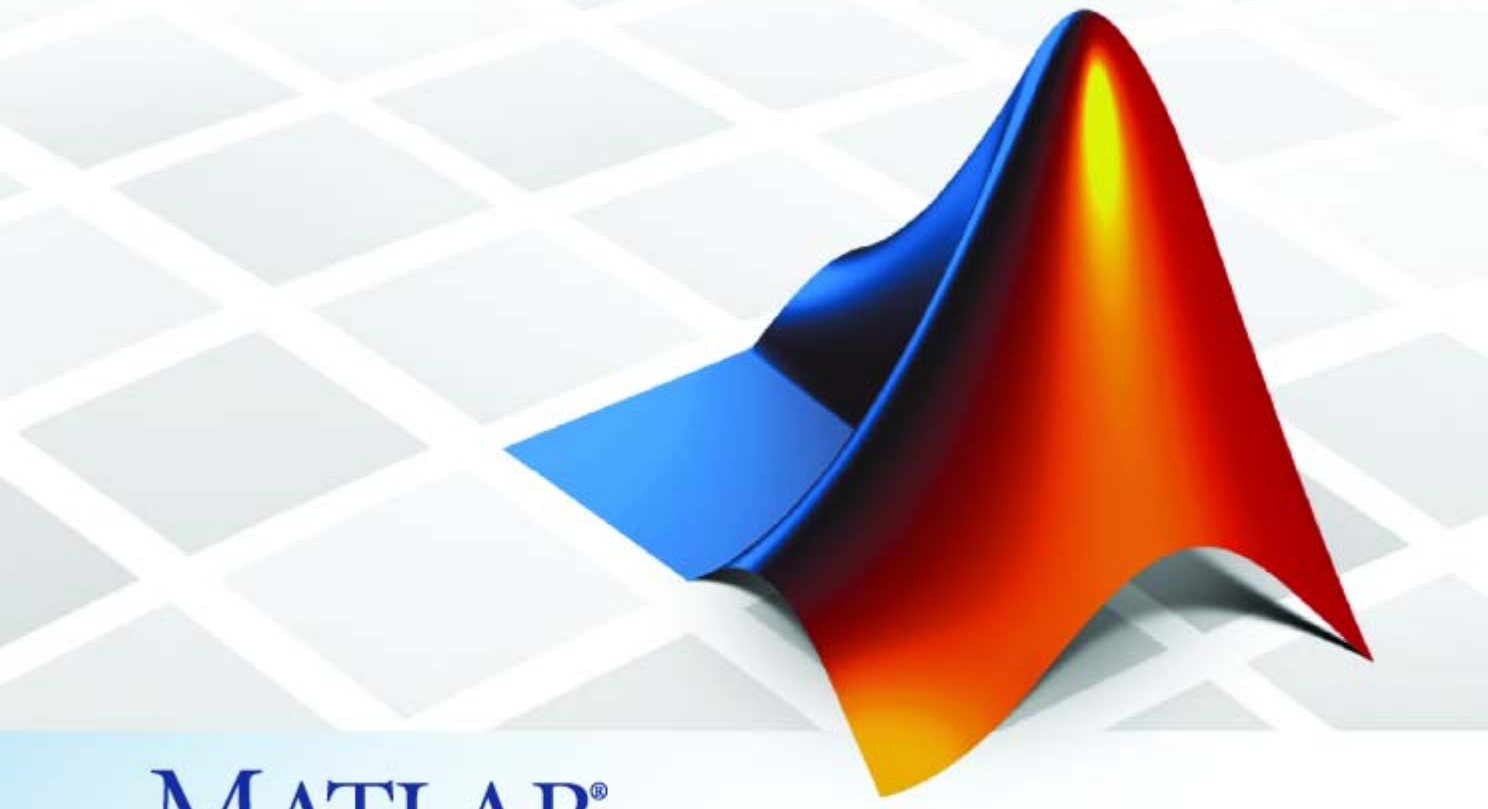
MATLAB® 7
C and Fortran Function Reference



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MATLAB C and Fortran Function Reference

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Contents

1 Functions — By Category

MAT-File Access 1-2

MX Array Manipulation 1-2

MEX-Files 1-9

MATLAB Engine 1-11

2 Functions — Alphabetical List

Index

1

Functions — By Category

MAT-File Access (p. 1-2)	Incorporate and use MATLAB® data in C and Fortran programs
MX Array Manipulation (p. 1-2)	Create and manipulate MATLAB arrays from C and Fortran MEX and Engine routines
MEX-Files (p. 1-9)	Perform operations in MATLAB environment from C and Fortran MEX-files
MATLAB Engine (p. 1-11)	Call MATLAB from C and Fortran programs

See also “External Interfaces” in MATLAB Function Reference for MATLAB interfaces to DLLs, Java, COM and ActiveX, DDE, Web services, and serial port devices.

MAT-File Access

matClose (C and Fortran)	Close MAT-file
matDeleteVariable (C and Fortran)	Delete named mxArray from MAT-file
matGetDir (C and Fortran)	Directory of mxArrays in MAT-file
matGetFp (C)	File pointer to MAT-file
matGetNextVariable (C and Fortran)	Read next mxArray from MAT-file
matGetNextVariableInfo (C and Fortran)	Load array header information only
matGetVariable (C and Fortran)	Read mxArrays from MAT-files
matGetVariableInfo (C and Fortran)	Load array header information only
matOpen (C and Fortran)	Open MAT-file
matPutVariable (C and Fortran)	Write mxArrays to MAT-files
matPutVariableAsGlobal (C and Fortran)	Put mxArrays into MAT-files as originating from global workspace

MX Array Manipulation

mwIndex (C and Fortran)	Type for index values
mwPointer (Fortran)	Declare appropriate pointer type for platform
mwSize (C and Fortran)	Type for size values
mxAddField (C and Fortran)	Add field to structure array
mxArrayToString (C)	Convert array to string
mxAssert (C)	Check assertion value for debugging purposes

`mxAssertS (C)`	Check assertion value without printing assertion text
`mxCalcSingleSubscript (C and Fortran)`	Offset from first element to desired element
`mxCalloc (C and Fortran)`	Allocate dynamic memory for array using MATLAB memory manager
`mxChar (C)`	Data type for string `mxArray`
`mxClassID (C)`	Integer value identifying class of `mxArray`
`mxClassIDFromClassName (Fortran)`	Identifier corresponding to class
`mxComplexity (C)`	Flag specifying whether `mxArray` has imaginary components
`mxCopyCharacterToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `character` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyComplex16ToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `COMPLEX*16` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyComplex8ToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `COMPLEX*8` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyInteger1ToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `INTEGER*1` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyInteger2ToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `INTEGER*2` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyInteger4ToPtr (Fortran)`	Copy `INTEGER*4` values from Fortran array to pointer array
`mxCopyPtrToCharacter (Fortran)`	Copy `character` values from pointer array to Fortran array
`mxCopyPtrToComplex16 (Fortran)`	Copy `COMPLEX*16` values from pointer array to Fortran array
`mxCopyPtrToComplex8 (Fortran)`	Copy `COMPLEX*8` values from pointer array to Fortran array

mxCopyPtrToInteger1 (Fortran)	Copy INTEGER*1 values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyPtrToInteger2 (Fortran)	Copy INTEGER*2 values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyPtrToInteger4 (Fortran)	Copy INTEGER*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyPtrToPtrArray (Fortran)	Copy pointer values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyPtrToReal4 (Fortran)	Copy REAL*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyPtrToReal8 (Fortran)	Copy REAL*8 values from pointer array to Fortran array
mxCopyReal4ToPtr (Fortran)	Copy REAL*4 values from Fortran array to pointer array
mxCopyReal8ToPtr (Fortran)	Copy REAL*8 values from Fortran array to pointer array
mxCreateCellArray (C and Fortran)	Create unpopulated N-D cell mxArray
mxCreateCellMatrix (C and Fortran)	Create unpopulated 2-D cell mxArray
mxCreateCharArray (C and Fortran)	Create unpopulated N-D string mxArray
mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings (C and Fortran)	Create unpopulated 2-D string mxArray
mxCreateDoubleMatrix (C and Fortran)	Create 2-D, double-precision, floating-point mxArray initialized to 0
mxCreateDoubleScalar (C and Fortran)	Create scalar, double-precision array initialized to specified value
mxCreateLogicalArray (C)	Create N-D logical mxArray initialized to false
mxCreateLogicalMatrix (C)	Create 2-D, logical mxArray initialized to false

`mxCreateLogicalScalar (C)`	Create scalar, logical `mxArray` initialized to `false`
`mxCreateNumericArray (C and Fortran)`	Create unpopulated N-D numeric `mxArray`
`mxCreateNumericMatrix (C and Fortran)`	Create numeric matrix and initialize data elements to 0
`mxCreateSparse (C and Fortran)`	Create 2-D unpopulated sparse `mxArray`
`mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix (C)`	Create unpopulated 2-D, sparse, logical `mxArray`
`mxCreateString (C and Fortran)`	Create 1-by-N string `mxArray` initialized to specified string
`mxCreateStructArray (C and Fortran)`	Create unpopulated N-D structure `mxArray`
`mxCreateStructMatrix (C and Fortran)`	Create unpopulated 2-D structure `mxArray`
`mxDestroyArray (C and Fortran)`	Free dynamic memory allocated by `mxCreate`
`mxDuplicateArray (C and Fortran)`	Make deep copy of array
`mxFree (C and Fortran)`	Free dynamic memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`
`mxGetCell (C and Fortran)`	Contents of `mxArray` cell
`mxGetChars (C)`	Pointer to character array data
`mxGetClassID (C and Fortran)`	Class of `mxArray`
`mxGetClassName (C and Fortran)`	Class of `mxArray` as string
`mxGetData (C and Fortran)`	Pointer to data
`mxGetDimensions (C andFortran)`	Pointer to dimensions array
`mxGetElementSize (C and Fortran)`	Number of bytes required to store each data element
`mxGetEps (C and Fortran)`	Value of `eps`

mxGetField (C and Fortran)	Field value, given field name and index into structure array
mxGetFieldByNumber (C and Fortran)	Field value, given field number and index into structure array
mxGetFieldNameByNumber (C and Fortran)	Field name, given field number in structure array
mxGetFieldNumber (C and Fortran)	Field number, given field name in structure array
mxGetImagData (C and Fortran)	Pointer to imaginary data of mxArray
mxGetInf (C and Fortran)	Value of infinity
mxGetIr (C and Fortran)	ir array of sparse matrix
mxGetJc (C and Fortran)	jc array of sparse matrix
mxGetLogicals (C)	Pointer to logical array data
mxGetM (C and Fortran)	Number of rows in mxArray
mxGetN (C and Fortran)	Number of columns in mxArray
mxGetNaN (C and Fortran)	Value of NaN (Not-a-Number)
mxGetNumberOfDimensions (C and Fortran)	Number of dimensions in mxArray
mxGetNumberOfElements (C and Fortran)	Number of elements in mxArray
mxGetNumberOfFields (C and Fortran)	Number of fields in structure mxArray
mxGetNzmax (C and Fortran)	Number of elements in ir, pr, and pi arrays
mxGetPi (C and Fortran)	Imaginary data elements in mxArray
mxGetPr (C and Fortran)	Real data elements in mxArray
mxGetScalar (C and Fortran)	Real component of first data element in mxArray
mxGetString (C and Fortran)	Copy string mxArray to C-style string

`mxIsCell (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is cell `mxArray`
`mxIsChar (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is string `mxArray`
`mxIsClass (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` is member of specified class
`mxIsComplex (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether data is complex
`mxIsDouble (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as double-precision, floating-point numbers
`mxIsEmpty (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` is empty
`mxIsFinite (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is finite
`mxIsFromGlobalWS (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` was copied from MATLAB global workspace
`mxIsInf (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is infinite
`mxIsInt16 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as signed 16-bit integers
`mxIsInt32 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as signed 32-bit integers
`mxIsInt64 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as signed 64-bit integers
`mxIsInt8 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as signed 8-bit integers
`mxIsLogical (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` is of class `mxLogical`
`mxIsLogicalScalar (C)`	Determine whether scalar `mxArray` is of class `mxLogical`

`mxIsLogicalScalarTrue (C)`	Determine whether scalar `mxArray` of class `mxLogical` is `true`
`mxIsNaN (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is `NaN` (Not-a-Number)
`mxIsNumeric (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` is numeric
`mxIsSingle (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as single-precision, floating-point numbers
`mxIsSparse (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is sparse `mxArray`
`mxIsStruct (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether input is structure `mxArray`
`mxIsUint16 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as unsigned 16-bit integers
`mxIsUint32 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as unsigned 32-bit integers
`mxIsUint64 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as unsigned 64-bit integers
`mxIsUint8 (C and Fortran)`	Determine whether `mxArray` represents data as unsigned 8-bit integers
`mxMalloc (C and Fortran)`	Allocate dynamic memory using MATLAB memory manager
`mxRealloc (C and Fortran)`	Reallocate memory
`mxRemoveField (C and Fortran)`	Remove field from structure array
`mxSetCell (C and Fortran)`	Set value of one cell of `mxArray`
`mxSetClassName (C)`	Convert structure array to MATLAB object array
`mxSetData (C and Fortran)`	Set pointer to data

`mxSetDimensions (C and Fortran)`	Modify number of dimensions and size of each dimension
`mxSetField (C and Fortran)`	Set structure array field, given field name and index
`mxSetFieldByNumber (C and Fortran)`	Set structure array field, given field number and index
`mxSetImagData (C and Fortran)`	Set imaginary data pointer for `mxArray`
`mxSetIr (C and Fortran)`	Set `ir` array of sparse `mxArray`
`mxSetJc (C and Fortran)`	Set `jc` array of sparse `mxArray`
`mxSetM (C and Fortran)`	Set number of rows in `mxArray`
`mxSetN (C and Fortran)`	Set number of columns in `mxArray`
`mxSetNzmax (C and Fortran)`	Set storage space for nonzero elements
`mxSetPi (C and Fortran)`	Set new imaginary data for `mxArray`
`mxSetPr (C and Fortran)`	Set new real data for `mxArray`

MEX-Files

`mexAtExit (C and Fortran)`	Register function to call when MEX-function is cleared or MATLAB terminates
`mexCallMATLAB (C and Fortran)`	Call MATLAB function or user-defined M-file or MEX-file
`mexErrMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)`	Issue error message with identifier and return to MATLAB prompt
`mexErrMsgTxt (C and Fortran)`	Issue error message and return to MATLAB prompt
`mexEvalString (C and Fortran)`	Execute MATLAB command in caller's workspace

mexFunction (C and Fortran)	Entry point to C MEX-file
mexFunctionName (C and Fortran)	Name of current MEX-function
mexGet (C)	Value of specified Handle Graphics® property
mexGetVariable (C and Fortran)	Copy of variable from specified workspace
mexGetVariablePtr (C and Fortran)	Read-only pointer to variable from another workspace
mexIsGlobal (C and Fortran)	Determine whether mxArray has global scope
mexIsLocked (C and Fortran)	Determine whether MEX-file is locked
mexLock (C and Fortran)	Prevent MEX-file from being cleared from memory
mexMakeArrayPersistent (C and Fortran)	Make mxArray persist after MEX-file completes
mexMakeMemoryPersistent (C and Fortran)	Make allocated memory persist after MEX-function completes
mexPrintf (C and Fortran)	ANSI C printf-style output routine
mexPutVariable (C and Fortran)	Copy mxArray from MEX-function into specified workspace
mexSet (C)	Set value of specified Handle Graphics property
mexSetTrapFlag (C and Fortran)	Control response of mexCallMATLAB to errors
mexUnlock (C and Fortran)	Allow MEX-file to be cleared from memory
mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)	Issue warning message with identifier
mexWarnMsgTxt (C and Fortran)	Issue warning message

MATLAB Engine

`engClose (C and Fortran)`	Quit MATLAB engine session
`engEvalString (C and Fortran)`	Evaluate expression in string
`engGetVariable (C and Fortran)`	Copy variable from MATLAB engine workspace
`engGetVisible (C)`	Determine visibility of MATLAB engine session
`engOpen (C and Fortran)`	Start MATLAB engine session
`engOpenSingleUse (C)`	Start MATLAB engine session for single, nonshared use
`engOutputBuffer (C and Fortran)`	Specify buffer for MATLAB output
`engPutVariable (C and Fortran)`	Put variables into MATLAB engine workspace
`engSetVisible (C)`	Show or hide MATLAB engine session

2

Functions — Alphabetical List

engClose (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Quit MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engClose(Engine *ep);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 engClose(ep)
mwPointer ep
```

Arguments

`ep`

Engine pointer

Description

This routine allows you to quit a MATLAB engine session.

`engClose` sends a quit command to the MATLAB engine session and closes the connection. It returns 0 on success, and 1 otherwise. Possible failure includes attempting to terminate a MATLAB engine session that was already terminated.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

Fortran Examples

See `fengdemo.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a Fortran program.

See Also

`engOpen`

Purpose

Evaluate expression in string

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engEvalString(Engine *ep,const char *string);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 engEvalString(ep, string)
mwPointer ep
character*(*) string
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`string`
: String to execute

Description

`engEvalString` evaluates the expression contained in `string` for the MATLAB engine session, `ep`, previously started by `engOpen`. It returns a nonzero value if the MATLAB session is no longer running, and zero otherwise.

On UNIX systems, `engEvalString` sends commands to MATLAB by writing down a pipe connected to the MATLAB *`stdin`*. Any output resulting from the command that ordinarily appears on the screen is read back from *`stdout`* into the buffer defined by `engOutputBuffer`.

To turn off output buffering in C, use

```
engOutputBuffer(ep, NULL, 0);
```

To turn off output buffering in Fortran, use

```
engOutputBuffer(ep, '')
```

Under Windows on a PC, `engEvalString` communicates with MATLAB using a Component Object Model (COM) interface.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

Fortran Examples

See `fengdemo.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a Fortran program.

See Also

`engOpen`, `engOutputBuffer`

Purpose

Copy variable from MATLAB engine workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
mxArray *engGetVariable(Engine *ep, const char *name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer engGetVariable(ep, name)
mwPointer ep
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`name`
: Name of `mxArray` to get from MATLAB

Description

`engGetVariable` reads the named `mxArray` from the MATLAB engine session associated with `ep` and returns a pointer to a newly allocated `mxArray` structure, or `NULL` if the attempt fails. `engGetVariable` fails if the named variable does not exist.

Be careful in your code to free the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

See Also

`engPutVariable`

engGetVisible (C)

Purpose

Determine visibility of MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engGetVisible(Engine *ep, bool *value);
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`value`
: Pointer to value returned from `engGetVisible`

Description

Windows Only

`engGetVisible` returns the current visibility setting for MATLAB engine session, `ep`. A *visible* engine session runs in a window on the Windows desktop, thus making the engine available for user interaction. An invisible session is hidden from the user by removing it from the desktop.

`engGetVisible` returns 0 on success, and 1 otherwise.

Examples

The following code opens engine session `ep` and disables its visibility.

```
Engine *ep;
bool vis;

ep = engOpen(NULL);
engSetVisible(ep, 0);
```

To determine the current visibility setting, use

```
engGetVisible(ep, &vis);
```

See Also

`engSetVisible`

Purpose

Start MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
Engine *engOpen(const char *startcmd);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer engOpen(startcmd)
character*(*) startcmd
```

Arguments

`startcmd`
: String to start the MATLAB process. On Windows, the `startcmd` string must be `NULL`.

Returns

A pointer to an engine handle.

Description

This routine allows you to start a MATLAB process for the purpose of using MATLAB as a computational engine.

`engOpen(startcmd)` starts a MATLAB process using the command specified in the string `startcmd`, establishes a connection, and returns a unique engine identifier, or `NULL` if the open fails.

On UNIX systems, if `startcmd` is `NULL` or the empty string, `engOpen` starts MATLAB on the current host using the command `matlab`. If `startcmd` is a `hostname`, `engOpen` starts MATLAB on the designated host by embedding the specified `hostname` string into the larger string:

```
"rsh hostname \"/bin/csh -c 'setenv DISPLAY\
 hostname:0; matlab'\""
```

If `startcmd` is any other string (has white space in it, or nonalphanumeric characters), the string is executed literally to start MATLAB.

On UNIX systems, `engOpen` performs the following steps:

1. Creates two pipes.

2 Forks a new process and sets up the pipes to pass *stdin* and *stdout* from MATLAB (parent) to two file descriptors in the engine program (child).

3 Executes a command to run MATLAB (`rsh` for remote execution).

Under Windows on a PC, `engOpen` opens a COM channel to MATLAB. This starts the MATLAB that was registered during installation. If you did not register during installation, on the command line you can enter the command

```
matlab /regserver
```

See "Introducing MATLAB COM Integration" for additional details.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

Fortran Examples

See `fengdemo.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a Fortran program.

