

Clustering methods

v1.0

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Chapter 1

Deprecated List

Subprogram [module_calcul::get_sigma_interface](#) (`proc_id`, `partitioned_data`, `sigma`, `bounds`, `partitioning`, `epsilon`)

Use [get_sigma\(\)](#) instead

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>bounds</i>	the intervals along each dimension representing the bounds of each partition
in	<i>epsilon</i>	the slice thickness
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
in	<i>partitioning</i>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)
out	<i>sigma</i>	the affinity parameter

Chapter 2

Modules Index

2.1 Modules List

Here is a list of all modules with brief descriptions:

module_calcul	Contains the spectral clustering method and methods that computes affinity parameters for kernels and overlapping	9
module_decoupe	Contains methods enabling the partitionning and the grouping of the data	12
module_embed	Contains K-means and spectral embedding algorithms	17
module_entree	Contains methods enabling data and parameter file reading	20
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module_sortie	Contains methods enabling writing results in specific formatted files	30
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module_visuclusters	Contains methods enabling writing results in a selected data file format (for now : Paraview or GMSH)	38
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Chapter 3

Data Type Index

3.1 Data Types List

Here are the data types with brief descriptions:

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File Index

4.1 File List

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Chapter 5

Module Documentation

5.1 module_calcul Module Reference

Contains the spectral clustering method and methods that computes affinity parameters for kernels and overlapping.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [get_sigma](#) (partitioned_data, sigma)
Computes the affinity parameter σ .
- subroutine [get_sigma_interface](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data, sigma, bounds, partitioning, epsilon)
Computes the affinity parameter σ for the interface.
- double precision function, dimension(partitioned_data%nb, partitioned_data%nb) [poly_kernel](#) (partitioned_data, gam, delta)
- double precision function, dimension(partitioned_data%nb, partitioned_data%nb) [gaussian_kernel](#) (partitioned_data, sigma)
- subroutine [apply_kernel_k_means](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, clust_param)
- subroutine [apply_spectral_clustering](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, sigma, clust_param)
- subroutine [mean_shift](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, bandwidth)

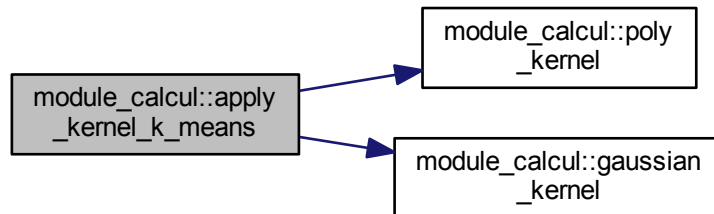
5.1.1 Detailed Description

Contains the spectral clustering method and methods that computes affinity parameters for kernels and overlapping.

5.1.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

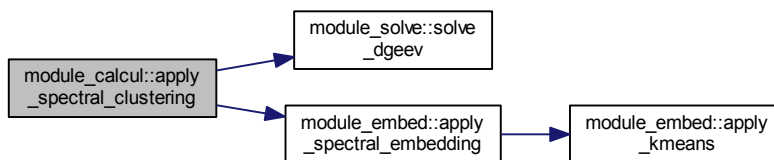
5.1.2.1 subroutine `module_calcul::apply_kernel_k_means` (integer *proc_id*, integer *nb_clusters_max*, integer *nb_clusters_opt*, type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*, type(*type_clustering_param*) *clust_param*)

Here is the call graph for this function:



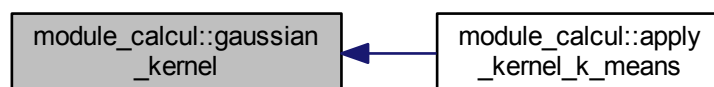
5.1.2.2 subroutine `module_calcul::apply_spectral_clustering` (integer *proc_id*, integer *nb_clusters_max*, integer *nb_clusters_opt*, type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*, double precision *sigma*, type(*type_clustering_param*) *clust_param*)

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.2.3 double precision function, dimension(*partitioned_data*%*nb*,*partitioned_data*%*nb*) `module_calcul::gaussian_kernel` (type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*, double precision *sigma*)

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.2.4 subroutine module_calcul::get_sigma (type(type_data) partitioned_data, double precision sigma)

Computes the affinity parameter σ .

The Gaussian affinity matrix is widely used and depends on a free parameter σ . It is known that this parameter affects the results in spectral clustering and spectral embedding. With an assumption that the p dimensionnal data set S composed of n points is isotropic enough, this data set is included in a p dimensional box bounded by D_{max} the largest distance between pairs of points in S :

$$D_{max} = \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \|x_i - x_j\| \quad (5.1)$$

So a reference distance noted σ could be defined. This distance represents the case of an uniform distribution in the sense that all pair of points are seprated by the same distance σ in the box of edge size D_{max} :

$$\sigma = \frac{D_{max}}{n^{1/p}} \quad (5.2)$$

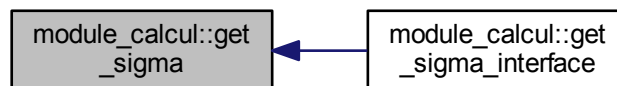
This function is used to compute this parameter on one domain. The algorithm is simple :

1. Find the maximum distance using two nested loops over the points in the domain
2. Divide it by the p^{th} root of n

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
out	<i>sigma</i>	the affinity parameter

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.2.5 subroutine module_calcul::get_sigma_interface (integer proc_id, type(type_data) partitioned_data, double precision sigma, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer bounds, integer, dimension(:), pointer partitioning, double precision epsilon)

Computes the affinity parameter σ for the interface.

This method is useful when the partitioning is made by interface. Because, the domain defining the interface has a volume whose topology changes drastically, a specific computation of σ has to be made.

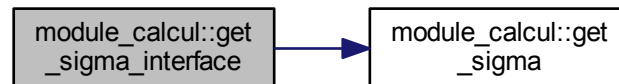
Deprecated Use `get_sigma()` instead

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
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in	<i>bounds</i>	the intervals along each dimension representing the bounds of each partition
in	<i>epsilon</i>	the slice thickness
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
in	<i>partitioning</i>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)
out	<i>sigma</i>	the affinity parameter

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.2.6 subroutine `module_calcul::mean_shift` (integer *proc_id*, integer *nb_clusters_max*, integer *nb_clusters_opt*, type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*, integer *bandwidth*)

5.1.2.7 double precision function, dimension(*partitioned_data*%nb,*partitioned_data*%nb) `module_calcul::poly_kernel` (type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*, double precision *gam*, double precision *delta*)

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.2 module_decoupe Module Reference

Contains methods enabling the partitionning and the grouping of the data.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [partition_data](#) (data, epsilon, nb_proc, coord_min, coord_max, partitioning, points_by_domain, assignments, bounds)
Partitions the data into subdomains for a latter processing by the slaves.
- subroutine [define_bounds](#) (data, coord_min, coord_max, bounds, partitioning, epsilon, nb_proc)
Defines the bounds of each subdomain.
- subroutine [define_domains](#) (nb_proc, data, domains, bounds, partitioning)
Defines the different subdomains.
- subroutine [partition_with_interface](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignments, domains, epsilon)

Partitions the data using interface.

- subroutine `partition_with_overlapping` (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignments, domains)

Partitions the data using overlapping.

- subroutine `group_clusters` (nb_clusters, points_by_cluster, cluster_map, data)

Groups the clusters and removes duplicates from the set of found clusters.

5.2.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods enabling the partitionning and the grouping of the data.

5.2.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.2.2.1 subroutine `module_decoupe::define_bounds` (type(type_data) *data*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_min*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_max*, double precision, dimension(:, :, :), pointer *bounds*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *partitioning*, double precision *epsilon*, integer *nb_proc*)

Defines the bounds of each subdomain.

The output *bounds* has to be interpreted as follows:

1. The first index corresponds to the dimensions
2. The second index corresponds to the partitioning along the dimension
3. The third index corresponds to the extrema of the bounds

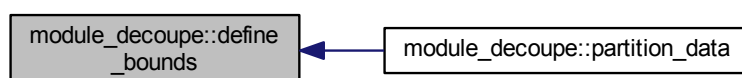
Note

The bounds are composed of two points.
In case of overlapping, the bounds overlapped each others.

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>epsilon</i>	the slice thickness
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>partitioning</i>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)
in, out	<i>coord_max</i>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
in, out	<i>coord_min</i>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<i>bounds</i>	the intervals along each dimension representing the bounds of each partition

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.2.2.2 subroutine `module_decoupe::define_domains` (integer *nb_proc*, type(*type_data*) *data*, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer *domains*, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer *bounds*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *partitioning*)

Defines the different subdomains.

The output *domains* has to be interpreted as follows:

1. The first index corresponds to the domain id
2. The second index corresponds to the dimensions
3. The third index corresponds to the extrema of the bounds

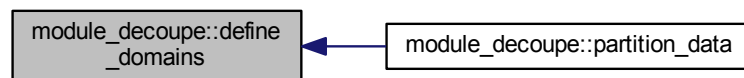
See also

[define_bounds\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>bounds</i>	the intervals along each dimension representing the bounds of each partition
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>partitioning</i>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)
out	<i>domains</i>	the domains constructed from the bounds

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.2.2.3 subroutine `module_decoupe::group_clusters` (integer *nb_clusters*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_cluster*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *cluster_map*, type(*type_data*) *data*)

Groups the clusters and removes duplicates from the set of found clusters.

The method operates on all the computed clusters and when an intersection is found between two of them (at least one point in common), they are melted.

Parameters

in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in, out	<i>cluster_map</i>	the cluster indices and the number of points in each cluster
in, out	<i>points_by_cluster</i>	the number of points in each cluster

out	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
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5.2.2.4 subroutine module_decoupe::partition_data (type(type_data) *data*, double precision *epsilon*, integer *nb_proc*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_min*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_max*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *partitioning*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,,:), pointer *assignments*, double precision, dimension(:,,:), pointer *bounds*)

Partitions the data into subdomains for a latter processing by the slaves.

