Package ‘SparseArray’

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Title  Efficient in-memory representation of multidimensional sparse arrays

Description  The SparseArray package is an infrastructure package that provides an array-like container for efficient in-memory representation of multidimensional sparse data in R. The package defines the SparseArray virtual class and two concrete subclasses: COO_SparseArray and SVT_SparseArray. Each subclass uses its own internal representation of the nonzero multidimensional data, the “COO layout” and the “SVT layout”, respectively. SVT_SparseArray objects mimic as much as possible the behavior of ordinary matrix and array objects in base R. In particular, they support most of the “standard matrix and array API” defined in base R and in the matrixStats package from CRAN.

biocViews  Infrastructure, DataRepresentation

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         COO_SparseArray-class.R SVT_SparseArray-class.R
         extract_sparse_array.R read_block_as_sparse.R
         SparseArray-dim-tuning.R SparseArray-aperm.R
         SparseArray-subsetting.R SparseArray-subassignment.R
         SparseArray-abind.R SparseArray-summarization.R
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**Description**

The COO_SparseArray class is a container for efficient in-memory representation of multidimensional sparse arrays. It uses the COO layout to represent the nonzero data internally.

A COO_SparseMatrix object is a COO_SparseArray object of 2 dimensions.

IMPORTANT NOTE: COO_SparseArray and COO_SparseMatrix objects are now superseded by the new and more efficient SVT_SparseArray and SVT_SparseMatrix objects.

**Usage**

```r
## Constructor function:
COO_SparseArray(dim, nzcoo=NULL, nzdata=NULL, dimnames=NULL, check=TRUE)
```

```r
## Getters (in addition to dim(), length(), and dimnames()):
nzcoo(x)
nzdata(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `dim`: The dimensions (specified as an integer vector) of the COO_SparseArray or COO_SparseMatrix object to create.
- `nzcoo`: A matrix containing the array coordinates of the nonzero elements. This must be an integer matrix of array coordinates like one returned by `base::arrayInd` or `S4Arrays::Lindex2Mindex`, that is, a matrix with `length(dim)` columns and where each row is an n-tuple representing the coordinates of an array element.
- `nzdata`: A vector (atomic or list) of length `nrow(nzcoo)` containing the nonzero elements.
- `dimnames`: The `dimnames` of the object to be created. Must be `NULL` or a list of length the number of dimensions. Each list element must be either `NULL` or a character vector along the corresponding dimension.
- `check`: Should the object be validated upon construction?
- `x`: A COO_SparseArray or COO_SparseMatrix object.

**Value**

- For `COO_SparseArray()`: A COO_SparseArray or COO_SparseMatrix object.
- For `nzcoo()`: A matrix with one column per dimension containing the array coordinates of the nonzero elements.
- For `nzdata()`: A vector parallel to `nzcoo(x)` (i.e. with one element per row in `nzcoo(x)`) containing the nonzero elements.
See Also

- The new SVT_SparseArray class for a replacement of the COO_SparseArray class.
- The SparseArray class for the virtual parent class of COO_SparseArray and SVT_SparseArray.
- S4 classes dgCMatrix and lgCMatrix defined in the Matrix package, for the de facto standard of sparse matrix representations in the R ecosystem.
- base::arrayInd in the base package.
- S4Arrays::Lindex2Mindex in the S4Arrays package for an improved (faster) version of base::arrayInd.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

```r
## EXAMPLE 1

dim1 <- 5:3
nzcoo1 <- Lindex2Mindex(sample(60, 8), 5:3)
.nzdata1 <- 11.11 * seq_len(nrow(nzcoo1))
coo1 <- COO_SparseArray(dim1, nzcoo1, nzdata1)
coo1
nzcoo(coo1)
.nzdata(coo1)
type(coo1)
sparsity(coo1)

as.array(coo1) # back to a dense representation
#as.matrix(coo1)  # error!

## EXAMPLE 2

m2 <- matrix(c(5:-2, rep.int(c(0L, 99L), 11)), ncol=6)
coo2 <- as(m2, "COO_SparseArray")
class(coo2)
dim(coo2)
length(coo2)
nzcoo(coo2)
.nzdata(coo2)
type(coo2)
sparsity(coo2)

stopifnot(identical(as.matrix(coo2), m2))
t(coo2)
stopifnot(identical(as.matrix(t(coo2)), t(as.matrix(coo2))))
```

COO_SparseArray-class
## dgC/RMatrix and lgC/RMatrix objects are defined in the Matrix package.

## dgCMatrix/dgRMatrix:

M2C <- as(coo2, "dgCMatrix")
stopifnot(identical(M2C, as(m2, "dgCMatrix")))

coo2C <- as(M2C, "COO_SparseArray")
## 'coo2C' is the same as 'coo2' except that 'nzdata(coo2C)' has
## type "double" instead of "integer":
stopifnot(all.equal(coo2, coo2C))
typeof(nzdata(coo2C)) # double
typeof(nzdata(coo2)) # integer

M2R <- as(coo2, "dgRMatrix")
stopifnot(identical(M2R, as(m2, "dgRMatrix")))
coo2R <- as(M2R, "COO_SparseArray")
stopifnot(all.equal(as.matrix(coo2), as.matrix(coo2R)))

## lgCMatrix/lgRMatrix:

m3 <- m2 == 99 # logical matrix
coo3 <- as(m3, "COO_SparseArray")
class(coo3)
type(coo3)

M3C <- as(coo3, "lgCMatrix")
stopifnot(identical(M3C, as(m3, "lgCMatrix")))
coo3C <- as(M3C, "COO_SparseArray")
identical(as.matrix(coo3), as.matrix(coo3C))

M3R <- as(coo3, "lgRMatrix")
#stopifnot(identical(M3R, as(m3, "lgRMatrix")))
coo3R <- as(M3R, "COO_SparseArray")
identical(as.matrix(coo3), as.matrix(coo3R))

## A BIG COO_SparseArray OBJECT

nzcoo4 <- cbind(sample(25000, 600000, replace=TRUE),
                sample(195000, 600000, replace=TRUE))
nzdata4 <- runif(600000)
coo4 <- COO_SparseArray(c(25000, 195000), nzcoo4, nzdata4)
coo4
sparsity(coo4)
extract_sparse_array

Description

extract_sparse_array() is an internal generic function that is the workhorse behind the default read_block_as_sparse() method. It is not intended to be used directly by the end user.

It is similar to the extract_array() internal generic function defined in the S4Arrays package, with the major difference that, in the case of extract_sparse_array(), the extracted array data is returned as a SparseArray object instead of an ordinary array.

Usage

extract_sparse_array(x, index)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
extract_sparse_array(x, index)

Arguments

x
An array-like object for which is_sparse(x) is TRUE.

index
An unnamed list of integer vectors, one per dimension in x. Each vector is called a subscript and can only contain positive integers that are valid 1-based indices along the corresponding dimension in x.

Empty or missing subscripts are allowed. They must be represented by list elements set to integer(0) or NULL, respectively.

The subscripts cannot contain NAs or non-positive values.

Individual subscripts are NOT allowed to contain duplicated indices. This is an important difference with extract_array.

Details

extract_sparse_array() should always be called on an array-like object x for which is_sparse(x) is TRUE. Also it should never be called with duplicated indices in the individual list elements of the index argument.

For maximum efficiency, extract_sparse_array() methods should:

1. NOT check that is_sparse(x) is TRUE.
2. NOT check that the individual list elements in index contain no duplicated indices.
3. NOT try to do anything with the dimnames on x.
4. always operate natively on the sparse representation of the data in x, that is, they should never expand it into a dense representation (e.g. with as.array()).

Like for extract_array(), extract_sparse_array() methods need to support empty or missing subscripts. For example, if x is an M x N matrix-like object for which is_sparse(x) is TRUE, then extract_sparse_array(x, list(NULL, integer(0))) must return an M x 0 SparseArray derivative, and extract_sparse_array(x, list(integer(0), integer(0))) a 0 x 0 SparseArray derivative.
**Value**

A `SparseArray` derivative (COO_SparseArray or SVT_SparseArray) of the same `type()` as `x`. For example, if `x` is an object representing an M x N sparse matrix of complex numbers (i.e. `type(x) == "complex"`), then `extract_sparse_array(x, list(NULL, 2L))` must return the 2nd column in `x` as an M x 1 `SparseArray` derivative of `type()` "complex".

**See Also**

- `is_sparse` in the S4Arrays package to check whether an object uses a sparse representation of the data or not.
- SparseArray objects.
- S4Arrays:::type in the S4Arrays package to get the type of the elements of an array-like object.
- read_block_as_sparse to read array blocks as SparseArray objects.
- extract_array in the S4Arrays package.
- dgCMatrix objects implemented in the Matrix package.

**Examples**

