

Package ‘matlab2r’

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Title Translation Layer from MATLAB to R

Version 1.3.0

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.

License GPL (>= 3)

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.onAttach	<i>Prints welcome message on package load</i>
-----------	---

Description

Prints package version number and welcome message on package load

Usage

```
.onAttach(libname, pkgname)
```

Arguments

libname	library location. See ?base::.onAttach for details
pkgname	package name. See ?base::.onAttach for details

assert	<i>Assert if condition is true</i>
--------	------------------------------------

Description

Throw error if condition false

Usage

```
assert(cond, msg = "Assertion failed.", A = NULL)
```

Arguments

cond	Logical test
msg	Error message to be displayed if cond == FALSE
A	values to format msg if the latter contains C-style formatting commands. formatted as parsable

Value

The error message if cond == FALSE, nothing otherwise

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
minVal <- 7
x <- 26
assert(minVal < x) # should return nothing
maxVal <- 13
## Not run:
  assert((minVal < x) && (x < maxVal))
  assert(x == "a", "x is %s", class(x))

## End(Not run)
```

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)
```

char	<i>Convert an array to a character array</i>
------	--

Description

A character array is a sequence of characters, just as a numeric array is a sequence of numbers. A typical use is to store a short piece of text as a row of characters in a character vector.

Usage

```
char(A)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
char(A)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
char(A)
```

Arguments

A	a vector or array (not yet supported)
---	---------------------------------------

Value

A converted to characters

Methods (by class)

- char(character): Converting a character vector
- char(array): Converting a character array

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
char("Hi!")  
char(matrix(letters, 2))
```

colon

Vector creation

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)
```

disp

Display the value of a variable

Description

`disp(X)` displays the value of variable `X` without printing the variable name. This is a wrapper around base `::cat()` that includes a breakline in the end.

Usage

```
disp(X)
```

Arguments

X variable

Value

The value of X

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
A <- c(15, 150)
S <- 'Hello World.'
disp(A)
disp(S)
```

find

Find indices and values of nonzero elements

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 *Round toward zero*

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 *Logarithm of gamma function*

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`*Is Array Empty?*

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`*Checks if a list contains a field*

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	<i>Determine space characters</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

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)
```

linspace	<i>Generate linearly-spaced vector</i>
----------	--

Description

This is a soft wrap around the [base::seq\(\)](#) function.

Usage

```
linspace(x1, x2, n = 100L)
```

Arguments

x1	start point
x2	end point
n	length of output

Value

A numeric vector of n numbers between x1 and x2.

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
linspace(-5, 4)  
linspace(1 + 2i, 9 + 9i, 5)
```

matlab2r	<i>Convert Matlab function to R</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

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,  
  skip_lines = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the file
output	can be "asis", "clean", "save" or "diff"
improve_formatting	if TRUE (default), makes minor changes to conform to best-practice formatting conventions
change_assignment	if TRUE (default), uses <- as the assignment operator
append	if FALSE (default), overwrites file; otherwise, append output to input
restyle	if TRUE, will restyle the output with styler (only for output = "save")
skip_lines	vector of lines to be skipped. These will be commented out and tagged as TODO, instead.

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)
```

num2str

Numeric to string

Description

Converts a numeric value to character. This is essentially a wrapper over `base::as.character()`.

Usage

```
num2str(A, format)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,missing'
num2str(A)

## S4 method for signature 'array,missing'
num2str(A)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric'
num2str(A, format)

## S4 method for signature 'array,numeric'
num2str(A, format)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,character'
num2str(A, format)

## S4 method for signature 'array,character'
num2str(A, format)
```


Arguments

A numeric object
format either a number or a string (see `fmt` argument of `base::sprintf()`).

Value

A, with its format possibly reshaped by `format`

Methods (by class)

- `num2str(A = numeric, format = missing)`: Converting a vector to character
- `num2str(A = array, format = missing)`: Converting an array to character
- `num2str(A = numeric, format = numeric)`: Rounding a vector, then converting to character
- `num2str(A = array, format = numeric)`: Rounding an array, then converting to character
- `num2str(A = numeric, format = character)`: Formatting a vector, then converting to character
- `num2str(A = array, format = character)`: Formatting an array, then converting to character

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
X <- rnorm(10)
num2str(X)
num2str(X, 2)
A <- matrix(runif(4), 2)
num2str(A)
num2str(A, 3)
num2str(pi * 10, "%e")
```

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

quest	Question
dlgtitle	Title of question
btn	Vector of alternatives
defbtn	Scalar with the name of the default option
accepted_ans	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`*Repeat matrix*

Description

Repeats a matrix over `n` columns and rows

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>mx</code>	matrix
<code>n</code>	either a scalar with the number of replications in both rows and columns or a ≤ 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 `ncol(mx) * n` columns and `nrow(mx) * n` rows

Note

The Matlab implementation of this function accepts `n` with 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	<i>Reshape array</i>
---------	----------------------

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 *Size of an object*

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

Sort rows of matrix or table

Description

Emulates the behavior of the `sortrows` function on Matlab

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>A</code>	matrix
<code>column</code>	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	<i>Compare two character elements</i>
--------	---------------------------------------

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")
```

sum_MATLAB	<i>Sum of array elements</i>
------------	------------------------------

Description

Returns the sum of the elements of the first input

Usage

```
sum_MATLAB(A, dim)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'array,missing'  
sum_MATLAB(A)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'array,character'  
sum_MATLAB(A, dim)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'array,numeric'  
sum_MATLAB(A, dim)
```

Arguments

A vector, matrix or array
 dim dimation over which A is to be summed

Value

The total, row or column sum of A

Methods (by class)

- `sum_MATLAB(A = array, dim = missing)`: Sum elements of A along the first array dimension whose size does not equal 1
- `sum_MATLAB(A = array, dim = character)`: Computes the sum of all elements of A
- `sum_MATLAB(A = array, dim = numeric)`: Computes the sum of all elements of A

Author(s)

Waldir Leoncio

Examples

```
x1 <- array(1:9, c(3, 3))
sum_MATLAB(x1)
sum_MATLAB(x1, "all")
sum_MATLAB(x1, 2)
```

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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