

Introduction to MATLAB

Sirawich Pipatprathanporn

PhD Student

Geosciences Department, Princeton University

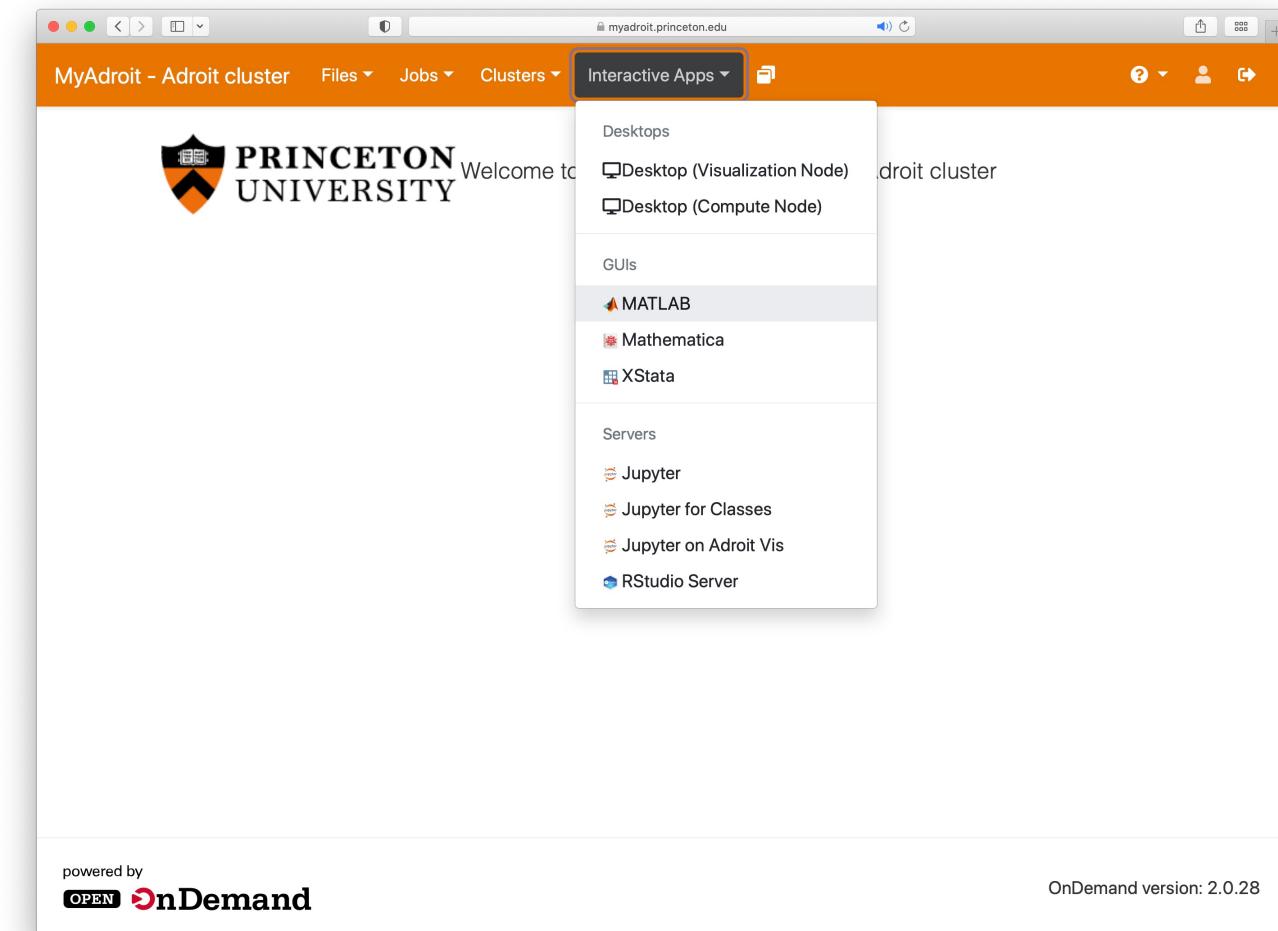
October 5, 2022

Outline

- Basics of MATLAB
- Matrices & other variable types
- Plots
- Loops & conditions
- Scripts & functions
- Search path
- File / Input output
- Environment variables

How to launch MATLAB on Adroit

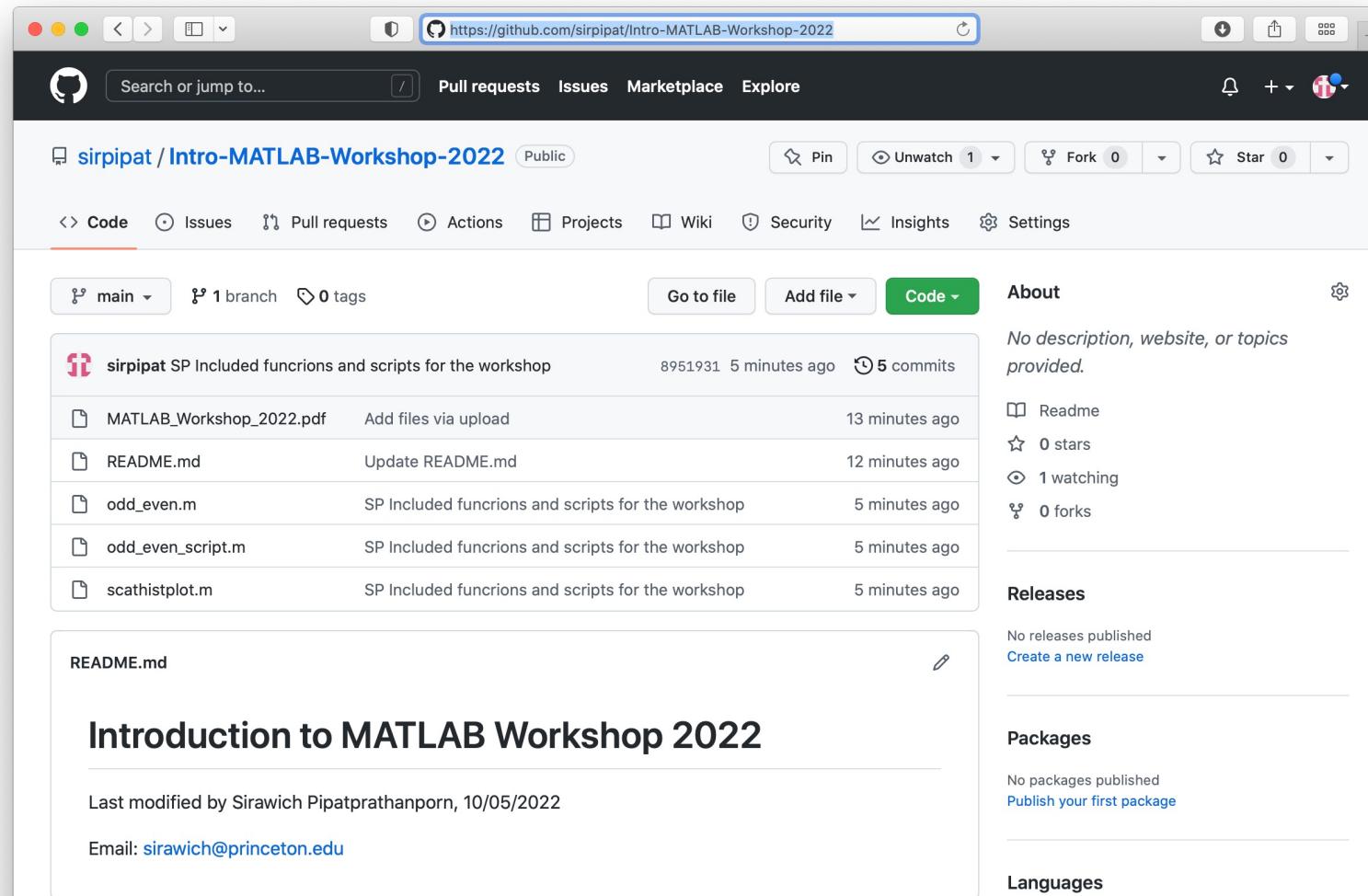
1. Go to myadroit.princeton.edu and sign-in
2. Select Interactive Apps → MATLAB
3. Set the number of hours and the number of cores. For this session, 2 hours and 1 core is enough.
4. Click Launch
5. Once the job starts, click Launch.



It may take a few minutes to launch

Getting the presentation

Visit <https://github.com/siripat/Intro-MATLAB-Workshop-2022>

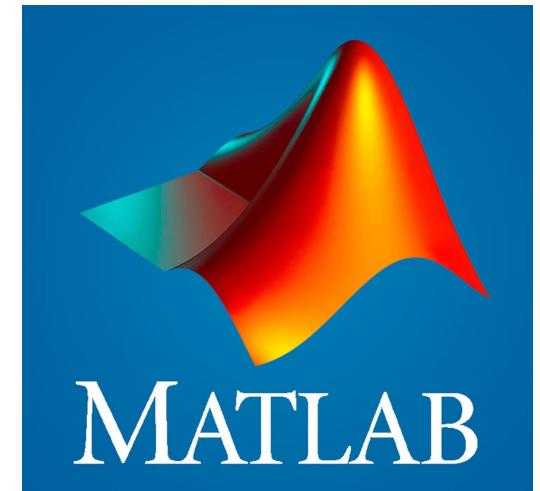


Objectives

- Introduce you to MATLAB environment
- Teach you basic commands for data processing and visualization
- Provide resource to learn more about MATLAB

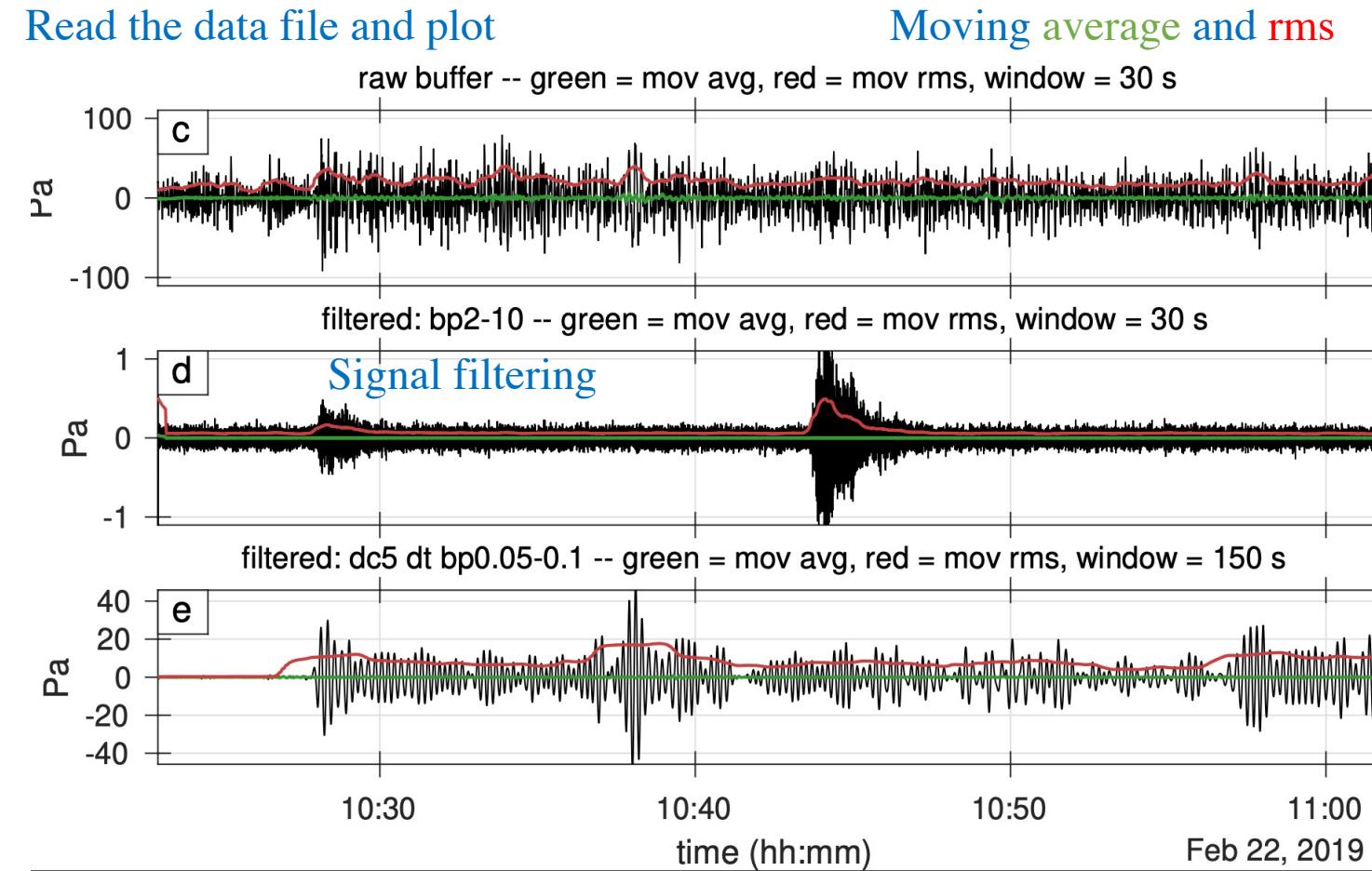
What is MATLAB?

