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Matlab clc command

MATLAB Feature Clc Clear Command Window Graphic Interface As an alternative to clc function, use Clear Command Window in the MATLAB desktop editing menu. Syntax Description clc clears all input and output from the Command Window display, giving you a clean screen. Once you've used clc, you can't use the scroll bar to view the feature history, but you can still use the up arrow to recall operators from command history. Examples Use clc in the M-file to always display the output in the same starting position on the screen. See also clear, clf, close, home class clearly No, both are not the same. There's a difference. Clean everything is basically used to clean/remove variables created in Workspace. clc is mainly used to clean the command window (where we run THE MATLAB commands). He cleans the team window. clc clears all input and output from the Command Window display, giving you a clean screen. After using clc, you can't use the scroll bar to see the history of the features, but you can still use the arrow key up, to remember statements from the team's history. Link to link to learn more about the clc command. Clearly it removes elements from the workspace, freeing up system memory. clear removes all variables from the current workspace, freeing them from system memory. Link to link to learn more about a clear command. Clean all of this clears variables by volume, scripts and functions, persistent variables, MEX features, global variables, etc. Note: Call clearly all reduces code performance, and is usually unnecessary. For more information, see the Tips section. Link to link to learn more about clear all commands. Close It removes the specified figure. It removes the current number or the specified number (s). It optionally returns the status of a close operation. It removes the current number (the equivalent of closing (gcf) . Link to the link to learn more about the close team. Close all This removes all numbers whose handles are not hidden. Link to the link to learn more about closing the entire team. Thank you. Here's a quick description of the different teams. More information can be found in the help or document. ls, pwd, cd, etc. are regular Linux/Windows commands. To complete the shell command, precede it with an exclamation point. For example !date (note that the Matlab date has a different result than the Linux command). Time to calculate to get the time spent on the expression of operations, to give it out as a tick; Expression Toc. Unsorted clc commands: clear command window clear x,y; Clear all: clear some/all variable Arrays create/initialize matrix zeros, those eyes, diagues, rand, randn, magic, etc. size, length array sizes to change the way the array As matrix ' and .' complex to conjug and transpose, respectively only transpossed, matrix; using transponic linspace, logspace, meshgrid, etc. produces an array of values, in one to three one-three Rows in Matlab are defined by simple quotes, such as 'Peter' to include quotes in a line, it must be doubled (for example, Peter's line is defined as 'Peter's'), for example, try Matlab: mystring's 'Peter's mystring to include variable values in a line you can do, for example. M'100 'current value M', num2str (M) see help lines for more graph print graphics (from octave), if there are no mouse options/buttons can try (see How can I create a plot without a window popping up (i.e., plot in file)?; link correctly on 2014.11) method said to only work with gnuplot as graphics_toolkit; Build a schedule then, for example, the print-dpdf file.pdf creates a new shape window or reduces focus to the specified one. See also clf clear the current shape window, gcf the current shape handle (in which the graphics commands, how the graphics, how the graph will draw), etc;; See help and document for the figure to close the windows cla, clf clear axes, a clear figure graph ingredients of the appearance of the graph can be adjusted either from the menu in his window, or axis, box, xlabel, ylabel, name, legend, text, gtext, etc. Lines used in them, allow teX-like commands, such as the name ('bf graph from beta alpha_1alpha_{21}'3') there are still many parameters (get (H) where H is a pen to a gc figure; for example, get (the parameters) To change these settings, use the set (H, 'property1', 'value1', 'property2', 'value2', etc.). For example, a set (gcf, 'name', 'sine curves') sets the name of the current window. subplot puts individual graphs (axis) in the same window ezplo, esserf, etc. simple versions of build commands; Make lookfor easy for more such commands fplot sites function at this particular interval. For example, fplot (@humps, 0 1), fplot (x) sin (1./x), 0.01 0.1, 1e-3); More details in the help fplot plot Plots function of one variable. Also plot3, semilogx, semilogy, loglog, plotyy, etc.; See help for the plot Other graphic representations: bar, bar, staircase, stem, pie, hist, polar, etc. See also fplot. Surf Plots feature two variables. It can be used as a surf (x,y,z) with z matrix size n x m and either x vector size n and y vector size m or y and y matrix size n x m. Also surfc, surfl, contour, contour3, grid, meshz, meshc, bar3, etc.; See the surf help here example: X,Y meshgrid (linspace (1,2,10), linspace (3,5,10)); The mesh (X,Y,X'Y-6, 'edgecolor','green') holds on to the grid (X,Y,Y,2'X-Y,'edgecolor', 'black') alpha (gr, .5) alpha (bl, .5) Alpha Value, between 0 and 1, measures transparency: 0'totally transparent, 1'. More on alpha help. Programming that finds features and files it can have more arguments. For example, fun1 in FUN2 displays a path name for FUN1 in the context of m-file FUN2. list of types of content M-file It's to open the file in the text editor, after finding its location, with which, if, at the time, the switch/case, break, continue, return, etc. the usual control commands of the program; See the help of matlab / Lang error issues an error message and interrupt the eval function (expression) evaluates the line as an expression Matlab For example, eval ('x' 'y') is the same as x'y. Note: It seems (but did not find documentation for such behavior) that can be called eval with two parameters, both lines, eval (string1, string2); if the first line can't be evaluated, the second is evaluated if it also fails to receive an error message. It's useful to check if the first line score was successful (instead of trying to catch the block).