```r
extract_sparse_array
showMethods("extract_sparse_array")

### --- On a dgCMatrix object ---

m <- matrix(0L, nrow=6, ncol=4)
m[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 24)] <- (1:8)*10L
dgcm <- as(m, "dgCMatrix")
dgcm

extract_sparse_array(dgcm, list(3:6, NULL))
extract_sparse_array(dgcm, list(3:6, 2L))
extract_sparse_array(dgcm, list(3:6, integer(0)))

### --- On a SparseArray object ---

a <- array(0L, dim=5:3, dimnames=list(letters[1:5], NULL, LETTERS[1:3]))
a[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 20, 24, 40, 56:60)] <- (1:15)*10L
svt <- as(a, "SparseArray")
svt

extract_sparse_array(svt, list(NULL, 4:2, 1L))
extract_sparse_array(svt, list(NULL, 4:2, 2:3))
extract_sparse_array(svt, list(NULL, 4:2, integer(0)))
```
SparseArray col/row summarization methods

Description

The SparseArray package provides memory-efficient col/row summarization methods for SparseArray objects, like colSums(), rowSums(), colMedians(), rowMedians(), colVars(), rowVars(), etc...

Note that these are S4 generic functions defined in the MatrixGenerics package, with methods for ordinary matrices defined in the matrixStats package. This man page documents the methods defined for SVT_SparseArray objects.

Usage

## N.B.: Showing ONLY the col*() methods (usage of row*() methods is ## the same):

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colAnyNAs(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colAnys(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colAlls(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colMins(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colMaxs(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colRanges(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colSums(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colProds(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1, ..., useNames=NA)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colMeans(x, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1)

## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseArray'
colVars(x, rows=NULL, cols=NULL, na.rm=FALSE, center=NULL, dims=1,
### colSds

#### Arguments
- **x**: An `SVT_SparseMatrix` or `SVT_SparseArray` object.
- **rows**, **cols**, **...**: Not supported.
- **na.rm**, **useNames**, **center**: See man pages for the corresponding generics in the `MatrixGenerics` package (e.g. `?MatrixGenerics::rowVars`) for a description of these arguments.
- **dims**: See `?base::colSums` for a description of this argument. Note that all the methods above support it, except `colMedians()` and `rowMedians()`.

#### Details
All these methods operate *natively* on the `SVT_SparseArray` representation, for maximum efficiency.

Note that more col/row summarization methods might be added in the future.

#### Value
See man pages for the corresponding generics in the `MatrixGenerics` package (e.g. `?MatrixGenerics::colRanges`) for the value returned by these methods.

#### See Also
- `SVT_SparseArray` objects.
- The man pages for the various generic functions defined in the `MatrixGenerics` package e.g. `MatrixGenerics::colVars` etc...

#### Examples
```r
## 2D CASE
```
m0 <- matrix(0L, nrow=6, ncol=4, dimnames=list(letters[1:6], LETTERS[1:4]))
m0[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 24)] <- (1:8)*10L
m0["e", "B"] <- NA
svt0 <- SparseArray(m0)
svt0

colSums(svt0)
colSums(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)

rowSums(svt0)
rowSums(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)

colMeans(svt0)
colMeans(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)

colRanges(svt0)
colRanges(svt0, useNames=FALSE)
colRanges(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)
colRanges(svt0, na.rm=TRUE, useNames=FALSE)

colVars(svt0)
colVars(svt0, useNames=FALSE)

## Sanity checks:
stopifnot(
  identical(colSums(svt0), colSums(m0)),
  identical(colSums(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), colSums(m0, na.rm=TRUE)),
  identical(rowSums(svt0), rowSums(m0)),
  identical(rowSums(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), rowSums(m0, na.rm=TRUE)),
  identical(colMeans(svt0), colMeans(m0)),
  identical(colMeans(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), colMeans(m0, na.rm=TRUE)),
  identical(colRanges(svt0), colRanges(m0, useNames=TRUE)),
  identical(colRanges(svt0, useNames=FALSE), colRanges(m0, useNames=FALSE)),
  identical(colRanges(svt0, na.rm=TRUE),
      colRanges(m0, na.rm=TRUE, useNames=TRUE)),
  identical(colVars(svt0), colVars(m0, useNames=TRUE)),
  identical(colVars(svt0, na.rm=TRUE),
      colVars(m0, na.rm=TRUE, useNames=TRUE))
)

## 3D CASE (AND ARBITRARY NUMBER OF DIMENSIONS)

set.seed(2009)
svt <- 6L * (poissonSparseArray(5:3, density=0.35) -
      poissonSparseArray(5:3, density=0.35))
dimnames(svt) <- list(NULL, letters[1:4], LETTERS[1:3])

cs1 <- colSums(svt)
cs1 # cs1[j , k] is equal to sum(svt[ , j, k])

cs2 <- colSums(svt, dims=2)
cs2 # cv2[k] is equal to sum(svt[ , , k])
cv1 <- colVars(svt)
cv1 # cv1[j, k] is equal to var(svt[, j, k])

cv2 <- colVars(svt, dims=2)
cv2 # cv2[k] is equal to var(svt[, , k])

## Sanity checks:
k_idx <- setNames(seq_len(dim(svt)[3]), dimnames(svt)[[3]])
j_idx <- setNames(seq_len(dim(svt)[2]), dimnames(svt)[[2]])
cv1b <- sapply(k_idx, function(k)
  sapply(j_idx, function(j) var(svt[, j, k, drop=FALSE])))
cv2b <- sapply(k_idx, function(k) var(svt[, , k]))
stopifnot(
  identical(colSums(svt), colSums(as.array(svt))),
  identical(colSums(svt, dims=2), colSums(as.array(svt), dims=2)),
  identical(cv1, cv1b),
  identical(cv2, cv2b)
)

randomSparseArray

Random SparseArray object

Description

randomSparseArray() and poissonSparseArray() can be used to generate a random SparseArray object efficiently.

Usage

randomSparseArray(dim, density=0.05)
poissonSparseArray(dim, lambda=-log(0.95), density=NA)

## Convenience wrappers for the 2D case:
randomSparseMatrix(nrow, ncol, density=0.05)
poissonSparseMatrix(nrow, ncol, lambda=-log(0.95), density=NA)

Arguments

dim The dimensions (specified as an integer vector) of the SparseArray object to generate.
density The desired density (specified as a number >= 0 and <= 1) of the SparseArray object to generate, that is, the ratio between its number of nonzero elements and its total number of elements. This is nzcount(x)/length(x) or 1 - sparsity(x).

Note that for poissonSparseArray() and poissonSparseMatrix() density must be < 1 and the actual density of the returned object won't be exactly as requested but will typically be very close.
```
lambda

