

Package ‘chickn’

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Description

Routines for efficient cluster analysis of large scale data. This package implements the 'CHICKN' clustering algorithm (see 'Permiakova' et 'al.' (2020) ``'CHICKN': Extraction of 'peptide' 'chromatographic' 'elution' profiles from large scale mass 'spectrometry' data by means of 'Wasserstein' 'compressive' hierarchical cluster analysis"). Functions for data compression, hierarchical clustering and post processing are provided.

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Encoding UTF-8

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 chickn

chickn-package

Description

The R package `chickn` implements the Chromatogram Hierarchical Compressive K-means with Nystrom approximation clustering approach. It is designed to cluster a large collection of high-resolution mass spectrometry signals (chromatographic profiles) relying on a compressed version of the data (a.k.a. data sketch). Data compression is achieved following the guidelines for Nystrom approximation provided by (Wang et al. 2019) and the sketching operator from (Keriven et al. 2018). The Filebacked Big Matrix (FBM) class from the `bigstatsr` package is used to store and to manipulate matrices, which cannot be load in memory.

Author(s)

Olga Permiakova, Romain Guibert, Thomas Burger

References

- Permiakova O, Guibert R, Kraut A, Fortin T, Hesse AM, Burger T (2020) "CHICKN: Extraction of peptide chromatographic elution profiles from large scale mass spectrometry data by means of Wasserstein compressive hierarchical cluster analysis." *BMC Bioinformatics* (under revision).

CHICKN_W1	<i>Chromatogram Hierarchical Compressive K-means with Nystrom approximation</i>
-----------	---

Description

An implementation of the complete pipeline of the CHICKN algorithm.

Usage

```
CHICKN_W1(
  Data,
  K = 2,
  k_total,
  K_W1 = NULL,
  kernel_type = "Gaussian",
  distance_type = "W1",
  Freq = NULL,
  ncores = 2,
  max_neighbors = 32,
  nblocks = 64,
  N0 = 10000,
  max_Nsize = 32,
  DoPreimage = FALSE,
  DIR_output = tempfile(),
  DIR_tmp = tempfile(),
  BIG = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$.
K	Number of cluster at each call of clustering method. Default is 2.
k_total	An upper bound of the total number of clusters.
K_W1	A Filebacked Big Matrix. Nystrom kernel matrix $s \times N$, where N is the number of signals in the training collection and s is the Nystrom sample size. By default is NULL and it is generated using Nystrom_kernel function.
kernel_type	Kernel function type c('Gaussian', 'Laplacian').
distance_type	Distance function type. The available types are Wasserstein-1 ('W1') and Euclidean ('Euclide'). The default value is 'W1'.
Freq	A frequency matrix $m \times n$ with frequency vectors in rows. If NULL, the frequency vectors are generated by GenerateFrequencies function.
ncores	Number of cores. Default is 2.

max_neighbors	Number of neighbors used to estimate the kernel parameter gamma. Default is 32.
nblocks	Number of blocks, on which the regression is performed. Default is 32.
N0	Number of data vectors used for the variance estimation in EstimSigma .
max_Nsize	Number of neighbors used to compute consensus chromatograms.
DoPreimage	logical that controls whether to compute the consensus chromatograms. Default is TRUE.
DIR_output	A directory to save the results.
DIR_tmp	A directory for temporal files.
BIG	logical parameter that controls whether the resulting consensus chromatograms are stored as a Filebacked Big Matrix ('Centroid_preimage.bk'). Default is FALSE.
verbose	logical that indicates whether display the processing steps.
...	Additional arguments passed on to COMPR .

Details

CHICKN_W1 compresses the data by computing a Nystrom kernel approximation and applying the sketching operator from (Keriven et al. 2018). See [Nystrom_kernel](#) and [Sketch](#) functions. Then clusters are recovered by operating on the compressed data version. It can use the kernel function based on the Wasserstein-1 or the Euclidean distances. It generates in DIR_output directory the following files:

- 'Cluster_assign_out.bk' is a Filebacked Big Matrix $N \times \text{maxLevel}+1$, which stores the cluster assignment at each hierarchical level.
- 'Centroids_out.bk' is a Filebacked Big Matrix with the resulting cluster centroids in columns.

Value

A list with the following attributes:

- gamma is the estimated kernel parameter.
- CompressedData is the Nystrom kernel matrix.
- sigma is the estimated variance.
- Frequency is the frequency matrix $m \times n$.
- Clusters is the cluster assignment.

References

- Permiakova O, Guibert R, Kraut A, Fortin T, Hesse AM, Burger T (2020) "CHICKN: Extraction of peptide chromatographic elution profiles from large scale mass spectrometry data by means of Wasserstein compressive hierarchical cluster analysis." BMC Bioinformatics (under revision).

See Also

[Nystrom_kernel](#), [GenerateFrequencies](#), [hcc_parallel](#), [Preimage](#), [bigstatsr](#)

Examples

