

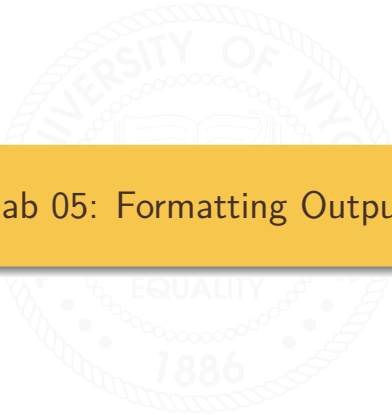
MATH 3341: Introduction to Scientific Computing Lab

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The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the University of Wyoming seal. The seal is circular with a rope-like border. Inside the border, the words "UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING" are at the top, "EQUALITY" is in the center, and "1886" is at the bottom. There is also a small illustration of a mountain and a river within the seal.

Lab 05: Formatting Output



Format Numerical Output



format: Format Numerical Output

- `format('short')` or `format short`: scaled fixed point format with 5 digits. Example:

```
format('short')
```

```
pi                % 3.1416
```

```
or
```

```
format short
```

```
pi                % 3.1416
```

- `format('long')` or `format long`: scaled fixed point format with 15 digits for double precision number and 7 digits for single precision number. Example:

```
format('long')
```

```
pi                % 3.141592653589793
```

```
or
```

```
format long
```

```
pi                % 3.141592653589793
```



format: Format Numerical Output

In short, `format('optionName')` or `format optionName`, `optionName` can also be:

- `shorte/longe`: Floating point format with 5 digits/15 digits for double and 7 digits for single.
- `shortg/longg`: Best of fixed or floating point format with 5 digits/15 digits for double and 7 digits for single.
- `shorteng/longeng`: Engineering format that has at least 5 digits/exactly 16 digits and a power that is a multiple of three
- `rat`: Approximation by ratio of small integers. Example:

```
format('rat')
```

```
pi                                % 355/113
```

```
abs(pi - 355/113) == 0           % logical 0 (false)
```

- `compact/loose`: Remove/Add line-feeds between outputs.



format: Format Numerical Output

```
%% Example 1
disp('Example 1 -- Output pi in different formats');
format
format('loose');      pi
format('compact');    pi    % 3.1416
format('short');      pi    % 3.1416
format('long');       pi    % 3.141592653589793
format('shorte');     pi    % 3.1416e+00
format('longe');      pi    % 3.141592653589793e+00
format('shortg');     pi    % 3.1416
format('longg');      pi    % 3.14159265358979
format('shorteng');   pi    % 3.1416e+000
format('longeng');    pi    % 3.14159265358979e+000
format('rat');        pi    % 355/113
```



format: Format Numerical Output

Example 1 -- Output pi in different formats

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
ans = 3.141592653589793
```

```
ans = 3.1416e+00
```

```
ans = 3.141592653589793e+00
```

```
ans = 3.1416
```

```
ans = 3.14159265358979
```

```
ans = 3.1416e+000
```

```
ans = 3.14159265358979e+000
```

```
ans = 355/113
```



format: Format Numerical Output

- Can we make the code more elegant?
- Yes! Using a for-loop!

```
disp('Example 2 -- Output pi in different formats');  
% Using a cell array to hold option names  
format      % reset to default format  
options = {'loose', 'compact', 'short', 'long', ...  
           'shorte', 'longe', 'shortg', 'longg', ...  
           'shorteng', 'longeng', 'rat'};  
for i = 1:length(options)  
    format(options{i});  
    pi  
end
```



Format String Output



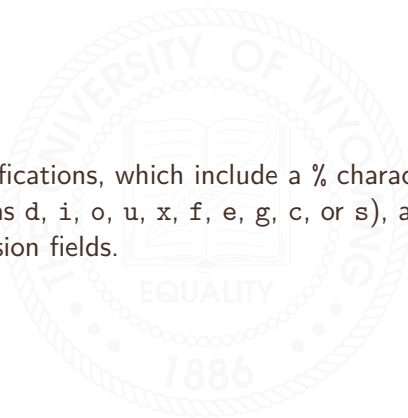
fprintf and sprintf

- `fprintf(formatSpec, variable1, ..., variableN)`:
Format data and display the results in Command Window.
- `strVariable = sprintf(formatSpec, variable1, ..., variableN)`: Write formatted data to a variable. Example:
% default format for floating point numbers
`piStr1 = sprintf('%f', pi)` % '3.141593'
% display 8 decimal places
`piStr2 = sprintf('%.8f', pi)` % '3.14159265'
% set string length to 12 by prepending spaces
`piStr3 = sprintf('%12.8f', pi)` % ' 3.14159265'
% set string length to 12 by appending spaces
`piStr4 = sprintf('%-12.8f', pi)` % '3.14159265 '
% default format for integers
`piStr5 = sprintf('%d', int32(pi))` % '3'
% set string length to 6 by prepending spaces
`piStr6 = sprintf('%6d', int32(pi))` % ' 3'



fprintf and sprintf - Conversion Specifications

Conversion specifications, which include a % character, a conversion character (such as d, i, o, u, x, f, e, g, c, or s), and optional flags, width, and precision fields.



fprintf and sprintf - Conversion Specifications

Conversion	Details
%d or %i	Base 10
%u	Base 10
%o	Base 8 (octal)
%x	Base 16 (hexadecimal), lowercase letters a–f
%X	Same as %x, uppercase letters A–F
%f	Fixed-point notation
%e	Exponential notation, such as 3.141593e+00
%E	Same as %e, but uppercase, such as 3.141593E+00
%g	The more compact of %e or %f, with no trailing zeros
%G	The more compact of %E or %f, with no trailing zeros
%c	Single character
%s	Character vector or string array.



fprintf and sprintf - Flags

Flags	Details
-	Left-justify.
+	Right-justify text.
	Insert a space before the value.
0	Pad to field width with zeros before the value.
#	Modify selected numeric conversions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- For %o, %x, or %X, print 0, 0x, or 0X prefix.- For %f, %e, or %E, print decimal point even when precision is 0.- For %g or %G, do not remove trailing zeros or decimal point.



fprintf and sprintf - Escape characters

Character	Details
\b	Backspace
\f	Form feed
\n	New line
\r	Carriage return
\t	Horizontal tab
' '	Single quotation mark
%%	Percent character
\\	Backslash
\xN	Hexadecimal number N
\N	Octal number N%



fprintf and sprintf - Example