The mean of the Poisson distribution. Passed internally to \texttt{rpois()}. Only one of \texttt{lambda} and \texttt{density} can be specified. When density is requested, \texttt{rpois()} is called internally with \texttt{lambda} set to \(-\log(1 - \text{density})\). This is expected to generate Poisson data with the requested density. Finally note that the default value for \texttt{lambda} corresponds to a requested density of 0.05.

\texttt{density, nrow, ncol}

Number of rows and columns of the \texttt{SparseMatrix} object to generate.

### Details

\texttt{randomSparseArray()} mimics the \texttt{rsparsematrix()} function from the \texttt{Matrix} package but returns a \texttt{SparseArray} object instead of a \texttt{dgCMatrix} object.

\texttt{poissonSparseArray()} populates a \texttt{SparseArray} object with Poisson data i.e. it’s equivalent to:

\begin{verbatim}
a <- array(rpois(prod(dim), lambda), dim)
as(a, "SparseArray")
\end{verbatim}

but is faster and more memory efficient because intermediate dense array \texttt{a} is never generated.

### Value

A \texttt{SparseArray} derivative (of class \texttt{SVT_SparseArray} or \texttt{SVT_SparseMatrix}) with the requested dimensions and density.

The type of the returned object is "double" for \texttt{randomSparseArray()} and \texttt{randomSparseMatrix()}, and "integer" for \texttt{poissonSparseArray()} and \texttt{poissonSparseMatrix()}.

### Note

Unlike with \texttt{Matrix::rsparsematrix()} there’s no limit on the number of nonzero elements that can be contained in the returned \texttt{SparseArray} object.

For example \texttt{Matrix::rsparsematrix(3e5, 2e4, density=0.5)} will fail with an error but \texttt{randomSparseMatrix(3e5, 2e4, density=0.5)} should work (even though it will take some time and the memory footprint of the resulting object will be about 18 Gb).

### See Also

- The \texttt{Matrix::rsparsematrix} function in the \texttt{Matrix} package.
- The \texttt{stats::rpois} function in the \texttt{stats} package.
- \texttt{SVT_SparseArray} objects.

### Examples

```r
## randomSparseArray() / randomSparseMatrix()
set.seed(123)
dgcm1 <- rsparsematrix(2500, 950, density=0.1)
```
set.seed(123)
svt1 <- randomSparseMatrix(2500, 950, density=0.1)
svt1
type(svt1) # "double"

stopifnot(identical(as(svt1, "dgCMatrix"), dgcm1))

### ---------------------------------------------------
## poissonSparseArray() / poissonSparseMatrix()
### ---------------------------------------------------
svt2 <- poissonSparseMatrix(2500, 950, density=0.1)
svt2
type(svt2) # "integer"

1 - sparsity(svt2) # very close to the requested density

set.seed(123)
svt3 <- poissonSparseArray(c(600, 1700, 80), lambda=0.01)
set.seed(123)
a3 <- array(rpois(length(svt3), lambda=0.01), dim(svt3))
stopifnot(identical(svt3, SparseArray(a3)))

## The memory footprint of 'svt3' is 10x smaller than that of 'a3':
object.size(svt3)
object.size(a3)
as.double(object.size(a3) / object.size(svt3))

---

readSparseCSV

Read/write a sparse matrix from/to a CSV file

Description

Read/write a sparse matrix from/to a CSV (comma-separated values) file.

Usage

writeSparseCSV(x, filepath, sep="","", transpose=FALSE, write.zeros=FALSE, chunknrow=250)

readSparseCSV(filepath, sep="","", transpose=FALSE)

Arguments

x A matrix-like object, typically sparse. IMPORTANT: The object must have rownames and colnames! These will be written to the file.
Another requirement is that the object must be subsettable. More precisely: it must support 2D-style subsetting of the kind x[i, ] and x[, j] where i and j are integer vectors of valid row and column indices.
filepath
The path (as a single string) to the file where to write the matrix-like object or
to read it from. Compressed files are supported.
If "", writeSparseCSV() will write the data to the standard output connection.
Note that filepath can also be a connection.

sep
The field separator character. Values on each line of the file are separated by this
character.

transpose
TRUE or FALSE. By default, rows in the matrix-like object correspond to lines
in the CSV file. Set transpose to TRUE to transpose the matrix-like object on-
the-fly, that is, to have its columns written to or read from the lines in the CSV
file.
Note that using transpose=TRUE is semantically equivalent to calling t( ) on the
object before writing it or after reading it, but it will tend to be more efficient.
Also it will work even if x does not support t( ) (not all matrix-like objects are
guaranteed to be transposable).

write.zeros
TRUE or FALSE. By default, the zero values in x are not written to the file. Set
write.zeros to TRUE to write them.

chunknrow
writeSparseCSV() uses a block-processing strategy to try to speed up things.
By default blocks of 250 rows (or columns if transpose=TRUE) are used. In our
experience trying to increase this (e.g. to 500 or more) will generally not pro-
duce significant benefits while it will increase memory usage, so use carefully.

