

# Compiling pcaPP for Matlab

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## 1 Introduction

The main functions of the **R**-package `pcaPP` are implemented in an environment-independent 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_2.0-4-1.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/](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_2.0-4-1.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:

## 5 Conclusions

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