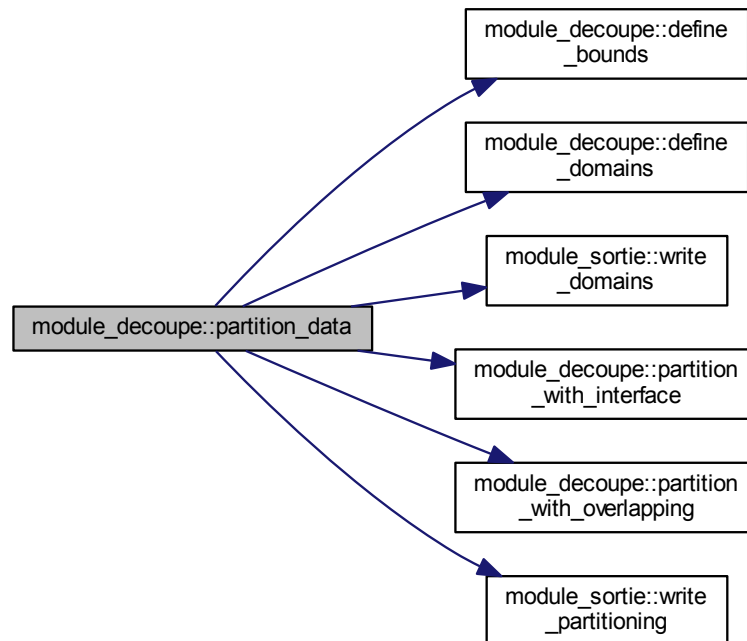
The following is performed :

1. The bounds of each domain are defined (see [define_bounds\(\)](#)).
2. The domains are defined using the bounds (see [define_domains\(\)](#)).
3. The domains are written in a dedicated file (see [write_domains\(\)](#)).
4. The data is partitioned using interface or overlapping (see [partition_with_interface\(\)](#) and [partition_with_↔overlapping\(\)](#)).
5. The partitioning is written in dedicated files (see [write_partitioning\(\)](#)).

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>epsilon</i>	the slice thickness
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>partitioning</i>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)
in, out	<i>coord_max</i>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
in, out	<i>coord_min</i>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<i>bounds</i>	the intervals along each dimension representing the bounds of each partition
out	<i>assignments</i>	the assignement of each point in a partition
out	<i>points_by_↔domain</i>	the number of points in each partition

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.2.2.5 subroutine `module_decoupe::partition_with_interface` (integer *nb_proc*, type(type_data) *data*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *assignments*, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer *domains*, double precision *epsilon*)

Partitions the data using interface.

The method partitions the entire data by defining which point belongs to which domain. It consists of a loop on all the point in data set. Then it "fills" the domains one after another using a nested loop. When a point does not fit the bounds define in the input *domains*, the algorithm switch to the next domain. Finally, an extra domain is defined (the interface) which corresponds to the area around the bounds with a predefined slice thickness.

See also

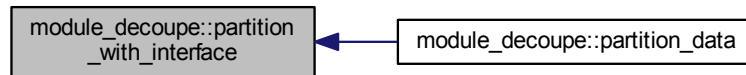
[partition_with_overlapping\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>domains</i>	the domains constructed from the bounds
in	<i>epsilon</i>	the slice thickness
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
out	<i>assignments</i>	the assignement of each point in a partition

out	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition
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Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.2.2.6 subroutine `module_decoupe::partition_with_overlapping` (integer *nb_proc*, type(*type_data*) *data*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *assignements*, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer *domains*)

Partitions the data using overlapping.

The method partitions the entire data by defining which point belongs to which domain. It consists of two nested loop. The first one on the points and the second one on the domains (ie the processes). For each point, it checks if it fits the bounds defined in the input *domains* (and that for each domain) and in that case add to it.

Note

Some points will be present in different domains.

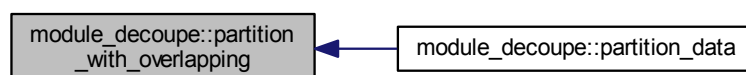
See also

[partition_with_interface\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>domains</i>	the domains constructed from the bounds
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
out	<i>assignements</i>	the assignment of each point in a partition
out	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.3 module_embed Module Reference

Contains K-means and spectral embedding algorithms.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [apply_spectral_embedding](#) (nb_clusters, n, Z, A, ratio, clusters, clusters_centers, points_by_clusters, clusters_energies, nb_info, proc_id, ratio_moy, ratio_rij, ratio_rii)
Computes the clusters using eigen vector matrix.
- subroutine [apply_kmeans](#) (dim, nb_points, nb_clusters, nb_iter_max, nb_iter, points, clusters, clusters_centers, points_by_clusters, clusters_energies, proc_id)
Implements K-Means algorithm (required by spectral clustering and Kernel K-Means methods) The algorithm works as follows:

5.3.1 Detailed Description

Contains K-means and spectral embedding algorithms.

5.3.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.3.2.1 subroutine module_embed::apply_kmeans (integer *dim*, integer *nb_points*, integer *nb_clusters*, integer *nb_iter_max*, integer *nb_iter*, double precision, dimension (dim, nb_points) *points*, integer, dimension (nb_points) *clusters*, double precision, dimension (dim, nb_clusters) *clusters_centers*, integer, dimension (nb_clusters) *points_by_clusters*, double precision, dimension (nb_clusters) *clusters_energies*, integer *proc_id*)

Implements K-Means algorithm (required by spectral clustering and Kernel K-Means methods) The algorithm works as follows:

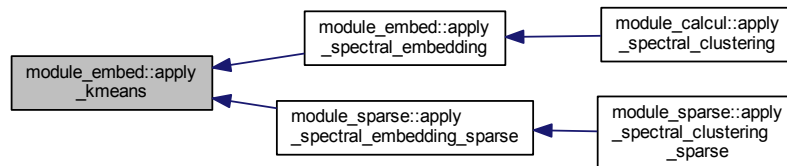
1. Choose *nb_clusters* starting points as cluster centers randomly
2. For each point in the data set, find the minimum distance from a cluster center and attach it to the corresponding cluster
3. Compute the density center of each cluster
4. Stop if the density centers are similar to the cluster centers
5. Select the density centers as new cluster centers and start from the beginning

Parameters

in	<i>points</i>	the points
in	<i>dim</i>	the number of spatial dimensions
in	<i>dim</i>	the number of spatial dimensions
in	<i>dim</i>	
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_iter_max</i>	the maximum number of iterations
in	<i>nb_points</i>	the number of points
in	<i>nb_points</i>	the number of points
in, out	<i>clusters_centers</i>	the cluster centers
	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
out	<i>clusters_energies</i>	the cluster energies

out	<i>nb_iter</i>	the number of iterations taken
out	<i>clusters</i>	indicates which cluster each point belongs to
out	<i>points_by_clusters</i>	the number of points in each cluster

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.3.2.2 subroutine `module_embed::apply_spectral_embedding` (integer *nb_clusters*, integer *n*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *Z*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *A*, double precision *ratio*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *clusters*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *clusters_centers*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_clusters*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *clusters_energies*, integer *nb_info*, integer *proc_id*, double precision *ratio_moy*, double precision *ratio_rij*, double precision *ratio_rii*)

Computes the clusters using eigen vector matrix.

The first part of the method performs the following:

1. Extract the *nb_clusters* first columns of the eigen vector matrix (corresponding to the highest eigen values)
2. Normalize the matrix and transposes it
3. Apply K-Means on it to find the clusters

Then it operates a quality measurement on the found clusters. It computes the sum of the ratios that indicate if the number of clusters is optimal. The lower this sum is, the best is the number of clusters. This method also compute the number of clusters that have at least one point and that have an internal affinity greater than zero.

Note

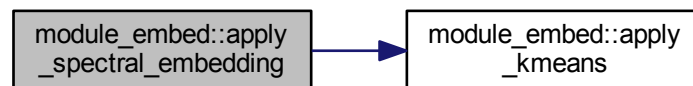
We refer you to the article "[On a strategy for Spectral Clustering with parallel computation](#)" for a better understanding.

Parameters

in	<i>A</i>	the affinity matrix
in	<i>Z</i>	the matrix of eigen vectors
in	<i>n</i>	
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier

out	<i>clusters_centers</i>	the cluster centers
out	<i>clusters_↔ energies</i>	the cluster energies
out	<i>ratio</i>	the sum of the ratios between Frobenius norm of the off-diagonal and the diagonal blocks of the normalized affinity matrix
out	<i>ratio_moy</i>	
out	<i>ratio_rii</i>	the sum of the denominator of each ratio
out	<i>ratio_rij</i>	the sum of the numerators of each ratio
out	<i>nb_info</i>	the reduced number of clusters (?)
out	<i>clusters</i>	indicates which cluster each point belongs to
out	<i>points_by_↔ clusters</i>	the number of points in each cluster

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.4 module_entree Module Reference

Contains methods enabling data and parameter file reading.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [help](#)
Displays help on used formats and keywords for param.in file.
- subroutine [read_params](#) (data, epsilon, coord_min, coord_max, nb_proc, partitioning, input_file, sigma, nb_↔_clusters_max, list_nb_clusters, clust_param)
Reads a file in which there is the whole information on the data.
- subroutine [read_coordinates_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)
Reads data written in coordinates format.
- subroutine [read_picture_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)
Reads data written in picture format.

- subroutine `read_geometric_data` (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)
Reads data written in geometric format.
- subroutine `read_threshold_data` (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)
Reads data written in threshold format.
- subroutine `assign_picture_array` (data)
Puts the index number of the pixels into an array.

5.4.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods enabling data and parameter file reading.

5.4.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.4.2.1 subroutine module_entree::assign_picture_array (type(type_data) data)

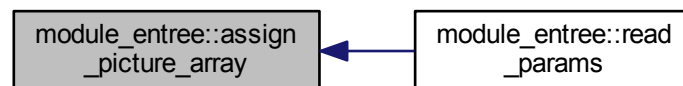
Puts the index number of the pixels into an array.

Each point of the data set is mapped to an array corresponding to an image. Thus, instead of one index for accessing one point, two will be used (row and column).

Parameters

<code>in, out</code>	<code>data</code>	the entire data for computing
----------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

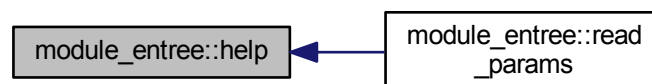
Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.4.2.2 subroutine module_entree::help ()

Displays help on used formats and keywords for *param.in* file.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.4.2.3 subroutine `module_entree::read_coordinates_data` (`character (len=30) input_file`, `type(type_data) data`, `double precision, dimension(:)`, `pointer coord_min`, `double precision, dimension(:)`, `pointer coord_max`)

Reads data written in coordinates format.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.4.2.4 subroutine `module_entree::read_geometric_data` (`character (len=30) input_file`, `type(type_data) data`, `double precision, dimension(:)`, `pointer coord_min`, `double precision, dimension(:)`, `pointer coord_max`)

Reads data written in geometric format.

