

# Package ‘matlab2r’

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**Title** Translation Layer from MATLAB to R

**Version** 1.1.1

**Description** Allows users familiar with MATLAB to use MATLAB-named functions in R. Several basic MATLAB functions are written in this package to mimic the behavior of their original counterparts, with more to come as this package grows.

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---

blanks	<i>Blanks</i>
--------	---------------

---

### Description

Create character vector of blanks

### Usage

blanks(n)

### Arguments

n                    length of vector

### Details

This function emulates the behavior of a homonymous function from Matlab

### Value

Vector of n blanks

### Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
blanks(1)
blanks(3)
```

---

cell	<i>Cell array</i>
------	-------------------

---

**Description**

Creates an array of zeros

**Usage**

```
cell(n, sz = c(n, n), expandable = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

n	a the first dimension (or both, if sz is not passed)
sz	the second dimension (or 1st and 2nd, if not passed)
expandable	if TRUE, output is a list (so it can take different lengths)
...	Other dimensions

**Value**

An array of zeroes with the dimensions passed on call

**Examples**

```
cell(5)
cell(5, 2)
```

---

colon	<i>Vector creation</i>
-------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Simulates the function `colon()` and its equivalent `:` operator from Matlab, which have a similar but not quite equivalent behavior when compared to `seq()` and `:` in R.

**Usage**

```
colon(a, b)
```

**Arguments**

a	initial number
b	final number

**Value**

A vector containing a sequence of integers going from a to b

**Examples**

```
colon(1, 4)
colon(4, 8)
```

---

find	<i>Find indices and values of nonzero elements</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Emulates behavior of find

**Usage**

```
find(x, sort = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	object or logic operation on an object
sort	sort output?

**Value**

A vector of indices of x that satisfy the logical test (nonzero, by default).

**Examples**

```
X <- matrix(c(1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 4), 3, byrow = TRUE)
Y <- seq(1, 19, 2)
find(X)
find(Y == 13)
```

---

fix	<i>Round toward zero</i>
-----	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Rounds each element of input to the nearest integer towards zero. Basically the same as trunc()

**Usage**

```
fix(X)
```

**Arguments**

X                   input element

**Value**

The values of trunc(X).

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
X <- matrix(c(-1.9, -3.4, 1.6, 2.5, -4.5, 4.5), 3, byrow = TRUE)
Y <- matrix(c(-1, -3, 1, 2, -4, 4), 3, byrow = TRUE)
fix(X)
fix(Y)
```

---

gammaLn	<i>Logarithm of gamma function</i>
---------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculates the natural logarithm of the gamma function

**Usage**

```
gammaLn(A)
```

**Arguments**

A                   a non-negative, real matrix, vector or scalar

**Value**

An element-by-element  $\ln(\text{gamma}())$ -transformed A

**Note**

For MATLAB output reproduction, non-positive values will be

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
gammaIn(8)
gammaIn(0)
gammaIn(matrix(1:9, 3))
gammaIn(-4:10)
```

---

inputdlg

*Gather user input*

---

**Description**

Replicates the functionality of the homonymous function in Matlab (sans dialog box)

**Usage**

```
inputdlg(prompt, dims = 1, definput = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

prompt	Text field with user instructions
dims	number of dimensions in the answers
definput	default value of the input

**Value**

A user prompt

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
name <- inputdlg("Type your name")
paste("Hello,", name)

## End(Not run)
```

---

isempty	<i>Is Array Empty?</i>
---------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Determine whether array is empty. An empty array, table, or timetable has at least one dimension with length 0, such as 0-by-0 or 0-by-5.

**Usage**

```
isempty(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	array
---	-------

**Details**

Emulates the behavior of the isempty function on Matlab

**Value**

A logical value determining if x is empty

**Examples**

```
isempty(array(dim = c(0, 2, 2)))  
isempty(matrix(rep(NA, 4), 2))  
isempty(matrix(rep(0, 4), 2))  
isempty(as.factor(c(NA, NA)))  
isempty(factor())  
isempty(matrix(rep("", 3)))
```

---

isfield	<i>Checks if a list contains a field</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