- Abbreviation of **MAT**rix **LAB**oratory
- A programming language that expresses matrix and array mathematics directly
- Capable for object-oriented programming
- Not open-source (but once you pay, you may see some of the source files)



Why would you need MATLAB for research?

- Data analysis
- Signal processing



Why would you need MATLAB for research?

- Data analysis
- Signal processing
- Data visualization
- And much more!
 - Plug-ins
 - Deep Learning
 - Parallel Programming
 - etc.

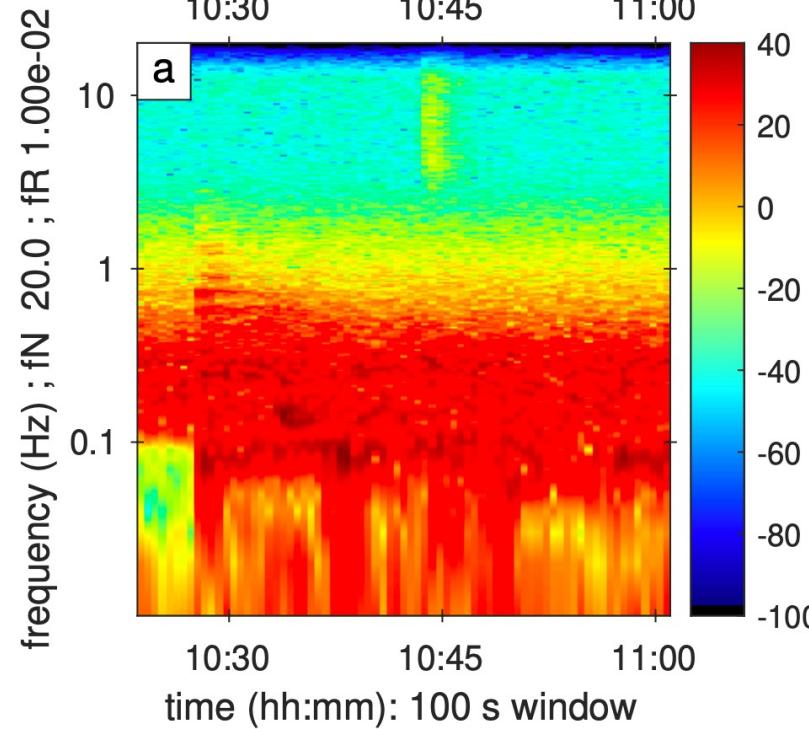
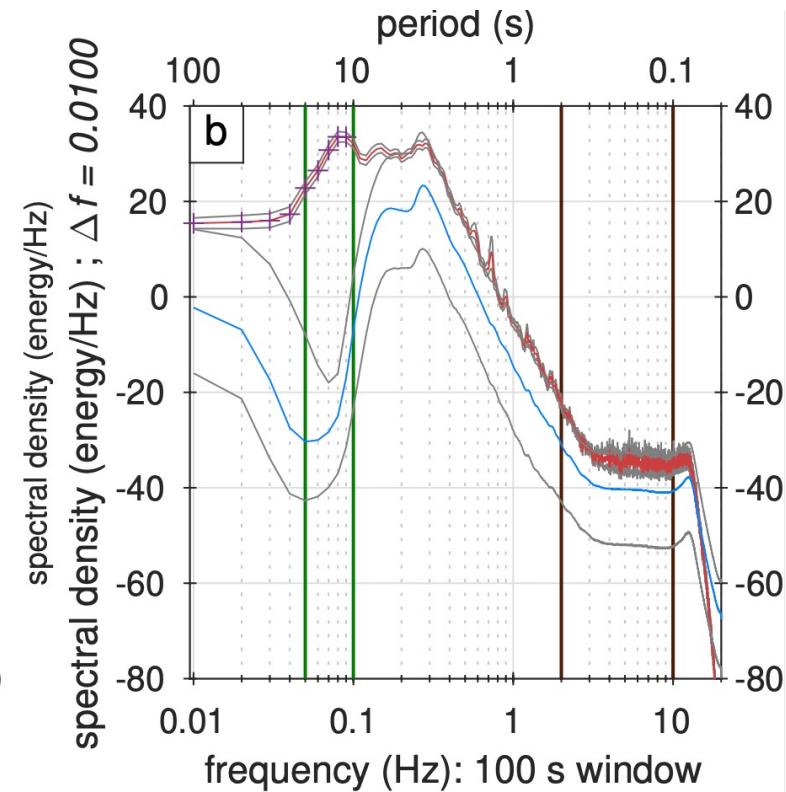


