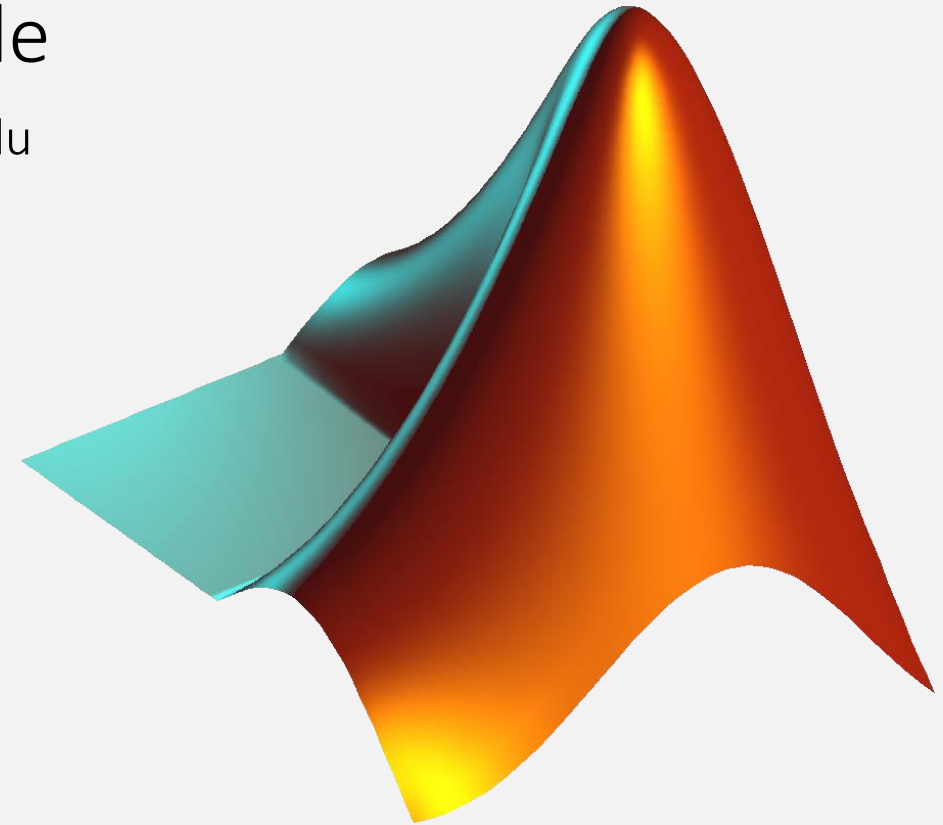


Intro to MATLAB

Part 2/3

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QCBio
Collaboratory

Outline of the workshop

Day 1

- Interface
- Command lines and basic syntax
- Variables and operations
- Scripts
- `if` statements

Day 2

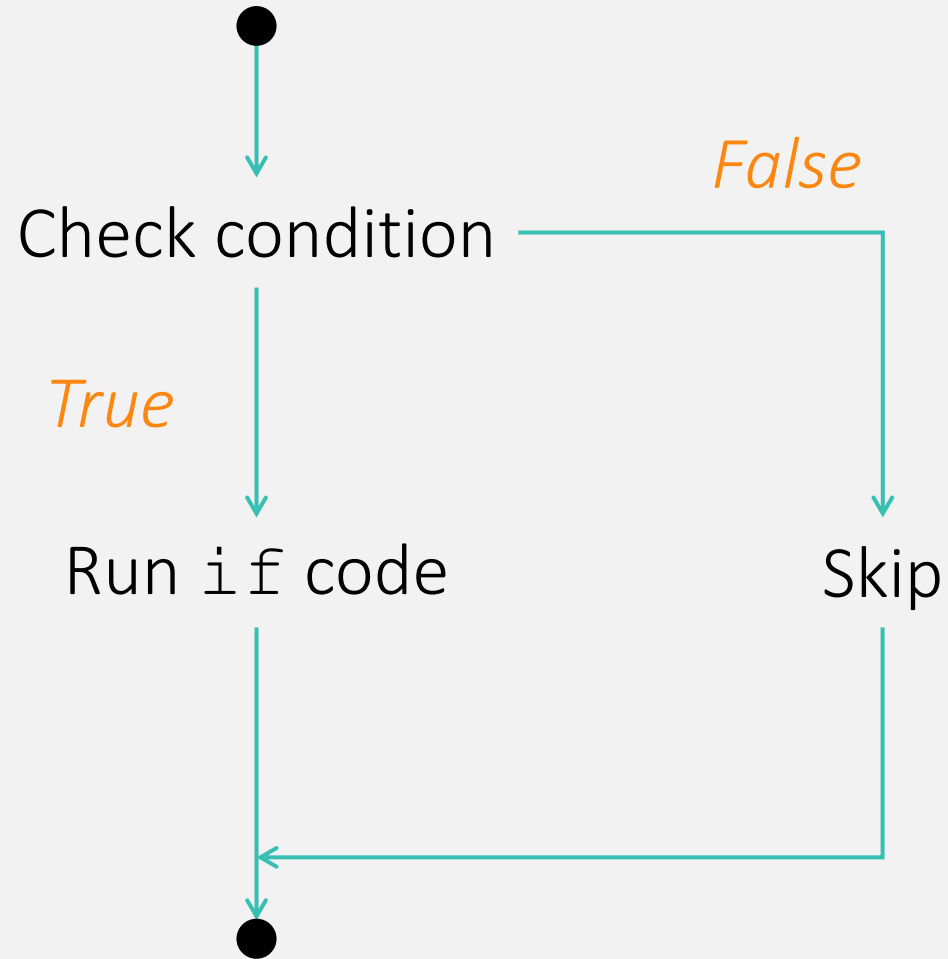
- **for** and **while** loops
- **More matrices**
- **Functions**
- **Files**

