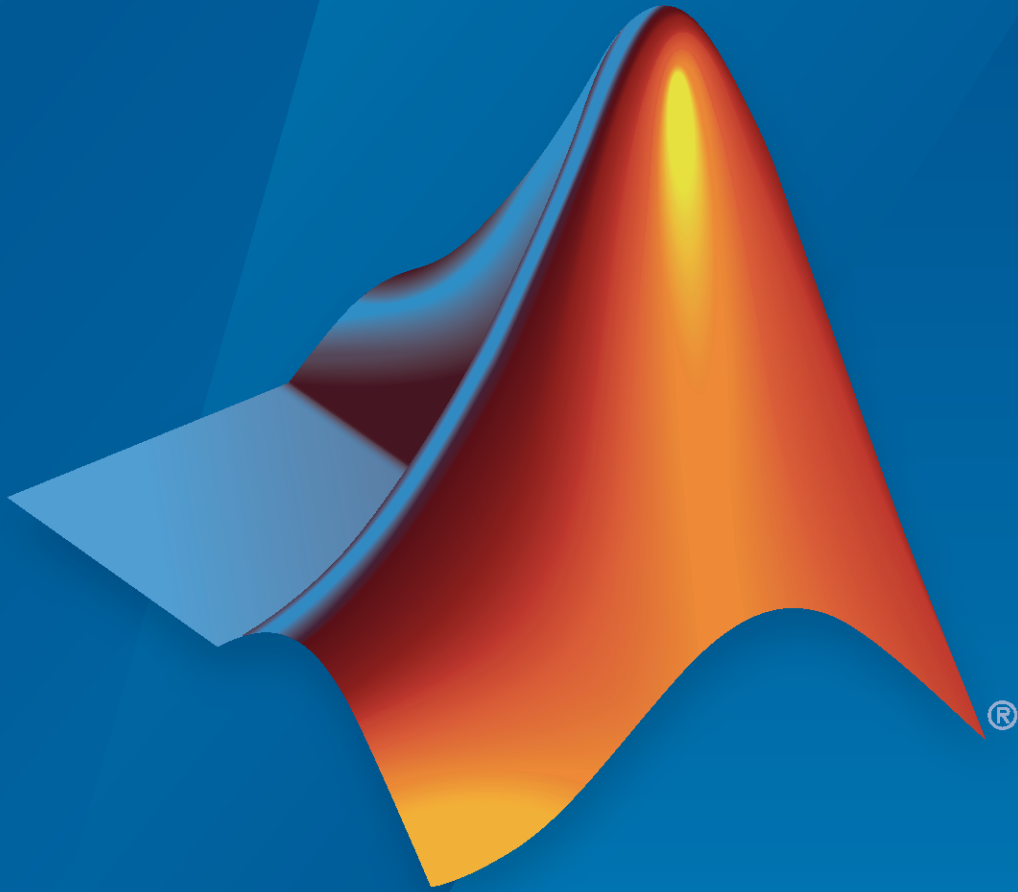


MATLAB®

C/C++, Fortran, Java, and Python API Reference



MATLAB®

R2020a



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The MathWorks, Inc.
1 Apple Hill Drive
Natick, MA 01760-2098

MATLAB® C/C++, Fortran, Java®, and Python® API Reference

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1	<u>API Reference</u>
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API Reference

matlab::data::ArrayDimensions

Type specifying array dimensions

Description

Use the `ArrayDimensions` type to specify the size of an array. `ArrayDimensions` is specified as:

```
using ArrayDimensions = std::vector<size_t>;
```

Free Function

getNumElements

```
inline size_t getNumElements(const ArrayDimensions& dims)
```

Description

Determine the number of elements based on the `ArrayDimensions`.

Parameters

```
const ArrayDimensions& dims Array dimensions.
```

Returns

```
inline size_t Number of elements.
```

Throws

None

See Also

Topics

“MATLAB Data API Types”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::ArrayFactory

C++ class to create arrays

Description

Use ArrayFactory to create matlab::data::Array objects.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Include: ArrayFactory.hpp

Constructors

Default Constructor

ArrayFactory()

Throws

matlab::data::FailedToLoadL Concrete implementation not loaded.
 libMatlabDataArrayException

Destructor

~ArrayFactory()

Member Functions

- “createArray” on page 1-3
- “createScalar” on page 1-4
- “createCellArray” on page 1-5
- “createCharArray” on page 1-6
- “createStructArray” on page 1-7
- “createEnumArray” on page 1-8
- “createSparseArray” on page 1-8
- “createEmptyArray” on page 1-9
- “createBuffer” on page 1-10
- “createArrayFromBuffer” on page 1-10

createArray

```
template <typename T>
TypedArray<T> createArray(ArrayDimensions dims)
```

```
template <typename ItType, typename T>
TypedArray<T> createArray(ArrayDimensions dims,
```

```

    ItType begin,
    ItType end)

template <typename T>
TypedArray<T> createArray(ArrayDimensions dims,
    const T* const begin,
    const T* const end)

template <typename T>
TypedArray<T> createArray(ArrayDimensions dims,
    std::initializer_list<T> data)

```

Description

Creates a `TypedArray<T>` with the given dimensions. If specified, `createArray` fills the array with data. The data is copied and must be in column-major order.

Template Parameters

- `ItType` - Iterator types, specified as `std::iterator`.
- `T` - Element types, specified as one of the following C++ data types.

<code>bool</code>	<code>int8_t</code>	<code>int16_t</code>	<code>int32_t</code>	<code>int64_t</code>	<code>uint8_t</code>
<code>uint16_t</code>	<code>uint32_t</code>	<code>uint64_t</code>	<code>float</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>char16_t</code>
<code>matlab::data::String</code>	<code>std::complex<double></code>	<code>std::complex<float></code>	<code>std::complex<int8_t></code>	<code>std::complex<uint8_t></code>	<code>std::complex<int16_t></code>
<code>std::complex<uint16_t></code>	<code>std::complex<int32_t></code>	<code>std::complex<uint32_t></code>	<code>std::complex<int64_t></code>	<code>std::complex<uint64_t></code>	<code>matlab::data::MATLABString</code>

Parameters

<code>ArrayDimensions dims</code>	Dimensions for the array.
<code>ItType begin</code>	Start and end of the user supplied data. The <code>value_type</code> of the iterator determines the data type.
<code>ItType end</code>	
<code>const T* const begin</code>	Start and end of the user supplied data specified as C-style pointer. This syntax supports all primitive types, complex types, and string types.
<code>const T* const end</code>	
<code>std::initializer_list<T></code>	Initializer list containing the data.

Throws

`matlab::OutOfMemoryException` Unable to allocate the array.

`matlab::data::NumberOfElementsExceedsMaximumException` Number of elements is greater than `size_t`.

createScalar

```

template <typename T>
TypedArray<T> createScalar(const T val)

TypedArray<String> createScalar(const String val)

```

```
TypedArray<String> createScalar(const std::string val)
```

Description

Creates a scalar `TypedArray<T>` with the given value. This method supports arithmetic types, complex types, and string types.

Parameters

<code>const T val</code>	Value to be inserted into the scalar. If <code>val</code> is 7-bit ASCII data, then the method converts it to UTF16.
<code>const String val</code>	
<code>const std::string val</code>	

Throws

<code>matlab::OutOfMemoryException</code>	Unable to allocate the array.
<code>matlab::data::NonAsciiCharIn InputDataException</code>	Input is <code>std::string</code> and contains non-ASCII characters.

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;

    // Create a vector containing two scalar values
    std::vector<matlab::data::Array> args({
        factory.createScalar<int16_t>(100),
        factory.createScalar<int16_t>(60)});
    return 0;
}
```

Related Topics

“Call Function with Single Returned Argument”

createCellArray

```
CellArray createCellArray(ArrayDimensions dims)
```

```
template <typename ...Targs>
CellArray createCellArray(ArrayDimensions dims, Targs... data)
```

Description

Creates a `CellArray` with the specified data. The data is in column-major order.

Template Parameters

<code>...Targs</code>	Variadic template of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arithmetic type • complex type • <code>matlab::data::String</code> • <code>std::string</code> • <code>matlab::data::Array</code>
-----------------------	--

Parameters

<code>ArrayDimensions dims</code>	Dimensions of the cell array.
<code>Targs... data</code>	Elements to be inserted into the cell array, specified as a primitive complex type, string, or Array.

Throws

<code>matlab::OutOfMemoryException</code>	Unable to allocate the array.
<code>matlab::data::NonAsciiCharIn InputDataException</code>	Input is <code>std::string</code> and contains non-ASCII characters.
<code>matlab::data::NumberOfElemen tsExceedsMaximumException</code>	Number of elements is greater than <code>size_t</code> .

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main()
{
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory f;
    CellArray myArray = f.createCellArray({ 1,2 },
        f.createCharArray("MATLAB Cell Array"),
        f.createArray<double>({ 2,2 }, { 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2 }));

    return 0;
}
```

createCharArray

```
CharArray createCharArray(String str)
```

```
CharArray createCharArray(std::string str)
```

Description

Creates a 1xn CharArray from the specified input, where n is the string length.

Parameters

<code>matlab::data::String str</code>	Data to be filled into the array.
<code>std::string str</code>	

Throws

`matlab::OutOfMemoryException` Unable to allocate the array.
`matlab::data::NonAsciiCharInInputDataException` Input is `std::string` and contains non-ASCII characters.

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;
    CharArray A = factory.createCharArray("This is a char array");
    return 0;
}
```

createStructArray

`StructArray createStructArray(ArrayDimensions dims, std::vector<std::string> fieldNames)`

Description

Creates a `StructArray` with the given dimensions and field names.

Parameters

<code>ArrayDimensions dims</code>	Dimensions for the array.
<code>std::vector<std::string> fieldNames</code>	Vector of the field names for the structure.

Throws

`matlab::OutOfMemoryException` Unable to allocate the array.
`matlab::data::DuplicateFieldNameInStructArrayException` Duplicate field names specified.
`matlab::data::NumberOfElementsExceedsMaximumException` Number of elements is greater than `size_t`.

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory f;

    // Create StructArray equivalent to MATLAB structure s:
    // s = struct('loc', {'east', 'west'}, 'data', {[1, 2, 3], [4., 5., 6., 7., 8.]})
    StructArray S = f.createStructArray({ 1,2 }, { "loc", "data" });
    S[0]["loc"] = f.createCharArray("east");
    S[0]["data"] = f.createArray<uint8_t>({ 1, 3 }, { 1, 2, 3 });
    S[1]["loc"] = f.createCharArray("west");
    S[1]["data"] = f.createArray<double>({ 1, 5 }, { 4., 5., 6., 7., 8. });

    // Access the value defined by the MATLAB statement:
    // s(1).data
    Reference<Array> val = S[0]["data"];

    return 0;
}
```

createEnumArray

```
EnumArray createEnumArray(ArrayDimensions dims,  
    std::string className,  
    std::vector<std::string> enums)
```

```
EnumArray createEnumArray(ArrayDimensions dims,  
    std::string className)
```

Description

Creates an EnumArray of type `className`, which is a defined class. If specified, the method initializes the array with the list of enumeration names.

Parameters

<code>ArrayDimensions dims</code>	Dimensions for the array.
<code>std::string className</code>	Class name of the enumeration array.
<code>std::vector<std::string> enums</code>	List of the enumeration names.

Throws

<code>matlab::OutOfMemoryException</code>	Unable to allocate the array.
<code>matlab::data::MustSpecifyClassNameException</code>	Class name not specified.
<code>matlab::data::WrongNumberOfEnumsSuppliedException</code>	Wrong number of enumerations provided.
<code>matlab::data::NumberOfElementsExceedsMaximumException</code>	Number of elements is greater than <code>size_t</code> .

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"  
#include <vector>  
  
int main()  
{  
    using namespace matlab::data;  
    ArrayFactory f;  
    auto blue = f.createEnumArray({ 1,1 }, "TextColor", { "Blue" });  
  
    // Create an argument vector  
    std::vector<Array> args({ f.createCharArray("My text"), std::move(blue) });  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

createSparseArray

```
template <typename T>  
SparseArray<T> createSparseArray(ArrayDimensions dims,  
    size_t nnz,  
    buffer_ptr_t<T> data,  
    buffer_ptr_t<size_t> rows,  
    buffer_ptr_t<size_t> cols)
```

Description

Creates a `SparseArray<T>` with `rows-by-cols` dimensions. You can only have two dimensions for sparse arrays. The method does not copy the buffer and the array takes ownership of the memory.

Template Parameters

T	Element types, specified as <code>double</code> , <code>bool</code> , or <code>std::complex<double></code> .
---	--

Parameters

ArrayDimensions dims	Dimensions for the array.
size_t nnz	Number of nonzero elements.
buffer_ptr_t<T> data	Buffer containing the nonzero elements.
buffer_ptr_t<size_t> rows	Buffer containing the row value for each element.
buffer_ptr_t<size_t> cols	Buffer containing the column value for each element.

Throws

matlab::OutOfMemoryException	Unable to allocate the array.
matlab::data::InvalidDimensionsInSparseArrayException	More than two dimensions specified.
matlab::data::NumberOfElementsExceedsMaximumException	Number of elements is greater than <code>size_t</code> .

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    std::vector<double> data = { 3.5, 12.98, 21.76 };
    std::vector<size_t> rows = { 0,0,1 };
    std::vector<size_t> cols = { 0,4,8 };
    size_t nnz = 3;

    matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
    auto data_p = factory.createBuffer<double>(nnz);
    auto rows_p = factory.createBuffer<size_t>(nnz);
    auto cols_p = factory.createBuffer<size_t>(nnz);

    double* dataPtr = data_p.get();
    size_t* rowsPtr = rows_p.get();
    size_t* colsPtr = cols_p.get();
    std::for_each(data.begin(), data.end(), [&](const double& e) { *(dataPtr++) = e; });
    std::for_each(rows.begin(), rows.end(), [&](const size_t& e) { *(rowsPtr++) = e; });
    std::for_each(cols.begin(), cols.end(), [&](const size_t& e) { *(colsPtr++) = e; });

    matlab::data::SparseArray<double> arr =
        factory.createSparseArray<double>({ 2,9 }, nnz, std::move(data_p),
            std::move(rows_p), std::move(cols_p));
    return 0;
}
```

createEmptyArray

Array createEmptyArray()

Descriptions

Creates an empty Array containing no elements.

Returns

Array	Empty array.
-------	--------------

Throws

`matlab::OutOfMemoryException` Unable to allocate the array.

createBuffer

```
template <typename T>
buffer_ptr_t<T> createBuffer(size_t numberOfElements)
```

Description

Creates an uninitialized buffer to pass to the `createArrayFromBuffer` method.

Template Parameters

T	Primitive types.
---	------------------

Parameters

size_t numberOfElements	Number of elements, not the actual buffer size.
-------------------------	---

Returns

buffer_ptr_t<T>	Unique_ptr containing the buffer.
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Throws

`matlab::OutOfMemoryException` Unable to allocate the array.

createArrayFromBuffer

```
template <typename T>
TypedArray<T> createArrayFromBuffer(ArrayDimensions dims,
    buffer_ptr_t<T> buffer,
    MemoryLayout memoryLayout = MemoryLayout::COLUMN_MAJOR)
```

Description

Creates a `TypedArray<T>` using the given buffer.

Template Parameters

T	Primitive types.
---	------------------

Parameters

ArrayDimensions dims	Dimensions for the array.
buffer_ptr_t<T> buffer	Buffer containing the data. The buffer is not copied. The <code>TypedArray<T></code> object takes ownership of the buffer.
MemoryLayout memoryLayout	Memory layout for input buffer, specified as <code>MemoryLayout::COLUMN_MAJOR</code> or as <code>MemoryLayout::ROW_MAJOR</code> . The default layout is <code>COLUMN_MAJOR</code> . This parameter is optional.

Throws

matlab::OutOfMemoryException Unable to allocate the array.

matlab::data::InvalidArrayTypeException Buffer type not valid.

matlab::data::InvalidMemoryLayoutException Invalid memory layout.

matlab::data::InvalidDimensionsInRowMajorArrayException Dimensions not valid. This exception occurs for arrays created with MATLAB R2019a and R2019b if a row-major array is not 2-D.

matlab::data::NumberOfElementsExceedsMaximumException Number of elements is greater than size_t.

See Also**Introduced in R2017b**

matlab::data::Reference<Array>

C++ class to get reference to Array

Description

Use the Reference<Array> class to get a reference to an Array element of a container object, such as a MATLAB structure or cell array. The class is a base class for all reference types that refer to arrays and provides basic array information. ArrayRef is defined as:

```
using ArrayRef = Reference<Array>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Include: ArrayReferenceExt.hpp

Member Functions

- “getType” on page 1-12
- “getDimensions” on page 1-12
- “getNumberOfElements” on page 1-13
- “isEmpty” on page 1-13

getType

```
ArrayType getType() const
```

Returns

ArrayType	Type of the array
-----------	-------------------

Throws

NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException	Not enough indices provided.
InvalidArrayIndexException	Index provided is not valid for this Array or one of the indices is out of range.
InvalidArrayTypeException	Array type not recognized.

getDimensions

```
ArrayDimensions getDimensions() const
```

Returns

ArrayDimensions	Array dimensions vector.
-----------------	--------------------------

Throws

`NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException` Not enough indices provided.

`InvalidArrayIndexException` Index provided is not valid for this `Array` or one of the indices is out of range.

getNumberOfElements

```
size_t getNumberOfElements() const
```

Returns

`size_t` Number of elements in array.

Throws

`NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException` Not enough indices provided.

`InvalidArrayIndexException` Index provided is not valid for this `Array` or one of the indices is out of range.

isEmpty

```
bool isEmpty() const
```

Returns

`bool` Returns true if array is empty, otherwise returns false.

Throws

`NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException` Not enough indices provided.

`InvalidArrayIndexException` Index provided is not valid for this `Array` or one of the indices is out of range.

Free Functions

- “`getReadOnlyElements`” on page 1-13
- “`getWritableElements`” on page 1-14

getReadOnlyElements

```
template <typename T>
Range<TypedIterator, T const> getReadOnlyElements(const Reference<Array>& ref)
```

Description

Get a range containing the elements of the `Array` or `Reference<Array>`. Iterators contained in the range are `const`.

Parameters

`const Reference<Array>& ref` `Reference<Array>`.

Returns

Range<TypedIterator, T const>	Range containing begin and end iterators for the elements of the input Reference<Array>.
-------------------------------	--

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Array does not contain type T.
---------------------------	--------------------------------

getWritableElements

```
template <typename T>  
Range<TypedIterator, T> getWritableElements(Reference<Array>& ref)
```

Description

Get a range containing the elements of the Array or Reference<Array>. Iterators contained in the range are non-const.

