uniqrows() — Obtain sorted, unique values

Description

uniqrows(P) returns a sorted matrix containing the unique rows of P.

uniqrows(P, freq) does the same but lets you specify whether the frequencies with which each combination occurs should be calculated. Using uniqrows(P, 0) is the same as using uniqrows(P). uniqrows(P, 1) specifies that the frequencies with which each combination occurs should be calculated.

Syntax

transmorphic matrix uniqrows(transmorphic matrix P)

transmorphic matrix uniqrows(transmorphic matrix P, freq)

where

freq = 0 (frequencies are not calculated) or
1 (frequencies are calculated)

Remarks and examples

: x
    | 1  2  3 |
    | 1  4  5  7 |
    | 2  4  5  6 |
    | 3  1  2  3 |
    | 4  4  5  6 |

: uniqrows(x)
    1  2  3
    | 1  1  2  3 |
    | 2  4  5  6 |
    | 3  4  5  7 |

: uniqrows(x, 1)
    1  2  3
    | 1  1  2  3 |
    | 2  4  5  6 |
    | 3  4  5  7 |
    | 4 |

1
Conformability

uniqrows($P$, 0):

$P$: $r_1 \times c_1$

result: $r_2 \times c_1$, $r_2 \leq r_1$

uniqrows($P$, 1):

$P$: $r_1 \times c_1$

result: $r_2 \times c_1 + 1$, $r_2 \leq r_1$

Diagnostics

In uniqrows($P$), if rows($P$) == 0, $J(0, \text{cols}(P), \text{missingof}(P))$ is returned.

If rows($P$) > 0 and cols($P$) == 0, $J(1, 0, \text{missingof}(P))$ is returned.

Also see

[M-5] sort() — Reorder rows of matrix