Purpose

Start MATLAB engine session for single, nonshared use

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
Engine *engOpenSingleUse(const char *startcmd, void *dcom,
  int *retstatus);
```

Arguments

`startcmd`
: String to start MATLAB process. On Windows, the `startcmd` string must be `NULL`.

`dcom`
: Reserved for future use; must be `NULL`.

`retstatus`
: Return status; possible cause of failure.

Description

Windows

This routine allows you to start multiple MATLAB processes for the purpose of using MATLAB as a computational engine. `engOpenSingleUse` starts a MATLAB process, establishes a connection, and returns a unique engine identifier, or `NULL` if the open fails. `engOpenSingleUse` starts a new MATLAB process each time it is called.

`engOpenSingleUse` opens a COM channel to MATLAB. This starts the MATLAB that was registered during installation. If you did not register during installation, on the command line you can enter the command

```
matlab /regserver
```

`engOpenSingleUse` allows single-use instances of a MATLAB engine server. `engOpenSingleUse` differs from `engOpen`, which allows multiple users to use the same MATLAB engine server.

See “Introducing MATLAB COM Integration” for additional details.

UNIX

This routine is not supported and simply returns.

engOutputBuffer (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Specify buffer for MATLAB output

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engOutputBuffer(Engine *ep, char *p, int n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 engOutputBuffer(ep, p)
mwPointer ep
character*n p
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`p`
: Pointer to character buffer

`n`
: Length of buffer `p`

Description

`engOutputBuffer` defines a character buffer for `engEvalString` to return any output that ordinarily appears on the screen. It returns `1` if you pass it a NULL engine pointer. Otherwise, it returns `0`.

The default behavior of `engEvalString` is to discard any standard output caused by the command it is executing. A call to `engOutputBuffer` with a buffer of nonzero length tells any subsequent calls to `engEvalString` to save output in the character buffer pointed to by `p`.

To turn off output buffering in C, use

```
engOutputBuffer(ep, NULL, 0);
```

To turn off output buffering in Fortran, use

```
engOutputBuffer(ep, '')
```

Note The buffer returned by `engEvalString` is not guaranteed to be `NULL` terminated.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

Fortran Examples

See `fengdemo.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a Fortran program.

See Also

`engOpen`, `engEvalString`

engPutVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Put variables into MATLAB engine workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engPutVariable(Engine *ep, const char *name, const mxArray
     *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 engPutVariable(ep, name, pm)
mwPointer ep, pm
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`name`
: Name given to the `mxArray` in the engine's workspace

`pm`
: `mxArray` pointer

Description

`engPutVariable` writes `mxArray` `pm` to the engine `ep`, giving it the variable name `name`. If the `mxArray` does not exist in the workspace, it is created. If an `mxArray` with the same name already exists in the workspace, the existing `mxArray` is replaced with the new `mxArray`.

`engPutVariable` returns `0` if successful and `1` if an error occurs.

C Examples

UNIX

See `engdemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.

Windows

See `engwindemo.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows.

See Also

engGetVariable

engSetVisible (C)

Purpose

Show or hide MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
int engSetVisible(Engine *ep, bool value);
```

Arguments

`ep`
: Engine pointer

`value`
: Value to set the `Visible` property to. Set `value` to `1` to make the engine window visible, or to `0` to make it invisible.

Description

Windows Only

`engSetVisible` makes the window for the MATLAB engine session, `ep`, either visible or invisible on the Windows desktop. You can use this function to enable or disable user interaction with the MATLAB engine session.

`engSetVisible` returns 0 on success, and 1 otherwise.

Examples

The following code opens engine session `ep` and disables its visibility.

```
Engine *ep;
bool vis;

ep = engOpen(NULL);
engSetVisible(ep, 0);
```

To determine the current visibility setting, use

```
engGetVisible(ep, &vis);
```

See Also

`engGetVisible`

Purpose

Close MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
int matClose(MATFile *mfp);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 matClose(mfp)
mwPointer mfp
```

Arguments

`mfp`
Pointer to MAT-file information

Returns

`EOF` in C (`-1` in Fortran) for a write error, and `0` if successful.

Description

`matClose` closes the MAT-file associated with `mfp`.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Fortran Examples

See `matdemo1.F` and `matdemo2.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use this MAT-file routine in a Fortran program.

matDeleteVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Delete named mxArray from MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
int matDeleteVariable(MATFile *mfp, const char *name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 matDeleteVariable(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Name of mxArray to delete

Returns

0 if successful, and nonzero otherwise.

Description

matDeleteVariable deletes the named mxArray from the MAT-file pointed to by mfp.

C Examples

See matcreat.c and matdgns.c in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Purpose

Directory of mxArrays in MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
char **matGetDir(MATFile *mfp, int *num);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matGetDir(mfp, num)
mwPointer mfp
integer*4 num
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`num`
: Address of the variable to contain the number of mxArrays in the MAT-file

Returns

A pointer to an internal array containing pointers to the names of the mxArrays in the MAT-file pointed to by mfp. In C, each name is a NULL-terminated string. The length of the internal array (number of mxArrays in the MAT-file) is placed into num. If num is zero, mfp contains no arrays.

matGetDir returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) and sets num to a negative number if it fails.

Description

This routine allows you to get a list of the names of the mxArrays contained within a MAT-file.

The internal array of strings that matGetDir returns is allocated using a single mxCalloc and must be freed using mxFree when you are finished with it.

MATLAB variable names can be up to length mxMAXNAM, where mxMAXNAM is defined in the C header file matrix.h.

C Examples

See matcreat.c and matdgns.c in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Fortran Examples

See `matdemo2.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this MAT-file routine in a Fortran program.

Purpose

File pointer to MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
FILE *matGetFp(MATFile *mfp);
```

Arguments

`mfp`
Pointer to MAT-file information

Returns

A C file handle to the MAT-file with handle `mfp`. Returns `NULL` if `mfp` is a handle to a MAT-file in HDF5-based format.

Description

Use `matGetFp` to obtain a C file handle to a MAT-file. This can be useful for using standard C library routines like `ferror()` and `feof()` to investigate error situations.

Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

matGetNextVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Read next mxArray from MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mxArray *matGetNextVariable(MATFile *mfp, const char **name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matGetNextVariable(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

mfp
: Pointer to MAT-file information

name
: Address of the variable to contain the mxArray name

Returns

A pointer to a newly allocated mxArray structure representing the next mxArray from the MAT-file pointed to by mfp. The function returns the name of the mxArray in name.

matGetNextVariable returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) when the end-of-file is reached or if there is an error condition. In C, use feof and ferror from the Standard C Library to determine status.

Description

matGetNextVariable allows you to step sequentially through a MAT-file and read all the mxArrays in a single pass. The function reads and returns the next mxArray from the MAT-file pointed to by mfp.

Use matGetNextVariable immediately after opening the MAT-file with matOpen and not in conjunction with other MAT-file routines. Otherwise, the concept of the *next* mxArray is undefined.

Free the memory used by the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

C Examples

See matdgns.c in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Purpose

Load array header information only

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mxArray *matGetNextVariableInfo(MATFile *mfp, const char **name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matGetNextVariableInfo(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Address of the variable to contain the `mxArray` name

Returns

A pointer to a newly allocated `mxArray` structure representing header information for the next `mxArray` from the MAT-file pointed to by `mfp`. The function returns the name of the `mxArray` in `name`.

`matGetNextVariableInfo` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) when the end-of-file is reached or if there is an error condition. In C, use `feof` and `ferror` from the Standard C Library to determine status.

Description

`matGetNextVariableInfo` loads only the array header information, including everything except `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and `jc`, from the file's current file offset.

If `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and `jc` are set to nonzero values when loaded with `matGetVariable`, `matGetNextVariableInfo` sets them to `-1` instead. These headers are for informational use only and should *never* be passed back to MATLAB or saved to MAT-files.

Free the memory used by the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

C Examples

See `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

See Also matGetNextVariable, matGetVariableInfo

Purpose

Read mxArrays from MAT-files

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mxArray *matGetVariable(MATFile *mfp, const char *name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matGetVariable(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Name of `mxArray` to get from MAT-file

Returns

A pointer to a newly allocated `mxArray` structure representing the `mxArray` named by `name` from the MAT-file pointed to by `mfp`.

`matGetVariable` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if the attempt to return the `mxArray` named by `name` fails.

Description

This routine allows you to copy an `mxArray` out of a MAT-file.

Free the memory used by the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

matGetVariableInfo (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Load array header information only

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mxArray *matGetVariableInfo(MATFile *mfp, const char *name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matGetVariableInfo(mfp, name);
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Name of `mxArray` to get from MAT-file

Returns

A pointer to a newly allocated `mxArray` structure representing header information for the `mxArray` named by `name` from the MAT-file pointed to by `mfp`.

`matGetVariableInfo` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if the attempt to return header information for the `mxArray` named by `name` fails.

Description

`matGetVariableInfo` loads only the array header information, including everything except `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and `jc`. It recursively creates the cells and structures through their leaf elements, but does not include `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and `jc`.

If `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and `jc` are set to nonzero values when loaded with `matGetVariable`, `matGetVariableInfo` sets them to `-1` instead. These headers are for informational use only and should *never* be passed back to MATLAB or saved to MAT-files.

Free the memory used by the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

See Also matGetVariable

matOpen (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Open MAT-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
MATFile *matOpen(const char *filename, const char *mode);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer matOpen(filename, mode)
character*(*) filename, mode
```

Arguments

`filename`

Name of file to open

`mode`

File opening mode. Valid values for `mode` are listed in the following table.

`r`	Opens file for reading only; determines the current version of the MAT-file by inspecting the files and preserves the current version.
`u`	Opens file for update, both reading and writing, but does not create the file if the file does not exist (equivalent to the `r+` mode of `fopen`); determines the current version of the MAT-file by inspecting the files and preserves the current version.
`w`	Opens file for writing only; deletes previous contents, if any.
`w4`	Creates a Level 4 MAT-file, compatible with MATLAB Versions 4 and earlier.
`wL`	Opens file for writing character data using the default character set for your system. The resulting MAT-file can be read with MATLAB Version 6 or 6.5. If you do not use the `wL` mode switch, MATLAB writes character data to the MAT-file using Unicode character encoding by default.

`wz`	Opens file for writing compressed data.
`w7.3`	Creates a MAT-file in an HDF5-based format that can store objects occupy more than 2 GB.

Returns

A file handle, or `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if the open fails.

Description

This routine opens a MAT-file for reading and writing.

See "Writing Character Data" in the External Interfaces documentation for more information on how MATLAB uses character encodings.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Fortran Examples

See `matdemo1.F` and `matdemo2.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a Fortran program.

matPutVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Write mxArrays to MAT-files

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
int matPutVariable(MATFile *mfp, const char *name, const mxArray
  *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 matPutVariable(mfp, name, pm)
mwPointer mfp, pm
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Name of `mxArray` to put into MAT-file

`pm`
: `mxArray` pointer

Returns

`0` if successful and nonzero if an error occurs. In C, use `feof` and `ferror` from the Standard C Library along with `matGetFp` to determine status.

Description

This routine allows you to put an `mxArray` into a MAT-file.

`matPutVariable` writes `mxArray pm` to the MAT-file `mfp`. If the `mxArray` does not exist in the MAT-file, it is appended to the end. If an `mxArray` with the same name already exists in the file, the existing `mxArray` is replaced with the new `mxArray` by rewriting the file. The size of the new `mxArray` can be different from the existing `mxArray`.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Purpose

Put mxArrays into MAT-files as originating from global workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
int matPutVariableAsGlobal(MATFile *mfp, const char *name, const
  mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 matPutVariableAsGlobal(mfp, name, pm)
mwPointer mfp, pm
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`
: Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`
: Name of `mxArray` to put into MAT-file

`pm`
: `mxArray` pointer

Returns

`0` if successful and nonzero if an error occurs. In C, use `feof` and `ferror` from the Standard C Library with `matGetFp` to determine status.

Description

This routine puts an `mxArray` into a MAT-file. `matPutVariableAsGlobal` is similar to `matPutVariable`, except that the array, when loaded by MATLAB, is placed into the global workspace and a reference to it is set in the local workspace. If you write to a MATLAB 4 format file, `matPutVariableAsGlobal` does not load it as global and has the same effect as `matPutVariable`.

`matPutVariableAsGlobal` writes `mxArray pm` to the MAT-file `mfp`. If the `mxArray` does not exist in the MAT-file, it is appended to the end. If an `mxArray` with the same name already exists in the file, the existing `mxArray` is replaced with the new `mxArray` by rewriting the file. The size of the new `mxArray` can be different from the existing `mxArray`.

C Examples

See `matcreat.c` and `matdgns.c` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for sample programs that illustrate how to use the MATLAB MAT-file routines in a C program.

Purpose

Register function to call when MEX-function is cleared or MATLAB terminates

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexAtExit(void (*ExitFcn)(void));
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexAtExit(ExitFcn)
subroutine ExitFcn()
```

Arguments

`ExitFcn`

Pointer to function you want to run on exit

Returns

Always returns `0`.

Description

Use `mexAtExit` to register a function to be called just before the MEX-function is cleared or MATLAB is terminated. `mexAtExit` gives your MEX-function a chance to perform tasks such as freeing persistent memory and closing files. Typically, the named `ExitFcn` performs tasks like closing streams or sockets.

Each MEX-function can register only one active exit function at a time. If you call `mexAtExit` more than once, MATLAB uses the `ExitFcn` from the more recent `mexAtExit` call as the exit function.

If a MEX-function is locked, all attempts to clear the MEX-file will fail. Consequently, if a user attempts to clear a locked MEX-file, MATLAB does not call the `ExitFcn`.

In Fortran, you must declare the `ExitFcn` as `external` in the Fortran routine that calls `mexAtExit` if it is not within the scope of the file.

C Examples

See `mexatexit.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexLock`, `mexUnlock`, `mexSetTrapFlag`

mexCallMATLAB (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Call MATLAB function or user-defined M-file or MEX-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexCallMATLAB(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs,
  mxArray *prhs[], const char *name);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexCallMATLAB(nlhs, plhs, nrhs, prhs, name)
integer*4 nlhs, nrhs
mwPointer plhs(*), prhs(*)
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`nlhs`

Number of desired output arguments. This value must be less than or equal to 50.

`plhs`

Array of pointers to `mxArrays`. The called command puts pointers to the resultant `mxArrays` into `plhs` and allocates dynamic memory to store the resultant `mxArrays`. By default, MATLAB automatically deallocates this dynamic memory when you clear the MEX-file. However, if heap space is at a premium, you may want to call `mxDestroyArray` as soon as you are finished with the `mxArrays` that `plhs` points to.

`nrhs`

Number of input arguments. This value must be less than or equal to `50`.

`prhs`

Array of pointers to input arguments.

`name`

Character string containing the name of the MATLAB built-in, operator, M-file, or MEX-file that you are calling. If `name` is an operator, just place the operator inside a pair of single quotes, for example, `'+'`.

Returns

`0` if successful, and a nonzero value if unsuccessful.

Description

Call `mexCallMATLAB` to invoke internal MATLAB numeric functions, MATLAB operators, M-files, or other MEX-files. See `mexFunction` for a complete description of the arguments.

By default, if `name` detects an error, MATLAB terminates the MEX-file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. If you want a different error behavior, turn on the trap flag by calling `mexSetTrapFlag`.

It is possible to generate an object of type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS` using `mexCallMATLAB`. For example, if you create an M-file that returns two variables but assigns only one of them a value,

```
function [a,b]=foo(c)
a=2*c;
```

you get this warning message in MATLAB:

```
Warning: One or more output arguments not assigned
during call to 'foo'.
```

MATLAB assigns output `b` to an empty matrix. If you then call `foo` using `mexCallMATLAB`, the unassigned output variable is given type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS`.

C Examples

See `mexcallmatlab.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `sincall.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mexevalstring.c` and `mexsettrapflag.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxcreatecellmatrix.c` and `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mexFunction`, `mexSetTrapFlag`

mexErrMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Issue error message with identifier and return to MATLAB prompt

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexErrMsgIdAndTxt(const char *errorid,
const char *errormsg, ...);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexErrMsgIdAndTxt(errorid, errormsg)
character*(*) errorid, errormsg
```

Arguments

`errorid`
: String containing a MATLAB message identifier. See "Message Identifiers" in the MATLAB documentation for information on this topic.

`errormsg`
: String containing the error message to be displayed. In C, the string may include formatting conversion characters, such as those used with the ANSI C `sprintf` function.

`...`
: In C, any additional arguments needed to translate formatting conversion characters used in `errormsg`. Each conversion character in `errormsg` is converted to one of these values.

Description

Call `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` to write an error message and its corresponding identifier to the MATLAB window. After the error message prints, MATLAB terminates the MEX-file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.

Calling `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` does not clear the MEX-file from memory. Consequently, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` does not invoke the function registered through `mexAtExit`.

If your application called `mxCalloc` or one of the `mxCreate` routines to allocate memory, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` automatically frees the allocated memory.

Note If you get warnings when using `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, you may have a memory management compatibility problem. For more information, see "Memory Management Compatibility Issues" in the External Interfaces documentation.

See Also

`mexErrMsgTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgTxt`

mexErrMsgTxt (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Issue error message and return to MATLAB prompt

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexErrMsgTxt(const char *errormsg);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexErrMsgTxt(errormsg)
character*(*) errormsg
```

Arguments

`errormsg`
: String containing the error message to be displayed

Description

Call `mexErrMsgTxt` to write an error message to the MATLAB window. After the error message prints, MATLAB terminates the MEX-file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.

Calling `mexErrMsgTxt` does not clear the MEX-file from memory. Consequently, `mexErrMsgTxt` does not invoke the function registered through `mexAtExit`.

If your application called `mxCalloc` or one of the `mxCreate` routines to allocate memory, `mexErrMsgTxt` automatically frees the allocated memory.

Note If you get warnings when using `mexErrMsgTxt`, you may have a memory management compatibility problem. For more information, see "Memory Management Compatibility Issues".

C Examples

See `xtimesy.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

For additional examples, see `convec.c`, `findnz.c`, `fulltosparse.c`, `phonebook.c`, `revord.c`, and `timestwo.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgTxt`

Purpose

Execute MATLAB command in caller's workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexEvalString(const char *command);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexEvalString(command)
character*(*) command
```

Arguments

`command`
A string containing the MATLAB command to execute

Returns

`0` if successful, and a nonzero value if unsuccessful.

Description

Call `mexEvalString` to invoke a MATLAB `command` in the workspace of the caller.

`mexEvalString` and `mexCallMATLAB` both execute MATLAB commands. However, `mexCallMATLAB` provides a mechanism for returning results (left-hand side arguments) back to the MEX-file; `mexEvalString` provides no way for return values to be passed back to the MEX-file.

All arguments that appear to the right of an equal sign in the `command` string must already be current variables of the caller's workspace.

Examples

See `mexevalstring.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexCallMATLAB`

mexFunction (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Entry point to C MEX-file

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexFunction(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs,
     const mxArray *prhs[]);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexFunction(nlhs, plhs, nrhs, prhs)
integer*4 nlhs, nrhs
mwPointer plhs(*), prhs(*)
```

Arguments

`nlhs`
: The number of expected output `mxArrays`

`plhs`
: Array of pointers to the expected output `mxArrays`

`nrhs`
: The number of input `mxArrays`

`prhs`
: Array of pointers to the input `mxArrays`. These `mxArrays` are read only and should not be modified by your MEX-file. Changing the data in these `mxArrays` may produce undesired side effects.

Description

`mexFunction` is not a routine you call. Rather, `mexFunction` is the name of a function in C (subroutine in Fortran) that you must write in every MEX-file. When you invoke a MEX-function, MATLAB finds and loads the corresponding MEX-file of the same name. MATLAB then searches for a symbol named `mexFunction` within the MEX-file. If it finds one, it calls the MEX-function using the address of the `mexFunction` symbol. If MATLAB cannot find a routine named `mexFunction` inside the MEX-file, it issues an error message.

When you invoke a MEX-file, MATLAB automatically seeds `nlhs`, `plhs`, `nrhs`, and `prhs` with the caller's information. In the syntax of the MATLAB language, functions have the general form

```
[a,b,c,...] = fun(d,e,f,...)
```

where the `...` denotes more items of the same format. The `a,b,c...` are left-hand side arguments, and the `d,e,f...` are right-hand side arguments. The arguments `nlhs` and `nrhs` contain the number of left-hand side and right-hand side arguments, respectively, with which the MEX-function is called. `prhs` is an array of `mxArray` pointers whose length is `nrhs`. `plhs` is an array whose length is `nlhs`, where your function must set pointers for the returned left-hand side `mxArrays`.

C Examples

See `mexfunction.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

mexFunctionName (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Name of current MEX-function

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
const char *mexFunctionName(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
character*(*) mexFunctionName()
```

Returns

The name of the current MEX-function.

Description

`mexFunctionName` returns the name of the current MEX-function.

C Examples

See `mexgetarray.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Purpose

Value of specified Handle Graphics® property

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
const mxArray *mexGet(double handle, const char *property);
```

Arguments

`handle`
Handle to a particular graphics object

`property`
A Handle Graphics property

Returns

The value of the specified property in the specified graphics object on success. Returns `NULL` on failure. The return argument from `mexGet` is declared as `constant`, meaning that it is read only and should not be modified. Changing the data in these `mxArrays` may produce undesired side effects.

