



# **CogSci 109: Lecture 3**

Data I/O, matlab syntax, basic  
visualization

Sept 28, 2006



# Announcements

- Homework 0.2 has been posted at the website
  - <http://maelabs.ucsd.edu/alex/pages/cogsci109>
- Check out the posted office hours for each TA and for me
  - **Office hours for me right after class today for 2hrs, depending on demand (muir woods coffee shop)**
- You can IM me at **tcdsensei** with questions and discussions about the class
- Learning the unix operating system book



# Getting Matlab

- Student edition \$100 at the bookstore
  - **Has limitations, but will work for most of what we're doing quite well**
- Running matlab remotely on a machine that doesn't have it installed
  - **Tutorial on the website for getting x11 and running matlab**



# About data files

- Extension of what we talked about last time
- Data must be recorded and stored for later retrieval
- Data files are a way to do this



# ASCII Files

- American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- Any word processor, straight text
  - **M-files are ASCII text files, so any word processor can create them,**
    - As long as you are saving as ASCII text
    - Word has its own format, but can create ASCII text files
- Matlab can load and save m-files and standard text files (look for the extension on the end of the file name, ie “demo.m” or “data.txt”)
- Often you will be dealing with data, either in survey format, or in files which come from data acquisition systems (stored in text or binary files)



# How to load text files in Matlab

- *Import wizard* menu (also works for matlab binary files)
  - **Demo**
- $M = \text{xlsread}(\text{'filename'})$ 
  - **Reads an excel spreadsheet file and stores it into a matrix of your choosing (here it's M)**
- *Load filename .ext*
  - **loads the data in the ASCII text file *filename.ext* (where *.ext* is the extension of the filename, such as *.txt*)**

# Saving files in ASCII format (with Matlab)

## ■ *Save filename -ASCII*

- **Saves files in ASCII single precision format**
- **Numbers are represented by 1.249E+002 format for  $1.249 \times 10^2$**
- The range for single is:
  - $-3.40282e+038$  to  $-1.17549e-038$  and
  - $1.17549e-038$  to  $3.40282e+038$

## ■ *Save filename -double*

- **Double precision format**
- **1.249D+002**
- The range for double is:
  - $-1.79769e+308$  to  $-2.22507e-308$  and
  - $2.22507e-308$  to  $1.79769e+308$

- `Dlmwrite('my.data.out', data, ';')`  
Delimited files, data separated by some character







# Binary files and .mat files

- A more efficient way to store files is binary format
  - **Smaller**
  - **Less platform independent - ie need to know exactly what the format is to read the file**
  - **Matlab stores a binary format with the extension .mat**
  - **Can't load these files into just any text editor like you can with ASCII**



# Loading binary files in Matlab

- *Load filename*

- **Loads all workspace variables from the file filename.mat**
- **They appear as the same names of variables as when they were stored in the file**



# Saving binary .mat files in Matlab

## ■ *Save filename*

- **Saves all the workspace variables in the file filename.mat**
- **Saves in the current workspace directory**

## ■ *Save filename variable1 variable2...*

- **Saves only the variables you choose from the workspace into the file**



# Matlab syntax demo

- A data generating script
- <to matlab!!!>



# Displaying your data

- Numerically in the command window
- Plotting with matlab
  - **2D plot**
  - **Charts**
  - **pcolor**
  - **Subplot**
  - **Formatting plots**