

Package ‘sparseMatrixStats’

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Type Package

Title Summary Statistics for Rows and Columns of Sparse Matrices

Version 1.2.1

Description High performance functions for row and column operations on sparse matrices.

For example: `col / rowMeans2`, `col / rowMedians`, `col / rowVars` etc. Currently, the optimizations are limited to data in the column sparse format.

This package is inspired by the `matrixStats` package by Henrik Bengtsson.

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LinkingTo Rcpp

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colAlls,xgCMatrix-method

Check if all elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object are equal to a value

Description

Check if all elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object are equal to a value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colAlls(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowAlls(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
value	The value to search for.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowAlls/matrixStats::colAlls`.

Value

Returns a [logical vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowAlls()` and `matrixStats::colAlls()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric` vector.
- For checks if *any* element is equal to a value, see `rowAnys()`.
- `base::all()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowAlls(mat)
colAlls(mat)
```

colAnyNAs,xgCMatrix-method

Check if any elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is missing

Description

Check if any elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is missing.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colAnyNAs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowAnyNAs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An N×K matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowAnyNAs/matrixStats::colAnyNAs`.

Value

Returns a [logical vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowAnyNAs()` and `matrixStats::colAnyNAs()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric](#) vector.
- For checks if any element is equal to a value, see [rowAnys\(\)](#).
- `base::is.na()` and `base::any()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(0, nrow=10, ncol=5)
mat[sample(seq_len(5 * 10), 5)] <- NA
sp_mat <- as(mat, "dgCMatrix")
colAnyNAs(sp_mat)
```

colAnys, xgCMatrix-method

Check if any elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is equal to a value

Description

Check if any elements in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is equal to a value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colAnys(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowAnys(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
value	The value to search for.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowAnys` / `matrixStats::colAnys`.

Value

Returns a [logical vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowAnys()` and `matrixStats::colAnys()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For checks if *all* elements are equal to a value, see `rowAlls()`.
- `base::any()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowAnys(mat)
colAnys(mat)
```

colAvsPerRowSet, xgCMatrix-method

Calculates for each row (column) a summary statistic for equally sized subsets of columns (rows)

Description

Calculates for each row (column) a summary statistic for equally sized subsets of columns (rows)

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colAvgPerRowSet(
  X,
  W = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  S,
  FUN = colMeans2,
  ...,
  na.rm = NA,
  tFUN = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowAvgPerColSet(
  X,
  W = NULL,
  rows = NULL,
  S,
  FUN = rowMeans2,
  ...,
  na.rm = NA,
  tFUN = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

X	An NxM matrix-like object.
W	An optional numeric NxM matrix of weights.
cols	A vector indicating the subset (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
S	An integer KxJ matrix that specifying the J subsets. Each column hold K column (row) indices for the corresponding subset. The range of values is [1, M] ([1,N]).
FUN	A row-by-row (column-by-column) summary statistic function. It is applied to each column (row) subset of X that is specified by S.
...	Additional arguments passed to FUN.
na.rm	(logical) Argument passed to FUN() as <code>na.rm = na.rm</code> . If NA (default), then <code>na.rm = TRUE</code> is used if X or S holds missing values, otherwise <code>na.rm = FALSE</code> .
tFUN	If TRUE, X is transposed before it is passed to FUN.
rows	A vector indicating the subset (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

****Note****: the handling of missing parameters differs from `[matrixStats::colAvgPerRowSet()]`. The 'matrixStats' version always removes 'NA's if there are any in the data. This method however does whatever is passed in the '...' parameter.

Value

Returns a numeric JxN (MxJ) matrix.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowAvsPerColSet()` and `matrixStats::colAvsPerRowSet()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(20), nrow = 5, ncol = 4)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

S <- matrix(1:ncol(mat), ncol = 2)
print(S)

rowAvsPerColSet(mat, S = S, FUN = rowMeans)
rowAvsPerColSet(mat, S = S, FUN = rowVars)
```

colCollapse, xgCMatrix-method

Extract one cell from each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Extract one cell from each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colCollapse(x, idxs, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowCollapse(x, idxs, rows = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An NxK matrix-like object.
<code>idxs</code>	An index vector with the position to extract. It is recycled to match the number of rows (column)
<code>cols</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>rows</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowCollapse / matrixStats::colCollapse`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCollapse()` and `matrixStats::colCollapse()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCollapse(mat, idxs = 2)
rowCollapse(mat, idxs = c(1,1,2,3,2))

colCollapse (mat, idxs = 4)
```

colCounts, xgCMatrix-method

Count how often an element in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is equal to a value

Description

Count how often an element in a row (column) of a matrix-like object is equal to a value.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colCounts(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowCounts(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, value = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
value	The value to search for.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowCounts/matrixStats::colCounts`.

Value

Returns a [integer vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCounts()` and `matrixStats::colCounts()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- For checks if any element is equal to a value, see `rowAnys()`. To check if all elements are equal, see `rowAlls()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCounts(mat)
colCounts(mat)

rowCounts(mat, value = 0)
colCounts(mat, value = Inf, na.rm = TRUE)
```

colCummaxs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the cumulative maxima for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the cumulative maxima for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colCummaxs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowCummaxs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An $N \times K$ matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowCummaxs / matrixStats::colCummaxs`.