Description

Call `mexGet` to get the value of the property of a certain graphics object. `mexGet` is the API equivalent of the MATLAB `get` function. To set a graphics property value, call `mexSet`.

Examples

See `mexget.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexSet`

mexGetVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Copy of variable from specified workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
mxArray *mexGetVariable(const char *workspace, const char
  *varname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mexGetVariable(workspace, varname)
character*(*) workspace, varname
```

Arguments

`workspace`

Specifies where `mexGetVariable` should search in order to find array `varname`. The possible values are

`base`	Search for the variable in the base workspace.
`caller`	Search for the variable in the caller's workspace.
`global`	Search for the variable in the global workspace.

`varname`

Name of the variable to copy

Returns

A copy of the variable on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` on Fortran) on failure. A common cause of failure is specifying a variable that is not currently in the workspace. Perhaps the variable was in the workspace at one time but has since been cleared.

Description

Call `mexGetVariable` to get a copy of the specified variable. The returned `mxArray` contains a copy of all the data and characteristics that the variable had in the other workspace. Modifications to the returned `mxArray` do not affect the variable in the workspace unless you write the copy back to the workspace with `mexPutVariable`.

C Examples

See `mexgetarray.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexGetVariablePtr`, `mexPutVariable`

Purpose

Read-only pointer to variable from another workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
const mxArray *mexGetVariablePtr(const char *workspace,
  const char *varname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mexGetVariablePtr(workspace, varname)
character*(*) workspace, varname
```

Arguments

`workspace`

Specifies which workspace you want `mexGetVariablePtr` to search. The possible values are

`base`	Search for the variable in the base workspace.
`caller`	Search for the variable in the caller's workspace.
`global`	Search for the variable in the global workspace.

`varname`

Name of a variable in another workspace. This is a variable name, not an `mxArray` pointer.

Returns

A read-only pointer to the `mxArray` on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) on failure.

Description

Call `mexGetVariablePtr` to get a read-only pointer to the specified variable, `varname`, into your MEX-file's workspace. This command is useful for examining an `mxArray`'s data and characteristics. If you need to change data or characteristics, use `mexGetVariable` (along with `mexPutVariable`) instead of `mexGetVariablePtr`.

If you simply need to examine data or characteristics, `mexGetVariablePtr` offers superior performance because the caller needs to pass only a pointer to the array.

C Examples

See `mxislogical.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexGetVariable`

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray has global scope

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mexIsGlobal(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexIsGlobal(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray has global scope, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mexIsGlobal to determine whether the specified mxArray has global scope.

C Examples

See mxislogical.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mexGetVariable, mexGetVariablePtr, mexPutVariable, global

mexIsLocked (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether MEX-file is locked

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
bool mexIsLocked(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexIsLocked()
```

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if the MEX-file is locked; logical `0` (`false`) if the file is unlocked.

Description

Call `mexIsLocked` to determine whether the MEX-file is locked. By default, MEX-files are unlocked, meaning that users can clear the MEX-file at any time.

To unlock a MEX-file, call `mexUnlock`.

C Examples

See `mexlock.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexLock`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mexUnlock`

Purpose

Prevent MEX-file from being cleared from memory

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexLock(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexLock()
```

Description

By default, MEX-files are unlocked, meaning that a user can clear them at any time. Call `mexLock` to prohibit a MEX-file from being cleared.

To unlock a MEX-file, you must call `mexUnlock`. Do not use the `munlock` function.

`mexLock` increments a lock count. If you call `mexLock` `n` times, you must call `mexUnlock` `n` times to unlock your MEX-file.

C Examples

See `mexlock.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexIsLocked`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mexUnlock`

mexMakeArrayPersistent (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Make mxArray persist after MEX-file completes

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexMakeArrayPersistent(mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexMakeArrayPersistent(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray created by an mxCreate* function

Description

By default, mxArrays allocated by mxCreate* functions are not persistent. The MATLAB memory management facility automatically frees nonpersistent mxArrays when the MEX-function finishes. If you want the mxArray to persist through multiple invocations of the MEX-function, you must call mexMakeArrayPersistent.

Note If you create a persistent mxArray, you are responsible for destroying it when the MEX-file is cleared. If you do not destroy a persistent mxArray, MATLAB leaks memory. See mexAtExit to see how to register a function that gets called when the MEX-file is cleared. See mexLock to see how to lock your MEX-file so that it is never cleared.

See Also

mexAtExit, mexLock, mexMakeMemoryPersistent, and the mxCreate* functions

Purpose

Make allocated memory MATLAB persist after MEX-function completes

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexMakeMemoryPersistent(void *ptr);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexMakeMemoryPersistent(ptr)
mwPointer ptr
```

Arguments

`ptr`

Pointer to the beginning of memory allocated by one of the MATLAB memory allocation routines

Description

By default, memory allocated by MATLAB is nonpersistent, so it is freed automatically when the MEX-function finishes. If you want the memory to persist, you must call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`.

Note If you create persistent memory, you are responsible for freeing it when the MEX-function is cleared. If you do not free the memory, MATLAB leaks memory. To free memory, use `mxFree`. See `mexAtExit` to see how to register a function that gets called when the MEX-function is cleared. See `mexLock` to see how to lock your MEX-function so that it is never cleared.

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexLock`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mxCalloc`, `mxFree`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`

mexPrintf (C and Fortran)

Purpose

ANSI C `printf`-style output routine

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexPrintf(const char *message, ...);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexPrintf(message)
character*(*) message
```

Arguments

`message`

String to be displayed. In C, the string may include formatting conversion characters, such as those used with the ANSI C `printf` function.

`...`

In C, any additional arguments needed to translate formatting conversion characters used in `message`. Each conversion character in `message` is converted to one of these values.

Returns

The number of characters printed. This includes characters specified with backslash codes, such as `\n` and `\b`.

Description

This routine prints a string on the screen and in the diary (if the diary is in use). It provides a callback to the standard C `printf` routine already linked inside MATLAB, and avoids linking the entire `stdio` library into your MEX-file.

In a C MEX-file, you must call `mexPrintf` instead of `printf` to display a string.

Note If you want the literal `%` in your message, you must use `%%` in your message string since `%` has special meaning to `mexPrintf`. Failing to do so causes unpredictable results.

C Examples

See

- `mexfunction.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexErrMsgTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgTxt`

mexPutVariable (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Copy mxArray from MEX-function into specified workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexPutVariable(const char *workspace, const char *varname,
  const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mexPutVariable(workspace, varname, pm)
character*(*) workspace, varname
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

workspace
: Specifies the scope of the array that you are copying. The possible values are

base	Copy mxArray to the base workspace.
caller	Copy mxArray to the caller's workspace.
global	Copy mxArray to the list of global variables.

varname
: Name given to the mxArray in the workspace

pm
: Pointer to the mxArray

Returns

0 on success; 1 on failure. A possible cause of failure is that pm is NULL in C (0 in Fortran).

Description

Call mexPutVariable to copy the mxArray, at pointer pm, from your MEX-function into the specified workspace. MATLAB gives the name, varname, to the copied mxArray in the receiving workspace.

mexPutVariable makes the array accessible to other entities, such as MATLAB, M-files, or other MEX-functions.

If a variable of the same name already exists in the specified workspace, mexPutVariable overwrites the previous contents of the variable with

the contents of the new `mxArray`. For example, suppose the MATLAB workspace defines variable `Peaches` as

```
Peaches
1     2     3     4
```

and you call `mexPutVariable` to copy `Peaches` into the same workspace:

```
mexPutVariable("base", "Peaches", pm)
```

Then the old value of `Peaches` disappears and is replaced by the value passed in by `mexPutVariable`.

C Examples

See `mexgetarray.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexGetVariable`

mexSet (C)

Purpose

Set value of specified Handle Graphics property

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
int mexSet(double handle, const char *property,
           mxArray *value);
```

Arguments

`handle`
Handle to a particular graphics object

`property`
String naming a Handle Graphics property

`value`
Pointer to an `mxArray` holding the new value to assign to the property

Returns

`0` on success; `1` on failure. Possible causes of failure include:

- Specifying a nonexistent property.
- Specifying an illegal value for that property, for example, specifying a string value for a numerical property.

Description

Call `mexSet` to set the value of the property of a certain graphics object. `mexSet` is the API equivalent of the MATLAB `set` function. To get the value of a graphics property, call `mexGet`.

Examples

See `mexget.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexGet`

Purpose

Control response of `mexCallMATLAB` to errors

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexSetTrapFlag(int trapflag);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexSetTrapFlag(trapflag)
integer*4 trapflag
```

Arguments

`trapflag`

Control flag. Possible values are

`0`	On error, control returns to the MATLAB prompt.
`1`	On error, control returns to your MEX-file.

Description

Call `mexSetTrapFlag` to control the MATLAB response to errors in `mexCallMATLAB`.

If you do not call `mexSetTrapFlag`, then whenever MATLAB detects an error in a call to `mexCallMATLAB`, MATLAB automatically terminates the MEX-file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. Calling `mexSetTrapFlag` with `trapflag` set to `0` is equivalent to not calling `mexSetTrapFlag` at all.

If you call `mexSetTrapFlag` and set the `trapflag` to `1`, then whenever MATLAB detects an error in a call to `mexCallMATLAB`, MATLAB does not automatically terminate the MEX-file. Rather, MATLAB returns control to the line in the MEX-file immediately following the call to `mexCallMATLAB`. The MEX-file is then responsible for taking an appropriate response to the error.

If you call `mexSetTrapFlag`, the value of the `trapflag` you set remains in effect until the next call to `mexSetTrapFlag` within that MEX-file or, if there are no more calls to `mexSetTrapFlag`, until the MEX-file exits. If a routine defined in a MEX-file calls another MEX-file,

1. The current value of the `trapflag` in the first MEX-file is saved.

2 The second MEX-file is called with the `trapflag` initialized to `0` within that file.

3 When the second MEX-file exits, the saved value of the `trapflag` in the first MEX-file is restored within that file.

C Examples

See `mexsettrapflag.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexErrMsgTxt`

Purpose

Allow MEX-file to be cleared from memory

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexUnlock(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexUnlock()
```

Description

By default, MEX-files are unlocked, meaning that a user can clear them at any time. Calling `mexLock` locks a MEX-file so that it cannot be cleared. Calling `mexUnlock` removes the lock so that the MEX-file can be cleared.

`mexLock` increments a lock count. If you called `mexLock` `n` times, you must call `mexUnlock` `n` times to unlock your MEX-file.

C Examples

See `mexlock.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexIsLocked`, `mexLock`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`

mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Issue warning message with identifier

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt(const char *warningid,
  const char *warningmsg, ...);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt(warningid, warningmsg)
character*(*) warningid, warningmsg
```

Arguments

`warningid`
: String containing a MATLAB message identifier. See "Message Identifiers" in the MATLAB documentation for information on this topic.

`warningmsg`
: String containing the warning message to be displayed. In C, the string may include formatting conversion characters, such as those used with the ANSI C `sprintf` function.

`...`
: In C, any additional arguments needed to translate formatting conversion characters used in `warningmsg`. Each conversion character in `warningmsg` is converted to one of these values.

Description

Call `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt` to write a warning message and its corresponding identifier to the MATLAB window.

Unlike `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt` does not cause the MEX-file to terminate.

See Also

`mexErrMsgTxt`, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgTxt`

Purpose

Issue warning message

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"
void mexWarnMsgTxt(const char *warningmsg);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mexWarnMsgTxt(warningmsg)
character*(*) warningmsg
```

Arguments

`warningmsg`
String containing the warning message to be displayed

Description

`mexWarnMsgTxt` causes MATLAB to display the contents of `warningmsg`.

Unlike `mexErrMsgTxt`, `mexWarnMsgTxt` does not cause the MEX-file to terminate.

C Examples

See `yprime.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `fulltosparse.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxisfinite.c` and `mxsetnzmax.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mexErrMsgTxt`, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`

mwIndex (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Type for index values

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
```

Description

`mwIndex` is a type that represents index values, such as indices into arrays. This function is provided for purposes of cross-platform flexibility. By default, `mwIndex` is equivalent to `int` in C. When using the mex `-largeArrayDims` switch, `mwIndex` is equivalent to `size_t` in C. `mwIndex` is equivalent to `INTEGER*4` in Fortran.

In Fortran, `mwIndex` is implemented as a preprocessor macro.

See Also

`mex`, `mwSize`

Purpose

Declare appropriate pointer type for platform

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
```

Description

`mwPointer` is a preprocessor macro that declares the appropriate Fortran type representing a pointer to an `mxArray` or to other data that is not of a native Fortran type, such as memory allocated by `mxMalloc`. On 32-bit platforms, the Fortran type that represents a pointer is `INTEGER*4`; on 64-bit platforms, it is `INTEGER*8`. The Fortran preprocessor translates `mwPointer` to the Fortran declaration that is appropriate for the platform on which you compile your file.

If your Fortran compiler supports preprocessing, you can use `mwPointer` to declare functions, arguments, and variables that represent pointers. If you cannot use `mwPointer`, you must ensure that your declarations have the correct size for the platform on which you are compiling Fortran code.

Examples

This example declares the arguments for `mexFunction` in a Fortran MEX-file:

```
SUBROUTINE MEXFUNCTION(NLHS, PLHS, NRHS, PRHS)
MWPOINTER PLHS(*), PRHS(*)
INTEGER NLHS, NRHS
```

For additional examples, see the Fortran files with names ending in `.F` in the `$MATLAB/extern/examples` directory, where `$MATLAB` is the string returned by the `matlabroot` command.

mwSize (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Type for size values

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
```

Description

`mwSize` is a type that represents size values, such as array dimensions. This function is provided for purposes of cross-platform flexibility. By default, `mwIndex` is equivalent to `int` in C. When using the mex `-largeArrayDims` switch, `mwSize` is equivalent to `size_t` in C. `mwIndex` is equivalent to `INTEGER*4` in Fortran.

In Fortran, `mwSize` is implemented as a preprocessor macro.

See Also

`mex`, `mwIndex`

Purpose

Add field to structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
extern int mxAddField(mxArray pm, const char *fieldname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxAddField(pm, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

`pm`
Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`fieldname`
The name of the field you want to add

Returns

Field number on success or `-1` if inputs are invalid or an out-of-memory condition occurs.

Description

Call `mxAddField` to add a field to a structure array. You must then create the values with the `mxCreate*` functions and use `mxSetFieldByNumber` to set the individual values for the field.

See Also

`mxRemoveField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

mxArrayToString (C)

Purpose

Convert array to string

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
char *mxArrayToString(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
Pointer to a string `mxArray`; that is, a pointer to an `mxArray` having the `mxCHAR_CLASS` class.

Returns

A C-style string. Returns NULL on out of memory.

Description

Call `mxArrayToString` to copy the character data of a string `mxArray` into a C-style string. The C-style string is always terminated with a `NULL` character.

If the string array contains several rows, they are copied, one column at a time, into one long string array. This function is similar to `mxGetString`, except that

- It does not require the length of the string as an input.
- It supports multibyte character sets.

`mxArrayToString` does not free the dynamic memory that the `char` pointer points to. Consequently, you should typically free the string (using `mxFree`) immediately after you have finished using it.

Examples

See `mexatexit.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

For additional examples, see `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c` and `mxislogical.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateCharArray`, `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`, `mxCreateString`, `mxGetString`

Purpose

Check assertion value for debugging purposes

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxAssert(int expr, char *error_message);
```

Arguments

`expr`
Value of assertion

`error_message`
Description of why assertion failed

Description

Similar to the ANSI C `assert()` macro, `mxAssert` checks the value of an assertion, and continues execution only if the assertion holds. If `expr` evaluates to logical `1` (`true`), `mxAssert` does nothing. If `expr` evaluates to logical `0` (`false`), `mxAssert` prints an error to the MATLAB command window consisting of the failed assertion's expression, the filename and line number where the failed assertion occurred, and the `error_message` string. The `error_message` string allows you to specify a better description of why the assertion failed. Use an empty string if you don't want a description to follow the failed assertion message.

After a failed assertion, control returns to the MATLAB command line.

Note that the MEX script turns off these assertions when building optimized MEX-functions, so use this for debugging purposes only. Build the MEX-file using the syntax `mex -g filename` in order to use `mxAssert`.

Assertions are a way of maintaining internal consistency of logic. Use them to keep yourself from misusing your own code and to prevent logical errors from propagating before they are caught; do not use assertions to prevent users of your code from misusing it.

Assertions can be taken out of your code by the C preprocessor. You can use these checks during development and then remove them when the code works properly, letting you use them for troubleshooting during development without slowing down the final product.

mxAssertS (C)

Purpose

Check assertion value without printing assertion text

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxAssertS(int expr, char *error_message);
```

Arguments

`expr`
: Value of assertion

`error_message`
: Description of why assertion failed

Description

`mxAssertS` is similar to `mxAssert`, except `mxAssertS` does not print the text of the failed assertion. `mxAssertS` checks the value of an assertion, and continues execution only if the assertion holds. If `expr` evaluates to logical `1` (`true`), `mxAssertS` does nothing. If `expr` evaluates to logical `0` (`false`), `mxAssertS` prints an error to the MATLAB command window consisting of the filename and line number where the assertion failed and the `error_message` string. The `error_message` string allows you to specify a better description of why the assertion failed. Use an empty string if you don't want a description to follow the failed assertion message.

After a failed assertion, control returns to the MATLAB command line.

Note that the `mex` script turns off these assertions when building optimized MEX-functions, so use this for debugging purposes only. Build the MEX-file using the syntax`mex -g filename` in order to use `mxAssert`.

Purpose

Offset from first element to desired element

C Syntax

```
#include <matrix.h>
mwIndex mxCalcSingleSubscript(const mxArray *pm, mwSize nsubs,
    mwIndex *subs);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwIndex mxCalcSingleSubscript(pm, nsubs, subs)
mwPointer pm
mwSize nsubs
mwIndex subs
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

`nsubs`

The number of elements in the `subs` array. Typically, you set `nsubs` equal to the number of dimensions in the `mxArray` that `pm` points to.

subs

An array of integers. Each value in the array should specify that dimension's subscript. In C syntax, the value in `subs[0]` specifies the row subscript, and the value in `subs[1]` specifies the column subscript. Use zero-based indexing for subscripts. For example, to express the starting element of a two-dimensional `mxArray` in `subs`, set `subs[0]` to `0` and `subs[1]` to `0`.

In Fortran syntax, the value in `subs(1)` specifies the row subscript, and the value in `subs(2)` specifies the column subscript. Use 1-based indexing for subscripts. For example, to express the starting element of a two-dimensional `mxArray` in `subs`, set `subs(1)` to `1` and `subs(2)` to `1`.

Returns

The number of elements between the start of the `mxArray` and the specified subscript. This returned number is called an *index*; many `mx` routines (for example, `mxGetField`) require an index as an argument.

If subs describes the starting element of an mxArray, mxCalcSingleSubscript returns 0. If subs describes the final element of an mxArray, mxCalcSingleSubscript returns N-1 (where N is the total number of elements).

Description

Call mxCalcSingleSubscript to determine how many elements there are between the beginning of the mxArray and a given element of that mxArray. For example, given a subscript like (5,7), mxCalcSingleSubscript returns the distance from the first element of the array to the (5,7) element. Remember that the mxArray data type internally represents all data elements in a one-dimensional array no matter how many dimensions the MATLAB mxArray appears to have.

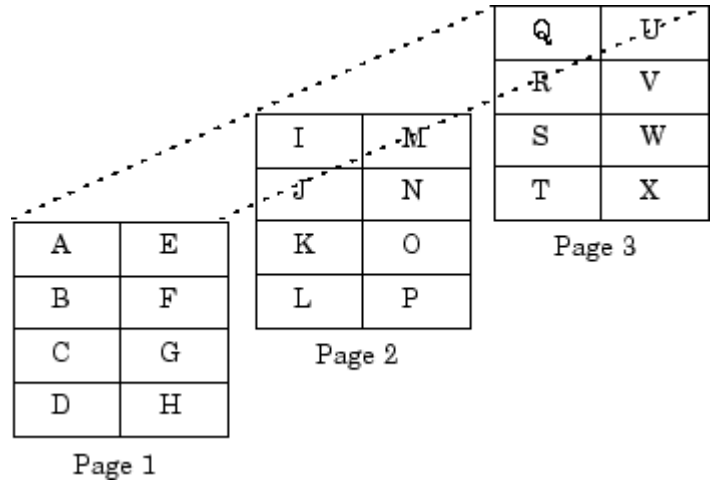
MATLAB uses a column-major numbering scheme to represent data elements internally. That means that MATLAB internally stores data elements from the first column first, then data elements from the second column second, and so on through the last column. For example, suppose you create a 4-by-2 variable. It is helpful to visualize the data as follows.

A	E
B	F
C	G
D	H

In fact, though, MATLAB internally represents the data as the following:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Index 0	Index 1	Index 2	Index 3	Index 4	Index 5	Index 6	Index 7

If an mxArray is N-dimensional, MATLAB represents the data in N-major order. For example, consider a three-dimensional array having dimensions 4-by-2-by-3. Although you can visualize the data as



MATLAB internally represents the data for this three-dimensional array in the following order:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Avoid using `mxCalcSingleSubscript` to traverse the elements of an array. In C, it is more efficient to do this by finding the array's starting address and then using pointer auto-incrementing to access successive elements. For example, to find the starting address of a numerical array, call `mxGetPr` or `mxGetPi`.

C Examples

See `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetCell`, `mxSetCell`

mxCalloc (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Allocate dynamic memory for array using MATLAB memory manager

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
void *mxCalloc(size_t n, size_t size);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCalloc(n, size)
mwSize n, size
```

Arguments

`n`

Number of elements to allocate. This must be a nonnegative number.