```
%% Example 3: sprintf
hour = 11;
minute = 20;
am = 'a.m.';
currentTime = sprintf('The current time is: %d:%d %s',...
    hour, minute, am)
```



fprintf, fopen, fclose, and type

- `fprintf(fileHandle, formatSpec, variable1, ..., variableN)`: Format data and write the results to a file through `fileHandle`.
- `fileHandle = fopen(filename, permission)`: Open the file `filename` in the mode specified by `permission`.
- `fclose(fileHandle)`: Close the file associated with `fileHandle`. Example:

```
fileHandle = fopen('./current_time.txt', 'w');  
fprintf(fileHandle, 'The current time is: %d:%d %s',...  
        11, 20, 'a.m.')
```

```
fclose(fileHandle);
```

- `type('path/filename')`: Print the contents of `filename`. Example:

```
type('./current_time.txt')
```



fprintf, fopen, fclose, and type

permission for fopen can be:

- 'r': open file for reading
- 'w': open file for writing; discard existing contents
- 'a': open or create file for writing; append data to end of file
- 'r+': open (do not create) file for reading and writing
- 'w+': open or create file for reading and writing; discard existing contents
- 'a+': open or create file for reading and writing; append data to end of file
- 'W': open file for writing without automatic flushing
- 'A': open file for appending without automatic flushing



fprintf, fopen, fclose, and type - Example

MATLAB code:

```
% Example 4: fprintf
x = [0:.2:1]'; fx = [x,exp(x)];
fileHandle = fopen('exp.txt','w');
fprintf(fileHandle,'%6s %12s\n','x','exp(x)');
% Format the output row by row using a for-loop
for i = 1:size(fx, 1)
    fprintf(fileHandle, '%6.2f %12.8f\n', ...
            fx(i, 1), fx(i, 2));
end
fclose(fileHandle);
% View the contents of the file with the `type` command
type('exp.txt');
```



Examples: `fprintf`

Output:

x	$\exp(x)$
0.00	1.00000000
0.20	1.22140276
0.40	1.49182470
0.60	1.82211880
0.80	2.22554093
1.00	2.71828183



fprintf - Application: Generate L^AT_EX Table

```

\begin{table}[!hbt]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{rcl}
\toprule
Column 1 & Column 2 & Column 3 \\
\midrule
Col 1      & Col 2      & Col 3 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

```

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3



fprintf - Application: Generate L^AT_EX Table - Example

```
%% Example 6: fprintf for LaTeX
x = [0:.2:1]'; fx = [x,exp(x)];
fileHandle = fopen('exp.tex','w');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\begin{table}[!hbt] \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\centering \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\begin{tabular}{cc} \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\toprule \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '%6s & %12s \\\\ \n', '$x$', '$\\exp(x)$');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\midrule \n');
for i = 1:size(fx, 1)
    fprintf(fileHandle, '$%4.2f$ & $%10.8f$ \\\\ \n', fx(i),
end
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\bottomrule \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\end{tabular} \n');
fprintf(fileHandle, '\\end{table} \n');
fclose(fileHandle);
```



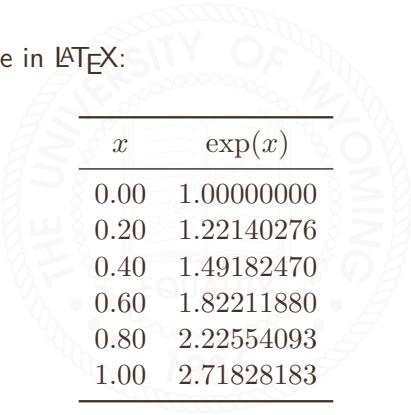
fprintf - Application: Generate L^AT_EX Table - Example

```
\begin{table}[!hbtpr]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\toprule
     $x$  &  $\exp(x)$  \\
\midrule
0.00 & 1.000000000 \\
0.20 & 1.22140276 \\
0.40 & 1.49182470 \\
0.60 & 1.82211880 \\
0.80 & 2.2254093 \\
1.00 & 2.71828183 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```



fprintf - Application: Generate \LaTeX Table - Example

Compile the table in \LaTeX :



x	$\exp(x)$
0.00	1.00000000
0.20	1.22140276
0.40	1.49182470
0.60	1.82211880
0.80	2.22554093
1.00	2.71828183