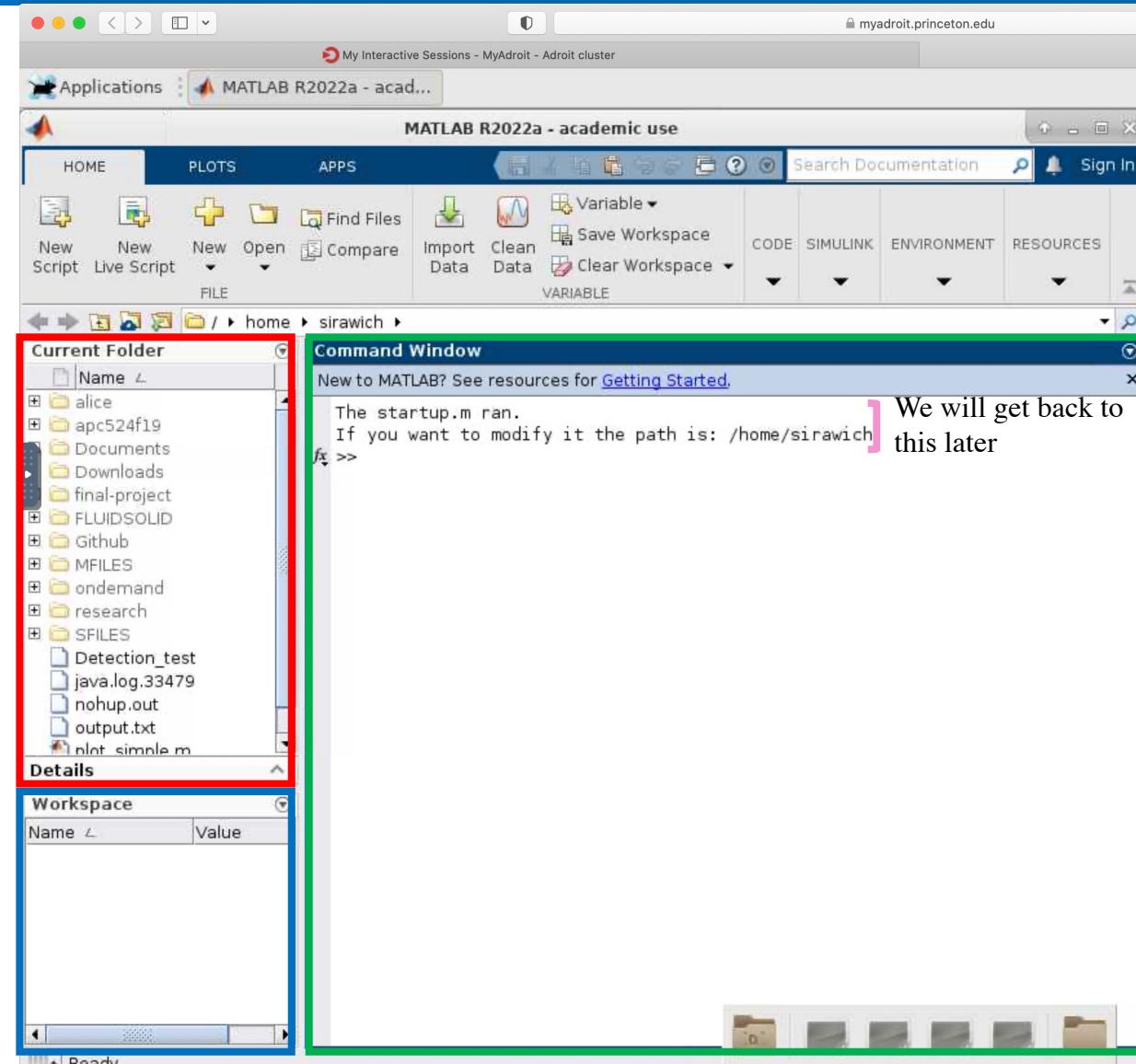
Image plot with colorbar



Convert to frequency domain
using Fourier transformation

Desktop Basics

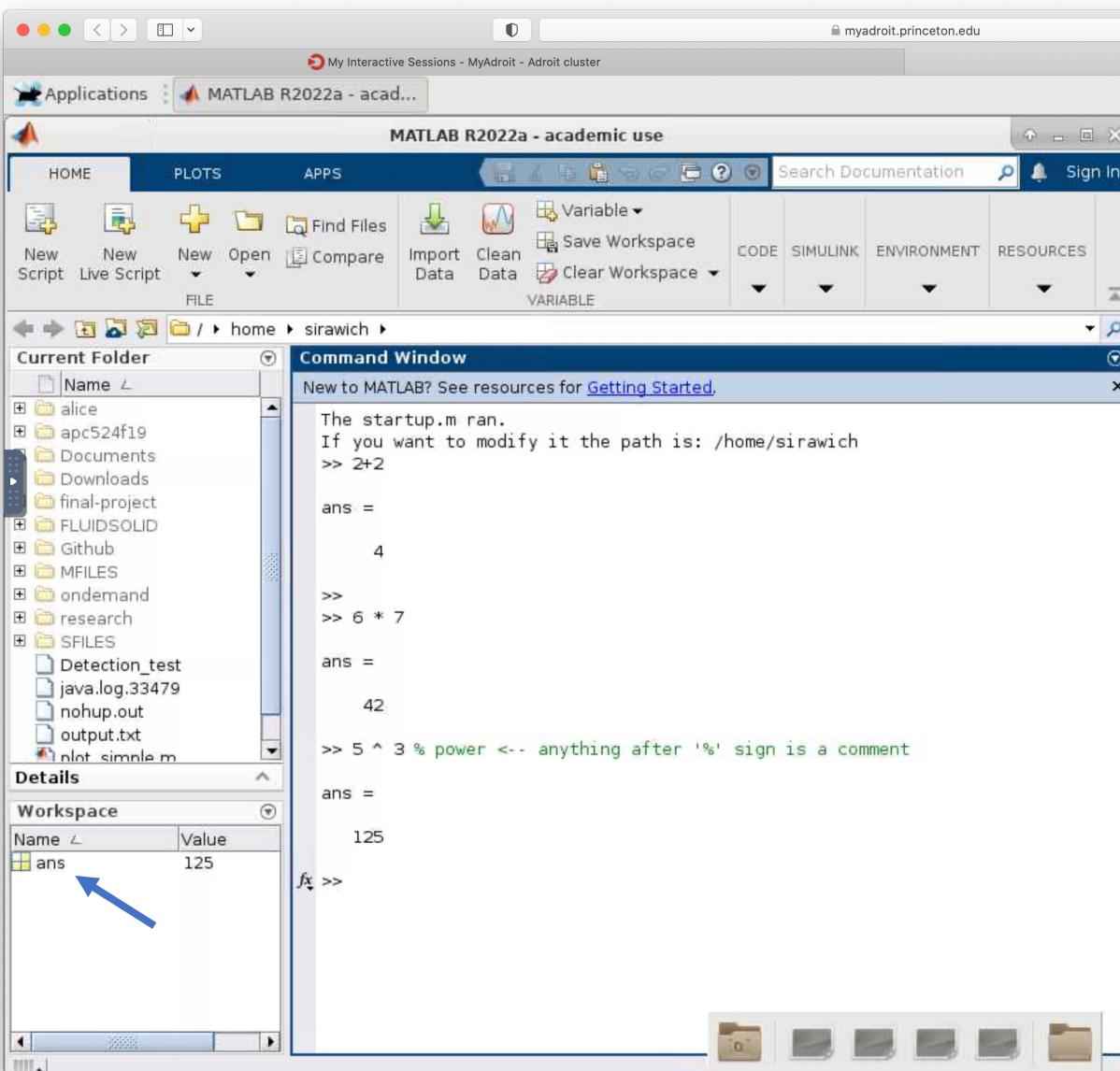
Current folder: access your files



Workspace: list of variables

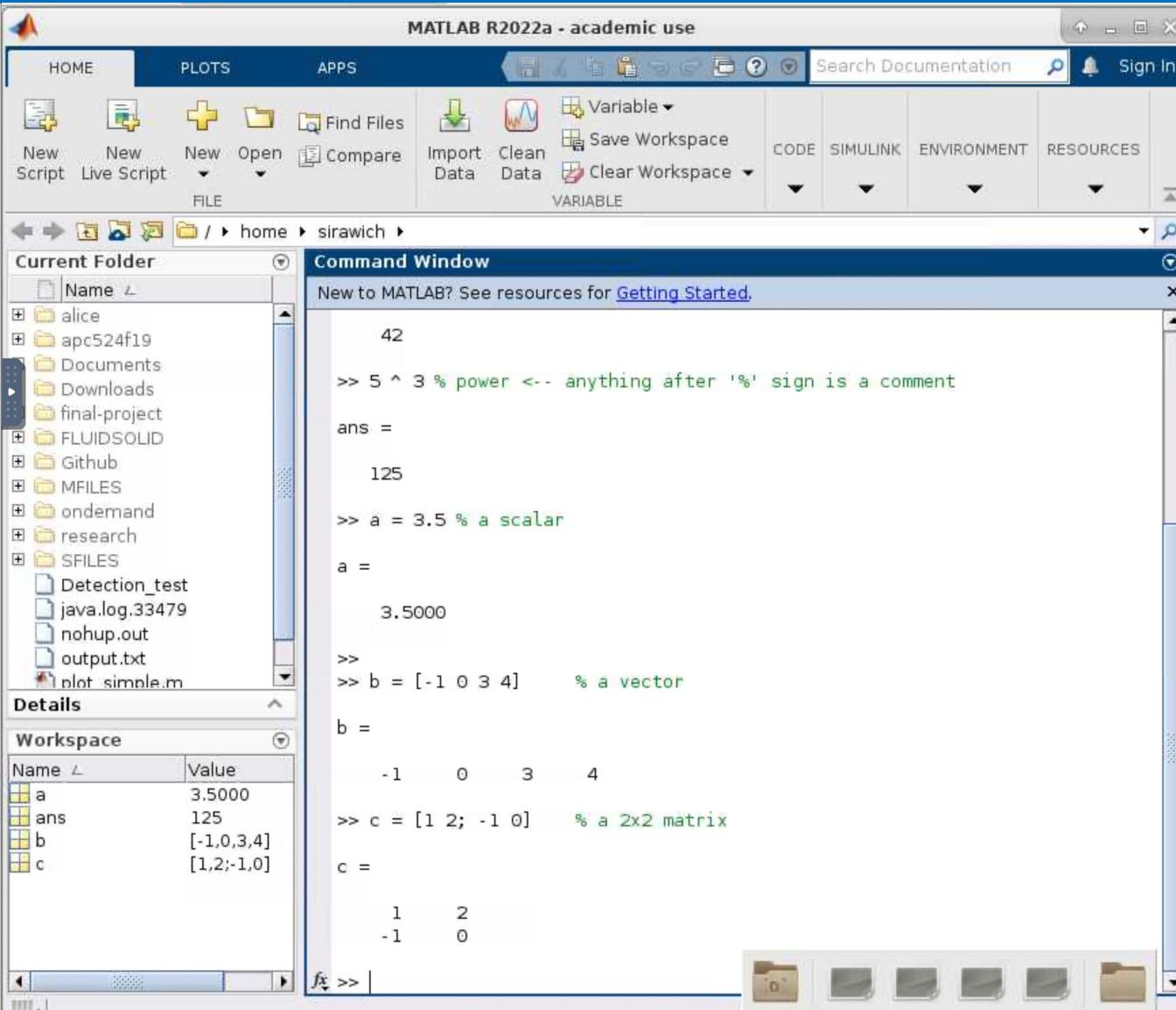
Command window: enter the command at the command line

Let's enter some commands



- It can be as simple as $2 + 2$
- Now MATLAB functions as a calculator
- Notice that a new variable appears in Workspace

Scalar, vector, and matrix



- Creating a scalar / vector / matrix by assigning a variable name to a value on the right hand side
- Use square brackets to indicate a vector / matrix
- Elements in a row are separated by a comma or a space
- Elements between rows are separated by a semicolon “;”

Alternative ways to create matrices

The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2022a interface. The Command Window displays the following code:

```

>> u = 1:6
u =
    1     2     3     4     5     6
>> v = 6:-2:0
v =
    6     4     2     0
>> w = zeros(3,2)
w =
    0     0
    0     0
    0     0
>> I = eye(3) % eye(I)-dentity matrix
I =
    1     0     0
    0     1     0
    0     0     1

```

The Current Folder browser shows the user's workspace with files like 'alice', 'apc524f19', and 'plot_simple.m'.

Create a arithmetic sequences; useful for indexing and loops
 (First number) : (step size, default = 1) : (Last number)
 Note that the last number is also included if it fits

Create a zero matrix; useful for initialization
 (For placeholder, consider nan instead.)

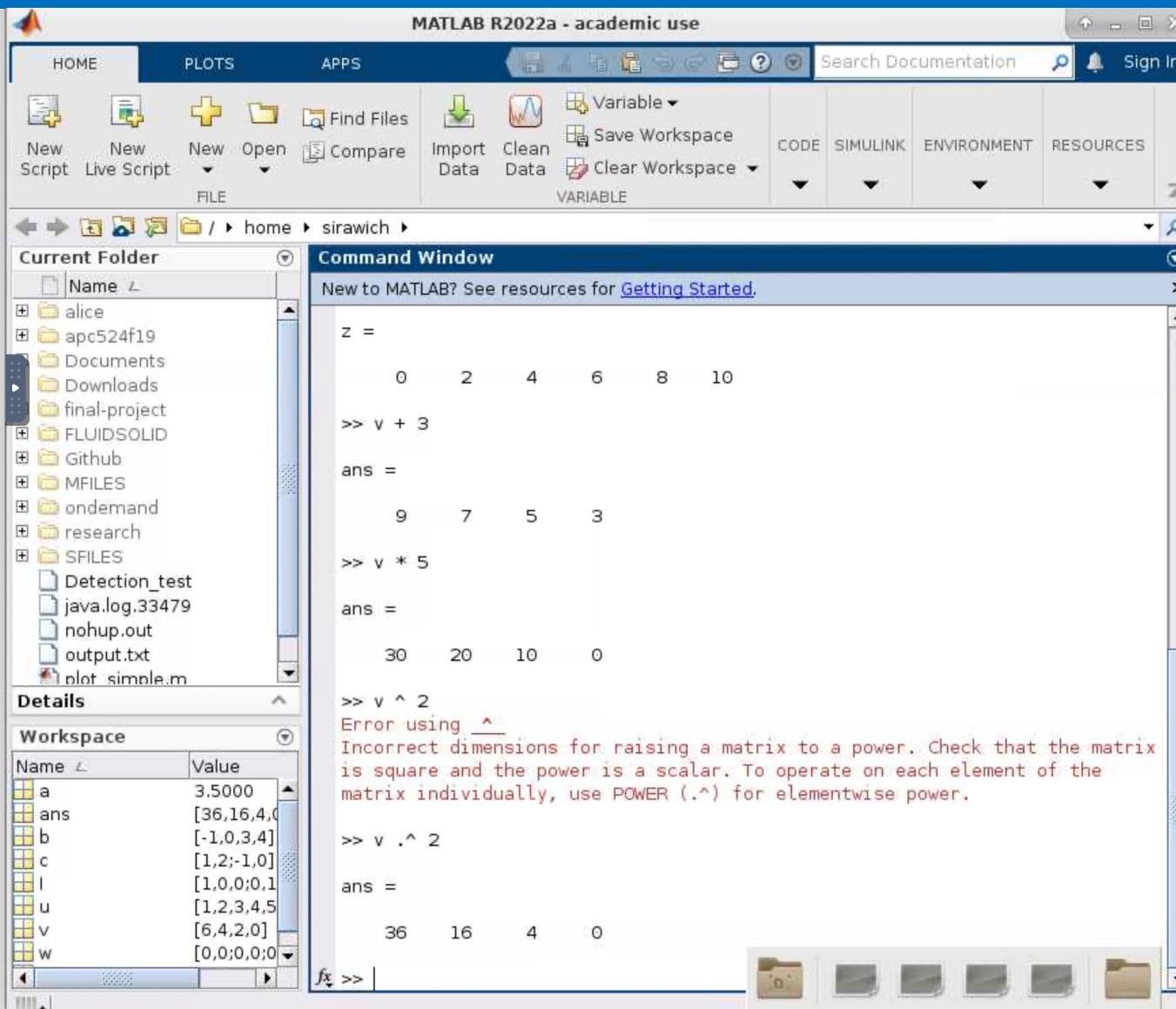
Create a equally-spaced matrix from 0 to 10 ...

```

>> z = linspace(0, 10, 6)
z =
    0     2     4     6     8     10

```

Matrix operations with a scalar



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2022a interface. The Command Window displays the following code and results:

```
z =
    0   2   4   6   8   10
>> v + 3
ans =
    9   7   5   3
>> v * 5
ans =
    30   20   10    0
>> v ^ 2
Error using ^
Incorrect dimensions for raising a matrix to a power. Check that the matrix
is square and the power is a scalar. To operate on each element of the
matrix individually, use POWER (.^) for elementwise power.

>> v .^ 2
ans =
    36   16    4    0
```

The Workspace browser shows variables `a`, `ans`, `b`, `c`, `l`, `u`, `v`, and `w` with their respective values.