Value
writeSparseCSV returns an invisible NULL.
readSparseCSV returns a SparseMatrix object of class SVT_SparseMatrix.

See Also
- SparseArray objects.
- dgCMatrix objects implemented in the Matrix package.

Examples
```r
# writeSparseCSV()
# Prepare toy matrix 'm0':
rownames0 <- LETTERS[1:6]
colnames0 <- letters[1:4]
m0 <- matrix(0L, nrow=length(rownames0), ncol=length(colnames0),
  dimnames=list(rownames0, colnames0))
m0[c(1:2, 8, 16:17, 24)] <- (1:8)*10L
m0

# writeSparseCSV():
writeSparseCSV(m0, filepath="", sep="\t")
writeSparseCSV(m0, filepath="", sep="\t", write.zeros=TRUE)
```
writeSparseCSV(m0, filepath="", sep="\t", transpose=TRUE)

## Note that writeSparseCSV() will automatically (and silently) coerce
## non-integer values to integer by passing them thru as.integer().

## Example where type(x) is "double":
m1 <- m0 * runif(length(m0))
m1
type(m1)
writeSparseCSV(m1, filepath="", sep="\t")

## Example where type(x) is "logical":
writeSparseCSV(m0 != 0, filepath="", sep="\t")

## Example where type(x) is "raw":
m2 <- m0
type(m2) <- "raw"
m2
writeSparseCSV(m2, filepath="", sep="\t")

## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
## readSparseCSV()
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------

csv_file <- tempfile()
writeSparseCSV(m0, csv_file)

svt1 <- readSparseCSV(csv_file)
svt1

svt2 <- readSparseCSV(csv_file, transpose=TRUE)
svt2

## If you need the sparse data as a dgCMatrix object, just coerce the
## returned object:
as(svt1, "dgCMatrix")
as(svt2, "dgCMatrix")

## Sanity checks:
stopifnot(identical(m0, as.matrix(svt1)))
stopifnot(identical(t(m0), as.matrix(svt2)))

---

**Description**

`read_block_as_sparse()` is an internal generic function used by S4Arrays::`read_block()` when `is_sparse(x)` is TRUE.
read_block_as_sparse

Usage
read_block_as_sparse(x, viewport)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
read_block_as_sparse(x, viewport)

Arguments
x
An array-like object for which is_sparse(x) is TRUE.
viewport
An ArrayViewport object compatible with x, that is, such that refdim(viewport)
is identical to dim(x).

Details
Like read_block_as_dense() in the S4Arrays package, read_block_as_sparse() is not meant
to be called directly by the end user. The end user should always call the higher-level user-facing
read_block() function instead. See ?read_block in the S4Arrays package for more information.
Also, like extract_sparse_array(), read_block_as_sparse() should always be called on an
array-like object x for which is_sparse(x) is TRUE.
For maximum efficiency, read_block_as_sparse() methods should:
1. NOT check that is_sparse(x) is TRUE.
2. NOT try to do anything with the dimnames on x (read_block() takes care of that).
3. always operate natively on the sparse representation of the data in x, that is, they should never
   expand it into a dense representation (e.g. with as.array()).

Value
A block of data as a SparseArray derivative (COO_SparseArray or SVT_SparseArray) of the same
type() as x.

See Also
- read_block in the S4Arrays package for the higher-level user-facing function for reading
  array blocks.
- ArrayGrid in the S4Arrays package for ArrayGrid and ArrayViewport objects.
- is_sparse in the S4Arrays package to check whether an object uses a sparse representation
  of the data or not.
- SparseArray objects.
- S4Arrays::type in the S4Arrays package to get the type of the elements of an array-like
  object.
- extract_sparse_array for the workhorse behind the default read_block_as_sparse() method.
- dgCMatrix objects implemented in the Matrix package.
Description

The SparseArray package provides memory-efficient rowsum() methods for SparseMatrix and dgCMatrix objects.

Note that colsum() also works on these objects via the default method defined in the S4Arrays package.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SVT_SparseMatrix'
rowsum(x, group, reorder=TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dgCMatrix'
rowsum(x, group, reorder=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` An SVT_SparseMatrix or dgCMatrix object.
- `group, reorder` See ?base::rowsum for a description of these arguments.
- `...` Like the default S3 rowsum() method defined in the base package, the methods documented in this man page support additional argument na.rm, set to FALSE by default. If TRUE, missing values (NA or NaN) are omitted from the calculations.

Value

An ordinary matrix, like the default rowsum() method. See ?base::rowsum for how the matrix returned by the default rowsum() method is obtained.

See Also

- SVT_SparseMatrix objects.
- dgCMatrix objects implemented in the Matrix package.
- S4Arrays::rowsum in the S4Arrays package for the rowsum() and colsum() S4 generic functions.

Examples

```r
svt0 <- randomSparseMatrix(7e5, 100, density=0.15)
dgcm0 <- as(svt0, "dgCMatrix")
m0 <- as.matrix(svt0)

group <- sample(10, nrow(m0), replace=TRUE)

## Calling rowsum() on the sparse representations is usually faster
```
## than on the dense representation:
rs1 <- rowsum(m0, group)
rs2 <- rowsum(svt0, group)  # about 3x faster
rs3 <- rowsum(dgcm0, group)  # also about 3x faster

## Sanity checks:
stopifnot(identical(rs1, rs2))
stopifnot(identical(rs1, rs3))

---

### SparseArray

#### SparseArray objects

**Description**

The **SparseArray** package defines the SparseArray virtual class whose purpose is to be extended by other S4 classes that aim at representing in-memory multidimensional sparse arrays.

It has currently two concrete subclasses, **COO_SparseArray** and **SVT_SparseArray**, both also defined in this package. Each subclass uses its own internal representation for the nonzero multidimensional data, the **COO layout** for **COO_SparseArray**, and the **SVT layout** for **SVT_SparseArray**. The two layouts are described in the **COO_SparseArray** and **SVT_SparseArray** man pages, respectively.

Finally, the package also defines the SparseMatrix virtual class, as a subclass of the SparseArray class, for the specific 2D case.

#### Usage

```
## Constructor function:
SparseArray(x, type=NA)
```

#### Arguments

- **x**
  
  An ordinary matrix or array, or a dg[CI]RMatrix object, or an lg[CI]RMatrix object, or any matrix-like or array-like object that supports coercion to **SVT_SparseArray**.

- **type**
  
  A single string specifying the requested type of the object.

  Normally, the SparseArray object returned by the constructor function has the same type() as x but the user can use the type argument to request a different type. Note that doing:

  ```r
  sa <- SparseArray(x, type=type)
  ```

  is equivalent to doing:

  ```r
  sa <- SparseArray(x)
  type(sa) <- type
  ```

  but the former is more convenient and will generally be more efficient.