Day 3

- Plotting
- Introduction to dynamical systems: ODEs

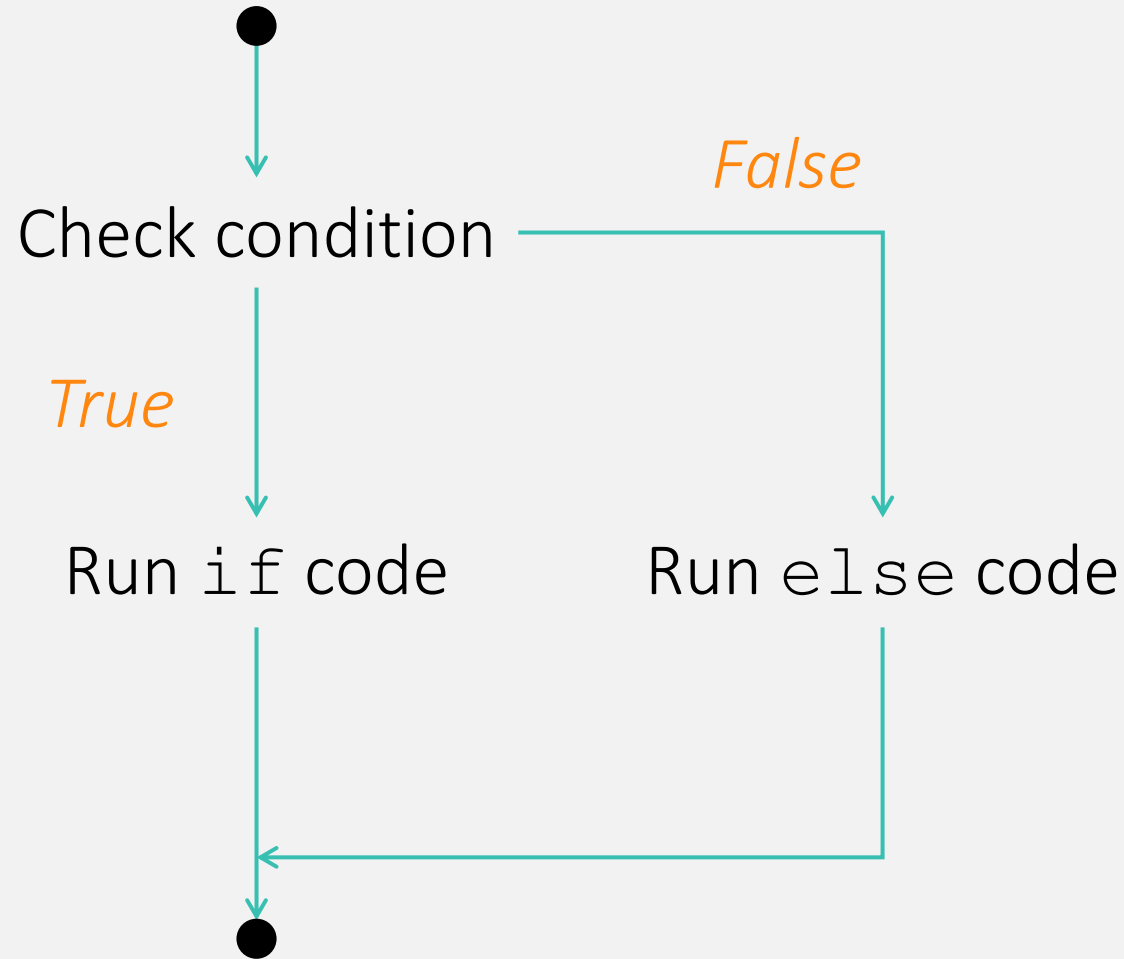
if statements (reminder)