`size`

Number of bytes per element. (The C `sizeof` operator calculates the number of bytes per element.)

Returns

A pointer to the start of the allocated dynamic memory, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, `mxCalloc` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

`mxCalloc` is unsuccessful when there is insufficient free heap space.

Description

MATLAB applications should always call `mxCalloc` rather than `calloc` to allocate memory. Note that `mxCalloc` works differently in MEX-files than in stand-alone MATLAB applications.

In MEX-files, `mxCalloc` automatically

- Allocates enough contiguous heap space to hold `n` elements.
- Initializes all `n` elements to `0`.
- Registers the returned heap space with the MATLAB memory management facility.

The MATLAB memory management facility maintains a list of all memory allocated by `mxCalloc`. The MATLAB memory management facility automatically frees (deallocates) all of a MEX-file's parcels when control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

In stand-alone MATLAB C applications, `mxCalloc` calls the ANSI C `calloc` function.

By default, in a MEX-file, `mxCalloc` generates nonpersistent `mxCalloc` data. In other words, the memory management facility automatically deallocates the memory as soon as the MEX-file ends. If you want the memory to persist after the MEX-file completes, call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling `mxCalloc`. If you write a MEX-file with persistent memory, be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory in the event your MEX-file is cleared.

When you finish using the memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, call `mxFree`. `mxFree` deallocates the memory.

C Examples

See

- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `phonebook.c` and `revord.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

For additional examples, see `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c` and `mxsetdimensions.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxFree`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`

mxChar (C)

Purpose

Data type for string mxArray

C Syntax

```
typedef Uint16 mxChar;
```

Description

All string mxArrays store their data elements as mxChar rather than as char. The MATLAB API defines an mxChar as a 16-bit unsigned integer.

Examples

See mxmalloc.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

See Also

mxCreateCharArray

Purpose

Integer value identifying class of `mxArray`

C Syntax

```
typedef enum {
        mxUNKNOWN_CLASS = 0,
        mxCELL_CLASS,
        mxSTRUCT_CLASS,
        mxLOGICAL_CLASS,
        mxCHAR_CLASS,
        <unused>,
        mxDOUBLE_CLASS,
        mxSINGLE_CLASS,
        mxINT8_CLASS,
        mxUINT8_CLASS,
        mxINT16_CLASS,
        mxUINT16_CLASS,
        mxINT32_CLASS,
        mxUINT32_CLASS,
        mxINT64_CLASS,
        mxUINT64_CLASS,
        mxFUNCTION_CLASS
} mxClassID;
```

Constants

`mxUNKNOWN_CLASS`
: The class cannot be determined. You cannot specify this category for an `mxArray`; however, `mxGetClassID` can return this value if it cannot identify the class.

`mxCELL_CLASS`
: Identifies a cell `mxArray`.

`mxSTRUCT_CLASS`
: Identifies a structure `mxArray`.

`mxLOGICAL_CLASS`
: Identifies a logical `mxArray`, an `mxArray` that stores Boolean elements logical `1` (`true`) and logical `0` (`false`).

`mxCHAR_CLASS`
: Identifies a string `mxArray`, an `mxArray` whose data is represented as `mxCHAR`'s.

`mxDOUBLE_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as double-precision, floating-point numbers.

`mxSINGLE_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as single-precision, floating-point numbers.

`mxINT8_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 8-bit integers.

`mxUINT8_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 8-bit integers.

`mxINT16_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 16-bit integers.

`mxUINT16_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 16-bit integers.

`mxINT32_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 32-bit integers.

`mxUINT32_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 32-bit integers.

`mxINT64_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 64-bit integers.

`mxUINT64_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 64-bit integers.

`mxFUNCTION_CLASS`
: Identifies a function handle `mxArray`.

Description

Various `mx*` calls require or return an `mxClassID` argument. `mxClassID` identifies the way in which the `mxArray` represents its data elements.

Examples

See `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateNumericArray`

mxClassIDFromClassName (Fortran)

Purpose

Identifier corresponding to class

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxClassIDFromClassName(classname)
character*(*) classname
```

Arguments

`classname`

A `character` array specifying a MATLAB class name. Use one of the strings from the following table.

Returns

A numeric identifier used internally by MATLAB to represent the MATLAB class, `classname`. Returns `0` if `classname` is not a recognized MATLAB class.

Description

Use `mxClassIDFromClassName` to obtain an identifier for any class that is recognized by MATLAB. This function is most commonly used to provide a `classid` argument to `mxCreateNumericArray` and `mxCreateNumericMatrix`.

Valid choices for `classname` are listed in the following table. MATLAB returns `0` if `classname` is unrecognized.

`cell`	`char`	`double`	`function_handle`
`int8`	`int16`	`int32`	`logical`
`object`	`single`	`struct`	`uint8`
`uint16`	`uint32`		

See Also

`mxGetClassName`, `mxCreateNumericArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Purpose

Flag specifying whether mxArray has imaginary components

C Syntax

```
typedef enum mxComplexity {mxREAL=0, mxCOMPLEX};
```

Constants

`mxREAL`
: Identifies an mxArray with no imaginary components.

`mxCOMPLEX`
: Identifies an mxArray with imaginary components.

Description

Various mx* calls require an mxComplexity argument. You can set an mxComplex argument to either mxREAL or mxCOMPLEX.

Examples

See mxcalcsinglesubscript.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateDoubleMatrix, mxCreateSparse

mxCopyCharacterToPtr (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy character values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyCharacterToPtr(y, px, n)
character*(*) y
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`y`
: `character` Fortran array

`px`
: Pointer to `character` or `name` array

`n`
: Number of elements to copy

Description

`mxCopyCharacterToPtr` copies `n` `character` values from the Fortran `character` array `y` into the MATLAB string array pointed to by `px`. This subroutine is essential for copying character data between MATLAB pointer arrays and ordinary Fortran `character` arrays.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToCharacter`, `mxCreateCharArray`, `mxCreateString`, `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`

Purpose

Copy COMPLEX*16 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyComplex16ToPtr(y, pr, pi, n)
complex*16 y(n)
mwPointer pr, pi
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`y`
: COMPLEX*16 Fortran array

`pr`
: Pointer to the real data of a double-precision MATLAB array

`pi`
: Pointer to the imaginary data of a double-precision MATLAB array

`n`
: Number of elements to copy

Description

`mxCopyComplex16ToPtr` copies `n` `COMPLEX*16` values from the Fortran `COMPLEX*16` array `y` into the MATLAB arrays pointed to by `pr` and `pi`. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToComplex16`, `mxCreateNumericArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix`, `mxGetData`, `mxGetImagData`

mxCopyComplex8ToPtr (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy COMPLEX*8 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyComplex8ToPtr(y, pr, pi, n)
complex*8 y(n)
mwPointer pr, pi
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`y`
: COMPLEX*8 Fortran array

`pr`
: Pointer to the real data of a single-precision MATLAB array

`pi`
: Pointer to the imaginary data of a single-precision MATLAB array

`n`
: Number of elements to copy

Description

`mxCopyComplex8ToPtr` copies `n` `COMPLEX*8` values from the Fortran `COMPLEX*8` array `y` into the MATLAB arrays pointed to by `pr` and `pi`. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToComplex8`, `mxCreateNumericArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix`, `mxGetData`, `mxGetImagData`

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*1 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyInteger1ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*1 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
: INTEGER*1 Fortran array

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyInteger1ToPtr copies n INTEGER*1 values from the Fortran INTEGER*1 array y into the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyPtrToInteger1, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

mxCopyInteger2ToPtr (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*2 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyInteger2ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*2 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
: INTEGER*2 Fortran array

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyInteger2ToPtr copies n INTEGER*2 values from the Fortran INTEGER*2 array y into the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyPtrToInteger2, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*4 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyInteger4ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*4 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
: INTEGER*4 Fortran array

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyInteger4ToPtr copies n INTEGER*4 values from the Fortran INTEGER*4 array y into the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyPtrToInteger4, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

mxCopyPtrToCharacter (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy character values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToCharacter(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
character*(*) y
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to character or name array

y
: character Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToCharacter copies n character values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px into the Fortran character array y. This subroutine is essential for copying character data from MATLAB pointer arrays into ordinary Fortran character arrays.

Examples

See matdemo2.F in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

mxCopyCharacterToPtr, mxCreateCharArray, mxCreateString, mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings

Purpose

Copy COMPLEX*16 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToComplex16(pr, pi, y, n)
mwPointer pr, pi
complex*16 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`pr`
: Pointer to the real data of a double-precision MATLAB array

`pi`
: Pointer to the imaginary data of a double-precision MATLAB array

`y`
: COMPLEX*16 Fortran array

`n`
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToComplex16 copies n COMPLEX*16 values from the MATLAB arrays pointed to by pr and pi into the Fortran COMPLEX*16 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

mxCopyComplex16ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

mxCopyPtrToComplex8 (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy COMPLEX*8 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToComplex8(pr, pi, y, n)
mwPointer pr, pi
complex*8 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`pr`
: Pointer to the real data of a single-precision MATLAB array

`pi`
: Pointer to the imaginary data of a single-precision MATLAB array

`y`
: COMPLEX*8 Fortran array

`n`
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToComplex8 copies n COMPLEX*8 values from the MATLAB arrays pointed to by pr and pi into the Fortran COMPLEX*8 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

mxCopyComplex8ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*1 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger1(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*1 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

y
: INTEGER*1 Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToInteger1 copies n INTEGER*1 values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array, into the Fortran INTEGER*1 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyInteger1ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

mxCopyPtrToInteger2 (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*2 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger2(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*2 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

y
: INTEGER*2 Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToInteger2 copies n INTEGER*2 values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array, into the Fortran INTEGER*2 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyInteger2ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

Purpose

Copy INTEGER*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger4(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*4 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to ir or jc array

y
: INTEGER*4 Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToInteger4 copies n INTEGER*4 values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either an ir or jc array, into the Fortran INTEGER*4 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Note This function can only be used with sparse matrices.

See Also

mxCopyInteger4ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix

mxCopyPtrToPtrArray (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy pointer values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToPtrArray(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
mwPointer y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`px`
: Pointer to pointer array

`y`
: Fortran array of `mwPointer` values

`n`
: Number of pointers to copy

Description

`mxCopyPtrToPtrArray` copies `n` pointers from the MATLAB array pointed to by `px` into the Fortran array `y`. This subroutine is essential for copying the output of `matGetDir` into an array of pointers. After calling this function, each element of `y` contains a pointer to a string. You can convert these strings to Fortran character arrays by passing each element of `y` as the first argument to `mxCopyPtrToCharacter`.

Examples

See `matdemo2.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

`matGetDir`, `mxCopyPtrToCharacter`

Purpose

Copy REAL*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToReal4(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
real*4 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to the real or imaginary data of a single-precision MATLAB array

y
: REAL*4 Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToReal4 copies n REAL*4 values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either a pr or pi array, into the Fortran REAL*4 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

mxCopyReal4ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

mxCopyPtrToReal8 (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy REAL*8 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyPtrToReal8(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
real*8 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
: Pointer to the real or imaginary data of a double-precision MATLAB array

y
: REAL*8 Fortran array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyPtrToReal8 copies n REAL*8 values from the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either a pr or pi array, into the Fortran REAL*8 array y. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Examples

See fengdemo.F in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

mxCopyReal8ToPtr, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

Purpose

Copy REAL*4 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyReal4ToPtr(y, px, n)
real*4 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
: REAL*4 Fortran array

px
: Pointer to the real or imaginary data of a single-precision MATLAB array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyReal4ToPtr(y,px,n) copies n REAL*4 values from the Fortran REAL*4 array y into the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either a pr or pi array. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

See Also

mxCopyPtrToReal4, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

mxCopyReal8ToPtr (Fortran)

Purpose

Copy REAL*8 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxCopyReal8ToPtr(y, px, n)
real*8 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
: REAL*8 Fortran array

px
: Pointer to the real or imaginary data of a double-precision MATLAB array

n
: Number of elements to copy

Description

mxCopyReal8ToPtr(y,px,n) copies n REAL*8 values from the Fortran REAL*8 array y into the MATLAB array pointed to by px, either a pr or pi array. This subroutine is essential for use with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct in order to set up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to the computation routine of a MEX-file.

Examples

See matdemo1.F and fengdemo.F in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

mxCopyPtrToReal8, mxCreateNumericArray, mxCreateNumericMatrix, mxGetData, mxGetImagData

Purpose

Create unpopulated N-D cell mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateCellArray(mwSize ndim, const mwSize *dims);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateCellArray(ndim, dims)
mwSize ndim, dims
```

Arguments

ndim

The desired number of dimensions in the created cell. For example, to create a three-dimensional cell mxArray, set ndim to 3.

dims

The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the mxArray in that dimension. For example, in C, setting dims[0] to 5 and dims[1] to 7 establishes a 5-by-7 mxArray. In Fortran, setting dims(1) to 5 and dims(2) to 7 establishes a 5-by-7 mxArray. In most cases, there should be ndim elements in the dims array.

Returns

A pointer to the created cell mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (nonMEX-file) application, mxCreateCellArray returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. The most common cause of failure is insufficient free heap space.

Description

Use mxCreateCellArray to create a cell mxArray whose size is defined by ndim and dims. For example, in C, to establish a three-dimensional cell mxArray having dimensions 4-by-8-by-7, set

```
ndim = 3;
dims[0] = 4; dims[1] = 8; dims[2] = 7;
```

In Fortran, to establish a three-dimensional cell mxArray having dimensions 4-by-8-by-7, set

```
ndim = 3;
```

```
dims(1) = 4; dims(2) = 8; dims(3) = 7;
```

The created cell `mxArray` is unpopulated; `mxCreateCellArray` initializes each cell to `NULL`. To put data into a cell, call `mxSetCell`.

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if `ndim` equals `5` and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateCellMatrix`, `mxGetCell`, `mxSetCell`, `mxIsCell`

Purpose

Create unpopulated 2-D cell mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateCellMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateCellMatrix(m, n)
mwSize m, n
```

Arguments

m
: The desired number of rows

n
: The desired number of columns

Returns

A pointer to the created cell mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateCellMatrix returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. Insufficient free heap space is the only reason for mxCreateCellMatrix to be unsuccessful.

Description

Use mxCreateCellMatrix to create an m-by-n two-dimensional cell mxArray. The created cell mxArray is unpopulated; mxCreateCellMatrix initializes each cell to NULL in C (0 in Fortran). To put data into cells, call mxSetCell.

mxCreateCellMatrix is identical to mxCreateCellArray except that mxCreateCellMatrix can create two-dimensional mxArrays only, but mxCreateCellArray can create mxArrays having any number of dimensions greater than 1.

C Examples

See mxcreatecellmatrix.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateCellArray

mxCreateCharArray (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create unpopulated N-D string mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateCharArray(mwSize ndim, const mwSize *dims);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateCharArray(ndim, dims)
mwSize ndim, dims
```

Arguments

`ndim`

The desired number of dimensions in the string mxArray. You must specify a positive number. If you specify 0, 1, or 2, mxCreateCharArray creates a two-dimensional mxArray.

`dims`

The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, in C, setting `dims[0]` to `5` and `dims[1]` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 mxArray. In Fortran, setting `dims(1)` to `5` and `dims(2)` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 character mxArray. The dims array must have at least ndim elements.

Returns

A pointer to the created string mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateCharArray returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. Insufficient free heap space is the only reason for mxCreateCharArray to be unsuccessful.

Description

Call mxCreateCharArray to create an N-dimensional string mxArray. The created mxArray is unpopulated; that is, mxCreateCharArray initializes each cell to `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran).

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the dims argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if ndim equals `5` and dims equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

C Examples

See `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`, `mxCreateString`

mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create populated 2-D string mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings(mwSize m, const char **str);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings(m, str)
mwSize m
character*(*) str(m)
```

Arguments

`m`

The desired number of rows in the created string mxArray. The value you specify for m should equal the number of strings in str.

`str`

In C, an array of strings containing at least m strings. In Fortran, a character*n array of size m, where each element of the array is n bytes.

Returns

A pointer to the created string mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. Insufficient free heap space is the primary reason for mxCreateCharArray to be unsuccessful. Another possible reason for failure is that str contains fewer than m strings.

Description

Use mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings to create a two-dimensional string mxArray, where each row is initialized to a string from str. In C, the created mxArray has dimensions m-by-max, where max is the length of the longest string in str. In Fortran, the created mxArray has dimensions m-by-n, where n is the number of characters in str(i).

Note that string mxArrays represent their data elements as mxChar rather than as C char.

C Examples

See mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also mxCreateCharArray, mxCreateString, mxGetString

mxCreateDoubleMatrix (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create 2-D, double-precision, floating-point mxArray initialized to 0

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateDoubleMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n,
  mxComplexity ComplexFlag);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateDoubleMatrix(m, n, ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 ComplexFlag
```

Arguments

m
: The desired number of rows

n
: The desired number of columns

ComplexFlag
: Specify either mxREAL or mxCOMPLEX. If the data you plan to put into the mxArray has no imaginary components, specify mxREAL in C (0 in Fortran). If the data has some imaginary components, specify mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran).

Returns

A pointer to the created mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateDoubleMatrix returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. mxCreateDoubleMatrix is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

Description

Use mxCreateDoubleMatrix to create an m-by-n mxArray. mxCreateDoubleMatrix initializes each element in the pr array to 0. If you set ComplexFlag to mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran), mxCreateDoubleMatrix also initializes each element in the pi array to 0.

If you set ComplexFlag to mxREAL in C (0 in Fortran), mxCreateDoubleMatrix allocates enough memory to hold m-by-n real elements. If you set ComplexFlag to mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran),

mxCreateDoubleMatrix allocates enough memory to hold m-by-n real elements and m-by-n imaginary elements.

Call mxDestroyArray when you finish using the mxArray. mxDestroyArray deallocates the mxArray and its associated real and complex elements.

C Examples

See convec.c, findnz.c, sincall.c, timestwo.c, timestwoalt.c, and xtimesy.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateNumericArray

mxCreateDoubleScalar (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create scalar, double-precision array initialized to specified value

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateDoubleScalar(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateDoubleScalar(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

`value`
The desired value to which you want to initialize the array

Returns

A pointer to the created `mxArray`, if successful. `mxCreateDoubleScalar` is unsuccessful if there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`. If `mxCreateDoubleScalar` is unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file prints an "Out of Memory" message, terminates, and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. If `mxCreateDoubleScalar` is unsuccessful in a stand-alone (nonMEX-file) application, `mxCreateDoubleScalar` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran).

Description

Call `mxCreateDoubleScalar` to create a scalar double `mxArray`. `mxCreateDoubleScalar` is a convenience function that can be used in place of the following C code:

```
pa = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(1, 1, mxREAL);
*mxGetPr(pa) = value;
```

`mxCreateDoubleScalar` can be used in place of the following Fortran code:

```
pm = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(1, 1, 0)
mxCopyReal8ToPtr(value, mxGetPr(pm), 1)
```

When you finish using the `mxArray`, call `mxDestroyArray` to destroy it.

See Also

`mxGetPr`, `mxCreateDoubleMatrix`

Purpose

Create N-D logical mxArray initialized to false

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateLogicalArray(mwSize ndim, const mwSize *dims);
```

Arguments

ndim

Number of dimensions. If you specify a value for ndim that is less than 2, mxCreateLogicalArray automatically sets the number of dimensions to 2.

dims

The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, setting dims[0] to 5 and dims[1] to 7 establishes a 5-by-7 mxArray. There should be ndim elements in the dims array.

Returns

A pointer to the created mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateLogicalArray returns NULL. If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. mxCreateLogicalArray is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

Description

Call mxCreateLogicalArray to create an N-dimensional mxArray of logical 1 (true) and logical 0 (false) elements. After creating the mxArray, mxCreateLogicalArray initializes all its elements to logical 0. mxCreateLogicalArray differs from mxCreateLogicalMatrix in that the latter can create two-dimensional arrays only.

mxCreateLogicalArray allocates dynamic memory to store the created mxArray. When you finish with the created mxArray, call mxDestroyArray to deallocate its memory.

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the dims argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if ndim equals 5 and dims equals [4 1 7 1 1], the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

See Also

mxCreateLogicalMatrix, mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix, mxCreateLogicalScalar

Purpose

Create 2-D, logical mxArray initialized to false

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateLogicalMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n);
```

Arguments

m
: The desired number of rows

n
: The desired number of columns

Returns

A pointer to the created mxArray, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, mxCreateLogicalMatrix returns NULL. If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. mxCreateLogicalMatrix is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

Description

Use mxCreateLogicalMatrix to create an m-by-n mxArray of logical 1 (true) and logical 0 (false) elements. mxCreateLogicalMatrix initializes each element in the array to logical 0.

