

# Package ‘orloca’

May 9, 2026

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**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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**Description** Objects and methods to handle and solve the min-sum location problem, also known as Fermat-Weber problem. The min-sum location problem search for a point such that the weighted sum of the distances to the demand points are minimized. See ``The Fermat-Weber location problem revisited" by Brimberg, *Mathematical Programming*, 1, pg. 71-76, 1995. <[DOI:10.1007/BF01592245](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01592245)>. General global optimization algorithms are used to solve the problem, along with the ad-hoc Weiszfeld method, see ``Sur le point pour lequel la Somme des distances de n points donnees est minimum", by Weiszfeld, *Tohoku Mathematical Journal, First Series*, 43, pg. 355-386, 1937 or ``On the point for which the sum of the distances to n given points is minimum", by E. Weiszfeld and F. Plastria, *Annals of Operations Research*, 167, pg. 7-41, 2009. <[DOI:10.1007/s10479-008-0352-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-008-0352-z)>.

**Language** en, es

**License** GPL (>= 3)

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orloca-package	<i>Operations Research LOCational Analysis Models</i>
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## Description

Objects and methods to handle and solve the min-sum location problem, also known as Fermat-Weber problem.

## Details

Package: orloca

Type: Package

Version: 5.6

Date: 2024-01-31

License: GPL (>= 3)

The min-sum location problem search for a point such that the weighted sum of the distances to the demand points are minimized. See "The Fermat-Weber location problem revisited" by Brimberg, *Mathematical Programming*, 1, pg. 71-76, 1995, [doi:10.1007/BF01592245](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01592245).

General global optimization algorithms are used to solve the problem, along with the adhoc Weiszfeld method, see "Sur le point pour lequel la Somme des distances de n points donnees est minimum", by E. Weiszfeld, *Tohoku Mathematical Journal, First Series*, 43, pg. 355-386, 1937 or "On the point for which the sum of the distances to n given points is minimum", by E. Weiszfeld and F. Plastria, *Annals of Operations Research*, 167, pg. 7-41, 2009, [doi:10.1007/s104790080352z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s104790080352z).

The package provides a class `loca.p` that represents a location problem with a finite set of demand points on the plane. Also, it is possible to plot the points and the objective function. Such objective function is the total weighted distances travelled by all the customers to the service.

Non-planar location problems could be handle in future versions of the package.

For a demo, load the package with the instruction `library(orloca)`, and run the demo executing the instruction `demo(orloca)`.

The package is ready for internationalization. The author kindly ask for translated version of the .mo file to include in the package.

### Author(s)

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### References

[1] Brimberg, J. *The Fermat-Weber location problem revisited*, *Mathematical Programming*, 1, pg. 71-76, 1995. [doi:10.1007/BF01592245](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01592245).

[2] Love, R. F., Morris, J. G., Wesolowsky, G. O. *Facilities Location: Chapter 2: Introduction to Single-Facility Location*, 1988, North-Holland. ISBN: 0-444-01031-9.

[3] Weiszfeld, E. and Plastria, F. *On the point for which the sum of the distances to n given points is minimum*, *Annals of Operations Research*, 167, pg. 7-41, 2009, [doi:10.1007/s104790080352z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s104790080352z).

[4] <http://knuth.uca.es/orloca/>

### See Also

Useful links:

- <http://knuth.uca.es/orloca/>

### Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
o <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Compute the sum of distances to point (3, 4)
```

```
# [1] 20.39384
distsum(o, 3, 4)

# Compute the sum of distances to point (3, 4) using lp norm with p = 2.5
# [1] 19.27258
distsum(o, 3, 4, lp = 2.5)

# Solve the optimization problem
# [1] 0 0
distsummin(o)

# Contour plot
contour(o)

# Run a demo of the package
demo(orloca)
```

---

andalusia

*Cities of Andalusia*

---

### Description

The 'andalusia' data frame has 12 rows and 4 columns, which are the geographical position of the main capital cities of andalusia.

### Format

name: The name of the city or relative position label.

x: The x coordinate of points.

y: The y coordinate of points.

city: If yes the point is a city in other case is a limit.

### Usage