Value

Returns a `numeric matrix` with the same dimensions as `x`.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCummaxs()` and `matrixStats::colCummaxs()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric vector`.
- For single maximum estimates, see `rowMaxs()`.
- `base::cummax()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCummaxs(mat)
colCummaxs(mat)
```

colCummins,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the cumulative minima for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the cumulative minima for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colCummins(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowCummins(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>NxK</code> matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowCummins` / `matrixStats::colCummins`.

Value

Returns a `numeric matrix` with the same dimensions as `x`.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCummins()` and `matrixStats::colCummins()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric vector`.
- For single minimum estimates, see `rowMins()`.
- `base::cummin()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCummins(mat)
colCummins(mat)
```

colCumprods, xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the cumulative product for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the cumulative product for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colCumprods(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowCumprods(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>NxK</code> matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowCumprods` / `matrixStats::colCumprods`.

Value

Returns a `numeric matrix` with the same dimensions as `x`.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCumprods()` and `matrixStats::colCumprods()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- `base::cumprod()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCumprods(mat)
colCumprods(mat)
```

`colCumsums,xgCMatrix-method`

Calculates the cumulative sum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the cumulative sum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colCumsums(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowCumsums(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>NxK</code> matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowCumsums / matrixStats::colCumsums`.

Value

Returns a `numeric matrix` with the same dimensions as `x`.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowCumsums()` and `matrixStats::colCumsums()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- `base::cumsum()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowCumsums(mat)
colCumsums(mat)
```

colDiffs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, lag = 1L, differences = 1L)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, lag = 1L, differences = 1L)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>NxK</code> matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>lag</code>	An integer specifying the lag.
<code>differences</code>	An integer specifying the order of difference.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowDiffs/matrixStats::colDiffs`.

Value

Returns a `numeric matrix` with one column (row) less than `x`: $N \times (K - 1)$ or $(N - 1) \times K$.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowDiffs()` and `matrixStats::colDiffs()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric vector`.
- `base::diff()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowDiffs(mat)
colDiffs(mat)
```

colIQRDiffs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the interquartile range of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the interquartile range of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colIQRDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowIQRDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An $N \times K$ matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A <code>vector</code> indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , <code>NA</code> s are excluded first, otherwise not.

diff	An integer specifying the order of difference.
trim	A double in [0,1/2] specifying the fraction of observations to be trimmed from each end of (sorted) x before estimation.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowIQRDiffs` / `matrixStats::colIQRDiffs`.

Value

Returns a `numeric vector` of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowIQRDiffs()` and `matrixStats::colIQRDiffs()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- For the direct interquartile range see also `rowIQRs`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowIQRDiffs(mat)
colIQRDiffs(mat)
```

colIQRs,xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the interquartile range for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the interquartile range for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colIQRs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowIQRs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowIQRs` / `matrixStats::colIQRs`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowIQRs()` and `matrixStats::colIQRs()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For a non-robust analog, see `rowSds()`. For a more robust version see `rowMads()`
- `stats::IQR()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowIQRs(mat)
colIQRs(mat)
```

colLogSumExps, xgCMatrix-method

Accurately calculates the logarithm of the sum of exponentials for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Accurately calculates the logarithm of the sum of exponentials for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colLogSumExps(lx, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowLogSumExps(lx, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

lx	An NxK matrix-like object. Typically lx are log(x) values.
rows	A vector indicating the subset (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowLogSumExps / matrixStats::colLogSumExps`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowLogSumExps()` and `matrixStats::colLogSumExps()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- `rowSums2()`

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowLogSumExps(mat)
colLogSumExps(mat)
```

