



# Implementação Rápida de ECVQ



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UFRJ / COPPE

CPE718 – Aula #10 – Parte I

# Programa Básico

```
clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1:400,
    lambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

    for i=1:F,
        % Partition
        J = 0; for n=1:N, j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + lambda*I;
        k(n) = min(find(j == min(j))); J = J + min(j); end; J = J/N;
        % Centroid
        p = zeros(K, 1); Y = zeros(size(Y)); for n=1:N, Y(:, k(n)) = Y(:, k(n)) + X(:, n);
        p(k(n)) = p(k(n)) + 1; end;
        for j=1:K, if p(j)~=0, Y(:, j) = Y(:, j)/p(j); end; end;
        % Cost Evaluation
        D = 0; for n=1:N, D = D + sum((X(:, n)-Y(:, k(n))).^2); end; D = D/N;
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0)); p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p); H = -sum(p.*log2(p)); BK(i, :) = [D H D+lambda*H J];
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p)';
    end;

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [lambda D H D+lambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; [s lambda D H D+lambda*H size(Y, 2)]
end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula2B;
```

# Tempo de Execução

- Programa Básico: 48 minutos
- Programa Básico Modificado (XYtoYP): 28 minutos
- Implementação MSVC / MEX Debug: 35 segundos
- Implementação MSVC / MEX Release: 22 segundos
- Implementação MEX –setup: 23 segundos

# Programa Básico

```
clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1:400,
    lambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

    for i=1:F,
        % Partition
        J = 0; for n=1:N, j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + lambda*I;
            k(n) = min(find(j == min(j))); J = J + min(j); end; J = J/N;
        % Centroid
        p = zeros(K, 1); Y = zeros(size(Y)); for n=1:N, Y(:, k(n)) = Y(:, k(n)) + X(:, n);
            p(k(n)) = p(k(n)) + 1; end;
        for j=1:K, if p(j)~=0, Y(:, j) = Y(:, j)/p(j); end; end;
        % Cost Evaluation
        D = 0; for n=1:N, D = D + sum((X(:, n)-Y(:, k(n))).^2); end; D = D/N;
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0)); p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p); H = -sum(p.*log2(p)); BK(i, :) = [D H D+lambda*H J];
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p)';
    end;

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [lambda D H D+lambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; [s lambda D H D+lambda*H size(Y, 2)]
end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula2B;
```

# Programa Básico

```
% Partition
J = 0;
for n=1:N,
    j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + Lambda*I;
    k(n) = min(find(j == min(j)));
    J = J + min(j);
end;
J = J/N;
% Centroid
p = zeros(K, 1);
Y = zeros(size(Y));
for n=1:N,
    Y(:, k(n)) = Y(:, k(n)) + X(:, n);
    p(k(n)) = p(k(n)) + 1;
end;
for j =1:K,
    if p(j) ~= 0, Y(:, j) = Y(:, j)/p(j); end;
end;
% Cost Evaluation
D = 0; for n=1:N, D = D + sum((X(:, n)-Y(:, k(n))).^2); end; D = D/N;
Y = Y(:, find(p~=0)); p = p(find(p~=0));
p = p/sum(p); H = -sum(p.*log2(p)); BK(i, :) = [D H D+Lambda*H J];
% Codeword Length Update
I = HuffLen(p)';
```

# Programa Básico Modificado (XYltoYp)

```
function [Yout, p] = XYltoYp(X, Yin, l, lambda);
p = zeros(size(Yin, 2), 1); Y = Yin; Ynew = zeros(size(Y));
for n=1:size(X, 2),
    % Partição
    j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + lambda*l;
    k = min(find(j == min(j)));
    % Centroïd
    Ynew(:, k) = Ynew(:, k) + X(:, n);
    p(k) = p(k) + 1;
end;
for j = 1:size(Yin, 2),
    if p(j) ~= 0, Yout(:, j) = Ynew(:, j)/p(j); end;
end;
```

# Programa Básico Modificado (XYltoYpD)

```
function [Yout, p, D] = XYltoYpD(X, Yin, l, lambda);
p = zeros(size(Yin, 2), 1); Y = Yin; Ynew = zeros(size(Y)); D = 0;
for n=1:size(X, 2),
    % Partition
    j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + lambda*l;
    k = min(find(j == min(j)));
    D = D + sum((X(:, n)-Y(:, k)).^2);
    % Centroid
    Ynew(:, k) = Ynew(:, k) + X(:, n);
    p(k) = p(k) + 1;
end;
D = D/size(X, 2);
for j=1:size(Yin, 2),
    if p(j) ~= 0, Yout(:, j) = Ynew(:, j)/p(j); end;
end;
```

# Programa Básico Modificado

```
clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1:400,

    Iambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

    for i=1:F-1,
        [Y, p] = XYI toYp(X, Y, I, Iambda);
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0));
        p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p);
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p)';
    end;

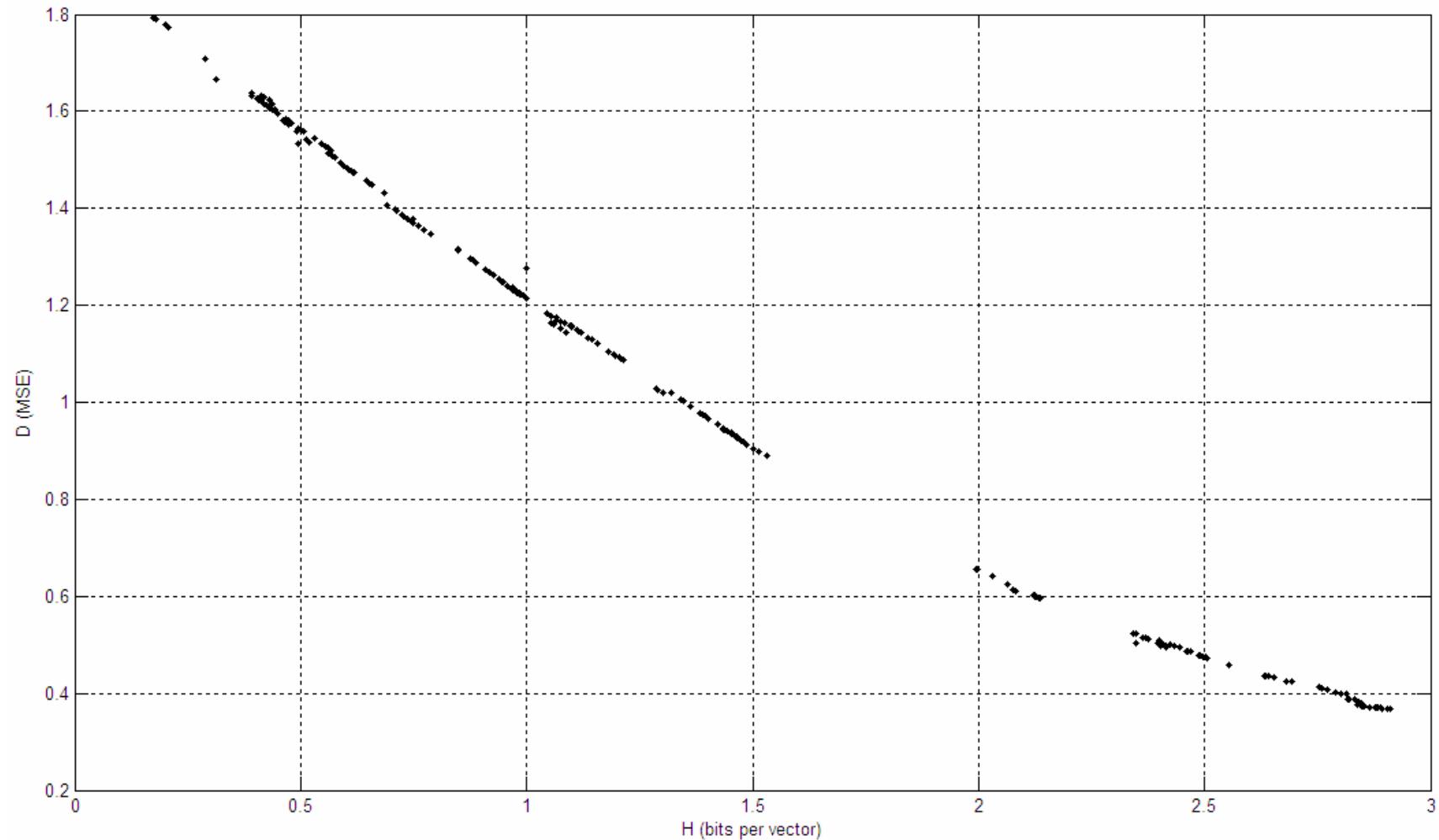
    [Y, p, D] = XYI toYpD(X, Y, I, Iambda);
    p = p(find(p~=0)); p = p/sum(p);
    H = -sum(p.*log2(p));

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; [s Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]

end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula3;
```

