

Lecture 6: Data Types: Cell, String, and Structure

BE0B17MTB – Matlab

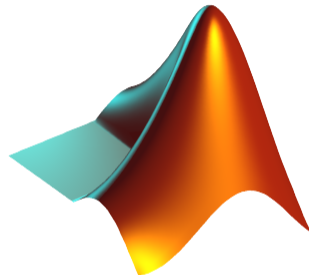
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1. Cell
2. Strings
3. Structure
4. Excercises





Class cell

- ▶ Variable of class `cell` enables to store all types of variables of various dimensions (*i.e.*, for instance variable of type `cell` inside another variable of type `cell`).

- ▶ Example of a cell:

```
CL1 = {zeros(2), ones(3), rand(4), 'test', {nan(1), inf(2)}};
```

- ▶ Variable of the class `cell` can be easily allocated:

```
CL2 = cell(1, 3);
```

- ▶ Memory requirement is a trade-off for complexity of cell type.

- ▶ Typical applications of cells:

- ▶ in `switch-case` branching for enlisting more possibilities,
- ▶ variously long strings,
- ▶ graphical user interface (GUI),
- ▶ all iteration algorithms with variable size of variables,
- ▶ ...



Cell Indexing I.

- ▶ There are two possible ways of cell structure indexing:
 - ▶ round brackets () are used to access cells as such,
 - ▶ curly brackets { } are used to access data in individual cells.
 - ▶ Example:

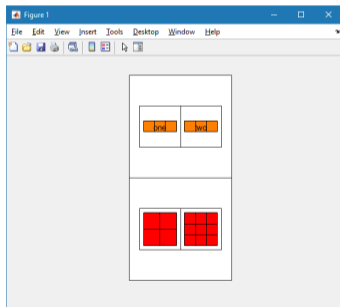
```
CL = {[1, 2; 3, 4], eye(3), 'test'};
CL(2:3)      % returns cells 2 and 3 from CL
CL{1}        % returns matrix [1 2; 3 4]
CL{1}(2, 1)  % = 3

CL1 = CL(1)  % CL1 is still cell!
M    = CL{1} % M is a matrix of numbers of type double
```



Cell Indexing II.

- ▶ Example of more complicated indexing:
- ▶ Functions to get oriented in a cell:
 - ▶ `celldisp`,
 - ▶ `cellplot`.



```
CL1 = {'one', 'two'};
CL2 = {[1, 2; 3, 4], magic(3)};
CL = {CL1; CL2}
CL{2}{1}(2, 1) % = 3
```

```
>> celldisp(CL)
CL{1}{1} =
one
CL{1}{2} =
two
CL{2}{1} =
    1    2
    3    4
CL{2}{2} =
    8    1    6
    3    5    7
    4    9    2

>> cellplot(CL)
```



Strings I.

- ▶ Strings in MATLAB can be represented in two forms:

- ▶ As a vector of characters which are represented as `char` data type.

- ▶ It is created using apostrophes:

```
st1 = 'Hello world!';
```

- ▶ As `string` data type.

- ▶ It is created using double quotes:

```
st2 = "Hello world!";
```

```
>> whos
```

Name	Size	Bytes	Class	Attributes
st1	1x12	24	char	
st2	1x1	150	string	

- ▶ **Distinguish between:**

- ▶ “string” in meaning of text and
- ▶ “**string**” as data type.

- ▶ Most of the functions work with both string types.
- ▶ Try to avoid diacritics (accent) in MATLAB.