MATLAB allows processing a matrix with a scalar

For raising a matrix to a power, use `.^` instead of `^`

Matrix operations

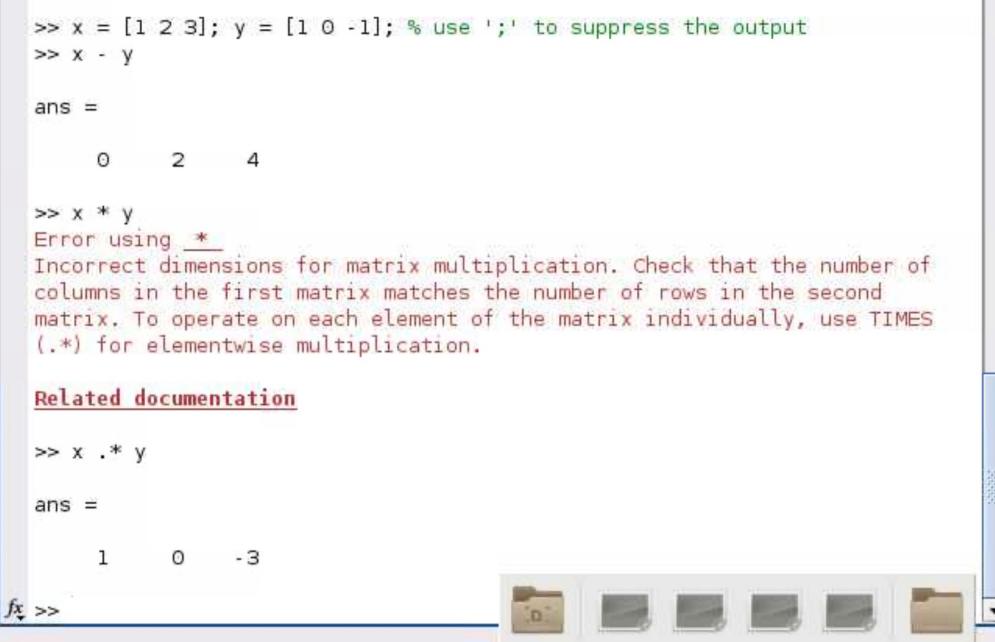
```
>> v      % recall
v =
6     4     2     0
>> v'    % transpose
ans =
6
4
2
0
fx >>
```



The screenshot shows the MATLAB command window with two lines of code. The first line creates a row vector v with elements 6, 4, 2, and 0. The second line creates a column vector ans, which is the transpose of v. Below the code is a toolbar with various icons.

Useful when you want to create a row vector

```
>> x = [1 2 3]; y = [1 0 -1]; % use ';' to suppress the output
>> x - y
ans =
0     2     4
>> x * y
Error using *
Incorrect dimensions for matrix multiplication. Check that the number of
columns in the first matrix matches the number of rows in the second
matrix. To operate on each element of the matrix individually, use TIMES
(.*)
Related documentation
>> x .* y
ans =
1     0    -3
fx >>
```



The screenshot shows the MATLAB command window with several lines of code. It demonstrates matrix subtraction (x - y) resulting in a row vector [0 2 4]. It then attempts matrix multiplication (x * y), which fails with an error message about incorrect dimensions. Finally, it successfully performs element-wise multiplication (x .* y) to get the result [1 0 -3]. Below the code is a toolbar with various icons.

You can simply add/subtract two matrices

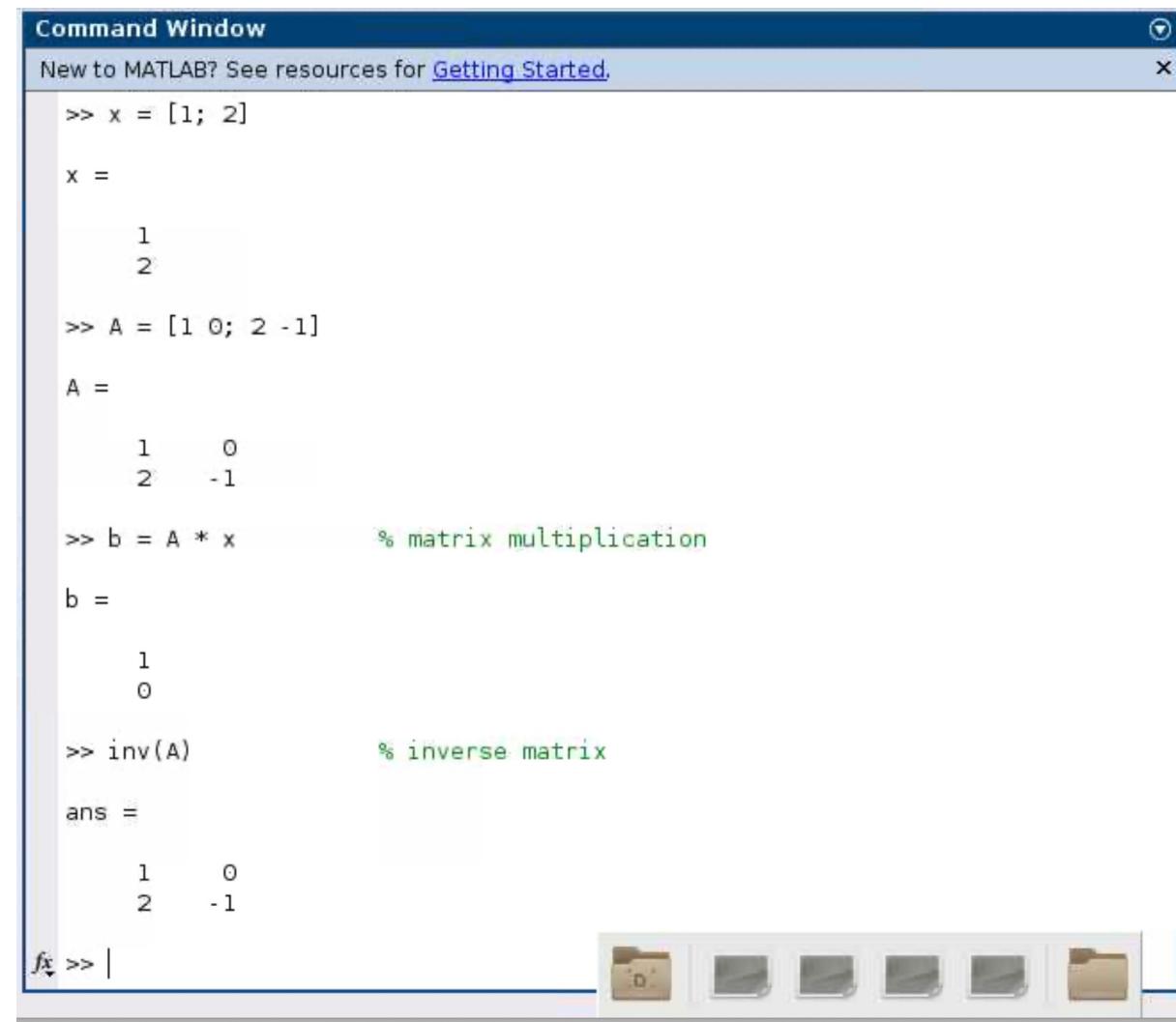
For element-wise multiplication, use `.*` instead of `*`

Matrix operations: Linear algebra

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```
>> x = [1; 2]
x =
    1
    2
>> A = [1 0; 2 -1]
A =
    1     0
    2    -1
>> b = A * x      % matrix multiplication
b =
    1
    0
>> inv(A)        % inverse matrix
ans =
    1     0
    2    -1
>> |
```

The image shows a screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The window title is "Command Window". A message at the top says "New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#)". The command history is as follows:

- `>> x = [1; 2]`
- `x =`
1
2
- `>> A = [1 0; 2 -1]`
- `A =`
1 0
2 -1
- `>> b = A * x % matrix multiplication`
- `b =`
1
0
- `>> inv(A) % inverse matrix`
- `ans =`
1 0
2 -1

The bottom of the window has a toolbar with several icons, including a folder icon, a magnifying glass icon, and other standard MATLAB tool icons.

Matrix operations: Linear algebra

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```
>> inv(A)          % inverse matrix
ans =
1     0
2    -1
>> det(A)          % determinant
ans =
-1
>> inv(A) * b
ans =
1
2
>> A \ b
ans =
1
2
```

Solving for x in $b = Ax$
You may write $x = A^{-1}b$
The first way is more intuitive, but the second way is *faster!*



Matrix operations: Linear algebra

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

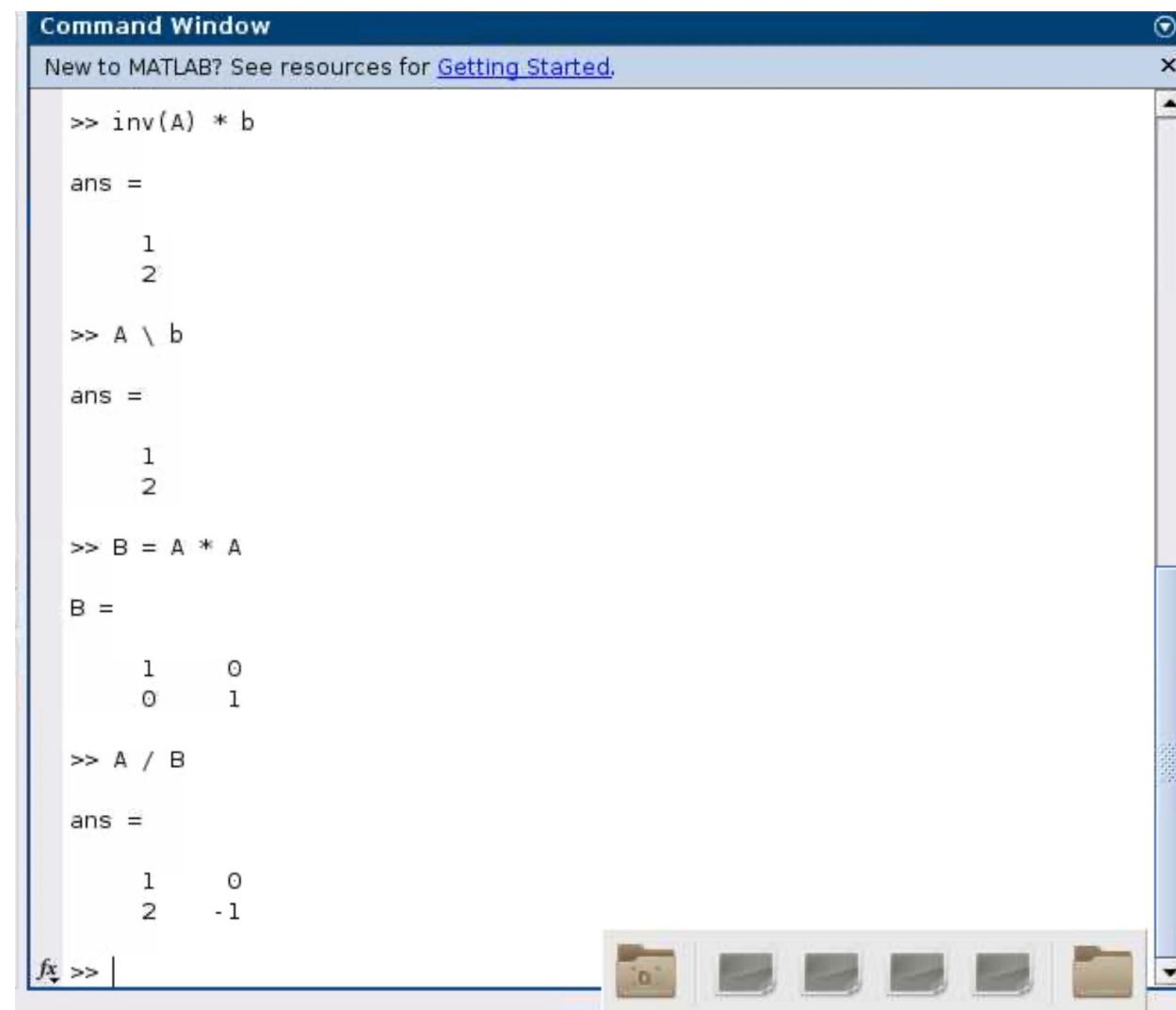
```
>> inv(A) * b
ans =
    1
    2

>> A \ b
ans =
    1
    2

>> B = A * A
B =
    1     0
    0     1

>> A / B
ans =
    1     0
    2    -1
```