if statements



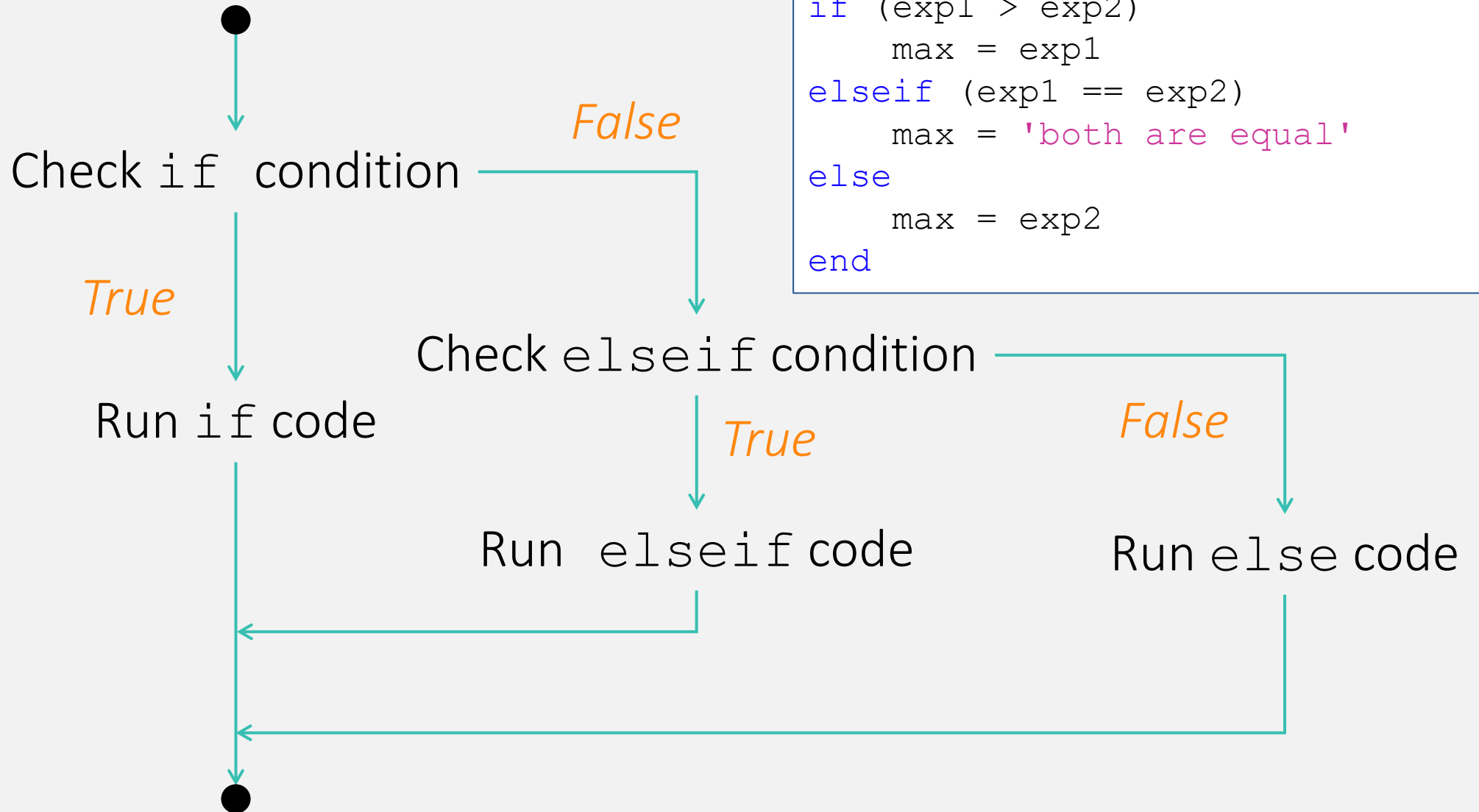
```
exp1 = 400;  
exp2 = 500;  
if (exp1 < exp2)  
    min = exp1  
end
```

if statements



```
exp1 = 400;  
exp2 = 500;  
if (exp1 >= exp2)  
    max = exp1  
else  
    max = exp2  
end
```