This type of file starts with two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the dimension of the image and the second one the number of attributes (typically, the attributes could be the color channel intensities). The following line is composed of two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the number of pixels in a column and the second one to the number of pixels in a row. Then, next lines are composed of *double* numbers separated by blank spaces. Each of these lines corresponds to the value of the attributes for each pixel. The coordinates of the pixels are implicit as they are ordered by rows.

Note

The attributes and the coordinates are stored in the field `type_data::coord` and so the position AND the color will be taken into account.

The partitioning is made according to the coordinates

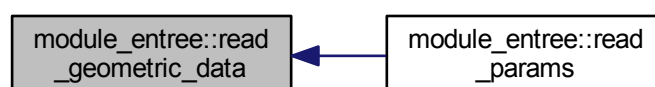
See also

[assign_picture_array\(\)](#), [read_coordinates_data\(\)](#), [read_threshold_data\(\)](#), [read_picture_data](#)

Parameters

in	<i>input_file</i>	the name of the text file where input data is written
in, out	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
out	<i>coord_max</i>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<i>coord_min</i>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)

Here is the caller graph for this function:



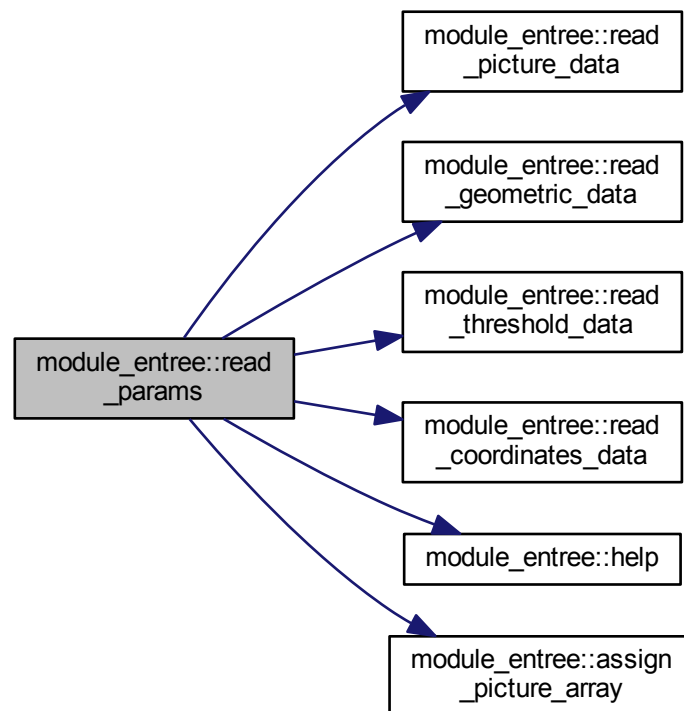
5.4.2.5 subroutine `module_entree::read_params` (`type(type_data) data`, double precision `epsilon`, double precision, dimension(:), pointer `coord_min`, double precision, dimension(:), pointer `coord_max`, integer `nb_proc`, integer, dimension(:), pointer `partitioning`, character (len=30) `input_file`, double precision `sigma`, integer `nb_clusters_max`, integer, dimension(:), pointer `list_nb_clusters`, `type(type_clustering_param) clust_param`)

Reads a file in which there is the whole information on the data.

Parameters

in	<code>nb_proc</code>	the number of processors used
in, out	<code>data</code>	the entire data for computing
out	<code>input_file</code>	the name of the text file where input data is written
out	<code>coord_max</code>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<code>coord_min</code>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<code>epsilon</code>	the slice thickness
out	<code>sigma</code>	the affinity parameter
out	<code>nb_clusters_max</code>	the maximum number of clusters
out	<code>list_nb_clusters</code>	the imposed numbers of clusters list for testing purpose (useless)
out	<code>partitioning</code>	the partitionning (number of processors along each dimension)

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.4.2.6 subroutine `module_entree::read_picture_data` (character (len=30) `input_file`, `type(type_data) data`, double precision, dimension(:), pointer `coord_min`, double precision, dimension(:), pointer `coord_max`)

Reads data written in picture format.

This type of file starts with two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the dimension of the image and the second one the number of attributes (typically, the attributes could be the color channel intensities). The following line is composed of two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the number of pixels in a column and the second one to the number of pixels in a row. Then, next lines are composed of *double* numbers separated by blank spaces. Each of these lines corresponds to the value of the attributes for each pixel. The coordinates of the pixels are implicit as they are ordered by rows.

Note

The attributes are stored in the field `type_data::coord` and so ONLY the color will be taken into account. The outputs `coordmax` and `coordmin` are computed according to the position of the pixels.

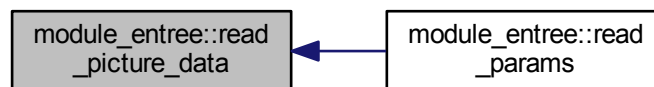
See also

[assign_picture_array\(\)](#), [read_coordinates_data\(\)](#), [read_threshold_data\(\)](#), [read_geometric_data](#)

Parameters

in	<i>input_file</i>	the name of the text file where input data is written
in, out	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
out	<i>coord_max</i>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<i>coord_min</i>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.4.2.7 subroutine `module_entree::read_threshold_data` (character (len=30) *input_file*, type(`type_data`) *data*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_min*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *coord_max*)

Reads data written in threshold format.

This type of file starts with two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the dimension of the image and the second one the number of attributes (typically, the attributes could be the color channel intensities). The following line is composed of two *integers* separated by a blank space: the first one corresponds to the number of pixels in a column and the second one to the number of pixels in a row. Then, next lines are composed of *double* numbers separated by blank spaces. Each of these lines corresponds to the value of the attributes for each pixel. The coordinates of the pixels are implicit as they are ordered by rows.

Note

The attributes are stored in the field `type_data::coord` and so ONLY the color will be taken into account. The outputs `coordmax` and `coordmin` are computed according to the color of the pixels.

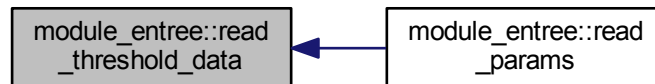
See also

[assign_picture_array\(\)](#), [read_picture_data\(\)](#), [read_coordinates_data\(\)](#), [read_geometric_data](#)

Parameters

in	<i>input_file</i>	the name of the text file where input data is written
in, out	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
out	<i>coord_max</i>	the maxima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)
out	<i>coord_min</i>	the minima along each dimension of the data (coordinates)

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.5 module_mpi Module Reference

Contains methods related to parallelism.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [send_partitioning](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, ddat, partitioned_data)
Sends the partitionning.
- subroutine [receive_partitioning](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Receives the partitionning.
- subroutine [receive_number_clusters](#) (nb_proc, nb_clusters, points_by_domain, partitioned_data, array_clust)
Receives the number of clusters.
- subroutine [send_number_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Sends the number of clusters.
- subroutine [send_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Sends the clusters.
- subroutine [receive_clusters](#) (nb_proc, nb_clusters, points_by_domain, ddat, partitioned_data, cluster_map, array_clust, points_by_cluster)
Receives the clusters.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods related to parallelism.

5.5.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.5.2.1 subroutine `module_mpi::receive_clusters` (integer *nb_proc*, integer *nb_clusters*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *ddat*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *cluster_map*, type(type_clusters), dimension(:), pointer *array_clust*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_cluster*)

Receives the clusters.

This method receives the computed clusters in each domain from the slave processes.

Note

It has to be called by the master process.

See also

[send_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>array_clust</i>	the number of clusters and elements per cluster computed by each processor
in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>assignments</i>	the assignment of each point in a partition
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition
out	<i>cluster_map</i>	the cluster indices and the number of points in each cluster
out	<i>points_by_↔ cluster</i>	the number of points in each cluster

5.5.2.2 subroutine module_mpi::receive_number_clusters (integer *nb_proc*, integer *nb_clusters*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*, type(type_clusters), dimension(:), pointer *array_clust*)

Receives the number of clusters.

This method receives from the slave processes the number of clusters in each domain and the number of elements in each cluster.

Note

It has to be called by the master process.

See also

[send_number_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition
out	<i>array_clust</i>	the number of clusters and elements per cluster computed by each processor
out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters

5.5.2.3 subroutine module_mpi::receive_partitioning (integer *proc_id*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*)

Receives the partitioning.

This method receives from the master process the number of points, the dimension and all the points of the dedicated domain.

Note

It has to be called by a slave process

See also

[send_partitioning\(\)](#), [partition_with_interface\(\)](#), [partition_with_overlapping\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
out	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing

5.5.2.4 subroutine module_mpi::send_clusters (integer *proc_id*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*)

Sends the clusters.

This method sends the computed clusters to the master process.

Note

It has to be called by a slave process.

See also

[receive_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier

5.5.2.5 subroutine module_mpi::send_number_clusters (integer *proc_id*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*)

Sends the number of clusters.

This method sends to the master process the number of clusters and the number of elements in each cluster.

Note

It has to be called by a slave process.

See also

[receive_number_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier

5.5.2.6 subroutine module_mpi::send_partitioning (integer *nb_proc*, type(type_data) *data*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *ddat*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*)

Sends the partitionning.

This method sends to each slave process the number of points, the dimension and all the points of the dedicated domain. Then, it creates

Note

It has to be called by the master process

See also

[receive_partitioning\(\)](#), [partition_with_interface\(\)](#), [partition_with_overlapping\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>assignments</i>	the assignment of each point in a partition
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition
in, out	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
out	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing

5.6 module_solve Module Reference

Contains methods from Lapack library dealing with eigen values computing.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [solve_dgeevx](#) (N, A, VR, WR)
- subroutine [solve_dgeev](#) (N, A, VR, WR)
- subroutine [solve_dsyev](#) (N, A, W, LWORK)
- subroutine [solve_dsyevr](#) (k, N, A, Z, LWORK, LIWORK, W, M)
- subroutine [solve_dsyevx](#) (k, N, A, Z, LWORK, LIWORK, W, M)

5.6.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods from Lapack library dealing with eigen values computing.