# Programa Básico Modificado



# XYItoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX

```
// 070614 gabriel@pads.ufrj.br (from 040224 CoreECVQ2.cpp)
// MATLAB Syntax is [Y, p] = XYItoYp_MF(X, YI, I, lambda);

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "mex.h"

void mexFunction(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs, const mxArray *prhs[])
{
    // function [Yout, p] = XYItoYp_MF(X, YI, I, lambda);

    if (nrhs != 4) mexErrMsgTxt("4 input arguments required.");
    if (nlhs != 2) mexErrMsgTxt("2 output arguments required.");

    // Getting input arguments

    double *X, *YIn, *lambda, *I;
    X = mxGetPr(prhs[0]); YIn = mxGetPr(prhs[1]); I = mxGetPr(prhs[2]); lambda = mxGetPr(prhs[3]);

    // Size definitions

    const int *size_X, *size_Y;
    size_X = mxGetDimensions(prhs[0]); size_Y = mxGetDimensions(prhs[1]);
    int n_dimensions = size_X[0]; int n_elements = size_X[1]; int size_codebook = size_Y[1];

    // Auxiliary stuff

    int i, j, k, data_index, vector_index, codebook_index, best_index, offset;
    double e; double d; double J_min; double J;

    // Getting output arguments

    plhs[0] = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(n_dimensions, size_codebook, mxREAL);
    plhs[1] = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(1, size_codebook, mxREAL);
    double *Yout, *p;
    Yout = mxGetPr(plhs[0]); p = mxGetPr(plhs[1]);

    // Main Code: ECVQ encode (evaluation of new cells and their density) ...
}
```

# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX

```
// Main Code: ECVQ encode (evaluation of new cells and the density)
data_index=0; codebook_index=0;
// p = zeros(size(Yin, 2), 1); Y = Yin; Ynew = zeros(size(Y));
for (i=0 ; i<size_codebook ; i++)
{
    p[i]=0.0;
    for (j=0 ; j<n_dimensions ; j++)
    {
        Yout[codebook_index]=0.0;
        codebook_index++;
    }
}
// for n=1: size(X, 2), ...
```



# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX

```
// for n=1: size(X, 2),  
  
for (l=0 ; l<n_elements ; l++)  
{  
  
    // j = sum((repmat(X(:, n), 1, size(Y, 2)) - Y).^2, 1) + lambda*l;  
    // k = min(find(j == min(j)));  
  
    vector_l index=0; codebook_l index=0;  
    d = 0.0;  
    for (k=0 ; k<n_dimensions ; k++)  
    {  
        e = X[data_l index+k]-Y[min[codebook_l index]];  
        d = d + e*e;  
        codebook_l index++;  
    }  
    J_min = d + (*lambda)*l [vector_l index];  
    best_l index = 0;  
    vector_l index++;  
  
    for (j=0 ; j<(size_codebook-1) ; j++)  
    {  
        d = 0.0;  
        for (k=0 ; k<n_dimensions ; k++)  
        {  
            e = X[data_l index+k]-Y[min[codebook_l index]];  
            d = d + e*e;  
            codebook_l index++;  
        }  
        J = d + (*lambda)*l [vector_l index];  
        if (J < J_min)  
        {  
            J_min=j;  
            best_l index=vector_l index;  
        }  
        vector_l index++;  
    }  
  
    // Ynew(:, k) = Ynew(:, k) + X(:, n);  
    // p(k) = p(k) + 1;
```



# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX

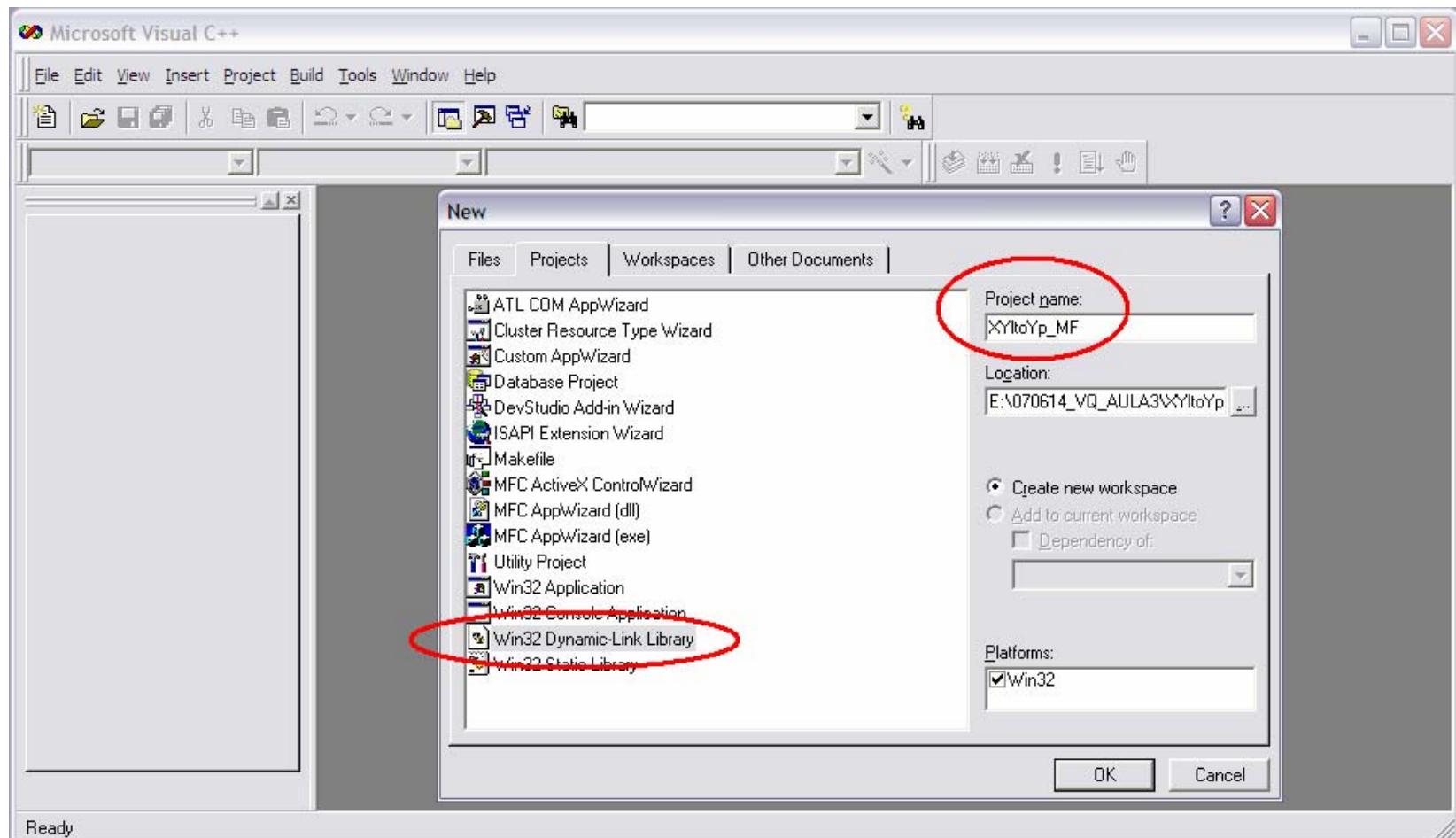
```
// Ynew(:, k) = Ynew(:, k) + X(:, n);
// p(k) = p(k) + 1;

offset=best_index*n_dimensions;
for (j=0 ; j<n_dimensions ; j++)
{
    Yout[offset+j] = Yout[offset+j]+X[data_index];
    data_index++;
}
p[best_index]=p[best_index]+1.0;
}

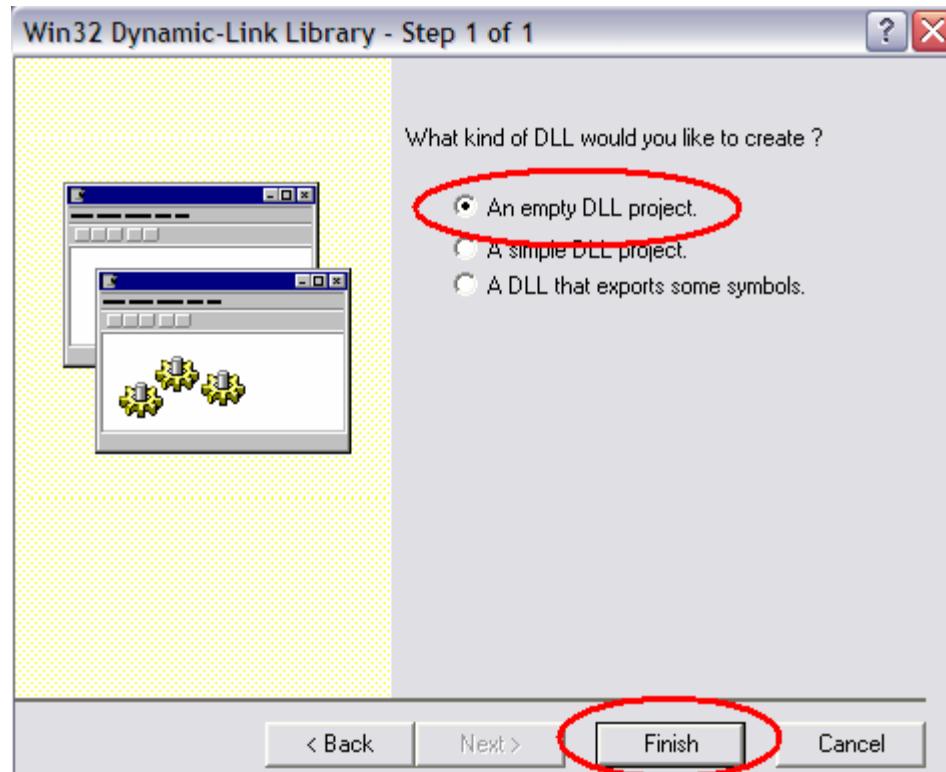
// for j=1:size(Yin,2),
// if p(j)==0, Yout(:,j) = Ynew(:,j)/p(j); end;
// end;

for (i=0 ; i<size_codebook ; i++) if (p[i]==0) for (j=0 ; j<n_dimensions ; j++)
Yout[i*n_dimensions+j] = Yout[i*n_dimensions+j]/p[i];
}
```

