Matlab revision notes:

I thought I'd write a quick reference guide based on some of the questions I've received to further explain some concepts and code, and to act as a quick reference if (like me) you sometimes don't leave yourself much time to revise for exams (don't be like me!).

How to use this guide:

There are 2 sections, the first contains revision of all the concepts covered over the course. In this section there are two sets of explanations. The first, which is in red, is for that situation where you're tight on time, the exam is tomorrow, and you don't even know where to start. This section does not explain everything you'll need to know about how to use that tool or concept, but it might just be enough to get you a decent 2:1 in less than 24 hours. The second explanation in normal text will be more detailed and contain some of my ramblings and attempts at explanations. If something didn't make sense in lectures, maybe a second attempt might help.

**I am not an authority on matlab and please don't treat me as such. I cannot guarantee the accuracy of this information and will not be held responsible if your exam results end up like my current relationship status (severely underwhelming). If you don't understand something your best bet is to look over your notes or speak with a Lecturer in office hours.**

**The second section is a list of all the functions I have found useful/essential over the years and my explanation of how best to use each one. It's probably a good idea to look over this close to your exam, just to remind yourself of what you might need.**

# **Section 1: Matlab tools, concepts and explanations**

## General Jargon:

Syntax - The way matlab is written has rules called syntax, just like the english language. For example, it doesn't make sense to say "I football play" as the verb must follow the noun. Likewise, it does not make sense in matlab to put x y =, as the assignment operator (the '=') must follow the variable being created. This would be incorrect syntax.

Scripts - Text files which contain matlab code. When you run a script, you simply run the code in the file line by line, from the top to the bottom. Now if you have functions and loops in your code, you may jump about a bit, but execution will always start at the top and try and make its way down as much as possible.

Abstraction - Taking some code that's very complicated and making it very simple. For example, with the plot function, you don't have to create each pixel on the screen, or the layout of the graph. Matlab does all this for you and gives you a much easier function to use.

Generic - When you make your code generic, it means it can run in many different circumstances. For example, if you wrote a specific script to calculate the lift of a wing, you would set the value of every variable in the code e.g. wing\_span = 200, wing\_area = 200 etc. If you wrote a generic script to calculate lift of a wing, you would allow each important variable to be set externally and then use that data to calculate internal variables. So in this case wing\_area would be a product of wing\_span and wing\_chord, and wing\_span and wing\_chord would be input variables to the function. This means you could put your wing lift code inside another code, for example a flight simulator, and it would still run as long as the inputs are given correctly by the simulator code. If you tried this with the specific code, you would only every be able to simulate one wing which you defined, which might not be the wing you want.

Overhead - Every line of code in matlab requires a certain amount of time to run. Not all of this time is spent doing what you want the line of code to do. For example, if you want to add two numbers, only some of the time is associated with actually adding the two numbers in the cpu. Some "waste" time is given to operations like converting your number on the screen into binary, other "waste" time is spent making sure both numbers have the same datatype e.g. to add a float to an int, matlab automatically converts the int to a float, then adds it to the other float (this is called type promotion and you don't need to know about it). This extra "waste" time is referred to as overhead, and you want to minimise this as much as possible in your programs.

Alias – A synonym for something. For example, in a function, the input arguments are give aliases (another name) which correspond to the input variables.

Syntax error – This is an error with how you wrote your code. Matlab can’t understand what you wrote because as far as it’s concerned you wrote gibberish. It would be like me writing “cat it say how nine ghfghf turkey”. No-one knows what that means because I’m not following the standard rules of English. Now in matlab your errors will probably be more subtle, like misspelling ‘functoin’, but it still means your code will not even run until you fix them.

Runtime error – This error occurs when the code is running and has run into some error it didn’t spot beforehand. Unlike a syntax error, matlab understands your code and can run it, it’s just your code doesn’t work. This one’s a bit harder to explain but it’s a bit like this difference between planning to do something and actually doing it. Say you wanted to go on a trip somewhere. You can plan the flights you’re going to take and your accommodation, but when you decide to go, you find that you forgot to plan for the money you will spend and your card gets declined, or your flight gets cancelled etc. Similarly in matlab, you may plan to get the 5th entry in an array, only to discover the array only has 4 entries. This is a run time error because you only discover it exists when you run the code. Some runtime error you can plan for, like deciding how many elements are in an array and making sure you never try and get an element that doesn’t exist. Others you cannot plan for, but these usually occur when using volatile systems which you don’t encounter often in matlab.