colMadDiffs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the mean absolute deviation of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the mean absolute deviation of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colMadDiffs(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  diff = 1L,
  trim = 0,
  constant = 1.4826
)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowMadDiffs(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  diff = 1L,
  trim = 0,
  constant = 1.4826
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An $N \times K$ matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , <code>NAs</code> are excluded first, otherwise not.
<code>diff</code>	An integer specifying the order of difference.
<code>trim</code>	A double in $[0, 1/2]$ specifying the fraction of observations to be trimmed from each end of (sorted) <code>x</code> before estimation.
<code>constant</code>	A scale factor. See mad for details.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowMadDiffs / matrixStats::colMadDiffs`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMadDiffs()` and `matrixStats::colMadDiffs()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric vector`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMadDiffs(mat)
colMadDiffs(mat)
```

colMads,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the median absolute deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the median absolute deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colMads(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, constant = 1.4826, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowMads(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, constant = 1.4826, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
constant	A scale factor. See <code>stats::mad()</code> for details.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowMads` / `matrixStats::colMads`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMads()` and `matrixStats::colMads()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For mean estimates, see `rowMeans2()` and `rowMeans()`.
- For non-robust standard deviation estimates, see `rowSds()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMads(mat)
colMads(mat)
```

colMaxs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the maximum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the maximum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colMaxs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowMaxs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowMaxs` / `matrixStats::colMaxs`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMaxs()` and `matrixStats::colMaxs()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For min estimates, see [rowMins\(\)](#).

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMaxs(mat)
colMaxs(mat)
```

colMeans2,xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the mean for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the mean for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colMeans2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowMeans2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowMeans2/matrixStats::colMeans2`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMeans2()` and `matrixStats::colMeans2()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- See also [rowMeans\(\)](#) for the corresponding function in base R.
- For variance estimates, see [rowVars\(\)](#).
- See also the base R version `base::rowMeans()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMeans2(mat)
colMeans2(mat)
```

colMedians,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the median for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the median for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colMedians(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowMedians(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowMedians / matrixStats::colMedians`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMedians()` and `matrixStats::colMedians()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric` vector.
- For mean estimates, see `rowMeans2()` and `rowMeans()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMedians(mat)
colMedians(mat)
```

colMins,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the minimum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the minimum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colMins(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowMins(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowMins` / `matrixStats::colMins`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowMins()` and `matrixStats::colMins()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For max estimates, see `rowMaxs()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowMins(mat)
colMins(mat)
```

```
colOrderStats,dgCMatrix-method
```

Calculates an order statistic for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates an order statistic for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colOrderStats(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, which = 1, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowOrderStats(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, which = 1, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
which	An integer index in [1,K] ([1,N]) indicating which order statistic to be returned
na.rm	If TRUE, NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowOrderStats / matrixStats::colOrderStats`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowOrderStats()` and `matrixStats::colOrderStats()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- 2
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowOrderStats(mat, which = 1)
colOrderStats(mat, which = 3)
```

colProds,xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the product for each row (column) in a matrix

Description

Calculates the product for each row (column) in a matrix

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colProds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowProds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.
...	Additional arguments passed to specific methods.

Details

Attention: This method ignores the order of the values, because it assumes that the product is commutative. Unfortunately, for 'double' this is not true. For example 'NaN * NA = NaN', but 'NA * NaN = NA'. This is relevant for this function if there are '+-Inf', because 'Inf * 0 = NaN'. This function returns 'NA' whenever there is 'NA' in the input. This is different from 'matrixStats::colProds()'.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowProds()` and `matrixStats::colProds()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or numeric vector.
- For sums across rows (columns), see `rowSums2()` (`colSums2()`)
- `base::prod()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowProds(mat)
colProds(mat)
```

colQuantiles,xgCMatrix-method

Calculates quantiles for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates quantiles for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colQuantiles(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  probs = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.25),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  type = 7L,
  drop = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowQuantiles(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  probs = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.25),
  na.rm = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
probs	A numeric vector of J probabilities in [0, 1].
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.
type	An integer specifying the type of estimator. See <code>stats::quantile()</code> . for more details.
drop	If TRUE a vector is returned if $J == 1$.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowQuantiles / matrixStats::colQuantiles`.

Value

a [numeric](#) NxJ (KxJ) [matrix](#), where N (K) is the number of rows (columns) for which the J values are calculated.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowQuantiles()` and `matrixStats::colQuantiles()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric](#) vector.
- [stats::quantile](#)

