

Scilab

Vachan Potluri
`vachanpotluri@iitb.ac.in`

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Introduction

What is Scilab?

A free alternative to MATLAB

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A free alternative to MATLAB

What can it do?

- ① Advanced calculator
- ② Programming
- ③ Plotting, visualisation

Simple calculations

Try out these and see if they give expected results

```
1 2+3-4
2 4^2
3 4**4
4 6/4
5 2+(2^2-(1/2))
6 1e-3 + 1d-2
```

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```

See what happens when you add a semicolon

```
6/4;
```

Variables

All calculations are stored by default in `ans`

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ans
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Variables

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6/4;
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```
ans
```

You can specify a variable to store the value instead

```
pi_approx = 22/7;
```

And see its value later

```
pi_approx
```

```
disp(pi_approx)
```

More on variables

Some useful pre-defined variables

```
1 %pi
2 %e
3 %i
4 %t
5 %f
6 %inf
7 %nan
8 %eps
```


Pre-defined functions

See if the outputs of these lines are as expected

```
1 abs(-2)
2 min(3,4,5)
3 max(-2,-3,-4)
4 sin(%pi/2)
5 cos(%pi)
6 tan(%pi/4)
7 asin(1)/(%pi/2)
8 exp(2)/%e^2
9 log10(100)
10 log(%e)
```

Auto-completion: hit **TAB**

Other Scilab windows

- ▶ Variable Browser
 - Only lists user-defined variables
 - To list all variables:

```
| whos
```

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- You can delete all or specific user-defined variables

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pi_approx = 22/7;  
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- Execute an old command by double clicking
- Can also navigate using ↑ and ↓ keys
- Clear screen using `clc`

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► File Browser

- Useful when working with multiple files

Basic matrix creation

Wrap inside `[]`, use `,` and `;` to separate columns and rows

```
x = [1,2,3]
y = [4;5;6;7]
A = [1,0;0,1]
```

Basic matrix creation

Wrap inside `[]`, use `,` and `;` to separate columns and rows

```
x = [1,2,3]
y = [4;5;6;7]
A = [1,0;0,1]
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Scilab will warn you if the dimensions are inconsistent

```
B = [1,2,3;4,5]
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Adding `'` will transpose the matrix

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B = [1,2,3;4,5,6];
B'
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Adding `'` will transpose the matrix

```
B = [1,2,3;4,5,6];
B'
```

You can fill matrices with pre-existing matrices

```
row1 = [1,2,3,4];
row2 = [5,6,7,8];
M = [row1;row2]
```

Special functions for matrix creation

Creating ranges

```
i = 1:10  
j = 1:2:10  
x = 0:0.1:1  
y = linspace(0,1,25)
```

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Some useful commands for creating dummy matrices of required size

```
A = zeros(2,2)  
B = ones(3,2)  
M = eye(3,3)
```

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Some useful commands for creating dummy matrices of required size

```
A = zeros(2,2)  
B = ones(3,2)  
M = eye(3,3)
```

Can you make sense of this result?

```
M = [[zeros(1,2); ones(1,2); eye(2,2)], ones(4,1)]
```

Matrix operations

Scalar operations affect all elements
of matrices

```
A = eye(3,3);
```

```
A*2
```

```
A/4
```

```
A+5
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Scilab automatically figures out matrix operations too

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B = 2*ones(3,3)  
A+B  
A*B  
B^2
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A+B
A*B
B^2
```

Special element wise operations

```
A.*B
A.^B
A./B
A.^2
```

How is `A^2` different from `A.^2` ?

Matrix functions

Most Scilab functions can operate element-wise on matrices

```
A = %pi/2*[0,1;2,3];  
sin(A)
```


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Some special functions for matrices

```
length(A)  
size(A)  
sum(A)  
det(A)  
inv(A)  
trace(A)
```

Matrix indexing

Access elements using (row,col)

```
A = eye(3,3);
```

```
A(1,2) = 2;
```

```
A
```

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A single index can also be used:
increments column-wise

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A(4)
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Extract rows and columns using :

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A(:,2)
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Arrays can also be used to access
and modify

```
A([1,2],2)  
A(4,:) = [10,20,30]
```

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A([1,2],2)
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```

See if this makes sense

```
A = eye(4,4);
j = [2,4];
A(1,j) = j
A([7,8]) = 50
A($,$) = -1
B = [9,10;j];
A(B) = 100
```

Strings

Wrap in `"""` or `' '`

