



Matlab Programming

Structures and Cell Arrays



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Matlab's basic data type is the double array.

Most data is numeric...

... but some is not.

Labels

Textual Input

...

Example: strings

```
>> str = 'This is a string.';
```

Example: strings

```
>> str = 'This is a string.';
```



Single quotes

Example: strings

```
>> str = 'This is a string.';
```

```
>> strArr = ['string1', 'string2']
```

```
strArr =
```

```
    string1string2
```

Example: strings

```
>> str = 'This is a string.';
```

```
>> strArr = ['string1', 'string2']
```

```
strArr =
```

```
    string1 string2
```

```
>> strArr[2]
```

```
ans =
```

```
    't'
```

```
>> length(strArr)
```

```
    14
```

What is a string?

A string **IS** an array... of characters.

A string **IS** an array... of characters.

```
>> str = 'Hi';
```

```
>> str = ['H' 'i'];
```

Equivalent



A string **IS** an array... of characters.

```
>> str = 'Hi';
```

```
>> str = ['H' 'i'];
```

Arrays of strings behave like arrays:

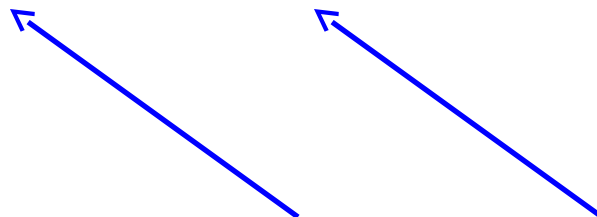
```
>> strArr = ['string1', 'string2']
```

```
strArr =
```

```
string1string2
```

block 1

block 2



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In order to have an array of strings, we need to be able to have mixed types.

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In order to have an array of strings, we need to be able to have mixed types.

Matlab arrays: an array of arrays is *flattened* into one big array.

Matlab **cell arrays**: an array of arrays *is* an array of arrays.

Two data types to handle data with mixed types:

Structure – store hierarchical data of mixed type.

Cell array – an array of containers that can contain mixed data types.

Two data types to handle non-numeric data:

Structure – store hierarchical data of mixed type.

Cell array – an array of containers that can contain mixed data types.

Major difference: cell arrays indexed by integer,
structures indexed by arrays.

Color palette

red

blue

green

black

orange

```
>> colors = struct();
>> colors.red = [255 0 0];
>> colors.blue = [0 0 255];
>> colors.green = [0 255 0];
>> colors.black = [255 255 255];
>> colors.orange = [255 112 0];
```

```
>> colors.orange[2]
ans =
    112
```

Structure as dictionary:

Python:

```
>>> colors = dict();  
>>> colors['red'] = [255, 0, 0];
```

Matlab:

```
>> colors = struct();  
>> colors.red = [255 0 0];
```


Dynamically creating key-value pairs:

```
>> s = struct();
```

```
>> a = 'file';
```

```
>> s.a = 'data2_27_11.txt';
```

```
>> s
```

```
s =
```

```
    a: 'data_2_27_11.txt'
```

Dynamically creating key-value pairs:

```
>> s = struct();
```

```
>> a = 'file';
```

```
>> s.(a) = 'data2_27_11.txt';
```

```
>> s
```

```
s =
```

```
    file : 'data'
```

Full set of methods to treat s as a 'dictionary':

`isfield(s,'file');` % 1 if 'file' is a field

`fieldnames(s);` % Return cell array of field names, or keys

`orderfields(s);` % Return ordered set of fields

`rmfield(s,'file');` % Remove the field 'file'.

But only strings can be field names.

Cell arrays:

Similar to floating point arrays, but...
each cell can hold a **different** type of data.

```
>> c = {1 'this is a string' 3 < 5};
```

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>> c = {1 'this is a string' 3 < 5};
```



double



string



Boolean

Indexing cell arrays

```
>> c(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
[1]
```

```
>> c{1}
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

Why are the results different?

Indexing cell arrays

```
>> c(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    [1]
```

```
>> iscell(c(1))
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1
```

```
>> c{1}
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1
```

```
>> iscell(c{1})
```

```
ans =
```

```
    0
```

Curly braces give the *content* of the cell.

Indexing cell arrays

```
>> c(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    [1]
```

```
>> iscell(c(1))
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1
```

```
>> c{1}
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1
```

```
>> iscell(c{1})
```

```
ans =
```

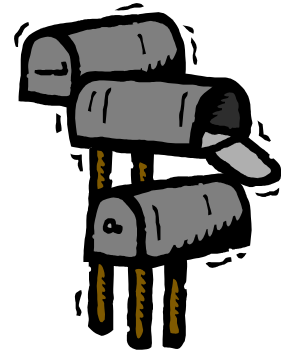
```
    0
```

Curly braces give the *content* of the cell.

Parentheses return a cell array with one element.

A useful analogy:

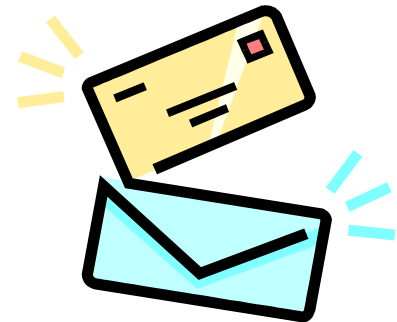
A cell array is an array of mailboxes...



A single cell is a single mailbox...



The contents of the cell can be a letter, a package, or some other type.



Helpful cell/struct functions:

`iscell`

`isstruct`

`char(str)` % Convert a cell array of strings
to an array of characters (i.e. a string)

Cell arrays can have more than one dimension:

```
>> c = { 'a' , 'b' , 'c' ; 'd' , 'e' , 'f' };
```

```
>> c{2,2}
```

```
ans =
```

```
e
```

```
>> c{:,1}
```

```
ans =
```

```
a
```

```
ans =
```

```
d
```

Why two answers?



What's worse:

```
>> c = { 'a' , 'b' , 'c' ; 'd' , 'e' , 'f' };
```

```
>> col = c{:,1};
```

```
>> col
```

```
ans =
```

```
a
```

← Where is 'd'?

```
>> col = c(:,1);
```

```
>> col
```

```
['a']
```

```
['d']
```

← Two element cell array

Dictionaries in Matlab

A struct is a dictionary...

... if you can live with strings as keys

A cell array is *not* a dictionary...

... since it fills out a grid with empty arrays

A cell array is more like a Python *list*



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