Parameters

Reference<Array>& ref	Reference<Array>.
-----------------------	-------------------

Returns

Range<TypedIterator, T>	Range containing begin and end iterators for the elements of the input Reference<Array>.
-------------------------	--

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Array does not contain type T.
---------------------------	--------------------------------

See Also

ArrayType

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::ArrayType

C++ array type enumeration class

Description

Use ArrayType objects to identify the data type and other attributes of a MATLAB array.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Include: ArrayType.hpp

Enumeration

```
enum class ArrayType {  
    UNKNOWN,  
    LOGICAL,  
    CHAR,  
    DOUBLE,  
    SINGLE,  
    INT8,  
    UINT8,  
    INT16,  
    UINT16,  
    INT32,  
    UINT32,  
    INT64,  
    UINT64,  
    COMPLEX_DOUBLE,  
    COMPLEX_SINGLE,  
    COMPLEX_INT8,  
    COMPLEX_UINT8,  
    COMPLEX_INT16,  
    COMPLEX_UINT16,  
    COMPLEX_INT32,  
    COMPLEX_UINT32,  
    COMPLEX_INT64,  
    COMPLEX_UINT64,  
    CELL,  
    STRUCT,  
    VALUE_OBJECT,  
    HANDLE_OBJECT_REF,  
    ENUM,  
    SPARSE_LOGICAL,  
    SPARSE_DOUBLE,  
    SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE,  
    MATLAB_STRING  
};
```

C++ Data Type Conversion

MATLAB ArrayType Value	C++ Type	Description
DOUBLE	double	double-precision (64-bit), floating-point number
SINGLE	float	single-precision (32-bit), floating-point number
INT8	int8_t	signed 8-bit integer
UINT8	uint8_t	unsigned 8-bit integer
INT16	int16_t	signed 16-bit integer
UINT16	uint16_t	unsigned 16-bit integer
INT32	int32_t	signed 32-bit integer
UINT32	uint32_t	unsigned 32-bit integer
INT64	int64_t	signed 64-bit integer
UINT64	uint64_t	unsigned 64-bit integer
CHAR	char16_t	16-bit character
LOGICAL	bool	logical
COMPLEX_DOUBLE	std::complex<double>	complex, double-precision (64-bit), floating-point number
COMPLEX_SINGLE	std::complex<float>	complex, single precision (32-bit), floating-point number
COMPLEX_INT8	std::complex<int8_t>	complex, signed 8-bit integer
COMPLEX_UINT8	std::complex<uint8_t>	complex, unsigned 8-bit integer
COMPLEX_INT16	std::complex<int16_t>	complex, signed 16-bit integer
COMPLEX_UINT16	std::complex<uint16_t>	complex, unsigned 16-bit integer
COMPLEX_INT32	std::complex<int32_t>	complex, signed 32-bit integer
COMPLEX_UINT32	std::complex<uint32_t>	complex, unsigned 32-bit integer
COMPLEX_INT64	std::complex<int64_t>	complex, signed 64-bit integer
COMPLEX_UINT64	std::complex<uint64_t>	complex, unsigned 64-bit integer
CELL	matlab::data::Array	Array containing other Arrays
STRUCT	matlab::data::Struct	Array with named fields that can contain data of varying types and sizes
VALUE_OBJECT	matlab::data::Object	MATLAB value object
HANDLE_OBJECT_REF	matlab::data::Object	Reference to an existing handle object in MATLAB
ENUM	matlab::data::Enumeration	Array of enumeration values

MATLAB ArrayType Value	C++ Type	Description
SPARSE_LOGICAL	bool	Sparse array of logical
SPARSE_DOUBLE	double	Sparse array of double
SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE	std::complex<double>	Sparse array of complex double
MATLAB_STRING	matlab::data::MATLABString	MATLAB string

Examples

Test Array for COMPLEX_DOUBLE Type

Suppose that you have an array declared as follows.

```
matlab::data::TypedArray<double> const argArray
```

After you set values for argArray, call the sqrt function.

```
matlab::data::Array const tresults = matlabPtr->feval(u"sqrt", argArray);
```

These statements test the result for type COMPLEX_DOUBLE and then set the array type.

```
matlab::data::TypedArray<std::complex<double>> results = factory.createEmptyArray();
matlab::data::ArrayType type = tresults.getType();
if (type == matlab::data::ArrayType::COMPLEX_DOUBLE)
    results = (matlab::data::TypedArray<std::complex<double>>) tresults;
else
    std::cout << "ERROR: complex double array expected." << std::endl;
```

See Also

[matlab::data::apply_visitor](#) | [matlab::data::apply_visitor_ref](#)

Topics

“Handling Inputs and Outputs”

“Data Access in Typed, Cell, and Structure Arrays”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::CellArray

C++ class to access MATLAB cell arrays

Description

A `CellArray` is a `TypedArray` with `Array` as the element type. Use `CellArray` objects to access MATLAB cell arrays. To create a `CellArray`, call `createCellArray` in the `ArrayFactory` class.

`CellArray` is defined as:

```
using CellArray = TypedArray<Array>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Include: `TypedArray.hpp`

See Also

`createCellArray`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::CharArray

C++ class to access MATLAB character arrays

Description

Use CharArray objects to work with MATLAB character arrays. To create a CharArray, call createCharArray in the ArrayFactory class.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Base class: TypedArray<char16_t>
 Include: CharArray.hpp

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-19
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-20
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-20
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-21

Copy Constructors

CharArray(const CharArray& rhs)

CharArray(const Array& rhs)

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a CharArray object.

Parameters

const CharArray& rhs	Value to copy.
const Array& rhs	Value specified as ArrayType::CHAR object.

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not ArrayType::CHAR.
---------------------------	---

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;
    CharArray A = factory.createCharArray("This is a char array");
    CharArray B(A);
    return 0;
}
```

Related Topics

[createCharArray](#) on page 1-6

Copy Assignment Operators

`CharArray& operator=(const CharArray& rhs)`

`CharArray& operator=(const Array& rhs)`

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a `CharArray` object.

Parameters

<code>const CharArray& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::CHAR</code> object.

Returns

<code>CharArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-----------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::CHAR</code> .
--	--

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;
    CharArray A = factory.createCharArray("This is a char array");
    CharArray C = factory.createCharArray("");

    // Arrays A and C refer to the same data.
    C = A;

    return 0;
}
```

Move Constructors

`CharArray(CharArray&& rhs)`

`CharArray(Array&& rhs)`

Description

Moves contents of a `CharArray` object to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>CharArray&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
<code>Array&& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::CHAR</code> object.

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not ArrayType::CHAR.
---------------------------	---

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;
    CharArray A = factory.createCharArray("This is a char array");

    // Move constructor - Creates B, copies data from A. A not valid.
    CharArray B(std::move(A));

    return 0;
}
```

Move Assignment Operators

CharArray& operator=(CharArray&& rhs)

CharArray& operator=(Array&& rhs)

Description

Assigns the input to this CharArray object.

Parameters

CharArray&& rhs	Value to move.
Array&& rhs	Value specified as ArrayType::CHAR object.

Returns

CharArray&	Updated instance.
------------	-------------------

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not ArrayType::CHAR.
---------------------------	---

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;
    CharArray A = factory.createCharArray("This is a char array");

    // Move assignment - Data from A moved to C. A no longer valid.
    CharArray C = factory.createCharArray("");
    C = std::move(A);

    return 0;
}
```

Member Functions

- “toUTF16” on page 1-22
- “toAscii” on page 1-22

toUTF16

String toUTF16() const

Returns

matlab::data::String	Contents of CharArray as matlab::data::String.
----------------------	--

Throws

None

toAscii

std::string toAscii() const

Returns

std::string	Contents of CharArray as ASCII string.
-------------	--

Throws

NonAsciiCharInRequestedAscii IOException	Data contains non-ASCII characters.
---	-------------------------------------

Examples

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main()
{
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory f;
    auto arr = f.createCharArray("helloworld");
    std::string s = arr.toAscii();

    return 0;
}
```

Related Topics

“Evaluate Mathematical Function in MATLAB”

See Also

“createCharArray” on page 1-6 | TypedArray | matlab::data::String

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<CharArray>

C++ class to get reference to CharArray

Description

The CharArrayExt class extends the APIs available to a reference to a CharArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Base class: Reference<Array>
 Include: TypedArrayRef.hpp

Member Functions

- “toUTF16” on page 1-23
- “toAscii” on page 1-23

toUTF16

String toUTF16() const

Returns

matlab::data::String	Contents of reference to CharArray as matlab::data::String string.
----------------------	--

Throws

None

toAscii

std::string toAscii() const

Returns

std::string	Contents of reference to CharArray as ASCII string.
-------------	---

Throws

NonAsciiCharInRequestedAscii iOutputException	Data contains non-ASCII characters.
--	-------------------------------------

See Also

CharArray | Reference<TypedArray<T>>

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::EnumArray

C++ class to access MATLAB enumeration arrays

Description

Use EnumArray objects to access enumeration arrays. To create an EnumArray, call createEnumArray in the ArrayFactory class.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Base class: TypedArray<Enumeration>
Include: EnumArray.hpp

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-24
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-24
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-25
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-25

Copy Constructors

```
EnumArray(const EnumArray& rhs)
```

```
EnumArray(const Array& rhs)
```

Description

Creates a shared data copy of an EnumArray object.

Parameters

const EnumArray& rhs	Value to copy.
const Array& rhs	Value specified as EnumArray object.

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not ArrayType::ENUM.
---------------------------	---

Copy Assignment Operators

```
EnumArray& operator=(const EnumArray& rhs)
```

```
EnumArray& operator=(const Array& rhs)
```

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to an EnumArray object.

Parameters

<code>const EnumArray& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> object.

Returns

<code>EnumArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-----------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> .
--	--

Move Constructors

`EnumArray(EnumArray&& rhs)`

`EnumArray(Array&& rhs)`

Description

Moves contents of an `EnumArray` object to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>EnumArray&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
<code>Array&& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> object.

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> .
--	--

Move Assignment Operators

`EnumArray& operator=(EnumArray&& rhs)`

`EnumArray& operator=(Array&& rhs)`

Description

Assigns the input to this `EnumArray` object.

Parameters

<code>EnumArray&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
<code>Array&& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> object.

Returns

<code>EnumArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-----------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::ENUM</code> .
--	--

Member Functions

`getClassName`

```
std::string getClassName() const
```

Description

Return class name for this EnumArray.

Returns

<code>std::string</code>	Class name.
--------------------------	-------------

Throws

None

See Also

[“createEnumArray” on page 1-8 | Enumeration | TypedArray](#)

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<EnumArray>

C++ class to get reference to EnumArray

Description

The EnumArrayExt class extends the APIs available to a reference to an EnumArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Base class: Reference<Array>
Include: TypedArrayRef.hpp

Member Functions

getClassName

```
std::string getClassName() const
```

Description

Return class name for this reference to an EnumArray object.

Returns

std::string	Class name.
-------------	-------------

Throws

None

See Also

EnumArray | Reference<TypedArray<T>>

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Enumeration

Element type for MATLAB enumeration arrays

Description

Enumeration is the element type for an EnumArray object.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Include: `Enumeration.hpp`

See Also

EnumArray

Topics

“MATLAB Data API Types”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::Exception

C++ base class for exceptions

Description

All MATLAB C++ exceptions can be caught as `matlab::Exception`.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab`
Include: `Exception.hpp`

See Also

Topics

“MATLAB Data API Exceptions”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::ForwardIterator<T>

Templated C++ class to provide forward iterator support for StructArray field names

Description

Use ForwardIterator objects to access a range of field name elements in a StructArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Include: ForwardIterator.hpp

Template Parameters

T	matlab::data::MATLABFieldIdentifier
---	-------------------------------------

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-30
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-30

Copy Constructors

ForwardIterator(const ForwardIterator<T>& rhs)

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a ForwardIterator<T> object.

Parameters

const ForwardIterator<T>& rhs	Object to copy.
----------------------------------	-----------------

Returns

ForwardIterator	New instance.
-----------------	---------------

Throws

None

Copy Assignment Operators

ForwardIterator<T>& operator=(const ForwardIterator<T>& rhs)

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a ForwardIterator<T> object.

Parameters

<code>const ForwardIterator<T>&</code>	Object to assign.
<code>rhs</code>	

Returns

<code>ForwardIterator<T></code>	Updated instance.
---------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Other Operators

- “operator++” on page 1-31
- “operator--” on page 1-31
- “operator=” on page 1-32
- “operator!=” on page 1-32
- “operator*” on page 1-32
- “operator->” on page 1-32
- “operator[]” on page 1-33

operator++`ForwardIterator<T>& operator++()`**Description**

Pre-increment operator.

Returns

<code>ForwardIterator<T>&</code>	Reference to updated value.
--	-----------------------------

Throws

None

operator--`ForwardIterator<T> operator--(int)`**Description**

Post-increment operator.

Returns

<code>ForwardIterator<T></code>	New object.
---------------------------------------	-------------

Throws

None

operator=

```
bool operator==(const ForwardIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

<code>const ForwardIterator<T>&</code> <code>rhs</code>	Iterator to compare.
--	----------------------

Returns

<code>bool</code>	Returns <code>true</code> if the iterators point to the same element. Otherwise, returns <code>false</code> .
-------------------	---

Throws

None

operator!=

```
bool operator!=(const ForwardIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

<code>const ForwardIterator<T>&</code> <code>rhs</code>	Iterator to compare.
--	----------------------

Returns

<code>bool</code>	Returns <code>true</code> if this iterator points to a different element. Otherwise, returns <code>false</code> .
-------------------	---

Throws

None

operator*

```
reference operator*() const
```

Returns

<code>reference</code>	Shared copy of element that iterator points to, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>T&</code> for arithmetic types.• <code>Reference<T></code> for non-arithmetic types.
------------------------	---

Throws

None

operator->

```
pointer operator->()
```

Returns

pointer	Pointer to element pointed to by this iterator, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T* for arithmetic types. • Reference<T>* for non-arithmetic types.
---------	---

Throws

None

operator[]

reference operator[](const size_t& rhs) const

Description

Get a reference using a linear index.

Returns

reference	Element pointed to by this iterator, specified as typename iterator::reference.
-----------	---

Throws

None

See Also

MATLABFieldIdentifier | StructArray

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::MATLABFieldIdentifier

C++ class used to identify field names in MATLAB struct array

Description

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Include: `MATLABFieldIdentifier.hpp`

Constructors

- “Default Constructor” on page 1-34
- “Constructor” on page 1-34
- “Destructor” on page 1-34
- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-35
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-35
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-35
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-36

Default Constructor

`MATLABFieldIdentifier()`

Description

Construct an empty `MATLABFieldIdentifier`.

Throws

None

Constructor

`MATLABFieldIdentifier(std::string str)`

Description

Construct a `MATLABFieldIdentifier` from `std::string`.

Parameters

<code>std::string str</code>	String that contains the field name.
------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Destructor

`~MATLABFieldIdentifier()`

Description

Destroy a `MATLABFieldIdentifier`.

Throws

None

Copy Constructors

MATLABFieldIdentifier(const MATLABFieldIdentifier& rhs)

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a MATLABFieldIdentifier object.

Parameters

const MATLABFieldIdentifier& rhs	Value to copy.
-------------------------------------	----------------

Throws

None

Copy Assignment Operators

MATLABFieldIdentifier& operator=(MATLABFieldIdentifier const& rhs)

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a MATLABFieldIdentifier object.

Parameters

MATLABFieldIdentifier const& rhs	Value to move.
-------------------------------------	----------------

Returns

MATLABFieldIdentifier&	Updated instance.
------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Move Constructors

MATLABFieldIdentifier(MATLABFieldIdentifier&& rhs)

Description

Moves contents a MATLABFieldIdentifier object to a new instance.

Parameters

MATLABFieldIdentifier&& rhs	Value to move.
-----------------------------	----------------

Throws

None

Move Assignment Operators

```
MATLABFieldIdentifier& operator=(MATLABFieldIdentifier&& rhs)
```

Parameters

<code>MATLABFieldIdentifier&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
--	----------------

Returns

<code>MATLABFieldIdentifier&</code>	Updated instance.
---	-------------------

Throws

None

Destructor

```
~MATLABFieldIdentifier()
```

Description

Destroy a `MATLABFieldIdentifier`.

Other Operators

```
operator std::string
```

```
operator std::string() const
```

Returns

<code>std::string</code>	Representation of the <code>MATLABFieldIdentifier</code> object.
--------------------------	--

Throws

None

Free Functions

```
operator==
```

```
bool operator==(const MATLABFieldIdentifier& rhs) const
```

Description

Check if two `MATLABFieldIdentifier` objects are identical.

Parameters

<code>const MATLABFieldIdentifier& rhs</code>	Value to be compared.
---	-----------------------

Returns

<code>bool</code>	Returns true if the objects are identical. Otherwise, returns false.
-------------------	--

Throws

None

Examples**Get Contents of Structure**

Access the data in MATLAB structures that are passed to C++ MEX functions or C++ Engine programs using the structure field name.

Here is a structure passed to a MEX function. The `Date` field contains the date when the structure is created, as returned by the `date` function. The `Data` field contains a numeric value.

```
s = struct('Date',date,'Data',100);
```

In a MEX function, store the input as a `StructArray`. Use the `getFieldNames` member function to get a range of `MATLABFieldIdentifier` elements representing the structure field names. Use the second element to get the numeric data from the `Data` field. Store numeric data in a `TypedArray` with elements of type `double`.

```
matlab::data::StructArray inStruct(inputs[0]);
matlab::data::Range<matlab::data::ForwardIterator, matlab::data::MATLABFieldIdentifier const>
    fields = inStruct.getFieldNames();
const matlab::data::TypedArray<double> data = inStruct[0][fields.begin()[1]];
double cppData = data[0];
```

See Also

[ForwardIterator](#) | [StructArray](#) | [TypedArray<T>](#)

Topics

“Data Access in Typed, Cell, and Structure Arrays”

“Create Structure Arrays from C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::MATLABString

Element type for MATLAB string arrays

Description

Use `MATLABString` to represent MATLAB string arrays in C++. To be able to represent missing string array elements, `MATLABString` is defined as:

```
using MATLABString = optional<String>;
```

For more information on string arrays in MATLAB, see “Create String Arrays”.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`

Include: `String.hpp`

Examples

Pass String Array from MATLAB to MEX function

Create a string array in MATLAB and pass it to a C++ MEX function:

```
str(1) = "";  
str(2) = "Gemini";  
str(3) = string(missing)  
result = myMexFcn(str);
```

In the MEX function, assign the input to an array of type `matlab::data::MATLABString`.

```
matlab::data::TypedArray<matlab::data::MATLABString> stringArray = inputs[0];
```

Pass String Array from MEX function to MATLAB

Create a string array in the MEX function and pass this array to MATLAB as output. The array defines text elements, an empty string, and a missing string element.

```
matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;  
outputs[0] = factory.createArray<MATLABString>({ 1,3 },  
    { matlab::data::MATLABString(u""),  
      matlab::data::MATLABString(u"Gemini"),  
      matlab::data::MATLABString() });
```

The result returned to MATLAB is a string array.

```
result =  
  
1×3 string array  
  
""      "Gemini"      <missing>
```

See Also

`matlab::data::String` | `matlab::data::optional<T>`

Topics

“C++ MEX Applications”

“MATLAB Engine API for C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<MATLABString>

C++ class to get reference to element of StringArray

Description

A Reference<MATLABString> object is created when using operator[] into a StringArray or dereferencing a String array iterator.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Include: MATLABStringReferenceExt.hpp

Cast

String()

operator String() const

Returns

matlab::data::String	Element of a MATLABString array converted to String.
----------------------	--

Throws

NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException	Not enough indices provided.
InvalidArrayIndexException	Index provided is not valid for this Array or one of the indices is out of range.
TooManyIndicesProvidedException	Too many indices provided.
std::runtime_error	Array element does not have a value.

Member Functions

- “bool” on page 1-40
- “has_value” on page 1-41

bool

operator bool() const

Description

Check whether string contains a value.

Returns

operator	True, if string contains a value.
----------	-----------------------------------

Throws

NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException	Not enough indices provided.
InvalidArrayIndexException	Index provided is not valid for this Array or one of the indices is out of range.
TooManyIndicesProvidedException	Too many indices provided.

has_value

```
bool has_value() const
```

Description

Check whether string contains a value.

Returns

bool	True, if string contains a value.
------	-----------------------------------

Throws

NotEnoughIndicesProvidedException	Not enough indices provided.
InvalidArrayIndexException	Index provided is not valid for this Array or one of the indices is out of range.
TooManyIndicesProvidedException	Too many indices provided.

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Array

C++ base class for all array types

Description

Use `Array` objects to represent single and multi-dimensional arrays. The `Array` class provides methods to get generic information about all arrays, such as dimensions and type. The class has methods to create both deep (cloned) copies and shared data copies and supports copy-on-write semantics.

To construct `Array` objects, use `ArrayFactory` methods.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Include: `MArray.hpp`

Constructors

- “Default Constructor” on page 1-42
- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-42
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-43
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-43
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-43

Default Constructor

`Array()`

Throws

None

Copy Constructors

`Array(const Array& rhs)`

Description

Creates a shared data copy of an `Array` object.

Parameters

<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
-----------------------------------	----------------

Throws

None

Copy Assignment Operators

Array& operator=(const Array& rhs)

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to an Array object.

Parameters

const Array& rhs	rhs	Value to copy.
------------------	-----	----------------

Returns

Array&	Updated instance.
--------	-------------------

Throws

None

Move Constructors

Array(Array&& rhs)

Description

Moves contents of an Array object to a new instance.

Parameters

Array&& rhs	Value to move.
-------------	----------------

Throws

None

Move Assignment Operators

Array& operator=(Array&& rhs)

Description

Assigns the input to this Array object.

Parameters

Array&& rhs	Value to move.
-------------	----------------

Returns

Array&	Updated instance.
--------	-------------------

Throws

None

Destructor

virtual ~Array()

Indexing Operators

operator[]

ArrayElementRef<false> operator[](size_t idx)

ArrayElementRef<true> operator[](size_t idx) const

Description

Enables [] indexing on const and non-const arrays. Indexing is 0-based.

Parameters

size_t idx	First array index
------------	-------------------

Returns

ArrayElementRef<false>	Temporary object containing the index specified. The return value allows the element of the array to be modified or retrieved.
ArrayElementRef<true>	Temporary object containing the index specified. The return value allows the element of the array to be retrieved, but not modified.