```
fname = "Vachan";  
lname = 'Potluri';  
fname + lname
```


Strings

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fname = "Vachan";  
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Function `string` converts variables to strings

```
A = eye(2,2)  
string(A)
```

Saving and loading data

Scilab has a working directory

```
| pwd
```

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Function `save` saves user-defined variables to a file in working directory

```
x = 1.5;  
A = [1,2;3,4]  
save("data.dat")
```

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Function `save` saves user-defined variables to a file in working directory

```
x = 1.5;  
A = [1,2;3,4]  
save("data.dat")
```

These variables can be loaded for use later

```
listvarinfile("data.dat")  
load("data.dat")
```

Accessing help

Scilab's built-in help functionality is very useful

```
help
```

```
help save
```

Exercises¹

Exercise

The pressure drop Δp required for a flow rate Q in a pipe of diameter D is

$$\Delta p = 4.52 \frac{Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.7} D^{4.87}}$$

Find Δp for these combinations of flow rates and diameters:

- ▶ $Q = 50, 100, 200,$
400 and 1000
- ▶ $D = 0.5, 1, 1, 2$ and 4

Use $C = 2.5$ for all cases

¹Amos Gilat. *MATLAB: An Introduction with Applications*. 6th ed. Wiley, 2017.

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Exercise

A magic square is a matrix in which all rows, columns and diagonals sum to same number.

- ① Generate a magic square of size 10
- ② Verify that all rows and columns sum up to the same value

Hint: search Scilab help for the function `testmatrix`, and use the `sum` function

¹Amos Gilat. *MATLAB: An Introduction with Applications*. 6th ed. Wiley, 2017.

SciNotes: built-in editor

- ▶ Console is only useful for short calculations
 - Imagine typing 10s of commands again after changing just one input

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- ▶ Such files are called “scripts” or “executables”
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- ▶ Customary to save such files with `.sce` or `.sci` extension
- ▶ Comments begin with `//`, or can be wrapped with `/* */`

```
// this is a single line comment
/* this is a
   multi-line comment */
```

Conditional statements

Can you make sense of this?

```
x=6;  
remainder = modulo(x,3);  
  
if remainder==0 then  
    disp("3 divides x")  
elseif remainder==1 then  
    disp("x leaves remainder 1 when divided by 3")  
else  
    disp("x leaves remainder 2 when divided by 3")  
end
```

Hint: look at help for function `modulo`

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end
```

Hint: look at help for function `modulo`

Logical expressions generally use

`==`, `~=`, `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`, `&&`, `||`, `%t`, `%f`

Loops

```
array = 1:10;  
value = 5;  
  
for a=array  
    if value==a then  
        disp("Value exists in  
        ↪array");  
        break;  
    end  
end
```

What does `break` statement do?

Loops

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array = 1:10;  
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Scilab always loops over columns

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Loops

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for a=array
    if value==a then
        disp("Value exists in
↪array");
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    end
end
```

Scilab always loops over columns

```
array=[1;2;3]
i=1;
for a=array
    disp("Element " + string(i)
↪+ " : ")
    disp(a)
    i = i+1;
end
```

What does `break` statement do?

Functions

```
function [Tf,Tk] = centigradeToFarenhietKelvin(Tc)
    Tf = Tc*9/5 + 32;
    Tk = Tc + 273;
endfunction

[Tf,Tk] = centigradeToFarenhietKelvin(37);
disp(Tf)
disp(Tk)
```

Here `Tf` and `Tk` are the “return” values; `Tc` is the parameter

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```

Here `Tf` and `Tk` are the “return” values; `Tc` is the parameter

Can also have multiple parameters

```
function s = sum(a,b)
    s = a+b;
endfunction
disp(sum(1,2));
```

Exercises

Exercise

Write a function to calculate the cross product of two 3d vectors

```
function v = cross_product(v1,v2)
    // fill this
endfunction
```

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    // fill this
endfunction
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Exercise

Write a function that takes in an array and a value, and returns the indices where the value occurs in an array.

Example: for `array=[1,2,1,4,5,2]` and `value=2`, the function should return `[2,6]` (since `array(2)=array(6)=value`)

```
function indices = multiple_find(array,value)
    // fill this
endfunction
```

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 - One for each function
 - One main file

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```
my_function_file.sce
```

```
function y=my_function(x)  
    // do something  
endfunction
```