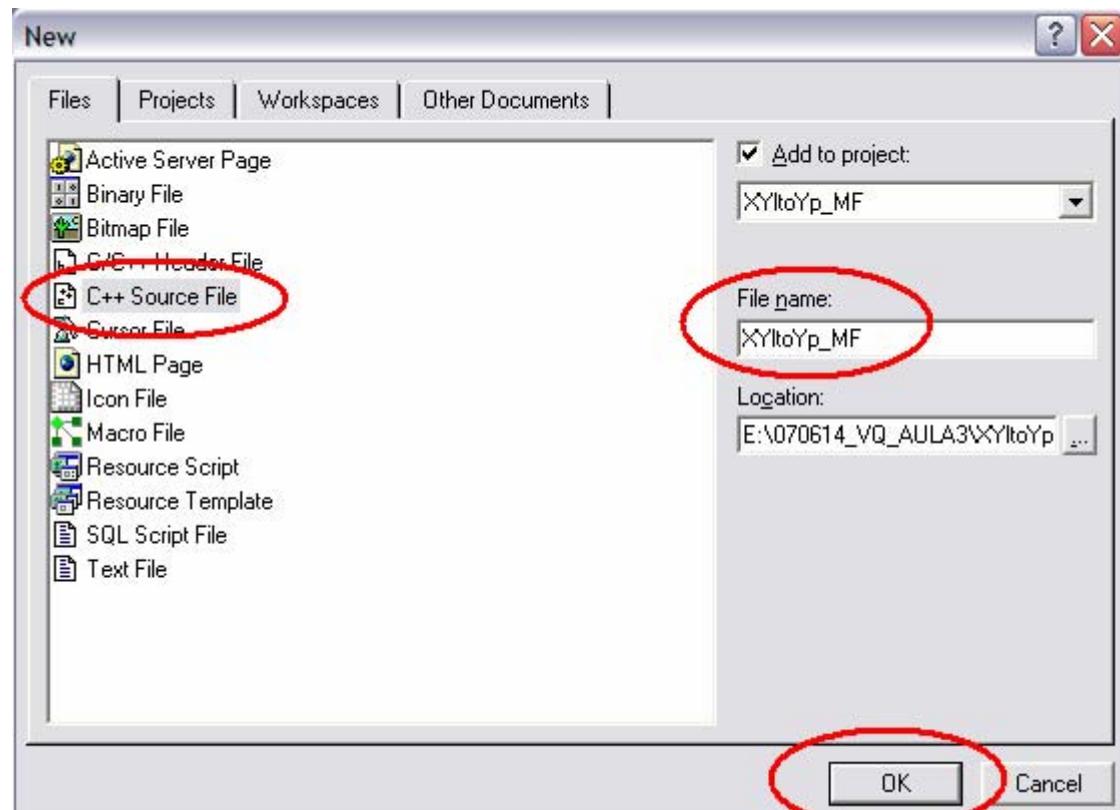
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