Strings – Class `char`

- ▶ Characters are outputs of some functions (*e.g.*, `char(65)`).
- ▶ Each character (each element of array) requires 2 B.
- ▶ If an apostrophe is required to be part of a string, it is to be typed as two quote characters:

```
st3 = 'That''s it!'
```

- ▶ In the case of more lines of characters, it has to have same number of columns:

```
st4 = ['george'; 'pepi  '];
size(st4) % [2, 6]
```

- ▶ Otherwise (usually), character arrays are stored in `cell` data type:

```
st5 = {'george', 'pepi', 'and all others', 'are good boys.'};
```

- ▶ Whether a given variable is of class `char` is tested this way:

```
ischar(st5)      % false
iscellstr(st5)  % true
```



Strings – Class string

- ▶ Unlike char, string does not treat numbers as ASCII or Unicode.

```
>> 'a' + 1
ans =
    98
```

```
>> "a" + 1
ans =
    "a1"
```

- ▶ strings can be easily stored in vector.

```
stringArray = ["a", "something", "long string"]
stringArray =
    1x3 string array
    "a"      "something"    "long string"
```




Strings – Type Conversion

- ▶ Quite often, it is required to convert from a number code to a string and vice versa, *e.g.*,
 - ▶ `double` → `char`,
 - ▶ `char` → `double`,
 - ▶ `char` → `uint16`.

```
tx = char([65:70])  
B = double(tx)  
C = uint16(tx)  
whos
```

- ▶ Operations with strings are similar to operations with numerical arrays.
 - ▶ Holds true for indexing in the first place!

```
S1 = 'test'; S2 = '_b5';  
S3 = [S1 S2];  
size(S3), size(S3')  
S4 = [S3(3:5), 'end']
```



Strings II.

- ▶ Create an arbitrary string.
 - ▶ Find out its length.
 - ▶ Try to convert the string into double type.
 - ▶ Try to index selected parts of the string.
- ▶ Do it both with `char` and `string` data type.



Strings – Number Conversion II. – char



- Conversion of number represented as a string (char) to number (double):

- Conversion of multiple numbers (function `str2num`):

```
>> str2num(' [1 2 3 pi] ')
ans =
    1.0000    2.0000
         3.0000    3.1416
>> str2num(' [1, 2; 3 4] ')
ans =
     1     2
     3     4
```

- Conversion of a single number to double (function `str2double`):

```
>> str2double('1 + 1j')
>> str2double('-0.5453')
```

- Pay attention to possible errors:

```
>> str2num('1a')
ans =
     []
>> str2double(' [1 2 3 pi] ')
ans =
     NaN
>> str2num('1+1j')
ans =
    1.0000 + 1.0000i
>> str2num('1 +1j')
ans =
    1.0000 + 0.0000i    0.0000 +
    1.0000i
```



Strings – Number Conversion I. – string

- ▶ Conversion of number in a string (**string**) to number (**double**):
 - ▶ Same functionality as with **char**:

```
>>a = "[1 2 3 pi]";
>>str2num(a)
ans =
    1.0000    2.0000    3.0000    3.1416
>>str2double(a)
ans =
    NaN
>>a.double
ans =
    NaN
```



Strings – Number Conversion II.

- ▶ Quite often is needed to convert numerical results back to a string:

```
num2str(pi);           % '3.1416'  
num2str(pi, 10);      % '3.141592654'  
string(pi);           % "3.1416"
```

```
disp(['The value of pi is: ' num2str(pi, 5)]);
```

- ▶ It is advantageous to use the function `sprintf` for listing purposes.
 - ▶ It enables to control output format in a better way.

```
st = sprintf('The value of pi is: %0.5f\n', pi);  
st
```



Strings – Other Conversions

- ▶ Among others there are other functions available.

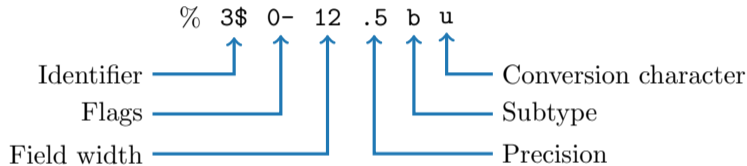
Function	Description
<code>int2str</code>	Convert integer to text. In the case the input parameter is not an integer, its value is rounded first.
<code>mat2str</code>	Converts matrix to string.
<code>hex2num</code> , <code>num2hex</code>	Converts hexadecimal number of type <code>char</code> to a number (and vice versa).

```
>> mat2str(magic(3))  
ans =  
    ' [8 1 6;3 5 7;4 9 2] '
```