Call mxDestroyArray when you finish using the mxArray. mxDestroyArray deallocates the mxArray.

See Also

mxCreateLogicalArray, mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix, mxCreateLogicalScalar

mxCreateLogicalScalar (C)

Purpose

Create scalar, logical mxArray initialized to false

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateLogicalScalar(mxLogical value);
```

Arguments

value
: The desired logical value, logical 1 (true) or logical 0 (false), to which you want to initialize the array

Returns

A pointer to the created mxArray, if successful. mxCreateLogicalScalar is unsuccessful if there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray. If mxCreateLogicalScalar is unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file prints an "Out of Memory" message, terminates, and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. If mxCreateLogicalScalar is unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, the function returns NULL.

Description

Call mxCreateLogicalScalar to create a scalar logical mxArray. mxCreateLogicalScalar is a convenience function that can be used in place of the following code:

```
pa = mxCreateLogicalMatrix(1, 1);
*mxGetLogicals(pa) = value;
```

When you finish using the mxArray, call mxDestroyArray to destroy it.

See Also

mxCreateLogicalArray, mxCreateLogicalMatrix, mxIsLogicalScalar, mxIsLogicalScalarTrue, mxGetLogicals

Purpose

Create unpopulated N-D numeric mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateNumericArray(mwSize ndim, const mwSize *dims,
         mxClassID classid, mxComplexity ComplexFlag);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateNumericArray(ndim, dims, classid,
  ComplexFlag)
mwSize ndim, dims
integer*4 classid, ComplexFlag
```

Arguments

`ndim`

Number of dimensions. If you specify a value for `ndim` that is less than 2, `mxCreateNumericArray` automatically sets the number of dimensions to 2.

`dims`

The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, in C, setting `dims[0]` to 5 and `dims[1]` to 7 establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. In Fortran, setting `dims(1)` to `5` and `dims(2)` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. In most cases, there should be `ndim` elements in the `dims` array.

`classid`

An identifier for the class of the array, which determines the way the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, specifying `mxINT16_CLASS` in C causes each piece of numerical data in the `mxArray` to be represented as a 16-bit signed integer. In Fortran, use the function `mxClassIDFromClassName` to derive the `classid` value from a MATLAB class name. See the Description section for more information.

`ComplexFlag`

If the data you plan to put into the `mxArray` has no imaginary components, specify `mxREAL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If the data has some imaginary components, specify `mxCOMPLEX` in C (`1` in Fortran).

Returns

A pointer to the created `mxArray`, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, `mxCreateNumericArray` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. `mxCreateNumericArray` is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

Description

Call `mxCreateNumericArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxArray` in which all data elements have the numeric data type specified by `classid`. After creating the `mxArray`, `mxCreateNumericArray` initializes all its real data elements to 0. If `ComplexFlag` equals `mxCOMPLEX` in C (`1` in Fortran), `mxCreateNumericArray` also initializes all its imaginary data elements to 0. `mxCreateNumericArray` differs from `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` in two important respects:

- All data elements in `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` are double-precision, floating-point numbers. The data elements in `mxCreateNumericArray` could be any numerical type, including different integer precisions.
- `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` can create two-dimensional arrays only; `mxCreateNumericArray` can create arrays of two or more dimensions.

`mxCreateNumericArray` allocates dynamic memory to store the created `mxArray`. When you finish with the created `mxArray`, call `mxDestroyArray` to deallocate its memory.

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if `ndim` equals `5` and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

The following table shows the C `classid` values and the Fortran data types that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value	Fortran Type
int8	mxINT8_CLASS	BYTE
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS	
int16	mxUINT16_CLASS	INTEGER*2
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS	
int32	mxINT32_CLASS	INTEGER*4
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS	
int64	mxINT64_CLASS	INTEGER*8
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS	
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS	REAL*4
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS	REAL*8
single, with imaginary components	mxSINGLE_CLASS	COMPLEX*8
double, with imaginary components	mxDOUBLE_CLASS	COMPLEX*16

C Examples

See phonebook.c and doubleelement.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see mxisfinite.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

Fortran Examples

To create a 4-by-4-by-2 array of REAL*8 elements having no imaginary components, use

```
C       Create 4x4x2 mxArray of REAL*8
        data dims / 4, 4, 2 /
        mxCreateNumericArray(3, dims,
     +                mxClassIDFromClassName('double'), 0)
```

See Also

mxClassId, mxClassIdFromClassName, mxComplexity, mxCreateNumericMatrix

Purpose

Create numeric matrix and initialize data elements to 0

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateNumericMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n,
  mxClassID classid, mxComplexity ComplexFlag);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateNumericMatrix(m, n, classid,
  ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 classid, ComplexFlag
```

Arguments

`m`
: The desired number of rows.

`n`
: The desired number of columns.

`classid`
: An identifier for the class of the array, which determines the way the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, specifying `mxINT16_CLASS` in C causes each piece of numerical data in the `mxArray` to be represented as a 16-bit signed integer. In Fortran, use the function `mxClassIDFromClassName` to derive the `classid` value from a MATLAB class name. See the Description section for more information.

`ComplexFlag`
: If the data you plan to put into the `mxArray` has no imaginary components, specify `mxREAL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If the data has some imaginary components, specify `mxCOMPLEX` in C (`1` in Fortran).

Returns

A pointer to the created `mxArray`, if successful. `mxCreateNumericMatrix` is unsuccessful if there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`. If `mxCreateNumericMatrix` is unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file prints an “Out of Memory” message, terminates, and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. If `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

is unsuccessful in a stand-alone (nonMEX-file) application, `mxCreateNumericMatrix` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran).

Description

Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` to create a 2-D `mxArray` in which all data elements have the numeric data type specified by `classid`. After creating the `mxArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix` initializes all its real data elements to 0. If `ComplexFlag` equals `mxCOMPLEX` in C (`1` in Fortran), `mxCreateNumericMatrix` also initializes all its imaginary data elements to 0. `mxCreateNumericMatrix` allocates dynamic memory to store the created `mxArray`. When you finish using the `mxArray`, call `mxDestroyArray` to destroy it.

The following table shows the C `classid` values and the Fortran data types that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	C `classid` Value	Fortran Type
int8	mxINT8_CLASS	BYTE
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS	
int16	mxUINT16_CLASS	INTEGER*2
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS	
int32	mxINT32_CLASS	INTEGER*4
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS	
int64	mxINT64_CLASS	INTEGER*8
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS	
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS	REAL*4
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS	REAL*8

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value	Fortran Type
single, with imaginary components	mxSINGLE_CLASS	COMPLEX*8
double, with imaginary components	mxDOUBLE_CLASS	COMPLEX*16

Fortran Examples

To create a 4-by-3 matrix of REAL*4 elements having no imaginary components, use

```
C      Create 4x3 mxArray of REAL*4
       mxCreateNumericMatrix(4, 3,
     +                mxClassIDFromClassName('single'), 0)
```

See Also

mxClassId, mxClassIdFromClassName, mxComplexity, mxCreateNumericArray

mxCreateSparse (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create 2-D unpopulated sparse mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateSparse(mwSize m, mwSize n, mwSize nzmax,
         mxComplexity ComplexFlag);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateSparse(m, n, nzmax, ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n, nzmax
integer*4 ComplexFlag
```

Arguments

m
: The desired number of rows

n
: The desired number of columns

nzmax
: The number of elements that mxCreateSparse should allocate to hold the pr, ir, and, if ComplexFlag is mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran), pi arrays. Set the value of nzmax to be greater than or equal to the number of nonzero elements you plan to put into the mxArray, but make sure that nzmax is less than or equal to m*n.

ComplexFlag
: If the mxArray you are creating is to contain imaginary data, set ComplexFlag to mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran). Otherwise, set ComplexFlag to mxREAL in C (0 in Fortran).

Returns

A pointer to the created sparse double mxArray if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. The most likely reason for failure is insufficient free heap space. If that happens, try reducing nzmax, m, or n.

Description

Call mxCreateSparse to create an unpopulated sparse double mxArray. The returned sparse mxArray contains no sparse information and cannot be passed as an argument to any MATLAB sparse functions. To make the returned sparse mxArray useful, you must initialize the pr, ir, jc, and (if it exists) pi arrays.

mxCreateSparse allocates space for

- A pr array of length nzmax.
- A pi array of length nzmax, but only if ComplexFlag is mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran).
- An ir array of length nzmax.
- A jc array of length n+1.

When you finish using the sparse mxArray, call mxDestroyArray to reclaim all its heap space.

C Examples

See fulltosparse.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxDestroyArray, mxSetNzmax, mxSetPr, mxSetPi, mxSetIr, mxSetJc, mxComplexity

mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix (C)

Purpose

Create unpopulated 2-D, sparse, logical mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n,
  mwSize nzmax);
```

Arguments

`m`
: The desired number of rows

`n`
: The desired number of columns

`nzmax`
: The number of elements that `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix` should allocate to hold the data. Set the value of `nzmax` to be greater than or equal to the number of nonzero elements you plan to put into the `mxArray`, but make sure that `nzmax` is less than or equal to `m*n`.

Returns

A pointer to the created `mxArray`, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (nonMEX-file) application, `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix` returns `NULL`. If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix` is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

Description

Use `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix` to create an `m`-by-`n` `mxArray` of logical `1` (`true`) and logical `0` (`false`) elements. `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix` initializes each element in the array to logical `0`.

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. `mxDestroyArray` deallocates the `mxArray` and its elements.

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalArray`, `mxCreateLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateLogicalScalar`, `mxCreateSparse`, `mxIsLogical`

Purpose

Create 1-by-N string mxArray initialized to specified string

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateString(const char *str);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateString(str)
character*(*) str
```

Arguments

`str`

The string that is to serve as the mxArray's initial data

Returns

A pointer to the created string mxArray if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. The most likely cause of failure is insufficient free heap space.

Description

Use mxCreateString to create a string mxArray initialized to str. Many MATLAB functions (for example, strcmp and upper) require string array inputs.

Free the string mxArray when you are finished using it. To free a string mxArray, call mxDestroyArray.

C Examples

See revord.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

For additional examples, see mxcreatestructarray.c and mxisclass.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

Fortran Examples

See matdemo1.F in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings, mxCreateCharArray

mxCreateStructArray (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create unpopulated N-D structure mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateStructArray(mwSize ndim, const mwSize *dims,
  int nfields, const char **fieldnames);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateStructArray(ndim, dims, nfields,
  fieldnames)
mwSize ndim, dims
integer*4 nfields
character*(*) fieldnames(nfields)
```

Arguments

`ndim`
: Number of dimensions. If you set `ndim` to be less than `2`, `mxCreateNumericArray` creates a two-dimensional `mxArray`.

`dims`
: The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, in C, setting `dims[0]` to `5` and `dims[1]` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. In Fortran, setting `dims(1)` to `5` and `dims(2)` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. Typically, the `dims` array should have `ndim` elements.

`nfields`
: The desired number of fields in each element

`fieldnames`
: The desired list of field names

Each structure field name must begin with a letter and is case sensitive. The rest of the name may contain letters, numerals, and underscore characters. Use the `namelengthmax` function to determine the maximum length of a field name.

Returns

A pointer to the created structure `mxArray` if successful, and `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) otherwise. The most likely cause of failure is insufficient heap space to hold the returned `mxArray`.

Description

Call `mxCreateStructArray` to create an unpopulated structure `mxArray`. Each element of a structure `mxArray` contains the same number of fields (specified in `nfields`). Each field has a name; the list of names is specified in `fieldnames`. A structure `mxArray` in MATLAB is conceptually identical to an array of `structs` in the C language.

Each field holds one `mxArray` pointer. `mxCreateStructArray` initializes each field to `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). Call `mxSetField` or `mxSetFieldByNumber` to place a non-`NULL` `mxArray` pointer in a field.

When you finish using the returned structure `mxArray`, call `mxDestroyArray` to reclaim its space.

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if `ndim` equals `5` and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

C Examples

See `mxcreatestructarray.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxDestroyArray`, `mxAddField`, `mxRemoveField`, `mxSetField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

mxCreateStructMatrix (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Create unpopulated 2-D structure mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateStructMatrix(mwSize m, mwSize n, int nfields,
         const char **fieldnames);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxCreateStructMatrix(m, n, nfields, fieldnames)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 nfields
character*(*) fieldnames(nfields)
```

Arguments

m
: The desired number of rows. This must be a positive integer.

n
: The desired number of columns. This must be a positive integer.

nfields
: The desired number of fields in each element.

fieldnames
: The desired list of field names.

Each structure field name must begin with a letter and is case sensitive. The rest of the name may contain letters, numerals, and underscore characters. Use the namelengthmax function to determine the maximum length of a field name.

Returns

A pointer to the created structure mxArray if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. The most likely cause of failure is insufficient heap space to hold the returned mxArray.

Description

mxCreateStructMatrix and mxCreateStructArray are almost identical. The only difference is that mxCreateStructMatrix can create only two-dimensional mxArrays, while mxCreateStructArray can create mxArrays having two or more dimensions.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray`

mxDestroyArray (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Free dynamic memory allocated by `mxCreate`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxDestroyArray(mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxDestroyArray(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to the `mxArray` you want to free

Description

`mxDestroyArray` deallocates the memory occupied by the specified `mxArray`. `mxDestroyArray` not only deallocates the memory occupied by the `mxArray`'s characteristics fields (such as `m` and `n`), but also deallocates all the `mxArray`'s associated data arrays, such as `pr` and `pi` for complex arrays, `ir` and `jc` for sparse arrays, fields of structure arrays, and cells of cell arrays. Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on an `mxArray` you are returning on the left-hand side.

C Examples

See `sincall.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `mexcallmatlab.c` and `mexgetarray.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, `mxFree`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`

Purpose

Make deep copy of array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxDuplicateArray(const mxArray *in);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxDuplicateArray(in)
mwPointer in
```

Arguments

`in`

Pointer to the `mxArray` you want to copy

Returns

Pointer to a copy of the array.

Description

`mxDuplicateArray` makes a deep copy of an array, and returns a pointer to the copy. A deep copy refers to a copy in which all levels of data are copied. For example, a deep copy of a cell array copies each cell and the contents of each cell (if any), and so on.

C Examples

See

- `mexget.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

For additional examples, see `mxcreatecellmatrix.c`, `mxgetinf.c`, and `mxsetnzmax.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

mxFree (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Free dynamic memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxFree(void *ptr);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxFree(ptr)
mwPointer ptr
```

Arguments

`ptr`

Pointer to the beginning of any memory parcel allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`.

Description

`mxFree` deallocates heap space using the MATLAB memory management facility. This ensures correct memory management in error and abort (**Ctrl+C**) conditions.

To deallocate heap space, MATLAB applications in C should always call `mxFree` rather than the ANSI C `free` function.

The MATLAB memory management facility maintains a list of all memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`, and the `mxCreate*` calls. The MATLAB memory management facility automatically deallocates all of a MEX-file's managed parcels when the MEX-file completes and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

When `mxFree` appears in a stand-alone MATLAB application, `mxFree` simply deallocates the contiguous heap space that begins at address `ptr`. In a MEX-file, `mxFree` also removes the memory parcel from the MATLAB memory management facility's list of memory parcels.

In a MEX-file, your use of `mxFree` depends on whether the specified memory parcel is persistent or nonpersistent. By default, memory parcels created by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, and `mxRealloc` are nonpersistent. The MATLAB memory management facility automatically frees all nonpersistent memory whenever a MEX-file completes. Thus, even if you do not call `mxFree`, MATLAB takes care of freeing the memory for you. Nevertheless, it is good programming

practice to deallocate memory as soon as you are through using it. Doing so generally makes the entire system run more efficiently.

If an application calls `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, the specified memory parcel becomes persistent. When a MEX-file completes, the MATLAB memory management facility does not free persistent memory parcels. Therefore, the only way to free a persistent memory parcel is to call `mxFree`. Typically, MEX-files call `mexAtExit` to register a cleanup handler. The cleanup handler calls `mxFree`.

C Examples

See `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c` and `mexatexit.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`, `mxisfinite.c`, `mxmalloc.c`, and `mxsetdimensions.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mxCalloc`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`

mxGetCell (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Contents of mxArray cell

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxGetCell(const mxArray *pm, mwIndex index);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetCell(pm, index)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
```

Arguments

`pm`
: Pointer to a cell mxArray

`index`
: The number of elements in the cell mxArray between the first element and the desired one. See mxCalcSingleSubscript for details on calculating an index in a multidimensional cell array.

Returns

A pointer to the ith cell mxArray if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. Causes of failure include

- Specifying the index of a cell array element that has not been populated.
- Specifying a pm that does not point to a cell mxArray.
- Specifying an index greater than the number of elements in the cell.
- Insufficient free heap space to hold the returned cell mxArray.

Description

Call mxGetCell to get a pointer to the mxArray held in the indexed element of the cell mxArray.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only mxArrays and should not be modified. Using mxSetCell* or mxSetField* to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

C Examples

See `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateCellArray`, `mxIsCell`, `mxSetCell`

mxGetChars (C)

Purpose

Pointer to character array data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxChar *mxGetChars(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

The address of the first character in the `mxArray`. Returns `NULL` if the specified array is not a character array.

Description

Call `mxGetChars` to determine the address of the first character in the `mxArray` that `array_ptr` points to. Once you have the starting address, you can access any other element in the `mxArray`.

See Also

`mxGetString`

Purpose

Class of mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxClassID mxGetClassID(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxGetClassID(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

A numeric identifier of the class (category) of the mxArray that pm points to. The C-language class identifiers are

mxUNKNOWN_CLASS
: The class cannot be determined. You cannot specify this category for an mxArray; however, mxGetClassID can return this value if it cannot identify the class.

mxCELL_CLASS
: Identifies a cell mxArray.

mxSTRUCT_CLASS
: Identifies a structure mxArray.

mxCHAR_CLASS
: Identifies a string mxArray, an mxArray whose data is represented as mxCHAR's.

mxLOGICAL_CLASS
: Identifies a logical mxArray, an mxArray that stores the logical values 1 and 0, representing the states true and false respectively.

mxDOUBLE_CLASS
: Identifies a numeric mxArray whose data is stored as double-precision, floating-point numbers.

`mxSINGLE_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as single-precision, floating-point numbers.

`mxINT8_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 8-bit integers.

`mxUINT8_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 8-bit integers.

`mxINT16_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 16-bit integers.

`mxUINT16_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 16-bit integers.

`mxINT32_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 32-bit integers.

`mxUINT32_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 32-bit integers.

`mxINT64_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as signed 64-bit integers.

`mxUINT64_CLASS`
: Identifies a numeric `mxArray` whose data is stored as unsigned 64-bit integers.

`mxFUNCTION_CLASS`
: Identifies a function handle `mxArray`.

Description

Use `mxGetClassId` to determine the class of an `mxArray`. The class of an `mxArray` identifies the kind of data the `mxArray` is holding. For

example, if pm points to a logical mxArray, then mxGetClassID returns mxLOGICAL_CLASS (in C).

mxGetClassID is similar to mxGetClassName, except that the former returns the class as an integer identifier and the latter returns the class as a string.

C Examples

See

- phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory
- explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory

See Also

mxGetClassName

mxGetClassName (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Class of mxArray as string

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
const char *mxGetClassName(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
character*(*) mxGetClassName(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The class (as a string) of the mxArray pointed to by pm.

Description

Call mxGetClassName to determine the class of an mxArray. The class of an mxArray identifies the kind of data the mxArray is holding. For example, if pm points to a logical mxArray, mxGetClassName returns logical.

mxGetClassID is similar to mxGetClassName, except that the former returns the class as an integer identifier and the latter returns the class as a string.

C Examples

See mexfunction.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see mxisclass.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetClassID

Purpose

Pointer to data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void *mxGetData(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetData(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

The address of the first element of the real data. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if there is no real data.

Description

Similar to `mxGetPr`, except that in C, `mxGetData` returns a `void *`.

To copy values from the returned pointer to Fortran, use one of the `mxCopyPtrTo*` functions in the following manner:

```
C      Get the data in mxArray, pm
       mxCopyPtrToReal8(mxGetData(pm), data,
     +                      mxGetNumberOfElements(pm))
```

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

For additional examples, see `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c` and `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetImagData`, `mxGetPr`

mxGetDimensions (C andFortran)

Purpose

Pointer to dimensions array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
const mwSize *mxGetDimensions(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetDimensions(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`.

Returns

The address of the first element in the dimensions array. Each integer in the dimensions array represents the number of elements in a particular dimension. The array is not `NULL` terminated.

Description

Use `mxGetDimensions` to determine how many elements are in each dimension of the `mxArray` that `pm` points to. Call `mxGetNumberOfDimensions` to get the number of dimensions in the `mxArray`.

To copy the values to Fortran, use `mxCopyPtrToInteger4` in the following manner:

```
C       Get dimensions of mxArray, pm
        mxCopyPtrToInteger4(mxGetDimensions(pm), dims,
     +                      mxGetNumberOfDimensions(pm))
```

C Examples

See `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `findnz.c` and `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

- `mxgeteps.c` and `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxGetNumberOfDimensions`

mxGetElementSize (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Number of bytes required to store each data element

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
size_t mxGetElementSize(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetElementSize(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

The number of bytes required to store one element of the specified `mxArray`, if successful. Returns 0 on failure. The primary reason for failure is that `pm` points to an `mxArray` having an unrecognized class. If `pm` points to a cell `mxArray` or a structure `mxArray`, `mxGetElementSize` returns the size of a pointer (not the size of all the elements in each cell or structure field).

Description

Call `mxGetElementSize` to determine the number of bytes in each data element of the `mxArray`. For example, if the MATLAB class of an `mxArray` is `int16`, the `mxArray` stores each data element as a 16-bit (2-byte) signed integer. Thus, `mxGetElementSize` returns `2`.

`mxGetElementSize` is particularly helpful when using a non-MATLAB routine to manipulate data elements. For example, the C function `memcpy` requires (for its third argument) the size of the elements you intend to copy.

C Examples

See `doubleelement.c` and `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetN`

Purpose

Value of eps

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double mxGetEps(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetEps
```

Returns

The value of the MATLAB eps variable

Description

Call mxGetEps to return the value of the MATLAB eps variable. This variable holds the distance from 1.0 to the next largest floating-point number. As such, it is a measure of floating-point accuracy. The MATLAB PINV and RANK functions use eps as a default tolerance.