Memory – The temporary storage place on your computer where all your variables are stored. In most languages, when you finish running a program your variables are deleted from memory. In matlab this is not the case, they hang around until you clear the workspace (or restart your pc). Conceptually, memory is best described as a big excel spreadsheet, where each cell contains a piece of data. Note how in excel you cannot store more than one value in a cell, and this is true for memory too. Arrays are just a group of cells, but each value is still stored in a single cell.

## How to use the documentation effectively

Lets first start with an explanation of the most useful function in matlab, doc:

doc

%Examples

doc plot

doc fplot

doc [

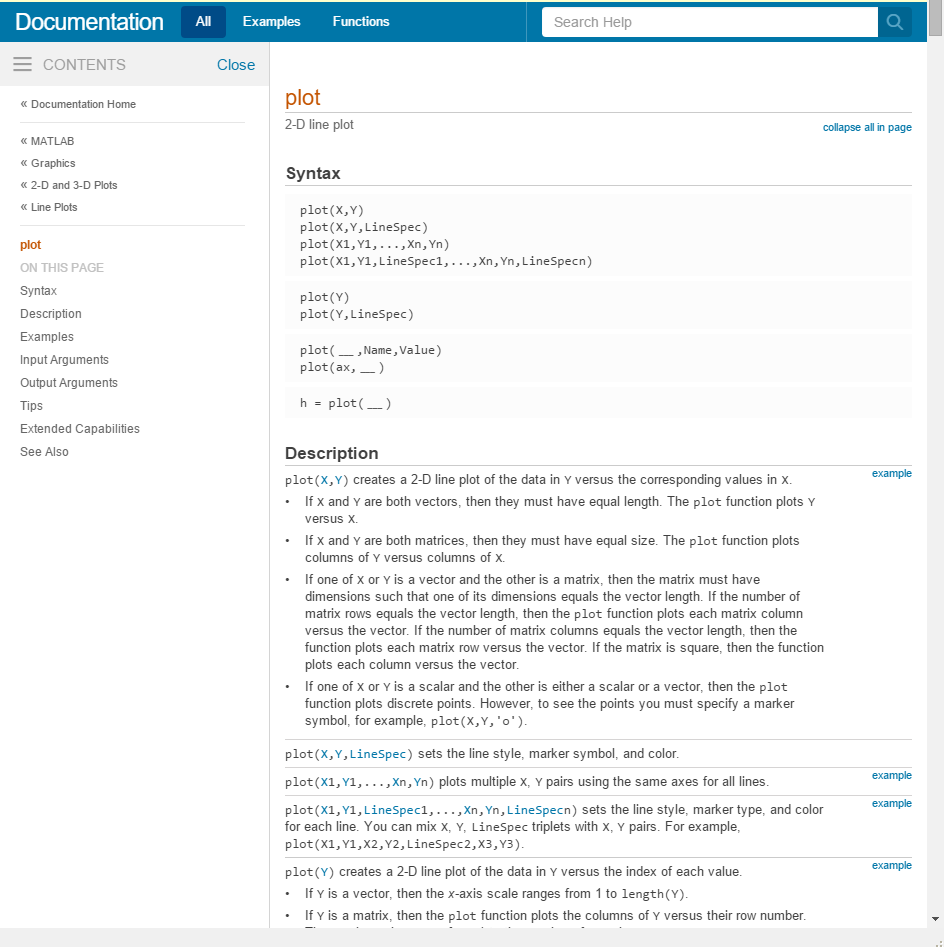
### What it does:

brings up documentation about any builtin function in matlab

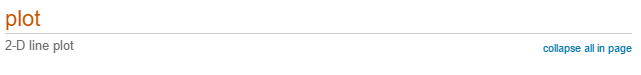
By far the most useful function I have ever used in matlab. If you remember an function, remember this one. All it does is provide the matlab documentation for any built in function. The thing about matlab is the documentation is AMAZING and as such you should definitely use it. It provides a list of possible inputs and outputs, as well as many examples of how to use each case.