Strings – Formatting

- ▶ Function `sprintf` generates a string with given formatting.
 - ▶ For more see `>> doc sprintf`
 - ▶ Alternatively, `disp(sprintf(..))`



- ▶ Function `fprintf` writes string:
 - ▶ on a screen (`fid = 1` for black text, `fid = 2` for red text),
 - ▶ in a file (`fid` to be obtained using function `fopen`, more on later).

```
st = sprintf('The value of pi is %2.3e\n', pi);
fprintf(st)
```

```
fprintf('The value of pi is %2.3e\n', pi);
```



Strings III.

- ▶ Create following strings using `sprintf` help:

```
sprintf(..) % update the argument
ans =
    'Value of pi is 3.14159, value of 5*pi is 15.70796.'
```

```
x = 50;
sprintf(..) % update the argument
ans =
    'This is 50%'
```

```
tx = 'test_A';
sprintf(..) % update the argument
ans =
    'This is a measurement set: test_A'
```




Strings IV.

- ▶ Think about differences between `disp` and `fprintf` (`sprintf`).
 - ▶ Describe the differences.
 - ▶ What function do you use in a particular situation?





Lower Case / Upper Case Characters

- ▶ Lower / upper conversion for `char` class:

```
st = 'RandOMLy Sized LeTTers';  
lower(st) % result = 'randomly sized letters'  
upper(st) % result = 'RANDOMLY SIZED LETTERS'
```

- ▶ Lower / upper conversion for `string` class:

```
st2 = "RandOMLy Sized LeTTers";  
lower(st2); st2.lower % result = "randomly sized letters"  
upper(st2); st2.upper % result = "RANDOMLY SIZED LETTERS"
```

- ▶ Support of characters from Latin 1 character set on PCs.
- ▶ Other platforms: ISO Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1).
- ▶ Supports Czech accents.



Strings – Joining

- ▶ Strings can be joined together using function `strjoin`.
 - ▶ It is applicable to variables of type `cell`.
 - ▶ Separator is optional (implicitly a space character)

```
c1 = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'DD'};  
strjoin(c1);           % = 'A B C DD'  
strjoin(c1, ', ');    % = 'A, B, C, DD'
```

- ▶ Function `fullfile` connects individual inputs into a file path.
 - ▶ The separator depends on the platform (Win, Linux, Mac, ...).

```
folder1 = 'Matlab';  
folder2 = 'project1';  
file = 'run_process.m';  
fpath = fullfile(folder1, folder2, file);  
% fpath = 'Matlab\project1\run_process.m'
```



Strings – Separation I.

- ▶ Function `deblank` removes excess space characters from end of string.
- ▶ Function `strtrim` removes space characters from beginning and end of string.
- ▶ If a string is to be split, function `strtok` is used.
 - ▶ Separator can be chosen arbitrary.

```
this_str = 'some few little little small words';  
[token, remain] = strtok(this_str, ' ');
```



Strings – Separation II.

- ▶ Function `regexp` enables to search a string using regular expressions.
 - ▶ Syntax of the function is a bit complicated but its capabilities are vast!
 - ▶ **Example:** Search for all words beginning with 'wh' with vowels 'a' or 'e' after and containing 2 characters.

```
that_str = 'what which where whose';
```

- ▶ **Example:** Search indices (positions) where words containing 'a' or 'o' begin and end.
- ▶ For more details see `>> doc regexp` → Input Arguments.
- ▶ Typical tokenizer can be created in combination with above mentioned function.



Strings – Searching

- ▶ Function `strfind` finds a given string inside another.
- ▶ This function:
 - ▶ returns indices (positions),
 - ▶ searches for multiple occurrences,
 - ▶ is CaSe sEnSiTiVe,
 - ▶ enables to search for spaces etc.

```
str = 'This book is about history';  
res = strfind(str, 'is');  
% res = [3, 11, 21]
```



Strings V.

