# Compiling pcaPP for Matlab

#### Heinrich Fritz

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#### 1 Introduction

The main functions of the **R**-package pcaPP are implemented in an environmentindependent manner, which allows the user to use this package beyond the scope of **R**. The package has also been prepared to be compiled and used with **Matlab**, which is summarized and demonstrated in this document. The following items are required for using pcaPP together with **Matlab**:

- The pcaPP package sources pcaPP\_1.9-48.tar.gz (available at http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=pcaPP).
- Matlab (version  $\geq 2010a$ ).
- A compatible C++ compiler (for currently supported compilers see http://www.mathworks.com/support/compilers/current\_release/).

Section 2 helps to set up a suitable compiler together with **Matlab**, whereas Section 3 gives instructions on how to actually compile the package. Section 4 demonstrates some examples on the usage of the package and Section 5 concludes.

#### 2 Setting up the Compiler

Assuming that **Matlab** has already been set up properly on the target system, the first step is to set up a suitable **C++** compiler, such that **Matlab** recognizes it. A list of compatible compilers can be obtained by typing

```
>> mex -setup
n
```

into the Matlab console. Once a compiler from this list has been installed on the system, select it (by using the previous command) and make sure that Matlab locates it correctly. Note that after installing a compiler Matlab might have to be restarted for correctly recognizing it. Finally assure that the compiler has been set up properly by typing

```
>> mex.getCompilerConfigurations ('C++')
```

Matlab should now correctly display the chosen compiler's details. A more extensive introduction to the mex-interface and its configuration can be found at http://www.mathworks.de/support/tech-notes/1600/1605.html.

## 3 Compiling pcaPP

Extract the downloaded package sources (pcaPP\_1.9-48.tar.gz) to a working directory, (e.g. C:/work), and set Matlab's current directory to the pcaPP/matlab subfolder:

```
>> cd ('C:/work/pcaPP/matlab')
```

Now the package is ready to be compiled by calling pcaPP's setup routine:

```
>> setup
Changing the current directory to '../src' ... ok
Compiling the pcaPP package ... ok
Copying the 'pcaPP.mex*' file(s) to '../matlab' ... ok
Changing the current directory back to '../matlab' ... ok
```

Successfully compiled the pcaPP package for Matlab!

Note that this **Matlab**-setup routine has been tested with Microsoft's Visual C++ 6.0 compiler. Other compilers supported by **Matlab** are very likely to work as well, but have not been tested in this context yet.

### 4 Using pcaPP

Once the preceding code has been executed successfully, the pcaPP package can be used almost the same way as in R. The following functions are available in Matlab: l1median\_HoCr, l1median\_VaZh, PCAgrid, PCAproj, qn, sPCAgrid and work as described in the R man pages:

```
>> rand('seed', 0);
>> X = rand (100, 5);
>> mHC = l1median_HoCr (X)
mHC =
    0.5261
              0.5123
                        0.5171
                                   0.4963
                                             0.4635
>> mVZ = 11median_VaZh (X)
mVZ =
    0.5261
              0.5123
                        0.5171
                                   0.4963
                                             0.4635
>> pc = PCAgrid (X)
pc =
        sdev: [0.4251 0.3939]
    loadings: [5x2 double]
           k: 2
         obj: [0.1807 0.1552]
       n_obs: 100
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
    pc_order: [1 2]
      scores: [100x2 double]
>> sp = PCAproj(X, 2)
sp =
```

```
loadings: [5x2 double]
        sdev: [0.4027 0.3835]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
       n_obs: 100
>> rand('seed', 0);
>> X = rand (100, 5);
>> mHC = l1median_HoCr (X)
mHC =
    0.5261
              0.5123
                       0.5171 0.4963
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              0.5123 0.5171 0.4963
                                          0.4635
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        sdev: [0.4251 0.3939]
    loadings: [5x2 double]
           k: 2
         obj: [0.1807 0.1552]
       n_obs: 100
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
    pc_order: [1 2]
      scores: [100x2 double]
>> sp = PCAproj (X, 2)
sp =
```

```
loadings: [5x2 double]
        sdev: [0.4027 0.3835]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
       n_obs: 100
      scores: [100x2 double]
>> sp = PCAproj (X, 5, 'mad', 'lincomb')
sp =
    loadings: [5x5 double]
        sdev: [2.0793 0.4027 0.3835 0.3474 0.3110]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
       n_obs: 100
      scores: [100x5 double]
>> sc = qn (X)
sc =
              scores: [100x2 double]
    0.2958
>> sp = PCAproj (X, 5, 'mad', 'lincomb')
sp =
    loadings: [5x5 double]
        sdev: [2.0793 0.4027 0.3835 0.3474 0.3110]
      center: [0.5261 0.5123 0.5171 0.4963 0.4635]
       scale: [1 1 1 1 1]
       n_obs: 100
      scores: [100x5 double]
>> sc = qn (X)
sc =
```

## 5 Conclusions

The configuration of a  $\mathbf{C}++$  compiler in the context of  $\mathbf{Matlab}$  has been discussed briefly, as well as how to compile the  $\mathbf{R}$  package pcaPP in this environment. Further some examples on how to use the package in  $\mathbf{Matlab}$  were given. Due to the package's architecture the same  $\mathbf{C}++$  sources can be used in both environments, which increases the availability of this software beyond the scope of the  $\mathbf{R}$  community.