Here's an example: eval ('u') ??? Error: The expression or statement is incomplete or incorrect. >> eval ('u','3') ans 3 >> eval ('u','3') ??? Error: The expression or statement is incomplete or incorrect. Test No.0; eval ('u'v', 'test'1') So in a program where the input_string is a line provided by the user can do test'0; eval ('result input_string', 'test'1'); if the test is -1% it means that eval ('result'input_string') failed % so do something different..... end% otherwise, continue to use the result as planned ..... feval (F,x1,...,xn) evaluates the function specified by the function handle or function name, F, with these arguments, x1,...,xn. For example, if F and @foo, feval (F,9.64) or feval ('foo'9.64) is the same as foo (9.64). This is useful, for example, if you want to pass the routine function as a parameter. functiondefine function in the M-file by default, variables in the functions of the M-file are local Several related objects Matlab (check the documentation of Matlab for a more accurate description): mfilename the name currently performs M-file (as a line) nargin number of arguments in the actual call function nargout number of arguments output function varargin variable length of the entry list (cell entry list); Allows any number of arguments to list the variable length arguments of the varargout function (cell array); allows any number of withdrawal arguments from the global function to make a variable global B/O, load data download files (or variables if they have been saved with preservation) format change the accuracy used to display results. He has a lot of options. For example, the format is long to have more rat format digits to give a rational approximation of the format short (or just format) to return to default, about five significant figures, etc. fprintf format printing (similar to C); see help, but more information is given in doc fprintf. For example, fprintf (values: values: x %5.2f, n q%i',x,n) fopen, fclose open / files to read, write, disp app displays array, without printing array name inputprompt to enter the user's list of contents M-file Various other commands quad, quad, trapznumerical integration integration floor, ceil, fix rounds for integers roots find polynomial roots (by calculating the eigenvalues of the companion matrix) fzerofind zero function EIG calculate eigenvalues and eigenvectors matrix ode45 Integration vector-valued ODE, giving vector field, initial condition, etc. (45 refers to the algorithm used). dfield and pplane these were developed by John C. Polking of Rice University updated versions of them are on dfield/ dfield plots of integral curves (click on the Proceed and then click on the box) for scalar ode, x'f(x,t). pplane stretches of integral curves (click on Proceed and then click in the window) for the x'f (x,y), y'g (x,y) system. There are still many features. The curve fittingsee main fitting in the menu Tools shapes Clear all the text from the team window before launching the command. Create a 50-by-50 matrix of random numbers.ans = 50×50 0.8147 0.2760 0.1622 0.4173 0.6443 0.9631 0.0596 0.3015 0.4229 0.9160 0.5822 0.7363 0.8507 0.1465 0.5590 0.4561 0.6837 0.1098 0.9879 0.1636 0.6312 0.9891 0.7829 0.7136 0.5038 0.2859 0.4067 0.1170 0.5038 0.0196 0.1403 0.3180 0.6723 0.6423 0.8383 0.8090 0.1982 0.2411 0.1934 0.5230 0.7449 0.3991 0.9852 0.3257 0.0560 0.1457 0.1048 0.9173 0.8169 0.9018 0.9058 0.6797 0.7943 0.0497 0.3786 0.5468 0.6820 0.7011 0.0942 0.0012 0.5407 0.3947 0.5606 0.1891 0.8541 0.1017 0.1321 0.9338 0.1704 0.6660 0.3551 0.0669 0.6938 0.6183 0.4896 0.5437 0.6669 0.8147 0.6128 0.4352 0.2601 0.6086 0.4315 0.2213 0.5847 0.3565 0.1951 0.8414 0.7544 0.3253 0.8923 0.5994 0.5595 0.6302 0.8169 0.5850 0.8584 0.5098 0.1895 0.4195 0.1270 0.6551 0.3112 0.9027 0.8116 0.5211 0.0424 0.6663 0.5985 0.4624 0.8699 0.6834 0.9296 0.0427 0.3479 0.9954 0.7227 0.1875 