### How to use matlab documentation

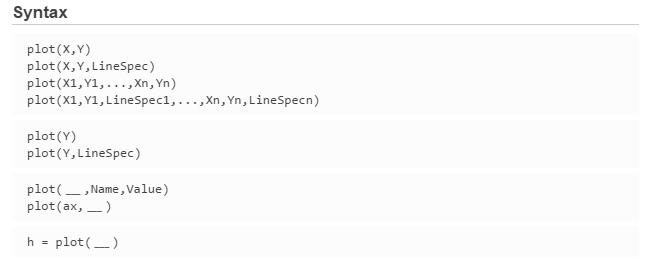
When you first doc a function, you are presented with a window that looks like this:



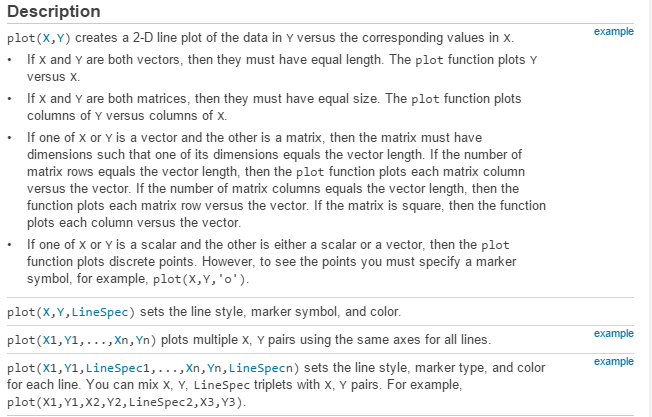
Lets go through each section and explain what’s going on. In this case, we’re using doc plot as an example.



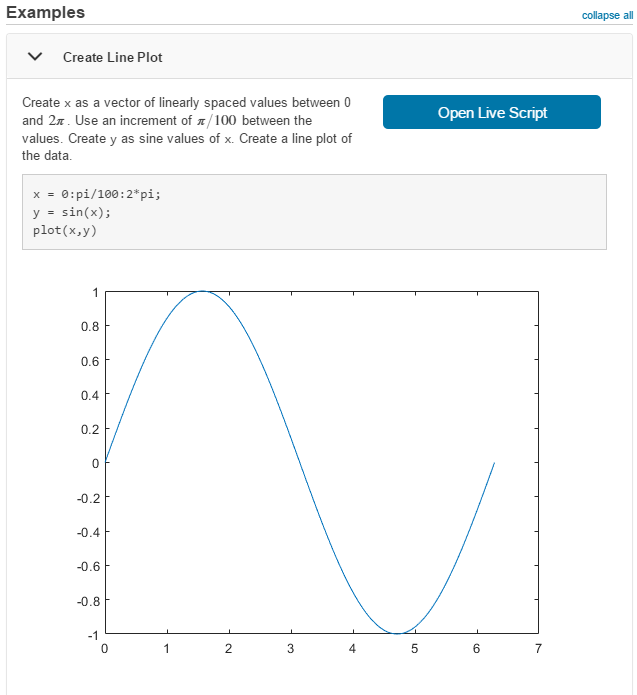
The first line is the function name in orange, and a short explanation below.



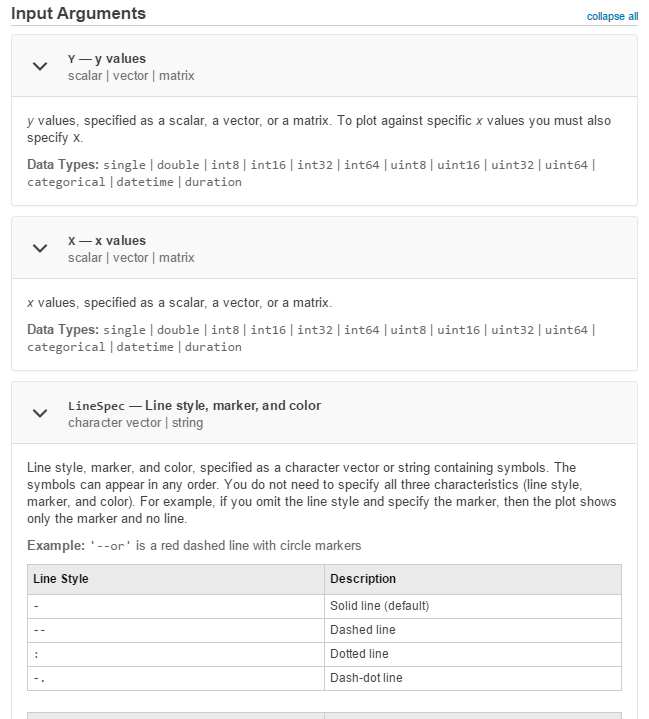
The syntax section describes the valid syntax for the function i.e. how best to call the function. You’ll notice there’s more than one combination of input variables that you could give. This is because matlab actually decides what to do inside the function based on the combination of inputs that you give it. For example, plot will plot with the default matlab colours, unless you specify a specific line input in LineSpec. In the docs, uppercase letter usually refer to matrix values, while lowercase letters are individual values. Words are usually strings, and \_\_ means any combination of the previous syntaxes, plus this new thing. For example plot(ax, \_\_) means we first specify the axis as, then continue as normal, so plot(ax, X, Y) is valid (where \_\_ corresponds to X,Y in this case), as well as plot(ax, X, Y, LineSpec) etc.