```
data("UPS2")
N = ncol(UPS2)
n= nrow(UPS2)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = UPS2, ncol=N, nrow = n)$save()
output <- CHICKN_W1(Data = X_FBM, K = 2, k_total =8, max_neighbors = 10, ncores = 2,
                    N0 = N, DoPreimage = FALSE)
```

 COMPR

Compressive Orthogonal Matching Pursuit with Replacement

Description

An implementation of the Compressive Orthogonal Matching Pursuit with Replacement algorithm

Usage

```
COMPR(
  Data,
  ind.col = 1:ncol(Data),
  K,
  Frequencies,
  lower_b,
  upper_b,
  SK_Data,
  maxIter = 300,
  HardThreshold = TRUE,
  options = list(tol_centroid = 1e-08, nIterCentroid = 1500, min_weight = 0, max_weight
    = Inf, nIterLast = 1000, tol_global = 1e-12)
)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$, data vectors are stored in the matrix columns.
ind.col	Column indices, which indicate which data vectors are considered for clustering. By default the entire Data matrix.
K	Number of clusters.
Frequencies	A frequency matrix $m \times n$ with frequency vectors in rows.
lower_b	A vector of the lower boundary of data.
upper_b	A vector of the upper boundary.
SK_Data	Data sketch vector of the length $2m$. It can be computed using Sketch .
maxIter	Maximum number of iterations in the global optimization with respect to cluster centroid vectors and their weights. Default is 300.

- HardThreshold logical that indicates whether to perform the replacement. Default is TRUE.
- options List of optimization parameters:
- tol_centroid is a tolerance value for the centroid optimization. Default is 1e-8.
 - nIterCentroid is a maximum number of iterations in the centroid optimization (default is 1500).
 - min_weight is a lower bound for centroid weights (default is 0).
 - max_weight is an upper bound for centroids weights (default is Inf)
 - nIterLast is a number of iteration in the global optimization at the last algorithm iteration. Default is 1000.
 - tol_global is a tolerance value for the global optimization. Default is 1e-12.

Details

COMPR is an iterative greedy method, which alternates between expanding the cluster centroid set C with a new element c_i , whose sketch is the most correlated to the residue and the global minimization with respect to cluster centroids c_1, \dots, c_K and their weights w_1, \dots, w_K . It clusters the data collection into K groups by minimizing the difference between the compressed data version (data sketch) and a linear combination of cluster centroid sketches, *i.e.* $\|Sk(Data) - \sum_{i=1}^K w_i \cdot Sk(c_i)\|$.

Value

A matrix $n \times K$ with cluster centroid vectors in columns.

Note

This method is also referred to as Compressive K-means and it has been published in Keriven N, Tremblay N, Traonmilin Y, Gribonval R (2017). "Compressive K-means." In *2017 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*, 6369–6373. IEEE..

