

# Functions

PNI Summer Internship 2020  
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# Outline

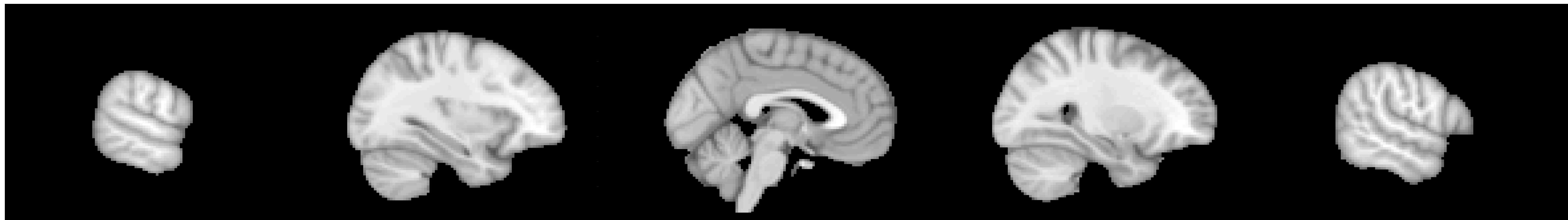
- Review HW 1
- What are functions?
- Write your first function
- Syntax & best practices
- Outputs and scope
- Why use functions?
- Quickstart debugging

# HW 1

- Solutions posted after class
- Common errors + suggestions:
  - Selecting slice of 3D data but getting 3D matrix instead of 2D -> use `squeeze()`
  - Giving a variable the same name as a built-in function
  - Practice white space and documentation
  - Specifying the dimension for an operation (e.g. `mean`)

# What are functions?

- In HW 1, you visualized slices of the brain. You can change slice by changing the index:



- Annoying: have to copy/paste lines of code over and over to do the same thing over and over with slightly different numbers

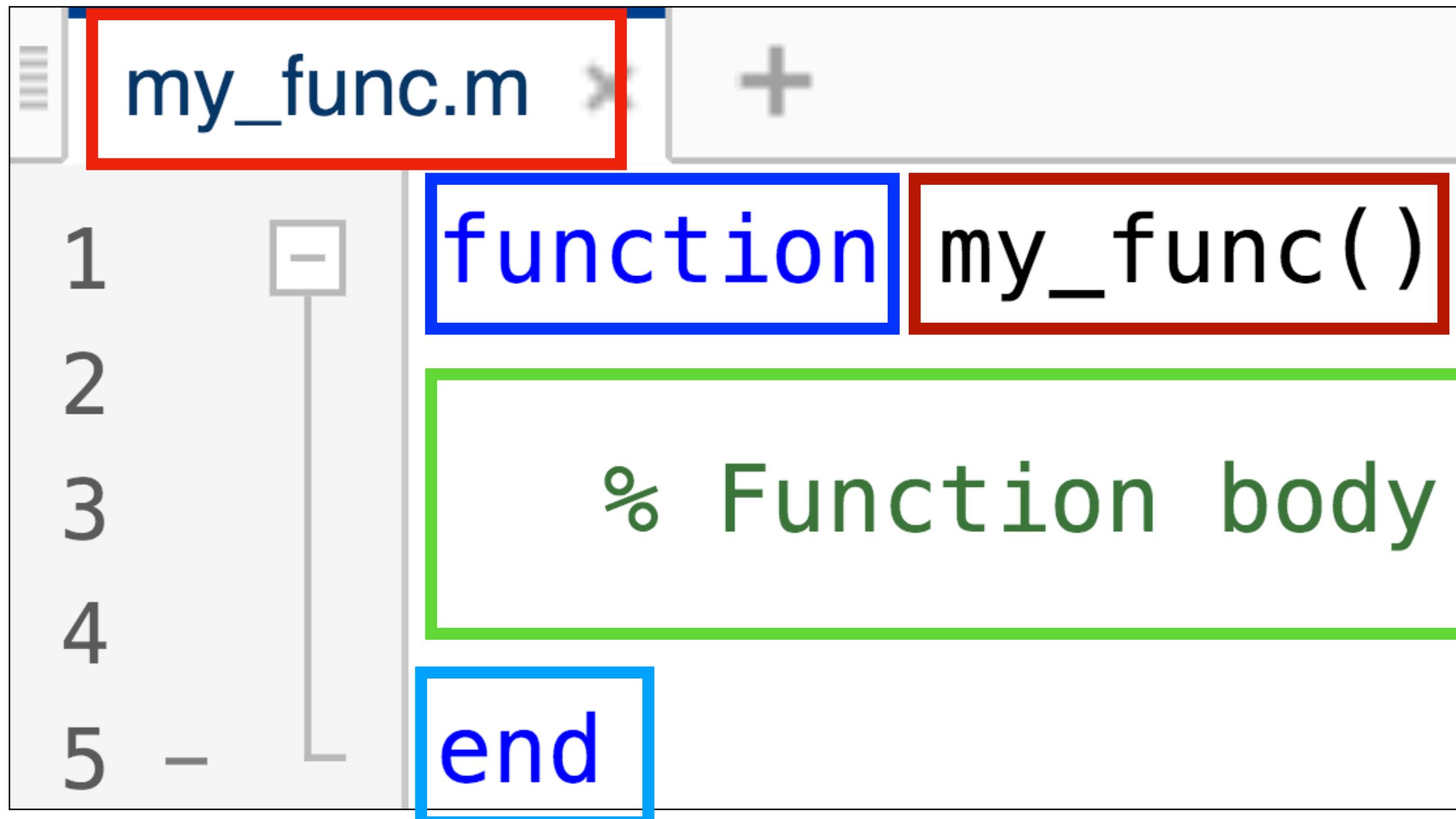
# What are functions?