  Supported types are all R atomic types plus "list".
SparseArray

Details

The SparseArray class extends the Array virtual class defined in the S4Arrays package. Here is the full SparseArray sub-hierarchy as defined in the SparseArray package (virtual classes are marked with an asterisk):

: Array class : Array*
: hierarchy :

| : SparseArray : SparseArray* |
| : sub-hierarchy : COO_SparseArray | SVT_SparseArray |
| : SparseMatrix : SparseMatrix* |
| : sub-sub-hierarchy : COO_SparseMatrix | SVT_SparseMatrix |

Any object that belongs to a class that extends SparseArray e.g. (a SVT_SparseArray or SVT_SparseMatrix object) is called a SparseArray derivative.

Most of the standard matrix and array API defined in base R should work on SparseArray derivatives, including dim(), length(), dimnames(), `dimnames<-'(), [, drop(), `[<-' (subassignment), t(), rbind(), cbind(), etc...

SparseArray derivatives also support type(), `type<-'(), is_sparse(), nzcount(), nzwhich(), nzvals(), sparsity(), arbind(), and acbind().

sparsity(x) returns the ratio between the number of zero-valued elements in array-like object x and its total number of elements (length(x) or prod(dim(x))). More precisely, sparsity(x) is 1 - nzcount(x)/length(x).

Value

A SparseArray derivative, that is a SVT_SparseArray, COO_SparseArray, SVT_SparseMatrix, or COO_SparseMatrix object.

The type() of the input object is preserved, except if a different one was requested via the type argument.

What is considered a zero depends on the type():

- "logical" zero is FALSE;
- "integer" zero is 0L;
- "double" zero is 0;
- "complex" zero is 0+0i;
- "raw" zero is raw(1);
- "character" zero is "" (empty string);
- "list" zero is NULL.
### See Also

- The `COO_SparseArray` and `SVT_SparseArray` classes.
- `SparseArray_subsetting` for subsetting a SparseArray object.
- `SparseArray_subassignment` for SparseArray subassignment.
- `SparseArray_abind` for combining multidimensional SparseArray objects.
- `SparseArray_summarization` for SparseArray summarization methods.
- `SparseArray_Ops` for operations from the `Ops` group on SparseArray objects.
- `SparseArray_Math` for operations from the `Math` and `Math2` groups on SparseArray objects.
- `SparseArray_Complex` for operations from the `Complex` group on SparseArray objects.
- `SparseMatrix_mult` for SparseMatrix multiplication and cross-product.
- `matrixStats_methods` for SparseArray col/row summarization methods.
- `randomSparseArray` to generate a random SparseArray object.
- `readSparseCSV` to read/write a sparse matrix from/to a CSV (comma-separated values) file.
- S4 classes `dgCMatrix`, `dgRMatrix`, and `IgCMatrix` defined in the `Matrix` package, for the de facto standard for sparse matrix representations in the R ecosystem.
- `is_sparse` in the `S4Arrays` package.
- The `Array` class defined in the `S4Arrays` package.
- Ordinary `array` objects in base R.
- `base::which` in base R.

### Examples

```r
## Display details of class definition & known subclasses
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
showClass("SparseArray")
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
## The SparseArray() constructor
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------

a <- array(rpois(9e6, lambda=0.3), dim=c(500, 3000, 6))
SparseArray(a)  # an SVT_SparseArray object

m <- matrix(rpois(9e6, lambda=0.3), ncol=500)
SparseArray(m)  # an SVT_SparseMatrix object

dgc <- sparseMatrix(i=c(4:1, 2:4, 9:12, 11:9), j=c(1:7, 1:7),
                    x=runif(14), dims=c(12, 7))
class(dgc)
SparseArray(dgc)  # an SVT_SparseMatrix object
```
dgr <- as(dgc, "RsparseMatrix")
class(dgr)  # a COO_SparseMatrix object
SparseArray(dgr)  # a COO_SparseMatrix object

## Get the number of nonzero array elements in 'x':
nzcount(x)

## nzwhich() returns the indices of the nonzero array elements in 'x'.
## Either as an integer (or numeric) vector of length 'nzcount(x)'
## containing "linear indices":
nzidx <- nzwhich(x)
length(nzidx)
head(nzidx)

## Or as an integer matrix with 'nzcount(x)' rows and one column per
## dimension where the rows represent "array indices" (a.k.a. "array
## coordinates"):
Mnzidx <- nzwhich(x, arr.ind=TRUE)
dim(Mnzidx)

## Each row in the matrix is an n-tuple representing the "array
## coordinates" of a nonzero element in 'x':
head(Mnzidx)
tail(Mnzidx)

## Extract the values of the nonzero array elements in 'x' and return
## them in a vector "parallel" to 'nzwhich(x)':
#nzvals <- nzvals(x)  # NOT READY YET!
#length(nzvals)  # NOT READY YET!
#head(nzvals)  # NOT READY YET!

## Sanity checks:
stopifnot(identical(nzidx, which(a != 0)))
stopifnot(identical(Mnzidx, which(a != 0, arr.ind=TRUE, useNames=FALSE)))
#stopifnot(identical(nzvals, a[nzidx]))  # NOT READY YET!
#stopifnot(identical(nzvals, a[Mnzidx]))  # NOT READY YET!

---

**Description**

Like ordinary matrices and arrays in base R, SparseMatrix derivatives can be combined by rows or
columns, with `rbind()` or `cbind()`, and multidimensional SparseArray derivatives can be bound
along any dimension with `abind()`.
Note that `arbind()` can also be used to combine the objects along their first dimension, and 
`acbind()` can be used to combine them along their second dimension.

### See Also
- `cbind` in base R.
- `abind` in the **S4Arrays** package.
- **SparseArray** objects.
- Ordinary `array` objects in base R.