f x >> |

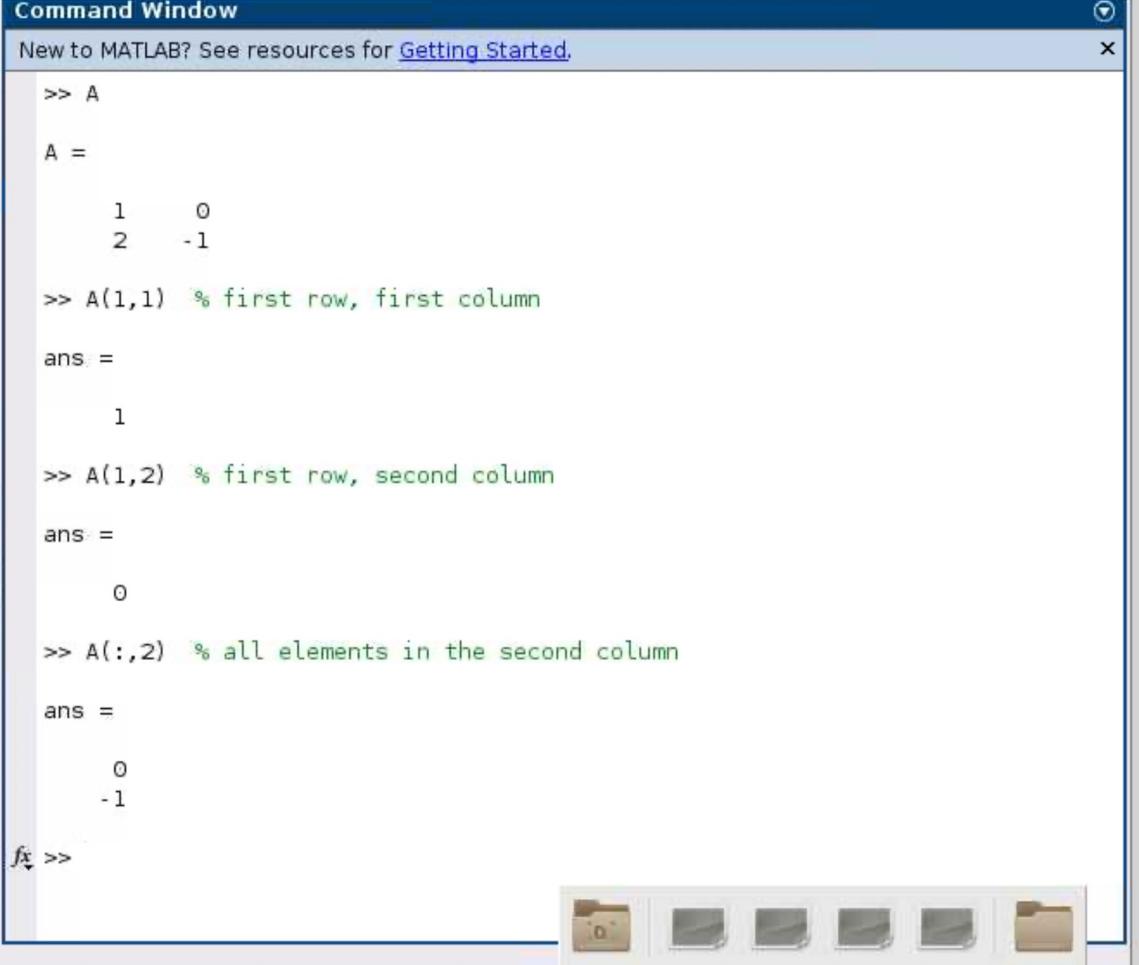
A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The window title is "Command Window" and the sub-header says "New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.". The main area contains MATLAB code and its output. The code includes matrix multiplication (inv(A) * b), left division (A \ b), matrix squaring (B = A * A), and right division (A / B). The resulting matrices are displayed as 2x2 arrays. At the bottom of the window, there is a toolbar with several icons, and the command line prompt ">>" is visible.

Matrix operations: Summary

- Element-wise matrix operation
 - Feel free to modify a matrix (element-wise) with a scalar
 - Exception: use `.^` to raise a matrix to a power
 - For element-wise matrix multiplication and exponentiation, use `.*` and `.^`, respectively
- Linear Algebra operation
 - `'` – transpose
 - `*` – matrix multiplication
 - `/` – matrix division
 - `\` – left matrix division
 - `inv()` – matrix inverse
 - `det()` – determinant
 - `eig()` – eigenvalue and eigenvector
 - `dot()` – vector dot product
 - `cross()` – vector cross product

Matrix indexing

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
>> A
A =
   1   0
   2  -1
>> A(1,1) % first row, first column
ans =
   1
>> A(1,2) % first row, second column
ans =
   0
>> A(:,2) % all elements in the second column
ans =
   0
  -1
fx >>
```

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. It displays several MATLAB commands and their outputs. The commands include creating a 2x2 matrix A, accessing its elements (A(1,1) and A(1,2)), and extracting the second column (A(:,2)). The window has a title bar 'Command Window', a menu icon, and a close button. Below the title bar is a toolbar with various icons.

- Use parentheses to access elements in the matrix
 - (row, column)
- Use colon ‘:’ to have all elements

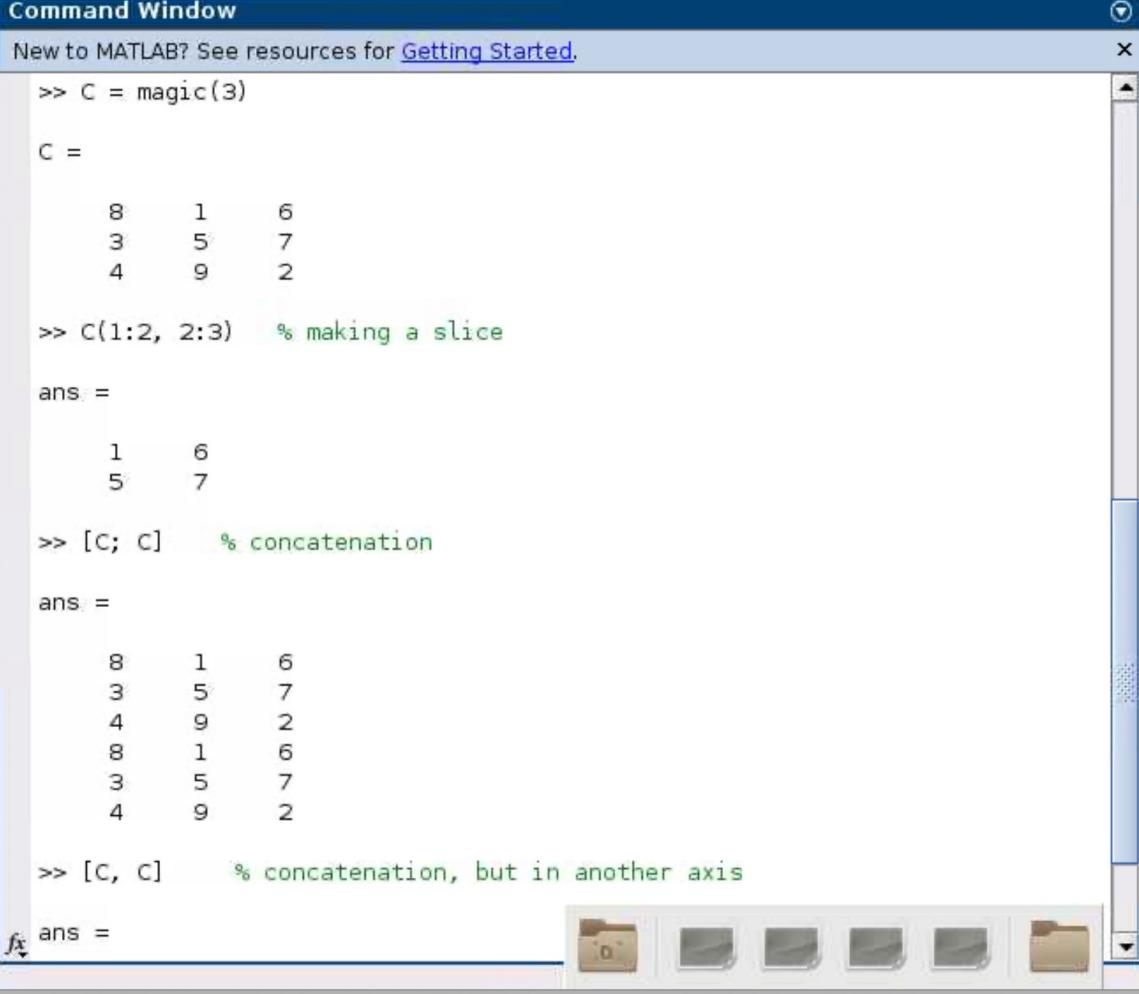
Matrix indexing

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
>> s = reshape(magic(3) - mean(magic(3)), 1, 9) % define a vector s
s =
    3     -2     -1     -4      0      4      1      2     -3
>> s < 0 % check whether an element is less than zero
ans =
1x9 logical array
    0     1     1     1     0     0     0     0     1
>> s(s < 0) % use logical as indices
ans =
    -2     -1     -4     -3
>> |
```

- Use parentheses to access elements in the matrix
 - (row, column)
- Use colon ‘:’ to have all elements
- Index could be logical value

Matrix indexing

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
>> C = magic(3)
C =
    8     1     6
    3     5     7
    4     9     2
>> C(1:2, 2:3) % making a slice
ans =
    1     6
    5     7
>> [c; c] % concatenation
ans =
    8     1     6
    3     5     7
    4     9     2
    8     1     6
    3     5     7
    4     9     2
>> [c, c] % concatenation, but in another axis
ans =
```

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The window title is "Command Window". Inside, there is a message "New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#)". Below this, several MATLAB commands are entered and their results are displayed. The commands include creating a 3x3 magic square, taking a 2x2 slice from it, concatenating the matrix vertically with itself, and concatenating it horizontally with itself. The results show the original matrix, the slice, and the concatenated versions respectively.

- Specifying number in front of and behind the colon to indicate the first and last elements (inclusive) for the slice
- Matrices can be concatenated in either vertically (using ':') or horizontally (using ',') as long as they have the same number of columns or rows, respectively.

We can change values in matrices

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
```

```
>> s
s =
    3   -2   -1   -4   0   4   1   2   -3
>> s(2) = -42 % we may change values at any index directly
s =
    3   -42   -1   -4   0   4   1   2   -3
>> s(end-1) = 12 % changing the element second from the last
s =
    3   -42   -1   -4   0   4   1   12   -3
>> s(2:4) = -5 % we may set multiple elements at once
s =
    3   -5   -5   -5   0   4   1   12   -3
>> % QUIZ: change all negative values in s to 50
```