```
data('andalusia')
```

### Source

Data are taken from wikipedia.

### See Also

See also [orloca-package](#).

---

`as-methods`*as-methods*

---

## Description

Conversions between `loca.p` class and some others classes

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	is the object to convert to the new class object.
<code>row.names</code>	Unused.
<code>optional</code>	Unused.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments, unused.

## Details

Methods to convert from and to `loca.p` class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The matrix or data.frame to convert into `loca.p` must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the x coordinates, the second as the y coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights `w`.

## Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

## See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

## Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Conversion to matrix
m <- as.matrix(loca)

# Show matrix
m

# Conversion from matrix
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

as.data.frame.loca.p *as.data.frame.loca.p S3 method to convert from loca.p to data.frame*

---

## Description

Conversions between loca.p class and some others classes

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loca.p'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	is the object to convert to the new class object.
row.names	Unused.
optional	Unused.
...	Other arguments, unused.

## Details

Methods to convert from and to loca.p class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The matrix or data.frame to convert into loca.p must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the x coordinates, the second as the y coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights w.

## Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

## See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

## Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Conversion to matrix
m <- as.matrix(loca)

# Show matrix
m

# Conversion from matrix
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

as.loca.p	<i>as.loca.p</i> The following is for S3 compatibility, mainly for documentation check
-----------	--

---

## Description

Conversions between loca.p class and some others classes

## Usage

```
as.loca.p(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	is the object to convert to the new class object.
...	Other arguments, unused.

## Details

Methods to convert from and to loca.p class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The matrix or data.frame to convert into loca.p must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the x coordinates, the second as the y coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights w.

## Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

## See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

## Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Conversion to matrix
m <- as.matrix(loca)

# Show matrix
m

# Conversion from matrix
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

as.loca.p.data.frame *as.loca.p.data.frame* S3 method to convert from data.frame to loca.p

---

## Description

Conversions between loca.p class and some others classes

## Usage

```
as.loca.p.data.frame(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x is the object to convert to the new class object.  
... Other arguments, unused.

## Details

Methods to convert from and to loca.p class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The matrix or data.frame to convert into loca.p must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the x coordinates, the second as the y coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights w.

## Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

## See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

## Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Conversion to matrix
m <- as.matrix(loca)

# Show matrix
m

# Conversion from matrix
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

as.loca.p.matrix      *as.loca.p.matrix* S3 method to convert from matrix to loca.p

---

## Description

Conversions between loca.p class and some others classes

## Usage

```
as.loca.p.matrix(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x                    is the object to convert to the new class object.  
...                   Other arguments, unused.

## Details

Methods to convert from and to loca.p class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The matrix or data.frame to convert into loca.p must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the x coordinates, the second as the y coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights w.

## Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

## See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

## Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Conversion to matrix
m <- as.matrix(loca)

# Show matrix
m

# Conversion from matrix
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

as.matrix.loca.p      *as.matrix.loca.p* S3 method to convert from *loca.p* to matrix

---

### Description

Conversions between *loca.p* class and some others classes

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loca.p'  
as.matrix(x, rownames.force = NA, ...)
```

### Arguments

*x*                    is the object to convert to the new class object.  
*rownames.force*    If True the rownames is setted  
...                    Other arguments, unused.

### Details

Methods to convert from and to *loca.p* class.

NA's values are not allowed in any of the arguments.

The *matrix* or *data.frame* to convert into *loca.p* must have at least two columns. The first column will be consider as the *x* coordinates, the second as the *y* coordinates, and the third (if given) as the values of weights *w*.

### Value

It returns a new object of the new class.

### See Also

See also [loca.p](#)

### Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object  
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))  
  
# Conversion to matrix  
m <- as.matrix(loca)  
  
# Show matrix  
m  
  
# Conversion from matrix  
as.loca.p(m)
```

---

contour.loca.p      *Plots of the min-sum objective function*


---

### Description

contour provides a graphical representations of min-sum objective function, which is the weighted sum of the distances to demand points (distsum).