### Examples

```r
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
## COMBINING SparseMatrix OBJECTS
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------

m1a <- matrix(1:15, nrow=3, ncol=5, 
dimnames=list(NULL, paste0("M1y", 1:5)))
m1b <- matrix(101:135, nrow=7, ncol=5, 
dimnames=list(paste0("M2x", 1:7), paste0("M2y", 1:5)))
sm1a <- SparseArray(m1a)
sm1b <- SparseArray(m1b)
rbind(sm1a, sm1b)

## ---------------------------------------------------------------------
## COMBINING SparseArray OBJECTS WITH 3 DIMENSIONS
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------

a2a <- array(1:105, dim=c(5, 7, 3), 
dimnames=list(NULL, paste0("A1y", 1:7), NULL))
a2b <- array(1001:1105, dim=c(5, 7, 3), 
dimnames=list(paste0("A2x", 1:5), paste0("A2y", 1:7), NULL))
sa2a <- SparseArray(a2a)
sa2b <- SparseArray(a2b)
abind(sa2a, sa2b)  # same as 'abind(sa2a, sa2b, along=3)'
abind(sa2a, sa2b, rev.along=0)  # same as 'abind(sa2a, sa2b, along=4)'

a3a <- array(1:60, dim=c(3, 5, 4), 
dimnames=list(NULL, paste0("A1y", 1:5), NULL))
a3b <- array(101:240, dim=c(7, 5, 4), 
dimnames=list(paste0("A2x", 1:7), paste0("A2y", 1:5), NULL))
sa3a <- SparseArray(a3a)
sa3b <- SparseArray(a3b)
arbind(sa3a, sa3b)  # same as 'abind(sa3a, sa3b, along=1)'
```
```r
sm1 <- rbind(sm1a, sm1b)
m1 <- rbind(m1a, m1b)
stopifnot(identical(as.array(sm1), m1), identical(sm1, SparseArray(m1)))

sa2 <- abind(sa2a, sa2b)
stopifnot(identical(sa2, abind(sa2a, sa2b, along=3)))
a2 <- abind(a2a, a2b, along=3)
stopifnot(identical(as.array(sa2), a2), identical(sa2, SparseArray(a2)))

sa2 <- abind(sa2a, sa2b, rev.along=0)
stopifnot(identical(sa2, abind(sa2a, sa2b, along=4)))
a2 <- abind(a2a, a2b, along=4)
stopifnot(identical(as.array(sa2), a2), identical(sa2, SparseArray(a2)))

sa3 <- arbind(sa3a, sa3b)
a3 <- arbind(a3a, a3b)
stopifnot(identical(as.array(sa3), a3), identical(sa3, SparseArray(a3)))
```

---

**SparseArray-aperm**  **SparseArray transposition**

**Description**

Transpose a SparseArray object by permuting its dimensions.

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

**Value**

COMING SOON...

**See Also**

- `aperm()` in base R.
- `SparseArray` objects.
- Ordinary `array` objects in base R.

**Examples**

```r
## COMING SOON...
```
SparseArray-dim-tuning

'SparseArray' methods

Description

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Value

COMING SOON...

See Also

• S4groupGeneric in the methods package.
• SparseArray objects.
• Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

## COMING SOON...

SparseArray-dim-tuning

Add/drop ineffective dims to/from a SparseArray object

Description

The ineffective dimensions of an array-like object are its dimensions that have an extent of 1.
Drop all ineffective dimensions from SparseArray object x with drop(x).
Add and/or drop arbitrary ineffective dimensions to/from SparseArray object x with the dim() setter.

Details

The ineffective dimensions of an array-like object are its dimensions that have an extent of 1. For example, for a 1 x 1 x 15 x 1 x 6 array, the ineffective dimensions are its 1st, 2nd, and 4th dimensions.
Note that ineffective dimensions can be dropped or added from/to an array-like object x without changing its length (prod(dim(x))) or altering its content.

drop(x): Drop all ineffective dimensions from SparseArray derivative x. If x has at most one effective dimension, then the result is returned as an ordinary vector. Otherwise it’s returned as a SparseArray derivative.
dim(x) <- value: Add and/or drop arbitrary ineffective dimensions to/from SparseArray derivative x. value must be a vector of dimensions compatible with dim(x), that is, it must preserve all the effective dimensions in their original order.
See Also

- `drop()` in base R.
- The `dim()` getter and setter in base R.
- `SparseArray` objects.
- Ordinary `array` objects in base R.

Examples

```r
## An array with ineffective 1st and 4th dimensions:
a <- array(0L, dim=c(1, 1, 5, 4, 1, 3))
dimnames(a) <- list(NULL, NULL, letters[1:5], NULL, NULL, LETTERS[1:3])
a[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 20, 24, 40, 56:60)] <- (1:15)*10L
svt <- SparseArray(a)
dim(svt)

## Drop ineffective dims:
dim(drop(svt)) # the 1st, 2nd, and 5th dimensions were dropped

## Drop some ineffective dims and adds new ones:
svt2 <- svt
dim(svt2) <- c(1, 5, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1)
dim(svt2)

## Sanity check:
stopifnot(identical(as.array(drop(svt)), drop(a)))
a2 <- dim<-(a, c(1, 5, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1))
dimnames(a2)[c(2, 6)] <- dimnames(a)[c(3, 6)]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2))
```

Description

`SparseArray` derivatives support a *subset* of operations from the Math and Math2 groups. See `?S4groupGeneric` in the `methods` package for more information about the Math and Math2 group generics.

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- Only operations from these groups that preserve sparsity are supported. For example, `sqrt()`, `trunc()`, `log1p()`, and `sin()` are supported, but `cumsum()`, `log()`, `cos()`, or `gamma()` are not.
- Only `SVT_SparseArray` objects are supported at the moment. Support for `COO_SparseArray` objects might be added in the future.
- Math and Math2 operations only support `SVT_SparseArray` objects of type() "double" at the moment.
Value

A SparseArray derivative of the same dimensions as the input object.

See Also

- S4groupGeneric in the methods package.
- SparseArray objects.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

```r
m <- matrix(0, nrow=15, ncol=6)
m[c(2, 6, 12:17, 22:33, 55, 59:62, 90)] <-
c(runif(22)*1e4, Inf, -Inf, NA, NaN)
svt <- SparseArray(m)

svt2 <- trunc(sqrt(svt))
svt2

## Sanity check:
m2 <- suppressWarnings(trunc(sqrt(m)))
stopifnot(identical(as.matrix(svt2), m2))
```

Description

This man page documents various base array operations that are supported by SparseArray derivatives, and that didn’t belong to any of the groups of operations documented in the other man pages of the SparseArray package.

Note that only COO_SparseArray objects support these operations at the moment.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'
is.na(x)

## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'
is.infinite(x)

## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'
is.nan(x)

## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'
tolower(x)
```
## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'

toupper(x)

## S4 method for signature 'COO_SparseArray'
nchar(x, type="chars", allowNA=FALSE, keepNA=NA)

### Arguments

x  
An COO_SparseArray object.

type, allowNA, keepNA  
See ?base::nchar for a description of these arguments.

### Details

More operations will be added in the future. For example SVT_SparseArray objects also need to support is.na(), is.infinite(), and is.nan().

### Value

See man pages for the corresponding default methods in the base package (e.g. ?base::is.na, ?base::nchar, etc...) for the value returned by these methods.

### See Also

- base::is.na and base::is.infinite in base R.
- base::tolower in base R.
- base::nchar in base R.
- SparseArray objects.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

### Examples