5.6.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.6.2.1 subroutine `module_solve::solve_dgeev` (integer *N*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *A*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *VR*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *WR*)

Parameters

in	<i>A</i>	the affinity matrix
in	<i>N</i>	
out	<i>VR</i>	
out	<i>WR</i>	

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.6.2.2 subroutine module_solve::solve_dgeevx (integer *N*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *A*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *VR*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *WR*)

Parameters

<i>A</i>	the affinity matrix
<i>VR</i>	
<i>WR</i>	
<i>N</i>	

5.6.2.3 subroutine module_solve::solve_dsyeval (integer *N*, double precision, dimension(n,n) *A*, double precision, dimension(n) *W*, integer *LWORK*)

Parameters

<i>A</i>	the affinity matrix
<i>W</i>	
<i>LWORK</i>	
<i>N</i>	

5.6.2.4 subroutine module_solve::solve_dsyevr (integer *k*, integer *N*, double precision, dimension(n,n) *A*, double precision, dimension(n,n) *Z*, integer *LWORK*, integer *LIWORK*, double precision, dimension(n) *W*, integer *M*)

Parameters

<i>A</i>	the affinity matrix
<i>Z</i>	the matrix of eigen vectors
<i>W</i>	
<i>k</i>	
<i>LIWORK</i>	
<i>LWORK</i>	
<i>M</i>	
<i>N</i>	

5.6.2.5 subroutine module_solve::solve_dsyevx (integer *k*, integer *N*, double precision, dimension(n,n) *A*, double precision, dimension(n,n) *Z*, integer *LWORK*, integer *LIWORK*, double precision, dimension(n) *W*, integer *M*)

Parameters

A	the affinity matrix
Z	the matrix of eigen vectors
W	
k	
$LIWORK$	
$LWORK$	
M	
N	

5.7 module_sortie Module Reference

Contains methods enabling writing results in specific formatted files.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [write_domains](#) (data, nb_proc, domains)
Writes the file containing the domain definitions.
- subroutine [write_partitioning](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignments)
Writes the files containing the partitionning.
- subroutine [write_partial_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Writes the file containing the clusters computed by the process.
- subroutine [write_final_clusters](#) (nb_clusters, points_by_cluster, cluster_map)
Writes the files containing the final clusters after grouping.
- subroutine [write_metadata](#) (mesh, data, nb_proc, nb_clusters)
Writes a file containing various information.

5.7.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods enabling writing results in specific formatted files.

5.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.7.2.1 subroutine module_sortie::write_domains (type(type_data) data, integer nb_proc, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer domains)

Writes the file containing the domain definitions.

This methods writes the domain definitions using the following formatting: each line contains the two point coordinates of a bound separated by the character "|".

Note

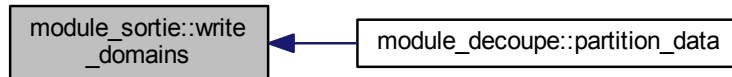
The written file is *fort.2.S*

Parameters

in	data	the entire data for computing
----	------	-------------------------------

in	<i>domains</i>	the domains constructed from the bounds
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.7.2.2 subroutine `module_sortie::write_final_clusters` (integer *nb_clusters*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_cluster*, integer, dimension(:, :), pointer *cluster_map*)

Writes the files containing the final clusters after grouping.

Each file correspond to a cluster. The first number is the number of points in the cluster. Then all the following numbers are the indices of the points that belongs to the cluster.

Note

The written files are *cluster.final.x* with x the ids of the clusters.

Parameters

in	<i>cluster_map</i>	the cluster indices and the number of points in each cluster
in	<i>points_by_cluster</i> ↔ <i>cluster</i>	the number of points in each cluster
in, out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in, out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in, out	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters

5.7.2.3 subroutine `module_sortie::write_metadata` (character (len=30) *mesh*, type(type_data) *data*, integer *nb_proc*, integer *nb_clusters*)

Writes a file containing various information.

The following information is written in *fort.3* file :

1. The data file name
2. The number of the points in the entire data set
3. The number of processes used
4. The partitioning mode (by interface or overlapping)
5. The number of clusters found
6. The data file format

In the case of a picture format: this extra information is written :

1. The image dimension

2. The image partitioning
3. The number of attributes
4. The number of steps (only in geometric format)

See also

[read_metadata\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>input_file</i>	the name of the text file where input data is written
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used

5.7.2.4 subroutine module_sortie::write_partial_clusters (integer *proc_id*, type(*type_data*) *partitioned_data*)

Writes the file containing the clusters computed by the process.

The file starts with the number of points in the domain and the number of dimensions separated by a blank space.
The following lines are :

- **For coordinates format** : the coordinates of a point and the id of the cluster which it belongs to separated by a comma
- **For picture formats** : the id of the point and the id of the cluster which it belongs to separated by a comma

Note

The written file is *cluster.partiel.x* with x the id of the process

Parameters

in	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier

5.7.2.5 subroutine module_sortie::write_partitioning (integer *nb_proc*, type(*type_data*) *data*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_domain*, integer, dimension(:,:), pointer *assignments*)

Writes the files containing the partitionning.

Each file correspond to a domain. The first number is the number of points in the domain. Then the following lines are simply the coordinates of the points (in case of coordinates format) or the color of the pixels (in case of picture format) separated by blank spaces.

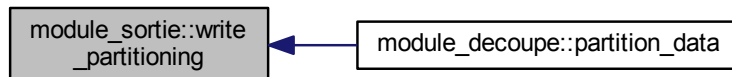
Note

The written files are *decoupe.x* with x the ids of the processes.

Parameters

in	<i>data</i>	the entire data for computing
in	<i>assignments</i>	the assignment of each point in a partition
in	<i>nb_proc</i>	the number of processors used
in	<i>points_by_↔ domain</i>	the number of points in each partition

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.8 module_sparse Module Reference

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [apply_spectral_clustering_sparse](#) (*proc_id*, *nb_clusters_max*, *nb_clusters_opt*, *partitioned_data*, *sigma*)
Computes the clusters using spectral clustering algorithm using sparsity.
- subroutine [apply_spectral_embedding_sparse](#) (*nb_clusters*, *n*, *Z*, *nnz*, *AS*, *IAS*, *JAS*, *ratio*, *clusters*, *clusters_↔
centers*, *points_by_clusters*, *clusters_energies*, *nb_info*, *proc_id*, *ratio_moy*, *ratio_rij*, *ratio_rii*)
Computes the ideal number of clusters using sparsity.
- subroutine [compute_matvec_prod](#) (*A*, *IA*, *JA*, *X*, *Y*, *n*, *nnz*)
Computes the matrix vector product using sparsity.
- subroutine [solve_arpack](#) (*A*, *IA*, *JA*, *dim*, *nnz*, *nb_clusters_max*, *W*, *Z*)

5.8.1 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.8.1.1 subroutine `module_sparse::apply_spectral_clustering_sparse` (integer *proc_id*, integer *nb_clusters_max*, integer *nb_clusters_opt*, type(type_data) *partitioned_data*, double precision *sigma*)

Computes the clusters using spectral clustering algorithm using sparsity.

See also

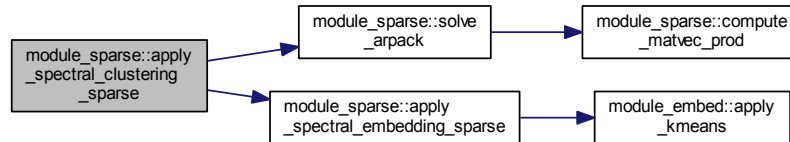
[apply_spectral_clustering\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>sigma</i>	the affinity parameter
in	<i>nb_clusters_max</i>	the maximum number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters_opt</i>	the optimal number of clusters

in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
in, out	<i>partitioned_data</i>	the partitioned data for computing

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.8.1.2 subroutine `module_sparse::apply_spectral_embedding_sparse` (integer *nb_clusters*, integer *n*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *Z*, integer *nnz*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *AS*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *IAS*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *JAS*, double precision *ratio*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *clusters*, double precision, dimension(:, :), pointer *clusters_centers*, integer, dimension(:), pointer *points_by_clusters*, double precision, dimension(:), pointer *clusters_energies*, integer *nb_info*, integer *proc_id*, double precision *ratio_moy*, double precision *ratio_rij*, double precision *ratio_rii*)

Computes the ideal number of clusters using sparsity.

See also

[apply_spectral_embedding\(\)](#)

Parameters

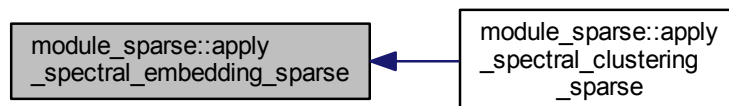
in	<i>Z</i>	the matrix of eigen vectors
in	<i>AS</i>	the affinity sparse matrix
in	<i>n</i>	
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nb_clusters</i>	the number of clusters
in	<i>nnz</i>	the number of non-zero coefficients
in	<i>proc_id</i>	the processus identifier
in	<i>IAS</i>	the row indices of the affinity matrix coefficients
in	<i>JAS</i>	the column indices of the affinity matrix coefficients
out	<i>clusters_centers</i>	the cluster centers
out	<i>clusters_↔ energies</i>	the cluster energies
out	<i>ratio</i>	the sum of the ratios between Frobenius norm of the off-diagonal and the diagonal blocks of the normalized affinity matrix
out	<i>ratio_moy</i>	
out	<i>ratio_rii</i>	the sum of the denominator of each ratio
out	<i>ratio_rij</i>	the sum of the numerators of each ratio
out	<i>nb_info</i>	the reduced number of clusters (?)

out	<i>clusters</i>	indicates which cluster each point belongs to
out	<i>points_by_↔ clusters</i>	the number of points in each cluster

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



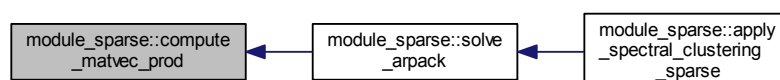
5.8.1.3 subroutine `module_sparse::compute_matvec_prod` (double precision, dimension(nnz), intent(in) *A*, integer, dimension(nnz), intent(in) *IA*, integer, dimension(nnz), intent(in) *JA*, double precision, dimension(n), intent(in) *X*, double precision, dimension(n), intent(out) *Y*, integer, intent(in) *n*, integer, intent(in) *nnz*)

Computes the matrix vector product using sparsity.