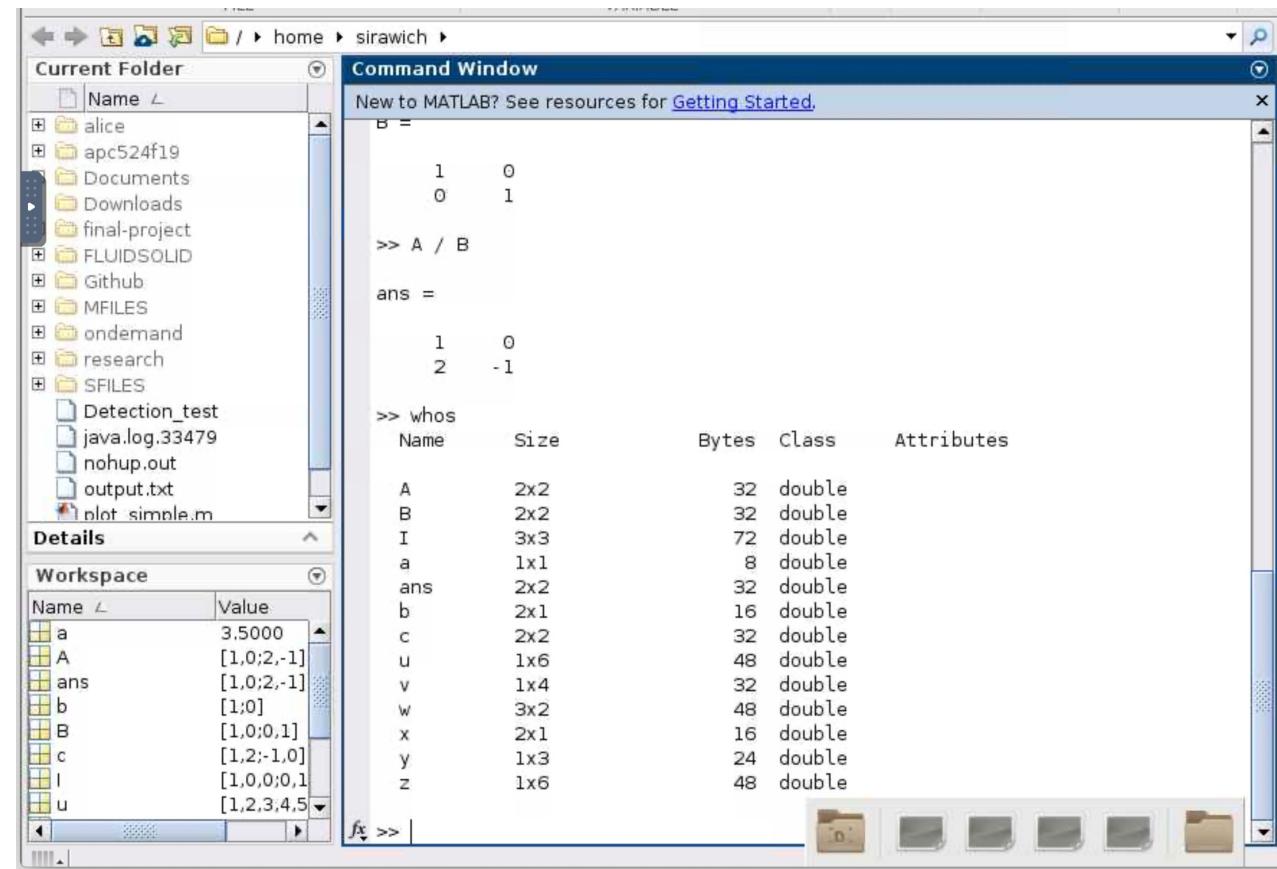
Just simply indicate which element you want to change.

end means the last element of a matrix

Quiz 1: what command do you use to change all negative values in s to 50?

Other variable types

- So far, all variables (scalars, vectors, and matrices) are the same type
call double
- Other variable types include:
 - char – character e.g. `c = 'cat'`
 - string – literal string e.g. `d = "dog"`
 - cell – a list of object
 - struct – data structure
- Use command `whos` to list variables in the workspace



Useful commands

- `whos`
 - lists all variables in the workspace
- `help [function name]`
 - shows how to use a function
- `doc [function name]`
 - pops up a new window displaying documentation of a function (equivalent to a documentation page on mathworks.com)
- `lookfor [keyword]`
 - search all MATLAB files for keyword (1st line)
- `which [item]`
 - locate functions and files
- `type [function name]`
 - see the inside of a file

Quiz 2

`roots` is a MATLAB built-in function for finding roots of a polynomial.

Question: which of the following linear algebra operations are used by `roots`?

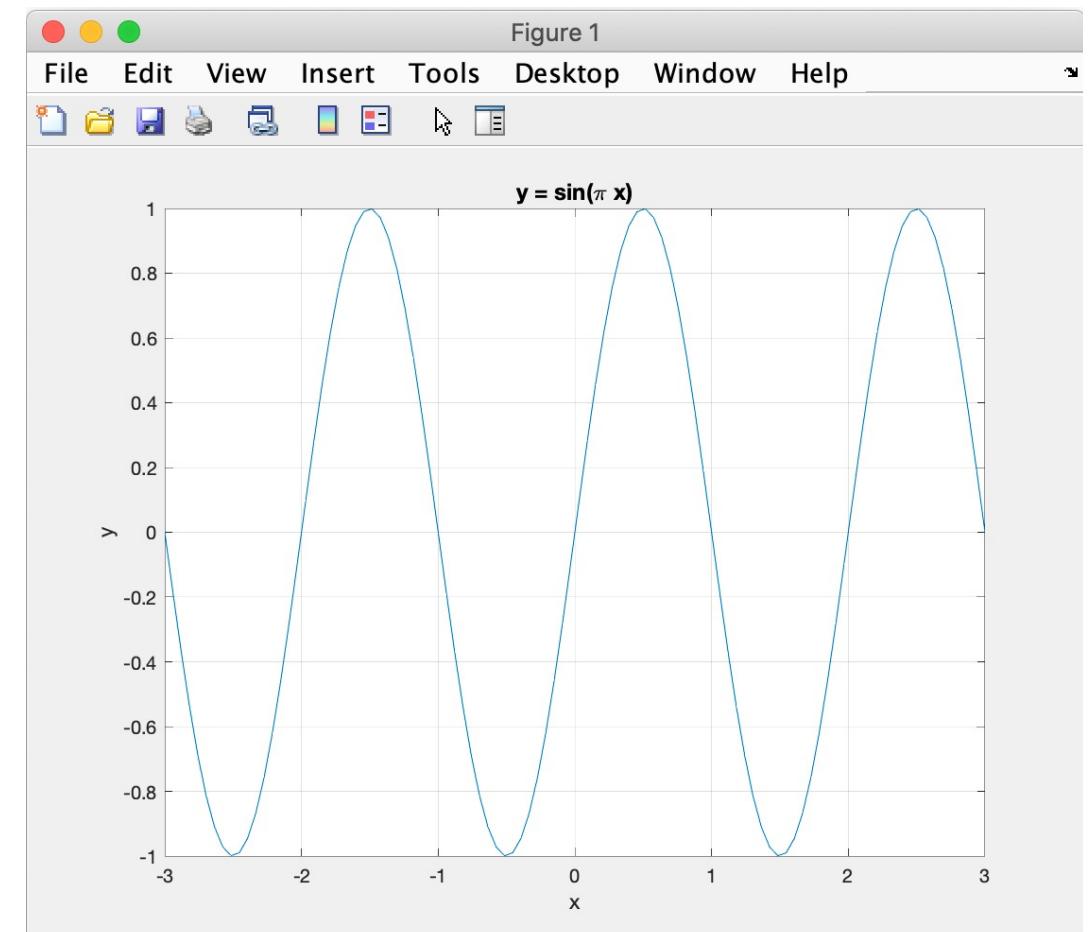
- ' – transpose
- * – matrix multiplication
- / – matrix division
- \ – left matrix division
- `inv()` – matrix inverse
- `det()` – determinant
- `eig()` – eigenvalue and eigenvector
- `dot()` – vector dot product
- `cross()` – vector cross product

Hint: you do not need to guess the answer!

Visualization

- Here is an example on how to make a plot; It could be as simple as

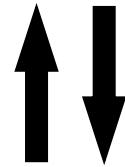
```
x = linspace(-3, 3, 100);  
y = sin(pi*x);  
plot(x, y)  
grid on  
xlabel('x')  
ylabel('y')  
title('y = sin(\pi x)')
```



Graphic components

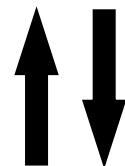
Figure – entire figure window

.Parent .Children



Axes – a panel in a figure

.Parent .Children

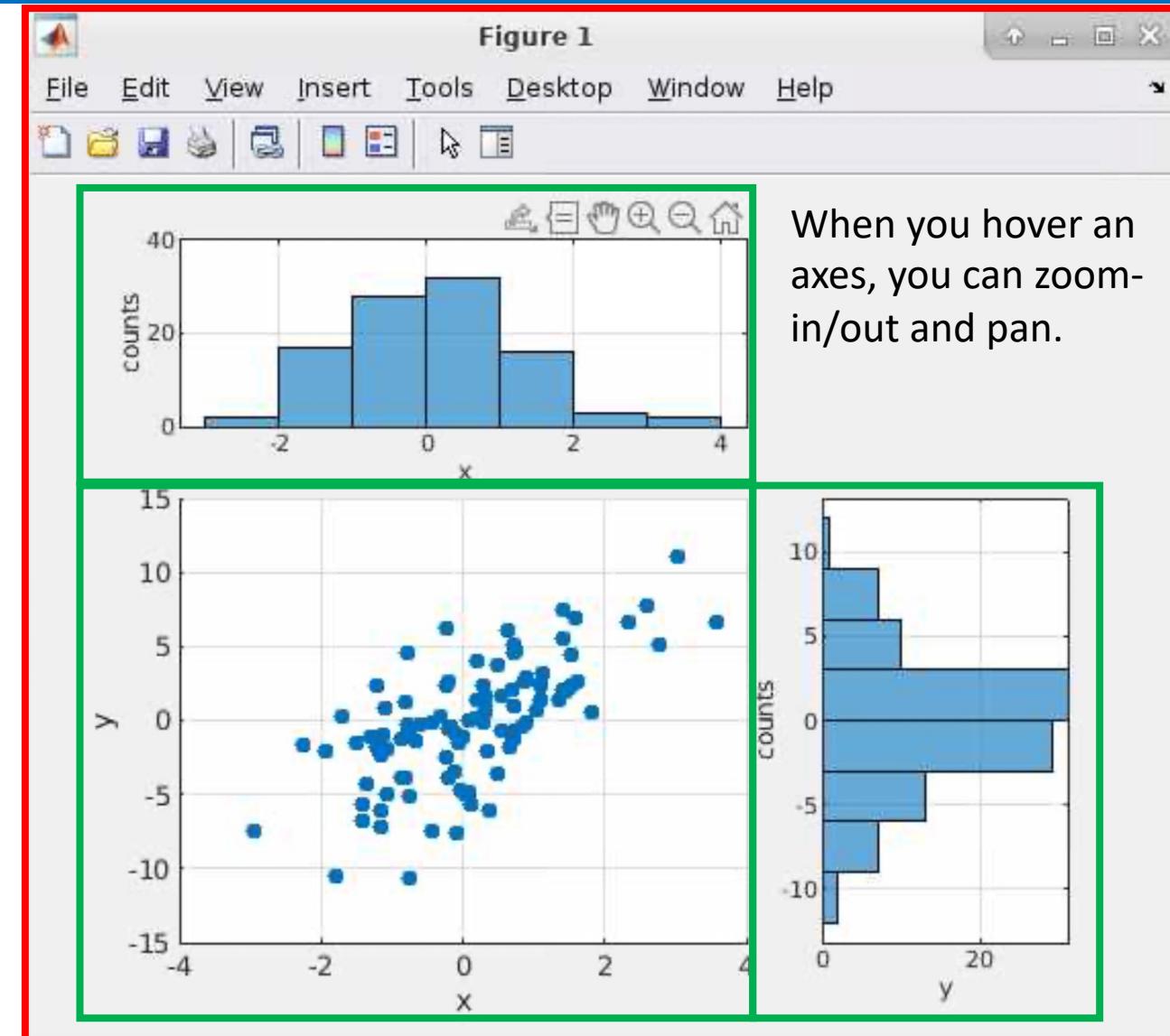


Objects – e.g. Line, Scatter, Histogram etc.

