Resource Summary Report

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Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections

RRID:SCR_001870
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections (RRID:SCR_001870)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.public.asu.edu/~jye02/Software/SLEP/

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Description: Software package that provides functions for solving a family of sparse learning algorithms. The functions implemented enjoy the convergence rate of O(1/k^2), although the objective function is non-smooth. Main features: * First-Order Method. At each iteration, they only need to evaluate the function value and the gradient; and thus the algorithms can handle large-scale sparse data. * Optimal Convergence Rate. The convergence rate O(1/k^2) is optimal for smooth convex optimization via the first-order black-box methods. * Efficient Projection. The projection problem (proximal operator) can be solved efficiently. * Pathwise Solutions. The SLEP package provides functions that efficiently compute the pathwise solutions corresponding to a series of regularization parameters by the warm-start technique.

Abbreviations: SLEP

Synonyms: Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections (SLEP), SLEP: Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections

Resource Type: software resource

Keywords: sparse

Funding:

Availability: Acknowledgement requested

Resource Name: Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections

Resource ID: SCR_001870

Alternate IDs: SciRes_000170

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080210+0000

Record Last Update: 20250420T014042+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections.

No alerts have been found for Sparse Learning with Efficient Projections.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET.

Munsell BC, et al. (2019) Relationship between neuronal network architecture and naming performance in temporal lobe epilepsy: A connectome based approach using machine learning. Brain and language, 193, 45.

Chen X, et al. (2017) Hierarchical High-Order Functional Connectivity Networks and Selective Feature Fusion for MCI Classification. Neuroinformatics, 15(3), 271.

Suk HI, et al. (2015) Supervised Discriminative Group Sparse Representation for Mild Cognitive Impairment Diagnosis. Neuroinformatics, 13(3), 277.