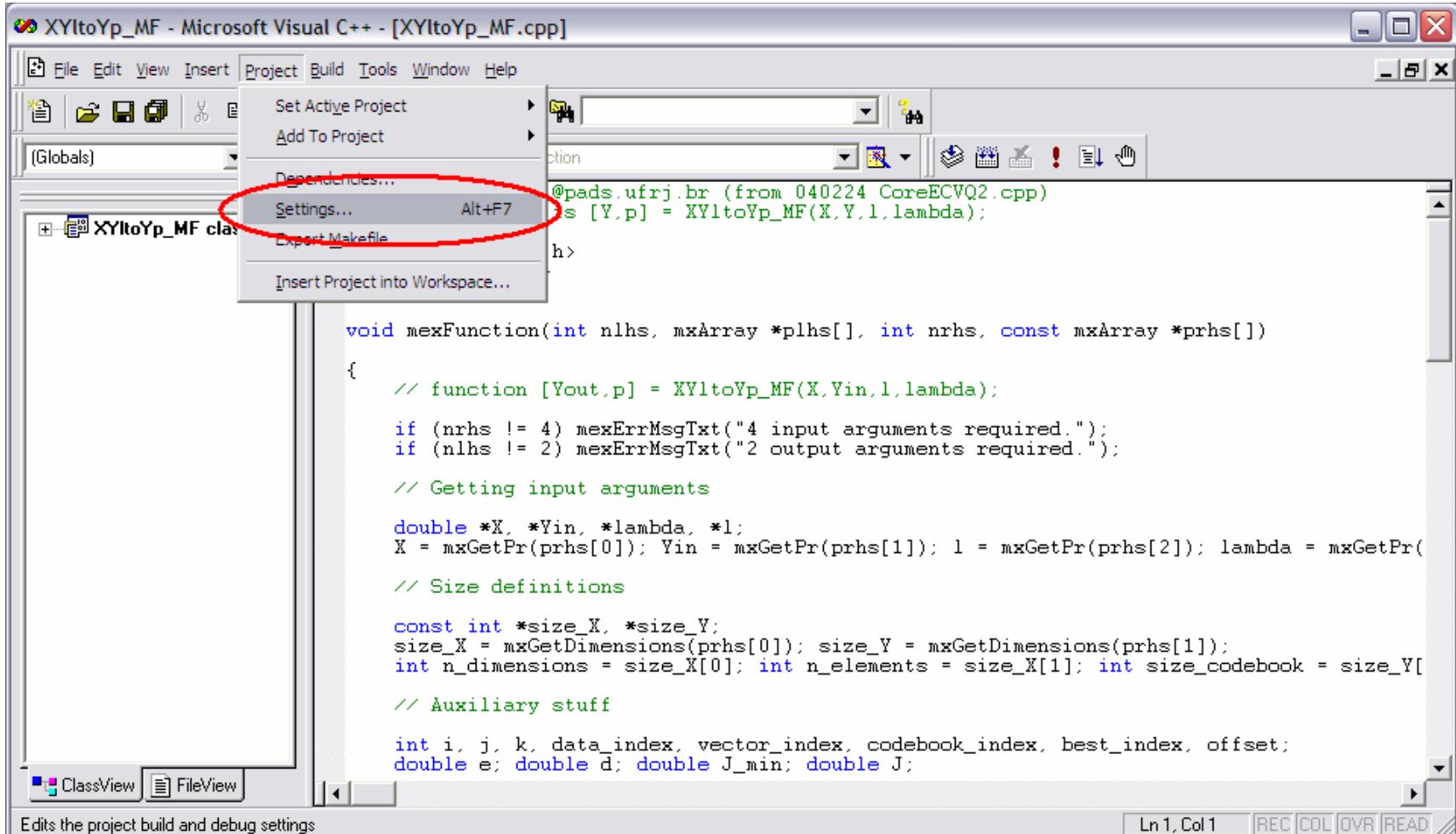
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



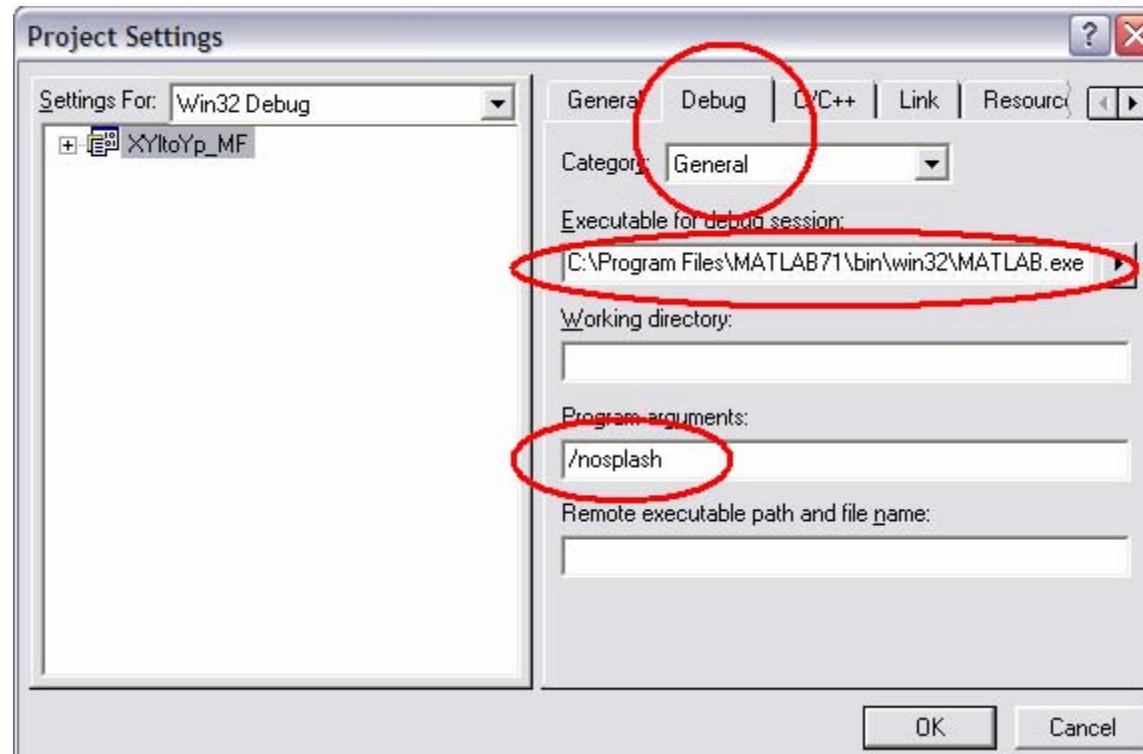
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



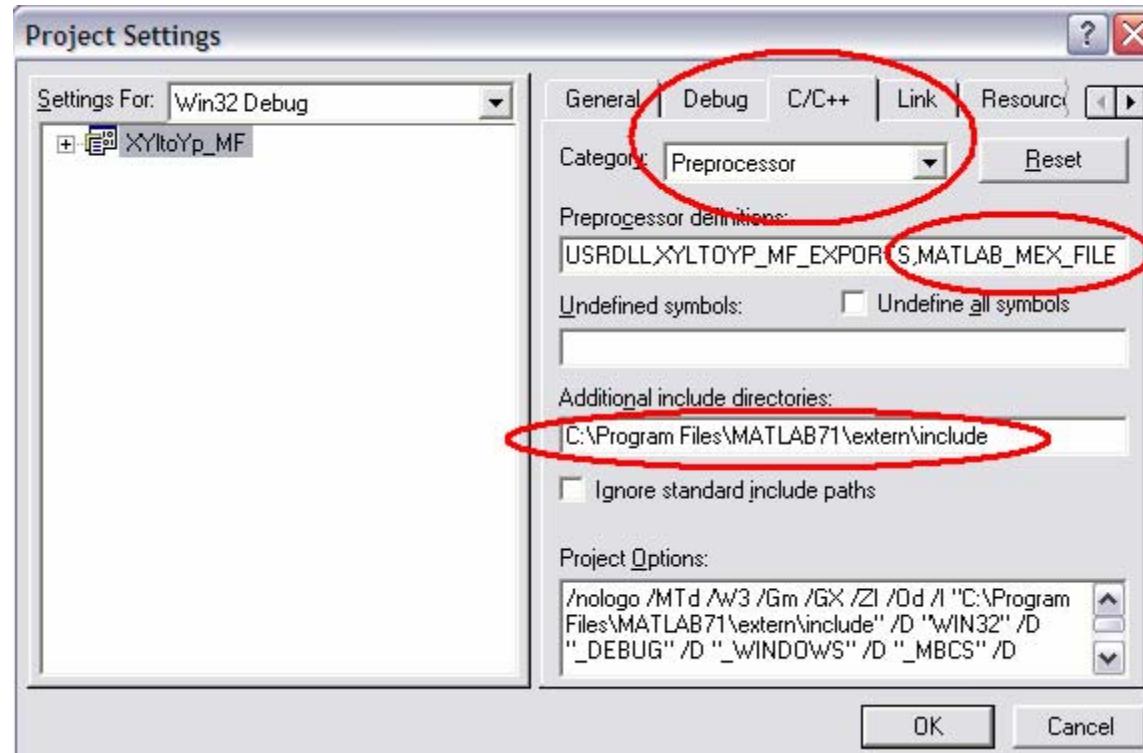
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio interface for a project named "XYltoYp\_MF". The "Project" menu is open, and the "Settings..." option is highlighted with a red circle. The main code editor window displays C++ code for a MexFunction implementation. The code includes comments and declarations related to input arguments, size definitions, and auxiliary stuff.

```
XYltoYp_MF - Microsoft Visual C++ - [XYltoYp_MF.cpp]
File Edit View Insert Project Build Tools Window Help
Set Active Project
Add To Project
Dependencies...
Settings... Alt+F7
Export Makefile
Insert Project into Workspace...
void mexFunction(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs, const mxArray *prhs[])
{
    // function [Yout,p] = XYltoYp_MF(X,Yin,l,lambda);
    if (nrhs != 4) mexErrMsgTxt("4 input arguments required.");
    if (nlhs != 2) mexErrMsgTxt("2 output arguments required.");
    // Getting input arguments
    double *X, *Yin, *lambda, *l;
    X = mxGetPr(prhs[0]); Yin = mxGetPr(prhs[1]); l = mxGetPr(prhs[2]); lambda = mxGetPr(
    // Size definitions
    const int *size_X, *size_Y;
    size_X = mxGetDimensions(prhs[0]); size_Y = mxGetDimensions(prhs[1]);
    int n_dimensions = size_X[0]; int n_elements = size_X[1]; int size_codebook = size_Y[
    // Auxiliary stuff
    int i, j, k, data_index, vector_index, codebook_index, best_index, offset;
    double e; double d; double J_min; double J;
```