- ▶ Remove all blank spaces from the following string¹.

```
s = 'Do what you can, with what you have, where you are.'
```

- ▶ Try to recollect logical indexing,
 - ▶ or use any arbitrary MATLAB function.

- ▶ Calculate how many times 'you' is used.

¹Theodore Roosevelt



Strings – Comparing I.

- ▶ Two strings can be compared using function `strcmp`.
 - ▶ The function is often used inside `if` or `switch` statements.
 - ▶ The result is either `true` or `false`.
 - ▶ It is possible to compare string vs. `cell` of strings or `cell` vs. `cell`.

```

strcmp('tel', 'A')           % = 0
strcmp('tel', 'tel')        % = 1
strcmp('test', {'test', 'A', '3', 6, 'test'}) % = [1, 0, 0, 0, 1]
strcmp({'A', 'B'; 'C', 'D'}, {'A', 'F'; 'C', 'C'}) % = [1, 0; 1, 0]

```

$$\text{strcmp}\left(\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & B \\ \hline C & D \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & F \\ \hline C & C \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Strings – Comparing II.

- ▶ Function to compare strings (CaSe SeNsItIvE) is called `strcmp`.
 - ▶ Try to find a similar function that is case insensitive.

- ▶ Try to find a function that is analogical to the above one (*i.e.*, case insensitive) but compares first n characters only.

- ▶ Think about alternatives to the `strcmp` function.



Strings VI.

- Try out following commands and try in advance to estimate what happens ...

```
str2num('4.126e7')
str2num('4.126A')
D = '[5 7 9]';
str2num(D)
str2double(D)
int2str(pi + 5.7)
A = magic(3);
mat2str(A)
disp([15 pi 20-5i]);
disp(D);
B = 'MatLaB';
```

```
lower(B)
C = 'cik cak cet  ';
strfind(C, 'cak')
deblank(C)
[tok remain] = strtok(C, ' ')
[st se] = regexp(C, 'c[aeiou]k')
[st se] = regexp(C, 'c[ei][kt]')
regexp(C, '[d-k]')
fprintf('Result is %3.7f', pi);
fprintf(1, 'Enter\n\n');
```

```
disp([' Result: ' num2str(A(2, 3)) 'mm']);
fprintf(1, '% 6.3f%% (per cent)\n', 19.21568);
fprintf('Will be: %3.7f V\n', 1e4*(1:3)*pi);
fprintf('A=%3.0f, B=%2.0f, C=%1.1f\n', magic(3));
fprintf('%3.3e + %3.3f = %3.3f\n', 5.13, 13, 5+13);
fprintf(2, '%s a %s\n\n', B, C([1:3 5:7]));
```



Strings VII.

- ▶ Write a script/function that splits following sentence into individual words using `strtok`.
 - ▶ Display number of occurrence of string `'is'`.
 - ▶ List the words individually including position of the word within the sentence (use `fprintf`).





Strings VIII.

- ▶ Write a script/function that splits following sentence into individual words.
- ▶ The problem can be solved in a more elegant way using function `textscan`.
 - ▶ Solution, however, is not complete (word order is missing).





Function vs. Command Syntax

- ▶ In MATLAB exist two basic syntaxes how to call a function.

```
>> grid on      % Command syntax
>> grid('on') % Function syntax
```

```
>> disp('Hello Word!') % Command syntax
>> disp('Hello Word!') % Function syntax
```

- ▶ Command syntax:

- ▶ All inputs are taken as characters.
- ▶ Outputs can't be assigned.
- ▶ Input containing spaces has to be closed in single quotation marks.

```
>> a = 1; b = 2;
>> plus a b % = 97 + 98
ans =
    195
>> p = plus a b % error
>> p = plus(a, b);
```



Function `eval` – String as a Command

► Motivation:

```
st = 'sqrt(abs(sin(x).*cos(y)))';  
x = 0:0.01:2*pi;  
y = -x;  
fxy = eval(st);  
plot(x, fxy);
```

i.e., there is a string containing executable terms.