Parameters

in	<i>A</i>	the sparse matrix
in	<i>X</i>	the input vector
in	<i>n</i>	
in	<i>nnz</i>	the number of non-zero coefficients
in	<i>IA</i>	the row indices of the matrix coefficients
in	<i>JA</i>	the column indices of the matrix coefficients
out	<i>Y</i>	the resulting vector

Here is the caller graph for this function:

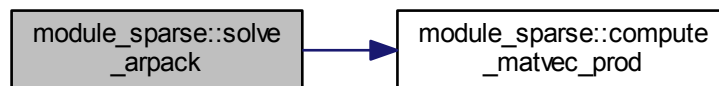


5.8.1.4 subroutine `module_sparse::solve_arpak` (double precision, dimension(:), intent(in) *A*, integer, dimension(:), intent(in) *IA*, integer, dimension(:), intent(in) *JA*, integer, intent(in) *dim*, integer, intent(in) *nnz*, integer, intent(in) *nb_clusters_max*, double precision, dimension(:), intent(out), pointer *W*, double precision, dimension(:,:), intent(out), pointer *Z*)

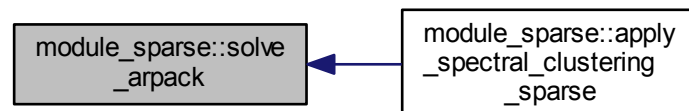
Parameters

in	<i>A</i>	the affinity sparse matrix
in	<i>dim</i>	the number of spatial dimensions
in	<i>dim</i>	the number of spatial dimensions
in	<i>dim</i>	
in	<i>nb_clusters_max</i>	the maximum number of clusters
in	<i>nnz</i>	the number of non-zero coefficients
in	<i>IA</i>	the row indices of the affinity matrix coefficients
in	<i>JA</i>	the column indices of the affinity matrix coefficients
out	<i>Z</i>	the matrix of eigen vectors
out	<i>W</i>	

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.9 module_structure Module Reference

Contains structure types required by the different modules.

Data Types

- type [type_clustering_param](#)
- type [type_clusters](#)
- type [type_data](#)
- type [type_points](#)

5.9.1 Detailed Description

Contains structure types required by the different modules.

5.10 module_teste_clusters Module Reference

Data Types

- type [type_test](#)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [create_executable](#) (test)
Creates an executable called go for runcluster.
- subroutine [create_test](#) (test)
Creates a test file.
- subroutine [execute_test](#) (test)
Executes the script go and displays information on the console screen.
- subroutine [create_data](#)
Generates an example of a raw geometric data file for testing purpose.

5.10.1 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.10.1.1 subroutine module_teste_clusters::create_data ()

Generates an example of a raw geometric data file for testing purpose.

5.10.1.2 subroutine module_teste_clusters::create_executable (type(type_test) test)

Creates an executable called go for runcluster.

Parameters

in	test	
----	------	--

5.10.1.3 subroutine module_teste_clusters::create_test (type(type_test) test)

Creates a test file.

Parameters

in	test	
----	------	--

5.10.1.4 subroutine module_teste_clusters::execute_test (type(type_test) test)

Executes the script go and displays information on the console screen.

Parameters

in	test	
----	------	--

5.11 module_visuclusters Module Reference

Contains methods enabling writing results in a selected data file format (for now : Paraview or GMSH)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [read_metadata](#) (params)
Reads a file containing metadata on the data and the computed clusters.
- subroutine [write_partitioning](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the geometry of the partitioning (Gmsh or Paraview) and calls the eponym function.
- subroutine [write_assignment](#) (format_output, params)
Initializes the file of the partitionning.
- subroutine [write_partial_clusters](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the clusters before grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)
- subroutine [write_final_clusters](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the clusters after grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)
- subroutine [list_commands](#) (format_output)
Lists the commands related to Gmsh or Paraview depending on the input parameter.

5.11.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods enabling writing results in a selected data file format (for now : Paraview or GMSH)

5.11.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

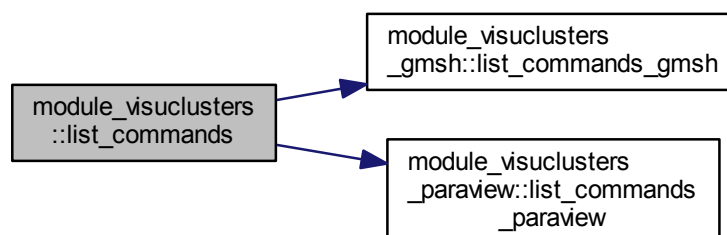
5.11.2.1 subroutine module_visuclusters::list_commands (character (len=30) format_output)

Lists the commands related to Gmsh or Paraview depending on the input parameter.

Parameters

in	format_output	the file format for visualization
----	---------------	-----------------------------------

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.11.2.2 subroutine module_visuclusters::read_metadata (type(type_params) params)

Reads a file containing metadata on the data and the computed clusters.

This function extracts the following information from the input *fort.3* file :

1. The data file name
2. The number of the points in the entire data set
3. The number of processes used
4. The partitioning mode (by interface or overlapping)
5. The number of clusters found
6. The data file format

In the case of a picture format: this extra information is written :

1. The image dimension
2. The image partitioning
3. The number of attributes
4. The number of steps (only in geometric format)

See also

[write_metadata\(\)](#)

Parameters

<i>in, out</i>	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
----------------	---------------	--

5.11.2.3 subroutine module_visuclusters::write_assignment (character (len=30) format_output, type(type_params) params)

Initializes the file of the partitionning.

This method extracts details on partitioning from the *decoupe.x* files.

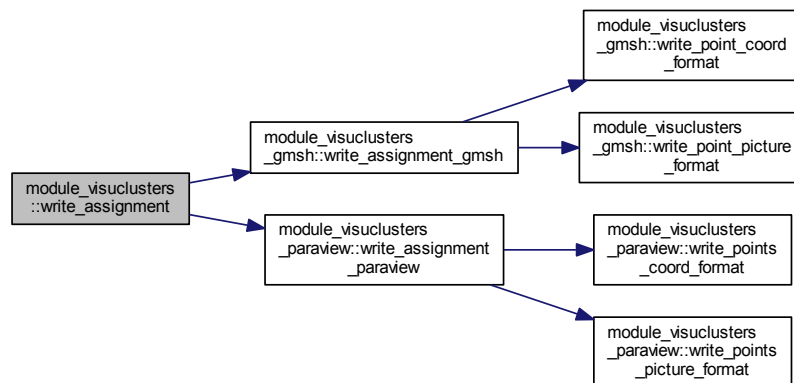
See also

[module_calcul::write_partial_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
in	<i>format_output</i>	the file format for visualization

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.11.2.4 subroutine `module_visuclusters::write_final_clusters (character (len=30) format_output, type(type_params) params)`

Writes the clusters after grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)

This methods extracts details on computed clusters from *cluster.final.x* files.

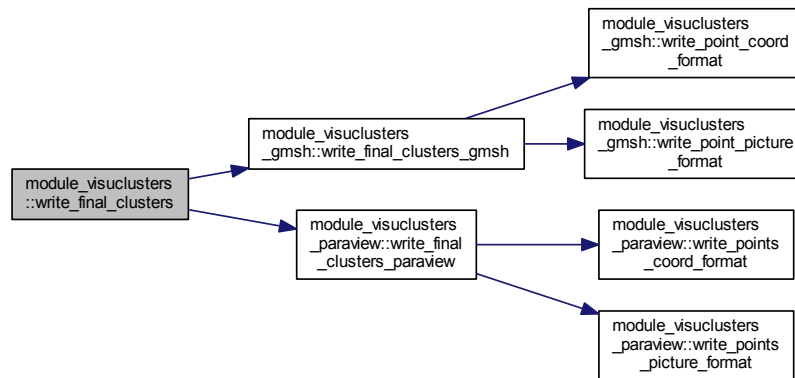
See also

[module_calcul::write_final_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
in	<i>format_output</i>	the file format for visualization

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.11.2.5 subroutine module_visuclusters::write_partial_clusters (character (len=30) *format_output*, type(type_params) *params*)

Writes the clusters before grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)

This methods extracts details on computed clusters on each domain from *cluster.partiel.x* files.

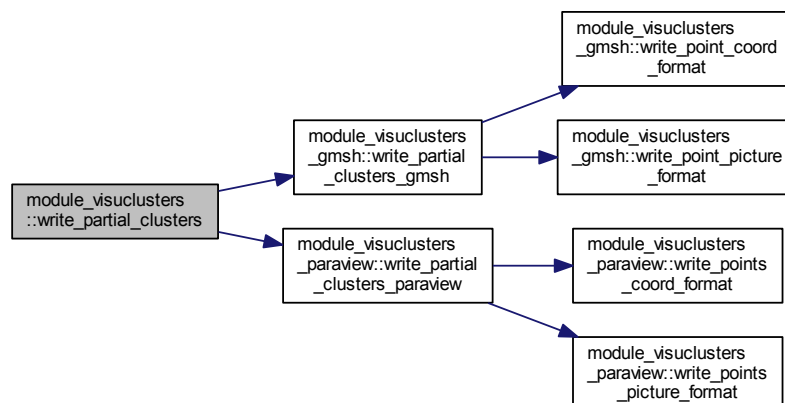
See also

[module_calcul::write_partial_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
in	<i>format_output</i>	the file format for visualization

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.11.2.6 subroutine module_visuclusters::write_partitioning (character (len=30) *format_output*, type(type_params) *params*)

Writes the geometry of the partitioning (Gmsh or Paraview) and calls the eponym function.

This methods extracts the domain definitions from the *fort.2* file.

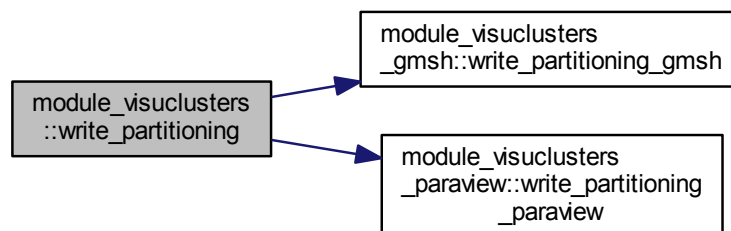
See also

[module_calcul::write_partitioning\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
in	<i>format_output</i>	the file format for visualization

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.12 module_visuclusters_gmsh Module Reference

Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for GMSH.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [write_partitioning_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the geometry partitioning for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [write_assignment_gmsh](#) (params)
Initializes the file of the partitioning for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [write_partial_clusters_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the clusters before grouping for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [write_final_clusters_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the clusters after grouping for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [write_point_coord_format](#) (unit, dim, coords, id, k)
Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [write_point_picture_format](#) (unit, params, id, k)
Writes point coordinates from picture format for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [list_commands_gmsh](#)
Lists the commands related to Gmsh visualization.