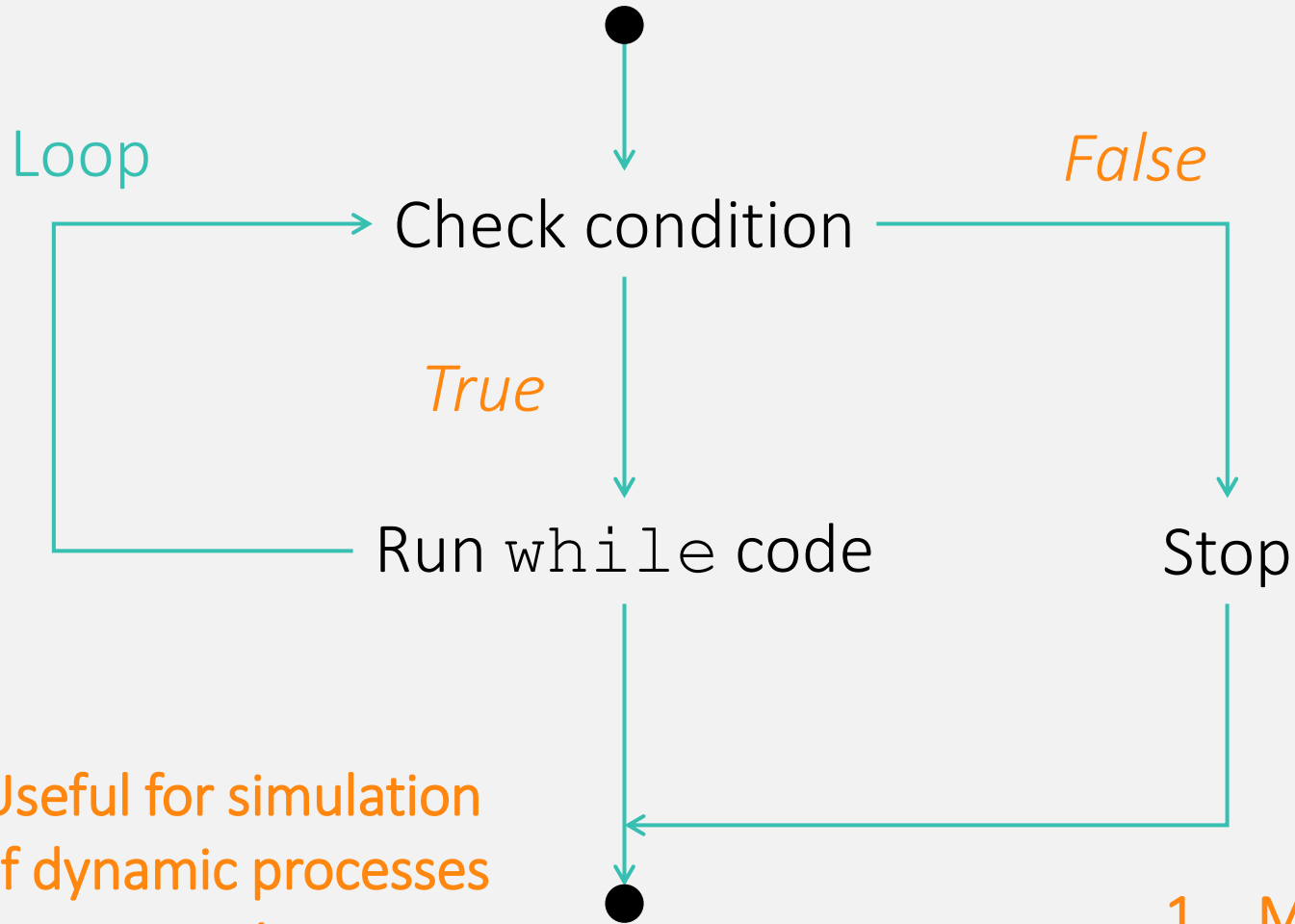
if statements



```
exp1 = 400;  
exp2 = 500;  
if (exp1 > exp2)  
    max = exp1  
elseif (exp1 == exp2)  
    max = 'both are equal'  
else  
    max = exp2  
end
```

for and while loops

for and while loops



Useful for simulation of dynamic processes over time

```
aa = 10;
% while loop execution
while (aa < 20)
    disp(aa)
    aa = aa + 1;
end
```