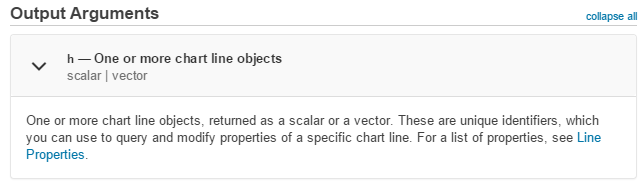
The description section details what happens if you call the function with a specific syntax specified in the syntax section. For example, if we include a LineSpec after X, and Y, we see it will set the line style, symbol and colour.



The examples section is by far the most useful, and gives examples of how to use each syntax given above. Most times I use the doc function, I take a brief look at the description section, and then immediately scroll down to the examples section. Don’t be afraid to learn by example!



The input arguments section details all the possible inputs and the format matlab expects them to be in. This is especially useful for string inputs, where sometimes you need to use a specific string format. For example, here line style only has a certain number of characters that can be used. ‘red’ would be an invalid linestyle.

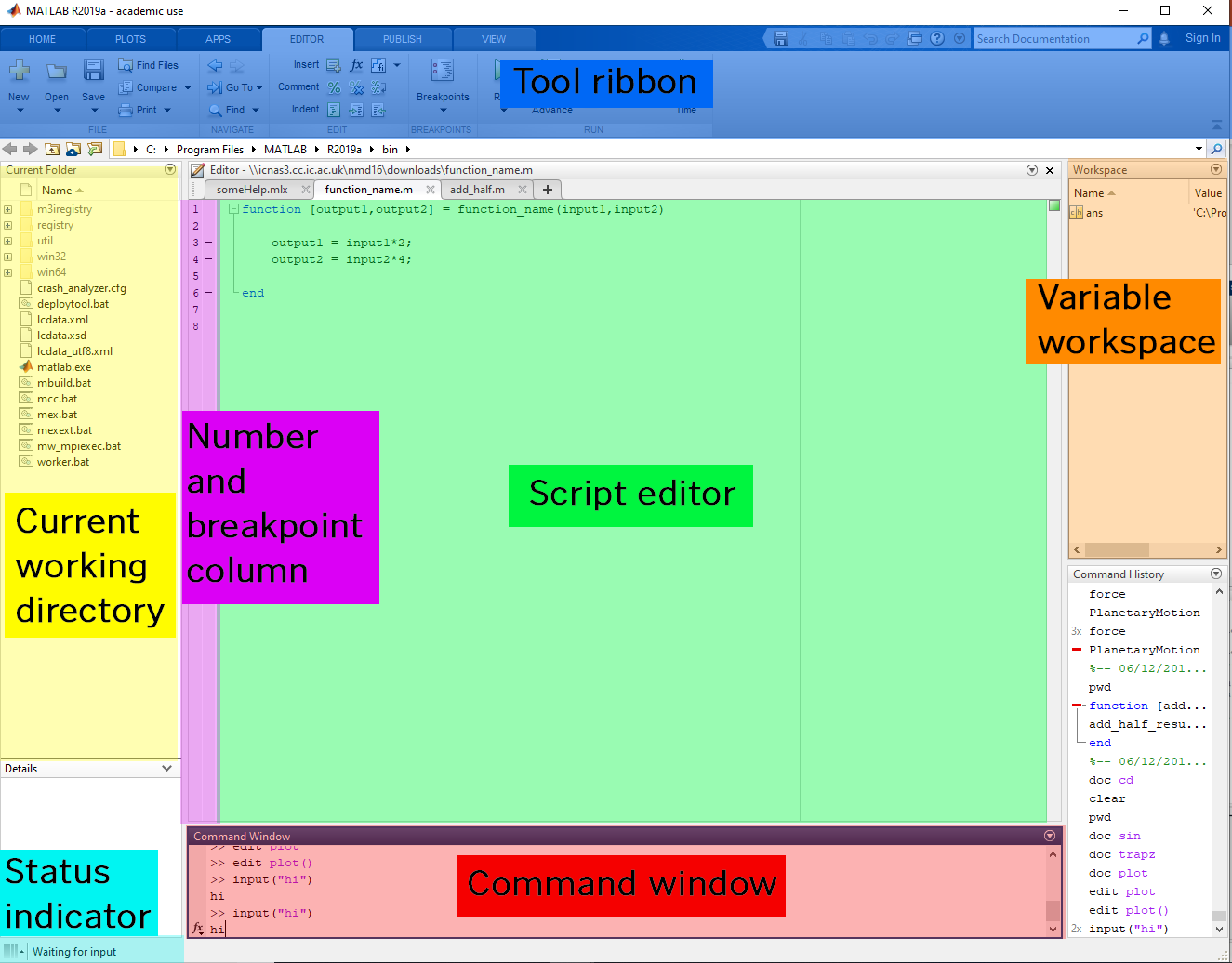


The output arguments section is like the input arguments section but for function outputs. Like the inputs section, each output has an alias name (h in this case, but when you call the function you can set it to whatever you want e.g. plotID = plot(X,Y), where plotID is our ‘h’). Under the output alias, we have the format/type of the return variable, in this case either a scalar or vector. If you want to write generic code, you need to make sure you account for all possible function outputs, either vectors or scalars.

The last few sections in the docs vary from function to function but usually contain some extra tips on how to use the function that don’t fit anywhere else, and sometimes a brief description of the theory behind the function if it’s particularly mathematically intensive.

## The Matlab development environment

Don’t get matlab confused with the matlab development environment. This program you see when you load up matlab from the software hub is a separate program that gives you a lot of handy tools for writing matlab code, but matlab itself is just the language, just like python, C, or any other language. The matlab development environment on the other hand gives us lots of fun tools for editing our code. I will give a brief overview of some of the tools I have found particularly useful.