C Examples

See mxgeteps.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetInf, mxGetNan

mxGetField (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Field value, given field name and index into structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxGetField(const mxArray *pm, mwIndex index,
         const char *fieldname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetField(pm, index, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`index`

The desired element. In C, the first element of an `mxArray` has an `index` of `0`, the second element has an `index` of `1`, and the last element has an `index` of `N-1`, where `N` is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`. In Fortran, the first element of an `mxArray` has an `index` of `1`, the second element has an `index` of `2`, and the last element has an `index` of `N`, where N is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`.

`fieldname`

The name of the field whose value you want to extract.

Returns

A pointer to the `mxArray` in the specified field at the specified `fieldname`, on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if passed an invalid argument or if there is no value assigned to the specified field. Common causes of failure include

- Specifying an array pointer `pm` that does not point to a structure `mxArray`. To determine whether `pm` points to a structure `mxArray`, call `mxIsStruct`.
- Specifying an `index` to an element outside the bounds of the `mxArray`. For example, given a structure `mxArray` that contains 10 elements, you cannot specify an `index` greater than `9` in C (`10` in Fortran).

- Specifying a nonexistent `fieldname`. Call `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` or `mxGetFieldNumber` to get existing field names.
- Insufficient heap space to hold the returned `mxArray`.

Description

Call `mxGetField` to get the value held in the specified element of the specified field. In pseudo-C terminology, `mxGetField` returns the value at

```
pm[index].fieldname
```

`mxGetFieldByNumber` is similar to `mxGetField`. Both functions return the same value. The only difference is in the way you specify the field. `mxGetFieldByNumber` takes a field number as its third argument, and `mxGetField` takes a field name as its third argument.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays` and should not be modified. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

In C, calling

```
mxGetField(pa, index, "field_name");
```

is equivalent to calling

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "field_name");
mxGetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num);
```

where `index` is `0` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

In Fortran, calling

```
mxGetField(pm, index, 'fieldname')
```

is equivalent to calling

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxGetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum)
```

where `index` is `1` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

See Also

`mxGetFieldByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

Purpose

Field value, given field number and index into structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxGetFieldByNumber(const mxArray *pm, mwIndex index,
         int fieldnumber);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`index`

The desired element. In C, the first element of an `mxArray` has an `index` of `0`, the second element has an `index` of `1`, and the last element has an `index` of `N-1`, where `N` is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`. In Fortran, the first element of an `mxArray` has an `index` of `1`, the second element has an `index` of `2`, and the last element has an `index` of `N`, where `N` is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`. See `mxCalcSingleSubscript` for more details on calculating an `index`.

`fieldnumber`

The position of the field whose value you want to extract. In C, the first field within each element has a field number of `0`, the second field has a field number of `1`, and so on. The last field has a field number of `N-1`, where `N` is the number of fields. In Fortran, the first field within each element has a field number of `1`, the second field has a field number of `2`, and so on. The last field has a field number of `N`, where `N` is the number of fields.

Returns

A pointer to the `mxArray` in the specified field for the desired element, on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if passed an invalid argument or if there is no value assigned to the specified field. Common causes of failure include

- Specifying an array pointer `pm` that does not point to a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `pm` points to a structure `mxArray`.
- Specifying an `index` to an element outside the bounds of the `mxArray`. For example, given a structure `mxArray` that contains 10 elements, you cannot specify an `index` greater than `9` in C (`10` in Fortran).
- Specifying a nonexistent field number. Call `mxGetFieldNumber` to determine the field number that corresponds to a given field name.

Description

Call `mxGetFieldByNumber` to get the value held in the specified `fieldnumber` at the indexed element.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays` and should not be modified. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

In C, calling

```
mxGetField(pa, index, "field_name");
```

is equivalent to calling

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "field_name");
mxGetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num);
```

where `index` is `0` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

In Fortran, calling

```
mxGetField(pm, index, 'fieldname')
```

is equivalent to calling

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxGetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum)
```

where `index` is `1` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxGetField`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

mxGetFieldNameByNumber (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Field name, given field number in structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
const char *mxGetFieldNameByNumber(const mxArray *pm,
            int fieldnumber);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
character*(*) mxGetFieldNameByNumber(pm, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`fieldnumber`

The position of the desired field. For instance, in C, to get the name of the first field, set `fieldnumber` to 0; to get the name of the second field, set `fieldnumber` to 1; and so on. In Fortran, to get the name of the first field, set `fieldnumber` to `1`; to get the name of the second field, set `fieldnumber` to `2`; and so on.

Returns

A pointer to the `n`th field name, on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) on failure. Common causes of failure include

- Specifying an array pointer `pm` that does not point to a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `pm` points to a structure `mxArray`.
- Specifying a value of `fieldnumber` outside the bounds of the number of fields in the structure `mxArray`. In C, `fieldnumber` 0 represents the first field, and `fieldnumber` `N-1` represents the last field, where `N` is the number of fields in the structure `mxArray`. In Fortran, `fieldnumber` `1` represents the first field, and `fieldnumber` `N` represents the last field.

Description

Call `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` to get the name of a field in the given structure `mxArray`. A typical use of `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` is to call

it inside a loop in order to get the names of all the fields in a given `mxArray`.

Consider a MATLAB structure initialized to

```
patient.name = 'John Doe';
patient.billing = 127.00;
patient.test = [79 75 73; 180 178 177.5; 220 210 205];
```

In C, the field number `0` represents the field `name`; field number `1` represents field `billing`; field number `2` represents field `test`. A field number other than `0`, `1`, or `2` causes `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` to return `NULL`.

In Fortran, the field number `1` represents the field `name`; field number `2` represents field `billing`; field number `3` represents field `test`. A field number other than `1`, `2`, or `3` causes `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` to return `0`.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxGetField`, `mxGetFieldByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

mxGetFieldNumber (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Field number, given field name in structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxGetFieldNumber(const mxArray *pm,
    const char *fieldname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxGetFieldNumber(pm, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

`pm`
Pointer to a structure `mxArray`.

`fieldname`
The name of a field in the structure `mxArray`.

Returns

The field number of the specified `fieldname`, on success. In C, the first field has a field number of `0`, the second field has a field number of `1`, and so on. In Fortran, the first field has a field number of `1`, the second field has a field number of `2`, and so on. Returns `-1` in C (`0` in Fortran) on failure. Common causes of failure include

- Specifying an array pointer `pm` that does not point to a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `pm` points to a structure `mxArray`.
- Specifying the `fieldname` of a nonexistent field.

Description

If you know the name of a field but do not know its field number, call `mxGetFieldNumber`. Conversely, if you know the field number but do not know its field name, call `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`.

For example, consider a MATLAB structure initialized to

```
patient.name = 'John Doe';
patient.billing = 127.00;
patient.test = [79 75 73; 180 178 177.5; 220 210 205];
```

In C, the field `name` has a field number of `0`; the field `billing` has a field number of `1`; and the field `test` has a field number of `2`. If you call `mxGetFieldNumber` and specify a field name of anything other than `name`, `billing`, or `test`, `mxGetFieldNumber` returns `-1`.

Calling

```
mxGetField(pa, index, "field_name");
```

is equivalent to calling

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "field_name");
mxGetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num);
```

where `index` is `0` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

In Fortran, the field `name` has a field number of `1`; the field `billing` has a field number of `2`; and the field `test` has a field number of `3`. If you call `mxGetFieldNumber` and specify a field name of anything other than `'name'`, `'billing'`, or `'test'`, `mxGetFieldNumber` returns `0`.

Calling

```
mxGetField(pm, index, 'fieldname');
```

is equivalent to calling

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname');
mxGetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum);
```

where `index` is `1` if you have a 1-by-1 structure.

C Examples

See `mxcreatestructarray.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetField`, `mxGetFieldByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

mxGetImagData (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Pointer to imaginary data of `mxArray`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void *mxGetImagData(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetImagData(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

The address of the first element of the imaginary data, on success. Returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if there is no imaginary data or if there is an error.

Description

This function is similar to `mxGetPi`, except that in C it returns a `void *`.

C Examples

See `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetData`, `mxGetPi`

Purpose

Value of infinity

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double mxGetInf(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetInf
```

Returns

The value of infinity on your system.

Description

Call `mxGetInf` to return the value of the MATLAB internal `inf` variable. `inf` is a permanent variable representing IEEE arithmetic positive infinity. The value of `inf` is built into the system; you cannot modify it.

Operations that return infinity include

- Division by 0. For example, 5/0 returns infinity.
- Operations resulting in overflow. For example, `exp(10000)` returns infinity because the result is too large to be represented on your machine.

C Examples

See `mxgetinf.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetEps`, `mxGetNaN`

mxGetIr (C and Fortran)

Purpose

ir array of sparse matrix

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwIndex *mxGetIr(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetIr(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

Returns

A pointer to the first element in the ir array, if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. Possible causes of failure include

- Specifying a full (nonsparse) mxArray.
- Specifying a value for pm that is NULL in C (0 in Fortran). This usually means that an earlier call to mxCreateSparse failed.

Description

Use mxGetIr to obtain the starting address of the ir array. The ir array is an array of integers; the length of the ir array is typically nzmax values. For example, if nzmax equals 100, the ir array should contain 100 integers.

Each value in an ir array indicates a row (offset by 1) at which a nonzero element can be found. (The jc array is an index that indirectly specifies a column where nonzero elements can be found.)

For details on the ir and jc arrays, see mxSetIr and mxSetJc.

C Examples

See fulltosparse.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory

- `mxsetdimensions.c` and `mxsetnzmax.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxGetJc`, `mxGetNzmax`, `mxSetIr`, `mxSetJc`, `mxSetNzmax`

mxGetJc (C and Fortran)

Purpose

jc array of sparse matrix

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwIndex *mxGetJc(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetJc(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

Returns

A pointer to the first element in the jc array, if successful, and NULL in C (0 in Fortran) otherwise. Possible causes of failure include

- Specifying a full (nonsparse) mxArray.
- Specifying a value for pm that is NULL in C (0 in Fortran). This usually means that an earlier call to mxCreateSparse failed.

Description

Use mxGetJc to obtain the starting address of the jc array. The jc array is an integer array having n+1 elements, where n is the number of columns in the sparse mxArray. The values in the jc array indirectly indicate columns containing nonzero elements. For a detailed explanation of the jc array, see mxSetJc.

C Examples

See fulltosparse.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxgetnzmax.c, mxsetdimensions.c, and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

See Also

mxGetIr, mxGetNzmax, mxSetIr, mxSetJc, mxSetNzmax

Purpose

Pointer to logical array data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxLogical *mxGetLogicals(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

The address of the first logical element in the `mxArray`. The result is unspecified if the `mxArray` is not a logical array.

Description

Call `mxGetLogicals` to determine the address of the first logical element in the `mxArray` that `array_ptr` points to. Once you have the starting address, you can access any other element in the `mxArray`.

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalArray`, `mxCreateLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateLogicalScalar`, `mxIsLogical`, `mxIsLogicalScalar`, `mxIsLogicalScalarTrue`

mxGetM (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Number of rows in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
size_t mxGetM(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetM(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The number of rows in the mxArray to which pm points.

Description

mxGetM returns the number of rows in the specified array. The term *rows* always means the first dimension of the array, no matter how many dimensions the array has. For example, if pm points to a four-dimensional array having dimensions 8-by-9-by-5-by-3, mxGetM returns 8.

C Examples

See convec.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- fulltosparse.c, revord.c, timestwo.c, and xtimesy.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory
- explore.c, mexget.c, mexlock.c, mexsettrapflag.c and yprime.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxmalloc.c, mxsetdimensions.c, mxgetnzmax.c, and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

Fortran Examples

See matdemo2.F in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

mxGetN, mxSetM, mxSetN

Purpose

Number of columns in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
size_t mxGetN(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetN(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The number of columns in the mxArray.

Description

Call mxGetN to determine the number of columns in the specified mxArray.

If pm is an N-dimensional mxArray, mxGetN is the product of dimensions 2 through N. For example, if pm points to a four-dimensional mxArray having dimensions 13-by-5-by-4-by-6, mxGetN returns the value 120 (5 × 4 × 6). If the specified mxArray has more than two dimensions and you need to know exactly how many elements are in each dimension, call mxGetDimensions.

If pm points to a sparse mxArray, mxGetN still returns the number of columns, not the number of occupied columns.

C Examples

See convec.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- fulltosparse.c, revord.c, timestwo.c, and xtimesy.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory
- explore.c, mexget.c, mexlock.c, mexsettrapflag.c and yprime.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxmalloc.c, mxsetdimensions.c, mxgetnzmax.c, and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

Fortran Examples

See `matdemo2.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory for a sample program that illustrates how to use this routine in a Fortran program.

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetDimensions`, `mxSetM`, `mxSetN`

Purpose

Value of NaN (Not-a-Number)

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double mxGetNaN(void);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetNaN
```

Returns

The value of NaN (Not-a-Number) on your system

Description

Call mxGetNaN to return the value of NaN for your system. NaN is the IEEE arithmetic representation for Not-a-Number. Certain mathematical operations return NaN as a result, for example,

- 0.0/0.0
- Inf-Inf

The value of Not-a-Number is built in to the system. You cannot modify it.

C Examples

See mxgetinf.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetEps, mxGetInf

mxGetNumberOfDimensions (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Number of dimensions in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwSize mxGetNumberOfDimensions(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetNumberOfDimensions(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The number of dimensions in the specified mxArray. The returned value is always 2 or greater.

Description

Use mxGetNumberOfDimensions to determine how many dimensions are in the specified array. To determine how many elements are in each dimension, call mxGetDimensions.

C Examples

See explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- findnz.c, fulltosparse.c, and phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxcalcsinglesubscript.c, mxgeteps.c, and mxisfinite.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxSetM, mxSetN, mxGetDimensions

Purpose

Number of elements in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
size_t mxGetNumberOfElements(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetNumberOfElements(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Number of elements in the specified mxArray

Description

mxGetNumberOfElements tells you how many elements an array has. For example, if the dimensions of an array are 3-by-5-by-10, mxGetNumberOfElements returns the number 150.

C Examples

See findnz.c and phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxcalcsinglesubscript.c, mxgeteps.c, mxgetinf.c, mxisfinite.c, and mxsetdimensions.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

See Also

mxGetDimensions, mxGetM, mxGetN, mxGetClassID, mxGetClassName

mxGetNumberOfFields (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Number of fields in structure `mxArray`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxGetNumberOfFields(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxGetNumberOfFields(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

Returns

The number of fields, on success. Returns `0` on failure. The most common cause of failure is that `pm` is not a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `pm` is a structure.

Description

Call `mxGetNumberOfFields` to determine how many fields are in the specified structure `mxArray`.

Once you know the number of fields in a structure, you can loop through every field in order to set or to get field values.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetField`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`

Purpose

Number of elements in `ir`, `pr`, and `pi` arrays

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwSize mxGetNzmax(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwSize mxGetNzmax(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`
Pointer to a sparse `mxArray`

Returns

The number of elements allocated to hold nonzero entries in the specified sparse `mxArray`, on success. Returns an indeterminate value on error. The most likely cause of failure is that `pm` points to a full (nonsparse) `mxArray`.

Description

Use `mxGetNzmax` to get the value of the `nzmax` field. The `nzmax` field holds an integer value that signifies the number of elements in the `ir`, `pr`, and, if it exists, the `pi` arrays. The value of `nzmax` is always greater than or equal to the number of nonzero elements in a sparse `mxArray`. In addition, the value of `nzmax` is always less than or equal to the number of rows times the number of columns.

As you adjust the number of nonzero elements in a sparse `mxArray`, MATLAB often adjusts the value of the `nzmax` field. MATLAB adjusts `nzmax` in order to reduce the number of costly reallocations and in order to optimize its use of heap space.

C Examples

See `mxgetnzmax.c` and `mxsetnzmax.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxSetNzmax`

mxGetPi (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Imaginary data elements in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double *mxGetPi(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetPi(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The imaginary data elements of the specified mxArray, on success. Returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) if there is no imaginary data or if there is an error.

Description

The pi field points to an array containing the imaginary data of the mxArray. Call mxGetPi to get the contents of the pi field, that is, to get the starting address of this imaginary data.

The best way to determine whether an mxArray is purely real is to call mxIsComplex.

The imaginary parts of all input matrices to a MATLAB function are allocated if any of the input matrices are complex.

C Examples

See convec.c, findnz.c, and fulltosparse.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- explore.c and mexcallmatlab.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory
- mxcalcsinglesubscript.c, mxgetinf.c, mxisfinite.c, and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory

See Also

mxGetPr, mxSetPi, mxSetPr

Purpose

Real data elements in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double *mxGetPr(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxGetPr(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

The address of the first element of the real data. Returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) if there is no real data.

Description

Call mxGetPr to determine the starting address of the real data in the mxArray that pm points to. Once you have the starting address, you can access any other element in the mxArray.

C Examples

See convec.c, doubleelement.c, findnz.c, fulltosparse.c, sincall.c, timestwo.c, timestwoalt.c, and xtimesy.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetPi, mxSetPi, mxSetPr

mxGetScalar (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Real component of first data element in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
double mxGetScalar(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetScalar(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray; cannot be a cell mxArray, a structure mxArray, or an empty mxArray

Returns

The value of the first real (nonimaginary) element of the mxArray. Notice that in C, mxGetScalar returns a double. Therefore, if real elements in the mxArray are stored as something other than doubles, mxGetScalar automatically converts the scalar value into a double. To preserve the original data representation of the scalar, you must cast the return value to the desired data type.

mxGetScalar should only be called when pm points to a non-empty numeric, logical, or char mxArray. Use mx functions such as mxIsEmpty, mxIsLogical, mxIsNumeric, or mxIsChar to test for this condition before calling mxGetScalar.

If pm points to a sparse mxArray, mxGetScalar returns the value of the first nonzero real element in the mxArray.

Description

Call mxGetScalar to get the value of the first real (nonimaginary) element of the mxArray.

In most cases, you call mxGetScalar when pm points to an mxArray containing only one element (a scalar). However, pm can point to an mxArray containing many elements. If pm points to an mxArray containing multiple elements, mxGetScalar returns the value of the first real element. If pm points to a two-dimensional mxArray, mxGetScalar returns the value of the (1,1) element; if pm points to

a three-dimensional `mxArray`, `mxGetScalar` returns the value of the `(1,1,1)` element; and so on.

C Examples

See timestwoalt.c and xtimesy.c in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- mxsetdimensions.c in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- mexlock.c and mexsettrapflag.c in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetN`

mxGetString (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Copy string mxArray to C-style string

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxGetString(const mxArray *pm, char *str, mwSize strlen);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxGetString(pm, str, strlen)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) str
mwSize strlen
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to a string mxArray; that is, a pointer to an mxArray having the mxCHAR_CLASS class.

str
: The starting location into which the string should be written. mxGetString writes the character data into str and then, in C, terminates the string with a NULL character (in the manner of C strings). str can point to either dynamic or static memory.

strlen
: Maximum number of characters to read into str. Typically, in C, you set strlen to 1 plus the number of elements in the string mxArray to which pm points. See the mxGetM and mxGetN reference pages to find out how to get the number of elements.

Returns

0 on success, and 1 on failure. Possible reasons for failure include

- Specifying an mxArray that is not a string mxArray.
- Specifying strlen with less than the number of characters needed to store the entire mxArray pointed to by pm. If this is the case, 1 is returned and the string is truncated.