- Block of re-usable code that does performs same task on different inputs (shortcut)
- Many built-in functions:
  - `rand(m,n)`, `randi(a, m, n)`
  - `size(matrix)`, `length(matrix)`
  - `imagesc(matrix)`
  - `disp(val)`
  - `cat(dim, mat1, mat2)`, `horcat(mat1, mat2)`, `vertcat(mat1, mat2)`

# Write your first function

- hello(name)

# Writing your own functions: syntax



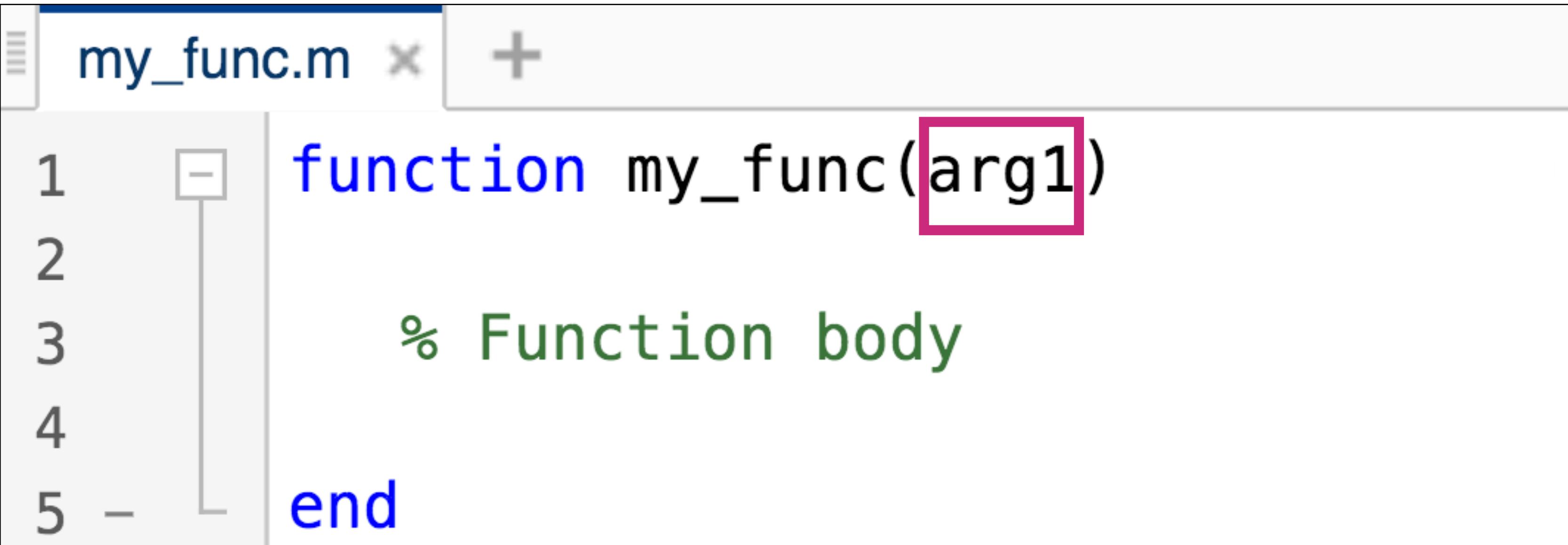
The image shows a screenshot of a MATLAB code editor. The file name is 'my\_func.m'. The code is as follows:

```
function my_func()
    % Function body
end
```

The code is annotated with colored boxes: 'my\_func.m' has a red border; 'function' and 'my\_func()' have blue borders; the text '% Function body' is enclosed in a green box; and 'end' has a blue border.

- Start with keyword **function**
- **Function name** followed by parenthesis. Follows same rules as variable naming
- **File name** is same as function name
- Function definition closes with keyword **end**
- **Function body** in the middle