5.12.1 Detailed Description

Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for GMSH.

5.12.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.12.2.1 subroutine module_visuclusters_gmsh::list_commands_gmsh ()

Lists the commands related to Gmsh visualization.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.2 subroutine module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_assignment_gmsh (type(type_params) params)

Initializes the file of the partitioning for Gmsh visualization.

This method extracts details on partitioning from the *decoupe.x* files and writes them in *decoupe.visu* file.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a process.

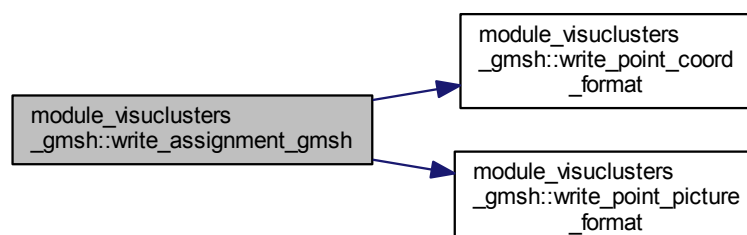
See also

[write_partitioning\(\)](#)

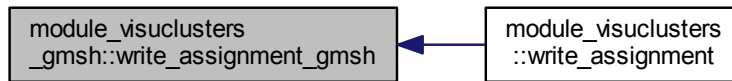
Parameters

<i>in</i>	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
-----------	---------------	--

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.3 subroutine `module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_final_clusters_gmsh (type(type_params) params)`

Writes the clusters after grouping for Gmsh visualization.

This methods extracts details on computed clusters from *cluster.final.x* files and writes them in *cluster.final.visu* file.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a cluster.

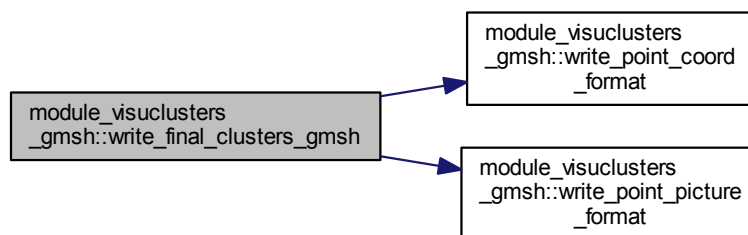
See also

[module_calcul::write_final_clusters\(\)](#)

Parameters

<i>in</i>	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
-----------	---------------	--

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.4 subroutine module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_partial_clusters_gmsh (type(type_params) params)

Writes the clusters before grouping for Gmsh visualization.

This methods extracts details on computed clusters on each domain from *cluster.partiel.x* files and writes them in corresponding *cluster.partiel.x.visu* files.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a process.

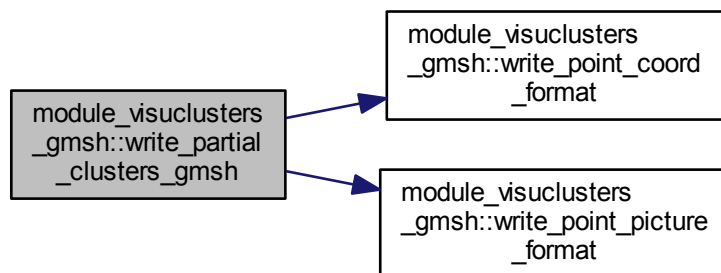
See also

[module_calcul::write_partial_clusters\(\)](#)

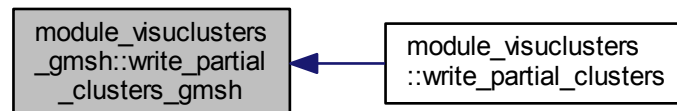
Parameters

<i>in</i>	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
-----------	---------------	--

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.5 subroutine module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_partitioning_gmsh (type(type_params) params)

Writes the geometry partitioning for Gmsh visualization.

This methods extracts the domain definitions from the *fort.2* file and writes to *decoupe.geo* file, a source code file. We refer you to a [Gmsh tutorial](#).

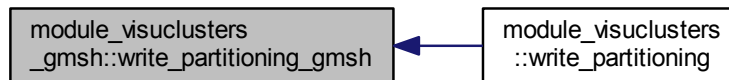
See also

[module_calcul::write_partitioning\(\)](#)

Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>params</code>	the parameters defined in the <code>param.in</code> file
-----------------	---------------------	--

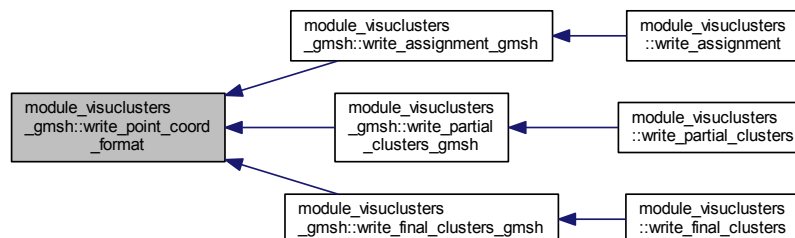
Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.6 subroutine `module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_point_coord_format` (`integer unit`, `integer dim`, `double precision`, `dimension(:,:)`, `pointer coords`, `integer id`, `integer k`)

Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Gmsh visualization.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.12.2.7 subroutine `module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_point_picture_format` (`integer unit`, `type(type_params) params`, `integer id`, `integer k`)

Writes point coordinates from picture format for Gmsh visualization.

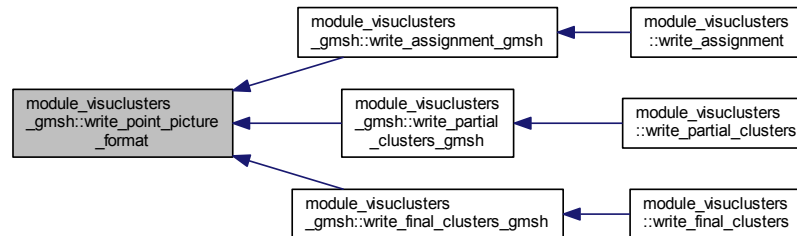
The following is written in the file :

1. **For 2D case:** $SP(x,y)\{id\}$
2. **For 3D case:** $SP(x,y,z)\{id\}$

Note

x,y and z are the coordinates and id is the identifier of the process

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13 module_visuclusters_paraview Module Reference

Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for Paraview.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [write_partitioning_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the geometry partitioning for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [write_assignment_paraview](#) (params)
Initializes the file of the partitioning for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [write_partial_clusters_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the clusters before grouping for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [write_final_clusters_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the clusters after grouping for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [write_points_coord_format](#) (unit_geo, unit_ind, nb_points, dim, coords, ids, k)
Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [write_points_picture_format](#) (unit_geo, unit_ind, nb_pixels, params, ids, proc_ids)
Writes point coordinates from picture format for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [list_commands_paraview](#)
Lists the commands related to Paraview visualization.

5.13.1 Detailed Description

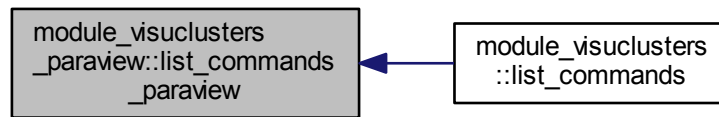
Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for Paraview.

5.13.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

5.13.2.1 subroutine module_visuclusters_paraview::list_commands_paraview ()

Lists the commands related to Paraview visualization.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.2 subroutine `module_visuclusters_paraview::write_assignment_paraview (type(type_params) params)`

Initializes the file of the partitioning for Paraview visualization.

This method extracts details on partitioning from the *decoupe.x* files and writes them in *visu/affectation.** files. Extra files are written in a case of interface partitioning. *visu/affectation-interface.** files are the assignment for the interface.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a process.

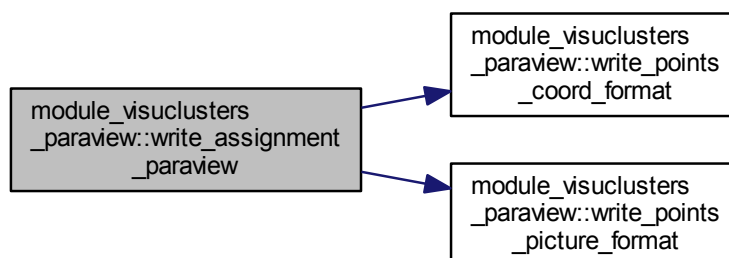
See also

[module_calcul::write_partitioning\(\)](#), [partition_with_interface\(\)](#)

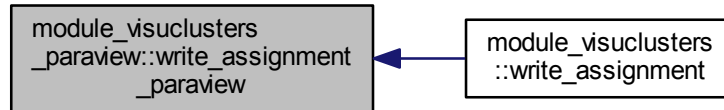
Parameters

<i>in</i>	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
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Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.3 subroutine module_visuclusters_paraview::write_final_clusters_paraview (type(type_params) params)

Writes the clusters after grouping for Paraview visualization.

This methods extracts details on computed clusters from *cluster.final.x* files and writes them in *cluster.final.visu* file.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a cluster.

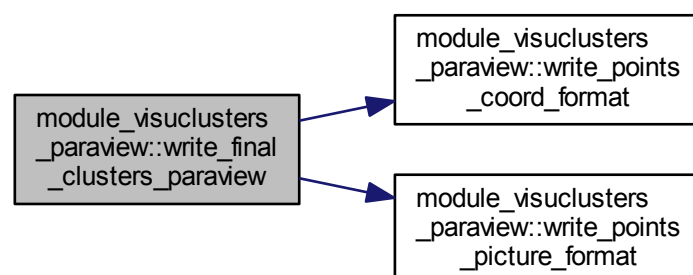
See also

[module_calcul::write_final_clusters\(\)](#)

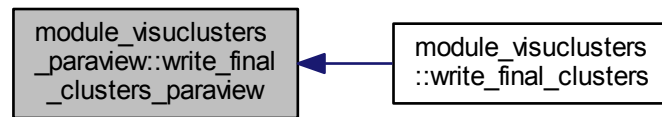
Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
----	---------------	--

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.4 subroutine `module_visuclusters_paraview::write_partial_clusters_paraview (type(type_params) params)`

Writes the clusters before grouping for Paraview visualization.