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loca.p'
contour(
  x,
  lp = numeric(0),
  xmin = min(min(x@x), xleft),
  xmax = max(max(x@x), xright),
  ymin = min(min(x@y), ybottom),
  ymax = max(max(x@y), ytop),
  n = 100,
  img = NULL,
  xleft = min(x@x),
  ybottom = min(x@y),
  xright = max(x@x),
  ytop = max(x@y),
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

x	The loca.p object to compute the objective.
lp	If given, then $l_p$ norm will be used instead of the Euclidean norm.
xmin	The minimum value for x axis.
xmax	The maximum value for x axis.
ymin	The minimum value for y axis.
ymax	The maximum value for y axis.
n	The number of divisions for grid.
img	A raster image to plot on background.
xleft	The left position of the image.
ybottom	The bottom position of the image.
xright	The right position of the image.
ytop	The top position of the image.
...	Other options.

**Details**

If  $p < 1$  then  $l_p$  is not a norm, so only  $p \geq 1$  are valid values.

**Value**

`contour.loca.p` plots a contour plot of min-sum function (`distsum`).

**See Also**

See also [orloca-package](#), [plot.loca.p](#) and [loca.p](#).

**Examples**

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# The contour plot of min-sum function for loca (a loca.p object)
contour(loca)
```

---

 distsum

*Computes distsum function*


---

**Description**

The objective function and the gradient of the objective function for the min-sum location problem.

**Usage**

```
distsum(o, x = 0, y = 0, lp = numeric(0))
```

**Arguments**

<code>o</code>	An object of <code>loca.p</code> class.
<code>x</code>	The x coordinate of the point to be evaluated.
<code>y</code>	The y coordinate of the point to be evaluated.
<code>lp</code>	If given, then $l_p$ norm will be used instead of the Euclidean norm.

**Details**

The function `zsum` is deprecated and will be removed from new versions of the package.

**Value**

`distsum` returns the objective function of the min-sum location problem,  $\sum_{a_i \in o} w_i d(a_i, (x, y))$ , where  $d(a_i, (x, y))$  gives the euclidean or the  $l_p$  distances between  $a_i$  and the point  $(x, y)$ .

**See Also**

See also [orloca-package](#) and [distsummin](#).

**Examples**

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))
# Evaluation of distsum at (0, 0)
distsum(loca)

# Evaluation of distsum at (1, 3)
distsum(loca, 1, 3)
# Compute the objective function at point (3, 4) using lp norm and p = 2.5
distsum(loca, 3, 4, lp=2.5)
# The gradient function at (1,3)
distsumgra(loca, 1, 3)
```

---

 distsumgra

*Computes the gradient of distsum function*


---

**Description**

The gradient of the objective function for the min-sum location problem.

**Usage**

```
distsumgra(o, x = 0, y = 0, lp = numeric(0), partial = F)
```

**Arguments**

o	An object of loca.p class.
x	The x coordinate of the point to be evaluated.
y	The y coordinate of the point to be evaluated.
lp	If given, then $l_p$ norm will be used instead of the Euclidean norm.
partial	If (x,y) is a demand point partial=T means ignore such point to compute the gradient. This option is mainly for internal use.

**Details**

The function zsumgra is deprecated and will be removed from new versions of the package.

**Value**

distsumgra returns the gradient vector of the objective function of the min-sum location problem,  $\sum_{a_i \in o} w_i d(a_i, (x, y))$ , where  $d(a_i, (x, y))$  gives the euclidean or the  $l_p$  distances between  $a_i$  and the point  $(x, y)$ .

**See Also**

See also [orloca-package](#) and [distsum](#).