Description

Call mxGetString to copy the character data of a string mxArray into a C-style string in C or a character array in Fortran. The copied string starts at str and contains no more than strlen-1 characters in C (no

more than `strlen` characters in Fortran). In C, the C-style string is always terminated with a `NULL` character.

If the string array contains several rows, they are copied—one column at a time—into one long string array.

Note This function is for use only with strings that represent single-byte character sets. For strings that represent multibyte character sets, use `mxArrayToString`.

C Examples

Examples:

- `explore.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxmalloc.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxArrayToString`, `mxCreateCharArray`, `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`, `mxCreateString`

mxIsCell (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether input is cell mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsCell(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsCell(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to an array having the class mxCELL_CLASS, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsCell to determine whether the specified array is a cell array.

In C, calling mxIsCell is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxCELL_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsCell is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'cell'
```

Note mxIsCell does not answer the question "Is this mxArray a cell of a cell array?" An individual cell of a cell array can be of any type.

See Also

mxIsClass

Purpose

Determine whether input is string mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsChar(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsChar(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to an array having the class mxCHAR_CLASS, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsChar to determine whether pm points to string mxArray.

In C, calling mxIsChar is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxCHAR_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsChar is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'char'
```

C Examples

See phonebook.c and revord.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

For additional examples, see mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c, mxislogical.c, and mxmalloc.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID

mxIsClass (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray is member of specified class

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsClass(const mxArray *pm, const char *classname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsClass(pm, classname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) classname
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

classname

The array category that you are testing. Specify classname as a string (not as an integer identifier). You can specify any one of the following predefined constants:

Value of classname	Corresponding Class
cell	mxCELL_CLASS
char	mxCHAR_CLASS
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS
function_handle	mxFUNCTION_CLASS
int8	mxINT8_CLASS
int16	mxINT16_CLASS
int32	mxINT32_CLASS
int64	mxINT64_CLASS
logical	mxLOGICAL_CLASS
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS
struct	mxSTRUCT_CLASS
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS

Value of classname	Corresponding Class
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS
<class_name>	*<class_id>*
unknown	mxUNKNOWN_CLASS

In the table, *<class_name>* represents the name of a specific MATLAB custom object. You can also specify one of your own class names.

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to an array having category classname, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Each mxArray is tagged as being a certain type. Call mxIsClass to determine whether the specified mxArray has this type.

In C,

```
mxIsClass("double");
```

is equivalent to calling either of these forms:

```
mxIsDouble(pm);
```

```
strcmp(mxGetClassName(pm), "double");
```

In Fortran,

```
mxIsClass(pm, 'double')
```

is equivalent to calling either one of the following

```
mxIsDouble(pm)
```

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'double'
```

It is most efficient to use the `mxIsDouble` form.

C Examples

See `mxisclass.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxClassID`, `mxGetClassID`, `mxIsEmpty`

Purpose

Determine whether data is complex

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsComplex(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsComplex(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if `pm` is a numeric array containing complex data, and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise. If `pm` points to a cell array or a structure array, `mxIsComplex` returns `false`.

Description

Use `mxIsComplex` to determine whether or not an imaginary part is allocated for an `mxArray`. The imaginary pointer `pi` is `NULL` in C (`0L` in Fortran) if an `mxArray` is purely real and does not have any imaginary data. If an `mxArray` is complex, `pi` points to an array of numbers.

C Examples

See `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Additional examples:

- `convec.c`, `phonebook.c`, `timestwo.c`, and `xtimesy.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `explore.c`, `yprime.c`, `mexlock.c`, and `mexsettrapflag.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`, `mxgeteps.c`, and `mxgetinf.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxIsNumeric`

mxIsDouble (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as double-precision, floating-point numbers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsDouble(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsDouble(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray stores its data as double-precision, floating-point numbers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Call mxIsDouble to determine whether or not the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as double-precision, floating-point numbers.

Older versions of MATLAB store all mxArray data as double-precision, floating-point numbers. However, starting with MATLAB Version 5, MATLAB can store real and imaginary data in a variety of numerical formats.

In C, calling mxIsDouble is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxDOUBLE_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsDouble is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'double'
```

C Examples

See findnz.c, fulltosparse.c, timestwo.c, and xtimesy.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

Additional examples:

- `mexget.c`, `mexlock.c`, `mexsettrapflag.c`, and `yprime.c` in the `mex` subdirectory of the `examples` directory
- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`, `mxgeteps.c`, `mxgetinf.c`, and `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory

See Also

`mxIsClass`, `mxGetClassID`

mxIsEmpty (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray is empty

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsEmpty(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsEmpty(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray is empty, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsEmpty to determine whether an mxArray contains no data. An mxArray is empty if the size of any of its dimensions is 0.

C Examples

See mxisfinite.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxIsClass

Purpose

Determine whether input is finite

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsFinite(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsFinite(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

`value`
The double-precision, floating-point number that you are testing

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if `value` is finite, and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsFinite` to determine whether or not `value` is finite. A number is finite if it is greater than `-Inf` and less than `Inf`.

C Examples

See `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxIsInf`, `mxIsNan`

mxIsFromGlobalWS (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray was copied from MATLAB global workspace

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsFromGlobalWS(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsFromGlobalWS(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array was copied out of the global workspace, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

mxIsFromGlobalWS is useful for stand-alone MAT programs. mexIsGlobal tells you whether the pointer you pass actually points into the global workspace.

C Examples

See matdgns.c and matcreat.c in the eng_mat subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mexIsGlobal

Purpose

Determine whether input is infinite

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInf(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsInf(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

`value`
The double-precision, floating-point number that you are testing

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if value is infinite, and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsInf` to determine whether or not `value` is equal to infinity or minus infinity. MATLAB stores the value of infinity in a permanent variable named `Inf`, which represents IEEE arithmetic positive infinity. The value of the variable `Inf` is built into the system; you cannot modify it.

Operations that return infinity include

- Division by 0. For example, `5/0` returns infinity.
- Operations resulting in overflow. For example, `exp(10000)` returns infinity because the result is too large to be represented on your machine.

If `value` equals `NaN` (Not-a-Number), `mxIsInf` returns `false`. In other words, `NaN` is not equal to infinity.

C Examples

See `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxIsFinite`, `mxIsNaN`

mxIsInt16 (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as signed 16-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt16(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsInt16(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array stores its data as signed 16-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsInt16 to determine whether or not the specified array represents its real and imaginary data as 16-bit signed integers.

In C, calling mxIsInt16 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxINT16_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsInt16 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) == 'int16'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as signed 32-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt32(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsInt32(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array stores its data as signed 32-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsInt32 to determine whether or not the specified array represents its real and imaginary data as 32-bit signed integers.

In C, calling mxIsInt32 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxINT32_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsInt32 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) == 'int32'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

mxIsInt64 (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as signed 64-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt64(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsInt64(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array stores its data as signed 64-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsInt64 to determine whether or not the specified array represents its real and imaginary data as 64-bit signed integers.

In C, calling mxIsInt64 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxINT64_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsInt64 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) == 'int64'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as signed 8-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt8(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsInt8(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array stores its data as signed 8-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsInt8 to determine whether or not the specified array represents its real and imaginary data as 8-bit signed integers.

In C, calling mxIsInt8 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxINT8_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsInt8 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'int8'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

mxIsLogical (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray is of class mxLogical

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsLogical(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsLogical(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to a logical mxArray, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsLogical to determine whether MATLAB treats the data in the mxArray as Boolean (logical). If an mxArray is logical, MATLAB treats all zeros as meaning false and all nonzero values as meaning true. For additional information on the use of logical variables in MATLAB, type help logical at the MATLAB prompt.

C Examples

See mxislogical.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxIsClass

Purpose

Determine whether scalar `mxArray` is of class `mxLogical`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsLogicalScalar(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if the `mxArray` is of class `mxLogical` and has 1-by-1 dimensions, and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise.

Description

Use `mxIsLogicalScalar` to determine whether MATLAB treats the scalar data in the `mxArray` as logical or numerical. For additional information on the use of logical variables in MATLAB, type `help logical` at the MATLAB prompt.

`mxIsLogicalScalar(pa)` is equivalent to

```
mxIsLogical(pa) && mxGetNumberOfElements(pa) == 1
```

See Also

`mxIsLogical`, `mxIsLogicalScalarTrue`, `mxGetLogicals`, `mxGetScalar`

mxIsLogicalScalarTrue (C)

Purpose

Determine whether scalar `mxArray` of class `mxLogical` is `true`

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsLogicalScalarTrue(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if the value of the `mxArray`'s logical, scalar element is `true`, and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise.

Description

Use `mxIsLogicalScalarTrue` to determine whether the value of a scalar `mxArray` is true or false. For additional information on the use of logical variables in MATLAB, type `help logical` at the MATLAB prompt.

`mxIsLogicalScalarTrue(pa)` is equivalent to

```
mxIsLogical(pa) && mxGetNumberOfElements(pa) == 1 &&
mxGetLogicals(pa)[0] == true
```

See Also

`mxIsLogical`, `mxIsLogicalScalar`, `mxGetLogicals`, `mxGetScalar`

Purpose

Determine whether input is NaN (Not-a-Number)

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsNaN(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsNaN(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

`value`
The double-precision, floating-point number that you are testing

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if `value` is `NaN` (Not-a-Number), and logical `0` (`false`) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsNaN` to determine whether or not `value` is `NaN`. `NaN` is the IEEE arithmetic representation for Not-a-Number. A `NaN` is obtained as a result of mathematically undefined operations such as

- `0.0/0.0`
- `Inf-Inf`

The system understands a family of bit patterns as representing `NaN`. In other words, `NaN` is not a single value; rather, it is a family of numbers that MATLAB (and other IEEE-compliant applications) use to represent an error condition or missing data.

C Examples

See `mxisfinite.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

For additional examples, see `findnz.c` and `fulltosparse.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxIsFinite`, `mxIsInf`

mxIsNumeric (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether `mxArray` is numeric

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsNumeric(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsNumeric(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

Logical `1` (`true`) if the array can contain numeric data. The following class IDs represent storage types for arrays that can contain numeric data:

- `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`
- `mxSINGLE_CLASS`
- `mxINT8_CLASS`
- `mxUINT8_CLASS`
- `mxINT16_CLASS`
- `mxUINT16_CLASS`
- `mxINT32_CLASS`
- `mxUINT32_CLASS`
- `mxINT64_CLASS`
- `mxUINT64_CLASS`

Logical `0` (`false`) if the array cannot contain numeric data.

Description

Call `mxIsNumeric` to determine whether the specified array contains numeric data. If the specified array has a storage type that represents

numeric data, `mxIsNumeric` returns logical `1` (`true`). Otherwise, `mxIsNumeric` returns logical `0` (`false`).

Call `mxGetClassID` to determine the exact storage type.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

Fortran Examples

See `matdemo1.F` in the `eng_mat` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetClassID`

mxIsSingle (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as single-precision, floating-point numbers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsSingle(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsSingle(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the array stores its data as single-precision, floating-point numbers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsSingle to determine whether or not the specified array represents its real and imaginary data as single-precision, floating-point numbers.

In C, calling mxIsSingle is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxSINGLE_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsSingle is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'single'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID

Purpose

Determine whether input is sparse mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsSparse(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsSparse(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to a sparse mxArray, and logical 0 (false) otherwise. A false return value means that pm points to a full mxArray or that pm does not point to a legal mxArray.

Description

Use mxIsSparse to determine whether pm points to a sparse mxArray. Many routines (for example, mxGetIr and mxGetJc) require a sparse mxArray as input.

C Examples

See phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

For additional examples, see mxgetnzmax.c, mxsetdimensions.c, and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetIr, mxGetJc, mxCreateSparse

mxIsStruct (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether input is structure mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsStruct(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsStruct(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to a structure mxArray, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsStruct to determine whether pm points to a structure mxArray. Many routines (for example, mxGetFieldName and mxSetField) require a structure mxArray as an argument.

C Examples

See phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateStructArray, mxCreateStructMatrix, mxGetNumberOfFields, mxGetField, mxSetField

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as unsigned 16-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint16(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsUint16(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray stores its data as unsigned 16-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsUint16 to determine whether or not the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as 16-bit unsigned integers.

In C, calling mxIsUint16 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxUINT16_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsUint16 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'uint16'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

mxIsUint32 (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as unsigned 32-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint32(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsUint32(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray stores its data as unsigned 32-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsUint32 to determine whether or not the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as 32-bit unsigned integers.

In C, calling mxIsUint32 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxUINT32_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsUint32 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'uint32'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint64

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as unsigned 64-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint64(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsUint64(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray stores its data as unsigned 64-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsUint64 to determine whether or not the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as 64-bit unsigned integers.

In C, calling mxIsUint64 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxUINT64_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsUint64 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'uint64'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint8, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32

mxIsUint8 (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Determine whether mxArray represents data as unsigned 8-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint8(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxIsUint8(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray stores its data as unsigned 8-bit integers, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Use mxIsUint8 to determine whether or not the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as 8-bit unsigned integers.

In C, calling mxIsUint8 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxUINT8_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsUint8 is equivalent to calling

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'uint8'
```

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID, mxIsInt8, mxIsInt16, mxIsInt32, mxIsInt64, mxIsUint16, mxIsUint32, mxIsUint64

Purpose

Allocate dynamic memory using MATLAB memory manager

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
void *mxMalloc(size_t n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxMalloc(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`n`

Number of bytes to allocate

Returns

A pointer to the start of the allocated dynamic memory, if successful. If unsuccessful in a stand-alone (nonMEX-file) application, `mxMalloc` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

`mxMalloc` is unsuccessful when there is insufficient free heap space.

Description

MATLAB applications should always call `mxMalloc` rather than `malloc` to allocate memory.

`mxMalloc` works differently in MEX-files than in stand-alone MATLAB applications. In MEX-files, `mxMalloc` automatically

- Allocates enough contiguous heap space to hold `n` bytes.
- Registers the returned heap space with the MATLAB memory management facility.

The MATLAB memory management facility maintains a list of all memory allocated by `mxMalloc`. The MATLAB memory management facility automatically frees (deallocates) all of a MEX-file's parcels when control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

In stand-alone MATLAB C applications, `mxMalloc` calls the ANSI C `malloc` function.

By default, in a MEX-file, `mxMalloc` generates nonpersistent `mxMalloc` data. In other words, the memory management facility automatically deallocates the memory as soon as the MEX-file ends. If you want the memory to persist after the MEX-file completes, call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling `mxMalloc`. If you write a MEX-file with persistent memory, be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory in the event your MEX-file is cleared.

When you finish using the memory allocated by `mxMalloc`, call `mxFree`. `mxFree` deallocates the memory.

C Examples

See `mxmalloc.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory. For an additional example, see `mxsetdimensions.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mxCalloc`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxFree`, `mxRealloc`

Purpose

Reallocate memory

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
void *mxRealloc(void *ptr, size_t size);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
mwPointer mxRealloc(ptr, size)
mwPointer ptr
mwSize size
```

Arguments

ptr
: Pointer to a block of memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`

`size`
: New size of allocated memory, in bytes

Returns

A pointer to the reallocated block of memory, or `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) if `size` is `0`. In a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, if not enough memory is available to expand the block to the given size, `mxRealloc` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran). In a MEX-file, if not enough memory is available to expand the block to the given size, the MEX-file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

Description

`mxRealloc` changes the size of a memory block that has been allocated with `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`.

If `size` is `0` and `ptr` is not `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran), `mxRealloc` frees the memory pointed to by `ptr` and returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran).

If `size` is greater than `0` and `ptr` is `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran), `mxRealloc` behaves like `mxMalloc`, allocating a new block of memory of `size` bytes and returning a pointer to the new block.

Otherwise, `mxRealloc` changes the size of the memory block pointed to by `ptr` to `size` bytes. The contents of the reallocated memory are unchanged up to the smaller of the new and old sizes. The reallocated memory may be in a different location from the original memory, so

the returned pointer can be different from `ptr`. If the memory location changes, `mxRealloc` frees the original memory block pointed to by `ptr`.

In a stand-alone (non-MEX-file) application, if not enough memory is available to expand the block to the given size, `mxRealloc` returns `NULL` in C (`0` in Fortran) and leaves the original memory block unchanged. You must use `mxFree` to free the original memory block.

MATLAB maintains a list of all memory allocated by `mxRealloc`. By default, in a MEX-file, `mxRealloc` generates nonpersistent `mxRealloc` data. The memory management facility automatically deallocates the memory as soon as the MEX-file ends.

If you want the memory to persist after a MEX-file completes, call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling `mxRealloc`. If you write a MEX-file with persistent memory, be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory when your MEX-file is cleared.

When you finish using the memory allocated by `mxRealloc`, call `mxFree`. `mxFree` deallocates the memory.

C Examples

See `mxsetnzmax.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mxCalloc`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxFree`, `mxMalloc`

Purpose

Remove field from structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
extern void mxRemoveField(mxArray pm, int fieldnumber);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxRemoveField(pm, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`fieldnumber`

The number of the field you want to remove. In C, to remove the first field, set `fieldnumber` to `0`; to remove the second field, set `fieldnumber` to `1`; and so on. In Fortran, to remove the first field, set `fieldnumber` to `1`; to remove the second field, set `fieldnumber` to `2`; and so on.

Description

Call `mxRemoveField` to remove a field from a structure array. If the field does not exist, nothing happens. This function does not destroy the field values. Use `mxDestroyArray` to destroy the actual field values.

Consider a MATLAB structure initialized to

```
patient.name = 'John Doe';
patient.billing = 127.00;
patient.test = [79 75 73; 180 178 177.5; 220 210 205];
```

In C, the field number `0` represents the field `name`; field number `1` represents field `billing`; field number `2` represents field `test`. In Fortran, the field number `1` represents the field `name`; field number `2` represents field `billing`; field number `3` represents field `test`.

See Also

`mxAddField`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxGetFieldByNumber`

mxSetCell (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set value of one cell of mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetCell(mxArray *pm, mwIndex index, mxArray *value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetCell(pm, index, value)
mwPointer pm, value
mwIndex index
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to a cell mxArray

index
: Index from the beginning of the mxArray. Specify the number of elements between the first cell of the mxArray and the cell you want to set. The easiest way to calculate index in a multidimensional cell array is to call mxCalcSingleSubscript.

value
: The new value of the cell. You can put any kind of mxArray into a cell. In fact, you can even put another cell mxArray into a cell.

Description

Call mxSetCell to put the designated value into a particular cell of a cell mxArray.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only mxArrays and should not be modified. Using mxSetCell* or mxSetField* to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetCell before you call mxSetCell.

C Examples

See `phonebook.c` in the `refbook` subdirectory of the `examples` directory. For an additional example, see `mxcreatecellmatrix.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateCellArray`, `mxCreateCellMatrix`, `mxGetCell`, `mxIsCell`, `mxFree`

mxSetClassName (C)

Purpose

Convert structure array to MATLAB object array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetClassName(mxArray *array_ptr, const char *classname);
```

Arguments

`array_ptr`
: Pointer to an `mxArray` of class `mxSTRUCT_CLASS`

`classname`
: The object class to which to convert `array_ptr`

Returns

`0` if successful, and nonzero otherwise.

Description

`mxSetClassName` converts a structure array to an object array, to be saved subsequently to a MAT-file. The object is not registered or validated by MATLAB until it is loaded via the `LOAD` command. If the specified `classname` is an undefined class within MATLAB, `LOAD` converts the object back to a simple structure array.

See Also

`mxIsClass`, `mxGetClassID`

Purpose

Set pointer to data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetData(mxArray *pm, void *pr);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetData(pm, pr)
mwPointer pm, pr
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

`pr`

Pointer to an array. Each element in the array contains the real component of a value. The array must be in dynamic memory; call `mxCalloc` to allocate this memory.

Description

`mxSetData` is similar to `mxSetPr`, except that in C, its second argument is a `void *`. Use this on numeric arrays with contents other than `double`.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetData` before you call `mxSetData`.

See Also

`mxCalloc`, `mxFree`, `mxGetData`, `mxSetPr`

mxSetDimensions (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Modify number of dimensions and size of each dimension

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetDimensions(mxArray *pm, const mwSize *dims,
  mwSize ndim);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
integer*4 mxSetDimensions(pm, dims, ndim)
mwPointer pm
mwSize dims, ndim
```

Arguments

`pm`
: Pointer to an `mxArray`

`dims`
: The dimensions array. Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, in C, setting `dims[0]` to `5` and `dims[1]` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. In Fortran, setting `dims(1)` to `5` and `dims(2)` to `7` establishes a 5-by-7 `mxArray`. In most cases, there should be `ndim` elements in the `dims` array.

`ndim`
: The desired number of dimensions

Returns

`0` on success, and `1` on failure. `mxSetDimensions` allocates heap space to hold the input size array. So it is possible (though extremely unlikely) that increasing the number of dimensions can cause the system to run out of heap space.

Description

Call `mxSetDimensions` to reshape an existing `mxArray`. `mxSetDimensions` is similar to `mxSetM` and `mxSetN`; however, `mxSetDimensions` provides greater control for reshaping `mxArrays` that have more than two dimensions.