This function tries to replicate the behavior of the isfield function in Matlab

**Usage**

```
isfield(x, field)
```

**Arguments**

x	list
field	name of field

**Value**

A logical vector determining if field is within names(x)

**References**

<https://se.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/isfield.html>

**Examples**

```
S <- list(
  x = rnorm(100),
  title = "x"
)
isfield(S, "title")
isfield(S, "z")
```

---

isspace

*Determine space characters*

---

**Description**

Determine which characters are space characters

**Usage**

```
isspace(A)
```

**Arguments**

A	a character array or a string scalar
---	--------------------------------------

**Value**

a vector TF such that the elements of TF are logical 1 (true) where corresponding characters in A are space characters, and logical 0 (false) elsewhere.

**Note**

Recognized whitespace characters are  and `\t`.

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio



**Examples**

```
chr <- "123 Main St."  
X <- "\t a b\tcde f"  
isspace(chr)  
isspace(X)
```

---

`matlab2r`*Convert Matlab function to R*

---

**Description**

Performs basic syntax conversion from a Matlab function file to R

**Usage**

```
matlab2r(  
  filename,  
  output = "diff",  
  improve_formatting = TRUE,  
  change_assignment = TRUE,  
  append = FALSE,  
  restyle = !improve_formatting  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>filename</code>	name of the file
<code>output</code>	can be "asis", "clean", "save" or "diff"
<code>improve_formatting</code>	if TRUE (default), makes minor changes to conform to best-practice formatting conventions
<code>change_assignment</code>	if TRUE (default), uses <- as the assignment operator
<code>append</code>	if FALSE (default), overwrites file; otherwise, append output to input
<code>restyle</code>	if TRUE, will restyle the output with styler (only for output = "save")

**Value**

text converted to R, printed to screen or replacing input file

**Note**

This function is intended to expedite the process of converting a Matlab function to R by making common replacements. It does not have the immediate goal of outputting a ready-to-use function. In other words, after using this function you should go back to it and make minor changes.

It is also advised to do a dry-run with `output = "clean"` and only switching to `output = "save"` when you are confident that no important code will be lost (for shorter functions, a careful visual inspection should suffice).

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
matlab_script <- system.file("extdata", "matlabDemo.m", package = "matlab2r")
matlab2r(matlab_script)
matlab2r(matlab_script, output = "clean")
```

---

max

*Maximum (MATLAB version)*

---

**Description**

Finds the minimum value for each column of a matrix, potentially returning the indices instead

**Usage**

```
max(X, indices = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

X	matrix
indices	return indices?

**Value**

Either a list or a vector

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
A <- matrix(c(23, 42, 37, 15, 52))
max(A)
base::max(A) # for comparison
```

---

min	<i>Minimum (MATLAB version)</i>
-----	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Finds the minimum value for each column of a matrix, potentially returning the indices instead

**Usage**

```
min(X, indices = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

X	matrix
indices	return indices?

**Value**

Either a list or a vector

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
A <- matrix(c(23, 42, 37, 15, 52))
min(A)
base::min(A) # for comparison
```

---

nargin	<i>Number of function input arguments</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Returns the number of arguments passed to the parent function

**Usage**

```
nargin()
```

**Value**

An integer indicating how many input arguments a function received.

**Note**

This function only makes sense inside another function

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**References**

<https://stackoverflow.com/q/64422780/1169233>

**Examples**

```
f <- function(x, y, z) return(nargin())
f(pi)
f(y = 6, z = 5)
f(letters)
f(letters, LETTERS, pi)
```

---

ones

*Matrix of ones*

---

**Description**

wrapper of `zeros_or_ones()` that replicates the behavior of the `ones()` function on Matlab

**Usage**

```
ones(n1, n2 = n1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

n1	number of rows
n2	number of columns
...	extra dimensions

**Value**

An n1-by-n2 matrix of ones

**Examples**

```
ones(3)
ones(8, 1)
```

---

`questdlg`*Prompt for multiple-choice*

---

### Description

This function aims to loosely mimic the behavior of the `questdlg` function on Matlab

### Usage

```
questdlg(  
    quest,  
    dlgtitle = "",  
    btn = c("y", "n"),  
    defbtn = "n",  
    accepted_ans = c("y", "yes", "n", "no")  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>quest</code>	Question
<code>dlgtitle</code>	Title of question
<code>btn</code>	Vector of alternatives
<code>defbtn</code>	Scalar with the name of the default option
<code>accepted_ans</code>	Vector containing accepted answers

### Value

Whatever is entered by the user after the prompt created by the function.

