AE0B17MTB – Matlab

Part #9

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Strings

eval, feval

Matlab path

Learning how to ...

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Strings in Matlab

- string = array (a vector or a matrix or a cell) of characters
  - Try to avoid diacritics (accent) in Matlab

- string is created using apostrophes

```matlab
>> st = 'Hello, world!'
```

- strings are outputs of some functions (e.g. `>> char(65)`)

- each character in a string is an element of an array and requires 2 B
  - datatype `char`

- when an apostrophe is required to be part of a string, it is to be typed as two quote characters:

```matlab
>> pt = 'That''s it!'
```
Strings – principles

- in the case string has more than one line, it has to have same number of columns

```matlab
>> st = ['george'; 'pepi ']
```

- otherwise (usually) strings are stored as **cell** datatype:

```matlab
pt = {'george', 'pepi', 'and all others', 'including accents ěščř'}
```

- whether a given variable is of type char is tested this way:

```matlab
>> ischar(st)
>> iscellstr(pt)
```
Strings - type conversion

- quite often, it is required to convert from a number code to a string and vice versa, e.g.
  - double → char
  ```
  >> tx = char([65:70])
  >> B = double(tx)
  >> C = uint16(tx)
  >> whos
  ```
  - char → double
  - char → uint16
  ```
  >> S1 = 'test'; S2 = '_b5';
  >> S3 = [S1 S2]
  >> size(S3), size(S3')
  >> S4 = [S3(3:5) 'end']
  ```

- operations with strings are similar to operations with numerical arrays
  - holds true for indexing in the first place!
Strings

- create an arbitrary string
  - find out its length
  - try to convert the string into double type
  - try to index selected parts of the string

- questions???
Strings – number conversion #1

- conversion of number in 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 =
    1.0000   2.0000   3.0000   4.0000
    ```

- conversion of a single number to double (str2double):
  ```
  >> str2double('1 +1j')
  ans =
  1.0000 + 1.0000i
  >> str2double('-0.5453')
  ans =
  -0.5453
  >> str2num('1a')
  ans =
  []
  >> str2num('1+1j')
  ans =
  1.0000 + 1.0000i
  >> str2num('1 +1j')
  ans =
  1.0000 + 1.0000i
  >> str2num('1+1j')
  ans =
  1.0000 + 0.0000i
  >> str2num('1 +1j')
  ans =
  1.0000 + 0.0000i
  ```

- pay attention to possible errors that should be treated in the code
Strings – number conversion #2

- quite often it is needed to convert numerical result back to a string

```matlab
>> num2str(pi)
>> num2str(pi, 10)
```

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

```matlab
>> st = sprintf('the value of pi is: %0.5f\n', pi);
>> st
```
Strings – other conversions

- among others there are other functions available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>int2str</td>
<td>convert integer to text; in the case the input parameter is not an integer its value it is rounded first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat2str</td>
<td>converts matrix to string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hex2num, num2hex</td>
<td>converts hexadecimal number of type char to a number (and vice versa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- e.g.

```matlab
>> mat2str(magic(3))
```
Strings – formatting

- **function sprintf** generates a string with given formatting
  - for more see >> doc sprintf
  - alternativelly, disp(sprintf(...))

The string can include optional operators, which appear in the following order (includes spaces for clarity):

- Identifier
- Flags
- Field width
- Conversion character
- Subtype
- Precision

- **function fprintf** writes string
  - on a screen (fid = 1 or 2)
  - in a file (fid to be obtained e.g. using function fopen, see later)

```matlab
>> st = sprintf('the value of pi je: %2.3e\n\n', pi);
>> fprintf(st) % or directly fprintf('...', pi);
```

```matlab
>> fprintf(fid, st)
```
Strings

- create following strings using `sprintf` help:

  ```
  ans =
  Value of pi is: 3.14159, value of 5*pi is: 15.70796
  >>
  
  ans =
  This is 50%
  >>
  
  ans =
  This is a measurement set: test_A
  >>
  
  ans =
  'test_A'
  ```

- I. i.e. both numbers are displayed with five digits accuracy

- II. i.e. display percent sign, the expression contains 3 line spacings

- III. i.e. insert variable into the string, value of which is 'test_A' string
Strings

- think about the differences between `disp` a `fprintf` (`sprintf`)
  - describe the differences
  - what function do you use in a particular situation?

- function `fprintf` (`sprintf`)
  - it is faster with putting strings together
  - it offers significantly better formatting options
  - it enables to work with functions like `warning`, `error`, ...
  - standard function for file writing
Type conversion (general) – a note

- Matlab determines data types by itself
  - and also performs type conversion if needed

- single / double precision: `single()` / `double()`

- if, however, a particular data type is required that was not assigned on creation of a variable, this variable can by type-converted:
  - function `cast`: performs type conversion, values are truncated as the case may be
  - function `typecast`: performs type conversion and keeps the size of the original variable from the memory point of view as well as the bit value
  - see Matlab documentation for more
Upper case / lower case characters

- **lower** converts all letters in strings to lower case

  ```
  >> lower('All will bE LOWERCASE')
  ans =
  all will be lowercase
  ```