```r
## COMING SOON...
@a <- array(FALSE, dim=5:3)
#nzidx <- c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 20, 24, 40, 56:60)
@a[nzidx] <- TRUE
@coo <- as(a, "COO_SparseArray")
```
'Ops' methods for SparseArray objects

Description

SparseArray derivatives support operations from the Arith, Compare, and Logic groups, with some restrictions. All together, these groups are referred to as the Ops group. See ?S4groupGeneric in the methods package for more information about the Ops group generic.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- Only SVT_SparseArray objects are supported at the moment. Support for COO_SparseArray objects might be added in the future.
- Arith operations don’t support SVT_SparseArray objects of type() "complex" at the moment.

Details

Two forms of operations are supported:

1. Between an SVT_SparseArray object svt and a single value y:
   
   svt op y
   y op svt

   The operations from the Arith group that support this form are: *, /, ^, %%%, %/%. Note that, except for *(for which both svt * y and y * svt are supported), single value y must be on the right e.g. svt ^ 3.

   All operations from the Compare group support this form, with single value y either on the left or the right. However, there are some operation-dependent restrictions on the value of y.

2. Between two SVT_SparseArray objects svt1 and svt2 of same dimensions (a.k.a. conformable arrays):
   
   svt1 op svt2

   The operations from the Arith group that support this form are: +, -, *.

   The operations from the Compare group that support this form are: !=, <, >.

Value

A SparseArray derivative of the same dimensions as the input object(s).

See Also

- S4groupGeneric in the methods package.
- SparseArray objects.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.
Examples

\begin{verbatim}
m <- matrix(0L, nrow=15, ncol=6)
m[c(2, 6, 12:17, 22:33, 55, 59:62, 90)] <- 101:126 svt <- SparseArray(m)

## Can be 5x or 10x faster than with a dgCMatrix object on a big
## SVT_SparseMatrix object!
svt2 <- (svt^1.5 + svt)
svt2

## Sanity check:
m2 <- (m^1.5 + m)
stopifnot(identical(as.matrix(svt2), m2))
\end{verbatim}

Description

Like ordinary arrays in base R, **SparseArray** derivatives support subassignment via the \(\text{[\textless-]}\) operator.

See Also

- \(\text{[\textless-]}\) in base R.
- **SparseArray** objects.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
a <- array(0L, dim=5:3)
a[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 20, 24, 40, 56:60)] <- (1:15)*10L svt <- SparseArray(a)
svt

svt[5:3, c(4,2,4), 2:3] <- -99L

## Sanity checks:
a[5:3, c(4,2,4), 2:3] <- -99L
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt), a), identical(svt, SparseArray(a))
\end{verbatim}
SparseArray-subsetting

Subsetting a SparseArray object

Description

Like ordinary arrays in base R, SparseArray derivatives support subsetting via the single bracket operator ([).

See Also

- [ in base R.
- SparseArray::drop to drop ineffective dimensions.
- SparseArray objects.
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

```r
a <- array(0L, dim=5:3)
a[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 20, 24, 40, 56:60)] <- (1:15)*10L
svt <- SparseArray(a)
svt

svt[5:3, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
svt[, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
svt[, c(4,2,4), -1]
svt[, c(4,2,4), 1]

svt2 <- svt[, c(4,2,4), 1, drop=FALSE]
svt2

## Ineffective dimensions can always be dropped as a separate step:
drop(svt2)
svt[, c(4,2,4), integer(0)]

dimnames(a) <- list(letters[1:5], NULL, LETTERS[1:3])
svt <- SparseArray(a)

svt[c("d", "a"), c(4,2,4), "C"]
svt2 <- svt["e", c(4,2,4), , drop=FALSE]
svt2
drop(svt2)
```
## Sanity checks:

```r
svt2 <- svt[5:3, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
a2 <- a[5:3, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- svt[, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
a2 <- a[, c(4,2,4), 2:3]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- svt[, c(4,2,4), -1]
a2 <- a[, c(4,2,4), -1]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- svt[, c(4,2,4), 1]
a2 <- a[, c(4,2,4), 1]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- svt[, c(4,2,4), integer(0)]
a2 <- a[, c(4,2,4), integer(0)]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2),
  identical(unname(svt2), unname(SparseArray(a2))))
svt2 <- svt[c("d", "a"), c(4,2,4), "C"]
a2 <- a[c("d", "a"), c(4,2,4), "C"]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- svt["e", c(4,2,4), , drop=FALSE]
a2 <- a["e", c(4,2,4), , drop=FALSE]
stopifnot(identical(as.array(svt2), a2), identical(svt2, SparseArray(a2)))
svt2 <- drop(svt2)
a2 <- drop(a2)
```

SparseArray-summarization

SparseArray summarization methods

### Description

The **SparseArray** package provides memory-efficient summarization methods for **SparseArray** objects. The following methods are supported at the moment: `anyNA()`, `any()`, `all()`, `min()`, `max()`, `range()`, `sum()`, `prod()`, `mean()`, `var()`, `sd()`.

More might be added in the future.

Note that these are *S4 generic functions* defined in base R and in the **BiocGenerics** package, with default methods defined in base R. This man page documents the methods defined for **SparseArray** objects.
Details

All these methods operate *natively* on the COO_SparseArray or SVT_SparseArray representation, for maximum efficiency.

Value

See man pages for the corresponding default methods in the base package (e.g. ?base::range, ?base::mean, etc...) for the value returned by these methods.

See Also

- SparseArray objects.
- The man pages for the various default methods defined in the base package e.g. base::range, base::mean, base::anyNA, etc...

Examples

```r
m0 <- matrix(0L, nrow=6, ncol=4)
m0[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 24)] <- (1:8)*10L
m0[5, 2] <- NA
svt0 <- as(m0, "SVT_SparseMatrix")
svt0

anyNA(svt0)
range(svt0)
range(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)
sum(svt0, na.rm=TRUE)

## Sanity checks:
stopifnot(
  identical(anyNA(svt0), anyNA(m0)),
  identical(range(svt0), range(m0)),
  identical(range(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), range(m0, na.rm=TRUE)),
  identical(sum(svt0), sum(m0)),
  identical(sum(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), sum(m0, na.rm=TRUE)),
  all.equal(sd(svt0, na.rm=TRUE), sd(m0, na.rm=TRUE))
)
```

Description

Like ordinary matrices in base R, SparseMatrix derivatives can be multiplied with the %*% operator. They also support crossprod() and tcrossprod().
Value

The %*% crossprod() and tcrossprod() methods for SparseMatrix objects always return an ordinary matrix of type() "double".

See Also

- %*% and crossprod in base R.
- SparseMatrix objects.
- S4Arrays::type in the S4Arrays package to get the type of the elements of an array-like object.
- Ordinary matrix objects in base R.

Examples

```r
m1 <- matrix(0L, nrow=15, ncol=6)
m1[c(2, 6, 12:17, 22:33, 55, 59:62, 90)] <- 101:126
svt1 <- as(m1, "SVT_SparseMatrix")

set.seed(333)
svt2 <- poissonSparseMatrix(nrow=6, ncol=7, density=0.2)
svt1 %*% svt2
m1 %*% svt2