Examples

```
X = matrix(rnorm(1e5), ncol=1000, nrow = 100)
lb = apply(X, 1, min)
ub = apply(X, 1, max)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = X, ncol=1000, nrow = 100)
out = GenerateFrequencies(Data = X_FBM, m = 20, N0 = ncol(X_FBM))
SK = Sketch(Data = X_FBM, W = out$W)
C <- COMPR(Data = X_FBM, K = 2, Frequencies = out$W, lower_b = lb, upper_b = ub, SK_Data = SK)
```

cumsum_parallel	<i>Cumulative sum computation</i>
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Description

Parallel implementation of the cumulative sum of the matrix columns.

Usage

```
cumsum_parallel(X, A_cumsum)
```

Arguments

X	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N.
A_cumsum	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N, where cumulative sums are stored.

DrawFreq	<i>Draw frequency vectors</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Function samples frequency vectors from the selected frequency distribution law.

Usage

```
DrawFreq(
  m,
  n,
  sigma,
  alpha = rep(1, length(sigma)),
  TypeDist = "AR",
  ncores = 1,
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

m	Number of frequency vectors.
n	Length of frequency vector.
sigma	Data variance, a scalar or a vector in the case of the Gaussian distribution mixture.
alpha	Variance weights. By default all are equal to 1.
TypeDist	Frequency distribution type. Possible values: "G" (Gaussian), "FG" (Folded Gaussian radial) or "AR" (Adapted radius). Default is "AR".

ncores	Number of cores. Multicore computation should be used only when the data is a mixture of Gaussian distributions.
parallel	logical parameter that defines whether to perform the parallel computations. Default is FALSE.

Details

The frequency vectors w_1, \dots, w_m are randomly sampled from the predefined frequency distribution. The distribution law can be either $N(0, \Sigma^{-1})$ (typeDist = "G") or $p_R \cdot \varphi \cdot \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (typeDist = c("FG", "AR")), where φ is a vector uniformly distributed on the unit sphere, Σ is a diagonal matrix with the data variance `sigma` on the diagonal and where p_R is the radius density function. For "FG" the radius distribution is $N(0, 1)^+$ and for "AR" $p_R = C \cdot (R^2 + \frac{R^4}{4})^{0.5} \cdot \exp(-0.5 \cdot R^2)$, where C is a normalization constant.

Value

A matrix $m \times n$, with frequency vectors in rows.

Note

The implemented method of the frequency sampling has been proposed in Keriven N, Bourrier A, Gribonval R, Pérez P (2018). "Sketching for large-scale learning of mixture models." *Information and Inference: A Journal of the IMA*, 7(3), 447–508..

See Also

[EstimSigma](#), [GenerateFrequencies](#), [Sketch](#)

Examples

```
W1 = DrawFreq(m = 20, n = 10, sigma = 1e-3, TypeDist = "AR")
W2 = DrawFreq(m = 20, n = 10, sigma = 1e-3, TypeDist = "FG")
W3 = DrawFreq(m = 20, n = 10, sigma = 1e-3, TypeDist = "G")
```

EstimSigma

Data variance estimation

Description

The mean data variance estimation.

Usage

```
EstimSigma(
  Data,
  ind.col,
  m,
  nblocks = 32,
  niter = 3,
  sigma_start = 0.1,
  nparts = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>Data</code>	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$. Data signals are stored in the matrix columns.
<code>ind.col</code>	Column indices for which the data sketch is computed. By default all matrix columns.
<code>m</code>	Number of frequency vectors.
<code>nblocks</code>	Number of blocks, on which the regression is performed. Default is 32.
<code>niter</code>	Number of iterations. Default is 3.
<code>sigma_start</code>	An initial value of the data variance. Default is 0.1.
<code>nparts</code>	Number of parts to split the data for the data sketch computation.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to DrawFreq function.

Value

The estimated data variance.

Note

The idea of the variance estimation on the data fraction is taken from Keriven N, Bourrier A, Grignonval R, Pérez P (2018). “Sketching for large-scale learning of mixture models.” *Information and Inference: A Journal of the IMA*, **7**(3), 447–508..