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowQuantiles(mat)
colQuantiles(mat)
```

colRanges,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the minimum and maximum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the minimum and maximum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colRanges(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowRanges(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowRanges/matrixStats::colRanges`.

Value

a [numeric](#) Nx2 (Kx2) [matrix](#), where N (K) is the number of rows (columns) for which the ranges are calculated.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowRanges()` and `matrixStats::colRanges()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric](#) vector.
- For max estimates, see `rowMaxs()`.
- For min estimates, see `rowMins()`.
- `base::range()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowRanges(mat)
colRanges(mat)
```

 colRanks,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the rank of the elements for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the rank of the elements for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colRanks(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  ties.method = c("max", "average", "min"),
  preserveShape = FALSE,
  na.handling = c("keep", "last")
)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowRanks(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  ties.method = c("max", "average", "min"),
  preserveShape = TRUE,
  na.handling = c("keep", "last")
)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
ties.method	A character string specifying how ties are treated. Note that the default specifies fewer options than the original <code>matrixStats</code> package.
preserveShape	a boolean that specifies if the returned matrix has the same dimensions as the input matrix. By default this is true for <code>'rowRanks()'</code> , but false for <code>'colRanks()'</code> .
na.handling	string specifying how 'NA's are handled. They can either be preserved with an 'NA' rank ('keep') or sorted in at the end ('last'). Default is 'keep' derived from the behavior of the equivalent

Details

There are three different methods available for handling ties:

'max' for values with identical values the maximum rank is returned

'average' for values with identical values the average of the ranks they cover is returned. Note, that in this case the return value is of type 'numeric'.

'min' for values with identical values the minimum rank is returned.

Value

a matrix of type `integer` is returned unless `ties.method = "average"`. It has dimensions 'N x J' (K x J) `matrix`, where N (K) is the number of rows (columns) of the input x.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowRanks()` and `matrixStats::colRanks()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- `base::rank`

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowRanks(mat)
colRanks(mat)
```

colSdDiffs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the standard deviation of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the standard deviation of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colSdDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowSdDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An $N \times K$ matrix-like object.
<code>rows</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , <code>NA</code> s are excluded first, otherwise not.
<code>diff</code>	An integer specifying the order of difference.
<code>trim</code>	A double in $[0, 1/2]$ specifying the fraction of observations to be trimmed from each end of (sorted) <code>x</code> before estimation.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type `matrix`, `array`, or `numeric` call `matrixStats::rowSdDiffs` / `matrixStats::colSdDiffs`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowSdDiffs()` and `matrixStats::colSdDiffs()` which are used when the input is a `matrix` or `numeric` vector.
- for the direct standard deviation see `rowSds()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowSdDiffs(mat)
colSdDiffs(mat)
```

colSds,xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the standard deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the standard deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'  
colSds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'  
rowSds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowSds` / `matrixStats::colSds`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowSds()` and `matrixStats::colSds()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For mean estimates, see `rowMeans2()` and `rowMeans()`.
- For variance estimates, see `rowVars()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)  
mat[2, 1] <- NA  
mat[3, 3] <- Inf  
mat[4, 1] <- 0  
  
print(mat)  
  
rowSds(mat)  
colSds(mat)
```

 colSums2, xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the sum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the sum for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colSums2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowSums2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowSums2/matrixStats::colSums2`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowSums2()` and `matrixStats::colSums2()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For mean estimates, see `rowMeans2()` and `rowMeans()`.
- `base::sum()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowSums2(mat)
colSums2(mat)
```

 colTabulates, xgCMatrix-method

Tabulates the values in a matrix-like object by row (column)

Description

Tabulates the values in a matrix-like object by row (column).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colTabulates(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, values = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowTabulates(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, values = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
values	the values to search for.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowTabulates / matrixStats::colTabulates`.

Value

a [numeric](#) NxJ (KxJ) [matrix](#), where N (K) is the number of rows (columns) for which the J values are calculated.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowTabulates()` and `matrixStats::colTabulates()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric](#) vector.
- `base::table()`

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rpois(15, lambda = 3), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA_integer_
mat[3, 3] <- 0L
mat[4, 1] <- 0L

print(mat)

rowTabulates(mat)
```

```
colTabulates(mat)

rowTabulates(mat, values = 0)
colTabulates(mat, values = 0)
```

colVarDiffs,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the variance of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the variance of the difference between each element of a row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colVarDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowVarDiffs(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, diff = 1L, trim = 0)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.
diff	An integer specifying the order of difference.
trim	A double in [0,1/2] specifying the fraction of observations to be trimmed from each end of (sorted) x before estimation.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowVarDiffs / matrixStats::colVarDiffs`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowVarDiffs()` and `matrixStats::colVarDiffs()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- for the direct variance see [rowVars\(\)](#).

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowVarDiffs(mat)
colVarDiffs(mat)
```

colVars, xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the variance for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the variance for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colVars(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowVars(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowVars` / `matrixStats::colVars`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowVars()` and `matrixStats::colVars()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- For mean estimates, see `rowMeans2()` and `rowMeans()`.
- For standard deviation estimates, see `rowSds()`.
- `stats::var()`.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)