# Writing your own functions: syntax

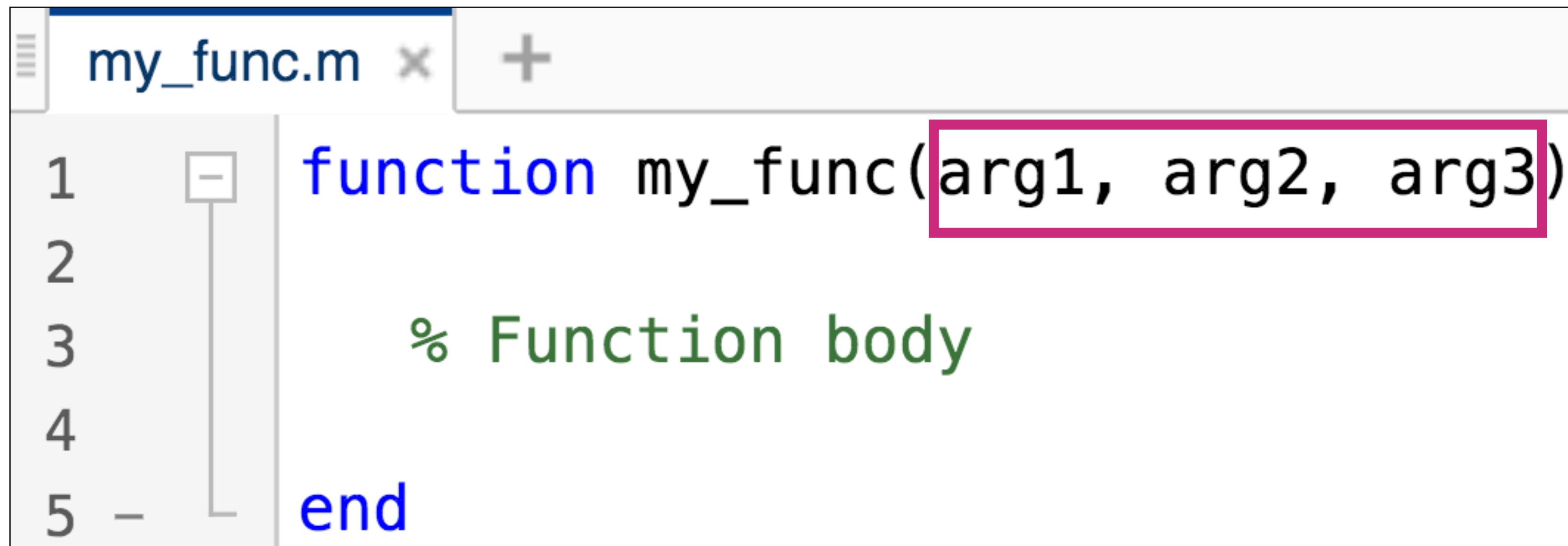


The image shows a screenshot of a MATLAB code editor window titled "my\_func.m". The code defines a function named "my\_func" with one argument, "arg1". The function body is a comment block starting with "% Function body". The word "arg1" is highlighted with a pink rectangular box. The code is numbered from 1 to 5 on the left.

```
1 function my_func(arg1)
2 % Function body
3
4
5 end
```

- Add **arguments** (inputs) in parentheses
- Arguments make functions flexible: do the same operations on different values

# Writing your own functions: syntax



The image shows a screenshot of a MATLAB code editor window titled "my\_func.m". The code defines a function named "my\_func" with three arguments: "arg1", "arg2", and "arg3". The function body is indicated by a green comment "% Function body". The code is numbered from 1 to 5. The argument list "arg1, arg2, arg3" is highlighted with a pink rectangular box.

```
1 function my_func(arg1, arg2, arg3)
2 % Function body
3
4
5 end
```

- Add **arguments** (inputs) in parentheses
- Arguments make functions flexible: do the same operations on different values
- Separate multiple arguments with commas

# Write your second function

- `hello(name)`
- `calc_area(width, length)`

# Write your own functions: practice!

- Go back to your script from HW 1. We'll modify the script for visualizing brain slices into a function
- Write a function called `plot_sagittal_slice()`
  - One argument: slice index
  - For that index, get the sagittal brain slice and store to a variable
  - Plot sagittal brain slice
  - Test your function by calling:
    - `plot_sagittal_slice(25)`
    - `plot_sagittal_slice(50)`
    - `plot_sagittal_slice(60)`