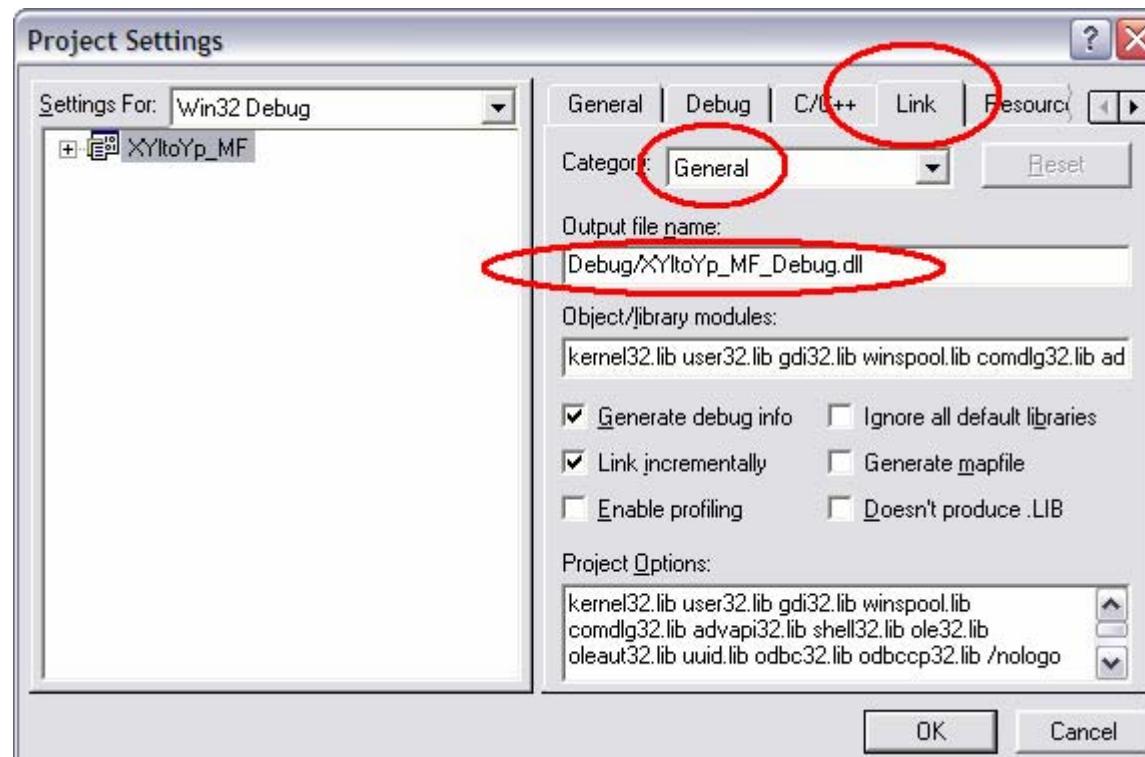
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



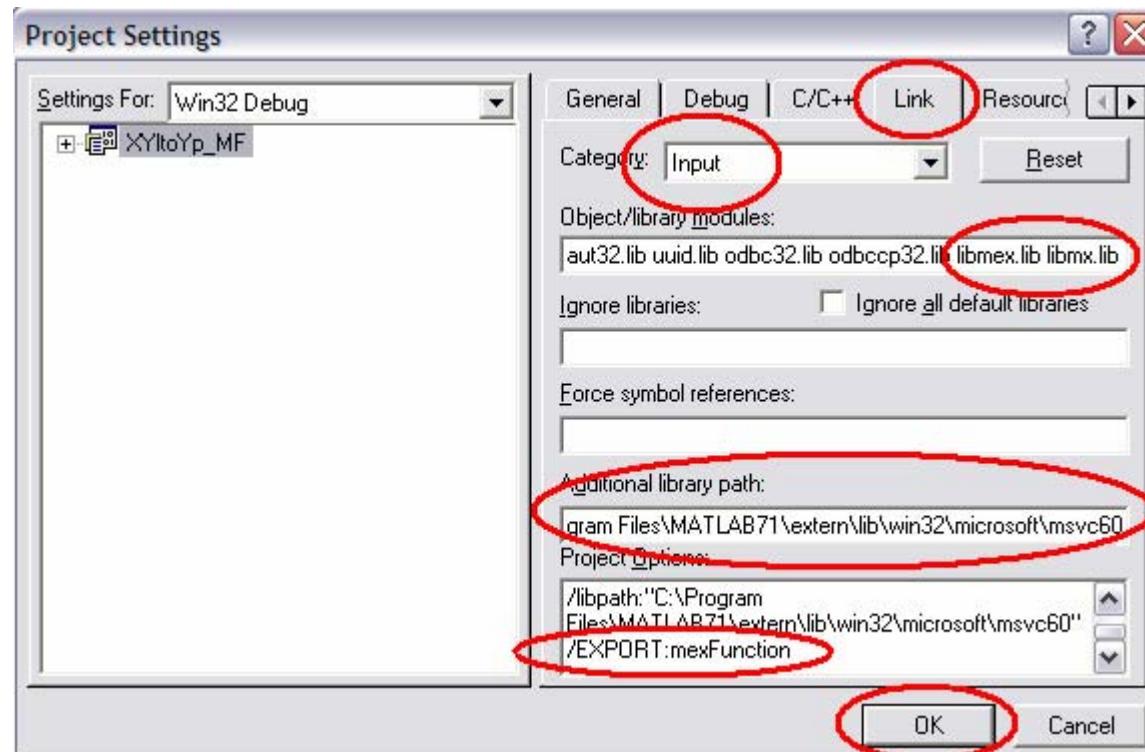
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



