### Introduction to Scilab

#### Aditya Sengupta and Deepak Patil

National Mission on Education through ICT Indian Institute of Technology Bombay Email: sengupta@ee.iitb.ac.in deepakp@ee.iitb.ac.in

#### Outline

- Introduction
- 2 Scilab Objects: Matrices and Polynomials.
- Basic Programming
- 4 Basic Input And Output
- Basic Graphics

#### About Scilab

- Around since 1990
- Numerical Computational package
- Free and Open Source
- Maintained by INRIA

### About Scilab

- Inspired by Cleve Molers MATLAB
- Interpreted
- Very High LevelScilab: C = C: Assembly
- Available for Linux, Mac and Windows

### Scilab Window looks like

```
scilab-4.1.2
                           scilab-4.1.2 Scilab Consortium (Inria, Enpc)
File Control Demos Graphic Window O Help Editor
                               scilah-4.1.2
                 Copyright (c) 1989-2007
Consortium Scilab (INRIA, ENPC)
 Startup execution:
   loading initial environment
 -->П
```

- 42 + 4<sup>2</sup>64/4
- a = 1, b=2, c=3
- a + b + c
- institute = ''IITB'';
- typeof(institute)
- clear(''institute'')
- exists(''institute'')

- 1/0
- ieee(2)
- 1/0
- //e
- sin(%pi/2), cos(%pi/2)
- (10+5\*/i)\*(2\*/i)
- 2\*cos(%pi/5)

#### About Scilab

- Everything is a matrix!
- Even a real scalar is a  $1 \times 1$  matrix
- You can define numbers, character strings, booleans, polynomials and lists

- $\bullet$  a=[1 2 3], b=[2 3 4]
- a'
- a\*b
- a.\*b
- a'\*b
- a\*b'
- size(a)
- length(a)
- diag(a)

- A=[1 2; 0 4], B=[1 2; 3 4]
- A+B, A-B
- A\*B, B\*A, A.\*B, B.\*A
- det(A)
- inv(A)
- size(A)
- length(A)
- spec(A)
- trace(A)
- diag(A)

```
• A=1:4 //This is a comment
• B=2:2:8 // range
• B([3 4]) // submatrix extraction
• A(6)=6 // add an element
   // oops! Forgot the fifth element!
• A(\$-1)=5 // '' \$'' is last element
• B=2*A // reassignment
• B=[B 2*B: 3*B] // new rows
• B(\$+1,:)=4*B(1,:)
• B([2 3], 2:\$-1) //submatrix extraction
```

pwd o cd(''path-to-directory'') • diary('' my-record-of-what-follows.sci'') • inv([1 2; 0 4]) • C=rand(3,3) • C>.5 // boolean matrix • find(C>.5) • C(find(C>.5)) disp(C)

- P=poly([2 3 1], 'x', 'coeff')
- Q=poly([-1 4], 'x')
- P\*Q, P+Q, P-Q
- roots(P), roots(Q), roots(P\*Q)
- factors(P), factors(Q), factors(P\*Q)
- 1/P
- Q/P
- derivat(P), derivat(Q), derivat(Q/P)

#### Conventions

- Commands may be put in scripts.
- Extension is .sce
- If it only contains function definitions, the extension is .sci
- These are conventions!
- Execute:exec('path-to-script/script-name.sce')

#### **Functions**

#### **Functions**

- If function definitions are in a script file, use getf('path/script.sci')
- To see the source of a Scilab coded function use fun2string(function-name)

### **Branching**

#### **Iterations**

```
for name = expression
    statement
    statement
    statement
end
// Use break to stop execution within statement block
```

#### **Iterations**

```
while condition
   statement
   statement
   statement
// Use break to stop execution within statement block
```

```
function y = myfactorial(x)
  if x==0 then y=1
  else y = x*myfactorial(x-1)
  end
endfunction
```

```
// try a few examples:
myfactorial(5), myfactorial(0)
// now try Scilabs own function:
factorial(5), factorial(0)
```

### Input

```
name=input(''Enter your name: '')
// oops (try entering your name in "")
or try this:
    name=input(''Enter your name: '', ''string'')
disp(name);
more comfortable with C? try this:
    mprintf(''Your name is %s'', name)
```

### [Optional] Look these up in help:

- mopen
- mprintf
- mfprintf
- mscanf
- mfscanf
- mclose

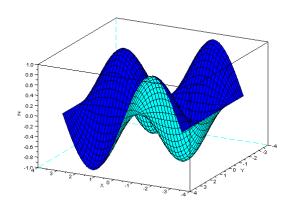
### plot2d

- x=linspace(-/pi, /pi, 40)
- plot2d(x, sin(x))
- //Try getting the axes in the centre
- //Don't like the continuous version?
- plot2d3(x,sin(x))

### plot3d

```
y=x
plot3d(x, y, sin(x)'*cos(y))
— Notice the transpose
```

# $z=\sin(x)^{*}\cos(y)$



### Thankyou!

- www.scilab.org
- www.scilab.in
- http://scilab.in/cgi-
- bin/mailman/listinfo/scilab-indi
- "Modeling and Simulation in Scilab/Scicos" by Stephen L.Campbell, Jean-Philippe Chancelier and Ramine Nikoukah, (Springer)