

# Data Structures in MATLAB

## Lecture 2

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- Numerical Arrays: Foundation of MATLAB
- Cell Arrays: Heterogeneous Data Containers
- Structures: Named Fields for Organized Data
- Tables: Database-like Organization
- Advanced Data Types: Categorical & DateTime

# Numerical Arrays

- Matrices and vectors are MATLAB's primary data type
- Support for multiple numeric classes
- Efficient memory management

```
1 % Creating arrays
2 A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];
3 B = zeros(3,4);
4 C = rand(2,2);
```

# Cell Arrays

## Versatile Containers for Mixed Data Types

```
1 % Cell array creation
2 data = {[1 2 3], 'text', ...
3         struct('field1', 10)};
4
5 % Accessing elements
6 element1 = data{1}; % Content
7 element2 = data(2); % Cell
```

### Key Features:

- Store different types in each cell
- Flexible indexing methods
- Dynamic size adjustment

## Organization:

- Named fields
- Hierarchical data
- Multiple records

```
1 student.name = 'John';  
2 student.grades = [85 92 78];  
3 student.info.age = 20;  
4 student.info.id = 'A123';
```

## Database-Style Data Organization

```
1 % Create a table
2 T = table([1;2;3], ...
3           {'A';'B';'C'}, ...
4           [10;20;30], ...
5           'VariableNames', ...
6           {'ID','Name','Score'});
```

- Self-describing data structure
- Built-in support for missing data
- SQL-like operations

# Advanced Data Types

## Categorical Arrays

```
1 categories = categorical(...  
2     {'Small', 'Medium', 'Large'});
```

## DateTime Arrays

```
1 dates = datetime(...  
2     '2024-01-01', '2024-12-31');
```

- Optimized memory usage
- Special comparison operations
- Built-in analysis functions

# Performance Considerations

- Preallocate arrays for better performance
- Use appropriate data type for memory efficiency
- Consider vectorization over loops
- Use sparse matrices for large, sparse data

```
1 % Good practice
2 arr = zeros(1000, 1);
3 for i = 1:1000
4     arr(i) = i^2;
5 end
```



# Summary

- Arrays form the foundation of MATLAB computing
- Cell arrays provide flexibility for mixed data types
- Structures organize data with named fields
- Tables offer database-like functionality
- Advanced types support specialized applications
- Choose appropriate structure based on:
  - Data characteristics
  - Performance requirements
  - Code readability