters*


---

**Description**

Scales each parameter from the set of real numbers, back to its natural interval. Used during the optimization of the log-likelihood.

**Usage**

```
w2n(wpar, bounds, parSize, nbStates, nbCovs, estAngleMean, stationary)
```

**Arguments**

wpar                Vector of state-dependent distributions unconstrained parameters.

bounds             Matrix with 2 columns and as many rows as there are elements in wpar. Each row contains the lower and upper bound for the corresponding parameter.

parSize            Vector of two values: number of parameters of the step length distribution, number of parameters of the turning angle distribution.

nbStates           The number of states of the HMM.

nbCovs             The number of covariates.

estAngleMean      TRUE if the angle mean is estimated, FALSE otherwise.

stationary         FALSE if there are covariates. If TRUE, the initial distribution is considered equal to the stationary distribution. Default: FALSE.



**Value**

A list of:

stepPar	Matrix of natural parameters of the step length distribution
anglePar	Matrix of natural parameters of the turning angle distribution
beta	Matrix of regression coefficients of the transition probabilities
delta	Initial distribution

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
nbStates <- 3
nbCovs <- 2
par <- c(0.001,0.999,0.5,0.001,1500.3,7.1)
parSize <- c(1,1)
bounds <- matrix(c(0,1,0,1,0,1,
                  0,Inf,0,Inf,0,Inf),
                 byrow=TRUE,ncol=2)
beta <- matrix(rnorm(18),ncol=6,nrow=3)
delta <- c(0.6,0.3,0.1)
wpar <- n2w(par,bounds,beta,delta,nbStates,FALSE)
print(w2n(wpar,bounds,parSize,nbStates,nbCovs,estAngleMean=FALSE,stationary=FALSE))

## End(Not run)
```

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