

# MATLAB 結構矩陣與異值矩陣

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<http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>

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## 請先下載本週上課資料

- <http://www.ym.edu.tw/~cflu>
- 點選左欄 [ 課程資料 ] → [MATLAB圖形使用者介面]
- 下載第4週 [ 上課資料 ] [materials\\_L4.zip](#) · 檔案大小約6.4MB
  
- 請先將Current Directory切換至materials\_L4資料夾!

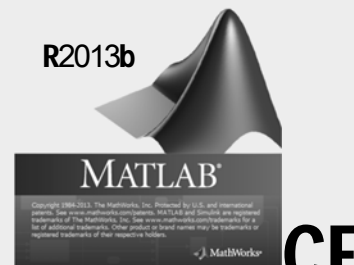
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## 本週內容

- 異質矩陣 (cell array)
- 結構矩陣 (structure array)



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## What can we store in an array?

- `A=[1:2:30];`
- `A(9)`
  
- `A='This is a test!';`      • `A=['Alvin'; 'Lu']; % Does it work?`
- `A(9)`      • `A=['Alvin'; 'Lu ']; % Does it work?`
  
- Can we store numbers and strings in an array?
- `A=[25000 'This is a test!']; % Does it work?`
- `A=[25000; 'This is a test!']; % Does it work?`

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## Strings in an array

• List = ['David'; 'Andy'; 'Jay'; 'Jolin'; 'Selina'];

% List =

David

Andy

Jay

Jolin

Selina

	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6
r1	D	a	v	i	d	
r2	A	n	d	y		
r3	J	a	y			
r4	J	o	l	i	n	
r5	S	e	l	i	n	a

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## Archive Big Dataset

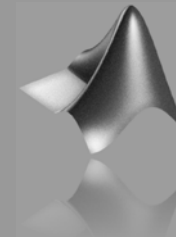
For example,

• 30 normal controls vs. 30 patients with stroke

- Name, ID → string
- Age, gender, height, weight → numbers
- Pre-training data (8 x 450 values) → number array
- Post-training data (8 x 450 values) → number array

試試看command window中鍵入  
load('ExampleCell.mat')

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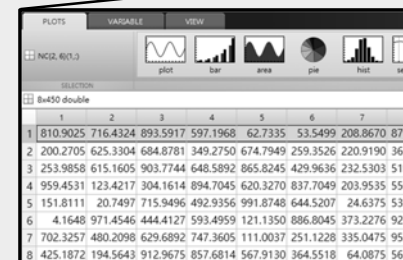


異質矩陣  
cell array

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## Cell Array

- Store different data formats in a single cell array.
- Numbers, strings, arrays



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 'name'	'age'	'gender'	'height'	'weight'	'predata'	'postda...		
2 'NC01'	62	1	172.1076	69.4049	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
3 'NC02'	57	0	170.2542	52.2071	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
4 'NC03'	58	1	174.2668	72.6109	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
5 'NC04'	63	1	173.4476	69.0174	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
6 'NC05'	65	1	168.8933	58.4383	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
7 'NC06'	52	1	168.6337	58.7737	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
8 'NC07'	65	0	162.8925	79.0742	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
9 'NC08'	54	0	169.7196	79.6230	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
10 'NC09'	52	0	174.6123	61.6098	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
11 'NC10'	68	1	162.9426	64.0754	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
12 'NC11'	68	1	163.8363	69.6155	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
13 'NC12'	63	1	172.5047	79.3612	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
14 'NC13'	55	1	173.8082	77.4354	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
15 'NC14'	51	0	169.6144	77.6480	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		
16 'NC15'	64	1	166.6435	67.4960	8x450 d...	8x450 d...		

## Create a Cell array

- data={};
- data=cell(4,1);
  
- data(1)={'NC01'};                   % string
- data(2)={62};                       % number
- data(3)={rand(8,450)};           % number array
- data(4)={{ 16, '%task onset'}};   % cell array

Use variable viewer to check the data structure!

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## Create a Cell array – Different Ways

- data=cell(4,1);  
  data(1)={'NC01'};                   % string  
  data(2)={62};                       % number  
  data(3)={rand(8,450)};           % number array  
  data(4)={{ 16, '%task onset'}};   % cell array
- data2=cell(4,1);  
  data2{1}='NC01';                   % string  
  data2{2}=62;                       % number  
  data2{3}=rand(8,450);           % number array  
  data2{4}={ 16, '%task onset'};   % cell array

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## More Intuitive Way

When dealing with different length of strings...