- Its execution is carried out by function `eval`.
- Applicable mainly when working with GUI (execution of commands entered by user, processing callback functions etc.)
- `eval` has certain disadvantages, therefore, its usage is a matter of consideration:
 - block of code with `eval` is not compiled (slow down),
 - text inside the string can overwrite anything,
 - syntax inside the string is not checked, it is more difficult to understand.
- See function help for cases where it is possible to replace `eval`.
 - **Example** storing files with serial number (`data1.mat`, `data2.mat`, ...).



String to Function, Function to String

- ▶ It is possible to construct function handle from string/character array using `str2func` function.
- ▶ The usage is in some case similar to `eval`.
 - ▶ Difference is, that `str2func` does not see variables outside the local workspace and nested functions.

```
sin = 10;
str = '@(x) sin(x)';
f1 = eval(str);
f2 = str2func(str);
```

```
f1(1)
ans =
    10
f2(1)
ans =
    0.8415
```

- ▶ Function `func2str` is used to transform function handle to character array.

```
func2str(f1)
ans =
    '@(x)sin(1)'
```



Function evalc

- ▶ In some cases it is needed not only to carry out a command in form of a string but also to store the result of the command for later use.
- ▶ Function `evalc` (“eval with capture”) serves this purpose.

```
>> CMD = evalc(['var = ' num2str(pi)])  
CMD =  
    '  
    var =  
    3.1416  
    '  
>> var  
var =  
    3.1416
```




Function `feval` – Evaluation of a Handle Function

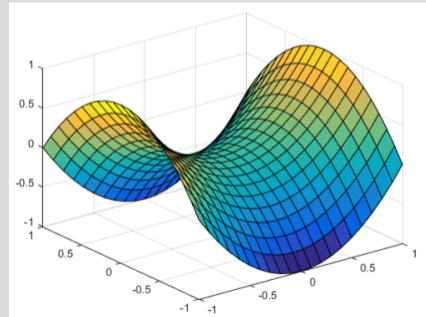
- ▶ The function is used to evaluate handle functions.
 - ▶ Simply speaking, where `eval` evaluates a string there `feval` evaluates function represented by its handle.
 - ▶ Consider this task:

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad x, y \in [-1, 1]$$

```
hFcn = @(x,y) x.^2 - y.^2;  
X = -1:0.1:1;  
Y = X.');
```

```
fxy = hFcn(X, Y);  
surf(X, Y, fxy);
```

```
fxy = feval(hFcn, X, Y);  
surf(X, Y, fxy);
```





Function exists

- ▶ The function `exists` finds out whether the given word corresponds to existing
 - ▶ =1 variable in MATLAB workspace,
 - ▶ =5 built-in function,
 - ▶ =7 directory,
 - ▶ =3 mex/dll function/library,
 - ▶ =6 p-file,
 - ▶ =2 m-file known to MATLAB (including user defined functions, if visible to MATLAB),
 - ▶ =4 mdl-file,
 - ▶ =8 class.
- ▶ Sorted in the order of priority, returned value in bracket.

```
type = exist('sin')    % type = 5
exist('task1', 'var')  % is the file task1 ...
exist('task1', 'dir')  % a variable / ...
exist('task1', 'file') % directory / file?
```



Reading Binary Data From a File

- ▶ Useful functions to read binary data from a file:
 - ▶ `fopen` – open the file and return the reference.
 - ▶ `fgetl` – read one line from the file, removing newline characters.
 - ▶ `fgets` – read one line from the file, keeping newline characters.
 - ▶ `feof` – test for the end of file.
 - ▶ `fclose` – close the file. **Always close the file!**

```
fid = fopen('sin.m');  
while ~feof(fid)  
    thisLine = fgetl(fid);  
    disp(thisLine);  
end  
fclose(fid);
```