Annotations: 'Need to declare the index' points to 'aa = 10;'. 'Incrementation' points to 'aa = aa + 1;'.

```
% for loop execution
for (bb = 10:19)
    disp(bb)
end
```

Index declaration and incrementation happen in **for**

1. Make it print 20
2. Make it display a sentence indicating the value of a (e.g., 'value of aa:')

for and while loops

- A longer algorithm....

```
fprintf('New simulation\n');
aa = 10;
bb = 10;
% while loop execution
while (aa <= 20)
    % e.g., aa is a time step
    fprintf('value of aa: %d\n', aa);
    aa = aa + 1;
    % e.g., bb is a variable that doubles at every time step
    fprintf('value of bb: %d\n', bb);
    bb = bb*2;
end
```

for and while loops

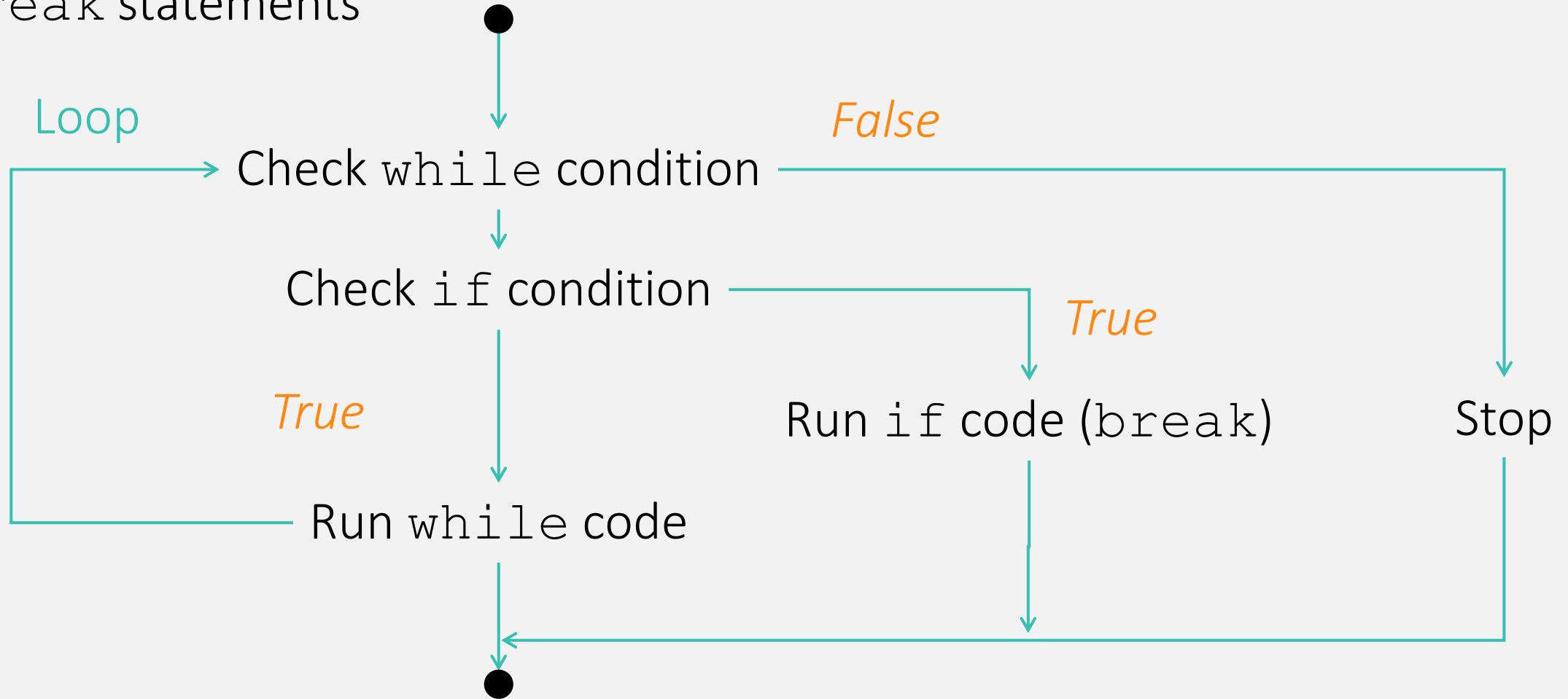
Print aa and bb in the same command

- break statements

```
fprintf('New simulation\n');
aa = 10;
bb = 10;
% while loop execution
while (aa <= 20)
    % e.g., aa is a time step
    fprintf('value of aa: %d\n', aa);
    aa = aa + 1;
    % e.g., bb is a variable that doubles at every time step
    fprintf('value of bb: %d\n', bb);
    bb = bb*2;
    if (bb > 5000)
        % terminate the loop
        break;
    end
end
```