Throws

None

Member Functions

- “getType” on page 1-44
- “getMemoryLayout” on page 1-45
- “getDimensions” on page 1-45
- “getNumberOfElements” on page 1-45
- “isEmpty” on page 1-45

getType

ArrayType getType() const

Returns

ArrayType	Array type.
-----------	-------------

Throws

None

getMemoryLayout

MemoryLayout getMemoryLayout() const

Returns

MemoryLayout	Memory layout for array, specified as MemoryLayout::COLUMN_MAJOR or MemoryLayout::ROW_MAJOR.
--------------	--

Throws

matlab::data::InvalidMemoryLayout	Invalid memory layout.
-----------------------------------	------------------------

getDimensions

ArrayDimensions getDimensions() const

Returns

ArrayDimensions	Vector of each dimension in array.
-----------------	------------------------------------

Throws

None

getNumberOfElements

size_t getNumberOfElements() const

Returns

size_t	The number of elements in array.
--------	----------------------------------

Throws

None

isEmpty

bool isEmpty() const

Returns

bool	True if array is empty. False if array is not empty.
------	--

Throws

None

Free Functions

- “getReadOnlyElements” on page 1-46
- “getWritableElements” on page 1-46

getReadOnlyElements

```
template <typename T>  
Range<TypedIterator, T const> getReadOnlyElements(const Array& arr)
```

Description

Get a range containing the elements of the Array. Iterators contained in the range are const.

Parameters

const Array& arr	Array
------------------	-------

Returns

Range<TypedIterator, T const>	Range containing begin and end iterators for input Array.
-------------------------------	---

Throws

matlab::data::InvalidArrayTypeException	Array does not contain type T.
---	--------------------------------

getWritableElements

```
template <typename T>  
Range<TypedIterator, T> getWritableElements(Array& arr)
```

Description

Get a range containing the elements of the Array. Iterators contained in the range are non-const.

Parameters

Array& arr	Array
------------	-------

Returns

Range<TypedIterator, T>	Range containing begin and end iterators for input Array.
-------------------------	---

Throws

matlab::data::InvalidArrayTypeException	Array does not contain type T.
---	--------------------------------

See Also

ArrayFactory

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Object

Element type for MATLAB object arrays

Description

Object is the element type for an ObjectArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data

Include: Object.hpp

See Also

ObjectArray

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::ObjectArray

C++ class to access MATLAB object arrays

Description

Use `ObjectArray` objects to access MATLAB object arrays. You do not create an `ObjectArray`; only MATLAB functions create `ObjectArrays`. You can pass an `ObjectArray` to a MATLAB function.

`ObjectArray` is defined as:

```
using ObjectArray = TypedArray<Object>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`

Include: `ObjectArray.hpp`

Objects in MEX and Engine Applications

C++ MEX and C++ Engine applications can get and set property values on MATLAB objects. For information on how to access MATLAB objects in these applications, see these topics:

- “MATLAB Objects in MEX Functions” - for C++ MEX applications
- “Get MATLAB Objects and Access Properties” - for C++ Engine applications

See Also

`Object`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::optional<T>

Templated C++ class representing optional values

Description

Use `optional` objects to represent values that might or might not exist.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`

Include: `Optional.hpp`

Template Parameters

`T` Array type, specified as `matlab::data::String`.

Constructors

- “Default Constructors” on page 1-49
- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-49
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-49
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-50
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-50

Default Constructors

`optional()`

Copy Constructors

`optional(const optional& other)`

Description

Creates a shared data copy.

Parameters

`const optional& other` Value to copy.

Throws

None

Copy Assignment Operators

`optional<T>& operator=(const optional<T>& other)`

Description

Assigns a shared data copy.

Parameters

<code>const optional<T>& other</code>	Value to copy.
---	----------------

Returns

<code>optional<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
-------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Move Constructors

`optional(optional&& other)`

`optional(T&& value)`

Description

Moves contents of an `optional` object to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>optional&& other</code>	Value to move.
<code>T&& value</code>	Value of type <code>T</code> to move.

Throws

None

Move Assignment Operators

`optional<T>& operator=(optional<T>&& other)`

`optional<T>& operator=(T&& value)`

Description

Assigns the input to this instance.

Parameters

<code>optional<T>&& other</code>	Value to move.
<code>T&& value</code>	

Returns

<code>optional<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
-------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Other Operators

- “operator=” on page 1-51
- “operator->” on page 1-51
- “operator*” on page 1-51
- “operator T” on page 1-52

operator=

```
optional<T>& operator=(nullopt_t)
```

```
optional<T>& operator=(const optional<T>& other)
```

```
optional<T>& operator=(optional<T>&& other)
```

```
optional<T>& operator=(T&& value)
```

```
optional<T>& operator=(const T& value)
```

Description

Assignment operators.

Returns

optional<T>&	Updated instance.
--------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator->

```
const T* operator->() const
```

```
T* operator->()
```

Returns

const T*	Pointer to the element.
----------	-------------------------

T*

Throws

std::runtime_error	optional object does not contain a value.
--------------------	---

operator*

```
const T& operator*() const
```

```
T& operator*()
```

Returns

<code>const T&</code>	Reference to the element.
<code>T&</code>	

Throws

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	optional object does not contain a value.
---------------------------------	---

operator T

`operator T() const`

Description

Cast `optional<T>` value to `T`.

Returns

<code>operator</code>	Value contained in <code>optional<T></code> , if it exists.
-----------------------	---

Throws

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	There is no value.
---------------------------------	--------------------

Member Functions

- “`bool`” on page 1-52
- “`has_value`” on page 1-52
- “`swap`” on page 1-53
- “`reset`” on page 1-53

bool

`explicit operator bool() const`

Description

Check whether object contains a value.

Returns

<code>operator</code>	True, if object contains a value.
-----------------------	-----------------------------------

Throws

None

has_value

`bool has_value() const`

Description

Check whether object contains a value.

Returns

<code>bool</code>	True, if object contains a value.
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Throws

None

swap

```
void swap(optional &other)
```

Description

Swap value of this optional instance with value contained in the parameter.

Parameters

<code>optional &other</code>	Value to swap.
----------------------------------	----------------

Throws

None

reset

```
void reset()
```

Description

Reset optional value to missing

Throws

None

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Range<ItType,ElemType>

Templated C++ class to provide range-based operation support

Description

Range objects wrap begin and end functions to enable range-based operations.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`

Include: `Range.hpp`

Template Parameters

<code>IteratorType</code>	Iterator type
<code>ElementType</code>	Element type

Constructors

- “Constructor” on page 1-54
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-54
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-55

Constructor

`Range(IteratorType<ElementType> begin, IteratorType<ElementType> end)`

Description

Creates a Range object.

Parameters

<code>IteratorType<ElementType></code> <code>begin</code>	First and last elements of range.
<code>IteratorType<ElementType></code> <code>end</code>	

Returns

<code>Range</code>	New instance.
--------------------	---------------

Throws

None

Move Constructors

`Range(Range&& rhs)`

Description

Moves contents of a Range object to a new instance.

Parameters

Range&& rhs	Range to move.
-------------	----------------

Returns

Range	New instance.
-------	---------------

Throws

None

Move Assignment Operators

Range& operator=(Range&& rhs)

Description

Assigns the input to this Range object.

Parameters

Range&& rhs	Range to move.
-------------	----------------

Returns

Range&	Updated instance.
--------	-------------------

Throws

None

begin

IteratorType<ElementType>& begin()

Returns

IteratorType<ElementType>&	First element in range.
----------------------------	-------------------------

Throws

None

end

IteratorType<ElementType>& end()

Returns

IteratorType<ElementType>&	End of range.
----------------------------	---------------

Throws

None

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<T>

Templated C++ class to get references to Array elements

Description

A Reference object is a reference to an element of an Array without making a copy. A Reference is:

- Not a shared copy
- Valid as long as the array that contains the reference is valid
- Not thread-safe

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Include: Reference.hpp

Template Parameters

T	Type of element referred to, specified as:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Array • Struct • Enumeration • MATLABString • All std::complex types

Constructors

- “Copy Constructor” on page 1-57
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-57
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-58
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-58

Copy Constructor

Reference(const Reference<T>& rhs)

Parameters

const Reference<T>& rhs	Value to copy.
-------------------------	----------------

Copy Assignment Operators

Reference<T>& operator=(const Reference<T>& rhs)

Parameters

<code>const Reference<T>& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
--	----------------

Returns

<code>Reference<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
--------------------------------------	-------------------

Move Assignment Operators

`Reference<T>& operator=(Reference<T>&& rhs)`

Parameters

<code>Reference<T>&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
---	----------------

Returns

<code>Reference<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
--------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Move Constructors

`Reference(Reference<T>&& rhs)`

Description

Moves contents of a Reference object to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>Reference<T>&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
---	----------------

Throws

None

Other Operators

- “operator=” on page 1-58
- “operator<<” on page 1-59
- “operator T()” on page 1-59
- “operator std::string()” on page 1-59

operator=

`Reference<T>& operator=(T rhs)`

`Reference<T>& operator=(std::string rhs)`

`Reference<T>& operator=(String rhs)`

Parameters

<code>T rhs</code>	Value to assign. The indexed array must be non-const.
<code>std::string rhs</code>	String to assign. The array must be non-const and allow strings to be assigned.
<code>String rhs</code>	String to assign to <code>StringArray</code> . The indexed array must be non-const.

Returns

<code>Reference<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
--------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator<<

`std::ostream& operator <<(std::ostream& os, Reference<T> const& rhs)`

Parameters

<code>std::ostream& os</code>
<code>Reference<T> const& rhs</code>

Returns

`std::ostream&`

operator T()

`operator T() const`

Description

Cast to element from the array.

Returns

<code>T</code>	Shared copy of element from array.
----------------	------------------------------------

Throws

None

operator std::string()

`operator std::string() const`

Description

Casts array to `std::string`, making a copy of the `std::string`. This operator is valid only for types that can be cast to a `std::string`.

Returns

<code>std::string</code>	String.
--------------------------	---------

Throws

<code>NonAsciiCharInInputDataException</code>	Input is <code>std::string</code> and contains non-ASCII characters.
<code>std::runtime_error</code>	MATLABString is missing.

Free Functions**operator==**

```
inline bool operator==(Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs, std::string
const& rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(std::string const& lhs, Reference<MATLABString>
const& rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs, String const&
rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(String const& lhs, Reference<MATLABString> const&
rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs, MATLABString
const& rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(MATLABString const& lhs, Reference<MATLABString>
const& rhs)
```

```
inline bool operator==(Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs,
Reference<MATLABString> const& rhs)
```

```
template<typename T> bool operator==(Reference<T> const& lhs, T const& rhs)
```

```
template<typename T> bool operator==(T const& lhs, Reference<T> const& rhs)
```

```
template<typename T> bool operator==(Reference<T> const& lhs, Reference<T>
const& rhs)
```

Parameters

<code>Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs</code>	<code>std::string const& rhs</code>	Values to compare.
<code>std::string const& lhs</code>	<code>Reference<MATLABString> const& rhs</code>	
<code>Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs</code>	<code>String const& rhs</code>	
<code>String const& lhs</code>	<code>Reference<MATLABString> const& rhs</code>	

Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs	MATLABString const& rhs
MATLABString const& lhs	Reference<MATLABString> const& rhs
Reference<MATLABString> const& lhs	Reference<MATLABString> const& rhs
Reference<T> const& lhs	T const& rhs
T const& lhs	Reference<T> const& rhs
Reference<T> const& lhs	Reference<T> const& rhs

Returns

bool Returns true if values are equal.

Throws

std::runtime_error Cannot compare argument to MATLABString.

See Also**Topics**

“Access C++ Data Array Container Elements”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::SparseArray<T>

Templated C++ class to access data in MATLAB sparse arrays

Description

Use SparseArray objects to work with sparse MATLAB arrays. To create a SparseArray, call createSparseArray in the ArrayFactory class.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
 Base class: `matlab::data::Array`
 Include: `SparseArray.hpp`

Template Parameters

T	Type of element referred to, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>bool</code> • <code>double</code> • <code>std::complex<double></code>
---	--

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-62
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-63
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-63
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-63

Copy Constructors

`SparseArray(const SparseArray<T>& rhs)`

`SparseArray(const Array& rhs)`

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a SparseArray object.

Parameters

<code>const SparseArray<T>& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>Array of ArrayType::SPARSE_LOGICAL</code> , <code>ArrayType::SPARSE_DOUBLE</code> , or <code>ArrayType::SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE</code> .

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not sparse.
---------------------------	------------------------------------

Copy Assignment Operators

```
SparseArray& operator=(const SparseArray<T>& rhs)
```

```
SparseArray& operator=(const Array& rhs)
```

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a SparseArray object.

Parameters

const SparseArray<T>& rhs	Value to copy.
const Array& rhs	Value specified as Array of type ArrayType::SPARSE_LOGICAL, ArrayType::SPARSE_DOUBLE, or ArrayType::SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE.

Returns

SparseArray&	Updated instance.
--------------	-------------------

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not sparse.
---------------------------	------------------------------------

Move Constructors

```
SparseArray(SparseArray&& rhs)
```

```
SparseArray(Array&& rhs)
```

Description

Moves contents of a SparseArray object to a new instance.

Parameters

const SparseArray<T>& rhs	Value to move.
const Array& rhs	Value specified as Array of type ArrayType::SPARSE_LOGICAL, ArrayType::SPARSE_DOUBLE, or ArrayType::SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE.

Throws

InvalidArrayTypeException	Type of input Array is not sparse.
---------------------------	------------------------------------

Move Assignment Operators

```
SparseArray& operator=(SparseArray<T>&& rhs)
```

`SparseArray& operator=(Array&& rhs)`

Description

Assigns the input to this `SparseArray` object.

Parameters

<code>const SparseArray<T>& rhs</code>	Value to move.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>Array</code> of type <code>ArrayType::SPARSE_LOGICAL</code> , <code>ArrayType::SPARSE_DOUBLE</code> , or <code>ArrayType::SPARSE_COMPLEX_DOUBLE</code> .

Returns

<code>SparseArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not sparse.
--	---

Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-64
- “End Iterators” on page 1-64

Begin Iterators

`iterator begin()`

`const_iterator begin() const`

`const_iterator cbegin() const`

Returns

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

End Iterators

`iterator end()`

`const_iterator end() const`

`const_iterator cend() const`

Returns

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to end of array, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

Member Functions

- “`getNumberOfNonZeroElements`” on page 1-65
- “`getIndex`” on page 1-65

getNumberOfNonZeroElements

```
size_t getNumberOfNonZeroElements() const
```

Description

Returns the number of nonzero elements in the array.

Returns

<code>size_t</code>	Number of nonzero elements in array.
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Throws

None

getIndex

```
SparseIndex getIndex(const TypedIterator<T>& it)
```

```
SparseIndex getIndex(const TypedIterator<T const>& it)
```

Description

Returns the row-column coordinates of the nonzero entry that the iterator is pointing to.

Parameters

<code>const TypedIterator<T>& it</code>	Iterator pointing to current entry in sparse matrix.
<code>const TypedIterator<T const>& it</code>	

Returns

<code>SparseIndex</code>	Row-column coordinates of nonzero entry that iterator points to. <code>SparseIndex</code> is defined as <code>std::pair<size_t, size_t></code> .
--------------------------	--

Throws

None

See Also

Array | createSparseArray

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<SparseArray<T>>

Templated C++ class to get reference to SparseArray

Description

Use the Reference<SparseArray> class to get a reference to a SparseArray element of a container object, such as a MATLAB structure or cell array.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Include: SparseArrayRef.hpp

Template Parameters

T	Type of elements in SparseArray, specified as bool, double, or std::complex<double>.
---	--

Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-67
- “End Iterators” on page 1-67

Begin Iterators

```
iterator begin()
const_iterator begin() const
const_iterator cbegin() const
```

Returns

iterator	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as TypedIterator<T>.
const_iterator	Iterator, specified as TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type>.

Throws

None

End Iterators

```
iterator end()
const_iterator end() const
const_iterator cend() const
```

Returns

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

Member Functions**getNumberOfNonZeroElements**

```
size_t getNumberOfNonZeroElements() const
```

Description

Returns the number of nonzero elements in the array. Since sparse arrays only store nonzero elements, this method returns the actual array size. It is different from array dimensions that specify the full array size.

Returns

<code>size_t</code>	Number of nonzero elements in the array.
---------------------	--

Throws

None

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::String

Type representing strings as `std::basic_string<char16_t>`

Description

The `String` class defines the element type of a `StringArray`. `String` is defined as:

```
using String = std::basic_string<char16_t>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`

Include: `String.hpp`

See Also

`matlab::data::MATLABString`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::StringArray

C++ class to access MATLAB string arrays

Description

Use `StringArray` objects to access MATLAB string arrays. To create a `StringArray`, call `createArray` or `createScalar` in the `ArrayFactory` class with a `MATLABString` template.

`StringArray` is defined as:

```
using StringArray = TypedArray<MATLABString>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Include: `TypedArray.hpp`

See Also

`MATLABString`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::StructArray

C++ class to access MATLAB struct arrays

Description

Use `StructArray` objects to work with MATLAB struct arrays. To access a field for a single element in the array, use the field name. To create a `StructArray` object, call `createStructArray` in the `ArrayFactory` class.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
 Base class: `TypedArray<Struct>`
 Include: `StructArray.hpp`

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-71
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-71
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-72
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-72

Copy Constructors

`StructArray(const StructArray& rhs)`

`StructArray(const Array& rhs)`

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a `StructArray` object.

Parameters

<code>const StructArray& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> object.

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> .
--	--

Copy Assignment Operators

`StructArray& operator=(const StructArray& rhs)`

`StructArray& operator=(const Array& rhs)`

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a `StructArray` object.

Parameters

<code>const StructArray& rhs</code>	Value to copy.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> object.

Returns

<code>StructArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> .
--	--

Move Constructors

`StructArray(StructArray&& rhs)`

`StructArray(Array&& rhs)`

Description

Moves contents of a `StructArray` object to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>StructArray&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
<code>Array&& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> object.

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> is not <code>ArrayType::STRUCT</code> .
--	--

Move Assignment Operators

`StructArray& operator=(StructArray&& rhs)`

Description

Assigns the input to this `StructArray` object.

Parameters

<code>StructArray&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
--	----------------

Returns

<code>StructArray&</code>	Updated instance.
-------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Destructor

`~StructArray()`

Description

Free memory for StructArray object.

Member Functions

- “getFieldNames” on page 1-73
- “getNumberOfFields” on page 1-73

getFieldNames

Range<ForwardIterator, MatlabFieldIdentifier const> getFieldNames() const

Returns

Range<ForwardIterator, MatlabFieldIdentifier const>	Contains begin and end iterators that enable access to all fields in StructArray object.
---	--

Throws

None

getNumberOfFields

size_t getNumberOfFields() const

Returns

size_t	Number of fields.
--------	-------------------

Throws

None

Examples

Create StructArray

Assume that you have the following MATLAB structure.

```
s = struct('loc', {'east', 'west'}, 'data', {[1, 2, 3], [4., 5., 6., 7., 8.]})
```

Create a variable containing the data for loc east.

```
val = s(1).data
```

The following C++ code creates these variables.

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    using namespace matlab::data;
    ArrayFactory factory;

    StructArray S = factory.createStructArray({ 1,2 }, { "loc", "data" });
    S[0]["loc"] = factory.createCharArray("east");
    S[0]["data"] = factory.createArray<uint8_t>({ 1, 3 }, { 1, 2, 3 });
    S[1]["loc"] = factory.createCharArray("west");
    S[1]["data"] = factory.createArray<double>({ 1, 5 }, { 4., 5., 6., 7., 8. });
}
```

```
Reference<Array> val = S[0]["data"];  
return 0;  
}
```

See Also

MATLABFieldIdentifier | Range | Struct | createStructArray

Topics

“Create Structure Array and Send to MATLAB”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<StructArray>

C++ class to get reference to StructArray

Description

The StructArrayExt class extends the APIs available to a reference to a StructArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Base class: Reference<Array>
 Include: TypedArrayRef.hpp

Member Functions

- “getFieldNames” on page 1-75
- “getNumberOfFields” on page 1-75

getFieldNames

Range<ForwardIterator, MATLABFieldIdentifier const> getFieldNames() const

Returns

Range<ForwardIterator, MatlabFieldIdentifier const>	Contains begin and end methods that enable access to all fields in StructArray object.
---	--

Throws

None

getNumberOfFields

size_t getNumberOfFields() const

Returns

size_t	Number of fields.
--------	-------------------

Throws

None

See Also

Reference<TypedArray<T>> | StructArray

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Struct

Element type for MATLAB struct arrays

Description

Struct is the element type for a StructArray object.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Include: Struct.hpp

Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-76
- “End Iterators” on page 1-76

Begin Iterators

```
const_iterator begin() const  
const_iterator cbegin() const
```

Returns

const_iterator	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type>
----------------	---

Throws

None

End Iterators

```
const_iterator end() const  
const_iterator cend() const
```

Returns

const_iterator	Iterator to end of array, specified as TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type>
----------------	---

Throws

None

Indexing Operators

operator[]

Array operator[](std::string idx) const

Description

Enables [] indexing on a StructArray object. Indexing is 0-based.