Writing Data to a File

- ▶ Use `fprintf` to write a line into a file.
- ▶ It is necessary to open the file with permission for writing: `'w'`.
- ▶ Use `'\n'` to indicate new line in `fprintf` command.

```
fid = fopen('myData.txt', 'w');
D = rand(5, 3);
fprintf(fid, 'My Measured data:\n');
for iLine = 1:size(D, 1)
    fprintf(fid, '%1.4f, %1.4f, %1.4f\n', D(iLine, :));
end
```



Save Data in ASCII Format

- ▶ It is possible to save data in standardized ASCII format using function `save` with `'-ascii'` argument.

```
p = rand(1,5);
q = ones(3);
save('pqfile.txt','p','q','-ascii')
```

- ▶ The content of `pqfile.txt`

4.9836405e-01	9.5974396e-01	3.4038573e-01	5.8526775e-01	2.2381194e-01
1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00	variable q	variable p
1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00		
1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00	1.0000000e+00		



String to Function, Function to String

- ▶ Implement script/function that:
 - ▶ creates anonymous function for creating matrix $\mathbf{M}(x) = [\sin(x) \cos(x)]$,
 - ▶ saves this anonymous function in form of string into text file (*.txt),
 - ▶ loads string from file and transforms it into anonymous function,
 - ▶ evaluates anonymous function for $x = 1$.



Indication of Running Function/Script

- ▶ How to indicate that given function/script is running?
 - ▶ Try these several possibilities ...

```
fprintf('START\n      ');
for n = 1:100
    fprintf(1,
           '\b\b\b\b\b3.0f%%', n);
    pause(0.05);
end
fprintf('\nEND\n');
```

```
T = ['/ ' '- ' '\ '];
fprintf(2, 'START\n\n');
for n = 1:100
    fprintf(1, '\b%c',
           T(mod(n, 3)+1));
    pause(0.05);
end
fprintf('\b');
fprintf(2, 'END\n');
```

```
fprintf(2, 'START\n');
for n = 1:100
    fprintf(1, '*');
    pause(0.05);
end
fprintf(1, '\n');
fprintf(2, 'END\n');
```

- ▶ Later, we will see graphical options as well!



Structured Variable, struct

- ▶ Data can be stored in a grouped form in structures.
- ▶ Concept is similar to OOP (without features of OOP).
- ▶ **Example:** inventory

```
stock(1).id = 1;  
stock(1).thing = 'fridge';  
stock(1).price = 750;  
stock(2).id = 2;  
stock(2).thing = 'Bowmore_12yr';  
stock(2).price = 1100;
```

- ▶ or:

```
stock = struct('id', {1, 2}, 'thing', {'fridge', 'Bowmore_12yr'}, ...  
             'price', {'750', '1100'});
```

- ▶ Typical application: data export, complex internal variables, data in GUI, ...



Function for Works with Structures I.

▶ New field creation:

▶ Direct command.

```
stock(1).newField = 'test';
```

▶ Field name as a string.

```
setfield(stock(1), 'newField', 'test')
```

```
stock(1).('newField2') = 'test2'
```

▶ Setting field value:

▶ Direct command.

```
stock(1).id = 3;
```

▶ Field name and value.

```
stock(1).('id') = 3;
```



Function for Works with Structures II.

- ▶ List of all fields of structure – `fieldnames`.

```
fieldnames(stock)
```

- ▶ Value of given field.

```
id2 = stock(2).id  
id2 = stock(2).('id')  
id2 = getfield(stock(2), 'id')
```

- ▶ Does given field exist?

```
isfield(stock, 'id')    % = 1  
isfield(stock, 'ID')   % = 0
```

- ▶ Is given variable a structure?

```
isstruct(stock)        % = 1
```



Function for Works with Structures III.

- ▶ Delete field.

```
rmfield(stock, 'id')
```

- ▶ More complex indexing of structures.