## Unary crossprod() and tcrossprod():
crossprod(svt1) # same as t(svt1) %*% svt1
tcrossprod(svt1) # same as svt1 %*% t(svt1)

## Binary crossprod() and tcrossprod():
crossprod(svt1[1:6,], svt2) # same as t(svt1[1:6,]) %*% svt2
tcrossprod(svt1, t(svt2)) # same as svt1 %*% t(svt2)

## Sanity checks:
m12 <- m1 %*% as.matrix(svt2)
stopifnot(
    identical(svt1 %*% svt2, m12),
    identical(m1 %*% svt2, m12),
    identical(crossprod(svt1), t(svt1) %*% svt1),
    identical(tcrossprod(svt1), svt1 %*% t(svt1)),
    identical(crossprod(svt1[1:6,], svt2), t(svt1[1:6,]) %*% svt2),
    identical(tcrossprod(svt1, t(svt2)), m12)
)
```
Description

The SparseArray package defines some utilities to handle sparseMatrix derivatives (e.g. dgCMatrix and lgCMatrix objects) from the Matrix package. These are for internal use only.

See Also

- dgCMatrix objects implemented in the Matrix package.

---

SVT_SparseArray-class  SVT_SparseArray objects

Description

The SVT_SparseArray class is a new container for efficient in-memory representation of multidimensional sparse arrays. It uses the SVT layout to represent the nonzero multidimensional data internally.

An SVT_SparseMatrix object is an SVT_SparseArray object of 2 dimensions.

Note that SVT_SparseArray and SVT_SparseMatrix objects replace the older and less efficient COO_SparseArray and COO_SparseMatrix objects.

Usage

```r
## Constructor function:
SVT_SparseArray(x, type=NA)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An ordinary matrix or array, or a dgCMatrix/lgCMatrix object, or any matrix-like or array-like object that supports coercion to SVT_SparseArray.

- `type`  
  A single string specifying the requested type of the object.

Normally, the SVT_SparseArray object returned by the constructor function has the same `type()` as `x` but the user can use the `type` argument to request a different type. Note that doing:

```
svt <- SVT_SparseArray(x, type=type)
```

is equivalent to doing:

```
svt <- SVT_SparseArray(x)
type(svt) <- type
```

but the former is more convenient and will generally be more efficient.

Supported types are all R atomic types plus "list".
Details

SVT_SparseArray is a concrete subclass of the SparseArray virtual class. This makes SVT_SparseArray objects SparseArray derivatives.

The nonzero data in a SVT_SparseArray object is stored in a Sparse Vector Tree. We'll refer to this internal data representation as the SVT layout. See the "SVT layout" section below for more information.

The SVT layout is similar to the CSC layout (compressed, sparse, column-oriented format) used by CsparseMatrix derivatives from the Matrix package, like dgCMatrix or lgCMatrix objects, but with the following improvements:

- The SVT layout supports sparse arrays of arbitrary dimensions.
- With the SVT layout, the sparse data can be of any type. Whereas CsparseMatrix derivatives only support sparse data of type "double" or "logical" at the moment.
- The SVT layout imposes no limit on the number of nonzero elements that can be stored. With dgCMatrix/lgCMatrix objects, this number must be < 2^31.
- Overall, the SVT layout allows more efficient operations on SVT_SparseArray objects.

Value

An SVT_SparseArray or SVT_SparseMatrix object.

SVT layout

An SVT (Sparse Vector Tree) is a tree of depth N - 1 where N is the number of dimensions of the sparse array.

The leaves in the tree can only be of two kinds: NULL or leaf vector. Leaves that are leaf vectors can only be found at the deepest level in the tree (i.e. at depth N - 1). All leaves found at a lower depth must be NULLs.

A leaf vector represents a sparse vector of length equal to the first dimension of the sparse array. This is done using a set of offset/value pairs sorted by strictly ascending offset. More precisely, a leaf vector is represented by an ordinary list of 2 parallel vectors:

1. an integer vector of offsets (i.e. 0-based positions);
2. a vector (atomic or list) of nonzero values.

The 2nd vector determines the type of the leaf vector i.e. "double", "integer", "logical", etc... All the leaf vectors in the SVT have the type of the sparse array.

Examples:

- An SVT_SparseArray object with 1 dimension has its nonzero data stored in an SVT of depth 0. Such SVT is represented by a single "leaf vector".
- An SVT_SparseArray object with 2 dimensions has its nonzero data stored in an SVT of depth 1. Such SVT is represented by a list of length the extend of the 2nd dimension (number of columns). Each list element is an SVT of depth 0 (as described above), or a NULL if the corresponding column is empty (i.e. has no nonzero data).

For example, the nonzero data of an 8-column sparse matrix will be stored in an SVT that looks like this:
The NULL leaves represent the empty columns (i.e. the columns with no nonzero elements).

- An SVT_SparseArray object with 3 dimensions has its nonzero data stored in an SVT of depth 2. Such SVT is represented by a list of length the extend of the 3rd dimension. Each list element must be an SVT of depth 1 (as described above) that stores the nonzero data of the corresponding 2D slice, or a NULL if the 2D slice is empty (i.e. has no nonzero data).

See Also

- The SparseArray class for the virtual parent class of COO_SparseArray and SVT_SparseArray.
- S4 classes dgCMatrix and lgCMatircx defined in the Matrix package, for the de facto standard of sparse matrix representations in the R ecosystem.
- Virtual class CsparseMatrix defined in the Matrix package for the parent class of all classes that use the "CSC layout".
- Ordinary array objects in base R.

Examples

```r
## EXAMPLE 1
m0 <- matrix(0L, nrow=6, ncol=4)
m0[c(1:2, 8, 10, 15:17, 24)] <- (1:8)*10L
m0
svt0 <- as(m0, "SVT_SparseMatrix")
svt0

## CSC (Compressed sparse column) layout vs SVT layout:

dgcm <- as(m0, "dgCMatrix")
dgcm@x
dgcm@i
dgcm@p
str(svt0)

## EXAMPLE 2
m1 <- matrix(rpois(54e6, lambda=0.4), ncol=1200)

## Note that SparseArray(m1) can also be used for this:
svt1 <- SVT_SparseArray(m1)
svt1
```
dgcm1 <- as(m1, "dgCMatrix")

## Compare type and memory footprint:
type(svt1)
object.size(svt1)
type(dgcm1)
object.size(dgcm1)

## Transpose:
system.time(svt <- t(t(svt1)))
system.time(dgcm <- t(t(dgcm1)))
identical(svt, svt1)
identical(dgcm, dgcm1)

## rbind():
m2 <- matrix(rpois(45e6, lambda=0.4), ncol=1200)
svt2 <- SVT_SparseArray(m2)
dgcm2 <- as(m2, "dgCMatrix")

system.time(rbind(svt1, svt2))
system.time(rbind(dgcm1, dgcm2))
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