### Script editor

The script editor is where you will spend 90% of your time when developing in matlab. Somewhat like in word, matlab will tell you if you’re writing something that obviously doesn’t make sense i.e. a syntax error. It won’t tell you about runtime errors, as you can by definition only find these when you run your code.

### Command window

After the script editor, the command window is the place where you will (or should) be spending the second most amount of time. I cannot stress how useful it is to be able to execute commands on variables loaded into memory on the fly, and this very feature has saved me from many a coursework deadline. Out of all the things on the screen, this is the part that gets you closest to the matlab language. Essentially any line you type here will be run, just like in a matlab script. You could, if you really wanted to, copy and paste every single line in your script into the command window, and it would run pretty much exactly the same. This is great because it means you can quickly prototype code without having to reload your scripts, and probe into variables to get their values. For example, if you want to know if you can multiply two matrices together, just try it in this window, and if you get an error you know you can’t. Now you may say “what’s the difference between that and just running the script itself and seeing if you get an error?” Well, for a start, what happens if your code takes ages to load because you need to reconstruct your matrices each time, or what if your code expects some input which you have to enter each time? Or what if you just can’t be bothered to write the extra “disp()” function to view the variable. These are all valid reasons to use the command window.

## The workspace

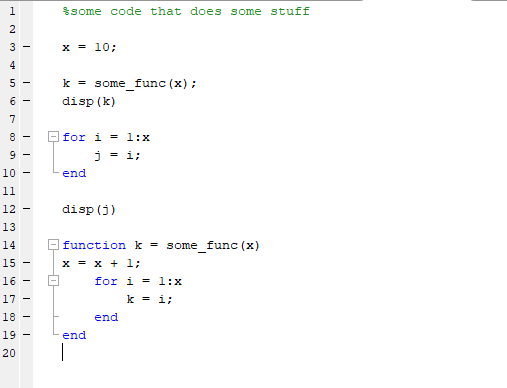
By workspace I am referring to all the variables you create in matlab, and more specifically I want to talk about variable scope.