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
ans <- questdlg("Do you want to continue?", "Continue?")  
if (tolower(substring(ans, 1, 1)) == "y") {  
    message("You typed yes")  
} else {  
    message("You didn't type yes")  
}  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

rand	<i>Generate matrix with U(0, 1) trials</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Imitates the behavior of rand() on Matlab

**Usage**

```
rand(r = 1, c = 1)
```

**Arguments**

r	number of rows of output matrix
c	number of columns of output matrix

**Value**

$r \times c$  matrix with random trials from a standard uniform distribution.

**Examples**

```
rand()  
rand(3, 2)
```

---

repmat	<i>Repeat matrix</i>
--------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Repeats a matrix over n columns and rows

**Usage**

```
repmat(mx, n)
```

**Arguments**

mx	matrix
n	either a scalar with the number of replications in both rows and columns or a $\leq 3$ -length vector with individual repetitions.

**Details**

This function was created to replicate the behavior of a homonymous function on Matlab

**Value**

matrix replicated over  $\text{ncol}(mx) * n$  columns and  $\text{nrow}(mx) * n$  rows

**Note**

The Matlab implementation of this function accepts  $n$  with  $\text{length} > 2$ .

It should also be noted that a concatenated vector in R, e.g. `c(5, 2)`, becomes a column vector when coerced to matrix, even though it may look like a row vector at first glance. This is important to keep in mind when considering the expected output of this function. Vectors in R make sense to be seen as column vectors, given R's Statistics-oriented paradigm where variables are usually disposed as columns in a dataset.

**Examples**

```
x <- matrix(1:4, 2)
repmat(x, 1)
repmat(x, 2)
repmat(x, c(2, 3))
```

---

reshape

*Reshape array*

---

**Description**

Reshapes a matrix according to a certain number of dimensions

**Usage**

```
reshape(A, sz)
```

**Arguments**

A	input matrix
sz	vector containing the dimensions of the output vector

**Details**

This function replicates the functionality of the `reshape()` function on Matlab. This function is basically a fancy wrapper for the `array()` function in R, but is useful because it saves the user translation time. Moreover, it introduces validation code that alter the behavior of `array()` and makes it more similar to `replicate()`.

**Value**

the input matrix, reshaped according to the vector `sz`

**Note**

The Matlab function also accepts as input the dismemberment of `sz` as scalars.

**Examples**

```
mx <- matrix(1:4, 2)
ra <- array(1:12, c(2, 3, 2))
```

```
mx
reshape(mx, c(1, 4))
```

```
ra
reshape(ra, c(3, 2, 2))
```

---

`setdiff`*Set differences of two arrays*

---

**Description**

Loosely replicates the behavior of the homonym Matlab function

**Usage**

```
setdiff(A, B, legacy = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

A	first array
B	second array
legacy	if TRUE, preserves the behavior of the setdiff function from MATLAB R2012b and prior releases. (currently not supported)

**Value**

An array containing the elements which are in A but not in B

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
A <- c(3, 6, 2, 1, 5, 1, 1)
B <- c(2, 4, 6)
setdiff(A, B)
```



---

size	<i>Size of an object</i>
------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

This functions tries to replicate the behavior of the base function "size" in Matlab

**Usage**

```
size(x, d)
```

**Arguments**

x	object to be evaluated
d	dimension of object to be evaluated

**Value**

A vector whose size is the number of dimensions of x and whose scale corresponds to the number of elements on (i.e. the size of) each dimension.

**Note**

On MATLAB, size(1, 100) returns 1. As a matter of fact, if the user calls for a dimension which x doesn't have size() always returns 1. R's default behavior is more reasonable in those cases (i.e., returning NA), but since the point of this function is to replicate MATLAB behaviors (bugs and questionable behaviors included), this function also does this.