# Write your own functions: outputs and scope

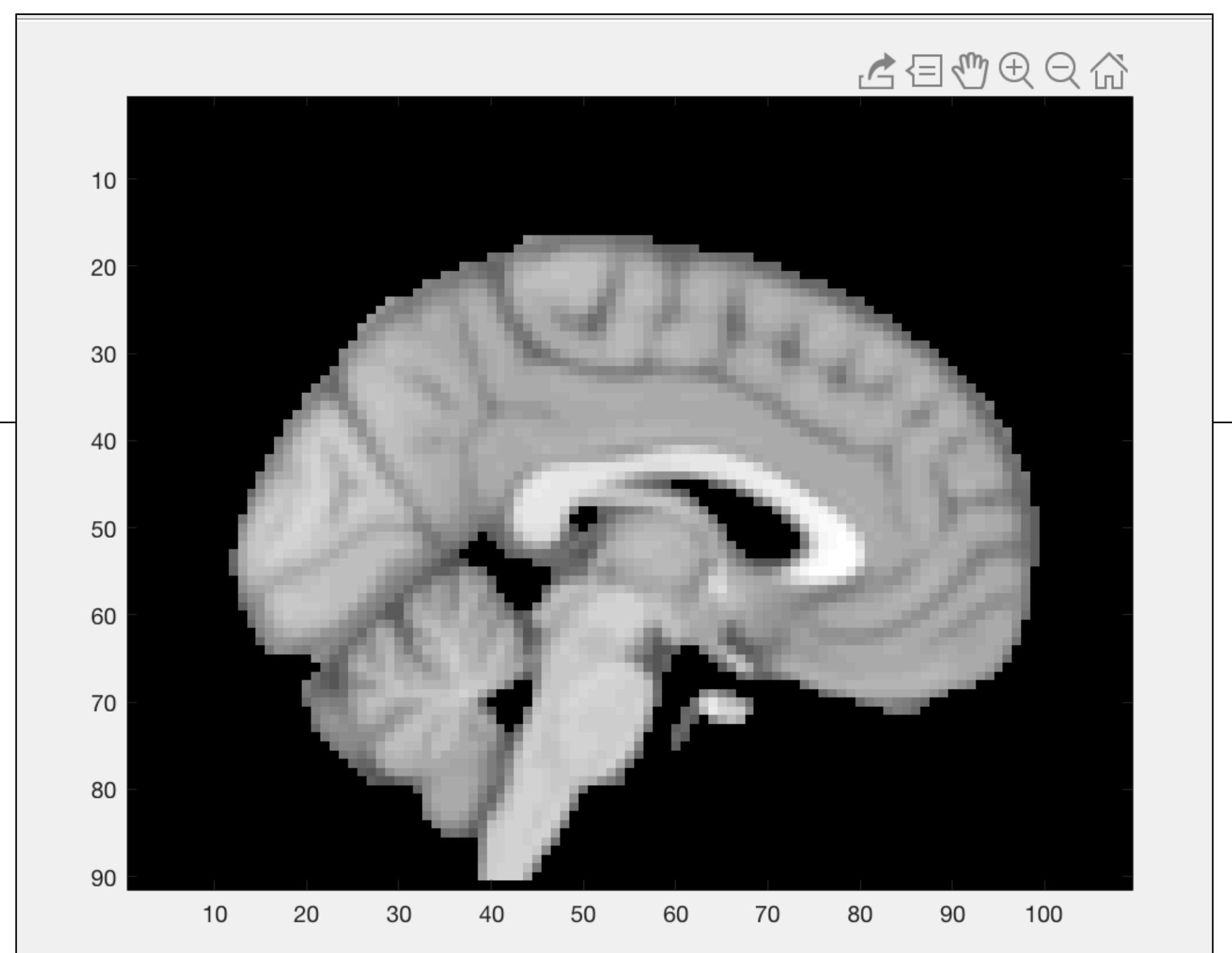
Editor - /Users/Mai/Projects/teaching/matlab/week2/...    x

week2\_lec3\_script.m    plot\_saggital\_slice.m    +

```
1 function plot_saggital_slice(ind)
2
3 % load data
4 - load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat');
5
6 % get sagittal slice
7 - sag_slice = squeeze(nifti_img(ind,:,:,:));
8
9 % plot
10 - figure; colormap gray;
11 - imagesc(flipud(sag_slice'));
```

Command Window

```
>> plot_saggital_slice(45)
```



# Write your own functions: outputs and scope

The screenshot shows the MATLAB interface with two windows. On the left is the 'Editor' window titled 'week2\_lec3\_script.m'. It contains the following code:

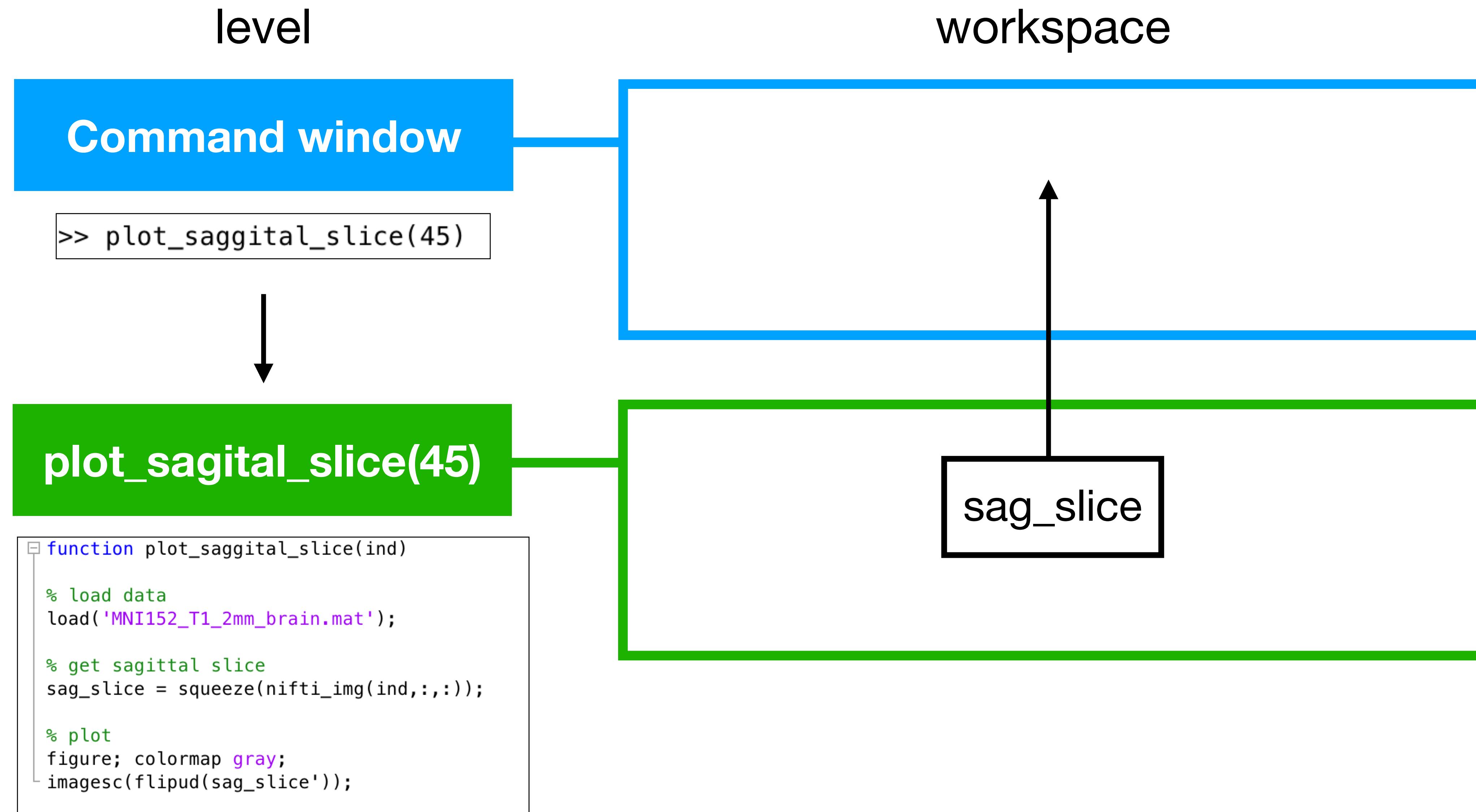
```
1 function plot_sagittal_slice(ind)
2 % load data
3 - load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat');
4
5 % get sagittal slice
6 - sag_slice = squeeze(nifti_img(ind,:,:,:));
7
8 % plot
9 - figure; colormap gray;
10 - imagesc(flipud(sag_slice));
```