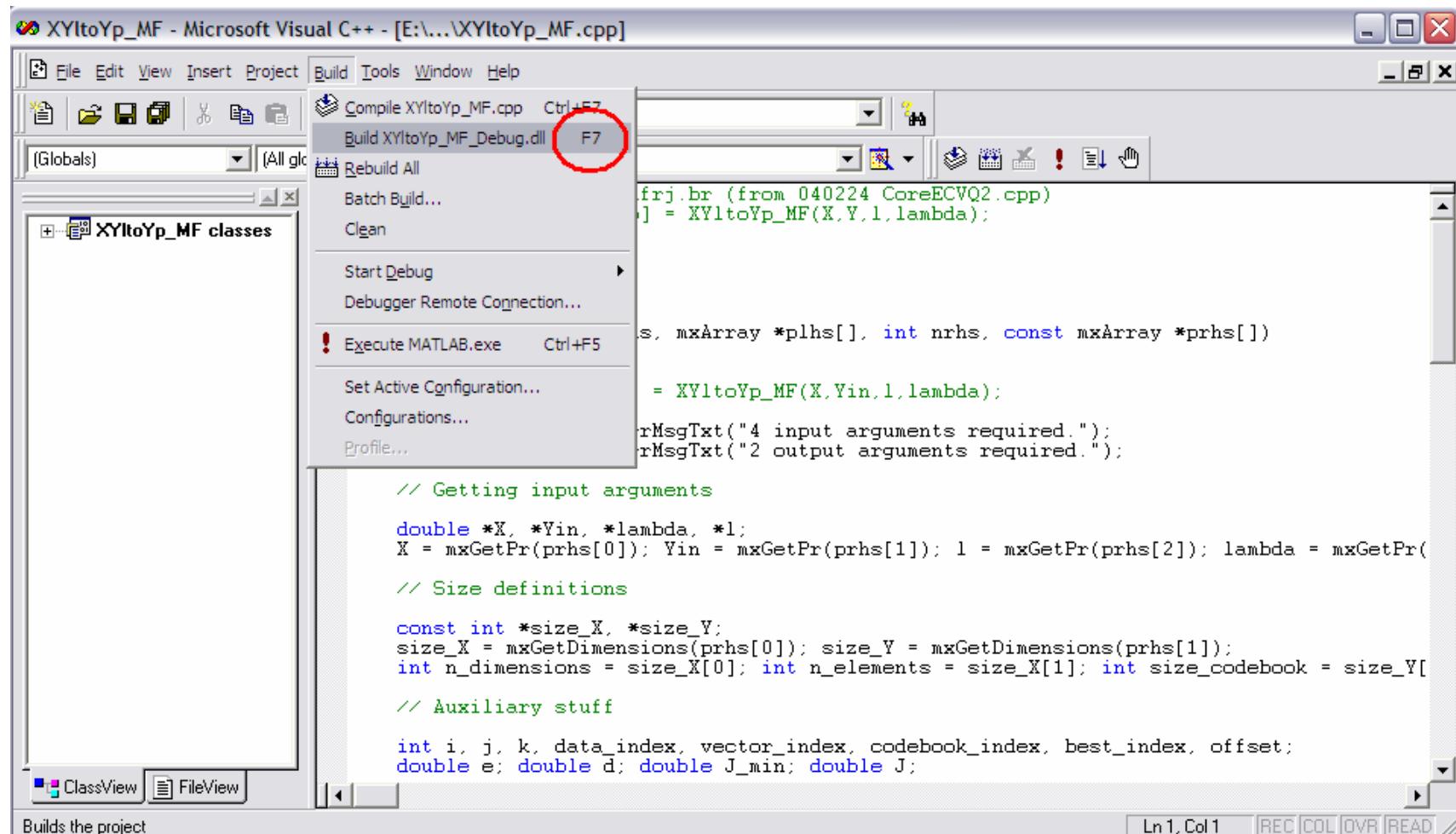
# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



# XYItoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX

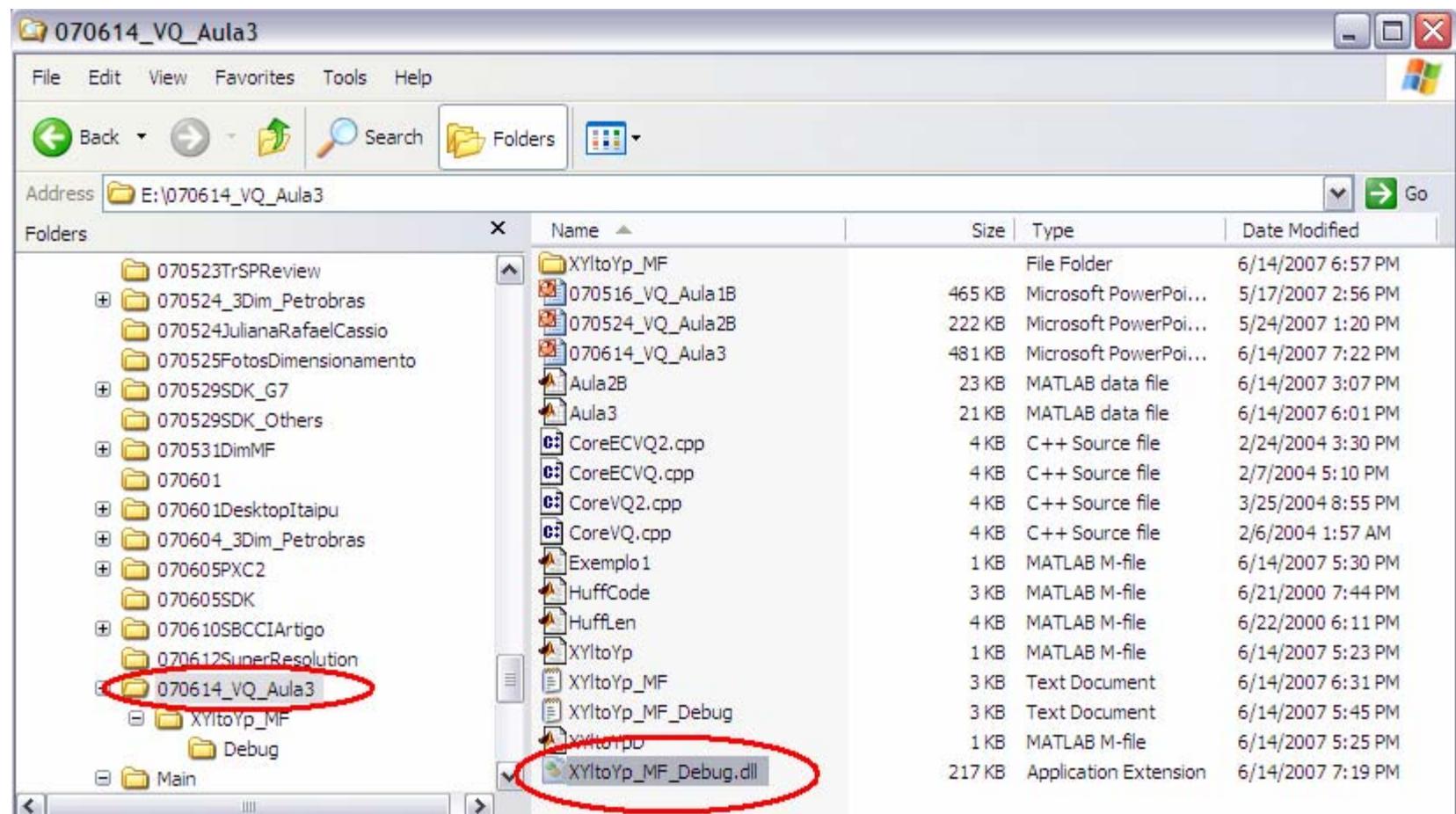
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio interface for the XYltoYp\_MF project. The main window displays the code for the `mexFunction` function, which contains a loop that iterates through a codebook and calculates distances between data points and codebook vectors. The build output window at the bottom shows the configuration for Win32 Debug and the message "XYltoYp\_MF\_Debug.dll - 0 error(s), 0 warning(s)", with the error/warning count circled in red.

```
codebook_index++;
}
J_min = d + (*lambda)*l[vector_index];
best_index = 0;
vector_index++;

for (j=0 : j<(size_codebook-1) : j++)
{
    d = 0.0;
    for (k=0 : k<n_dimensions : k++)
    {
        e = X[data_index+k]-Vin[codebook_index];
        d = d + e*e;
        codebook_index++;
    }
    J = d + (*lambda)*l[vector_index];
    if (J < J_min)
    {
        J_min=J;
        best_index=vector_index;
    }
    vector_index++;
}
```

-----Configuration: XYltoYp\_MF - Win32 Debug-----  
XYltoYp\_MF\_Debug.dll - 0 error(s), 0 warning(s)