Parameters

std::string idx	Field name.
-----------------	-------------

Returns

Array	Shared copy of Array found at specified field.
-------	--

Throws

InvalidFieldNameException	Field does not exist in this StructArray.
---------------------------	---

See Also

"createStructArray" on page 1-7 | StructArray

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<Struct>

C++ class to get reference to element of StructArray

Description

Use the Reference<Struct> class to access an element of a StructArray.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Include: StructRef.hpp

Indexing Operators

operator[]

Reference<Array> operator[](std::string idx)

Array operator[](std::string idx) const

Description

Index into the Struct with a field name.

Parameters

std::string idx	Field name.
-----------------	-------------

Returns

Reference<Array>	Reference to Array found at specified field.
Array	Shared copy of Array found at specified field.

Throws

InvalidFieldNameException	Field does not exist in the struct.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-78
- “End Iterators” on page 1-79

Begin Iterators

iterator begin()

const_iterator begin() const

const_iterator cbegin() const

Returns

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to beginning of list of fields, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

End Iterators`iterator end()``const_iterator end() const``const_iterator cend() const`**Returns**

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to end of list of fields, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

Cast**Struct()**`operator Struct() const`**Returns**

<code>Struct</code>	Shared copy of <code>Struct</code> .
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Throws

None

See Also**Introduced in R2017b**

matlab::data::TypedArray<T>

Templated C++ class to access array data

Description

The templated `TypedArray` class provides type-safe APIs to handle all MATLAB array types (except sparse arrays). To create a `TypedArray`, call `createArray` or `createScalar` in the `ArrayFactory` class with one of the templates listed in “Template Instantiations” on page 1-80.

This class defines the following iterator types:

```
using iterator = TypedIterator<T>;  
using const_iterator = TypedIterator<T const>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::data`
Base class: `matlab::data::Array`
Include: `TypedArray.hpp`

Template Parameters

T	Type of element referred to.
---	------------------------------

Template Instantiations

```
double  
float  
int8_t  
uint8_t  
int16_t  
uint16_t  
int32_t  
uint32_t  
int64_t  
uint64_t  
char16_t  
bool  
std::complex<double>  
std::complex<float>  
std::complex<int8_t>  
std::complex<uint8_t>  
std::complex<int16_t>
```

```

std::complex<uint16_t>
std::complex<int32_t>
std::complex<uint32_t>
std::complex<int64_t>
std::complex<uint64_t>
matlab::data::Array
matlab::data::Struct
matlab::data::Enumeration
matlab::data::MATLABString

```

Constructors

- “Copy Constructor” on page 1-81
- “Copy Assignment Operator” on page 1-81
- “Move Constructor” on page 1-82
- “Move Assignment Operator” on page 1-82

Copy Constructor

```
TypedArray(const TypedArray<T>& rhs)
```

```
TypedArray(const Array& rhs)
```

Description

Creates a shared data copy of the input.

Parameters

<code>const TypedArray<T>& rhs</code>	Value to be copied.
<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>matlab::data::Array</code> object.

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> does not match the type for <code>TypedArray<T></code> .
--	---

Copy Assignment Operator

```
TypedArray<T>& operator=(const TypedArray<T>& rhs)
```

```
TypedArray<T>& operator=(const Array& rhs)
```

Description

Assigns a shared data copy of the input to this `TypedArray<T>`.

Parameters

<code>const TypedArray<T>& rhs</code>	Value to be copied.
---	---------------------

<code>const Array& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>matlab::data::Array</code> object.
-----------------------------------	---

Returns

<code>TypedArray<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
---------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> does not match the type for <code>TypedArray<T></code> .
--	---

Move Constructor

```
TypedArray(TypedArray<T>&& rhs)
```

```
TypedArray(Array&& rhs)
```

Description

Moves contents of the input to a new instance.

Parameters

<code>TypedArray<T>&& rhs</code>	Value to be moved.
--	--------------------

<code>Array&& rhs</code>	Value specified as <code>matlab::data::Array</code> object.
----------------------------------	---

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input does not match.
--	-------------------------------

Move Assignment Operator

```
TypedArray<T>& operator=(TypedArray<T>&& rhs)
```

```
TypedArray<T>& operator=(Array&& rhs)
```

Description

Moves the input to this `TypedArray<T>` object.

Parameters

<code>TypedArray<T>&& rhs</code>	Value to move.
--	----------------

Returns

<code>TypedArray<T>&</code>	Updated instance.
---------------------------------------	-------------------

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	Type of input <code>Array</code> does not match the type for <code>TypedArray<T></code> .
--	---

Destructor

```
virtual ~TypedArray()
```


Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-83
- “End Iterators” on page 1-83

Begin Iterators

iterator begin()

const_iterator begin() const

const_iterator cbegin() const

Returns

iterator	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as TypedIterator<T>.
const_iterator	Iterator, specified as TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type>.

Throws

None

End Iterators

iterator end()

const_iterator end() const

const_iterator cend() const

Returns

iterator	Iterator to end of array, specified as TypedIterator<T>.
const_iterator	Iterator, specified as TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type>.

Throws

None

Indexing Operators

operator[]

ArrayElementTypedRef<T, std::is_const<T>::value> operator[](size_t idx)

ArrayElementTypedRef<T, true> operator[](size_t idx) const

Description

Enables [] indexing on a TypedArray. Indexing is 0-based.

Parameters

<code>size_t idx</code>	First array index.
-------------------------	--------------------

Returns

<code>ArrayElementTypedRef<T, std::is_const<T>::value></code>	Temporary object containing index specified. If type <code>T</code> is <code>const</code> , then the return value allows the element of the array to be retrieved, but not modified. Otherwise, the element can be modified or retrieved.
---	---

<code>ArrayElementTypedRef<T, true></code>	Temporary object containing index specified. The return value allows the element of the array to be retrieved, but not modified.
--	--

Throws

None

Examples

Suppose that you have a cell array `c`. Assign a value to a `Reference<Array>` object and call the member function `getType`.

```
Reference<Array> r = c[0][0];
auto t = c[0][0].getType;
```

Member Functions**release**

```
buffer_ptr_t<T> release()
```

Description

Release the underlying buffer from the Array. If the Array is shared, a copy of the buffer is made; otherwise, no copy is made. After the buffer is released, the array contains no elements.

Returns

<code>buffer_ptr_t<T></code>	<code>unique_ptr</code> containing data pointer.
------------------------------------	--

Throws

<code>InvalidArrayTypeException</code>	<code>TypedArray</code> does not support releasing the buffer.
--	--

Examples**Assign Values to Array Elements**

Create an array equivalent to the MATLAB array `[1 2; 3 4]`, then replace each element of the array with a single value.

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"

int main() {
    matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
    // Create an array equivalent to the MATLAB array [1 2; 3 4].
}
```

```
matlab::data::TypedArray<double> D = factory.createArray<double>({ 2,2 }, { 1,3,2,4 });  
// Change the values.  
for (auto& elem : D) {  
    elem = 5.5;  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

See Also

Array | ArrayType

Topics

“Bring Result of MATLAB Calculation Into C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::Reference<TypedArray<T>>

Templated C++ class to get reference to TypedArray

Description

The Reference<TypedArray<T>> class extends the APIs available to a reference to an Array. It derives from the Reference<Array> class and provides iterators and type-safe indexing. Reference<TypedArray<T>> is not thread-safe - do not pass references to TypedArray objects between threads.

TypedArrayRef is defined in TypedArrayRef.hpp as:

```
template <typename T>
using TypedArrayRef = Reference<TypedArray<T>>;
```

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
Base class: Reference<Array>
Include: TypedArrayRef.hpp

Constructor

Reference(const Reference<Array>& rhs)

Description

Create a Reference<TypedArray<T>> object from a Reference<Array> object.

Parameters

const Reference<Array>& rhs Value to copy.

Throws

TypeMismatchException Element of Array does not match <T>.

Iterators

- “Begin Iterators” on page 1-86
- “End Iterators” on page 1-87

Begin Iterators

```
iterator begin()
const_iterator begin() const
const_iterator cbegin() const
```

Returns

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to beginning of array, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

End Iterators`iterator end()``const_iterator end() const``const_iterator cend() const`**Returns**

<code>iterator</code>	Iterator to end of array, specified as <code>TypedIterator<T></code> .
<code>const_iterator</code>	Iterator, specified as <code>TypedIterator<typename std::add_const<T>::type></code> .

Throws

None

Indexing Operators**operator[]**

```
ArrayElementTypedRef<arr_elem_type, std::is_const<T>::value> operator[]
(size_t idx)
```

```
ArrayElementTypedRef<arr_elem_type, true> operator[](size_t idx) const
```

Description

Enables `[]` indexing on a reference to an Array. Indexing is 0-based.

Parameters

<code>size_t idx</code>	First array index.
-------------------------	--------------------

Returns

<code>ArrayElementTypedRef<arr_elem_type, std::is_const<T>::value></code>	Temporary object containing index specified. If type <code>T</code> is <code>const</code> , then the return value allows the element of the array to be retrieved, but not modified. Otherwise, the element can be modified or retrieved.
---	---

<code>ArrayElementTypedRef<arr_elem_type, true></code>	Temporary object containing index specified. The return value allows the element of the array to be retrieved, but not modified.
--	--

Throws

InvalidFieldNameException	Field name is invalid for a struct.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

Other Operators**operator=**

Reference<TypedArray<T>>& operator= (TypedArray<T> rhs)

Description

Assign a TypedArray to an element of the referenced Array. The Array being indexed must be non-const.

Parameters

TypedArray<T> rhs	Value to assign.
-------------------	------------------

Returns

Reference<TypedArray<T>>&	Updated instance.
---------------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::TypedIterator<T>

Templated C++ class to provide random access iterator

Description

TypedIterator is the return type of all begin and end functions that support random access.

Class Details

Namespace: matlab::data
 Include: TypedIterator.hpp

Template Parameters

T	Type of element referred to.
---	------------------------------

Template Instantiations

```
double
float
int8_t
uint8_t
int16_t
uint16_t
int32_t
uint32_t
int64_t
uint64_t
char16_t
bool
std::complex<double>
std::complex<float>
std::complex<int8_t>
std::complex<uint8_t>
std::complex<int16_t>
std::complex<uint16_t>
std::complex<int32_t>
std::complex<uint32_t>
std::complex<int64_t>
std::complex<uint64_t>
matlab::data::Array
```

```
matlab::data::Struct  
matlab::data::Enumeration  
matlab::data::MATLABString
```

Constructors

- “Copy Constructors” on page 1-90
- “Copy Assignment Operators” on page 1-90
- “Move Constructors” on page 1-90
- “Move Assignment Operators” on page 1-91

Copy Constructors

```
TypedIterator(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs)
```

Description

Creates a shared data copy of a TypedIterator object.

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Value to copy.
```

Throws

None

Copy Assignment Operators

```
TypedIterator<T>& operator=(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs)
```

Description

Assigns a shared data copy to a TypedIterator object.

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Value to copy.
```

Returns

```
TypedIterator<T>& Updated instance.
```

Throws

None

Move Constructors

```
TypedIterator(TypedIterator<T> &&rhs)
```

Description

Moves contents of a TypedIterator object to a new instance.

Parameters

TypedIterator<T>&& rhs	Value to move.
------------------------	----------------

Throws

None

Move Assignment Operators

```
TypedIterator<T>& operator=(TypedIterator<T>&& rhs)
```

Description

Assigns the input to this TypedIterator object.

Parameters

TypedIterator<T>&& rhs	Value to move.
------------------------	----------------

Returns

TypedIterator<T>&	Updated instance.
-------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

Other Operators

- “operator++” on page 1-92
- “operator--” on page 1-92
- “operator++” on page 1-92
- “operator--” on page 1-92
- “operator+=” on page 1-93
- “operator-=” on page 1-93
- “operator!=” on page 1-93
- “operator<” on page 1-94
- “operator>” on page 1-94
- “operator<=” on page 1-94
- “operator>=” on page 1-94
- “operator+” on page 1-95
- “operator-” on page 1-95
- “operator.” on page 1-95
- “operator*” on page 1-95
- “operator->” on page 1-96
- “operator[]” on page 1-96

operator++`TypedIterator<T>& operator++()`**Description**

Pre-increment operator.

Returns

<code>TypedIterator<T>&</code>	Original iterator.
--	--------------------

Throws

None

operator--`TypedIterator<T>& operator--()`**Description**

Pre-decrement operator.

Returns

<code>TypedIterator<T>&</code>	Original iterator.
--	--------------------

Throws

None

operator++`TypedIterator<T> operator++(int)`**Description**

Post-increment operator.

Returns

<code>TypedIterator<T></code>	Copy of original iterator.
-------------------------------------	----------------------------

Throws

None

operator--`TypedIterator<T> operator--(int)`**Description**

Post-decrement operator.

Returns

<code>TypedIterator<T></code>	Copy of original iterator.
-------------------------------------	----------------------------

Throws

None

operator+=

TypedIterator<T>& operator+=(difference_type d)

Description

Addition assignment operator.

Parameters

difference_type d	Amount to add, specified as <code>std::ptrdiff_t</code> .
-------------------	---

Returns

TypedIterator<T>&	Updated instance.
-------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator-=

TypedIterator<T>& operator-=(difference_type d)

Description

Subtraction assignment operator.

Parameters

difference_type d	Amount to subtract, specified as <code>std::ptrdiff_t</code> .
-------------------	--

Returns

TypedIterator<T>&	Updated instance.
-------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator!=

bool operator!=(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const

Parameters

const TypedIterator<T>& rhs	Iterator to compare.
-----------------------------	----------------------

Returns

bool	Returns true if iterators do not point to same element.
------	---

Throws

None

operator<

```
bool operator<(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Iterator to compare.
```

Returns

```
bool Returns true if left-side iterator is less than right-side iterator.
```

operator>

```
bool operator>(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Iterator to compare.
```

Returns

```
bool Returns true if left-side iterator is greater than right-side iterator.
```

operator<=

```
bool operator<=(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Iterator to compare.
```

Returns

```
bool Returns true if left-side iterator is less than or equal to right-side iterator.
```

Throws

None

operator>=

```
bool operator>=(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

```
const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Iterator to compare.
```

Returns

```
bool Returns true if left-side iterator is greater than or equal to right-side iterator.
```

Throws

None

operator+

```
TypedIterator<T> operator+(difference_type d) const
```

Description

Creates an iterator that is added to this one by the amount passed in.

Parameters

difference_type d	Amount to add, specified as <code>std::ptrdiff_t</code> .
-------------------	---

Returns

TypedIterator<T>	Updated instance.
------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator-

```
TypedIterator<T> operator-(difference_type d) const
```

Description

Creates an iterator that is decremented from this one by the amount passed in.

Parameters

difference_type d	Amount to subtract, specified as <code>std::ptrdiff_t</code> .
-------------------	--

Returns

TypedIterator<T>	Updated instance.
------------------	-------------------

Throws

None

operator-

```
difference_type operator-(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const
```

Parameters

const TypedIterator<T>& rhs	Iterator to compare.
-----------------------------	----------------------

Returns

difference_type	Difference between iterators, specified as <code>std::ptrdiff_t</code> .
-----------------	--

Throws

None

operator*

```
reference operator*() const
```

Returns

reference	Element pointed to by this iterator, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• T& for arithmetic types.• Reference<T> for non-arithmetic types.
-----------	--

Throws

None

operator->

pointer operator->()

Returns

pointer	Pointer to element pointed to by this iterator, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• T* for arithmetic types.• Reference<T>* for non-arithmetic types.
---------	--

Throws

None

operator[]

reference operator[](const size_t& rhs) const

Description

Get a reference using a linear index.

Returns

reference	Element pointed to by this iterator, specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• T& for arithmetic types.• Reference<T> for non-arithmetic types.
-----------	--

Throws

None

Free Function**operator==**

bool operator==(const TypedIterator<T>& rhs) const

Parameters

const TypedIterator<T>& rhs Iterator to compare.

Returns

`bool` Returns `true` if both iterators point to same element.

Throws

None

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::apply_visitor

Call Visitor class on arrays

Description

auto apply_visitor(Array a, V visitor) dispatch to visitor class operations based on array type.

Include

Namespace: matlab::data
Include ArrayVisitors.hpp

Parameters

matlab::data::Array a	The matlab::data::Array to operate on with the visitor class.
visitor class V	The user-supplied visitor class.

Return Value

auto	Outputs returned by the visitor.
------	----------------------------------

See Also

Topics

“Operate on C++ Arrays Using Visitor Pattern”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::data::apply_visitor_ref

Call Visitor class on array references

Description

auto apply_visitor_ref(const ArrayRef& a, V visitor) dispatch to visitor class operations based on array reference type.

Include

Namespace: matlab::data
Include ArrayVisitors.hpp

Parameters

const matlab::data::ArrayRef& a	A matlab::data::ArrayRef reference to the array to operate on with the visitor class.
visitor class V	The user-supplied visitor class.

Return Value

auto	Outputs returned by the visitor.
------	----------------------------------

See Also

Topics

“Operate on C++ Arrays Using Visitor Pattern”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::mex::Function

Base class for C++ MEX functions

Description

The `MexFunction` class that you implement in C++ MEX functions must inherit from the `matlab.mex.Function` class. The `matlab.mex.Function` class enables access to the C++ Engine API and defines a virtual `operator()` function that your `MexFunction` class must override.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::mex`

Include: `mexAdapter.hpp` — Include this file only once for the implementation of `MexFunction` class

Member Functions

- “`operator()`” on page 1-100
- “`getEngine`” on page 1-100
- “`mexLock`” on page 1-101
- “`mexUnlock`” on page 1-101
- “`getFunctionName`” on page 1-101

`operator()`

`virtual void operator()(ArgumentList outputs, ArgumentList inputs)`

Function call operator that you must override in the `MexFunction` class. This operator enables instances of your `MexFunction` class to be called like a function.

Parameters

<code>matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs</code>	Collection of <code>matlab::data::Array</code> objects that are returned to MATLAB
<code>matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs</code>	Collection of <code>matlab::data::Array</code> objects that are passed to the MEX function from MATLAB

Examples

```
class MexFunction : public matlab::mex::Function {
public:
    void operator()(matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs, matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs) {
        ...
    }
}
```

`getEngine`

`std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::MATLABEngine> getEngine()`

Returns a pointer to the `MATLABEngine` object, which enables access to the C++ Engine API.

Returns

```
std::shared_ptr<matlab::eng> Pointer to MATLABEngine object
matlab::MATLABEngine>
```

Examples

Call the MATLAB `clear` function.

```
std::shared_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = getEngine();
matlabPtr->eval(matlab::engine::convertUTF8StringToUTF16String("clear"));
```

mexLock

```
void mexLock()
```

Prevents clearing MEX file from memory. Do not call `mexLock` or `mexUnlock` from a user thread.

Examples

Lock the MEX file.

```
mexLock();
```

mexUnlock

Unlocks MEX file and allows clearing of the file from memory. Do not call `mexLock` or `mexUnlock` from a user thread.

```
void mexLock()
```

Examples

Unlock the MEX file.

```
mexUnlock();
```

getFunctionName

```
std::u16string getFunctionName() const
```

Returns the name of the MEX function, which is the name of the source file.

Examples

Get the file name of the currently executing MEX function.

```
std::u16string fileName = getFunctionName();
```

See Also

`matlab::mex::ArgumentList`

Topics

“C++ MEX API”

“Structure of C++ MEX Function”

Introduced in R2018a

matlab::mex::ArgumentList

Container for inputs and outputs from C++ MEX functions

Description

C++ MEX functions pass inputs and outputs as `matlab::data::Array` objects contained in `matlab::mex::ArgumentList` objects. The `MexFunction::operator()` accepts two arguments, one for inputs and one for outputs, defined as `matlab::mex::ArgumentList`.

`ArgumentList` is a wrapper enabling iteration over the underlying collections holding the input and output data.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::mex`
 Include: `mex.hpp`

Member Functions

- “operator[]” on page 1-102
- “begin” on page 1-103
- “end” on page 1-103
- “size” on page 1-103
- “empty” on page 1-104

operator[]

`matlab::data::Array operator[](size_t idx)`

Enables [] indexing into the elements of an `ArgumentList`.