**Examples**

```
size(10)
size(1:4)
size(matrix(1:6, 2))
size(array(1:24, c(2, 3, 4)))
```

---

sortrows	<i>Sort rows of matrix or table</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Emulates the behavior of the sortrows function on Matlab

**Usage**

```
sortrows(A, column = 1)
```

**Arguments**

A	matrix
column	ordering column

**Value**

The A matrix sorted by the first row, then the second

**Examples**

```
mx <- matrix(c(3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 10, 0, pi), 4)
mx
sortrows(mx)
```

---

squeeze

*Squeeze*

---

**Description**

Remove dimensions of length 1

**Usage**

```
squeeze(A)
```

**Arguments**

A	input or array matrix
---	-----------------------

**Details**

This function implements the behavior of the homonymous function on Matlab. `B = squeeze(A)` returns an array with the same elements as the input array `A`, but with dimensions of length 1 removed. For example, if `A` is a 3-by-1-by-1-by-2 array, then `squeeze(A)` returns a 3-by-2 matrix. If `A` is a row vector, column vector, scalar, or an array with no dimensions of length 1, then `squeeze` returns the input `A`.

**Value**

An array with the same elements as the input array, but with dimensions of length 1 removed.

**Note**

This is basically a wrapper of `drop()` with a minor adjustment to adapt the output to what happens on Matlab

**Author(s)**

Waldir Leoncio

**Examples**

```
A <- array(dim = c(2, 1, 2))
A[, , 1] <- c(1, 2)
A[, , 2] <- c(3, 4)
print(A)
squeeze(A)
```

---

**strcmp***Compare two character elements*

---

**Description**

Logical test if two character elements are identical

**Usage**

```
strcmp(s1, s2)
```

**Arguments**

s1	first character element (string, vector or matrix)
s2	second character element (string, vector or matrix)

**Value**

a logical element of the same type as the input

**Examples**

```
strcmp("yes", "no")
strcmp("yes", "yes")
strcmp("no", "no")
```

times

*Element-wise matrix multiplication*

---

**Description**

Emulates the times() and .\* operators from Matlab.

**Usage**

```
times(a, b)
```

**Arguments**

a                    first factor of the multiplication  
b                    second factor of the multiplication

**Details**

This function basically handles elements of different length better than the \* operator in R, at least as far as behavior from a Matlab user is expecting.

**Value**

matrix with dimensions equal to the larger of the two factors

**Examples**

```
times(9, 6)
x <- matrix(1:4, 2)
y <- c(10, 3)
print(x)
print(y)
times(x, y)
x * y
```

---

uigetfile*Select a file for loading*

---

**Description**

Loosely mimics the functionality of the uigetfile function on Matlab.

**Usage**

```
uigetfile(filter = "", title = "")
```

**Arguments**

filter	Filter listed files
title	Pre-prompt message

**Value**

A list containing the name of the file selected and its path

**References**

<https://se.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/uigetfile.html>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
uigetfile()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

uiputfile	<i>Save file</i>
-----------	------------------

---

**Description**

This function intends to loosely mimic the behaviour of the homonymous Matlab function.

**Usage**

```
uiputfile(filter = ".rda", title = "Save file")
```

**Arguments**

filter	accepted file extension
title	Title

**Value**

A list containing the name and the path of the file to be saved

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
uigetfile()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

zeros	<i>Matrix of zeros</i>
-------	------------------------

---

**Description**

wrapper of zeros\_or\_ones() that replicates the behavior of the zeros() function on Matlab

**Usage**

```
zeros(n1, n2 = n1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

n1	number of rows
n2	number of columns
...	extra dimensions

**Value**

An n1-by-n2 matrix of zeros

**Examples**

```
zeros(5)  
zeros(5, 3)
```

---

zeros_or_ones	<i>Matrix of zeros or ones</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Generates a square or rectangular matrix of zeros or ones

**Usage**

```
zeros_or_ones(n, x)
```

**Arguments**

n	scalar or 2D vector
x	value to fill matrix with

**Details**

This is a wrapper function to replicate the behavior of the zeros() and the ones() functions on Matlab

**Value**

n-by-n matrix filled with x

**Note**

Actually works for any x, but there's no need to bother imposing validation controls here.

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