To access object, click the object and type `gco`

For axes and figures, type `gca` and `gcf`

To access the object, use `.get` command



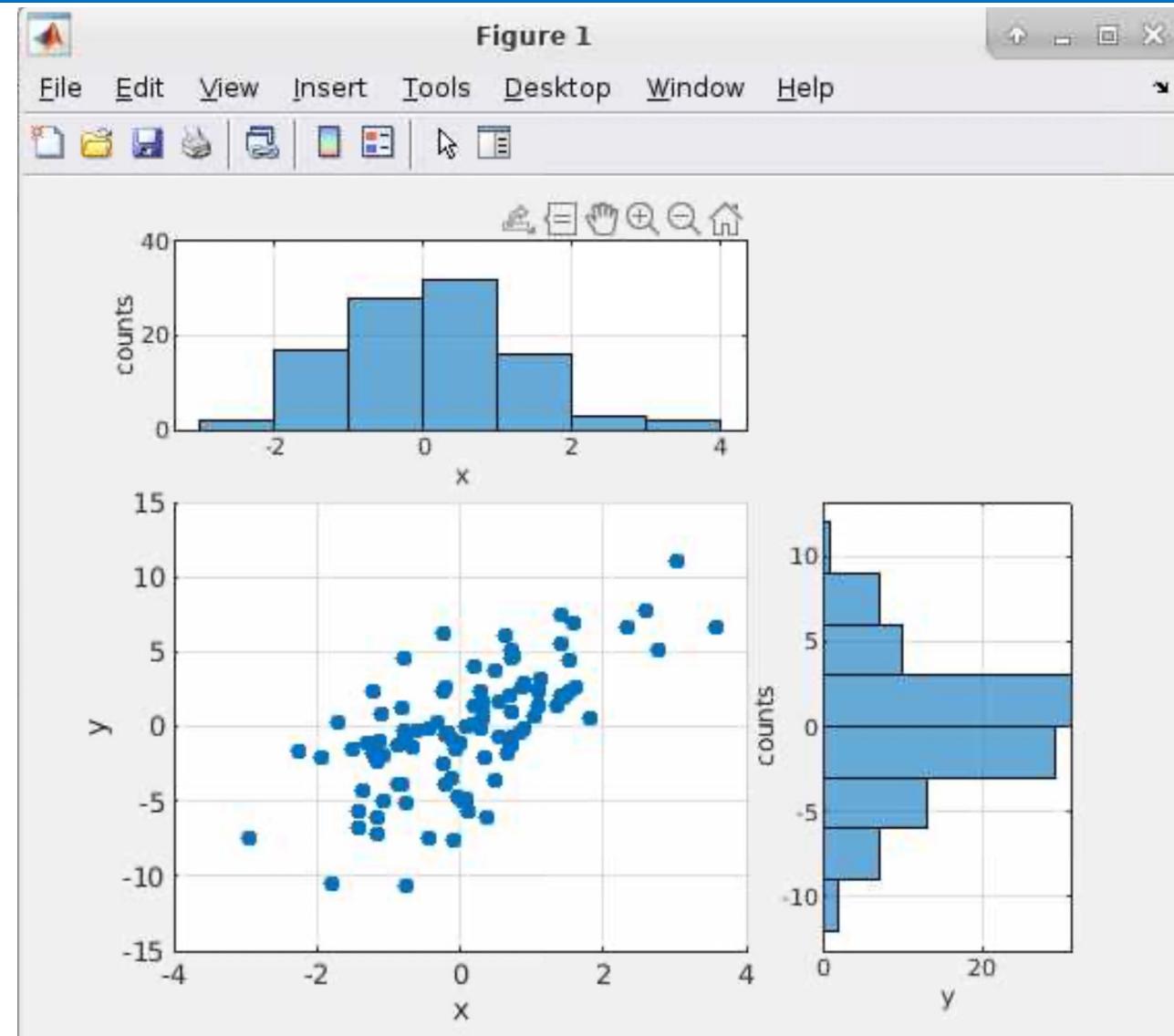
Useful commands for plotting

<code>figure</code>	– create a new figure
<code>subplot</code>	– create a new subplot (axes)
<code>plot/scatter</code>	– make line/scatter plot
<code>hold on</code>	– allow adding second plot to the same axes
<code>gco/gca(gcf)</code>	– get current object/axes/figure
<code>.Parent</code>	– access where the object belongs
<code>.Children(#)</code>	– access objects inside
<code>.get</code>	– get object properties
<code>set(obj, 'Property', 'value')</code>	– set object properties
<code>print</code>	– save the figure

Quiz 3 – Editing a figure

You may notice that the x-label and y-label of the histogram on the right are switched.

- How do you fix the labels?
- If you want to set the x-axis limit and y-axis limit of the histograms to the x,y-limits of the scatter plot, what will you do?



Need inspirations for your plots?

The MATLAB plot gallery provides various examples to display data graphically in MATLAB. Click [Launch example](#) below to open and run the live script examples in your browser with MATLAB Online™.

For more options, visit [MATLAB Live Script Gallery](#) to run live script examples from the MATLAB Community.

Learn the Basics

[Basic Plotting in MATLAB](#)

[How to Use Basic Plotting Functions](#)

Images

[image](#)
[Launch example](#)

[imagesc](#)
[Launch example](#)

Line Plots

[area](#)
[Launch example](#)

[errorbar](#)
[Launch example](#)

[fimplicit](#)
[Launch example](#)

[fplot](#)
[Launch example](#)

[fplot3](#)
[Launch example](#)

[loglog](#)
[Launch example](#)

[plot](#)
[Launch example](#)

[plot3](#)
[Launch example](#)

Animation

[animatedline](#)
[Launch example](#)

[comet](#)
[Launch example](#)

[comet3](#)
[Launch example](#)

Contour Plots

[contour](#)
[Launch example](#)

[contourf](#)
[Launch example](#)

[contour3](#)
[Launch example](#)

[contourslice](#)
[Launch example](#)

Vector Fields

[streamline](#)
[Launch example](#)

Volume Visualization

[Download code](#)

Loops and conditions

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```

27.500000 is not an integer.
103.000000 is an odd number.
200.330000 is not an integer.
>> x = [0 1 3 4 8 12 27.5 103 200.33]

x =

```

	Columns 1 through 7					
0	1.0000	3.0000	4.0000	8.0000	12.0000	27.5000
	Columns 8 through 9					
	103.0000	200.3300				

```

>> for ii = 1:length(x) % ii -- index variable
if mod(x(ii), 2) == 0
fprintf("%d is an even number.\n", x(ii));
elseif mod(x(ii), 2) == 1
fprintf("%d is an odd number.\n", x(ii));
else
fprintf("%f is not an integer.\n", x(ii));
end
end
0 is an even number.
1 is an odd number.
3 is an odd number.
4 is an even number.
8 is an even number.
12 is an even number.
27.500000 is not an integer.
103 is an odd number.
200.330000 is not an integer.
>>

```

FOR loop

for ii = [1-d vector]
statements
end

IF-ELSE statements

if [condition]
statements
elseif [condition]
statements
else
statements
end

Loops and conditions

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```
>> x
x =
Columns 1 through 7
    0    1.0000    3.0000    4.0000    8.0000   12.0000   27.5000
Columns 8 through 9
103.0000   200.3300
>> ii = 1;
while ii <= length(x)
if mod(x(ii), 2) == 0
fprintf("%d is an even number.\n", x(ii));
elseif mod(x(ii), 2) == 1
fprintf("%d is an odd number.\n", x(ii));
else
fprintf("%f is not an integer.\n", x(ii));
end
ii = ii + 1;
end
0 is an even number.
1 is an odd number.
3 is an odd number.
4 is an even number.
8 is an even number.
12 is an even number.
27.500000 is not an integer.
103 is an odd number.
200.330000 is not an integer.
>>
```

- While-loop version

[set initial state variables]

while [condition]

statements

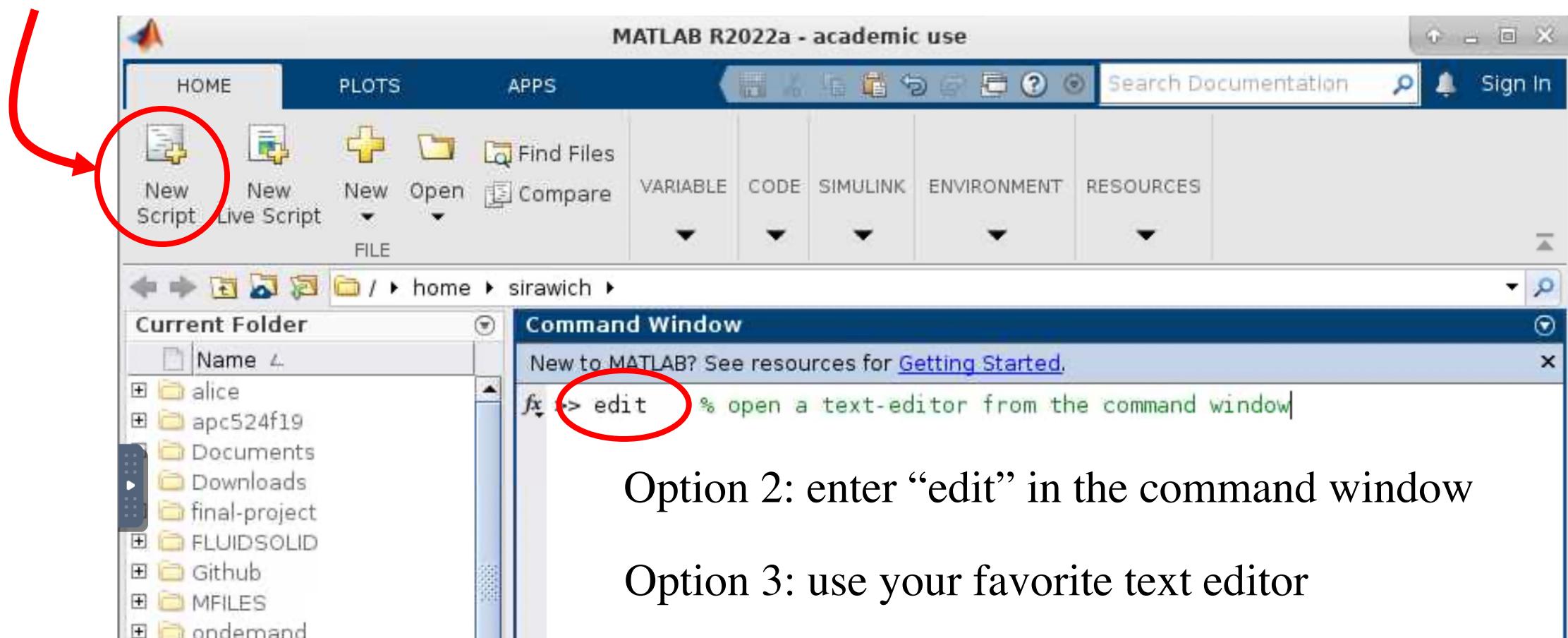
[update state variables]

end

Instead of typing the same set of command again and again, why don't we turn it to a script

How to open the text editor

Option 1: Click “New Script”