rowVars(mat)
colVars(mat)
```

```
colWeightedMads,dgCMatrix-method
```

Calculates the weighted median absolute deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the weighted median absolute deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colWeightedMads(
  x,
  w = NULL,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  constant = 1.4826,
  center = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowWeightedMads(
  x,
  w = NULL,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  constant = 1.4826
)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
w	A numeric vector of length K (N) that specifies by how much each element is weighted.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.

cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.
constant	A scale factor. See <code>stats::mad()</code> for details.
center	Not supported at the moment.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowWeightedMads / matrixStats::colWeightedMads`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length `N (K)`.

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowWeightedMads()` and `matrixStats::colWeightedMads()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric vector](#).
- See also [rowMads](#) for the corresponding unweighted function.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(0, nrow=10, ncol=5)
mat[sample(prod(dim(mat)), 25)] <- rpois(n=25, 5)
sp_mat <- as(mat, "dgCMatrix")
weights <- rnorm(10, mean=1, sd=0.1)

# sparse version
sparseMatrixStats::colWeightedMads(sp_mat, weights)

# Attention the result differs from matrixStats
# because it always uses 'interpolate=FALSE'.
matrixStats::colWeightedMads(mat, weights)
```

colWeightedMeans, xgCMatrix-method

Calculates the weighted mean for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the weighted mean for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colWeightedMeans(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowWeightedMeans(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
w	A numeric vector of length K (N) that specifies by how much each element is weighted.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowWeightedMeans` / `matrixStats::colWeightedMeans`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowWeightedMeans()` and `matrixStats::colWeightedMeans()` which are used when the input is a [matrix](#) or [numeric](#) vector.
- See also [rowMeans2](#) for the corresponding unweighted function.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)
w <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 3)
rowWeightedMeans(mat, w = w[1:3])
colWeightedMeans(mat, w = w)
```

colWeightedMedians,dgCMatrix-method

Calculates the weighted median for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the weighted median for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
colWeightedMedians(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowWeightedMedians(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
w	A numeric vector of length K (N) that specifies by how much each element is weighted.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowWeightedMedians` / `matrixStats::colWeightedMedians`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowWeightedMedians()` and `matrixStats::colWeightedMedians()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- See also [rowMedians](#) for the corresponding unweighted function.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)
w <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 3)
rowWeightedMedians(mat, w = w[1:3])
colWeightedMedians(mat, w = w)
```

`colWeightedSds,xgCMatrix-method`*Calculates the weighted standard deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object*

Description

Calculates the weighted standard deviation for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'  
colWeightedSds(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'  
rowWeightedSds(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An $N \times K$ matrix-like object.
<code>w</code>	A numeric vector of length K (N) that specifies by how much each element is weighted.
<code>rows</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>cols</code>	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If <code>NULL</code> , no subsetting is done.
<code>na.rm</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , <code>NA</code> s are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for `x` of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowWeightedSds / matrixStats::colWeightedSds`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowWeightedSds()` and `matrixStats::colWeightedSds()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- See also [rowSds](#) for the corresponding unweighted function.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)  
mat[2, 1] <- NA  
mat[3, 3] <- Inf  
mat[4, 1] <- 0  
  
print(mat)
```

```
w <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 3)
rowWeightedSds(mat, w = w[1:3])
colWeightedSds(mat, w = w)
```

```
colWeightedVars, xgCMatrix-method
```

Calculates the weighted variance for each row (column) of a matrix-like object

Description

Calculates the weighted variance for each row (column) of a matrix-like object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
colWeightedVars(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'xgCMatrix'
rowWeightedVars(x, w = NULL, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An NxK matrix-like object.
w	A numeric vector of length K (N) that specifies by how much each element is weighted.
rows	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	If TRUE , NAs are excluded first, otherwise not.

Details

The S4 methods for x of type [matrix](#), [array](#), or [numeric](#) call `matrixStats::rowWeightedVars` / `matrixStats::colWeightedVars`.

Value

Returns a [numeric vector](#) of length N (K).

See Also

- `matrixStats::rowWeightedVars()` and `matrixStats::colWeightedVars()` which are used when the input is a matrix or numeric vector.
- See also [rowVars](#) for the corresponding unweighted function.

Examples

```
mat <- matrix(rnorm(15), nrow = 5, ncol = 3)
mat[2, 1] <- NA
mat[3, 3] <- Inf
mat[4, 1] <- 0

print(mat)
w <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 3)
rowWeightedVars(mat, w = w[1:3])
colWeightedVars(mat, w = w)
```

xgCMatrix-class

Union of double and logical column-sparse matrices

Description

Union of dgCMatrix and lgCMatrix

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