- **upper** converts all letters in strings to upper case

  ```
  >> str = 'all will be upper case';
  >> str = upper(str)
  str =
  ALL WILL BE UPPER CASE
  ```

- support of characters from Latin 1 character set on PCs
- other platforms: ISO Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
- ⇒ supports Czech accents
Strings – searching

- **strfind** finds a given string inside another
  - returns indexes (positions)
  - searches for multiple occurrences
  - is Case Sensitive
  - enables to search for spaces etc.

```matlab
>> lookFor = 'o';
>> res = strfind('this book', lookFor);
res =
   7   8
```
Strings – comparing

- two strings can be compared using function `strcmp`
  - the function is often used inside `if-else / switch-case` statements
  - the result is either true or false
  - it is possible to compare string vs. cell of strings or cell vs. cell

```plaintext
>> strcmp('tel','A')
>> strcmp('tel','tel')
>> strcmp('test', {'test', 'A', '3', 6, 'test'})
>> strcmp({'A', 'B'; 'C', 'D'}, {'A', 'F'; 'C', 'C'})
```

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
A & B \\
C & D
\end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix}
A & F \\
C & C
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]
Strings – joining

- strings can be joint together using function `strjoin`
  - it as applicable to variables of type `cell`
  - separator is optional (implicitly a space character)

```matlab
>> cl = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D'}
>> strjoin(cl)
>> strjoin(cl, ',')
```

- `fullfile` connects individual folders into a file path
  - back slash (`\`) is inserted between individual items (Win)

```matlab
>> folder1 = 'Matlab';
>> folder2 = 'project_one';
>> file = 'run_process.m';
>> fpath = fullfile(folder1, folder2, file);
```

- replace invalid separator depending on platform
- will be used for exporting and work with GUI

```matlab
>> c1 = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D'}
c1 =
    'A'    'B'    'C'    'D'
>> strjoin(c1)
sns =
    A    B    C    D
>> strjoin(c1, ',')
sns =
    A, B, C, D
```

```matlab
fpath =
Matlab\project_one\run_process.m
```
Strings – string separation

- 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 arbitrarily

```plaintext
>> this_str = 'some few little little small words'
```

```plaintext
1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```plaintext
>> [token, remain] = strtok(this_str, ' ');
```

- first separated word
- rest of string
Strings – string separation

- **function** `regexp` **enables to search** a string using regular expressions
  - syntax of the function is a bit complicated but its capabilities are vast!!

  - **Ex.:** search for all words beginning with 'wh' with vowels a or e after and containing 2 characters:

    ```
    >> that_str = 'what which where whose';
    >> regexp(that_str, 'wh[ae].', 'match')
    ```

  - **Ex.:** search indexes (positions) where words containing a or o begin and end

    ```
    >> that_str = 'what which where whose';
    >> [from, to] = regexp(that_str, '\w*[ao]\w*')
    ```

  - **for more details** see `doc regexp` → **Input Arguments**
  - **in combination** with above mentioned functions, typical tokenizer can be created
Strings

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

```matlab
>> 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)
>> 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]));
>> 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');
```
Strings – comparing

• 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

- remove all blank spaces from the following string
  - try to recollect logical indexing
  - or use an arbitrary Matlab function

```matlab
>> s = 'this is a big book'
```

- utilization of position of blank space in ASCII table
Strings

- 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`)

```matlab
clear; clc;
sen = 'This-sentence-is-for-testing-purposes-only.';
...
... ...
... ...
... ...
... ...
... ...
```
Strings

- 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)
eval – string as a command

- motivation:

  ```matlab
  >> 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`
  - e.g. storing files with serial number (`data1.mat`, `data2.mat`, ...)
• 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

CMD =

var =

3.1416

>> who

Name      Size         Bytes     Class    Attributes
CMD        1x10         40  char
var        1x1          8   double
```
**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:
  
  \[
  f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad x, y \in (-1, 1)
  \]

```matlab
>> hFcn = @(x,y) x.^2 - y.^2;
>> x = -1:0.1:1;
>> y = x;
>> [X, Y] = meshgrid(x, y);

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

>> fxy = feval(hFcn, X, Y);
>> surf(X, Y, fxy);
```
Newton’s method – modification

- modify former Newton's method applied to finding root of a polynomial in the way that the polynomial is entered in the form of a handle function
  - see cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/a0b17mtb/start→ week 8
  - verify the code by finding roots of following polynomials:
    \[ x - 2 = 0, \quad x^2 = 1 \]
  - verify the result using function \texttt{roots}
Matlab path

- list of directories seen by Matlab: \texttt{>> path}
- for more see \texttt{>> doc path}
- \texttt{addpath}: adds folder to path
- \texttt{rmpath}: removes folder from path
Calling a function – order

- how Matlab searches for a function:
  - it is a variable
  - function imported using `import`
  - nested or secondary function inside given function
  - private function
  - function (method) of a given class or constructor of the class
  - function in given folder
  - function anywhere within reach of Matlab (`path`)

- Inside a given folder is the priority of various suffixes as follows:
  - built-in functions
  - `mex` functions
  - Simulink functions (`slx/mdl`)
  - `p-files`
  - `m-files`
Function exist

- the function 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 functions, if visible to Matlab)
  (=4) mdl-file
  (=8) class

(in the order of priority, return value in bracket)

```matlab
>> type = exist('sin')    % type = 5
>> exist('task1', 'var') % is the file task1 ... 
>> exist('task1', 'dir')  % a variable / ... 
>> exist('task1', 'file') % directory / file?
```
What does your m-file depend on?