for and while loops

- break statements



for and while loops

- Nested loops

```
fprintf('New simulation\n');  
% for loop execution  
% e.g., define a grid  
for (aa = 1:10)  
    for (bb = 1:10)  
        fprintf('aa is %d and bb is %d\n' , aa, bb);  
    end  
end
```

More matrices

Calling a i^{th} position in a matrix

- With a vector

```
>> myVector = [4, 5, 6, 7, 9];  
>> myVector(1)  
  
ans =  
  
    4  
  
>> myVector(4)  
  
ans =  
  
    7
```

```
>> myVector(:)  
  
ans =  
  
    4  
    5  
    6  
    7  
    9  
  
>> myVector(2:4)  
  
ans =  
  
    5    6    7  
  
>> myVector(2:length(myVector))  
  
ans =  
  
    5    6    7    9
```

Calling a i^{th} position in a matrix

- With a matrix

```
>> myMatrix = [1, 2, 3; 4, 5, 6; 7, 8, 9]
```

```
myMatrix =
```

```
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

```
>> myMatrix(1, 2)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     2
```

```
>> myMatrix(2, 1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     4
```

Calling a i^{th} position in a matrix

- With a matrix

```
>> myMatrix(1, :)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     1     2     3
```

```
>> myMatrix(:, 1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     1
```

```
     4
```

```
     7
```


Creating special matrices

- Matrices of 0s and 1s with the functions `zeros` and `ones`

```
>> zeros(3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    0    0    0
    0    0    0
    0    0    0
```

```
>> ones(4)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1
```

```
>> ones(1, 4)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1    1    1    1
```

```
>> ones(4, 5)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1    1
    1    1    1    1    1
```

High-dimensional matrices

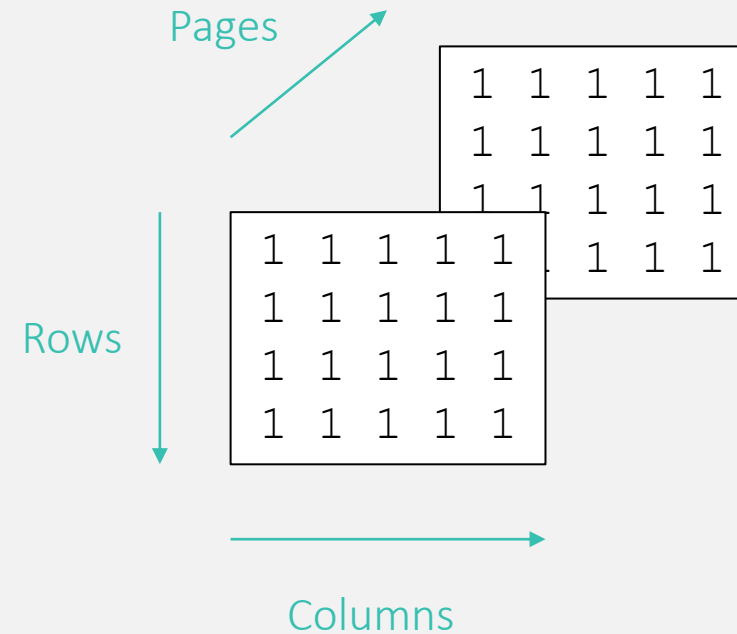
```
>> ones(4, 5, 2)
```

```
ans(:,:,1) =
```

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

```
ans(:,:,2) =
```

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1



Edit elements in a matrix

```
>> myMatrix = ones(4, 5, 2);  
  
>> myMatrix(1, 1, 1)  
  
ans =  
  
    1
```

```
>> myMatrix(1, 1, 1) = 2  
  
myMatrix(:, :, 1) =  
  
    2    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1  
  
myMatrix(:, :, 2) =  
  
    1    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1  
    1    1    1    1    1
```

Sorting

- Sort elements with the `sort` function