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my_function_file.sce

```
function y=my_function(x)
    // do something
endfunction
```

main.sce

```
// 'include' the file
exec("my_function_file.sce",-1);
// use the function
result=my_function(2.5);
```

Exercises

Exercise

- 1 Recall the `cross_product()` function you have written previously. Save it in a file `cross_product.sce`

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- 1 Recall the `cross_product()` function you have written previously. Save it in a file `cross_product.sce`
- 2 Write a file `vector_norm.sce` which contains a function `vector_norm()` to calculate the length (norm) of a 3d vector

Exercises

Exercise

- 1 Recall the `cross_product()` function you have written previously. Save it in a file `cross_product.sce`
- 2 Write a file `vector_norm.sce` which contains a function `vector_norm()` to calculate the length (norm) of a 3d vector
- 3 Now in the file `triangle_area.sce`, write a function to calculate the area of an arbitrarily oriented triangle with points p_1 , p_2 and p_3

```
function area = triangle_area(p1, p2, p3)
    // fill this
endfunction
```

Hint: The area of a triangle is half the magnitude of cross product of any of its two sides

Exercise

We will calculate π approximately here

- 1 Write a function `get_random_point()` which generates a random point in a 2d square $x \in [0, 1]$, $y \in [0, 1]$

Hint: Use the `rand` function of Scilab

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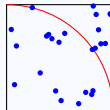
- 2 Now write a function `inside_circle()` which takes any point and returns a boolean value saying whether or not the point lies inside the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Exercise

We will calculate π approximately here

- 1 Write a function `get_random_point()` which generates a random point in a 2d square $x \in [0, 1]$, $y \in [0, 1]$
Hint: Use the `rand` function of Scilab
- 2 Now write a function `inside_circle()` which takes any point and returns a boolean value saying whether or not the point lies inside the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
- 3 Now write a function `approximate_pi()` that takes N is an parameter and does the following
 - Generate N random points
 - Find out how many of these points (say N_i) lie inside the unit circle
 - Return the value N_i/N

$$\frac{N_i}{N} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty$$



This is known as the Monte-Carlo simulation

A useful feature: plotting ability

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- ▶ Results are written to a file which is used by a different software for plotting
- ▶ High level programming languages like Scilab also have inbuilt plotting capability
 - Useful to visualise results
- ▶ Our focus
 - ① 1d plotting: line plots
 - ② 2d plotting: surface, contour and vector plots

Single line plot

```
x = linspace(-%pi,%pi);  
y = sin(x);  
  
f = figure(1);  
plot(x,y);
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help axes_properties  
help xs2png
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help axes_properties  
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```

```
ax = gca();  
ax.parent.background = -2;  
ax.tight_limits(1)="on";  
ax.font_size=3;  
ax.grid=[1,1];  
ax.title.text="A sample plot";  
ax.title.font_size=5;  
ax.y_label.text="sin(x)";  
ax.y_label.font_size=4;  
ax.x_label.text="x";  
ax.x_label.font_size=4;  
xs2png(f, "sin_plot.png");
```


Multiple line plots

```
x = linspace(-%pi,%pi);  
y1 = sin(x);  
y2 = cos(x);  
y3 = 0.5+sin(x);  
  
f = figure(1);  
plot(x,y1,"r-^");  
plot(x,y2,"b--o");  
plot(x,y3,"g:*");  
ax = gca();  
legend_names = ["curve1", "cos(x)", "curve3"];  
legend(ax, legend_names, 1);
```

Multiple line plots

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x = linspace(-%pi,%pi);  
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f = figure(1);  
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plot(x,y2,"b--o");  
plot(x,y3,"g:*");  
ax = gca();  
legend_names = ["curve1", "cos(x)", "curve3"];  
legend(ax, legend_names, 1);
```

```
help LineSpec
```

```
help legend
```

Exercise

- ① Plot $\rho(x)$ for $x \in [-5, 5]$

$$\rho(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 0.2 \sin(5x) & x \geq -4 \\ 5 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- ② Using a line plot, find the maximum of $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2$ subjected to $y = \frac{1}{x} + 2$

Hint: Plot $f(x, \frac{1}{x} + 2)$ vs x

- ③ The following is a convergence history of a simulation

Iteration (n)	Error (E)
100	1×10^{-2}
200	1×10^{-3}

Assuming $\log(E)$ varies linearly with n , find at what iteration will the error reach 1×10^{-8}