**Examples**

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))
# Evaluation of distsum at (0, 0)
distsum(loca)

# Evaluation of distsum at (1, 3)
distsum(loca, 1, 3)
# Compute the objective function at point (3, 4) using lp norm and p = 2.5
distsum(loca, 3, 4, lp=2.5)
# The gradient function at (1,3)
distsumgra(loca, 1, 3)
```

---

<code>distsummin</code>	<i>Returns the solution of the minimization problem</i>
-------------------------	---

---

**Description**

Solve the min-sum location problem for a given `loca.p` class object.

**Usage**

```
distsummin(
  o,
  x = 0,
  y = 0,
  lp = numeric(0),
  max.iter = 1e+05,
  eps = 0.001,
  verbose = FALSE,
  algorithm = "Weiszfeld",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>o</code>	An object of <code>loca.p</code> class.
<code>x</code>	The x coordinate of the starting point. It's default value is 0.
<code>y</code>	The y coordinate of the starting point. It's default value is 0.
<code>lp</code>	If given, the $l_p$ norm will be used instead of the Euclidean norm.
<code>max.iter</code>	Maximum number of iterations allowed. It's default value is 100000.

eps	The module of the gradient in the stop rule. It's default value is 1e-3.
verbose	If TRUE the function produces detailed output. It's default value is FALSE.
algorithm	The method to be use. For this version of the package, the valid values are: "gradient" for a gradient based method, "search" for local search method (this option is deprecated), "ucminf" for optimization with ucminf from ucminf package, and "Weiszfeld" for the Weiszfeld method or any of the valid method for optim function, now "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "L-BFGS-B", "SANN". "Weiszfeld" is the default value.
...	Other options for optimization algorithms.

### Details

The algorithms Weiszfeld and gradient include an optimality test for demand points. The Weiszfeld version of the algorithm also implements slow convergence test and accelerator procedure.

If  $p < 1$  thus  $l_p$  is not a norm, so, only  $p \geq 1$  are valid values.

Since  $l_2$  norm is the Euclidean norm, when  $p = 2$  `distsumlpmin` are equal to `distsummin`. But the computations involved are greater for the first form.

`max.iter` for SANN algorithm is the number of evaluation of objective function, so this method usually requires large values of `max.iter` to reach optimal value

The function `zsummin` is deprecated and will be removed from new versions of the package.

### Value

`distsummin` returns an array with the coordinates of the solution point.

### See Also

See also [orloca-package](#), [loca.p](#) and [distsum](#).

### Examples

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))
# Compute the minimum
sol<-distsummin(loca)

# Show the result
sol

# Evaluation of the objective function at solution point
distsum(loca, sol[1], sol[2])
```

loca.p

*loca.p class for Operations Research LOCational Analysis***Description**

An object of class `loca.p` represents a weighted location problem with a finite demand points set. The [orloca-package](#) is mainly devoted to deals with location problems.

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	is a vector of the x coordinates of the demand points.
<code>y</code>	is a vector of the y coordinates of the demand points.
<code>w</code>	is a vector of weights of the demand points. If <code>w</code> is omitted then all weights are considered as 1.
<code>label</code>	If given, it is the label of the new object.

**Details**

The main generator of the `loca.p` class is `loca.p(x, y, w = numeric(0), label = "")`. An alternative form is `new("loca.p", x, y, w = numeric(0), label = "")`.

The lengths of `x` and `y` vector must be equals. The length of `w` must be equal to the previous ones or must be 0, or should be omitted. NA's values are not allowed at any of the arguments.

`summary(x)` returns a summary of the `x` `loca.p` object and `print(x)` prints the `x` `loca.p` object in table format.

**Value**

If the arguments have valid values, it returns a new object of class `loca.p`, else it returns an error.

**See Also**

See also [orloca-package](#).

**Examples**

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))
# or
loca <- new("loca.p", x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# An example with weights and name
locb <- new("loca.p", x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1),
w = c(1, 2, 1, 2), label = "Weighted case")
```

---

paquete-orloca	<i>Modelos de Investigacion Operativa para el Analisis de Localizacion (Operations Research LOCational Analysis Models)</i>
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---

## Description

Objetos y metodos para manejar y resolver el problema de localizacion de suma ponderada minima, tambien conocido como problema de Fermat-Weber.

Paquete: orloca

Version: 5.5

Fecha: 2023-09-19

Licencia: GPL (>= 3)

## Details

El problema de localizacion de suma minima busca un punto tal que la suma ponderada de las distancias a los puntos de demanda se minimice. Vease "The Fermat-Weber location problem revisited" por Brimberg, *Mathematical Programming*, 1, pag. 71-76, 1995. doi:[10.1007/BF01592245](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01592245).