### Scope definition

By scope, I am referring to where variables exist in matlab, and who has access to what. We do this funny thing in programming where we often personify our code, and referrer to things like functions and loops as having ‘access’ to variables. To have ‘access’ to a variable simply means that you are able to read it. If I have access to the variable x, it means I know there exists a variable x, and I know what its value is. If I do not have access to x, I have no idea that it exists and I do not know what its value is. Make sure you recognise that not having access not only means you don’t know what’s in x, but you don’t even know it exists! A result of this is that if you don’t know that x exits, there’s nothing stopping you creating your own version of x, and this is where it’s important to identify the scope of variables.

To be specific, the scope of a variable is all the places in your code that have access to that variable. If you try and get the value of x and you get an error or a different value to what you expected, then x is currently outside your scope.

There are 6 variables in this code. I’m going to highlight the scope of each variable so you can hopefully see better what I’m talking about. I’ve deliberately used confusing names here so you can see that just because something has the same name doesn’t mean it’s the same variable.



Now in this example, all were doing is running a for loop from 1 to the value of x, and then displaying the final value of x. In the function at the bottom of the page, we take the input variable and add one to it.

Now if all the variables here had the same scope, we’d expect the result to be

disp(k)

11

disp(j)

11

But instead we get

disp(k)

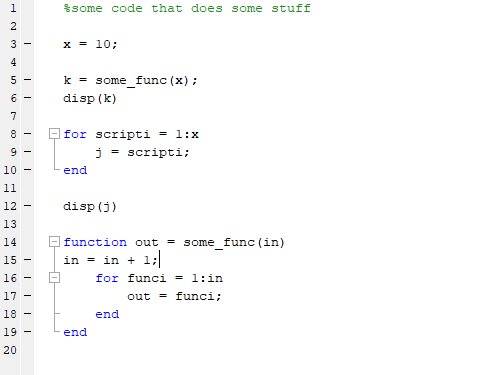
11

disp(j)

10

This happens because variables inside a function have a different scope to variables outside a function, but variables defined inside loops have the same scope as those defined outside loops. As an extra, functions inside functions (yes they exist, they’re called nested functions) actually have the same scope as the function above, but don’t worry too much about that one. The most important thing to remember is that functions have their own scope. An easier way to think about this is to imagine that functions run inside their own separate programs. Or if we want to be even more abstract, imagine our main script is a man in room doing some maths on paper. In the room next to him is another man which represents our function, and between them is a single window which they can both look through. If the script man needs help from the function man, he can hold up a piece of paper with some variables on it, and the function man can copy them down onto his own paper through the window. The function man can then do his own calculations, even maybe using some of the same names as the script man, but ultimately anything he writes on his paper has no effect on the script man’s paper. At the end, the function man holds up his paper with the answer and the script man copies it down on his own paper. Apologies if the illustration is patronising but understanding variable scope can get quite complicated in other languages, so I feel it’s important to have a good grasp of what this actually means.

Let me make it less confusing now:



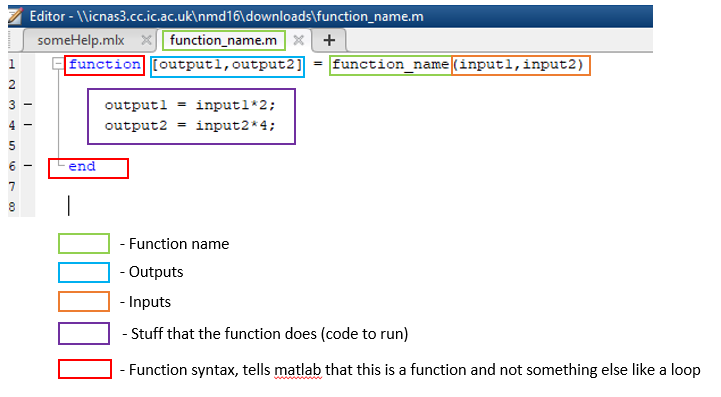
## Variables

Datatype (or type for short)

## Functions

### What is a function?

Functions are simple, don't overcomplicate things! They're like maths functions, they take inputs and they give outputs. That's it!