Surface plot

```
x = %pi*linspace(-1,1,100);  
y = %pi*linspace(-1,1,25);  
  
z = zeros(length(x), length(y));  
for i = 1:length(x)  
    for j = 1:length(y)  
        z(i,j) = sin(x(i))*sin(y(j));  
    end  
end  
  
f = figure(1);  
f.color_map = jetcolormap(64);  
grayplot(x,y,z);  
colorbar(min(z), max(z));  
ax = gca();  
ax.parent.background = -2;  
ax.tight_limits(1:2) = "on";
```

Surface plot

```
x = %pi*linspace(-1,1,100);
y = %pi*linspace(-1,1,25);

z = zeros(length(x), length(y));
for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        z(i,j) = sin(x(i))*sin(y(j));
    end
end

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(64);
grayplot(x,y,z);
colorbar(min(z), max(z));
ax = gca();
ax.parent.background = -2;
ax.tight_limits(1:2) = "on";
```

Also see `colormap` and `Sgrayplot`

3d surface plot

```
x = %pi*linspace(-1,1,100);
y = %pi*linspace(-1,1,25);

z = zeros(length(x), length(y));
for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        z(i,j) = sin(x(i))*sin(y(j));
    end
end

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(64);
plot3d(x,y,z);
// gce().color_flag = 1; // color according to z values
colorbar(min(z), max(z));
ax = gca();
ax.parent.background = -2;
ax.tight_limits(1:2) = "on";
```

You can interact with the 3d plot

Contour plot

```
x = %pi*linspace(-1,1,100);
y = %pi*linspace(-1,1,25);

z = zeros(length(x), length(y));
for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        z(i,j) = sin(x(i))*sin(y(j));
    end
end

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(16);
contour(x,y,z,16);
// xset("fopf", " "); // floating point format of contour values
colorbar(min(z), max(z));
ax = gca();
ax.parent.background = -2;
ax.tight_limits(1:2) = "on";
```

Contour plot

```
x = %pi*linspace(-1,1,100);
y = %pi*linspace(-1,1,25);

z = zeros(length(x), length(y));
for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        z(i,j) = sin(x(i))*sin(y(j));
    end
end

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(16);
contour(x,y,z,16);
// xset("fpf", " "); // floating point format of contour values
colorbar(min(z), max(z));
ax = gca();
ax.parent.background = -2;
ax.tight_limits(1:2) = "on";
```

Also see `contourf` and `fpf`

Vector plot

```

x = linspace(-1,1,20);
y = linspace(-1,1,20);

u = zeros(length(x), length(y));
v = zeros(length(x), length(y));

for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        u(i,j) = -y(j);
        v(i,j) = x(i);
    end
end
vel_mag = (u.*u + v.*v).^0.5;

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(64);
champ(x,y,u,v,arfact=0.5);
gce().colored = "on";
gca().parent.background=-2;
colorbar(min(vel_mag), max(vel_mag));

```

Vector plot

```
x = linspace(-1,1,20);
y = linspace(-1,1,20);

u = zeros(length(x), length(y));
v = zeros(length(x), length(y));

for i = 1:length(x)
    for j = 1:length(y)
        u(i,j) = -y(j);
        v(i,j) = x(i);
    end
end
vel_mag = (u.*u + v.*v).^0.5;

f = figure(1);
f.color_map = jetcolormap(64);
champ(x,y,u,v,arfact=0.5);
gce().colored = "on";
gca().parent.background=-2;
colorbar(min(vel_mag), max(vel_mag));
```

What does `arfact` do? Tinker and see

Exercise

- The stream function for inviscid potential flow around a cylinder of radius R is given by

$$\psi = \left[r - \frac{R^2}{r} \right] U \sin \theta$$

where U is the free stream velocity. Plot the contours of the stream function for a cylinder of radius 0.5 m in a free stream with velocity $U = 1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ in the domain $x \in [-1, 1]$ and $y \in [-1, 1]$.

Hint: You may require $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and $\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$

Exercise

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Hint: You may require $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and $\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$

- Similarly show the surface plot of the pressure coefficient

$$c_p = 2 \frac{p - p_\infty}{\rho U^2} = 2 \frac{R^2}{r^2} \cos 2\theta - \frac{R^4}{r^4}$$