Parameters

<code>size_t idx</code>	Index into the elements of the input array, which are the input arguments to the MEX function
-------------------------	---

Returns

<code>matlab::data::Array</code>	Iterator pointing to the first element in the <code>ArgumentList</code> array
----------------------------------	---

Examples

Call a MEX function from MATLAB with an array, a scalar, and a character vector as inputs and a single output:

```
a = myMEXFunction(array, scalar, 'character vector')
```

Assign the first input argument to a `TypedArray`, the second input to a scalar `const double` (assume both are of type `double` in MATLAB), and the third input as a `matlab::data::CharArray`.

```
void operator()(matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs, matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs) {
    matlab::data::TypedArray<double> inArray = inputs[0];
    const double inScalar = inputs[1][0];
    matlab::data::CharArray inChar = inputs[2];
    result = ...
    outputs[0] = result;
}
```

begin

```
iterator_type begin()
```

Returns an iterator pointing to the first element in the `ArgumentList` array.

Returns

<code>iterator_type</code>	Iterator pointing to the first element in the <code>ArgumentList</code> array
----------------------------	---

Examples

Build a vector from the input arguments.

```
void operator()(matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs, matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs) {
    std::vector<matlab::data::TypedArray<double>> vectorDoubles(inputs.begin(), inputs.end());
    ...
}
```

end

```
iterator_type end()
```

Returns an iterator pointing past the last element in the `ArgumentList` array.

Returns

<code>iterator_type</code>	Iterator pointing past the last element in the <code>ArgumentList</code> array
----------------------------	--

size

```
size_t numArgs size()
```

Returns the number of elements in the argument list. Use to check the number of inputs and outputs specified at the call site.

Returns

<code>size_t</code>	Size of the <code>ArgumentList</code> array
---------------------	---

Examples

Determine if the MEX function is called with three input arguments.

```
class MexFunction : public matlab::mex::Function {
public:
    void operator()(matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs, matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs) {
        if (inputs.size() == 3) {
            // MEX function called with three input arguments
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

empty`bool empty()`

Returns logical value indicating if argument list is empty.

Returns

<code>bool</code>	Returns logical <code>true</code> if the argument list is empty (<code>size() == 0</code>)
-------------------	--

Examples

Determine if the MEX function is called with no input arguments.

```
class MexFunction : public matlab::mex::Function {
public:
    void operator()(matlab::mex::ArgumentList outputs, matlab::mex::ArgumentList inputs) {
        if (inputs.empty()) {
            // MEX function called with no input arguments
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

See Also

`matlab::mex::Function`

Topics

“C++ MEX API”

“Structure of C++ MEX Function”

Introduced in R2018a

matlab::engine::MATLABEngine

Evaluate MATLAB functions from C++ program

Description

The `matlab::engine::MATLABEngine` class uses a MATLAB process as a computational engine for C++. This class provides an interface between the C++ language and MATLAB, enabling you to evaluate MATLAB functions and expressions from C++ programs.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
Include: `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Factory Methods

The `matlab::engine::MATLABEngine` class provides methods to start MATLAB and to connect to a shared MATLAB session synchronously or asynchronously.

- `matlab::engine::startMATLAB` — Start MATLAB synchronously
- `matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync` — Start MATLAB asynchronously
- `matlab::engine::connectMATLAB` — Connect to shared MATLAB session synchronously
- `matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync` — Connect to shared MATLAB session asynchronously

Unsupported Startup Options

The engine does not support these MATLAB startup options:

- `-h`
- `-help`
- `-?`
- `-n`
- `-e`
- `-softwareopengl`
- `-logfile`

For information on MATLAB startup options, see “Commonly Used Startup Options”. For an example of how to use MATLAB startup options when starting engine applications, see “Start MATLAB with Startup Options”.

Method Summary

Member Functions

“feval” on page 1-106	Evaluate MATLAB function with arguments synchronously
“fevalAsync” on page 1-109	Evaluate MATLAB function with arguments asynchronously
“eval” on page 1-110	Evaluate MATLAB statement as a string synchronously
“evalAsync” on page 1-111	Evaluate MATLAB statement as a string asynchronously
“getVariable” on page 1-112	Get variable from the MATLAB base workspace synchronously
“getVariableAsync” on page 1-113	Get variable from the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously
“setVariable” on page 1-113	Put variable into the MATLAB base workspace synchronously
“setVariableAsync” on page 1-114	Put variable into the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously
“getProperty” on page 1-115	Get object property value
“getPropertyAsync” on page 1-116	Get object property value asynchronously
“setProperty” on page 1-117	Set object property value
“setPropertyAsync” on page 1-118	Set object property value asynchronously

Member Function Details

feval

```
std::vector<matlab::data::Array> feval(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const size_t numReturned,
    const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())
```

```
matlab::data::Array feval(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())
```

```
matlab::data::Array feval(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const matlab::data::Array &arg,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())
```

```
ResultType feval(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error,
    RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs )
```

```
ResultType feval(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs)
```


Description

Evaluate MATLAB functions with input arguments synchronously. Use `feval` when you want to pass arguments from C++ to MATLAB and when you want to return a result from MATLAB to C++.

Inputs and outputs can be types defined by the MATLAB Data Array API or can be native C++ types.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String &function</code>	Name of the MATLAB function or script to evaluate. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const size_t numReturned</code>	Number of returned values
<code>const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args</code>	Multiple input arguments to pass to the MATLAB function in an <code>std::vector</code> . The vector is converted to a column array in MATLAB.
<code>const matlab::data::Array arg</code>	Single input argument to pass to the MATLAB function.
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>()</code>	Stream buffer used to store the standard output from the MATLAB function.
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>()</code>	Stream buffer used to store the error message from the MATLAB function.
<code>RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs</code>	Native C++ data types used for function inputs. <code>feval</code> accepts scalar inputs of these C++ data types: <code>bool</code> , <code>int8_t</code> , <code>int16_t</code> , <code>int32_t</code> , <code>int64_t</code> , <code>uint8_t</code> , <code>uint16_t</code> , <code>uint32_t</code> , <code>uint64_t</code> , <code>float</code> , <code>double</code> .

Return Value

<code>std::vector<matlab::data::Array></code>	Outputs returned from MATLAB function.
<code>matlab::data::Array</code>	Single output returned from MATLAB function.
<code>ResultType</code>	Output returned from MATLAB function as a user-specified type. Can be an <code>std::tuple</code> if returning multiple arguments.

Exceptions

<code>matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException</code>	The MATLAB session is not available.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABExecutionException</code>	There is a MATLAB runtime error in the function.
<code>matlab::engine::TypeConversionException</code>	The result of a MATLAB function cannot be converted to the specified type.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABSyntaxException</code>	There is a syntax error in the MATLAB function.

Examples

This example passes an array of numeric values to a MATLAB function. The code performs these steps:

- Creates a `matlab::data::Array` with the dimensions 2-by-3 from a vector of numeric values of type `double`.
- Starts a shared MATLAB session.
- Passes the data array to the MATLAB `sqrt` function and returns the result to C++.

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::vector<double> cppData{ 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 };

// Create a 2-by-3 matlab data array
matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
auto inputArray = factory.createArray({ 2, 3 }, cppData.cbegin(), cppData.cend());

// Start MATLAB engine
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();

// Pass data array to MATLAB sqrt function
// And return results.
auto result = matlabPtr->feval(u"sqrt", inputArray);
```

When calling `feval` using native C++ types, the input arguments are restricted to scalar values. For example, this code returns the square root of a scalar value.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

// Start MATLAB engine synchronously
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();

// Call sqrt function
double result = matlabPtr->feval<double>(u"sqrt", double(27));
```

For functions that return multiple output arguments, you can use the MATLAB data API or, if using C++ types, an `std::tuple`. For an example, see “Call Function with Native C++ Types”.

Related Topics

“Call MATLAB Functions from C++”

“MATLAB Data API”

fevalAsync

```

FutureResult<std::vector<matlab::data::Array>> fevalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const size_t numReturned,
    const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())

FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> fevalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())

FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> fevalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const matlab::data::Array &arg,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> & output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>(),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> & error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>())

FutureResult<ResultType> fevalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error,
    RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs)

FutureResult<ResultType> fevalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &function,
    RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs)

```

Description

Evaluate MATLAB function with input arguments and returned values asynchronously.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String &function</code>	Name of the MATLAB function or script to evaluate. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const size_t numReturned</code>	Number of returned values
<code>const std::vector<matlab::data::Array> &args</code>	Multiple input arguments to pass to the MATLAB function in an <code>std::vector</code> . The vector is converted to a column array in MATLAB.
<code>const matlab::data::Array arg</code>	Single input argument to pass to the MATLAB function.
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>()</code>	Stream buffer used to store the standard output from the MATLAB function.
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer>()</code>	Stream buffer used to store the error message from the MATLAB function.

RhsArgs&&... rhsArgs Native C++ data types used for function inputs. `feval` accepts scalar inputs of these C++ data types: `bool`, `int8_t`, `int16_t`, `int32_t`, `int64_t`, `uint8_t`, `uint16_t`, `uint32_t`, `uint64_t`, `float`, `double`.

Return Value

<code>FutureResult</code>	A <code>FutureResult</code> object used to get the result of calling the MATLAB function.
---------------------------	---

Exceptions

None

Examples

This example passes the scalar double 12.7 to the MATLAB `sqrt` function asynchronously. The `FutureResult` is then used to get the result.

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
matlab::data::Array argument = factory.createScalar<double>(12.7);
FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> future = matlabPtr->fevalAsync(u"sqrt", std::move(argument));
...
matlab::data::TypedArray<double> result = future.get();
```

Related Topics

["Call Function Asynchronously"](#)

eval

```
void eval(const matlab::engine::String &statement,
          const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> (),
          const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> ())
```

Description

Evaluate a MATLAB statement as a string synchronously.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String &statement</code>	MATLAB statement to evaluate
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output</code>	Stream buffer used to store the standard output from the MATLAB statement.
<code>const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error</code>	Stream buffer used to store the error message from the MATLAB command.

Exceptions

```
matlab::engine::MATLABNo The MATLAB session is not available.
tAvailableException
matlab::engine::MATLABEx There is a runtime error in the MATLAB statement.
ecutionException
matlab::engine::MATLABSy There is a syntax error in the MATLAB statement.
ntaxException
```

Examples

This example evaluates the following MATLAB statement.

```
a = sqrt(12.7);
```

The statement creates the variable `a` in the MATLAB base workspace.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlabPtr->eval(u"a = sqrt(12.7);");
```

Related Topics

“Evaluate MATLAB Statements from C++”

evalAsync

```
FutureResult<void> evalAsync(const matlab::engine::String &str,
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &output = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> (),
    const std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> &error = std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> ())
```

Description

Evaluate a MATLAB statement as a string asynchronously.

Parameters

```
const          MATLAB statement to evaluate
matlab::engine::String& str

const          Stream buffer used to store the standard output from the MATLAB
std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> & output
ab::engine::StreamBuffer> & output

const          Stream buffer used to store the error message from the MATLAB
std::shared_ptr<matlab::engine::StreamBuffer> & error
ab::engine::StreamBuffer> & error
```

Return Value

FutureResult	A FutureResult object used to wait for the completion of the MATLAB statement.
--------------	--

Exceptions

None

Examples

This example evaluates the following MATLAB statement asynchronously.

```
a = sqrt(12.7);
```

The statement creates the variable `a` in the MATLAB base workspace.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
FutureResult<void> future = matlabPtr->evalAsync(u"a = sqrt(12.7);");
```

Related Topics

“Evaluate MATLAB Statements from C++”

getVariable

```
matlab::data::Array getVariable(const matlab::engine::String &varName,
                               matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE)
```

Description

Get a variable from the MATLAB base or global workspace.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String & varName</code>	Name of a variable in the MATLAB workspace. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE</code>	MATLAB workspace (BASE or GLOBAL) to get the variable from. For more information, see <code>global</code> .

Return Value

`matlab::data::Array` Variable obtained from the MATLAB base or global workspace

Exceptions

<code>matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException</code>	The MATLAB session is not available.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABExecutionException</code>	The requested variable does not exist in the specified MATLAB base or global workspace.

Examples

This example gets a variable named `varName` from the MATLAB base workspace.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;
```

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::Array varName = matlabPtr->getVariable(u"varName");
```

Related Topics

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to C++”

getVariableAsync

```
FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> getVariableAsync(const matlab::engine::String &varName,
    matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE)
```

Description

Get a variable from the MATLAB base or global workspace asynchronously.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String& varName</code>	Name of the variable in MATLAB workspace. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE</code>	MATLAB workspace (BASE or GLOBAL) to get the variable from. For more information, see <code>global</code> .

Return Value

<code>FutureResult</code>	A <code>FutureResult</code> object that you can use to get the variable obtained from the MATLAB workspace as a <code>matlab.data.Array</code> .
---------------------------	--

Exceptions

None

Examples

This example gets a variable named `varName` from the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> future = matlabPtr->getVariableAsync(u"varName");
...
matlab::data::Array varName = future.get();
```

Related Topics

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to C++”

setVariable

```
void setVariable(const matlab::engine::String &varName,
    const matlab::data::Array &var,
    matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE)
```

Description

Put a variable into the MATLAB base or global workspace. If a variable with the same name exists in the MATLAB workspace, `setVariable` overwrites it.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String& varName</code>	Name of the variable to create in the MATLAB workspace. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const matlab::data::Array var</code>	Value of the variable to create in the MATLAB workspace
<code>matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE</code>	Put the variable in the MATLAB BASE or GLOBAL workspace. For more information, see <code>global</code> .

Exceptions

`matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException` The MATLAB session is not available.

Examples

This example puts the variable named `data` in the MATLAB base workspace.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::Array data = factory.createArray<double>({ 1, 3 }, { 4, 8, 6 });
matlabPtr->setVariable(u"data", data);
```

Related Topics

“Pass Variables from C++ to MATLAB”

setVariableAsync

```
FutureResult<void> setVariableAsync(const matlab::engine::String &varName,
    const matlab::data::Array var,
    matlab::engine::WorkspaceType workspaceType = matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE)
```

Description

Put a variable into the MATLAB base or global workspace asynchronously. If a variable with the same name exists in the MATLAB base workspace, `setVariableAsync` overwrites it.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::engine::String& varName</code>	Name of the variable to create in the MATLAB workspace. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const matlab::data::Array var</code>	Value of the variable to create in the MATLAB workspace


```
matlab::engine::WorkspaceType Put the variable in the MATLAB BASE or GLOBAL workspace. For more
workspaceType                 information, see global.
workspaceType =
matlab::engine::WorkspaceType::BASE
```

Exceptions

None

Example

This example puts the variable named `data` in the MATLAB base workspace.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::Array data = factory.createArray<double>({ 1, 3 }, { 4., 8., 6. });
FutureResult<void> future = matlabPtr->setVariableAsync(u"data", data);
```

Related Topics

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to C++”

getProperty

```
matlab::data::Array getProperty(const matlab::data::Array &objectArray,
                                size_t index,
                                const matlab::engine::String &propertyName)
```

```
matlab::data::Array getProperty(const matlab::data::Array &object,
                                const matlab::engine::String &propertyName)
```

Description

Get the value of an object property. If the object input argument is an array of objects, specify the index of the array element that corresponds to the object whose property value you want to get.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::data::Array &objectArray</code>	Array of MATLAB objects
<code>const matlab::data::Array &object</code>	Scalar MATLAB object
<code>size_t index</code>	Zero-based index into the object array, specifying the object in that array whose property value is returned
<code>const String &propertyName</code>	Name of the property. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .

Return Value

```
matlab::data::Array Value of the named property
```

Exceptions

```
matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException The MATLAB session is not available.
matlab::engine::MATLABExecutionException The property does not exist.
```

Examples

This example evaluates a MATLAB statement in a try/catch block using `MATLABEngine::eval`. The `MATLABEngine::getVariable` member function returns the exception object. `MATLABEngine::getProperty` returns the exception message property value as a `matlab::data::CharArray`.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlabPtr->eval(u"try; surf(4); catch me; end");
matlab::data::Array mException = matlabPtr->getVariable(u"me");
matlab::data::CharArray message = matlabPtr->getProperty(mException, u"message");
std::cout << "messages is: " << message.toAscii() << std::endl;
```

Related Topics

“Get MATLAB Objects and Access Properties”

getPropertyAsync

```
FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> getPropertyAsync(const matlab::data::Array &objectArray,
    size_t index,
    const matlab::engine::String &propertyName)

FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> getPropertyAsync(const matlab::data::Array &object,
    const matlab::engine::String &propertyName)
```

Description

Get the value of an object property asynchronously. If the object input argument is an array of objects, specify the index of the array element that corresponds to the object whose property value you want to get.

Parameters

<code>const matlab::data::Array &objectArray</code>	Array of MATLAB objects
<code>const matlab::data::Array &object</code>	Scalar MATLAB object
<code>size_t index</code>	Zero-based index into the object array, specifying the object in that array whose property value is returned
<code>const matlab::engine::String &propertyName</code>	Name of the property. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .

Return Value

`FutureResult` `FutureResult` object that is used to synchronize the operation.

Exceptions

None

Examples

This example evaluates a MATLAB statement in a try/catch block using `MATLABEngine::eval`. The `MATLABEngine::getVariable` member function returns the exception object. `MATLABEngine::getPropertyAsync` returns a `FutureResult` that you use to get the exception message property value as a `matlab::data::CharArray`.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlabPtr->eval(u"try;surf(4);catch me;end");
matlab::data::Array mException = matlabPtr->getVariable(u"me");
FutureResult<matlab::data::Array> future = matlabPtr->getPropertyAsync(mException, u"message");
matlab::data::CharArray message = future.get();
std::cout << "messages is: " << message.toAscii() << std::endl;
```

Related Topics

“Get MATLAB Objects and Access Properties”

setProperty

```
void setProperty(matlab::data::Array &objectArray,
               size_t index,
               const matlab::engine::String &propertyName,
               const matlab::data::Array &propertyValue)

void setProperty(matlab::data::Array &object,
               const matlab::engine::String &propertyName,
               const matlab::data::Array &propertyValue)
```

Description

Set the value of an object property. If the object input argument is an array of objects, specify the index of the array element that corresponds to the object whose property value you want to set.

Parameters

<code>matlab::data::Array &objectArray</code>	Array of MATLAB objects
<code>matlab::data::Array &object</code>	Scalar MATLAB object
<code>size_t index</code>	Zero-based index into the object array, specifying the object in that array whose property value is set
<code>const matlab::engine::String &propertyName</code>	Name of the property to set. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const matlab::data::Array &propertyValue</code>	Value assigned to the property

Exceptions

`matlab::engine::MATLABNotAv` The MATLAB session is not available.
`ailableException`

`matlab::engine::MATLABExecu` The property does not exist.
`tionException`

Examples

This example shows how to set a MATLAB object property. It creates a MATLAB graph and returns the line handle object. Setting the value of the line `LineStyle` property to the character `:` changes the property value of the line object in MATLAB and updates the line style of the graph.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
matlab::data::Array yData = factory.createArray<double>({ 1, 5 }, { 4.0, 11.0, 4.7, 36.2, 72.3 });
matlab::data::Array lineHandle = matlabPtr->feval(u"plot", yData);
matlab::data::CharArray lineStyle = factory.createCharArray(":");
matlabPtr->setProperty(lineHandle, u"LineStyle", lineStyle);
```

Related Topics

“Set Property on MATLAB Object”

setPropertyAsync

```
FutureResult<void> setPropertyAsync(matlab::data::Array &objectArray,
    size_t index,
    const matlab::engine::String &propertyName,
    const matlab::data::Array &propertyValue)

FutureResult<void> setPropertyAsync(matlab::data::Array &object,
    const matlab::engine::String &propertyName,
    const matlab::data::Array &propertyValue)
```

Description

Set the value of an object property asynchronously. If the object input argument is an array of objects, specify the index of the array element that corresponds to the object whose property value you want to set.

Parameters

<code>matlab::data::Array</code> <code>&objectArray</code>	Array of MATLAB objects
<code>matlab::data::Array</code> <code>&object</code>	Scalar MATLAB object
<code>size_t</code> <code>index</code>	Zero-based index into the object array, specifying the object in that array whose property value is set
<code>const</code> <code>matlab::engine::Str</code> <code>ing &propertyName</code>	Name of the property to set. Specify the name as an <code>std::u16string</code> . Also, you can specify this parameter as an <code>std::string</code> .
<code>const</code> <code>matlab::data::Array</code> <code>&propertyValue</code>	Value assigned to the property.

Exceptions

None

Examples

This example shows how to set a MATLAB object property asynchronously. It creates a MATLAB graph and returns the line handle object. Setting the line `LineStyle` property to the character `:` changes the property value of the object in MATLAB and updates the line style of the graph.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
using namespace matlab::engine;

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;
matlab::data::Array yData = factory.createArray<double>({ 1, 5 }, { 4.0, 11.0, 4.7, 36.2, 72.3 });
matlab::data::Array lineHandle = matlabPtr->feval(u"plot", yData);
matlab::data::CharArray lineStyle = factory.createCharArray(":");
FutureResult<void> future = matlabPtr->setPropertyAsync(lineHandle, u"LineStyle", lineStyle);
```

Related Topics

["Set Property on MATLAB Object"](#)

See Also

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::connectMATLAB

Connect to shared MATLAB session synchronously

Description

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> connectMATLAB()
```

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> connectMATLAB(const matlab::engine::String& name)
```

Connect synchronously to a shared MATLAB session on the local machine.