On the right is the 'Command Window' window. It shows the command `>> plot_sagittal_slice(45)` being entered, followed by the error message `>> sag_slice` and `Undefined function or variable 'sag_slice'.`. A cursor is visible at the bottom of the command window.

## Functions have local scope

- “`sag_slice`” is a local variable: only defined within the function
- command window doesn’t know what happens inside `plot_sagittal_slice`

# Write your own functions: outputs and scope



# Write your own functions: outputs and scope

The screenshot shows the MATLAB IDE interface. On the left, there are two tabs: 'week2\_lec3\_script.m' and 'plot\_saggital\_slice.m'. The 'plot\_saggital\_slice.m' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
1 function sag_slice = plot_saggital_slice(ind)
2 % load data
3 - load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat');
4
5 % get sagittal slice
6 - sag_slice = squeeze(nifti_img(ind,:,:));
7
8 % plot
9 - figure; colormap gray;
10 - imagesc(flipud(sag_slice'));
```

To the right of the tabs is the 'Command Window' pane, which contains the following text:

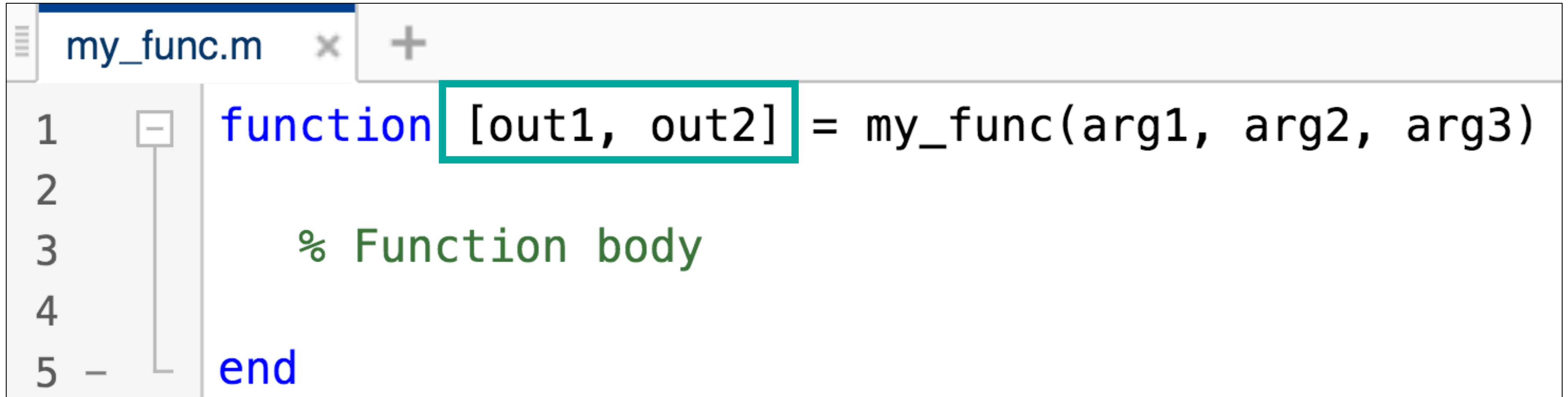
```
>> my_slice = plot_saggital_slice(45);
>> size(my_slice)

ans =

    109    91
```

- Add **outputs** before function name
- Outputs lets you take values from inside the function to outside

# Writing your own functions: syntax



The image shows a screenshot of a MATLAB code editor window titled "my\_func.m". The code is as follows:

