**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **06/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Yashaswini R** |
| **Course:** | **Matlab** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC098** |
| **Topic:** | **Course Overview, Commands, MATLAB Desktop and Editor, Vectors and Matrices** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Yashaswini** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| Report:  Commands:  You can execute commands by entering them in the command window after the  MATLAB prompt (>>) and pressing the Enter key.  Unless otherwise specified, MATLAB stores calculations in a variable named ans.  >> 7 + 3  ans = 10  The equals sign (=) in MATLAB is the assignment operator, meaning that the  expression on the right of the equals sign is assigned to the variable on the left.  When you enter x = 3 + 4, MATLAB first evaluates 3 + 4 and then assigns the  result (7) to the variable x.  Notice that the Workspace window (on the right) shows all the variables currently  in the workspace.  Adding a semicolon to the end of a command will suppress the output, though  the command will still be executed, as you can see in the workspace. When you  enter a command without a semicolon at the end, MATLAB displays the result in  the command prompt.  >> x = 5 + 1  x =  You can recall previous commands by pressing the Up arrow key on your  keyboard.  Note that the Command Window must be the active window for this to work.  When you enter just a variable name at the command prompt, MATLAB returns  the current value of that variable.  You can save variables in your workspace to a MATLAB specific file format called  a MAT-file using the save command.  To save the workspace to a MAT-file named filename.mat, use the command:  >> save filename  Solving and Loading Variables  You can save variables in your workspace to a MATLAB specific file format called  a MAT-file using the save command.  To save the workspace to a MAT-file named filename.mat, use the command:  >> save filename  When you switch to a new problem in MATLAB, you might want to tidy up your  workspace. You can remove all variables from your workspace with the clear  function.  In the workspace, you can see that clear removed all the variables.  You can load variables from a MAT-file using the load command.  >> load filename  Notice that the variable data is listed in the workspace. You can see contents of  any variable by entering the name of the variable.  >> myvar  The clear function cleans up the workspace. You can use the clc command to  clean  up the Command Window  Using Builtin function and Constants  MATLAB contains built-in constants, such as pi to represent  >> a = pi a =3.1416  Also, although only four decimal places are shown for  π  , it is represented  internally with greater precision.  MATLAB contains a wide variety of built-in functions, such as abs (absolute  value) and eig (calculate eigenvalues).  >> a = sin(-5) a =0.9589  Note that MATLAB uses parentheses to pass inputs to functions, similar to  standard mathematical notation.  Running Scripts  This live script contains formatted text, code, and section breaks. In this course,  scripts will include Task headers to show where you should enter your code.  You can test your code before submitting by running the script. To execute the  entire script, click the Run button  What's an Array?  All MATLAB variables are Arrays. This means that each variable can contain  multiple elements. You can use arrays to store related data in one variable.  Because you'll use arrays every time you program, it's important to get to know  them and the terminology used to describe them |