This methods extracts details on computed clusters on each domain from *cluster.partiel.x* files and writes them in corresponding *visu/cluster.partiel.x.** files.

Note

x is the identifier (number) of a process.

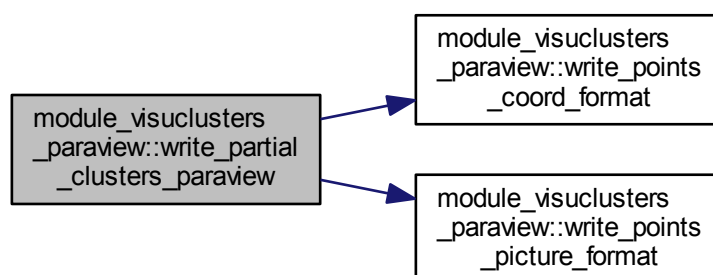
See also

[module_calcul::write_partial_clusters\(\)](#)

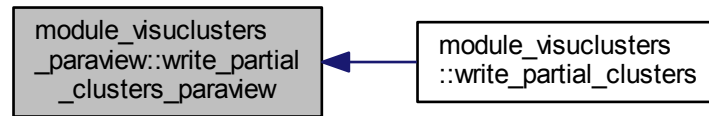
Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>params</code>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
-----------------	---------------------	--

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.5 subroutine module_visuclusters_paraview::write_partitioning_paraview (type(type_params) params)

Writes the geometry partitioning for Paraview visualization.

This methods extracts the domain definitions from the *fort.2* file and writes to *visu/decoupe.** files.

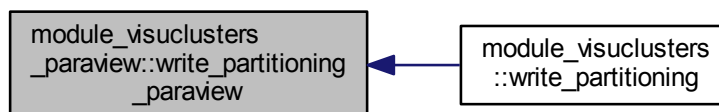
See also

[module_calcul::write_partitioning\(\)](#)

Parameters

in	<i>params</i>	the parameters defined in the <i>param.in</i> file
----	---------------	--

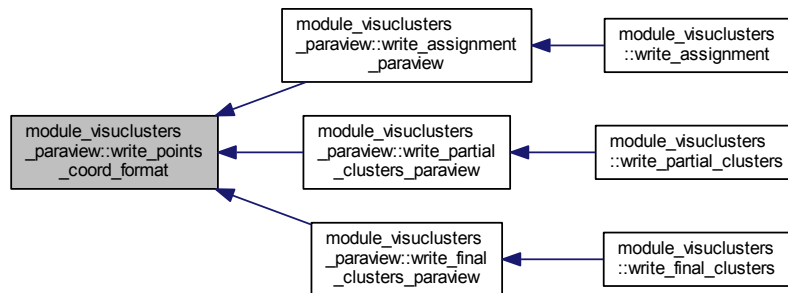
Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.6 subroutine module_visuclusters_paraview::write_points_coord_format (integer unit_geo, integer unit_ind, integer nb_points, integer dim, double precision, dimension(:,:), pointer coords, integer, dimension(:), pointer ids, integer k)

Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Paraview visualization.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.13.2.7 subroutine `module_visuclusters__paraview::write_points_picture_format` (*integer unit_geo*, *integer unit_ind*, *integer nb_pixels*, *type(type_params) params*, *integer, dimension(:)*, *pointer ids*, *integer, dimension(:)*, *pointer proc_ids*)

Writes point coordinates from picture format for Paraview visualization.

The following is written in the geometric file for each point :

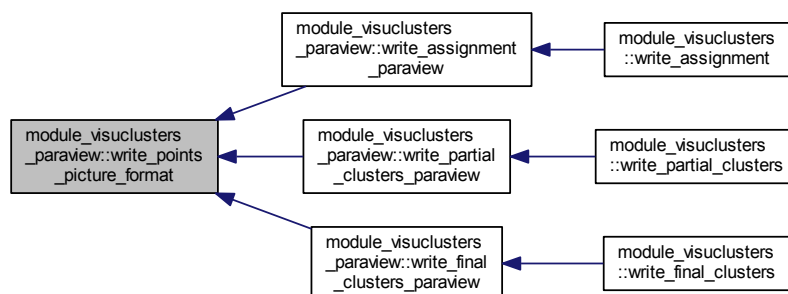
- **For 2D case:** *x y*
- **For 3D case:** *x y z*

And the following is written in the process partitioning file for each point : *ind*

Note

x,y and *z* are the coordinates and *ind* is the identifier of the process.
This method writes headers at first in the files.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.14 module_visuclusters__structure Module Reference

Contains useful data structures.

Data Types

- type [type_params](#)

5.14.1 Detailed Description

Contains useful data structures.

Chapter 6

Data Type Documentation

6.1 module_structure::type_clustering_param Type Reference

Public Attributes

- integer [clustering_method_id](#)
- integer [kernelfunindex](#)
- double precision [sigma](#)
- double precision [gam](#)
- double precision [delta](#)
- integer [bandwidth](#)

6.1.1 Member Data Documentation

6.1.1.1 integer module_structure::type_clustering_param::bandwidth

6.1.1.2 integer module_structure::type_clustering_param::clustering_method_id

6.1.1.3 double precision module_structure::type_clustering_param::delta

6.1.1.4 double precision module_structure::type_clustering_param::gam

6.1.1.5 integer module_structure::type_clustering_param::kernelfunindex

6.1.1.6 double precision module_structure::type_clustering_param::sigma

6.2 module_structure::type_clusters Type Reference

Public Attributes

- integer, dimension(:), pointer [nbelt](#)
- integer [nb](#)

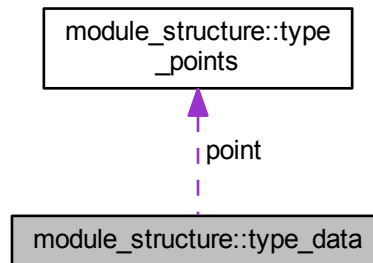
6.2.1 Member Data Documentation

6.2.1.1 integer module_structure::type_clusters::nb

6.2.1.2 integer, dimension(:), pointer module_structure::type_clusters::nbelt

6.3 module_structure::type_data Type Reference

Collaboration diagram for module_structure::type_data:



Public Attributes

- type([type_points](#)), dimension(:), pointer [point](#)
- integer [nb](#)
- integer [dim](#)
- integer [nbclusters](#)
- integer [coord](#)
- integer [image](#)
- integer [geom](#)
- integer [seuil](#)
- integer [interface](#)
- integer [recouvrement](#)
- double precision, dimension(:), pointer [pas](#)
- integer, dimension(:,:), pointer [refimg](#)
- integer, dimension(:), pointer [imgmap](#)
- integer [imgdim](#)
- integer [imgt](#)

6.3.1 Member Data Documentation

6.3.1.1 integer module_structure::type_data::coord

6.3.1.2 integer module_structure::type_data::dim

6.3.1.3 integer module_structure::type_data::geom

6.3.1.4 integer module_structure::type_data::image

6.3.1.5 integer module_structure::type_data::imgdim

6.3.1.6 integer, dimension(:), pointer module_structure::type_data::imgmap

6.3.1.7 integer module_structure::type_data::imgt

- 6.3.1.8 integer module_structure::type_data::interface
- 6.3.1.9 integer module_structure::type_data::nb
- 6.3.1.10 integer module_structure::type_data::nbclusters
- 6.3.1.11 double precision, dimension(:), pointer module_structure::type_data::pas
- 6.3.1.12 type(type_points), dimension(:), pointer module_structure::type_data::point
- 6.3.1.13 integer module_structure::type_data::recouvrement
- 6.3.1.14 integer, dimension(:, :), pointer module_structure::type_data::refimg
- 6.3.1.15 integer module_structure::type_data::seuil

6.4 module_visuclusters_structure::type_params Type Reference

Public Attributes

- character(len=30) [mesh](#)
- double precision, dimension(:), pointer [pas](#)
- integer, dimension(:, :), pointer [refimg](#)
- integer, dimension(:), pointer [imgmap](#)
- integer [coord](#)
- integer [dim](#)
- integer [geom](#)
- integer [image](#)
- integer [imgdim](#)
- integer [imgt](#)
- integer [interface](#)
- integer [nbclusters](#)
- integer [nbp](#)
- integer [nbproc](#)
- integer [recouvrement](#)
- integer [seuil](#)

6.4.1 Member Data Documentation

- 6.4.1.1 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::coord
- 6.4.1.2 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::dim
- 6.4.1.3 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::geom
- 6.4.1.4 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::image
- 6.4.1.5 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::imgdim
- 6.4.1.6 integer, dimension(:), pointer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::imgmap
- 6.4.1.7 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::imgt
- 6.4.1.8 integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::interface

6.4.1.9 `character (len=30) module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::mesh`

6.4.1.10 `integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::nbclusters`

6.4.1.11 `integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::nbp`

6.4.1.12 `integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::nbproc`

6.4.1.13 `double precision, dimension(:), pointer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::pas`

6.4.1.14 `integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::recouvrement`

6.4.1.15 `integer, dimension(:, :), pointer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::refimg`

6.4.1.16 `integer module_visuclusters_structure::type_params::seuil`

6.5 `module_structure::type_points` Type Reference

Public Attributes

- `double precision, dimension(:), pointer` [coord](#)
- `integer` [cluster](#)

6.5.1 Member Data Documentation

6.5.1.1 `integer module_structure::type_points::cluster`

6.5.1.2 `double precision, dimension(:), pointer module_structure::type_points::coord`

6.6 `module_teste_clusters::type_test` Type Reference

Public Attributes

- `character(len=80)` [datatype](#)
- `character(len=80)` [decoupetype](#)
- `character(len=80)` [dir](#)
- `character(len=80)` [fichier](#)
- `character(len=80)` [output](#)
- `character(len=80)` [visup](#)
- `character(len=80)` [visug](#)
- `double precision` [epaisseur](#)
- `integer, dimension(:), pointer` [decoupe](#)
- `integer` [nbproc](#)