0.2578 0.8944 0.9970 0.9394 0.0098 0.3433 0.8770 0.9848 0.9337 0.3249 0.8194 0.8322 0.0868 0.9102 0.6944 0.8371 0.9481 0.0732 0.3268 0.8572 0.3463 0.8318 0.2426 0.8005 0.9336 0.2303 0.5289 0.0734 0.6982 0.9742 0.1237 0.3581 0.9134 0.1626 0.5285 0.9448 0.5328 0.2316 0.0714 0.5391 0.4709 0.4243 0.2648 0.7040 0.6967 0.6352 0.4460 0.3321 0.1104 0.2662 0.3968 0.5166 0.2242 0.0182 0.8432 0.9360 0.3531 0.7157 0.8110 0.2462 0.5319 0.6174 0.4294 0.9091 0.2568 0.9711 0.0610 0.5910 0.8803 0.9636 0.4186 0.8103 0.1296 0.1051 0.7203 0.5799 0.6944 0.8223 0.7337 0.1973 0.8210 0.4890 0.6324 0.1190 0.1656 0.4909 0.3507 0.4889 0.5216 0.6981 0.6959 0.4609 0.3181 0.4423 0.5828 0.2819 0.0542 0.2973 0.1175 0.7978 0.0740 0.7027 0.6525 0.6838 0.9223 0.1248 0.4494 0.8390 0.4845 0.3427 0.2021 0.5201 0.2573 0.5916 0.0098 0.8464 0.5846 0.9102 0.4711 0.4889 0.1557 0.5570 0.2251 0.8214 0.4840 0.6032 0.2124 0.7229 0.6505 0.1112 0.6379 0.2560 0.0975 0.4984 0.6020 0.4893 0.9390 0.6241 0.0967 0.6665 0.6999 0.7702 0.1192 0.0196 0.8154 0.5386 0.1771 0.0620 0.6407 0.4876 0.6841 0.1536 0.6050 0.7837 0.7710 0.7306 0.9635 0.4333 0.7567 0.3757 0.4539 0.8639 0.2976 0.3326 0.5323 0.5060 0.1938 0.4040 0.2203 0.8190 0.2630 0.3500 0.8411 0.6390 0.5999 0.5433 0.9259 0.5163 0.2974 0.0161 0.9292 0.2785 0.9597 0.2630 0.3377 0.8759 0.6791 0.8181 0.1781 0.6385 0.3225 0.9398 0.3309 0.8790 0.6952 0.6628 0.2982 0.3288 0.7690 0.4024 0.9535 0.3872 0.5341 0.0427 0.6465 0.0423 0.4706 0.4170 0.5466 0.4279 0.0977 0.4249 0.8531 0.2794 0.2789 0.8277 0.4324 0.1792 0.2262 0.6249 0.6806 0.2871 0.3545 0.8876 0.4484 0.7025 0.4926 0.3264 0.3964 0.8960 0.4668 0.5469 0.3404 0.6541 0.9001 0.5502 0.3955 0.8175 0.1280 0.0336 0.7847 0.6456 0.4243 0.9889 0.4991 0.3308 0.0464 0.6538 0.3960 0.9828 0.5409 0.1422 0.8854 0.3782 0.8332 0.9730 0.5607 0.9718 0.5619 0.9661 0.9081 0.1192 0.4424 0.9462 0.7466 0.1910 0.7492 0.9689 0.5368 0.7386 0.2337 0.9275 0.4301 0.1987 0.0354 0.9564 0.6549 0.6618 0.4208 0.5154 0.2540 0.9575 0.5853 0.6892 0.3692 0.6225 0.3674 0.7224 0.9991 0.0688 0.4714 0.4795 0.2703 0.0005 0.5358 0.8985 0.5054 0.7491 0.2729 0.4022 0.6797 0.0251 0.8990 0.7043 0.3983 0.1892 0.2691 0.9880 0.3958 0.6201 0.1080 0.4951 0.9044 0.9064 0.2369 0.4425 0.0392 0.4075 0.7621 0.8051 0.4564 0.0513 0.5722 0.3954 0.5138 0.4445 0.8901 0.1176 0.3115 0.5445 0.4312 0.9649 0.2238 0.7482 0.1112 0.5870 0.9880 0.1499 0.1711 0.3196 0.0358 0.6393 0.1971 0.8654 0.4452 0.1182 0.7614 0.5832 0.0372 0.6207 0.0366 0.4211 0.6259 0.7295 0.7498 0.6671 0.7490 0.8641 0.3981 0.6954 0.5170 0.7064 0.0332 0.3927 0.9573 0.3934 0.9463 0.8445 0.3476 0.0672 0.3846 0.5927 0.7008 0.9922 0.4077 0.0854 0.5385 0.1478 0.6938 0.6064 0.7025 ⋮ Clear all text from the Command Window.Create a 10-by-10 matrix of random numbers.ans = 10×10 0.8558 0.9390 0.9262 0.6279 0.4374 0.8884 0.8964 0.2442 0.8149 0.1398 0.6708 0.8154 0.2985 0.4504 0.7462 0.2332 0.4822 0.4290 0.1405 0.7519 0.5236 0.0014 0.3381 0.4736 0.4679 0.8616 0.0141 0.0102 0.8799 0.2418 0.2988 0.0031 0.8595 0.9497 0.8608 0.7117 0.6229 0.6088 0.0954 0.6505 0.7040 0.0875 0.3405 0.0835 0.4665 0.8728 0.2311 0.9580 0.3526 0.8574 0.3816 0.2607 0.1381 0.2798 0.4981 0.9380 0.5274 0.0954 0.5934 0.0844 0.5677 0.0228 0.5078 0.4470 0.4874 0.1397 0.7250 0.0356 0.5852 0.9721 0.8879 0.4241 0.8567 0.5876 0.2295 0.3939 0.6074 0.8862 0.6677 0.0315 0.8429 0.3411 0.3843 0.8776 0.0856 0.9806 0.5884 0.2469 0.6480 0.8354 0.8988 0.5414 0.6957 0.4691 0.0674 0.6448 0.4334 0.0089 0.4334 0.8357 0.8357