`mxSetDimensions` does not allocate or deallocate any space for the `pr` or `pi` arrays. Consequently, if your call to `mxSetDimensions` increases the number of elements in the `mxArray`, you must enlarge the `pr` (and `pi`, if it exists) arrays accordingly.

If your call to `mxSetDimensions` reduces the number of elements in the `mxArray`, you can optionally reduce the size of the `pr` and `pi` arrays using `mxRealloc`.

Any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument are automatically removed from the resulting array. For example, if `ndim` equals `5` and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, the resulting array is given the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

C Examples

See `mxsetdimensions.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxGetNumberOfDimensions`, `mxSetM`, `mxSetN`, `mxRealloc`

mxSetField (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set structure array field, given field name and index

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetField(mxArray *pm, mwIndex index,
  const char *fieldname, mxArray *value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetField(pm, index, fieldname, value)
mwPointer pm, value
mwIndex index
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

`pm`
: Pointer to a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `pm` points to a structure `mxArray`.

`index`
: Index of the desired element. In C, the first element of an `mxArray` has an index of `0`, the second element has an index of `1`, and the last element has an index of `N-1`, where `N` is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`. In Fortran, the first element of an `mxArray` has an index of `1`, the second element has an index of `2`, and the last element has an index of `N`. See `mxCalcSingleSubscript` for details on calculating an index.

`fieldname`
: The name of the field whose value you are assigning. Call `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` or `mxGetFieldNumber` to determine existing field names.

value
: Pointer to the `mxArray` you are assigning.

Description

Use `mxSetField` to assign a `value` to the specified element of the specified field. In pseudo-C terminology, `mxSetField` performs the assignment

```
pm[index].fieldname = value;
```

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays` and should not be modified. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

In C, calling

```
mxSetField(pa, index, "fieldname", new_value_pa);
```

is equivalent to calling

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "fieldname");
mxSetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num, new_value_pa);
```

In Fortran, calling

```
mxSetField(pm, index, 'fieldname', newvalue)
```

is equivalent to calling

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum, newvalue)
```

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetField` before you call `mxSetField`.

C Examples

See `mxcreatestructarray.c` in the `mx` subdirectory of the `examples` directory.

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray`, `mxCreateStructMatrix`, `mxGetField`, `mxGetFieldByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`, `mxFree`

mxSetFieldByNumber (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set structure array field, given field number and index

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetFieldByNumber(mxArray *pm, mwIndex index,
  int fieldnumber, mxArray *value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnumber, value)
mwPointer pm, value
mwIndex index
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether`pm` points to a structure `mxArray`.

`index`

The desired element. In C, the first element of an `mxArray` has an index of `0`, the second element has an index of `1`, and the last element has an index of `N-1`, where `N` is the total number of elements in the structure `mxArray`. In Fortran, the first element of an `mxArray` has an index of `1`, the second element has an index of `2`, and the last element has an index of `N`. See `mxCalcSingleSubscript` for details on calculating an index.

`fieldnumber`

The position of the field whose value you want to extract. In C, the first field within each element has a `fieldnumber` of `0`, the second field has a `fieldnumber` of `1`, and so on. The last field has a `fieldnumber` of `N-1`, where `N` is the number of fields. In Fortran, the first field within each element has a `fieldnumber` of `1`, the second field has a `fieldnumber` of `2`, and so on. The last field has a `fieldnumber` of `N`.

`value`

The value you are assigning.

Description

Use `mxSetFieldByNumber` to assign a `value` to the specified element of the specified field. `mxSetFieldByNumber` is almost identical to

mxSetField; however, the former takes a field number as its third argument and the latter takes a field name as its third argument.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only mxArrays and should not be modified. Using mxSetCell* or mxSetField* to modify the cells or fields of an argument passed from MATLAB causes unpredictable results.

In C, calling

```
mxSetField(pa, index, "field_name", new_value_pa);
```

is equivalent to calling

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "field_name");
mxSetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num, new_value_pa);
```

In Fortran, calling

```
mxSetField(pm, index, 'fieldname', newvalue)
```

is equivalent to calling

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum, newvalue)
```

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetFieldByNumber before you call mxSetFieldByNumber.

C Examples

See mxcreatestructarray.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see phonebook.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateStructArray, mxCreateStructMatrix, mxGetField, mxGetFieldByNumber, mxGetFieldNameByNumber, mxGetFieldNumber, mxGetNumberOfFields, mxIsStruct, mxSetField, mxFree

Purpose

Set imaginary data pointer for mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetImagData(mxArray *pm, void *pi);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetImagData(pm, pi)
mwPointer pm, pi
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

pi

Pointer to the first element of an array. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value. The array must be in dynamic memory; call mxCalloc to allocate this dynamic memory. If pi points to static memory, memory errors will result when the array is destroyed.

Description

mxSetImagData is similar to mxSetPi, except that in C, its pi argument is a void *. Use this on numeric arrays with contents other than double.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetImagData before you call mxSetImagData.

C Examples

See mxisfinite.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCalloc, mxFree, mxGetImagData, mxSetPi

mxSetIr (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set ir array of sparse mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetIr(mxArray *pm, mwIndex *ir);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetIr(pm, ir)
mwPointer pm, ir
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

ir

Pointer to the ir array. The ir array must be sorted in column-major order.

Description

Use mxSetIr to specify the ir array of a sparse mxArray. The ir array is an array of integers; the length of the ir array should equal the value of nzmax.

Each element in the ir array indicates a row (offset by 1) at which a nonzero element can be found. (The jc array is an index that indirectly specifies a column where nonzero elements can be found. See mxSetJc for more details on jc.)

For example, suppose you create a 7-by-3 sparse mxArray named Sparrow containing six nonzero elements by typing

```
Sparrow = zeros(7,3);
Sparrow(2,1) = 1;
Sparrow(5,1) = 1;
Sparrow(3,2) = 1;
Sparrow(2,3) = 2;
Sparrow(5,3) = 1;
Sparrow(6,3) = 1;
Sparrow = sparse(Sparrow);
```

The pr array holds the real data for the sparse matrix, which in Sparrow is the five 1s and the one 2. If there is any nonzero imaginary data, it is in a pi array.

Subscript	ir	pr	jc	Comments
(2,1)	1	1	0	Column 1; ir is 1 because row is 2.
(5,1)	4	1	2	Column 1; ir is 4 because row is 5.
(3,2)	2	1	3	Column 2; ir is 2 because row is 3.
(2,3)	1	2	6	Column 3; ir is 1 because row is 2.
(5,3)	4	1		Column 3; ir is 4 because row is 5.
(6,3)	5	1		Column 3; ir is 5 because row is 6.

Notice how each element of the ir array is always 1 less than the row of the corresponding nonzero element. For instance, the first nonzero element is in row 2; therefore, the first element in ir is 1 (that is, 2 – 1). The second nonzero element is in row 5; therefore, the second element in ir is 4 (5 – 1).

The ir array must be in column-major order. That means that the ir array must define the row positions in column 1 (if any) first, then the row positions in column 2 (if any) second, and so on through column N. Within each column, row position 1 must appear prior to row position 2, and so on.

mxSetIr does not sort the ir array for you; you must specify an ir array that is already sorted.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetIr before you call mxSetIr.

C Examples

See mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also mxCreateSparse, mxGetIr, mxGetJc, mxSetJc, mxFree

Purpose

Set jc array of sparse mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetJc(mxArray *pm, mwIndex *jc);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetJc(pm, jc)
mwPointer pm, jc
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to a sparse mxArray

jc
: Pointer to the jc array

Description

Use mxSetJc to specify a new jc array for a sparse mxArray. The jc array is an integer array having n+1 elements, where n is the number of columns in the sparse mxArray.

If the jth column of the sparse mxArray has any nonzero elements:

- jc[j] is the index in ir, pr, and pi (if it exists) of the first nonzero element in the jth column.
- jc[j+1]-1 is the index of the last nonzero element in the jth column.

The number of nonzero elements in the jth column of the sparse mxArray is

```
jc[j+1] - jc[j];
```

For the jth column of the sparse mxArray, jc[j] is the total number of nonzero elements in all preceding columns. The last element of the jc array, jc[number of columns], is equal to nnz, which is the number of nonzero elements in the entire sparse mxArray.

For example, consider a 7-by-3 sparse mxArray named Sparrow containing six nonzero elements, created by typing

```
Sparrow = zeros(7,3);
```

```
Sparrow(2,1) = 1;
Sparrow(5,1) = 1;
Sparrow(3,2) = 1;
Sparrow(2,3) = 2;
Sparrow(5,3) = 1;
Sparrow(6,3) = 1;
Sparrow = sparse(Sparrow);
```

The contents of the `ir`, `jc`, and `pr` arrays are listed in this table.

Subscript	ir	pr	jc	Comment
(2,1)	1	1	0	Column 1 contains two nonzero elements, with rows designated by `ir[0]` and `ir[1]`
(5,1)	4	1	2	Column 2 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by `ir[2]`
(3,2)	2	1	3	Column 3 contains three nonzero elements, with rows designated by `ir[3]`,`ir[4]`, and `ir[5]`
(2,3)	1	2	6	There are six nonzero elements in all.
(5,3)	4	1		
(6,3)	5	1		

As an example of a much sparser `mxArray`, consider a 1,000-by-8 sparse `mxArray` named `Spacious` containing only three nonzero elements. The `ir`, `pr`, and `jc` arrays contain the values listed in this table.

Subscript	ir	pr	jc	Comment
(73,2)	72	1	0	Column 1 contains no nonzero elements.
(50,3)	49	1	0	Column 2 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by ir[0].
(64,5)	63	1	1	Column 3 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by ir[1].
			2	Column 4 contains no nonzero elements.
			2	Column 5 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by ir[2].
			3	Column 6 contains no nonzero elements.
			3	Column 7 contains no nonzero elements.
			3	Column 8 contains no nonzero elements.
			3	There are three nonzero elements in all.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetJc before you call mxSetJc.

C Examples

See mxsetdimensions.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see explore.c in the mex subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxCreateSparse, mxGetIr, mxGetJc, mxSetIr, mxFree

mxSetM (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set number of rows in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetM(mxArray *pm, mwSize m);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetM(pm, m)
mwPointer pm
mwSize m
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

m
: The desired number of rows

Description

Call mxSetM to set the number of rows in the specified mxArray. The term “rows” means the first dimension of an mxArray, regardless of the number of dimensions. Call mxSetN to set the number of columns.

You typically use mxSetM to change the shape of an existing mxArray. Note that mxSetM does not allocate or deallocate any space for the pr, pi, ir, or jc arrays. Consequently, if your calls to mxSetM and mxSetN increase the number of elements in the mxArray, you must enlarge the pr, pi, ir, and/or jc arrays. Call mxRealloc to enlarge them.

If your calls to mxSetM and mxSetN end up reducing the number of elements in the mxArray, you may want to reduce the sizes of the pr, pi, ir, and/or jc arrays in order to use heap space more efficiently. However, reducing the size is not mandatory.

C Examples

See mxsetdimensions.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see sincall.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetM, mxGetN, mxSetN

Purpose

Set number of columns in mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetN(mxArray *pm, mwSize n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetN(pm, n)
mwPointer pm
mwSize n
```

Arguments

pm
: Pointer to an mxArray

n
: The desired number of columns

Description

Call mxSetN to set the number of columns in the specified mxArray. The term “columns” always means the second dimension of a matrix. Calling mxSetN forces an mxArray to have two dimensions. For example, if pm points to an mxArray having three dimensions, calling mxSetN reduces the mxArray to two dimensions.

You typically use mxSetN to change the shape of an existing mxArray. Note that mxSetN does not allocate or deallocate any space for the pr, pi, ir, or jc arrays. Consequently, if your calls to mxSetN and mxSetM increase the number of elements in the mxArray, you must enlarge the pr, pi, ir, and/or jc arrays.

If your calls to mxSetM and mxSetN end up reducing the number of elements in the mxArray, you may want to reduce the sizes of the pr, pi, ir, and/or jc arrays in order to use heap space more efficiently. However, reducing the size is not mandatory.

C Examples

See mxsetdimensions.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory. For an additional example, see sincall.c in the refbook subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetM, mxGetN, mxSetM

mxSetNzmax (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set storage space for nonzero elements

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetNzmax(mxArray *pm, mwSize nzmax);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetNzmax(pm, nzmax)
mwPointer pm
mwSize nzmax
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a sparse `mxArray`.

`nzmax`

The number of elements that `mxCreateSparse` should allocate to hold the arrays pointed to by `ir`, `pr`, and `pi` (if it exists). Set `nzmax` greater than or equal to the number of nonzero elements in the `mxArray`, but set it to be less than or equal to the number of rows times the number of columns. If you specify an `nzmax` value of `0`, `mxSetNzmax` sets the value of `nzmax` to `1`.

Description

Use `mxSetNzmax` to assign a new value to the `nzmax` field of the specified sparse `mxArray`. The `nzmax` field holds the maximum possible number of nonzero elements in the sparse `mxArray`.

The number of elements in the `ir`, `pr`, and `pi` (if it exists) arrays must be equal to `nzmax`. Therefore, after calling `mxSetNzmax`, you must change the size of the `ir`, `pr`, and `pi` arrays. To change the size of one of these arrays:

1. Call `mxRealloc` with a pointer to the array, setting the size to the new value of `nzmax`.
2. Call the appropriate `mxSet` routine (`mxSetIr`, `mxSetPr`, or `mxSetPi`) to establish the new memory area as the current one.

Two ways of determining how big you should make `nzmax` are

- Set nzmax equal to or slightly greater than the number of nonzero elements in a sparse mxArray. This approach conserves precious heap space.
- Make nzmax equal to the total number of elements in an mxArray. This approach eliminates (or, at least reduces) expensive reallocations.

C Examples

See mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetNzmax, mxRealloc

mxSetPi (C and Fortran)

Purpose

Set new imaginary data for mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetPi(mxArray *pm, double *pi);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetPi(pm, pi)
mwPointer pm, pi
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a full (nonsparse) mxArray

pi

Pointer to the first element of an array. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value. The array must be in dynamic memory; call mxCalloc to allocate this dynamic memory. If pi points to static memory, memory leaks and other memory errors may result.

Description

Use mxSetPi to set the imaginary data of the specified mxArray.

Most mxCreate functions optionally allocate heap space to hold imaginary data. If you tell an mxCreate function to allocate heap space—for example, by setting the ComplexFlag to mxCOMPLEX in C (1 in Fortran) or by setting pi to a non-NULL value in C (a nonzero value in Fortran)—you do not ordinarily use mxSetPi to initialize the created mxArray's imaginary elements. Rather, you call mxSetPi to replace the initial imaginary values with new ones.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetPi before you call mxSetPi.

C Examples

See mxisfinite.c and mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetPi, mxGetPr, mxSetImagData, mxSetPr, mxFree

Purpose

Set new real data for mxArray

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetPr(mxArray *pm, double *pr);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
subroutine mxSetPr(pm, pr)
mwPointer pm, pr
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a full (nonsparse) mxArray

pr

Pointer to the first element of an array. Each element in the array contains the real component of a value. The array must be in dynamic memory; call mxCalloc to allocate this dynamic memory. If pr points to static memory, memory leaks and other memory errors can result.

Description

Use mxSetPr to set the real data of the specified mxArray.

All mxCreate calls allocate heap space to hold real data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use mxSetPr to initialize the real elements of a freshly created mxArray. Rather, you call mxSetPr to replace the initial real values with new ones.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetPr before you call mxSetPr.

C Examples

See mxsetnzmax.c in the mx subdirectory of the examples directory.

See Also

mxGetPi, mxGetPr, mxSetData, mxSetPi, mxFree

Index

A

allocating memory 2-67

B

buffer
    defining output 2-10

D

deleting
    named matrix from MAT-file 2-16
directory
    getting 2-17

E

engClose 2-2
engEvalString 2-3
engGetVariable 2-5
engGetVisible 2-6
engines
    getting and putting matrices into 2-5 2-12
    starting 2-2
engOpen 2-7
engPutVariable 2-12
engSetVisible 2-14
errors
    control response to 2-55
    issuing messages 2-34 2-36

G

getting
    directory 2-17

M

MAT-files
    deleting named matrix from 2-16
    getting and putting matrices into 2-23 2-28 to 2-29
    getting next matrix from 2-20
    getting pointer to 2-19
    opening and closing 2-15 2-26
matClose 2-26
matDeleteMatrix 2-16
matGetDir 2-17
matGetFp 2-19
matGetNextVariable 2-20
matGetNextVariableInfo 2-21
matGetVariable 2-23
matGetVariableInfo 2-24
MATLAB engines
    starting 2-2
matOpen 2-15
matPutVariable 2-28
matPutVariableAsGlobal 2-29
matrices
    putting into engine's workspace 2-12
    putting into MAT-files 2-29
MEX-files
    entry point to 2-38
mexCallMATLAB 2-32
mexErrMsgIdAndTxt 2-34 2-58
mexErrMsgTxt 2-36 2-59
mexEvalString 2-37
mexFunction 2-38
mexGetVariable 2-42
mexPrintf 2-50
mexSetTrapFlag 2-55
mwIndex 2-60
mwpointer 2-61
mwSize 2-62
mxaddfield 2-63
mxarraytostring 2-64
mxassert 2-65
mxasserts 2-66
mxcalcsinglesubscript 2-67
mxcalloc 2-70

mxchar 2-72
mxclassid 2-73
mxclassidfromclassname 2-76
mxcomplexity 2-77
mxcopycharactertoptr 2-78
mxcopycomplex16toptr 2-79
mxcopycomplex8toptr 2-80
mxcopyinteger1toptr 2-81
mxcopyinteger2toptr 2-82
mxcopyinteger4toptr 2-83
mxcopyptrtocharacter 2-84
mxcopyptrtocomplex16 2-85
mxcopyptrtocomplex8 2-86
mxcopyptrtointeger1 2-87
mxcopyptrtointeger2 2-88
mxcopyptrtointeger4 2-89
mxcopyptrtoptrarray 2-90
mxCopyPtrToReal4 2-91
mxcopyptrtoreal8 2-92
mxcopyreal4toptr 2-93
mxcopyreal8toptr 2-94
mxcreatecellarray 2-95
mxcreatecellmatrix 2-97
mxcreatechararray 2-98
mxcreatecharmatrixfromstrings 2-100
mxcreatedoublematrix 2-102
mxcreatedoublescalar 2-104
mxcreatelogicalarray 2-105
mxcreatelogicalmatrix 2-107
mxcreatelogicalscalar 2-108
mxcreatenumericarray 2-109
mxcreatenumericmatrix 2-113
mxcreatesparse 2-116
mxcreatesparselogicalmatrix 2-118
mxcreatestring 2-119
mxcreatestructarray 2-120
mxcreatestructmatrix 2-122
mxdestroyarray 2-124
mxduplicatearray 2-125
mxfree 2-126
mxgetcell 2-128
mxgetchars 2-130
mxgetclassid 2-131
mxgetclassname 2-134
mxgetdata 2-135
mxgetdimensions 2-136
mxgetelementsize 2-138
mxgeteps 2-139
mxgetfield 2-140
mxgetfieldbynumber 2-143
mxgetfieldnamebynumber 2-146
mxgetfieldnumber 2-148
mxgetimagdata 2-150
mxgetinf 2-151
mxgetir 2-152
mxgetjc 2-154
mxgetlogicals 2-155
mxgetm 2-156
mxgetn 2-157
mxgetnan 2-159
mxgetnumberofdimensions 2-160
mxgetnumberofelements 2-161
mxgetnumberoffields 2-162
mxgetnzmax 2-163
mxgetpi 2-164
mxgetpr 2-165
mxgetscalar 2-166
mxgetstring 2-168
mxiscell 2-170
mxischar 2-171
mxisclass 2-172
mxiscomplex 2-175
mxisdouble 2-176
mxisempty 2-178
mxisfinite 2-179
mxisfromglobalws 2-180
mxisinf 2-181
mxisint16 2-182
mxisint32 2-183
mxisint8 2-185

mxislogical 2-186
mxislogicalscalar 2-187
mxislogicalscalartrue 2-188
mxisnan 2-189
mxisnumeric 2-190
mxissingle 2-192
mxissparse 2-193
mxisstruct 2-194
mxisuint16 2-195
mxisuint32 2-196
mxisuint64 2-197
mxisuint8 2-198
mxmalloc 2-199
mxrealloc 2-201
mxremovefield 2-203
mxsetcell 2-204
mxsetclassname 2-206
mxsetdata 2-207
mxsetdimensions 2-208
mxsetfield 2-210
mxsetfieldbynumber 2-212
mxsetimagdata 2-215
mxsetir 2-216
mxsetjc 2-219
mxsetm 2-222
mxsetn 2-223
mxsetnzmax 2-224
mxsetpi 2-226
mxsetpr 2-227

O

opening MAT-files 2-15 2-26

P

pointer
    to MAT-file 2-19
printing 2-47 2-49

S

starting
    MATLAB engines 2-2
string
    executing statement 2-3