- List = ['David '; 'Andy '; 'Jay '; 'Jolin '; 'Selina'];
  
- List = {'David'; 'Andy'; 'Jay'; 'Jolin'; 'Selina'};

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## Index of a cell array

- List = {'David'; 'Andy'; 'Jay'; 'Jolin'; 'Selina'};
  
- Is there any difference between following two commands?
- List(1)     → cell array
- List{1}     → string

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# Useful Functions

- cell
  - Create cell array
- iscell
  - True for cell array
- Try it...
  - iscell(List(1))
  - iscell(List{1})

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# Index of a cell array

- A={rand(6,4),rand(5,7)};

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0.1577	0.1227	0.8109	0.6326	0.3948	0.6181	0.1191
2	0.4218	0.2512	0.0484	0.2468	0.9616	0.0700	0.0431
3	0.5961	0.9376	0.4147	0.8400	0.0082	0.1427	0.1656
4	0.3223	0.6552	0.7255	0.8367	0.3984	0.6542	0.5111
5	0.8307	0.7529	0.1390	0.4531	0.4878	0.2183	0.8673

A{1,2}(4,5)

Navigation in variable viewer...

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# Index & Matrix Operations

	1	2	3	4
1	0.1068	0.3605	0.7252	0.2997
2	0.7349	0.7185	0.9120	0.6019
3	0.3546	0.9953	0.0864	0.1985
4	0.5806	0.0837	0.5200	0.6568
5	0.2989	0.4682	0.5526	0.6984
6	0.7137	0.0938	0.6851	0.4597

- A{1,1}(2:4,2:3)+A{1,2}(2:4,5:6)
- A{1,1}(2:4,2:3)-A{1,2}(2:4,5:6)
- A{1,1}(2:4,2:3).\*A{1,2}(2:4,5:6)
- A{1,1}(2:4,2:3)./A{1,2}(2:4,5:6)

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# Concatenation of Cell Arrays

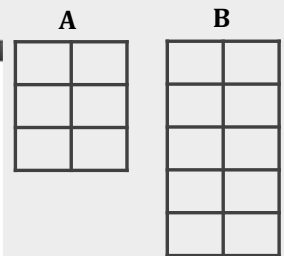
- The same rule as usual...

```
Command Window
>> A=zeros(3,2);
>> B=zeros(5,2);
>> C=[A B];
Error using horzcat
Dimensions of
matrices being
concatenated are not
consistent.

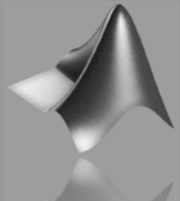
>> C=[A; B];
fx >>
```

```
Command Window
>> A=cell(3,2);
>> B=cell(5,2);
>> C=[A B];
Error using horzcat
Dimensions of
matrices being
concatenated are not
consistent.

>> C=[A; B];
fx >>
```



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# 結構矩陣 structure array

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# Archive Big Dataset

For example,

- 30 normal controls vs. 30 patients with stroke

- Name, ID → string
- Age, gender, height, weight → numbers
- Pre-training data (8 x 450 values) → number array
- Post-training data (8 x 450 values) → number array

試試看在command window中鍵入  
load('ExampleStruct.mat')

# CF

# Structure Array

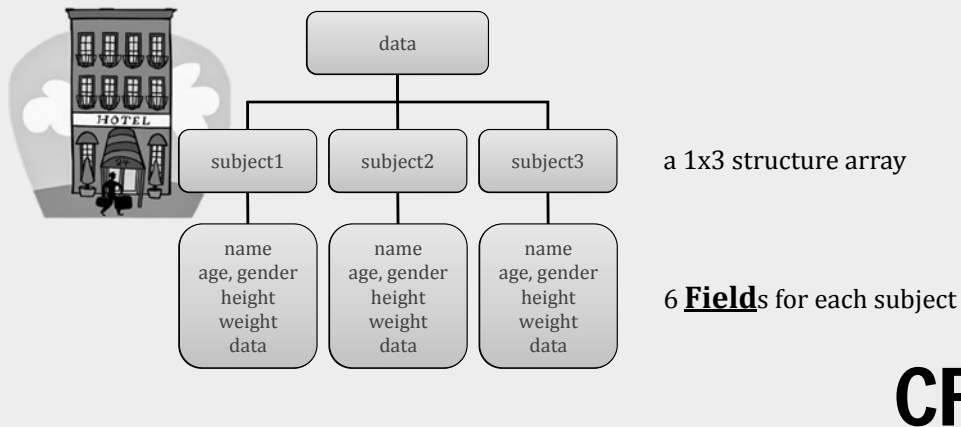
- Store different data formats in a single structure array.
- Numbers, strings, arrays

Fields	name	age	gender	height	weight	predata	postdata
1	'NC01'	67	1	168.9951	79.9885	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
2	'NC02'	59	1	170.9523	63.6980	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
3	'NC03'	57	1	161.8978	52.8100	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
4	'NC04'	63	1	168.9596	57.9199	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
5	'NC05'	68	0	167.8267	62.2405	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
6	'NC06'	67	1	169.2874	68.6386	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
7	'NC07'	57	1	173.4562	59.3461	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
8	'NC08'	65	1	161.4962	51.5521	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
9	'NC09'	63	1	163.6110	51.5550	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
10	'NC10'	63	1	167.6989	73.5794	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
11	'NC11'	61	0	160.4540	65.5484	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
12	'NC12'	60	1	162.0846	68.6749	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
13	'NC13'	59	0	165.8496	68.3210	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
14	'NC14'	50	0	164.8730	53.5264	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
15	'NC15'	52	1	172.6919	57.2291	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
16	'NC16'	52	0	162.8890	50.1720	@x450 d...	@x450 d...