# XYltoYp – Implementação MSVC / MEX



# Programa Básico Modificado

```
clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1:400,

    Iambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

    for i=1:F-1,
        [Y, p] = XYI_toYp_MF_Debug(X, Y, I, Iambda);
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0));
        p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p);
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p);
    end;

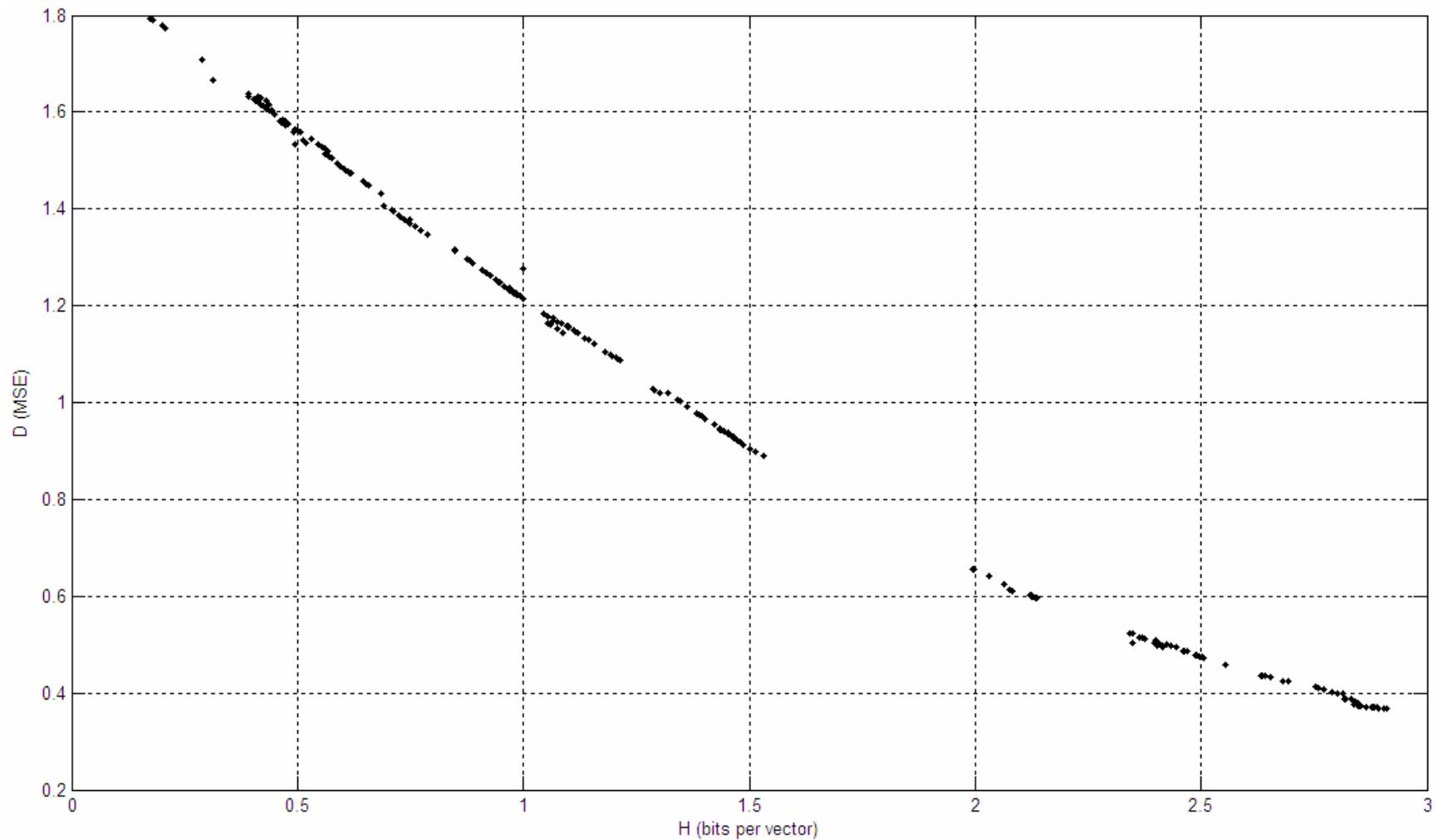
    [Y, p, D] = XYI_toYpD(X, Y, I, Iambda);
    p = p(find(p~=0)); p = p/sum(p);
    H = -sum(p.*log2(p));

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; % [s Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]

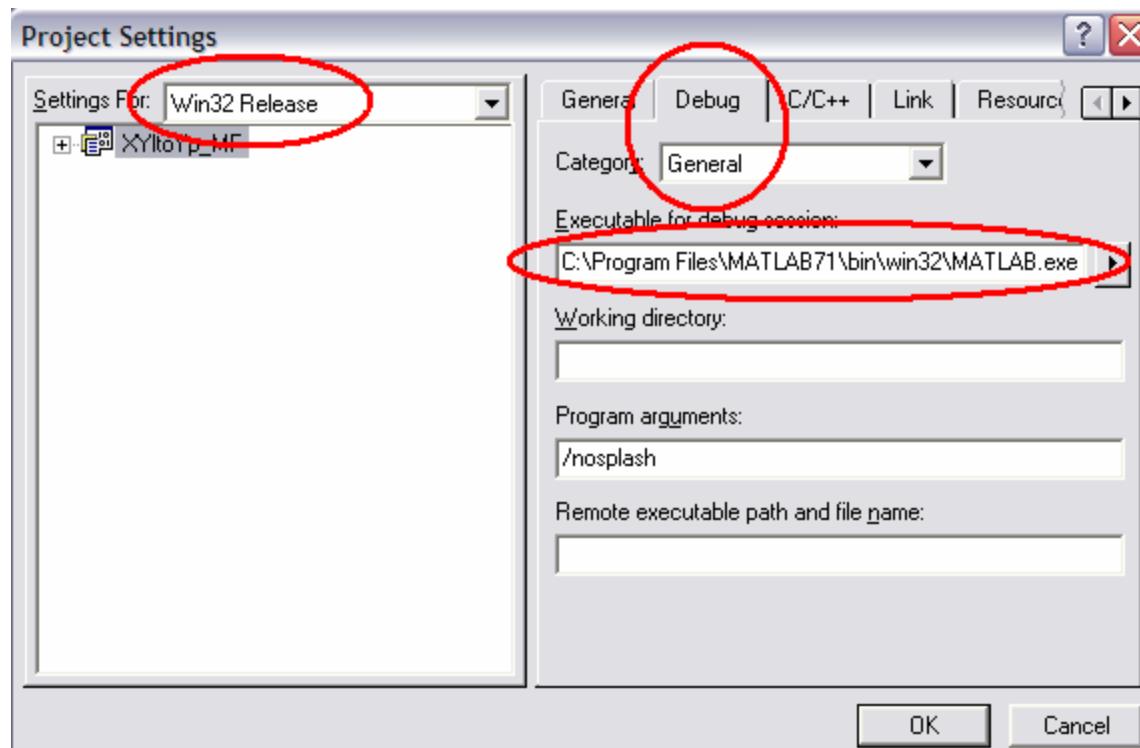
end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula3B;
```