Se usan algoritmos generales de optimizacion global para resolver el problema, junto con el metodo adhoc Weiszfeld, vease "Sur le point pour lequel la Somme des distance de n points donnees est minimum", por Weiszfeld, *Tohoku Mathematical Journal, First Series*, 43, pag. 355-386, 1937 o "On the point for which the sum of the distances to n given points is minimum", por E. Weiszfeld y F. Plastria, *Annals of Operations Research*, 167, pg. 7-41, 2009. doi:[10.1007/s104790080352z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s104790080352z).

El paquete proporciona una clase `loca.p` que representa un problema de localizacion sobre el plano. Tambien permite dibujar los puntos junto a la funcion objetivo. Dicho objetivo es la suma ponderada de las distancias que viajan los clientes del servicio.

Versiones no planas del problema podrian incorporarse en futuras versiones del paquete.

Para una demostracion, cargue el paquete con la instruccion `library(orloca)` y ejecute la demostracion con la instruccion `demo(orloca)`.

El paquete esta preparado para su internacionalizacion. Las traducciones de los ficheros `.mo` recibidas seran anadidas en proximas versiones del paquete.

## Author(s)

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## References

- [1] Brimberg, J. *The Fermat-Weber location problem revisited*, Mathematical Programming, 1, pg. 71-76, 1995. doi:10.1007/BF01592245.
- [2] Love, R. F., Morris, J. G., Wesolowsky, G. O. *Facilities Location: Chapter 2: Introduction to Single-Facility Location*, 1988, North-Holland
- [3] Weiszfeld, E. and Plastria, F. *On the point for which the sum of the distances to  $n$  given points is minimum*, Annals of Operations Research, 167, pg. 7-41, 2009, doi:10.1007/s104790080352z.
- [4] <http://knuth.uca.es/orloca/>

## Examples

```
# Un objeto loca.p no ponderado
o <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# Calcula la funcion objetivo en el punto (3, 4)
# [1] 20.39384
zsum(o, 3, 4)

# Calcula la suma de las distancias al punto (3, 4) usando la norma lp con p = 2.5
# [1] 19.27258
zsum(o, 3, 4, lp = 2.5)

# Resuelve el problema de localizacion
# [1] 0 0
zsummin(o)

# Curvas de nivel
contour(o)

# Ejecuta una demo del paquete
demo(orloca)
```

---

persp.locap

*Plots of the min-sum objective function*

---

## Description

persp provides a graphical representations of objective function of the min-sum problem, which is the total weighte distance to the demand points (distsum).

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'loca.p'
persp(
  x,
  lp = numeric(0),
  xmin = min(x@x),
```

```

    xmax = max(x@x),
    ymin = min(x@y),
    ymax = max(x@y),
    n = 10,
    ticktype = "detailed",
    ...
)

```

### Arguments

x	The loca.p object to compute the objective.
lp	If given, then $l_p$ norm will be used instead of the Euclidean norm.
xmin	The minimum value for x axis.
xmax	The maximum value for x axis.
ymin	The minimum value for y axis.
ymax	The maximum value for y axis.
n	The number of divisions for grid.
ticktype	parameter to pass to low level function persp
...	Other options.

### Details

If  $p < 1$  then  $l_p$  is not a norm, so only  $p \geq 1$  are valid values.

### Value

A plot a 3D plot or min-sum function.

### See Also

See also [orloca-package](#), [plot.loca.p](#) and [loca.p](#).

### Examples

```

# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))