```
>> myVector = [5, 12, 8, 0];  
>> sort(myVector)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    0    5    8   12
```

```
>> myMatrix = [12, 8, 5; 1, 22, 4];  
>> sort(myMatrix, 1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1    8    4  
   12   22    5
```

```
>> sort(myMatrix, 2)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    5    8   12  
    1    4   22
```

Cell arrays

- Like matrices but different
 - Defined with { } instead of []
 - Handle strings better
- Avoid issues with string dimensions

```
>> geneNames = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'}

geneNames =

    1×3 cell array

    {'1L1A'}    {'NFKBIA'}    {'BCL2'}
```

```
>> geneNames = ['1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2']
```

```
geneNames =
```

```
    '1L1ANFKBIABCL2'
```

```
>> geneNames = ['1L1A'; 'NFKBIA'; 'BCL2']
```

```
Error using vertcat
```

```
Dimensions of arrays being concatenated are not consistent.
```

Cell arrays

- Generating cell arrays with the function `cell`

```
>> myCells = cell(2, 3);
>> myCells(1, :) = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'}

myCells =

    2×3 cell array

    {'1L1A'      }    {'NFKBIA'      }    {'BCL2'      }
    {0×0 double}    {0×0 double}    {0×0 double}

>> myCells(2, :) = {120, 446, 653}

myCells =

    2×3 cell array

    {'1L1A'}    {'NFKBIA'}    {'BCL2'}
    {[ 120]}    {[  446]}    {[ 653]}
```

Cell arrays

- () refers to a set of cells
- { } refers to the data within the cells

```
>> class(myCells(2, 1))  
  
ans =  
  
    'cell'  
  
>> class(myCells{2, 1})  
  
ans =  
  
    'double'
```

```
>> myCells(1, :)  
  
ans =  
  
    1×3 cell array  
  
    {'1L1A'}    {'NFKBIA'}    {'BCL2'}
```

```
>> myCells{1, :}  
  
ans =  
  
    '1L1A'  
  
ans =  
  
    'NFKBIA'  
  
ans =  
  
    'BCL2'
```

Cell arrays, `for` loops and `if` statements

- Example: I have a set of genes and their levels of expression; I want to know the names and levels of expression of the genes expressed above a set threshold

Pseudocode

1. Look at each gene one by one `for` loop
2. Compare its level of expression to the threshold `if` statement
3. Display the ones that have higher levels of expression `fprintf` function

```
exp1Genes = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];
threshold = 200;
for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
    if (exp1Results(ii) > threshold)
        fprintf('Genes %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii))
    end
end
```


String comparisons

- Compare strings with the `strcmp` function

```
>> 'BCL2' == 'BCL2'
```

```
ans =
```

```
1×4 logical array
```

```
1    1    1    1
```

```
exp1Genes = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];
geneOfInterest = 'BCL2';
for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
    if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))
        fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii))
    end
end
```

String comparisons

- Compare strings with the `strcmp` function

Keep those scripts saved or open, we will reuse them

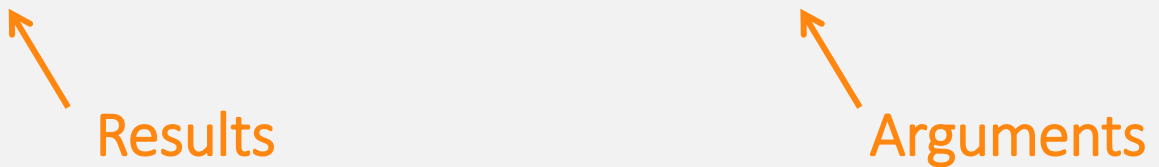
```
exp1Genes = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];
geneOfInterest = 'BCL2';
for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
    if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest) == 1)
        fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii))
    end
end
```

```
exp1Genes = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];
geneOfInterest = 'BCL2';
for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
    if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest) == 0)
        fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii))
    end
end
```

Functions

Function syntax

function [outputs] = functionName (inputs)



The diagram illustrates the function syntax: `function [outputs] = functionName (inputs)`. An orange arrow points from the word "Results" to the square brackets containing "outputs". Another orange arrow points from the word "Arguments" to the parentheses containing "inputs".

- In MATLAB, functions have to be in their own script file `functionName.m`

Our first function

```
function infoSeq = describeSeq(seq)
    seqLength = length(seq);
    infoSeq = sprintf('The sequence %s has %d nucleotides', seq, seqLength);
```

2. Save in the working directory with fileName = functionName

The screenshot displays the MATLAB IDE interface. The Editor window shows the function `describeSeq.m` with the following code:

```
1 function infoSeq = describeSeq(seq)
2     seqLength = length(seq);
3     infoSeq = sprintf('The sequence %s has %d nucleotides', seq, seqLength);
```

The Command Window shows the execution of the function:

```
>> mySeq = 'CTAGGCTGAT';
>> describeSeq(mySeq)

ans =

    'The sequence CTAGGCTGAT has 10 nucleotides'
```

The Workspace window shows the variables `ans` and `mySeq` with their respective values and classes.

1. Write the function in a script

3. Run


A more complicated function

Transform this into a function

Add function definition: name, output, input

```
function out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest)
```

```
exp1Genes = {'IL1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};  
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];  
geneOfInterest = 'BCL2'  
for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))  
    if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))  
        fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii));  
    end  
end
```



```
out = exp1Results(ii);
```

Remove input definition (happens outside of the function)

Attribute a value to the output

A more complicated function

1. Save
2. Define your input variables
3. Execute the function

```
function out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest)
    for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
        if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))
            fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii));
            out = exp1Results(ii);
        end
    end
end
```

```
>> exp1Genes = {'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'};
exp1Results = [120, 446, 653];
geneOfInterest = 'BCL2'

>> printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest)
Gene BCL2 expression 653

ans =

    653
```

A more complicated function

- Always expect the unexpected

```
>> printGeneExpression({'1L1A', 'NFKBIA', 'BCL2'}, [120, 446, 653], 'STAT5A')
```

```
function out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest)
    out = 'No gene found'; ←
    for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
        if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))
            fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii));
            out = exp1Results(ii);
        end
    end
end
```


A more complicated function

- Comment!

```
function out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest)
    % Function returns the expression value from a gene of interest ←
    out = 'No gene found';
    for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
        if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))
            fprintf('Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii));
            out = exp1Results(ii);
        end
    end
end
```

```
>> help printGeneExpression
Function returns the expression value from a gene of interest
```

```
>> help max
```

Working with files

- Read a file

```
>> url = 'https://tinyurl.com/yyd24pm8';  
>> imageFile = 'example.jpg';  
>> urlwrite(url, imageFile);  
>> A = imread(imageFile);  
>> image(A);
```

Working with files

- Read a file in a function

Download this file

<https://www.signalingystems.ucla.edu/users/Simon/experiment1.txt>

```
function out = printGeneExpressionFromFile(inputFile, geneOfInterest)
    % Function returns the expression value from a gene of interest
    delimiter = '\t'; % tab delimited
    headerLines = 1; % column headers are on line 1

    A = importdata(inputFile, delimiter, headerLines);
    exp1Genes = A.textdata(2:end, 1);
    exp1Results = A.data;

    fprintf('%s loaded. %d genes\n', inputFile, length(A.data));

    % call function to print gene information
    out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest);
```

Working with files

- Write a file

- `fieldIdentifier = fopen('fileName', 'w');`
- `fprintf(fieldIdentifier, 'someText');`
- `fclose(fieldIdentifier);`

```
function out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest,
outputFile)
    % Function returns the expression value from a gene of interest
    fid = fopen(outputFile, 'w'); ←
    out = 'No gene found';
    for (ii = 1:length(exp1Results))
        if (strcmp(exp1Genes{ii}, geneOfInterest))
            fprintf(fid, 'Gene %s expression %d\n', exp1Genes{ii}, exp1Results(ii));
            out = exp1Results(ii);
        end
    end
end
fclose(fid); ←
```

Working with files

- Write a file

```
function out = printGeneExpressionFromFile(inputFile, outputFile, geneOfInterest)
    % Function returns the expression value from a gene of interest
    delimiter = '\t'; % tab delimited
    headerLines = 1; % column headers are on line 1

    A = importdata(inputFile, delimiter, headerLines);
    exp1Genes = A.textdata(2:end, 1);
    exp1Results = A.data;

    fprintf('%s loaded. %d genes\n', inputFile, length(A.data));

    % call function to print gene information
    out = printGeneExpression(exp1Genes, exp1Results, geneOfInterest, outputFile);
```

Take home, questions?

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Day 1

- Interface
- Command lines and basic syntax
- Variables and operations
- Scripts
- `if` statements

Day 2

- `for` and `while` loops
- More matrices
- Functions
- Files

Day 3

- Plotting
- Introduction to dynamical systems: ODEs