- If you specify the name of a shared MATLAB session, but the engine cannot find a session with that name, the engine throws an exception.
- If you do not specify a name and there is no shared MATLAB session available, the engine starts a new shared MATLAB session. The MATLAB desktop is not started.
- If you do not specify a name and there are shared MATLAB sessions available, the engine connects to the first available session.

Include

```
Namespace:      matlab::engine  
Include         MatlabEngine.hpp
```

Parameters

```
const          Name of the shared MATLAB session  
matlab::engine::String& name
```

Return Value

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> Pointer to a MATLABEngine object  
>
```

Exceptions

```
matlab::engine::EngineException Throws exception if function fails to connect to the specified MATLAB session.  
ion
```

Examples

Connect to Shared MATLAB Session

Connect to a shared MATLAB session named `my_matlab`.

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPrt = connectMATLAB(u"my_matlab");
```

See Also

`matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync`

Topics

“Start MATLAB Sessions from C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync

Connect to shared MATLAB session asynchronously

Description

```
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>> connectMATLABAsync()
```

```
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>> connectMATLABAsync(const
matlab::engine::String& name)
```

Connect asynchronously to a shared MATLAB session on the local machine.

- If you specify the name of a shared MATLAB session, but the engine cannot find a session with that name, the engine throws an exception.
- If you do not specify a name and there is no shared MATLAB session available, the engine starts a new shared MATLAB session. The MATLAB desktop is not started.
- If you do not specify a name and there are shared MATLAB sessions available, the engine connects to the first available session.

Include

```
Namespace:      matlab::engine
Include         MatlabEngine.hpp
```

Parameters

```
const          Name of the shared MATLAB session
matlab::engine::String& name
```

Return Value

```
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>>
A FutureResult object that you can use to get the pointer to the
MATLABEngine object.
```

Examples

Connect to Shared MATLAB Session Asynchronously

Connect to a shared MATLAB session named `my_matlab` asynchronously. Use the `FutureResult` `get` method to retrieve the pointer to the `MATLABEngine` object.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
void asyncConnect() {
    using namespace matlab::engine;
```



```
// Find and connect to shared MATLAB session
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>> future = connectMATLABAsync(u"my_matlab");
...
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = future.get();
}
```

See Also

matlab::engine::connectMATLAB

Topics

“Connect C++ to Running MATLAB Session”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::convertUTF8StringToUTF16String

Convert UTF-8 string to UTF-16 string

Description

```
std::basic_string<char16_t> convertUTF8StringToUTF16String(const std::string& utf8string)
```

Convert a UTF-8 string to a UTF-16 string. Use this function to convert ASCII strings to `matlab::engine::String` strings, which are used by MATLAB C++ Engine functions.

Include

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
Include `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Parameters

```
const std::string&  A UTF-8 string  
utf8string
```

Return Value

```
std::basic_string<ch A UTF-16 string  
ar16_t>
```

Exceptions

`matlab::engine::OutOfMemoryException` The function failed to allocate memory.

`matlab::engine::TypeConversionException` The input type cannot be converted to `std::basic_string<char16_t>`.

Examples

Convert String

Convert a UTF-8 string to a `matlab::engine::String` (UTF-16 string).

```
std::u16string matlabStatement = convertUTF8StringToUTF16String("sRoot = sqrt(12.7);");
```

Alternative Conversion

If you are using a C++ compiler that supports the use of the "u" prefix to create UTF-16 encoded string literals, you can use this approach to create inputs for engine functions. For example, this code defines a variable that contains a MATLAB statement as a UTF-16 string.

```
std::u16string matlabStatement = u"sRoot = sqrt(12.7);";
```

For an up-to-date list of supported compilers, see the [Supported and Compatible Compilers website](#).

See Also

[matlab::engine::String](#) | [matlab::engine::convertUTF16StringToUTF8String](#)

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::convertUTF16StringToUTF8String

Convert UTF-16 string to UTF-8 string

Description

```
std::string convertUTF16StringToUTF8String(const std::basic_string<char16_t>&
utf16string)
```

Convert a UTF-16 string to a UTF-8 string.

Include

Namespace: matlab::engine
 Include MatlabEngine.hpp

Parameters

const	A UTF-16 string
std::basic_string<char16_t>& utf16string	

Return Value

std::string	A UTF-8 string
-------------	----------------

Exceptions

matlab::engine::OutOfMemoryException The function failed to allocate memory.

matlab::engine::TypeConversionException The input type cannot be converted to std::string.

Examples

Convert String

Convert a matlab::engine::String (UTF-16 string) to a std::string (UTF-8 string).

```
matlab::engine::String matlabStatement = (u"sqrt(12.7);");
std::string cmdString = convertUTF16StringToUTF8String(matlabStatement);
```

See Also

matlab::engine::String | matlab::engine::convertUTF8StringToUTF16String

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::findMATLAB

Find shared MATLAB sessions synchronously

Description

```
std::vector<String> findMATLAB()
```

Find all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine.

Include

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
Include `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Parameters

None

Return Value

`std::vector<String>` A vector of the names of all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine, or an empty vector if no shared MATLAB sessions are available

Exceptions

`matlab::engine::EngineException` Throws exception if the call fails while searching for shared MATLAB sessions.

Examples

Find Shared MATLAB Session Synchronously

```
std::vector<String> names = findMATLAB();
```

See Also

`matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync

Find shared MATLAB sessions asynchronously

Description

```
FutureResult<std::vector<String>> findMATLABAsync()
```

Find all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine asynchronously.

Include

Namespace: matlab::engine
Include MatlabEngine.hpp

Parameters

None

Return Value

FutureResult<std::vector<String>> A FutureResult object that you can use to get the names of shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine.

Examples

Find Shared MATLAB Session Asynchronously

Find the names of all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine asynchronously. Use the FutureResult get method to retrieve the names.

```
FutureResult<std::vector<String>> futureNames = findMATLABAsync();  
...  
std::vector<String> matlabSessions = futureNames.get();
```

See Also

matlab::engine::findMATLAB

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::FutureResult

Retrieve result from asynchronous operation

Description

A future result is an object that you can use to retrieve the result of MATLAB functions or statements. The `FutureResult` class provides all member functions of the C++ `std::future` class.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
 Include `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Constructor Summary

Create a `FutureResult` object using these asynchronous functions:

- Asynchronous member functions defined by `matlab::engine::MATLABEngine`.
- `matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync`, `matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync`, and `matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync`.

Method Summary

Member Functions

“cancel” on page 1-131 Cancel the operation held by the `FutureResult` object.

Member Functions Delegated to `std::future`

`operator=`, `share`, `get`, `wait`, `wait_for`, `wait_until`

Exceptions Thrown by `get` Method

<code>matlab::engine::EngineException</code>	Cannot start or connect to MATLAB session.
<code>matlab::engine::CancelException</code>	Execution of command is canceled.
<code>matlab::engine::InterruptedException</code>	Evaluation of command is interrupted.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException</code>	The MATLAB session is not available.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABSyntaxException</code>	There is a syntax error in the MATLAB function.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABExecutionException</code>	MATLAB runtime error in the function.

matlab::engine::TypeConversionException The result from a MATLAB function cannot be converted to the specified type.

Method Details

cancel

```
bool FutureResult::cancel(bool allowInterrupt = true);
```

Description

Cancel the evaluation of the MATLAB function or statement. You cannot cancel asynchronous operations that use: `matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync`, `matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync`, or `matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync`.

Parameters

`bool allowInterrupt` If false, do not interrupt if execution had already begun.

Returns

<code>bool</code>	Was command canceled if execution had already begun.
-------------------	--

Example

```
bool flag = future.cancel();
```

Exception Safety

No exceptions thrown

See Also

Topics

“Call Function Asynchronously”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::startMATLAB

Start MATLAB synchronously

Description

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> startMATLAB(const std::vector<String>& options  
= std::vector<String>())
```

Start MATLAB synchronously in a separate process with optional MATLAB startup options.

Include

Namespace: matlab::engine
Include MatlabEngine.hpp

Parameters

const Options used to start MATLAB. You can specify multiple startup options. The
std::vector<String>& options engine supports all MATLAB startup options, except for the options listed in
 “Unsupported Startup Options” on page 1-105. For a list of options, see the
 platform-specific command matlab (Windows), matlab (macOS), or matlab
 (Linux).

Return Value

std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> Pointer to the MATLABEngine object
>

Exceptions

matlab::engine::EngineException MATLAB failed to start.

Examples

Start MATLAB Synchronously

Start MATLAB synchronously and return a unique pointer to the MATLABEngine object.

```
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();
```

Start MATLAB with Options

Start MATLAB with the -nojvm option and return a unique pointer to the MATLABEngine object.

```
std::vector<String> optionVec;  
optionVec.push_back(u"-nojvm");  
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB(optionVec);
```

See Also

matlab::engine::MATLABEngine | matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync

Topics

“Start MATLAB Sessions from C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync

Start MATLAB asynchronously

Description

```
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>> startMATLABAsync(const
std::vector<String>& options = std::vector<String>())
```

Start MATLAB asynchronously in a separate process with optional MATLAB startup options.

Include

```
Namespace:      matlab::engine
Include         MatlabEngine.hpp
```

Parameters

<pre>const std::vector<String>& options</pre>	<p>Startup options used to launch MATLAB. You can specify multiple startup options. The engine supports all MATLAB startup options, except for the options listed in “Unsupported Startup Options” on page 1-105. For a list of options, see the platform-specific command <code>matlab</code> (Windows), <code>matlab</code> (macOS), or <code>matlab</code> (Linux).</p>
---	--

Return Value

```
FutureResult<std::un A FutureResult object used to get the pointer to the MATLABEngine
ique_ptr<MATLABEngin
e>>
```

Examples

Start MATLAB Asynchronously

Start MATLAB asynchronously and return a `FutureResult` object. Use the `FutureResult` to get a pointer to the `MATLABEngine` object.

```
FutureResult<std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine>> matlabFuture = startMATLABAsync();
...
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = matlabFuture.get();
```

See Also

`matlab::engine::startMATLAB`

Topics

“Specify Startup Options”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::terminateEngineClient

Free engine resources during runtime

Description

```
void matlab::engine::terminateEngineClient()
```

Release all MATLAB engine resources during runtime when you no longer need the MATLAB engine in your application program.

Note Programs cannot start a new MATLAB engine or connect to a shared MATLAB session after calling `terminateEngineClient`.

Include

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
Include `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Examples

Terminate the engine session to free resources.

```
// Start MATLAB session  
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = startMATLAB();  
...  
// Terminate MATLAB session  
matlab::engine::terminateEngineClient();
```

See Also

`matlab::engine::startMATLAB`

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::WorkspaceType

Type of MATLAB workspace

Description

The `matlab::engine::WorkspaceType` enum class specifies the MATLAB workspace to pass variables to or get variables from.

BASE	Variables scoped to the MATLAB base workspace (command line and nonfunction scripts)
GLOBAL	Variables scoped to the MATLAB global workspace (command line, functions, and scripts)

MATLAB scopes variables by workspace. Variables that are scoped to the base workspace must be passed to functions as arguments. Variables scoped to the global workspace can be accessed by any function that defines the specific variable name as `global`.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
 Include: `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Examples

This example:

- Connects to a shared MATLAB session
- Creates a `matlab::data::Array` containing numeric values of type `double`
- Puts the array in the MATLAB global workspace

```
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
#include <iostream>

static void putGlobalVar() {
    using namespace matlab::engine;

    // Connect to named shared MATLAB session started as:
    // matlab -r "matlab.engine.shareEngine('myMatlabEngine')"
    String session(u"myMatlabEngine");
    std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = connectMATLAB(session);

    // Create matlab data array factory
    matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;

    // Create data variable
    matlab::data::Array data = factory.createArray<double>
        ({ 1, 5 }, { 4.0, 11.0, 4.7, 36.2, 72.3 });

    // Put data variable in MATLAB global workspace
    matlabPtr->setVariable(u"data", data, WorkspaceType::GLOBAL);
}
```

See Also

`matlab::data::ArrayFactory` | `matlab::engine::MATLABEngine`

Topics

“Pass Variables from C++ to MATLAB”

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::String

Define UTF16 string

Description

Type definition for `std::basic_string<char16_t>`.

Examples

This example defines a variable containing the name of a shared MATLAB session. Pass this string to the `matlab::engine::connectMATLAB` function to connect to the named session.

```
matlab::engine::String session(u"myMatlabEngine");  
std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = connectMATLAB(session);
```

See Also

[matlab::engine::convertUTF16StringToUTF8String](#) |
[matlab::engine::convertUTF8StringToUTF16String](#)

Topics

“MATLAB Engine API for C++”

“Connect C++ to Running MATLAB Session”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::StreamBuffer

Define stream buffer

Description

Type definition for `std::basic_streambuf<char16_t>`.

Examples

This example defines string buffers to return output from the evaluation of a MATLAB function by the `MATLABEngine::eval` member function. This function uses a buffer derived from `matlab::engine::StreamBuffer` to return output from MATLAB to C++.

```
#include "MatlabEngine.hpp"
#include "MatlabDataArray.hpp"
#include <iostream>

using namespace matlab::engine;
using SBuf = std::basic_stringbuf<char16_t>;

void printFromBuf(const std::shared_ptr<SBuf> buf)
{
    //Get text from buf
    auto text_ = buf->str();
    std::cout << "*" << convertUTF16StringToUTF8String(text_)
              << "*" << std::endl;
}

int main() {
    //Create Array factory
    matlab::data::ArrayFactory factory;

    // Connect to named shared MATLAB session started as:
    // matlab -r "matlab.engine.shareEngine('myMatlabEngine')"
    String session(u"myMatlabEngine");
    std::unique_ptr<MATLABEngine> matlabPtr = connectMATLAB(session);

    auto outBuf = std::make_shared<SBuf>();
    auto errBuf = std::make_shared<SBuf>();

    matlabPtr->eval(u"matlab.engine.engineName", outBuf, errBuf);
    printFromBuf(outBuf);
    printFromBuf(errBuf);
    return 0;
}
```

See Also

`matlab::engine::connectMATLAB` | `matlab::engine::convertUTF16StringToUTF8String`

Topics

“Redirect MATLAB Command Window Output to C++”

Introduced in R2017b

matlab::engine::SharedFutureResult

Retrieve result from asynchronous operation as shared future

Description

A shared future result is an object that you use to retrieve the result of MATLAB functions or statements any number of times.

Class Details

Namespace: `matlab::engine`
 Include `MatlabEngine.hpp`

Constructor Summary

Create a `FutureResult` object using one of these asynchronous functions:

- Asynchronous member functions defined by `matlab::engine::MATLABEngine`.
- `matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync`, `matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync`, and `matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync`.

Method Summary

Member Functions

“cancel” on page 1-131 Cancel the operation held by the `FutureResult` object.

Member Function Delegated to `std::shared_future`

`operator=`, `get`, `valid`, `wait`, `wait_for`, `wait_until`

Exceptions Thrown by `get` Method

<code>matlab::engine::EngineException</code>	Cannot start or connect to MATLAB session.
<code>matlab::engine::CancelException</code>	Execution of command is canceled.
<code>matlab::engine::InterruptedException</code>	Evaluation of command is interrupted.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABNotAvailableException</code>	The MATLAB session is not available.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABSyntaxException</code>	There is a syntax error in the MATLAB function.
<code>matlab::engine::MATLABExecutionException</code>	MATLAB runtime error in the function.

`matlab::engine::TypeConversionException` The result from a MATLAB function cannot be converted to the specified type.

Method Details

cancel

```
bool FutureResult::cancel(bool allowInterrupt = true);
```

Description

Cancel the evaluation of the MATLAB function or statement.

Note that you cannot cancel asynchronous start, connection, or find operations, which are initiated using these functions: `matlab::engine::startMATLABAsync`, `matlab::engine::connectMATLABAsync`, or `matlab::engine::findMATLABAsync`.

Parameters

`bool allowInterrupt` If false, do not interrupt if execution has already begun.

Return Value

<code>bool</code>	True if the MATLAB command can be canceled
-------------------	--

Examples

```
bool flag = future.cancel();
```

Exceptions

None

See Also

`matlab::engine::FutureResult`

Topics

“Call Function Asynchronously”

Introduced in R2017b

com.mathworks.engine.MatlabEngine class

Package: com.mathworks.engine

Java class using MATLAB as a computational engine

Description

The `com.mathworks.engine.MatlabEngine` class uses a MATLAB process as a computational engine for Java®. This class provides an interface between the Java language and MATLAB, enabling you to evaluate MATLAB functions and expressions from Java.

Constructor Summary

The `MatlabEngine` class provides static methods to start MATLAB and to connect to a shared MATLAB session synchronously or asynchronously. Only these static methods can instantiate this class:

- Start MATLAB synchronously — “startMatlab” on page 1-144
- Connect to shared MATLAB session synchronously — “connectMatlab” on page 1-146
- Start MATLAB asynchronously — “startMatlabAsync” on page 1-145
- Connect to shared MATLAB session asynchronously — “connectMatlabAsync” on page 1-147

Unsupported Startup Options

The engine does not support these MATLAB startup options:

- -h
- -help
- -?
- -n
- -e
- -softwareopengl
- -logfile

For information on MATLAB startup options, see “Commonly Used Startup Options”.

Method Summary

Static Methods

“startMatlab” on page 1-144 Start MATLAB synchronously.

“startMatlabAsync” on page 1-145 Start MATLAB asynchronously.

“findMatlab” on page 1-146	Find all available shared MATLAB sessions from a local machine synchronously.
“findMatlabAsync” on page 1-146	Find all available shared MATLAB sessions from a local machine asynchronously.
“connectMatlab” on page 1-146	Connect to a shared MATLAB session on a local machine synchronously.
“connectMatlabAsync” on page 1-147	Connect to a shared MATLAB session on a local machine asynchronously.

Member Variable

NULL_WRITER	Use a writer that ignores the contents from the MATLAB command window.
-------------	--

Member Functions

“feval” on page 1-147	Evaluate a MATLAB function with arguments synchronously.
“fevalAsync” on page 1-149	Evaluate a MATLAB function with arguments asynchronously.
“eval” on page 1-150	Evaluate a MATLAB expression as a string synchronously.
“evalAsync” on page 1-150	Evaluate a MATLAB expression as a string asynchronously.
“getVariable” on page 1-151	Get a variable from the MATLAB base workspace synchronously.
“getVariableAsync” on page 1-152	Get a variable from the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously.
“putVariable” on page 1-152	Put a variable into the MATLAB base workspace synchronously.
“putVariableAsync” on page 1-153	Put a variable into the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously.
“disconnect” on page 1-153	Disconnect from the current MATLAB session synchronously.
“disconnectAsync” on page 1-154	Disconnect from the current MATLAB session asynchronously.
“quit” on page 1-154	Force the shutdown of the current MATLAB session synchronously.
“quitAsync” on page 1-154	Force the shutdown of the current MATLAB session asynchronously.
“close” on page 1-155	Disconnect or terminate the current MATLAB session.

Method Details

startMatlab

```
static MatlabEngine startMatlab(String[] options)
```

```
static MatlabEngine startMatlab()
```

Description

Start MATLAB synchronously.

Parameters

<code>String[] options</code>	Startup options used to start MATLAB engine. You can specify multiple startup options. The engine supports all MATLAB startup options, except for the options listed in “Unsupported Startup Options” on page 1-143. For a list of options, see the platform-specific command <code>matlab</code> (Windows), <code>matlab</code> (macOS), or <code>matlab</code> (Linux).
-------------------------------	---

Returns

Instance of `MatlabEngine`

Throws

<code>com.mathworks.engine</code>	MATLAB fails to start. <code>.EngineException</code>
-----------------------------------	---

Example

```
String[] options = {"-noFigureWindows", "-r", "cd H:"};
MatlabEngine eng = MatlabEngine.startMatlab(options);
```

See Also

“Start and Close MATLAB Session from Java”

startMatlabAsync

```
static Future<MatlabEngine> startMatlabAsync(String[] options)
```

```
static Future<MatlabEngine> startMatlabAsync()
```

Description

Start MATLAB asynchronously. Once MATLAB has started, then `cancel` is a no-op.