# The 3D graphics
persp(loca)

```

plot

*plot of loca.p class objects***Description**

This method provides a graphical representations of an object of class `loca.p`.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'loca.p'
plot(
  x,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  main = paste(gettext("Plot of loca.p"), ifelse(x@label == "", "", paste0(": \"",
    x@label, "\"")),
  img = NULL,
  xlim = c(min(xleft, min(x@x)), max(xright, max(x@x))),
  ylim = c(min(ybottom, min(x@y)), max(ytop, max(x@y))),
  xleft = min(x@x),
  ybottom = min(x@y),
  xright = max(x@x),
  ytop = max(x@y),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The <code>loca.p</code> object to plot.
<code>xlab</code>	The label for x axis.
<code>ylab</code>	The label for y axis.
<code>main</code>	The main title for the plot.
<code>img</code>	A raster image to plot on background.
<code>xlim</code>	Limit over the x axes of the plot.
<code>ylim</code>	Limit over the y axes of the plot.
<code>xleft</code>	The left position of the image.
<code>ybottom</code>	The bottom position of the image.
<code>xright</code>	The right position of the image.
<code>ytop</code>	The top position of the image.
<code>...</code>	Other graphical options.

**Details**

The function plots demand points by evaluating limits automatically.

**Value**

The function plots the required graphics.

**See Also**

See also [orloca-package](#), [loca.p](#) and [plot](#).

**Examples**

```
# A new unweighted loca.p object
loca <- loca.p(x = c(-1, 1, 1, -1), y = c(-1, -1, 1, 1))
# The plot of loca object
plot(loca)
```

---

rloca.p

*Random instances generator of loca.p class object*

---

**Description**

rloca.p function returns a random instance of loca.p class object at a given rectangular region.

**Usage**

```
rloca.p(  
  n,  
  xmin = 0,  
  xmax = 1,  
  ymin = 0,  
  ymax = 1,  
  wmin = 1,  
  wmax = 1,  
  label = "",  
  groups = 0,  
  xgmin = xmin,  
  xgmax = xmax,  
  ygmin = ymin,  
  ygmax = ymax  
)
```

**Arguments**

n	The number of demand points.
xmin	Minimum value for the x coordinates of the demand points.
xmax	Maximum value for the x coordinates of the demand points.
ymin	Minimum value for the y coordinates of the demand points.

y <sub>max</sub>	Maximum value for the y coordinates of the demand points.
w <sub>min</sub>	Minimum value for weights
w <sub>max</sub>	Maximum value for weights
label	The label for the new loca.p object.
groups	The number of (almost) equal size groups to generate, or a list size of the groups to generate. In the second case n will be ignored.
x <sub>gmin</sub>	Minimum value for the x coordinate of demand points with respect to the group reference point.
x <sub>gmax</sub>	Maximum value for the x coordinate of demand points with respect to the group reference point.
y <sub>gmin</sub>	Minimum value for the y coordinate of demand points with respect to the group reference point.
y <sub>gmax</sub>	Maximum value for the y coordinate of demand points with respect to the group reference point.

### Details

n must be at least 1.

x<sub>min</sub> must be less or equal than x<sub>max</sub>.

y<sub>min</sub> must be less or equal than y<sub>max</sub>.

If a non zero value is given for groups parameter, then a reference point for each group are generated. At second stage, the offset part for each demand point are generated, and added to the reference point generated at the first stage.

Note that groups = 1 is not equivalent to the default value groups = 0, because in the first case a reference point are generated at the first stage.

### Value

If the arguments are valid values, it returns a new object of loca.p class, else it returns an error.

### See Also

See also [orloca-package](#) and loca.p.

### Examples

```
# A random loca.p object at unit square with 5 demand points
rloca.p(5)
# At another region
rloca.p(10, xmin=-2, xmax=2, ymin=-2, ymax=2)
# Five groups
rloca.p(48, groups=5)
# Three unequal size groups
rloca.p(1, groups=c(10, 7, 2))
```

---

zsum	<i>zsum</i>
------	-------------

---

**Description**

The function zsum is deprecated and could be removed in next version of the package. Use [distsum](#) instead.

**Usage**

```
zsum(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Parameters passed to distsum

---

zsumgra	<i>zsumgra</i>
---------	----------------

---

**Description**

The function zsumgra is deprecated and could be removed in next version of the package. Use [distsumgra](#) instead.

**Usage**

```
zsumgra(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Parameters passed to distsumgra

---

zsummin	<i>zsummin</i>
---------	----------------

---

**Description**

The function zsummin is deprecated and could be removed in next version of the package. Use [distsummin](#) instead.

**Usage**

```
zsummin(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Parameters passed to distsummin

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