```
1 function [out1, out2] = my_func(arg1, arg2, arg3)
2 % Function body
3
4
5 end
```

The line "function [out1, out2] = my\_func(arg1, arg2, arg3)" is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The word "function" is in blue, and the output arguments "[out1, out2]" are in black. The rest of the code is in green.

- Add **outputs** before function name
- Outputs lets you take values from inside the function to outside
- Can have multiple outputs: separate by commas and surround [ ]

# Write your own functions: practice 2!

- Write a function to calculate the circumference and area of a circle from a radius r
  - Takes one input, radius
  - Outputs two values, area and circumference
- Test your function:
  - `calc_circle(1)`
  - `calc_circle(.5)`
  - `calc_circle(66)`

# Why use functions?

- **Generalizability:** call a function multiple times with different inputs
- **Reusability:** can use same function in multiple contexts
- **Prevents errors:** not typing/editing in line prevents error
- **Easier to change:** only need to change in one place
- **Breaks problems into smaller chunks**

# Why use functions

```
1 % Demo analysis script
2
3 %% Load subject data:
4
5
6
7 %% Threshold
8
9
10
11
12
13
14 %% Normalize
15
16
17
18
19
20 %% Run stats
21
22
23
24
25
26
```

- Analysis script break down analysis problem into smaller chunks

# Why use functions

```
1 % Demo analysis script
2
3
4 %% Load subject data:
5 % -function that gets data for all subjects from .csv files and
6 % organizes in a 3D matrix (nSubs x nVoxels x nTRs)
7
8 %% Threshold
9 % function that sets min threshold and removes subject data below threshold
10
11
12
13
14
15 %% Normalize
16 % function to normalize data
17
18
19
20
21 %% Run stats
22 % function to do statistics
23
24
25
26
```

- Analysis script break down analysis problem into smaller chunks
- Functions for each chunk

# Why use functions

```
1 % Demo analysis script
2
3
4 %% Load subject data:
5 % -function that gets data for all subjects from .csv files and
6 % organizes in a 3D matrix (nSubs x nVoxels x nTRs)
7
8 %% Threshold
9 % function that sets min threshold and removes subject data below threshold
10 % Sub functions:
11 %   -function to determine threshold
12 %   -function to apply threshold
13 %   -function to save data
14
15 %% Normalize
16 % function to normalize data
17 % Sub functions:
18 %   -function to apply normalization
19 %   -function to save data
20
21 %% Run stats
22 % function to do statistics
23 % Sub functions:
24 %   -function to run stat test
25 %   -function for multiple comparisons corrections
26 %   -function for calculating p-values
```

- Analysis script break down analysis problem into smaller chunks
- Functions for each chunk
- Functions may even have sub-functions that further break down the analysis
- Code modularity: each function only does 1 thing

# Write your own functions: best practices

- Write a function if you find yourself running the same lines of code multiple times
- Simple, does one thing (ish)
- Descriptive function names, with descriptive arguments and outputs
- DOCUMENTATION! After the function header:
  - Copy function header in a comment
  - Describe what the function does
  - Describe arguments and inputs, including datatype and dimensions if applicable
  - Extra: Examples of how to use

# Example good documentation

week2\_lec3\_script.m plot\_sagittal\_slice.m +

```
1 function sag_slice = plot_sagittal_slice(ind)
2 % function sag_slice = plot_sagittal_slice(ind)
3 %
4 % Plots the sagittal slice specified by ind from the MNI152 2mm brain. The
5 % brain images must be in the current directory.
6 %
7 % ARGUMENTS:
8 % -ind: integer, specifies slice to be plotted. Range between 1-91
9 %
10 % OUTPUTS:
11 % -sag_slice: 109x91 matrix containing MNI data for the specified slice
12 %
13 % EXAMPLE USAGE:
14 % -my_slice = plot_sagittal_slice(45);
15 %
16 %
17 % load data
18 - load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat');          %#ok<*LOAD>
19 -
20 % get sagittal slice
21 - sag_slice = squeeze(nifti_img(ind,:,:));    %#ok<*NODEF>
22 -
23 % plot
24 - figure; colormap gray;
25 - imagesc(flipud(sag_slice));
```

Command Window

```
>> help plot_sagittal_slice
function sag_slice = plot_sagittal_slice(ind)

Plots the sagittal slice specified by ind from the MNI152 2mm brain. The
brain images must be in the current directory.

ARGUMENTS:
-ind: integer, specifies slice to be plotted. Range between 1-91

OUTPUTS:
-sag_slice: 109x91 matrix containing MNI data for the specified slice

EXAMPLE USAGE:
-my_slice = plot_sagittal_slice(45);
```

# Quickstart debugging



**Grace Hopper**, one of the earliest and most influential modern computer programmer

# Use error messages

The screenshot shows the MATLAB interface with the Editor window on the left and the Command Window on the right.

**Editor - /Users/Mai/Projects/teaching/matlab/week2/plot\_sa...**

week2\_lec3\_script.m    plot\_saggital\_slice.m