See Also

[DrawFreq](#), [Sketch](#), [GenerateFrequencies](#)

Examples

```
X = matrix(rnorm(1e5), ncol=1000, nrow = 100)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = X, ncol=1000, nrow = 100)
sigma = EstimSigma(Data = X_FBM, ind.col = seq(1,1000, by = 2), m = 20, nblocks = 4)
```

E_parallel	<i>Euclidean distance</i>
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Description

Euclidean distance

Usage

E_parallel(X, C, set_c)

Arguments

X	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$.
C	A Filebacked Big Matrix $N \times l$, which stores the Euclidean distances.
set_c	Column index vector. The data vector indices for which the Euclidean distances are computed.

Details

The Euclidean distances are computed between the data vectors from set_c and all columns of X.

gamma_estimation	<i>Kernel parameter estimation</i>
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Description

Kernel parameter estimation by averaging the distances to the closest neighbors.

Usage

gamma_estimation(X, size, kernel_type)

Arguments

X	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$.
size	Neighborhood size.
kernel_type	Kernel function type. Available types are c("Gaussian", "Laplacian").

Value

The estimated kernel parameter.

GenerateFrequencies *Frequency vector construction*

Description

Function performs the data variance estimation and the frequency matrix construction.

Usage

```
GenerateFrequencies(Data, m, N0 = 5000, TypeDist = "AR", verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N with data vectors in columns.
m	Number of frequency vectors.
N0	Number of data vectors used for the variance estimation in EstimSigma .
TypeDist	Frequency distribution type. Possible values: "G" (Gaussian), "FG" (Folded Gaussian radial) or "AR" (Adapted radius). Default is "AR".
verbose	logical that indicates whether display the process steps.
...	Additional arguments passed on to EstimSigma and DrawFreq functions.

Details

The data variance is estimated on the N0 data vectors randomly selected from Data using [EstimSigma](#) function. The frequency vectors are sampled using [DrawFreq](#) function.

Value

A list with the following attributes:

- W is the frequency matrix with m frequency vectors in rows.
- sigma is the estimated data variance.

References

Keriven N, Bourrier A, Gribonval R, Pérez P (2018). "Sketching for large-scale learning of mixture models." *Information and Inference: A Journal of the IMA*, 7(3), 447–508..

See Also

[DrawFreq](#), [EstimSigma](#), [Sketch](#)

Examples

```
X = matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=100, nrow = 10)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = X, ncol=100, nrow = 10)
W = GenerateFrequencies(Data = X_FBM, m = 20, N0 = 100, TypeDist = "AR")$W
```

hcc_parallel *hcc_parallel*

Description

Compressed Hierarchical Clustering.

Usage

```
hcc_parallel(
  Data,
  W,
  K,
  maxLevel,
  ncores = 2,
  DIR_output = tempfile(),
  hybrid = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N. Data signals are stored in the matrix columns.
W	A frequency matrix m x n with frequency vectros in rows.
K	Number of clusters at each call of the clustering algorithm.
maxLevel	Maximum number of hierarchical levels.
ncores	Number of cores. By default 4.
DIR_output	An output directory.
hybrid	logical parameter. If TRUE K decreases progressively over hierarchical levels as $\lceil \frac{K}{level} \rceil$. Default is FALSE.
verbose	logical that indicates whether dysplay the processing steps.
...	Additional arguments passed on to COMPR .

Details

This function provides a divisive hierarchical implementation of [COMPR](#). Parallel computations are performed using 'FORK' clusters (Linux-like platform) or 'PSOCK' clusters (Windows platform) using the [parallel](#) package. This function generates in the DIR_output directory the following files:

- 'Cluster_assign_out.bk' is a Filebacked Big Matrix N x maxLevel+1, which stores the cluster assignment at each hierarchical level.
- 'Centroids_out.bk' is a Filebacked Big Matrix with the resulting cluster centroids in columns.