### Jargon:

Call a function - Referring to when you use a function in your code, you are 'calling' the function. Say you had a friend named Pete, whose only purpose in life is to mow the lawn. If I shouted "hey Pete, can you mow my lawn", I would be calling Pete to mow my lawn. The same thing happens when you call a function, you ask it to run the code in the function.

Arguments (sometimes called parameters)- These are simply a list of the inputs to the function

Return variables - These are the outputs of the function

Recursion - When a function calls (runs) itself

Parse in - When variables are parsed into a function, they are copied into the function workspace, which is deleted after the function runs.

### Explanation

When you create a function, you move some code inside a container that allows you to run that code anywhere and as many times as you want. For you to be able to do this though, you have to make your code generic. This means your code inside the function now has inputs and outputs, and you don't necessarily know the exact values of these. For example, lets take a function called add\_half. This function definition is as follows: take two input numbers, and add half the second number to the first. now if we were writing this in a script (not a function) it would probably look something like this:

first\_num = 23;

second\_num = 34;

add\_half\_result = first\_num + 0.5\*second\_num

Now this works as we'd expect, but say we wanted to use this code in another script, and in this script we want the first number to be 20 instead of 23. Now we could just copy and paste the code and then change the number to 20 instead of 23, and if you only ever did that once then actually this is probably the quickest and best solution. But if we wanted to do this many times over, either in a single script or in multiple scripts, it might make more sense to turn our code into a function. And to be able to use it in different contexts, we need to make it more generic. Something like this:

function [add\_half\_result] = add\_half( first\_num, second\_num) % this is called a function definition, becasue we define what the function does

add\_half\_result = first\_num + 0.5\*second\_num;

end

Note: matlab automatically converts variables with the same names as your output variables into outputs. Other languages will not do this, so watch out.

This function is more generic, in that we can't tell what the values of first and second num are, we only know that, regardless of what they are, we're going to add 0.5x the second to the first. This means we can use this code anywhere without worrying about having to change the code inside the function. To call the function, we write the function name, and then put the input arguments in brackets.

result = add\_half(20,30) %this line is called a function call

Note, the order of the inputs is important, the first input in the function call corrisponds to the first input in the function definition, and so on. Behind the scenes, matlab is copying the values in the script workspace to the function workspace For a more detailed explanation, see the "workspace" section. The result of the function is then assigned to the result variable

We can use many things as the input to a function, it doesn't have to just be integers. For example, we could parse in strings, arrays, other variables and even the results of other functions. Just like in maths, we can have f(x), f(2) and f(g(x)) etc.

num1 = 1

num2 = 2

% we don't have to provide an output to add\_half, we can just call it as shown below. This

% doesn't really make sense for this function however, as we need the

% output. In the plot() function however, the ouput is visual and so we don't

% need to set the result as a variable.

add\_half(num1, num2)

add\_half([1,2,3], 2) % this will not always work, only if the function is generic enough to accept both single values and arrays as in this case

add\_half(add\_half(3,4), 5)

Writing functions is a balance between knowing when you need a function and when you don't. If you're just adding two numbers together like in the example above, then writing a function just to do that is unnecessary and even makes your code run slower (because of extra overhead associated with calling the function). But if we have long, complicated lines of code that we need to run many times, then it makes sense to make a function. Fun fact, loops are just functions where the inputs are the code you want to run and the number of times you want to run it. Technically everything is either a function or a variable, google "Lambda calculus".

### A few things to watch out for:

In matlab make sure your functions are in the same folder as your scripts. If not, matlab will not know where to find them.

Make sure your function names and function filenames are the same. In the image above, you can see that the two green boxes are the same.

You can write functions inside the same scripts as your files, just make sure they're written at the very bottom after all your code, otherwise matlab will get confused again.

## Debugging

# Useful functions

# Best practices (code writing and formatting)

## Try to use matlab built-in functions wherever possible!

Matlab is slooooooooooow to run, and mathworks (the company behind matlab) know this. This is because matlab wasn’t written to be fast, it was written to be quick and accessible. The problem is, many university professors like to use matlab, but they also like to do crazy complicated stuff and want it to run fast too. As such, matlab uses many workarounds to speed up performance, including pre compiling some functions, calling Fortran code and vectorisation. But these workarounds are often hidden from us and run in the depths of matlab, the only way we have access to them is by calling built-in functions. Chances are if a built in function exists in matlab, it’s much more likely to run faster than your implementation of it.