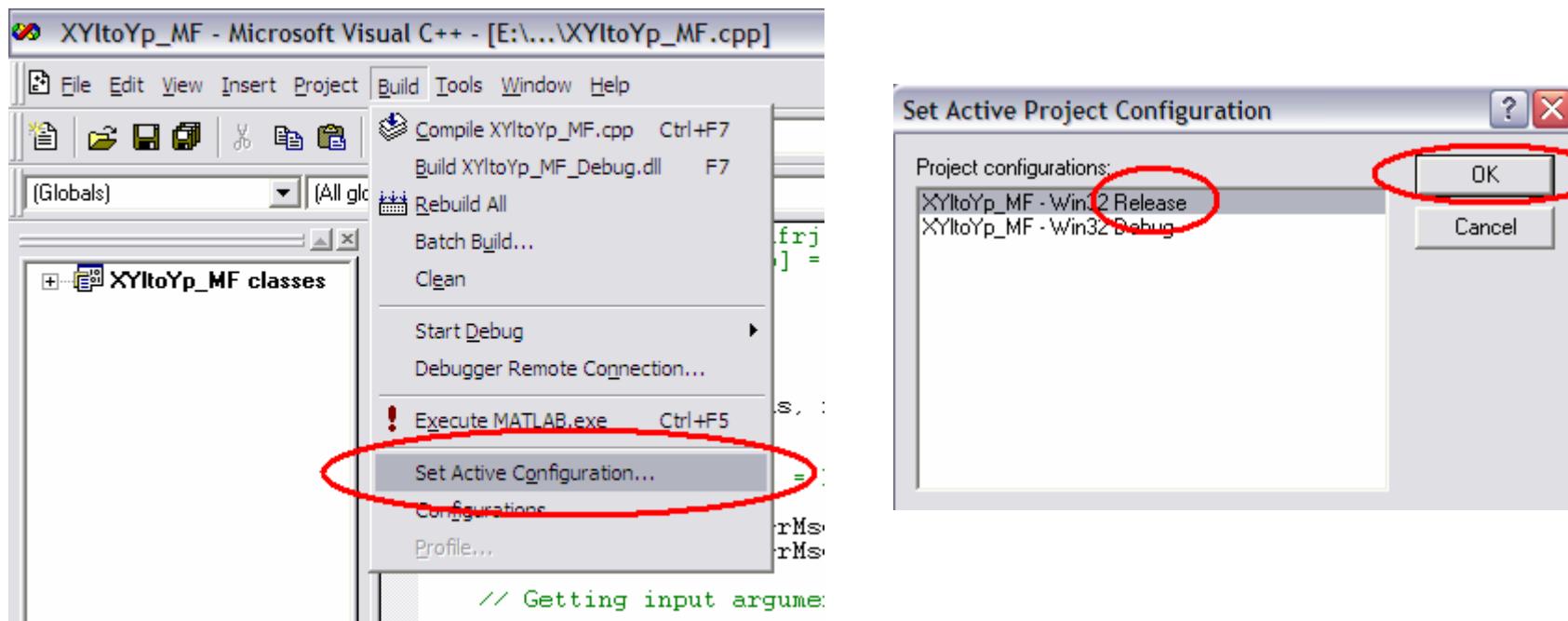
# Programa Básico Modificado



# Modo Release



# Modo Release



# Programa Básico Modificado

```
clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1:400,

    Iambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

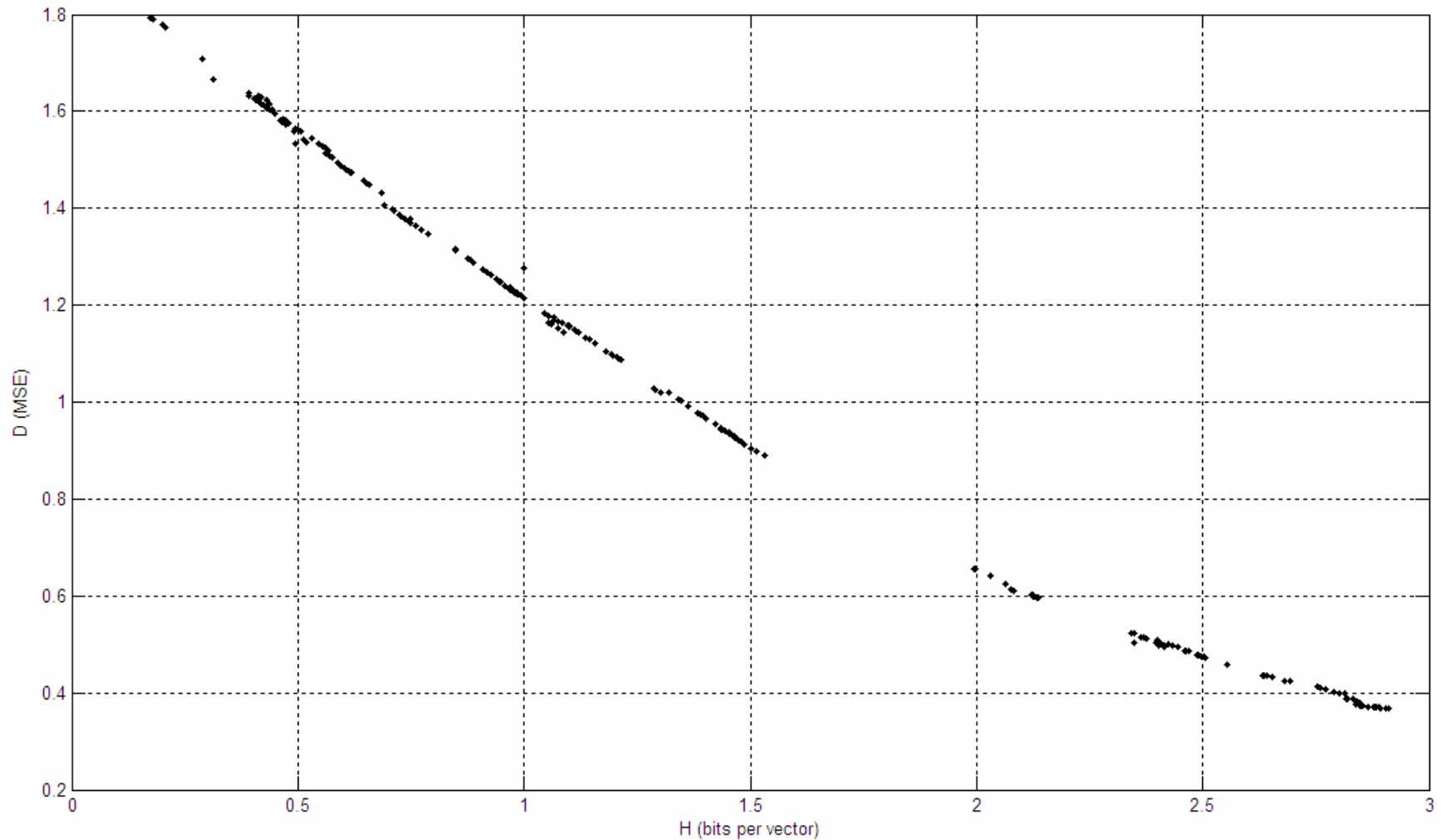
    for i=1:F-1,
        [Y, p] = XYI_toYp_MF(X, Y, I, Iambda);
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0));
        p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p);
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p);
    end;

    [Y, p, D] = XYI_toYpD(X, Y, I, Iambda);
    p = p(find(p~=0)); p = p/sum(p);
    H = -sum(p.*log2(p));

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; [s Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]
end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula3C;
```

# Programa Básico Modificado



# mex XYItoYp\_MF\_MATLAB.cpp;

```
mex -setup;
mex XYItoYp_MF_MATLAB.cpp;

clear all; close all; S = 0.01; BKJ = [];

for s = 1: 400,
    Iambda = S*(s-1);
    randn('state', 0); rand('state', 0); M = 2; N = 800; K = 8; e = 0.5;
    X = randn(M, N);
    Y = 0.5*randn(M, K);
    I = log2(K)*ones(1, size(Y, 2));
    F = 200; BK = zeros(F, 4);

    for i=1:F-1,
        [Y, p] = XYItoYp_MF_MATLAB(X, Y, I, Iambda);
        Y = Y(:, find(p~=0));
        p = p(find(p~=0));
        p = p/sum(p);
        % Codeword Length Update
        I = HuffLen(p);
    end;

    [Y, p, D] = XYItoYpD(X, Y, I, Iambda);
    p = p(find(p~=0)); p = p/sum(p);
    H = -sum(p.*log2(p));

    BKJ = [BKJ ; [Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]]; % [s Iambda D H D+Iambda*H size(Y, 2)]

end;

plot(BKJ(:, 3), BKJ(:, 2), 'k.'); grid on; xlabel('H (bits per vector)'); ylabel('D (MSE)');
save Aula3D;
```