Value

The cluster assignment as a list of clusters with corresponding data vector indices.

References

Keriven N, Tremblay N, Traonmilin Y, Gribonval R (2017). “Compressive K-means.” In *2017 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*, 6369–6373. IEEE.

See Also

[COMPR](#)

Examples

```
data("UPS2")
N = ncol(UPS2)
n= nrow(UPS2)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = UPS2, ncol=N, nrow = n)$save()
K_W1 = Nystrom_kernel(Data = X_FBM, c = 14, l = 7, s = 5,
                     max_neighbors = 3, ncores = 1, kernel = 'Gaussian')$K_W1
W = GenerateFrequencies(Data = K_W1, m = 20, N0 = ncol(X_FBM))$W
C = hcc_parallel(Data = K_W1, W = W, K = 2, maxLevel = 4,
                 DIR_output = tempfile(), ncores = 2)
```

Nystrom_kernel

Nystrom kernel approximation

Description

An implementation of the Nystrom kernel approximation method.

Usage

```
Nystrom_kernel(
  Data,
  c,
  l,
  s,
  gamma = NULL,
  max_neighbors = 32,
  DIR_output = tempfile(),
  DIR_save = tempfile(),
  ncores = 2,
  ncores_svd = 1,
  distance_type = "W1",
```

```

kernel_type = "Gaussian",
verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N. Data vectors are stored in the matrix columns.
c	Number of columns selected for the approximation.
l	An intermediate rank $l < c$.
s	A target rank $s < l$.
gamma	Kernel parameter. If it is NULL (default), the parameter is estimated using gamma_estimation .
max_neighbors	Number of neighbors selected for the parameter estimation.
DIR_output	A directory for intermediate computations.
DIR_save	A directory to save the result.
ncores	Number of cores. Default is 2.
ncores_svd	Number of cores used for the SVD computation. It is recommended to use 1 core (default).
distance_type	Distance function type. The available types are Wasserstein-1 ('W1') and Euclidean ('Euclide'). The default value is 'W1'.
kernel_type	Kernel function type c('Gaussian', 'Laplacian').
verbose	logical that indicates whether display the processing steps.

Details

Nystrom method consists in approximating the kernel matrix K by $CW^{-1}C^T$, with $C \in R^{N \times c}$ obtained from K by randomly selecting only c columns and $W \in R^{c \times c}$ obtained from C by selecting as well c corresponding rows. The kernel function, based on the distance metric, is given as follows: $k(x_i, x_j) = e^{-\text{gamma} \cdot d^p(x_i, x_j)}$, where p is equal to 1 for 'Laplacian' kernel and equal to 2 for 'Gaussian' kernel and where $d(x_i, x_j)$ is the distance between data vectors x_i and x_j .

Value

A list with the following attributes:

- K_W1 is the Filebacked Big Matrix of the Nystrom kernel approximation.
- gamma is the estimated kernel parameter.
- RandomSample is the data vector indices, selected for the Nystrom approximation.

Note

This is an implemetation of the Nystrom kernel approximation method proposed in Wang S, Gittens A, Mahoney MW (2019). "Scalable kernel K-means clustering with Nyström approximation: relative-error bounds." *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*, **20**(1), 431–479..

See Also

[W1_parallel](#), [gamma_estimation](#), [big_randomSVD](#), [cumsum_parallel](#).

Examples

```
X = matrix(rnorm(2000), ncol=100, nrow = 20)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = X, ncol=100, nrow = 20)

output = Nystrom_kernel(Data = X_FBM, c = 10, l = 7, s = 5,
                        max_neighbors = 3, ncores = 2)
```

Preimage

Preimage

Description

Consensus chromatogram computation.

Usage