```
1 function sag_slice = plot_saggital_slice(ind)
2 % load data
3 - load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat!@!@');
4 % get sagittal slice
5 - sag_slice = squeeze(nifti_img(ind,:,:));
6 % plot
7 - figure; colormap gray;
8 imagesc(flipud(sag_slice));
```

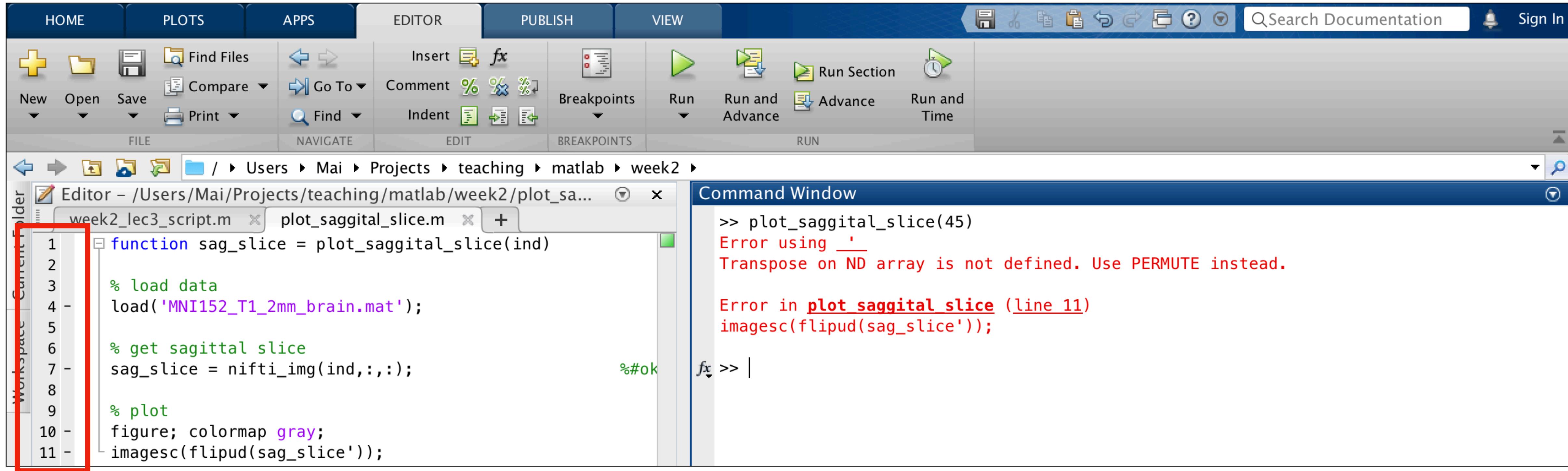
**Command Window**

```
>> my_slice = plot_saggital_slice(45);
Error using load
Unable to read file 'MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat!@!@'. No such file or
directory.