- in the case you compile your code, send it to colleagues etc., it is suitable to test whether they have all files and functions required
- **function** `matlab.codetools.requiredFilesAndProducts`
  - return user files and products necessary for evaluation of function/script
  - does not return files which are part of required products
- Ex.: dependencies of Newton's Method script

```matlab
>> [fList, plist] = ...
matlab.codetools.requiredFilesAndProducts('newton_method_start.m')

fList =
    'D:\MTB\newton_method_start.m'    'D:\MTB\optim_fcn.m'

plist =
    Name: 'MATLAB'
    Version: '8.6'
    ProductNumber: 1
    Certain: 1
```
How to create a function – tips

- how to indicate that the given function / script is running?
  - try several possibilities below…

```matlab
fprintf('START\n');
for n = 1:100
    fprintf(1, '\b\b\b\b%3.0f\%', n);
    pause(0.05);
end
fprintf('END\n');
```

- later we will see graphical options as well!

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

```matlab
fprintf(2, 'START\n');
for n = 1:100
    fprintf(1, '*');
    pause(0.05);
end
fprintf(1, '\n');
fprintf(2, 'END\n');
```
## Matlab – file suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suffix</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.fig</td>
<td>Matlab figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.m</td>
<td>script / function / class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mat</td>
<td>binary data file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mdl, .slx</td>
<td>Simulink model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mdlp, .slxp</td>
<td>Simulink protected model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mexa64, .mexmaci64, .mexw32, .mexw64</td>
<td>mex libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mlappinstall</td>
<td>APP soubor – installer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mlpkginstall</td>
<td>support package – installer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mltbx</td>
<td>toolbox file – installer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mn</td>
<td>MuPAD notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.mu</td>
<td>MuPAD code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.p</td>
<td>protected Matlab code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Discussed functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char, uint16, ...</td>
<td>type conversion / creation of variables of given type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single, double</td>
<td>single / double precision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ischar, iscellstr</td>
<td>test if input is character array / cell array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int2str, mat2str, hex2num, num2hex</td>
<td>conversion (integers – strings, hexadecimal – IEEE double)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>str2double</td>
<td>string to double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sprintf, fprintf</td>
<td>String formatting, write to text file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast, typecast</td>
<td>type conversion (not keeping / keeping underlying size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower, upper</td>
<td>convert string to lowercase / uppercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strfind, strcmp, strjoin, fullfile</td>
<td>search, compare, join strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deblank, strtrim, strtok</td>
<td>remove blank spaces, remove leading and trailing space, split string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regexp, textscan</td>
<td>search string (including regular expressions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eval, feval</td>
<td>evaluate string / evaluate handle function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path, exist</td>
<td>view or change search path, check existence of variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise #1, #2

- 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

```matlab
>> st = 'MATLAB is CaSe sEnSiTiVe!!!';
```
Exercise #3

- create a function to calculate volume, surface area and space diagonal of following bodies: cuboid, cylinder
  - the main function `main.m` contains verification of input variables (type, size) and checking whether user wants to calculate cuboid ('cuboid', a, b, c) or cylinder ('cylinder', r, h)
- sub-functions `cuboid()` and `cylinder1()` calculate required parameters

```matlab
function [V, S, u] = main(gType, a, b, c)
% decision making
% call functions
end

function [V, S, u] = cuboid(a, b, c)
% ... code
end

function [V, S, u] = cylinder1(r, h)
% ... code
end
```
Exercise #3

% ... continuation

...
Exercise #4

- create so called tokenizer (text analyzer), that
  - reads a text input `str` entered by user using function `input`
  - reads separator `sep` (attention, space requires some care!!)
  - split `str` in 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 #4

- create a tokenizer (text analyzer)
  - solution using `strtok`
Exercise #4

- improved solution using `strsplit`

...
Exercise #5

- try to create simple unit convertor, length \( x \) is given 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

\[
x = 15;
units = 'in';
\%
add the rest
Exercise #5

User defined scripts and functions
Unit conversion – more elegant way

- use data type \texttt{struct} and its properties
  - individual arrays in the structure can be indexed using variables of type \texttt{char}

```matlab
function result = convertLength(in_val, in_unit, out_unit)

% supported units for conversion
conversion.in  = 1e4/254; % en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_units
conversion.inch = conversion.in;
conversion.mm   = 1e3;
conversion.cm   = 1e2;
conversion.m    = 1;

% are the units supported?
if ~isfield(conversion, in_unit)
    error('converter:nonExistentUnit', ['Unknown unit: ' in_unit]);
end

% calculation
result = in_val * conversion.(out_unit) / conversion.(in_unit);
```
Thank you!

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