6.6.1 Member Data Documentation

6.6.1.1 `character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::datatype`

6.6.1.2 `integer, dimension(:), pointer module_teste_clusters::type_test::decoupe`

6.6.1.3 `character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::decoupetype`

- 6.6.1.4 character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::dir
- 6.6.1.5 double precision module_teste_clusters::type_test::epaisseur
- 6.6.1.6 character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::fichier
- 6.6.1.7 integer module_teste_clusters::type_test::nbproc
- 6.6.1.8 character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::output
- 6.6.1.9 character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::visug
- 6.6.1.10 character (len=80) module_teste_clusters::type_test::visup

Chapter 7

File Documentation

7.1 module_calcul.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_calcul](#)

Contains the spectral clustering method and methods that computes affinity parameters for kernels and overlapping.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_calcul::get_sigma](#) (partitioned_data, sigma)
Computes the affinity parameter σ .
- subroutine [module_calcul::get_sigma_interface](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data, sigma, bounds, partitioning, epsilon)
Computes the affinity parameter σ for the interface.
- double precision function, dimension(partitioned_data%nb, partitioned_data%nb) [module_calcul::poly_kernel](#) (partitioned_data, gam, delta)
- double precision function, dimension(partitioned_data%nb, partitioned_data%nb) [module_calcul::gaussian_kernel](#) (partitioned_data, sigma)
- subroutine [module_calcul::apply_kernel_k_means](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, clust_param)
- subroutine [module_calcul::apply_spectral_clustering](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, sigma, clust_param)
- subroutine [module_calcul::mean_shift](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, bandwidth)

7.2 module_decoupe.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_decoupe](#)

Contains methods enabling the partitionning and the grouping of the data.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_decoupe::partition_data](#) (data, epsilon, nb_proc, coord_min, coord_max, partitioning, points_by_domain, assignments, bounds)

Partitions the data into subdomains for a latter processing by the slaves.

- subroutine [module_decoupe::define_bounds](#) (data, coord_min, coord_max, bounds, partitioning, epsilon, nb_proc)

Defines the bounds of each subdomain.

- subroutine [module_decoupe::define_domains](#) (nb_proc, data, domains, bounds, partitioning)

Defines the different subdomains.

- subroutine [module_decoupe::partition_with_interface](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignements, domains, epsilon)

Partitions the data using interface.

- subroutine [module_decoupe::partition_with_overlapping](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignements, domains)

Partitions the data using overlapping.

- subroutine [module_decoupe::group_clusters](#) (nb_clusters, points_by_cluster, cluster_map, data)

Groups the clusters and removes duplicates from the set of found clusters.

7.3 module_embed.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_embed](#)

Contains K-means and spectral embedding algorithms.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_embed::apply_spectral_embedding](#) (nb_clusters, n, Z, A, ratio, clusters, clusters_centers, points_by_clusters, clusters_energies, nb_info, proc_id, ratio_moy, ratio_rij, ratio_rii)

Computes the clusters using eigen vector matrix.

- subroutine [module_embed::apply_kmeans](#) (dim, nb_points, nb_clusters, nb_iter_max, nb_iter, points, clusters, clusters_centers, points_by_clusters, clusters_energies, proc_id)

Implements K-Means algorithm (required by spectral clustering and Kernel K-Means methods) The algorithm works as follows:

7.4 module_entree.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_entree](#)

Contains methods enabling data and parameter file reading.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_entree::help](#)

Displays help on used formats and keywords for param.in file.

- subroutine [module_entree::read_params](#) (data, epsilon, coord_min, coord_max, nb_proc, partitioning, input_file, sigma, nb_clusters_max, list_nb_clusters, clust_param)

Reads a file in which there is the whole information on the data.

- subroutine [module_entree::read_coordinates_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)

Reads data written in coordinates format.

- subroutine [module_entree::read_picture_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)

Reads data written in picture format.

- subroutine [module_entree::read_geometric_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)

Reads data written in geometric format.

- subroutine [module_entree::read_threshold_data](#) (input_file, data, coord_min, coord_max)

Reads data written in threshold format.

- subroutine [module_entree::assign_picture_array](#) (data)

Puts the index number of the pixels into an array.

7.5 module_MPI.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_mpi](#)
Contains methods related to parallelism.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_mpi::send_partitioning](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, ddat, partitioned_data)
Sends the partitioning.
- subroutine [module_mpi::receive_partitioning](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Receives the partitioning.
- subroutine [module_mpi::receive_number_clusters](#) (nb_proc, nb_clusters, points_by_domain, partitioned_data, array_clust)
Receives the number of clusters.
- subroutine [module_mpi::send_number_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Sends the number of clusters.
- subroutine [module_mpi::send_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Sends the clusters.
- subroutine [module_mpi::receive_clusters](#) (nb_proc, nb_clusters, points_by_domain, ddat, partitioned_data, cluster_map, array_clust, points_by_cluster)
Receives the clusters.

7.6 module_solve.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_solve](#)
Contains methods from Lapack library dealing with eigen values computing.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_solve::solve_dgeevx](#) (N, A, VR, WR)
- subroutine [module_solve::solve_dgeev](#) (N, A, VR, WR)
- subroutine [module_solve::solve_dsyev](#) (N, A, W, LWORK)
- subroutine [module_solve::solve_dsyevr](#) (k, N, A, Z, LWORK, LIWORK, W, M)
- subroutine [module_solve::solve_dsyevx](#) (k, N, A, Z, LWORK, LIWORK, W, M)

7.7 module_sortie.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_sortie](#)
Contains methods enabling writing results in specific formatted files.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_sortie::write_domains](#) (data, nb_proc, domains)
Writes the file containing the domain definitions.
- subroutine [module_sortie::write_partitioning](#) (nb_proc, data, points_by_domain, assignments)
Writes the files containing the partitioning.
- subroutine [module_sortie::write_partial_clusters](#) (proc_id, partitioned_data)
Writes the file containing the clusters computed by the process.
- subroutine [module_sortie::write_final_clusters](#) (nb_clusters, points_by_cluster, cluster_map)
Writes the files containing the final clusters after grouping.
- subroutine [module_sortie::write_metadata](#) (mesh, data, nb_proc, nb_clusters)
Writes a file containing various information.

7.8 module_sparse.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_sparse](#)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_sparse::apply_spectral_clustering_sparse](#) (proc_id, nb_clusters_max, nb_clusters_opt, partitioned_data, sigma)
Computes the clusters using spectral clustering algorithm using sparsity.
- subroutine [module_sparse::apply_spectral_embedding_sparse](#) (nb_clusters, n, Z, nnz, AS, IAS, JAS, ratio, clusters, clusters_centers, points_by_clusters, clusters_energies, nb_info, proc_id, ratio_moy, ratio_rij, ratio_↔_rij)
Computes the ideal number of clusters using sparsity.
- subroutine [module_sparse::compute_matvec_prod](#) (A, IA, JA, X, Y, n, nnz)
Computes the matrix vector product using sparsity.
- subroutine [module_sparse::solve_arpak](#) (A, IA, JA, dim, nnz, nb_clusters_max, W, Z)

7.9 module_structure.f90 File Reference

Data Types

- type [module_structure::type_data](#)
- type [module_structure::type_points](#)
- type [module_structure::type_clusters](#)
- type [module_structure::type_clustering_param](#)

Modules

- module [module_structure](#)
Contains structure types required by the different modules.

7.10 module_teste_clusters.f90 File Reference

Data Types

- type [module_teste_clusters::type_test](#)

Modules

- module [module_teste_clusters](#)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_teste_clusters::create_executable](#) (test)
Creates an executable called go for runcluster.
- subroutine [module_teste_clusters::create_test](#) (test)
Creates a test file.
- subroutine [module_teste_clusters::execute_test](#) (test)
Executes the script go and displays information on the console screen.
- subroutine [module_teste_clusters::create_data](#)
Generates an example of a raw geometric data file for testing purpose.

7.11 module_visuclusters.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_visuclusters](#)
Contains methods enabling writing results in a selected data file format (for now : Paraview or GMSH)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_visuclusters::read_metadata](#) (params)
Reads a file containing metadata on the data and the computed clusters.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters::write_partitioning](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the geometry of the partitioning (Gmsh or Paraview) and calls the eponym function.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters::write_assignment](#) (format_output, params)
Initializes the file of the partitioning.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters::write_partial_clusters](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the clusters before grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)
- subroutine [module_visuclusters::write_final_clusters](#) (format_output, params)
Writes the clusters after grouping by calling the corresponding method (Gmsh or Paraview)
- subroutine [module_visuclusters::list_commands](#) (format_output)
Lists the commands related to Gmsh or Paraview depending on the input parameter.

7.12 module_visuclusters_gmsh.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_visuclusters_gmsh](#)
Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for GMSH.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_partitioning_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the geometry partitioning for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_assignment_gmsh](#) (params)
Initializes the file of the partitioning for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_partial_clusters_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the clusters before grouping for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_final_clusters_gmsh](#) (params)
Writes the clusters after grouping for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_point_coord_format](#) (unit, dim, coords, id, k)
Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::write_point_picture_format](#) (unit, params, id, k)
Writes point coordinates from picture format for Gmsh visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_gmsh::list_commands_gmsh](#)
Lists the commands related to Gmsh visualization.

7.13 module_visuclusters_paraview.f90 File Reference

Modules

- module [module_visuclusters_paraview](#)
Contains methods enabling writing results in file specifically formatted for Paraview.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_partitioning_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the geometry partitioning for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_assignment_paraview](#) (params)
Initializes the file of the partitioning for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_partial_clusters_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the clusters before grouping for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_final_clusters_paraview](#) (params)
Writes the clusters after grouping for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_points_coord_format](#) (unit_geo, unit_ind, nb_points, dim, coords, ids, k)
Writes point coordinates from coordinates format for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::write_points_picture_format](#) (unit_geo, unit_ind, nb_pixels, params, ids, proc_ids)
Writes point coordinates from picture format for Paraview visualization.
- subroutine [module_visuclusters_paraview::list_commands_paraview](#)
Lists the commands related to Paraview visualization.

7.14 module_visuclusters_structure.f90 File Reference

Data Types

- type [module_visuclusters_structure::type_params](#)

Modules

- module [module_visuclusters_structure](#)
Contains useful data structures.

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