Error in plot saggital slice (line 18)
load('MNI152_T1_2mm_brain.mat!@!@');
%#ok<*LOAD>
```

- Describes error
- Gives function and line with error - click line number to jump to it
- Prints the line with the error

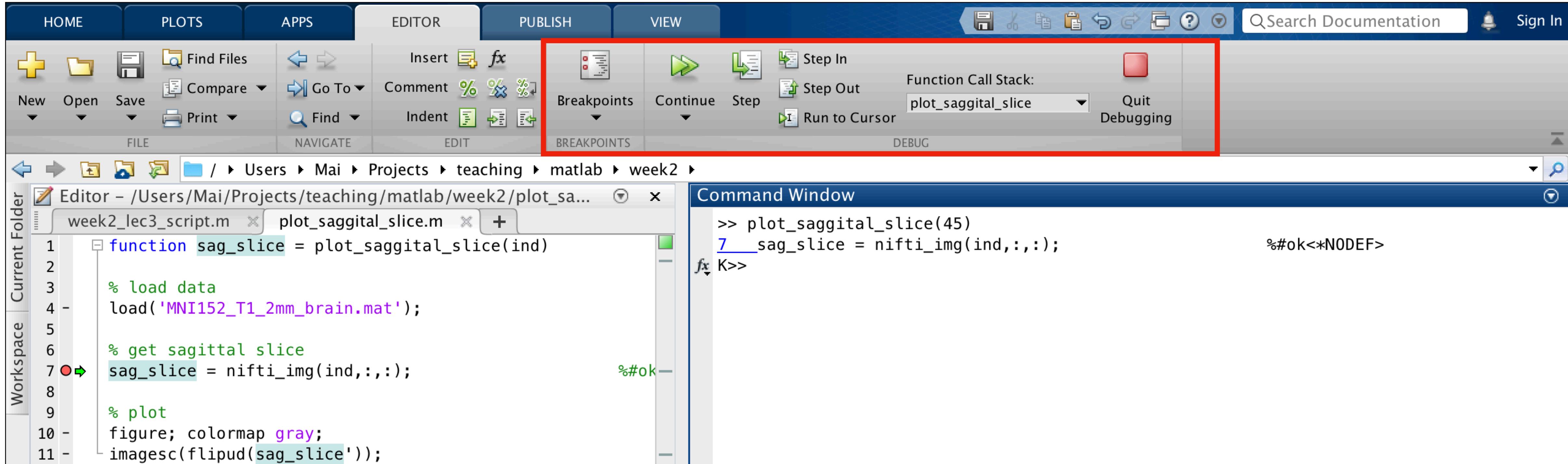
# Use breakpoints



click here to  
make breakpoint

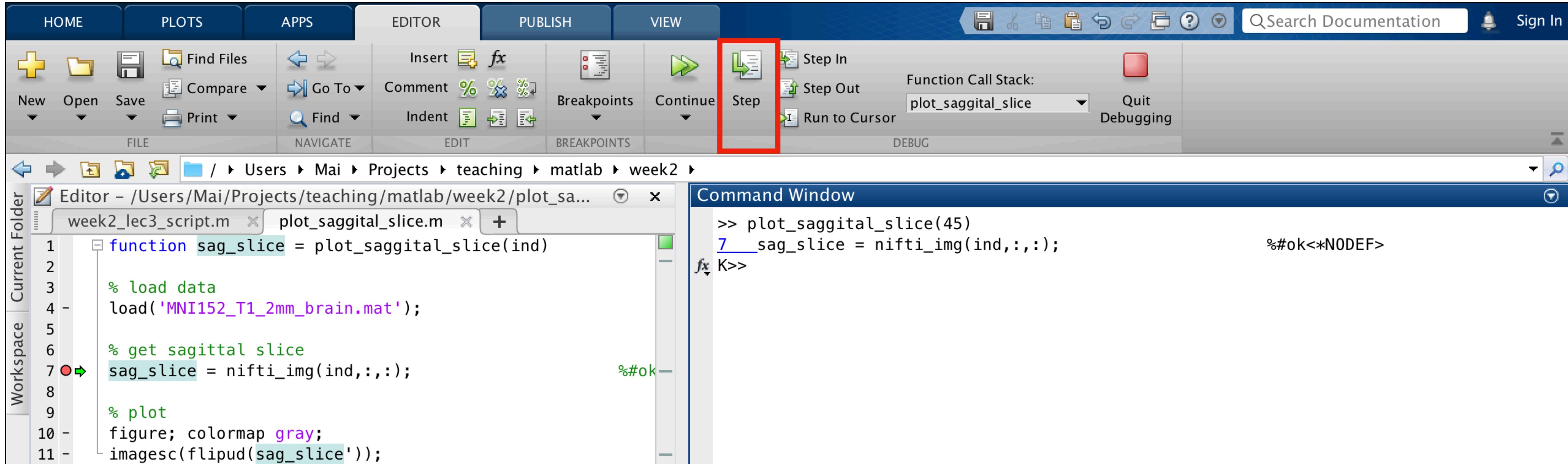
- Discovered error, but not sure what the problem is
- Insert a break point before error by clicking on line number in editor

# Use breakpoints



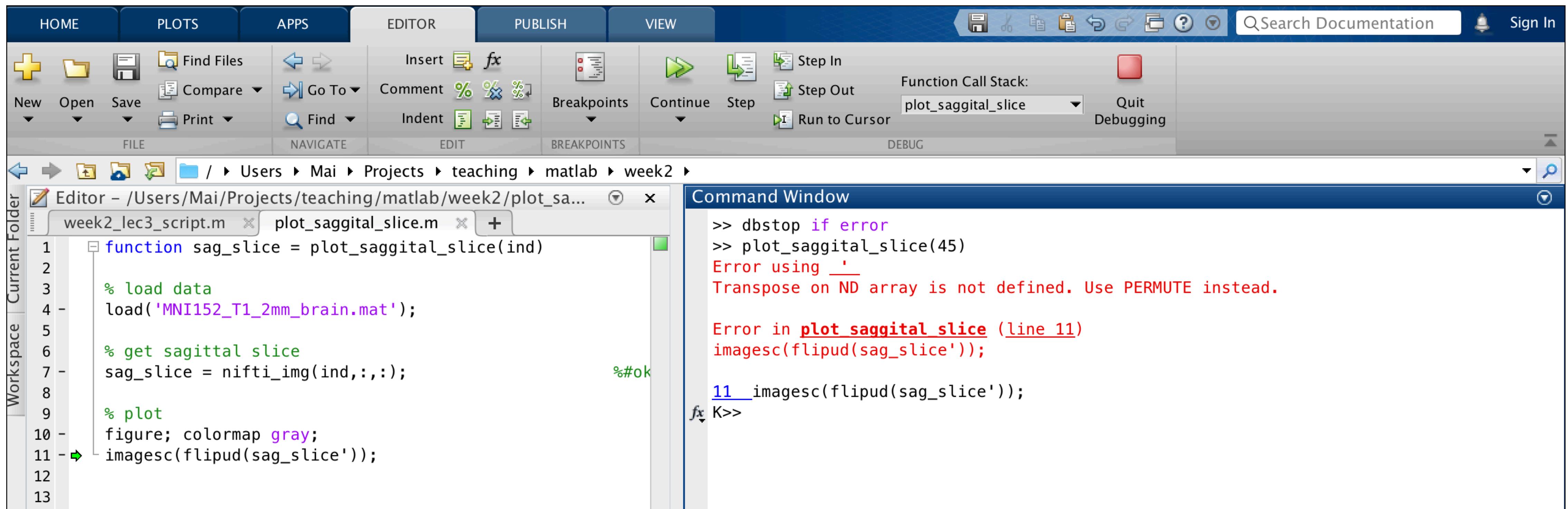
- Halts evaluating code at the breakpoint and enters debug mode
- Red circle = break point
- Green array = current line
- K>> = indicates in debut mode

# Use breakpoints



- Use Step button and command window to evaluate problem

# Automatically enter debug mode



# Review

**What are functions?**  
**When to use**  
**Best practices**  
**Functions vs scripts**  
**Scope**  
**Modularity**

**Writing functions**  
keywords function, end  
arguments  
inputs  
documentation

**Debugging**  
using error messages  
breakpoints  
step  
dbstop if error  
dbquit