Option 2: enter “edit” in the command window

Option 3: use your favorite text editor

Script

```

>> x = [0 1 3 4 8 12 27.5 103 200.33]
x =
Columns 1 through 7
    0    1.0000    3.0000    4.0000    8.0000   12.0000   27.5000
Columns 8 through 9
103.0000  200.3300

>> for ii = 1:length(x) % ii -- index variable
if mod(x(ii), 2) == 0
fprintf("%d is an even number.\n", x(ii));
elseif mod(x(ii), 2) == 1
fprintf("%d is an odd number.\n", x(ii));
else
fprintf("%f is not an integer.\n", x(ii));
end
end
0 is an even number.
1 is an odd number.
3 is an odd number.
4 is an even number.
8 is an even number.
12 is an even number.
27.500000 is not an integer.
103 is an odd number.
200.330000 is not an integer.
>>

```

The screenshot shows the MATLAB IDE interface with several windows open:

- Current Folder**: Shows the directory structure of the current workspace.
- Editor - /home/sirawich/odd_even_script.m ***: Displays the MATLAB script code. An orange arrow points from the left margin of this window towards the Command Window.
- Command Window**: Shows the output of running the script, displaying the classification of each element in the array x as even, odd, or not an integer.
- Workspace**: Shows the variables available in the workspace, including ii and x.

```

% an example of FOR loop and conditional statements
%
% Determines whether a number is an odd number, an even number, or not an
% integer.
%
% TODO: Turn this script to a function to take an array x as an input.
x = [0 1 3 4 8 12 27.5 103 200.33];

% FOR loop
for ii = 1:length(x) % ii -- index variable
    % IF-ELSE statements
    if mod(x(ii), 2) == 0 % use == for comparison
        fprintf("%d is an even number.\n", x(ii));
    elseif mod(x(ii), 2) == 1
        fprintf("%d is an odd number.\n", x(ii));
    else
        fprintf("%f is not an integer.\n", x(ii));
    end
end

```

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```

>> clear % clear all variables in the workspace
>> odd_even_script % call a script
0 is an even number.
1 is an odd number.
3 is an odd number.
4 is an even number.
8 is an even number.
12 is an even number.
27.500000 is not an integer.
103 is an odd number.
200.330000 is not an integer.
>>

```

Function

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Editor window with the file 'odd_even.m' open. The code defines a function that checks if elements of an array are odd, even, or not integers. The Command Window below shows the function being called with the range [1:0.5:4] and its output.

```

Editor - /home/sirawich/odd_even.m
startup.m  odd_even_script.m  odd_even.m  +
1 function odd_even(x)
2 % ODD_EVEN(x)
3 %
4 % Determines whether a number is an odd number, an even number, or not an
5 % integer.
6 %
7 % INPUT:
8 % x      an array of numbers
9 %
10 % Last modified by sirawich-at-princeton.edu, 10/04/2022
11
12 % FOR loop
13 for ii = 1:length(x)          % ii -- index variable
14     % IF-ELSE statements
15     if mod(x(ii), 2) == 0      % use == for comparison
16         fprintf("%d is an even number.\n", x(ii));
17     elseif mod(x(ii), 2) == 1
18         fprintf("%d is an odd number.\n", x(ii));
19     else
20         fprintf("%f is not an integer.\n", x(ii));
21     end
22 end

```

Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```

>> odd_even(1:0.5:4);
1 is an odd number.
1.500000 is not an integer.
2 is an even number.
2.500000 is not an integer.
3 is an odd number.
3.500000 is not an integer.
4 is an even number.

```

While script is useful for repeatedly running a set of commands, it is more useful if we can change the script to run with any array.

Imagine if you can call this script as
odd_even(x)
where x is a 1-d array!

This is where functions are useful.

Search path

- If you save your scripts/functions to other folders besides the current folder, you will find out that you cannot run your scripts/functions.
- But you would say, what's about the MATLAB built-in functions?
- Type `path` to print MATLAB's current search path

Adding a Path to Search Path

- To add a new path, enter
`addpath path`
`addpath('path')`
- To recursively add all paths under a given path, enter
`addpath(genpath('path'))`
- Now you may organize your files to any location you would like

File input / output

save/load	-- save/load variables from/to the workspace
fopen	-- open a file (for read/write)
fclose	-- close a file
fprintf/fscanf	-- write/read a text file
fwrite/fread	-- write/read a binary file

File input / output

- Saving variables from the workspace to a .mat file

```
save( 'filename.mat' , 'varname1' , 'varname2' )
```

- Loading variables to the workspace

```
load filename.mat
```

```
load( 'filename.mat' , 'varname1' , 'varname2' )
```

- Writing into a text file

```
fid = fopen('filename.txt');  
fprintf(fid, "some text.\n");  
fclose(fid);
```

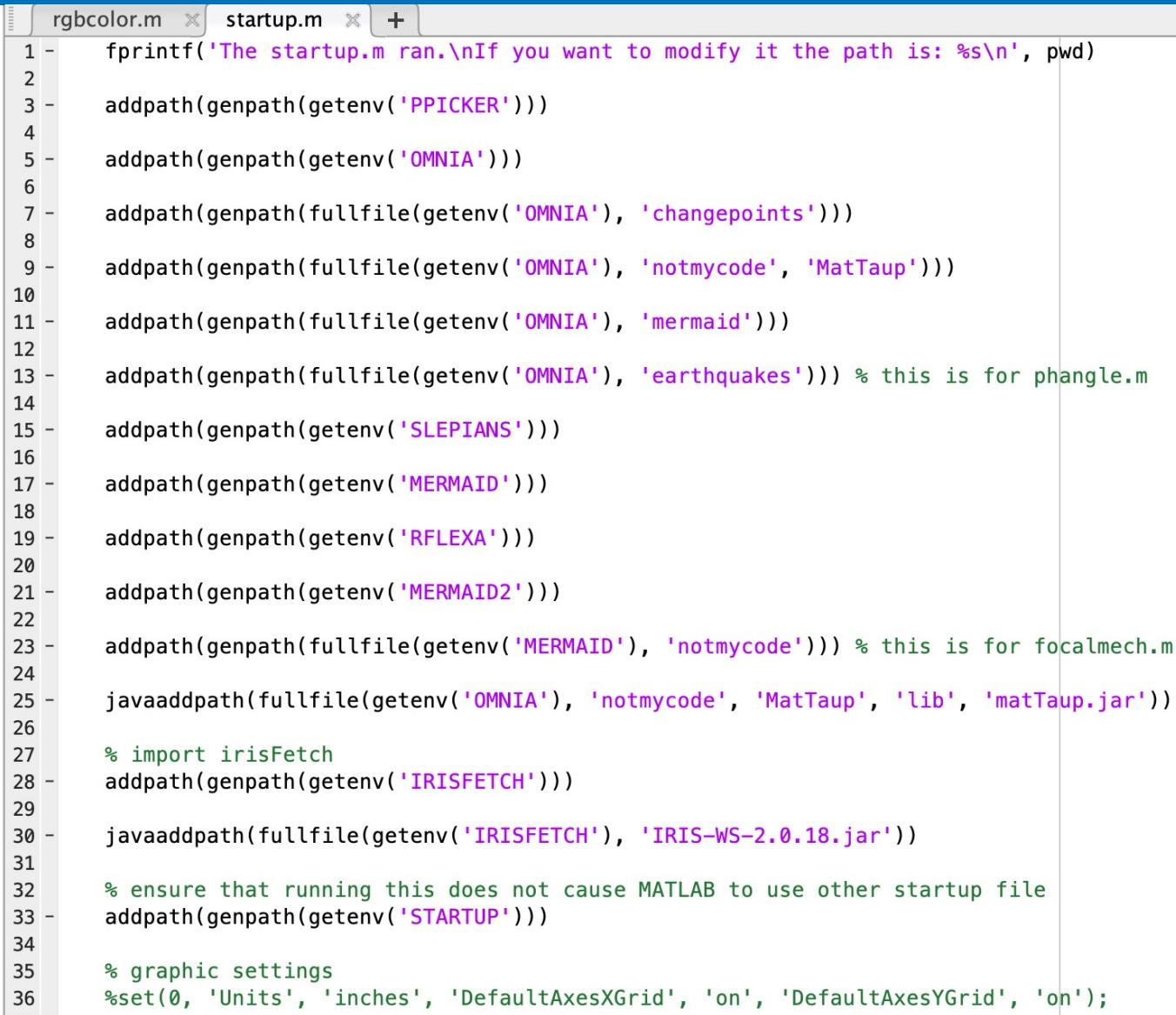
Note: If **fid** is omitted, **fprintf** will print the text to the screen.

Environment variables

- MATLAB supports environment variables from the shell
- Environment variables can be accessed from any location: command window and inside any functions.
- To access an environment variable,
`getenv('env_var_name')`
- To create/replace an environment variable,
`setenv('env_var_name' , 'value')`

startup.m

- Stores user-specified commands, executed when MATLAB starts
- I add paths to files for my research.
- Environment variables allow me to run this file on different machines where I might put files in different locations.



A screenshot of the MATLAB Editor showing the contents of the startup.m file. The code uses environment variables to determine path locations for various research projects. It includes code for adding paths to PPICKER, OMNIA, and other specific toolboxes like SLEPIANS, MERMAID, RFLEXA, and IRISFETCH. It also handles Java paths and graphic settings.

```
1 - fprintf('The startup.m ran.\nIf you want to modify it the path is: %s\n', pwd)
2
3 - addpath(genpath(getenv('PPICKER')))
4
5 - addpath(genpath(getenv('OMNIA')))
6
7 - addpath(genpath(fullfile(getenv('OMNIA'), 'changepoints')))
8
9 - addpath(genpath(fullfile(getenv('OMNIA'), 'notmycode', 'MatTaup')))
10
11 - addpath(genpath(fullfile(getenv('OMNIA'), 'mermaid')))
12
13 - addpath(genpath(fullfile(getenv('OMNIA'), 'earthquakes'))) % this is for phangle.m
14
15 - addpath(genpath(getenv('SLEPIANS')))
16
17 - addpath(genpath(getenv('MERMAID')))
18
19 - addpath(genpath(getenv('RFLEXA')))
20
21 - addpath(genpath(getenv('MERMAID2')))
22
23 - addpath(genpath(fullfile(getenv('MERMAID'), 'notmycode'))) % this is for focalmech.m
24
25 - javaaddpath(fullfile(getenv('OMNIA'), 'notmycode', 'MatTaup', 'lib', 'matTaup.jar'))
26
27 - % import irisFetch
28 - addpath(genpath(getenv('IRISFETCH')))
29
30 - javaaddpath(fullfile(getenv('IRISFETCH'), 'IRIS-WS-2.0.18.jar'))
31
32 - % ensure that running this does not cause MATLAB to use other startup file
33 - addpath(genpath(getenv('STARTUP')))
34
35 - % graphic settings
36 - %set(0, 'Units', 'inches', 'DefaultAxesXGrid', 'on', 'DefaultAxesYGrid', 'on');
```

Resources for learning MATLAB

- `help`, `doc` – to look for how to use a function
- `type` – to look inside a function ... for inspiration for your functions
- <https://www.mathworks.com> – MATLAB official website
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/matlab/index.htm> – online tutorial

Challenge: Fitting the data

We are trying to figure out the gravitational acceleration (g) by measuring the period of oscillation of a pendulum at a few lengths. The period of oscillation is governed by

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{g} L$$

Given the measurements as in the table below, make a scatter plot of T^2 against L with a best-fitted line. Then, use the slope to find g . You may find a function polyfit helpful.

Length of the pendulum, L (m)	Period of oscillation, T (s)
0.20	0.90
0.25	1.00
0.30	1.09
0.35	1.19
0.40	1.28
0.50	1.41