Parameters

<code>String[] options</code>	Startup options used to start MATLAB engine. You can specify multiple startup options. The engine supports all MATLAB startup options, except for the options listed in “Unsupported Startup Options” on page 1-143. For a list of options, see the platform-specific command <code>matlab</code> (Windows), <code>matlab</code> (macOS), or <code>matlab</code> (Linux).
-------------------------------	---

Returns

Instance of `Future<MatlabEngine>`

Example

```
Future<MatlabEngine> future = MatlabEngine.startMatlabAsync();
```

See Also

“Start and Close MATLAB Session from Java”

findMatlab

```
static String[] findMatlab()
```

Description

Find all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine synchronously.

Returns

An array of the names of all shared MATLAB sessions on the local machine, or an empty vector if there are no shared MATLAB sessions available on the local machine.

Throws

```
com.mathworks.engine.EngineException
```

Example

```
String[] engines = MatlabEngine.findMatlab();
```

See Also

“Connect Java to Running MATLAB Session”

findMatlabAsync

```
static Future<String[]> findMatlabAsync()
```

Description

Find all shared MATLAB sessions on local machine asynchronously.

Returns

An instance of `Future<String[]>`

Example

```
Future<String[]> future = MatlabEngine.findMatlabAsync();
```

See Also

“Connect Java to Running MATLAB Session”

connectMatlab

```
static MatlabEngine connectMatlab(String name)
```

```
static MatlabEngine connectMatlab()
```

Description

Connect to a shared MATLAB session on local machine synchronously.

- If you specify the name of a shared MATLAB session, but the engine cannot find a session with that name, the engine throws an exception.
- If you do not specify a name and there is no shared MATLAB session available, the engine starts a new shared MATLAB session with default options.

- If you do not specify a name and there are shared MATLAB sessions available, the engine connects to the first available session.

Parameters

String name	Name of the shared MATLAB session. Use “findMatlab” on page 1-146 to get the names of shared MATLAB sessions.
-------------	---

Returns

An instance of `MatlabEngine`

Throws

<code>com.mathworks.engine</code>	MATLAB fails to start or connect.
<code>.EngineException</code>	

Example

```
MatlabEngine engine = MatlabEngine.connectMatlab();
```

See Also

“Connect Java to Running MATLAB Session”

connectMatlabAsync

```
static Future<MatlabEngine> connectMatlabAsync(String name)
```

```
static Future<MatlabEngine> connectMatlabAsync
```

Description

Connect to a shared MATLAB session on local machine asynchronously. The behavior is the same as that of `connectMatlab` except the mechanism is asynchronous. Once a connection has been made to MATLAB, then `cancel` is a no-op.

Parameters

String name	Name of the shared MATLAB session.
-------------	------------------------------------

Returns

An instance of `Future<MatlabEngine>`

Example

```
Future<MatlabEngine> future = MatlabEngine.connectMatlabAsync();
```

See Also

“Connect Java to Running MATLAB Session”

feval

```
<T> T feval(int nlhs, String func, Writer output, Writer error, Object... args)
```

```
<T> T feval(int nlhs, String func, Object... args)
```

```
<T> T feval(String func, Writer output, Writer error, Object... args)
```

```
<T> T feval(String func, Object... args)
```

Description

Evaluate MATLAB functions with input arguments synchronously.

Parameters

String func	Name of the MATLAB function or script to evaluate.
int nlhs	Number of expected outputs. Default is 1. If nlhs is greater than 1, the returned type T must be <Object[]>. If nlhs is 0, the returned type T must be <Void> or <?>. If nlhs is 1, the returned type T can be the expected type or <Object> if the type is not known.
Writer output	Stream used to store the standard output from the MATLAB function. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use NULL_WRITER to ignore the output from the MATLAB command window.
Writer error	Stream used to store the standard error from the MATLAB function. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use NULL_WRITER to ignore the error message from the MATLAB command window.
Object... args	Arguments to pass to the MATLAB function.

Returns

Result of executing the MATLAB function

Throws

java.util.concurrent.CancellationException	Evaluation of a MATLAB function was canceled.
java.lang.InterruptedException	Evaluation of a MATLAB function was interrupted.
java.lang.IllegalStateException	The MATLAB session is not available.
com.mathworks.engine.MatlabExecutionException	There is a MATLAB runtime error in the function.
com.mathworks.engine.UnsupportedTypeException	There is an unsupported data type.
com.mathworks.engine.MatlabSyntaxException	There is a syntax error in the MATLAB function.

Example

```
double result = engine.feval("sqrt", 4);
```

See Also

“Execute MATLAB Functions from Java”

fevalAsync

```
<T> Future<T> fevalAsync(int nlhs, String func, Writer output, Writer error, Object... args)
```

```
<T> Future<T> fevalAsync(int nlhs, String func, Object... args)
```

```
<T> Future<T> fevalAsync(String func, Writer output, Writer error, Object... args)
```

```
<T> Future<T> fevalAsync(String func, Object... args)
```

Description

Evaluate MATLAB functions with input arguments asynchronously.

Parameters

String func	Name of the MATLAB function or script to evaluate.
int nlhs	Number of expected outputs. Default is 1. If nlhs is greater than 1, the returned type T must be <Object[]>. If nlhs is 0, the returned type T must be <Void> or <?>. If nlhs is 1, the returned type T can be the expected type or <Object> if the type is not known.
Writer output	Stream used to store the standard output from the MATLAB function. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use NULL_WRITER to ignore the output from the MATLAB command window.
Writer error	Stream used to store the standard error from the MATLAB function. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use NULL_WRITER to ignore the error message from the MATLAB command window.
Object... args	Arguments to pass to the MATLAB function.

Returns

An instance of Future<T>

Throws

```
java.lang.IllegalStateException The MATLAB session is not available.  
ption
```

Example

```
Future<Double> future = engine.fevalAsync("sqrt", 4);
```

See Also

“Execute MATLAB Functions from Java”

eval

```
void eval(String command, Writer output, Writer error)
```

```
void eval(String command)
```

Description

Evaluate a MATLAB statement as a string synchronously.

Parameters

String command	MATLAB statement to evaluate.
Writer output	Stream used to store the standard output from the MATLAB statement. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use <code>NULL_WRITER</code> to ignore the output from the MATLAB command window.
Writer error	Stream used to store the standard error from the MATLAB statement. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use <code>NULL_WRITER</code> to ignore the error message from the MATLAB command window.

Throws

<code>java.util.concurrent.Cancellation</code> <code>Exception</code>	Evaluation of a MATLAB function was canceled.
<code>java.lang.InterruptedExc</code> <code>ption</code>	Evaluation of a MATLAB function was interrupted.
<code>java.lang.IllegalStateEx</code> <code>ception</code>	The MATLAB session is not available.
<code>com.mathworks.engine.Mat</code> <code>labExcecutioException</code>	There is an error in the MATLAB statement during runtime.
<code>com.mathworks.engine.Mat</code> <code>labSyntaxException</code>	There is a syntax error in the MATLAB statement.

Example

```
engine.eval("result = sqrt(4)");
```

See Also

“Evaluate MATLAB Statements from Java”

evalAsync

```
Future<Void> evalAsync(String command, Writer output, Writer error)
```

```
Future<Void> evalAsync(String command)
```

Description

Evaluate a MATLAB statement as a string asynchronously.

Parameters

String command	MATLAB statement to evaluate.
Writer output	Stream used to store the standard output from the MATLAB statement. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use <code>NULL_WRITER</code> to ignore the output from the MATLAB command window.
Writer error	Stream used to store the standard error from the MATLAB statement. If you do not specify a writer, the output is written to the command window or terminal. Use <code>NULL_WRITER</code> to ignore the error message from the MATLAB command window.

Returns

An instance of `Future<Void>`

Throws

`java.lang.IllegalStateException` The MATLAB session is not available.

Example

```
Future<Void> future = engine.evalAsync("sqrt(4)");
```

See Also

“Evaluate MATLAB Statements from Java”

getVariable

```
<T> T getVariable(String varName)
```

Description

Get a variable from the MATLAB base workspace.

Parameters

String varName	Name of a variable in the MATLAB base workspace.
----------------	--

Returns

Variable passed from the MATLAB base workspace

Throws

`java.util.concurrent.CancellationException` Evaluation of this function is canceled.

`java.lang.InterruptedException` Evaluation of this function is interrupted.

```
java.lang.IllegalStateException The MATLAB session is not available.
```

Example

```
double myVar = engine.getVariable("myVar");
```

See Also

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to Java”

getVariableAsync

```
<T> Future<T> getVariableAsync(String varName)
```

Description

Get a variable from the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously.

Parameters

String varName	Name of a variable in MATLAB base workspace.
----------------	--

Returns

An instance of Future<T>

Throws

```
java.lang.IllegalStateException The MATLAB session is not available.
```

Example

```
Future<Double> future = engine.getVariableAsync("myVar");
```

See Also

“Pass Variables from MATLAB to Java”

putVariable

```
void putVariable(String varName, T varData)
```

Description

Put a variable into the MATLAB base workspace.

Parameters

String varName	Name of a variable to create in the MATLAB base workspace.
T varData	Value of the variable to create in the MATLAB base workspace.

Throws

```
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException Evaluation of this function is canceled.
```

```
java.lang.InterruptedException Evaluation of this function is interrupted.
ion
java.lang.IllegalStateException The MATLAB session is not available.
tion
```

Example

```
engine.putVariable("myVar", 100);
```

See Also

“Pass Variables from Java to MATLAB”

putVariableAsync

```
Future<Void> putVariableAsync(String varName, T varData)
```

Description

Put a variable into the MATLAB base workspace asynchronously.

Parameters

String varName	Name of a variable to create in the MATLAB base workspace.
T varData	Value of the variable to create in the MATLAB base workspace.

Returns

An instance of Future<Void>

Throws

```
java.lang.IllegalStateException The MATLAB session is not available.
ption
```

Example

```
Future<Void> future = engine.putVariableAsync("myVar", 100);
```

See Also

“Pass Variables from Java to MATLAB”

disconnect

```
void disconnect()
```

Description

Disconnect from the current MATLAB session.

Throws

```
com.mathworks.engine.EngineException The current MATLAB session cannot be disconnected.
xception
```

Example

```
engine.disconnect();
```

See Also

“Close MATLAB Engine Session”

disconnectAsync

```
Future<Void> disconnectAsync()
```

Description

Disconnect from the current MATLAB session.

Example

```
Future<Void> future = engine.disconnectAsync();
```

See Also

“Close MATLAB Engine Session”

quit

```
void quit()
```

Description

Force the shutdown of the current MATLAB session.

Throws

`com.mathworks.engine.EngineException` The current MATLAB session cannot be shut down.

Example

```
engine.quit();
```

See Also

“Close MATLAB Engine Session”

quitAsync

```
Future<Void> quitAsync()
```

Description

Force the shutdown of the current MATLAB session asynchronously without waiting for termination.

Returns

An instance of `Future<Void>`

Example

```
Future<Void> future = engine.quitAsync();
```

See Also

“Close MATLAB Engine Session”

close

```
void close()
```

Description

MatlabEngine provides the `close()` method to implement the `java.lang.AutoCloseable` interface for MatlabEngine objects. This `close()` method enables you to use a try-with-resources statement to automatically disconnect or terminate the MATLAB session at the end of the statement.

The MatlabEngine `close()` method disconnects or terminates the current MATLAB session, depending on the context.

- If a Java process starts the MATLAB session as a default non-shared session, `close()` terminates MATLAB.
- If the MATLAB session is a shared session, `close()` disconnects MATLAB from this Java process. MATLAB terminates when there are no other connections.

To force the shutdown or disconnection of the current MATLAB session, explicitly call `MatlabEngine.quit()`, `MatlabEngine.disconnect()`, or their asynchronous counterparts.

Example

```
engine.close();
```

See Also

“Close MATLAB Engine Session”

Examples

Start Engine with MATLAB Desktop

```
import com.mathworks.engine.*;

public class StartMatlab {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        MatlabEngine eng = MatlabEngine.startMatlab("-desktop");
        ...
        eng.close();
    }
}
```

Evaluate Function Asynchronously

This example shows how to evaluate a MATLAB function asynchronously. The workflow is:

- Open a MATLAB session.
- Invoke the MATLAB `sqrt` function with arguments asynchronously.
- Get the result of the MATLAB function.
- Close the MATLAB engine.

```
import com.mathworks.engine.MatlabEngine

Future<MatlabEngine> engFuture = MatlabEngine.startMatlabAsync();
MatlabEngine engine = engFuture.get();
```

```
double myVar = 4;
Future<Double> future = engine.fevalAsync("sqrt", myVar);
double result = future.get();
System.out.println(result);
```

See Also

`matlab.engine.engineName` | `matlab.engine.isEngineShared` |
`matlab.engine.shareEngine`

Topics

“Build Java Engine Programs”
“Start and Close MATLAB Session from Java”
“Specify Startup Options”

Introduced in R2016b

com.mathworks.matlab.types.Complex class

Package: com.mathworks.matlab.types

Java class to pass complex data to and from MATLAB

Description

The `Complex` class provides Java support for MATLAB complex arrays. Use this class to pass complex data to MATLAB. The MATLAB engine passes complex data to Java as an instance of `Complex`.

All MATLAB numeric types are converted to `double` in Java.

Constructor Summary

`Complex(double real, double imag)` constructs an instance of `Complex` with the specified real and imaginary values.

Field Summary

<code>double real</code>	The real part of the complex data
<code>double imag</code>	The imaginary part of the complex data

Examples

Pass Complex Variable to MATLAB Function

```
import com.mathworks.engine.MatlabEngine

MatlabEngine engine = MatlabEngine.startMatlab();
Complex c = new Complex(2,3);
Complex cj = engine.feval("conj",c);
```

See Also

`com.mathworks.matlab.types.CellStr` | `com.mathworks.matlab.types.HandleObject` | `com.mathworks.matlab.types.Struct`

Topics

"Using Complex Variables in Java"

Introduced in R2016b

com.mathworks.matlab.types.HandleObject class

Package: com.mathworks.matlab.types

Java class to represent MATLAB handle objects

Description

Java represents handle objects that are passed from MATLAB as instances of the `HandleObject` class. When passing a handle object back to MATLAB, Java passes a reference to the `HandleObject` instance. This reference can be either an array or a scalar, depending on the original handle object passed to Java from MATLAB.

You can pass a handle object only to the MATLAB session in which it was originally created. You cannot construct a `HandleObject` in Java.

Examples

Get Handle Object from MATLAB

This example starts a shared MATLAB session and creates a `containers.Map` object in the MATLAB workspace. The statement evaluated in the MATLAB workspace returns a handle variable that refers to the `Map` object.

The engine `getVariable` function returns the MATLAB handle variable as a `HandleObject` instance. This instance is used to call the MATLAB `keys` function to obtain the `Map` keys.

```
import com.mathworks.engine.MatlabEngine;
import com.mathworks.matlab.types.*;

MatlabEngine engine = MatlabEngine.startMatlab();
engine.eval("cm = containers.Map({'id','name'},{11,'mw'});");
HandleObject handle = engine.getVariable("cm");
String[] cells = engine.feval("keys", handle);
```

See Also

`com.mathworks.matlab.types.CellStr` | `com.mathworks.matlab.types.Complex` |
`com.mathworks.matlab.types.Struct`

Topics

“Using MATLAB Handle Objects in Java”

Introduced in R2016b

com.mathworks.matlab.types.Struct class

Package: com.mathworks.matlab.types

Java class to pass MATLAB struct to and from MATLAB

Description

The `Struct` class provides support for passing data between MATLAB and Java as a MATLAB struct. The `Struct` class implements the `java.util.Map` interface.

The `Struct` class is designed as an immutable type. Attempting to change the mappings, keys, or values of the returned `Struct` causes an `UnsupportedOperationException`. Calling these methods can cause the exception: `put()`, `putAll()`, `remove()`, `entrySet()`, `keySet()`, and `values()`.

For an example, see “Using MATLAB Structures in Java”.

Constructor Summary

`Struct s = new Struct("field1",value1,"field2",value2, ...)` creates an instance of `Struct` with the specified field names and values.

Method Summary

<code>containsKey(Object key)</code>	Returns true if this map contains a mapping for the specified key.
<code>containsValue(Object value)</code>	Returns true if this map maps one or more keys to the specified value.
<code>entrySet()</code>	Returns a <code>Set</code> view of the mappings contained in this map.
<code>equals(Object o)</code>	Compares the specified object with this map for equality.
<code>get(Object key)</code>	Returns the value to which the specified key is mapped, or <code>null</code> if this map contains no mapping for the key.
<code>hashCode()</code>	Returns the hash code value for this map.
<code>isEmpty()</code>	Returns true if this map contains no key-value mappings.
<code>keySet()</code>	Returns a <code>Set</code> view of the keys contained in this map.
<code>size()</code>	Returns the number of key-value mappings in this map.
<code>values()</code>	Returns a <code>Collection</code> view of the values contained in this map.

Examples

Create Struct for MATLAB Function Argument

Create a Struct and assign a key and value.

```
import com.mathworks.engine.*;
import com.mathworks.matlab.types.*;

class StructProperties {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        MatlabEngine eng = MatlabEngine.startMatlab();
        int[] y = {1,2,3,4,5};
        double[] color = {1.0,0.5,0.7};
        Struct s = new Struct("Color",color,"LineWidth",2);
        eng.feval("plot",y,s);
    }
}
```

See Also

[com.mathworks.matlab.types.CellStr](#) | [com.mathworks.matlab.types.Complex](#) | [com.mathworks.matlab.types.HandleObject](#)

Topics

“Using MATLAB Structures in Java”

Introduced in R2016b

com.mathworks.matlab.types.CellStr class

Package: com.mathworks.matlab.types

Java class to represent MATLAB cell array of char vectors

Description

The `CellStr` class provides support for passing data from Java to MATLAB as a MATLAB cell array of char vectors (called a `cellstr` in MATLAB, see `cellstr`). There are MATLAB functions that require cell arrays of char vectors as inputs. To pass arguments from Java to a MATLAB function requiring `cellstr` inputs, use the Java `CellStr` class to create a compatible type.

A MATLAB `cellstr` is mapped to a Java `String` array.

Constructor Summary

`CellStr(Object stringArray)` creates a `CellStr` using a `String` or `String` array. The `String` array can have multiple dimensions.

Method Summary

<code>Object getStringArray()</code>	Get the <code>String</code> or <code>String</code> array used to create the <code>CellStr</code> .
<code>boolean equals(CellStr1, CellStr2)</code>	Compare one <code>CellStr</code> instance with another. Two <code>CellStr</code> instances are equal if the <code>String</code> or <code>String</code> array they contain are the same.

Examples

Construct CellStr

This example constructs a `CellStr` named `keySet` and puts the variable in the MATLAB base workspace.

```
import com.mathworks.engine.*;
import com.mathworks.matlab.types.*;

class javaCellstr {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        MatlabEngine eng = MatlabEngine.startMatlab();
        CellStr keySet = new CellStr(new String[]{"Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr"});
        eng.putVariable("mapKeys", keySet);
        eng.close();
    }
}
```

Construct CellStr Array

This example creates a `CellStr` array and passes it to the MATLAB `plot` function to change the appearance of the graph produced by MATLAB. The call to the MATLAB `print` function exports the figure as a jpeg file named `myPlot.jpg`.

```
import com.mathworks.engine.*;
import com.mathworks.matlab.types.*;
```

```
class CellStrArray {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        MatlabEngine eng = MatlabEngine.startMatlab();
        String[][] strArray = new String[2][2];
        strArray[0][0] = "MarkerFaceColor";
        strArray[0][1] = "MarkerEdgeColor";
        strArray[1][0] = "green";
        strArray[1][1] = "red";
        CellStr markerCellStr = new CellStr(strArray);
        eng.putVariable("M",markerCellStr);
        eng.eval("plot(1:10,'--bs',M{:})");
        eng.eval("print('myPlot','-djpeg')");
        eng.close();
    }
}
```

See Also

[com.mathworks.matlab.types.Complex](#) | [com.mathworks.matlab.types.HandleObject](#) | [com.mathworks.matlab.types.Struct](#)

Topics

“Pass Java CellStr to MATLAB”

Introduced in R2016b

engClose (C and Fortran)

Quit MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
integer*4 engClose(ep)
mwPointer ep
```

Arguments

ep

Engine pointer

Returns

0 on success, and 1 otherwise. Possible failure includes attempting to terminate an already-terminated MATLAB engine session.

Description

This routine sends a quit command to the MATLAB engine session and closes the connection.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX® operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft® Windows® operating systems.
- `fengdemo.F` for a Fortran example.

See Also

`engOpen`

Introduced before R2006a

engEvalString (C and Fortran)

Evaluate expression in string

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
integer*4 engEvalString(ep, string)
mwPointer ep
character*(*) string
```

Arguments

`ep`

Engine pointer

`string`

String to execute

Returns

1 if the engine session is no longer running or the engine pointer is invalid or NULL. Otherwise, returns 0 even if the MATLAB engine session cannot evaluate the command.