# Cell vs. Structure Array

Fields	name	age	gender	height	weight	predata	postdata
1	'NC01'	67	1	168.9951	79.9885	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
2	'NC02'	59	1	170.9523	63.6980	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
3	'NC03'	57	1	161.8978	52.8100	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
4	'NC04'	63	1	168.9596	57.9199	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
5	'NC05'	68	0	167.8267	62.2405	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
6	'NC06'	67	1	169.2874	68.6386	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
7	'NC07'	57	1	173.4562	59.3461	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
8	'NC08'	65	1	161.4962	51.5521	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
9	'NC09'	63	1	163.6110	51.5550	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
10	'NC10'	63	1	167.6989	73.5794	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
11	'NC11'	61	0	160.4540	65.5484	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
12	'NC12'	60	1	162.0846	68.6749	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
13	'NC13'	59	0	165.8496	68.3210	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
14	'NC14'	50	0	164.8730	53.5264	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
15	'NC15'	52	1	172.6919	57.2291	@x450 d...	@x450 d...
16	'NC16'	52	0	162.8890	50.1720	@x450 d...	@x450 d...

## Structure of a Structure Array



## Create a Structure array

- data.name='NC01'; % string
- data.age=62; % number
- data.predata=rand(8,450); % number array
- data.notation={ 16, '%task onset'}; % cell array

1x1 struct with 4 fields

Field ^	Value	Min	Max
name	'NC01'		
age	62	62	62
predata	8x450 double	1.3...	0.9...
notation	1x2 cell		

Use variable viewer to check the data structure!

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## Create a Structure array

- data(1).name='NC01'; % string
- data(1).age=62; % number
- data(1).predata=rand(8,450); % number array
- data(1).notation={ 16, '%task onset'}; % cell array
- data(2).name='NC02'; % string
- data(2).age=54; % number
- data(2).predata=rand(8,450); % number array
- data(2).notation={ 23, '%task onset'}; % cell array

Use variable viewer to check the data structure!

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## More Intuitive Way

When dealing with different length of strings...

- List = {'David'; 'Andy'; 'Jay'; 'Jolin'; 'Selina'};
- List(1).name = 'David';
- List(2).name = 'Andy';
- List(3).name = 'Jay';
- List(4).name = 'Jolin';
- List(5).name = 'Selina';

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## Index of a struct array

- Use both index and field name to specify data location.

1x2 struct with 4 fields		8x450 double								
Fields	name	age	predate	notation	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	'NC01'	62	8x450 d...	1x2 cell	0.2203	0.3261	0.6257	0.4105	0.6778	0.5
2	'NC02'	54	8x450 d...	1x2 cell	0.8901	0.8255	0.2631	0.9692	0.4459	0.7
					0.3016	0.5502	0.9756	0.6532	0.4971	0.5
					0.2501	0.6448	0.1614	0.7714	0.1561	0.6
					0.8966	0.8451	0.7945	0.4152	0.6979	0.4
					0.1197	0.5950	0.9244	0.1491	0.2047	0.2
					0.6652	0.3310	0.4663	0.4943	0.6774	0.9
					0.3275	0.2114	0.6136	0.8487	0.1245	0.9

`data(1).predate(6,3)`

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Navigation in variable viewer...

## Index & Matrix Operations

1x2 struct with 4 fields		8x450 double								
Fields	name	age	predate	notation	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	'NC01'	62	8x450 d...	1x2 cell	0.2203	0.3261	0.6257	0.4105	0.6778	0
2	'NC02'	54	8x450 d...	1x2 cell	0.8901	0.8255	0.2631	0.9692	0.4459	0
					0.3016	0.5502	0.9756	0.6532	0.4971	0
					0.2501	0.6448	0.1614	0.7714	0.1561	0
					0.8966	0.8451	0.7945	0.4152	0.6979	0
					0.1197	0.5950	0.9244	0.1491	0.2047	0
					0.6652	0.3310	0.4663	0.4943	0.6774	0
					0.3275	0.2114	0.6136	0.8487	0.1245	0

`data(1).predate(2:5,3:4)+data(2).predate(4:7,4:5)`

`data(1).predate(2:5,3:4)-data(2).predate(4:7,4:5)`

`data(1).predate(2:5,3:4).*data(2).predate(4:7,4:5)`

`data(1).predate(2:5,3:4)./data(2).predate(4:7,4:5)`

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## Useful Functions

- struct**
  - Create or convert to structure array
  - `S = struct('field1',VALUES1,'field2',VALUES2,...)`
- isstruct**
  - True for structures
- fields**
  - Display a list of fields in a structure array
- isfield**
  - True if field is in structure array
- rmfield**
  - Remove fields from a structure array

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## Benefits for Using a Single Array

- Easy to clear, save, and load
- Easy to make it a global variable
  - global data
  - global name age gender height weight predate postdata
- Easy to categorize variables
  - Data % store all dataset-related information
  - Handle % store all GUI object handles
  - File % store all file-related information

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**THE END**

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