```
Preimage(
  Data,
  K_W1,
  C_out,
  Cl_assign,
  max_Nsize = 32,
  ncores = 4,
  DIR_out = getwd(),
  BIG = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$. Data signals are stored in the matrix columns.
K_W1	A Filebacked Big Matrix of the Nystrom kernel matrix $s \times N$, where N is the number of signal in the training collection and s is the Nystrom sample size.
C_out	A Filebacked Big Matrix of cluster centroids.
Cl_assign	A Filebacked Big matrix of the cluster assignment.
max_Nsize	Maximum number of neighbors.
ncores	Number of cores.
DIR_out	A directory to save the result, by default it is the working directory.
BIG	logical parameter that controls whether the resulting consensus chromatograms are stored as a Filebacked Big Matrix ('Centroid_preimage.bk'). Default is FALSE.

Value

A matrix or a Filebacked Big Matrix if BIG = TRUE.

Sketch	<i>Sketch</i>
--------	---------------

Description

The data sketch computation.

Usage

```
Sketch(Data, W, ind.col = 1:ncol(Data), ncores = 1, parallel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

Data	A Filebacked Big Matrix n x N. Data signals are stored in the matrix columns.
W	A frequency matrix m x n. The frequency vectors are stored in the matrix rows.
ind.col	Column indices for which the data sketch is computed. By default all matrix columns.
ncores	Number of used cores. By default 1. If parallel = FALSE, ncores defines a number of data splits on which the sketch is computed separately.
parallel	logical parameter that indicates whether computations are performed on several cores in parallel or not.

Details

The sketch of the given data collection x_1, \dots, x_N is a vector of the length $2m$. First m components of the data sketch vector correspond to its real part, *i.e.* $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \cos(Wx_i)$. Last m components are its imaginary part, *i.e.* $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sin(Wx_i)$.

Value

The data sketch vector.

References

Keriven N, Bourrier A, Gribonval R, Pérez P (2018). "Sketching for large-scale learning of mixture models." *Information and Inference: A Journal of the IMA*, 7(3), 447–508..

Examples

```
X = matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=100, nrow = 10)
X_FBM = bigstatsr::FBM(init = X, ncol=100, nrow = 10)
W = GenerateFrequencies(Data = X_FBM, m = 20, N0 = 100, TypeDist = "AR")$W
SK1 = Sketch(X_FBM, W)
SK2 = Sketch(X_FBM, W, parallel = TRUE, ncores = 2)
all.equal(SK1, SK2)
```

UPS2

UPS2 dataset

Description

Proteomics data acquired within the mass spectrometry analysis of UPS2 sample.

Usage

```
data(UPS2)
```

Format

A matrix with 1653 rows and 190 columns.

Details

Only a small part of data was taken from the original dataset described in (Henning et al. 2018). The UPS2 dataset contains 190 chromatographic traces (matrix columns) acquired along the retention time (matrix rows) in the liquid chromatography.

Source

<https://github.com/optimusmoose/ups2GT>

References

- Tsou C, Avtonomov D, Larsen B, Tucholska M, Choi H, Gingras A, Nesvizhskii AI (2015). “DIA-Umpire: comprehensive computational framework for data-independent acquisition proteomics.” *Nature methods*, **12**(3), 258.
- Henning J, Tostengard A, Smith R (2018). “A Peptide-Level Fully Annotated Data Set for Quantitative Evaluation of Precursor-Aware Mass Spectrometry Data Processing Algorithms.” *Journal of proteome research*, **18**(1), 392–398.

W1_parallel

Wasserstein-1 distance

Description

Wasserstein-1 distance

Usage

```
W1_parallel(X, C, set_c)
```

Arguments

<code>X</code>	A Filebacked Big Matrix $n \times N$.
<code>C</code>	A Filebacked Big Matrix $N \times 1$, which stores the Wasserstein distances.
<code>set_c</code>	Column index vector. The data vector indices for which the Wasserstein distances are computed.

Details

The Wasserstein-1 distances are computed between the data vectors from `set_c` and all columns of `X`.

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