- ▶ Structure may have more levels.

```
stock(1).subsection(1).order = 1  
stock(1).subsection(2).order = 2
```

- ▶ It is possible to combine cells with structures.

```
stock(1).subsection(3).check = [1; 2]  
K{1} = stock;
```

- ▶ Certain fields can be indexed using name stored as a string.

```
K{1}(1).subsection(3).('check')(2)
```



Function for Works with Structures IV.

- ▶ Getting data from fields of structure array.
 - ▶ Comma-separated list (doc Comma-Separated Lists).

```
stock.id
```

- ▶ Concatenate values to vector.

```
allIDs = [stock.id] % row vector  
allIDs = horzcat(stock.id) % row vector  
allIDs = vertcat(stock.id) % column vector
```

- ▶ Concatenate strings to cell array.

```
allThings = [stock.thing] % useless  
allThings = vertcat(stock.thing) % error  
allThings = {stock.thing} % cell array
```

- ▶ Create multiple variables.

```
allThings = {stock.thing} % cell array  
[th1, th2] = allThings{:}
```



Function for Works with Structures V.

- ▶ Set data to fields of structure array.
 - ▶ `for` cycle.

```
IDs = [2 3];  
for iStruct = 1:length(stock)  
    stock(iStruct).id = IDs(iStruct);  
end
```

- ▶ Utilizing comma-separated list.

```
IDs = {2 3};  
[stock.id] = IDs{:};
```

- ▶ Creating multidimensional structure.

```
stock(2, 2).thing = 'multi dim.'
```

```
allThings = reshape({stock.thing}, size(stock)).'
```



Variables Storing and Loading

- ▶ Existing variables in MATLAB workspace can be stored on disk.

```
CL1 = {zeros(2), ones(3), rand(4), 'test', {nan(1), inf(2)}};
CL2 = cell(1, 3);
```

- ▶ The shortcut CTRL + S in Command window or Command history can be used.
- ▶ Loading variables is analogical.

```
CL(2:3)      % returns cells 2 and 3 from CL
CL{1}       % returns matrix [1 2; 3 4]
CL{1}(2, 1) % = 3
```

- ▶ Alternatively, drag&drop the file from Current folder to Command window can be applied.

Exercises



Exercise I.

- ▶ Find out how many spaces there are in the phrase “How are you?”.
 - ▶ Look in this lecture/help and find out a suitable function.
 - ▶ Utilize logical indexing.
- ▶ Convert following string to lowercase and find number of characters.

```
st = 'MATLAB is CaSe sEnSiTiVe!!!!';
```




Exercise II.a

- ▶ Create function that calculates volume, surface area or space diagonal of a cuboid.
 - ▶ The function accepts 4 input parameters: **a**, **b**, **c** and **attribute**, which take values `'volume'`, `'area'` or `'diagonal'`.
 - ▶ Only output of the function is value of chosen attribute.
 - ▶ Do not forget to check the input parameters.

Exercise II.b





Exercise III.a

- ▶ Create so called tokenizer (text analyzer), that
 - ▶ reads a text input `str` entered by user using function `input`,
 - ▶ reads separator `sep` (space requires some care),
 - ▶ split `str` into individual parts depending on `sep`,
 - ▶ store individual parts separately in a variable of type `cell`,
 - ▶ analyze how many vowels(a/e/i/y/o/u) each individual word contains, store this number and display it together with list of all individual words,
 - ▶ all commands in the whole script/function have to be terminated with a semicolon.



Exercise III.b

- ▶ Solution using `strtok`.



Exercise III.c

- ▶ Solution using `strsplit`.



Exercise IV.a

- ▶ Try to create simple unit converter, length `x` in `'mm'`, `'cm'`, `'in'`, `'inch'` (variable `units`), length in inches can be marked as `'in'` or `'inch'`. Length will be transformed into [mm] according to entered unit string.
 - ▶ What decision making construct are you going to use?
 - ▶ Add a statement from which unit the length was converted and what the result is.





Exercise IV.b

- ▶ Use data type `struct` and its properties.
 - ▶ individual arrays in the structure can be indexed using variables of type `char`.

Questions?

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