Description

`engEvalString` evaluates the expression contained in `string` for the MATLAB engine session, `ep`, previously started by `engOpen`.

UNIX Operating Systems

On UNIX systems, `engEvalString` sends commands to the MATLAB workspace by writing down a pipe connected to the MATLAB `stdin` process. MATLAB reads back from `stdout` any output resulting from the command that ordinarily appears on the screen, 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, '')
```

Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

On a Windows system, `engEvalString` communicates with MATLAB software using a Component Object Model (COM) interface.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft Windows operating systems.
- `fengdemo.F` for a Fortran example.

See Also

`engOpen`, `engOutputBuffer`

Introduced before R2006a

engGetVariable (C and Fortran)

Copy variable from MATLAB engine workspace

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"  
mwPointer engGetVariable(ep, name)  
mwPointer ep  
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

ep

Engine pointer

name

Name of mxArray to get from MATLAB workspace

Returns

Pointer to a newly allocated mxArray structure, or NULL if the attempt fails. `engGetVariable` fails if the named variable does not exist.

Description

`engGetVariable` reads the named mxArray from the MATLAB engine session associated with ep.

The limit for the size of data transferred is 2 GB.

Use `mxDestroyArray` to destroy the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

See Also

`engPutVariable`, `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

engGetVisible (C)

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

Returns

Microsoft Windows Operating Systems Only

0 on success, and 1 otherwise.

Description

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. MATLAB removes an invisible session from the desktop.

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

Engine (C)

Type for MATLAB engine

Description

A handle to a MATLAB engine object.

`Engine` is a C language opaque type.

You can call MATLAB software as a computational engine by writing C and Fortran programs that use the MATLAB engine library. `Engine` is the link between your program and the separate MATLAB engine process.

The header file containing this type is:

```
#include "engine.h"
```

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `engdemo.c` shows how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program.
- `engwindemo.c` show how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a C program for Windows systems.
- `fengdemo.F` shows how to call the MATLAB engine functions from a Fortran program.

See Also

`engOpen`

engOpen (C and Fortran)

Start MATLAB engine session

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"  
mwPointer engOpen(startcmd)  
character*(*) startcmd
```

Arguments

startcmd

String to start the MATLAB process.

On Windows systems, the startcmd string must be NULL.

On UNIX systems:

- if startcmd is NULL or the empty string, engOpen starts a MATLAB process on the current host using the command matlab. If startcmd is a hostname, engOpen starts a MATLAB process 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), MATLAB executes the string literally.

Returns

Pointer to an engine handle, or NULL if the open fails.

Description

engOpen starts a MATLAB process for using MATLAB as a computational engine.

Windows Platforms

engOpen launches MATLAB without a desktop.

The function opens a COM channel to MATLAB. The MATLAB software you registered during installation starts. If you did not register during installation, then see "Register MATLAB as a COM Server".

UNIX Platforms

On UNIX systems, `engOpen`:

- 1 Creates two pipes.
- 2 Forks a new process. Sets up the pipes to pass *stdin* and *stdout* from MATLAB (parent) software to two file descriptors in the engine program (child).
- 3 Executes a command to run MATLAB software (`rsh` for remote execution).

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft Windows operating systems.
- `fengdemo.F` for a Fortran example.

Introduced before R2006a

engOpenSingleUse (C)

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 Microsoft Windows systems, the startcmd string must be NULL.

dcom

Reserved for future use; must be NULL.

retstatus

Return status; possible cause of failure.

Returns

Microsoft Windows Operating Systems Only

Pointer to an engine handle, or NULL if the open fails.

UNIX Operating Systems

Not supported on UNIX systems.

Description

This routine allows you to start multiple MATLAB processes 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. Each call to `engOpenSingleUse` starts a new MATLAB process.

`engOpenSingleUse` opens a COM channel to MATLAB. This starts the MATLAB software you registered during installation. If you did not register during installation, enter the following command at the MATLAB prompt:

```
!matlab -regserver
```

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

See “MATLAB COM Integration” for additional details.

engOutputBuffer (C and Fortran)

Specify buffer for MATLAB output

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
integer*4 engOutputBuffer(ep, p)
mwPointer ep
character*n p
```

Arguments

ep

Engine pointer

p

Pointer to character buffer

n

Length of buffer p

Returns

1 if you pass it a NULL engine pointer. Otherwise, returns 0.

Description

`engOutputBuffer` defines a character buffer for `engEvalString` to return any output that ordinarily appears on the screen.

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 NULL terminated.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

See Also

`engOpen`, `engEvalString`

Introduced before R2006a

engPutVariable (C and Fortran)

Put variable into MATLAB engine workspace

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "engine.h"
integer*4 engPutVariable(ep, name, pm)
mwPointer ep, pm
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

ep

Engine pointer

name

Name of mxArray in the engine workspace

pm

mxArray pointer

Returns

0 if successful and 1 if an error occurs.

Description

`engPutVariable` writes mxArray `pm` to the engine `ep`, giving it the variable name `name`.

If the mxArray does not exist in the workspace, the function creates it. If an mxArray with the same name exists in the workspace, the function replaces the existing mxArray with the new mxArray.

The limit for the size of data transferred is 2 GB.

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function.

The engine application owns the original mxArray and is responsible for freeing its memory. Although the `engPutVariable` function sends a copy of the mxArray to the MATLAB workspace, the engine application does not need to account for or free memory for the copy.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `engdemo.c` for a C example on UNIX operating systems.
- `engwindemo.c` for a C example on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

See Also

`engGetVariable`

Introduced before R2006a

engSetVisible (C)

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.

Returns

Microsoft Windows Operating Systems Only

0 on success, and 1 otherwise.

Description

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.

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

matClose (C and Fortran)

Close MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matcreat.c
- matdgns.c
- matdemo1.F
- matdemo2.F

See Also

matOpen

Introduced before R2006a

matDeleteVariable (C and Fortran)

Delete array from MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matdemo1.F

Introduced before R2006a

MATFile (C and Fortran)

Type for MAT-file

Description

A handle to a MAT-file object. A MAT-file is the data file format MATLAB software uses for saving data to your disk.

`MATFile` is a C language opaque type.

The MAT-file interface library contains routines for reading and writing MAT-files. Call these routines from your own C/C++ and Fortran programs, using `MATFile` to access your data file.

The header file containing this type is:

```
#include "mat.h"
```

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matcreat.c`
- `matdgn.c`
- `matdemo1.F`
- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`matOpen`, `matClose`, `matPutVariable`, `matGetVariable`, `mxDestroyArray`

matGetDir (C and Fortran)

List of variables in MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mwPointer matGetDir(mfp, num)
mwPointer mfp
integer*4 num
```

Arguments

mfp

Pointer to MAT-file information

num

Pointer to the variable containing the number of mxArray in the MAT-file

Returns

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

matGetDir returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If matGetDir fails, sets num to a negative number.

Description

This routine provides you with a list of the names of the mxArray contained within a MAT-file.

matGetDir allocates memory for the internal array of strings using a mxMalloc. Free the memory using mxFree when you are finished with the array.

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matcreat.c
- matdgn.c
- matdemo2.F

Introduced before R2006a

matGetFp (C)

File pointer to MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Arguments

mfp

Pointer to MAT-file information

Returns

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. Standard C library routines, like `ferror` and `feof`, use file handle to investigate errors.

Introduced before R2006a

matGetNextVariable (C and Fortran)

Next array in MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mwPointer matGetNextVariable(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

`mfp`

Pointer to MAT-file information

`name`

Pointer to the variable containing the mxArray name

Returns

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) for end of file 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 every mxArray 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 with other MAT-file routines. Otherwise, the concept of the *next* mxArray is undefined.

Use `mxDestroyArray` to destroy the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

The order of variables returned from successive calls to `matGetNextVariable` is not guaranteed to be the same order in which the variables were written.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matdgn.c`
- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`matGetNextVariableInfo`, `matGetVariable`, `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

matGetNextVariableInfo (C and Fortran)

Array header information only

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mwPointer matGetNextVariableInfo(mfp, name)
mwPointer mfp
character*(*) name
```

Arguments

mfp

Pointer to MAT-file information

name

Pointer to the variable containing the mxArray name

Returns

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 current file offset.

If pr, pi, ir, and jc are nonzero values when loaded with matGetVariable, matGetNextVariableInfo sets them to -1 instead. These headers are for informational use only. *Never* pass this data back to the MATLAB workspace or save it to MAT-files.

Use mxDestroyArray to destroy the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

The order of variables returned from successive calls to matGetNextVariableInfo is not guaranteed to be the same order in which the variables were written.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matdgn.c`
- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`matGetNextVariable`, `matGetVariableInfo`

Introduced before R2006a

matGetVariable (C and Fortran)

Array from MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"  
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

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.

Use mxDestroyArray to destroy the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matcreat.c
- matdemo1.F

See Also

matPutVariable, mxDestroyArray

Introduced before R2006a

matGetVariableInfo (C and Fortran)

Array header information only

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
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

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 nonzero values when loaded with matGetVariable, matGetVariableInfo sets them to -1 instead. These headers are for informational use only. *Never* pass this data back to the MATLAB workspace or save it to MAT-files.

Use mxDestroyArray to destroy the mxArray created by this routine when you are finished with it.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matdemo2.F

See Also

matGetVariable

Introduced before R2006a

matGetErrno (C and Fortran)

Error codes for MAT-file API

C Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
matError matGetErrno(MATFile *mfp)
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
matError matGetErrno(mfp)
mwPointer mfp
```

Arguments

mfp

Pointer to MAT-file

Returns

matError error code enumeration

```
typedef enum {
    mat_NO_ERROR = 0,
    mat_UNKNOWN_ERROR,
    mat_GENERIC_READ_ERROR,
    mat_GENERIC_WRITE_ERROR,

    mat_INDEX_TOO_BIG,
    /* Read-time error indicating that (typically) an index or dimension
     * written on a 64-bit platform exceeds 2^32, and we're trying to
     * read it on a 32-bit platform. */

    mat_FILE_FORMAT_VIOLATION,
    /* Read-time error indicating that some data or structure internal to
     * MAT file is bad - damaged or written improperly. */

    mat_FAIL_TO_IDENTIFY,
    /* Read-time error indicating that the contents of the file do not
     * match any known type of MAT file. */

    mat_BAD_ARGUMENT,
    /* Unsuitable data was passed to the MAT API */

    mat_OUTPUT_BAD_DATA,
    /* Write-time error indicating that something in the mxArray makes it
     * not suitable to write. */

    mat_FULL_OBJECT_OUTPUT_CONVERT,
    /* Write-time error indicating that conversion of an object (opaque or
     * OOPS) to a saveable form, has failed. In this case the object is the
     * value of a variable, and the variable will not be saved at all. */

    mat_PART_OBJECT_OUTPUT_CONVERT,
    /* Write-time error indicating that conversion of an object (opaque or
     * OOPS) to a saveable form, has failed. In this case the object is
     * the value in a field or element of a variable, and the variable
     * will be saved with an empty in that field or element. */

    mat_FULL_OBJECT_INPUT_CONVERT,
    /* Read-time error indicating that conversion of saveable data
     * to an object (opaque or OOPS), has failed. In this case the object
```

```

    * is the value of a variable, and the variable has not been loaded. */
mat_PART_OBJECT_INPUT_CONVERT,
/* Read-time error indicating that conversion of saveable data
 * to an object (opaque or OOPS), has failed. In this case the object is
 * the value in a field or element of a variable, and the variable
 * will be loaded with an empty in that field or element. */

mat_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED,
/* Error indicating that the particular MAT API operation is
 * not supported on this kind of MAT file, or this kind of stream. */

mat_OUT_OF_MEMORY,
/* Operations internal to the MAT library encountered out-of-memory. */

mat_BAD_VARIABLE_NAME,
/* The name for a MATLAB variable contains illegal characters,
 * or exceeds the length allowed for that file format. */

mat_OPERATION_PROHIBITED_IN_WRITE_MODE,
/* The operation requested is only available when the file is open
 * in Read or Update mode. For example: matGetDir. */

mat_OPERATION_PROHIBITED_IN_READ_MODE,
/* The operation requested is only available when the file is open
 * in Write or Update mode. For example: matPutVariable. */

mat_WRITE_VARIABLE_DOES_NOT_EXIST,
/* A write operation that requires a variable already exist did not find the
 * variable in the file. For example: matDeleteVariable. */

mat_READ_VARIABLE_DOES_NOT_EXIST,
/* A read operation that requires a variable already exist did not find the
 * variable in the file. For example: matGetVariable. */

mat_FILESYSTEM_COULD_NOT_OPEN,
/* The MAT module could not open the requested file. */

mat_FILESYSTEM_COULD_NOT_OPEN_TEMPORARY,
/* The MAT module could not open a temporary file. */

mat_FILESYSTEM_COULD_NOT_REOPEN,
/* The MAT module could not REopen the requested file. */

mat_BAD_OPEN_MODE,
/* The mode argument to matOpen did not match any expected value */

mat_FILESYSTEM_ERROR_ON_CLOSE,
/* The MAT module got an error while fclose-ing the file. Might indicate a full
 * filesystem. */
} matError;

```

Introduced in R2011a

matlab.engine.connect_matlab

Connect shared MATLAB session to MATLAB Engine for Python

Syntax

```
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab(name=None)
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab( ____, background)
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab( ____, async)
```

Description

`eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab(name=None)` connects to the shared MATLAB session, `name`, and returns a `MatlabEngine` object as `eng`. The input argument `name` specifies the name of a MATLAB session that is already running on your local machine.

- If you specify `name` and the engine cannot find a shared MATLAB session of the same name, then you receive an `EngineError` exception.
- If you do not specify `name` and the engine cannot find any shared MATLAB sessions, then it starts a new shared MATLAB session.
- If you do not specify `name` and the engine finds multiple shared MATLAB sessions running, then it connects to the first created session.

`eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab(____, background)` connects asynchronously if `background` is `True`. You can use this syntax with the `name` input argument in the previous syntax.

`eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab(____, async)` connects asynchronously if `async` is `True`. Not recommended. Use the `background` argument instead. Do not use for Python® Version 3.7. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations” on page 1-195.

Examples

Connect to MATLAB Session

Connect to a shared MATLAB session that is already running on your local machine.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab()
eng.sqrt(4.0)
```

```
2.0
```

`matlab.engine.connect_matlab` connects to the first created shared MATLAB session. If no MATLAB sessions are shared, then `matlab.engine.connect_matlab` starts a new session.

Connect to MATLAB Sessions by Name

When there are multiple shared MATLAB sessions on your local machine, connect to two different sessions one at a time by specifying their names.

Connect to the first created MATLAB session.

```
import matlab.engine
names = matlab.engine.find_matlab()
names

('MATLAB_6830', 'MATLAB_7090')
```

Connect to the next MATLAB session.

```
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab('MATLAB_7090')
eng.sqrt(4.0)
```

2.0

Input Arguments

name — Name of shared MATLAB session

character array

Name of the shared MATLAB session, specified as a character array.

background — Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously

False (default) | logical

Connect to MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously, specified as a logical keyword argument.

Example: `matlab.engine.connect_matlab(background=True)`

async — Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously

False (default) | logical

Connect to MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously, specified as a logical keyword argument.

Output Arguments

eng — Python variable for communicating with MATLAB

MatlabEngine object

Python variable for communicating with MATLAB, returned as a `MatlabEngine` object. `eng` communicates with a shared MATLAB session that is already running on your local machine

Limitations

- Do not connect the engine multiple times to the same shared MATLAB session.

Compatibility Considerations

Use background Argument to Connect Asynchronously

For Python Version 3.7, `async` is a keyword and cannot be used as an argument for `matlab.engine.connect_matlab`. Use the `background` argument instead for all supported versions of Python.

See Also

`matlab.engine.MatlabEngine` | `matlab.engine.find_matlab`

Topics

“Connect Python to Running MATLAB Session”

Introduced in R2015b

matlab.engine.find_matlab

Find shared MATLAB sessions to connect to MATLAB Engine for Python

Syntax

```
names = matlab.engine.find_matlab()
```

Description

`names = matlab.engine.find_matlab()` finds all shared MATLAB sessions on your local machine and returns their names in a tuple. Any name in `names` can be the input argument to `matlab.engine.connect_matlab`. If there are no shared sessions running on your local machine, `matlab.engine.find_matlab` returns an empty tuple.

Examples

Find Shared MATLAB Sessions

Identify the shared MATLAB sessions running on your local machine and connect to one of them.

```
import matlab.engine
names = matlab.engine.find_matlab()
names
```

```
('MATLAB_6830', 'MATLAB_7090')
```

There are two shared MATLAB sessions running, so `matlab.engine.find_matlab` returns two names in a tuple.

Connect to the first shared MATLAB session.

```
eng = matlab.engine.connect_matlab('MATLAB_6830')
```

See Also

`matlab.engine.connect_matlab`

Topics

“Connect Python to Running MATLAB Session”

Introduced in R2015b

matlab.engine.FutureResult class

Package: matlab.engine

Results of asynchronous call to MATLAB function stored in Python object

Description

The `FutureResult` class stores results of an asynchronous call to a MATLAB function in a Python object.

Construction

The MATLAB Engine for Python creates a `FutureResult` object when a MATLAB function is called asynchronously. There is no need to call `matlab.engine.FutureResult()` to create `FutureResult` objects of your own.

Methods

<code>cancel</code>	Cancel asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python
<code>cancelled</code>	Cancellation status of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python
<code>done</code>	Completion status of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python
<code>result</code>	Result of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python

Exceptions

<code>SyntaxError</code>	Python exception, syntax error in function call
<code>TypeError</code>	Python exception, data type of output argument not supported
<code>matlab.engine.CancelledError</code>	MATLAB engine cannot cancel function call
<code>matlab.engine.InterruptedError</code>	Function call interrupted
<code>matlab.engine.MatlabExecutionError</code>	Function call fails to execute
<code>matlab.engine.RejectedExecutionError</code>	Engine terminated
<code>matlab.engine.TimeoutError</code>	Result cannot be returned within the timeout period

Examples

Get Result of Asynchronous MATLAB Call from Python

Call the MATLAB `sqrt` function from Python. Set `async` to `True` to make the function call asynchronously.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
```

```
future = eng.sqrt(4.0,async=True)
ret = future.result()
print(ret)
```

2.0

See Also

matlab.engine.MatlabEngine

Topics

“Call MATLAB Functions from Python”

“Call MATLAB Functions Asynchronously from Python”

Introduced in R2014b

cancel

Class: `matlab.engine.FutureResult`

Package: `matlab.engine`

Cancel asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python

Syntax

```
tf = FutureResult.cancel()
```

Description

`tf = FutureResult.cancel()` cancels a call to a MATLAB function called asynchronously from Python. `FutureResult.cancel` returns `True` if it successfully cancels the function, and `False` if it cannot cancel the function.

Output Arguments

tf — Cancellation status

`True` | `False`

Cancellation status, returned as either `True` or `False`. The status, `tf`, is `True` if `FutureResult.cancel` successfully cancels the asynchronous function call, and is `False` otherwise.

Examples

Cancel an Asynchronous Call

Start an endless loop in MATLAB with an asynchronous call to the `eval` function. Then, cancel it.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
ret = eng.eval("while 1; end",nargout=0,async=True)
tf = ret.cancel()
print(tf)
```

`True`

See Also

cancelled

Class: `matlab.engine.FutureResult`

Package: `matlab.engine`

Cancellation status of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python

Syntax

```
tf = FutureResult.cancelled()
```

Description

`tf = FutureResult.cancelled()` returns the cancellation status of a call to a MATLAB function called asynchronously from Python. `FutureResult.cancelled` returns `True` if a previous call to `FutureResult.cancel` succeeded, and `False` otherwise.

Output Arguments

tf — Cancellation status

`True` | `False`

Cancellation status of an asynchronous function call, returned as either `True` or `False`.

Examples

Check Cancellation Status of Asynchronous Call

Start an endless loop in MATLAB with an asynchronous call to the `eval` function. Cancel it and check that the engine stopped the loop.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
ret = eng.eval("while 1; end",nargout=0,async=True)
eval_stop = ret.cancel()
tf = ret.cancelled()
print(tf)
```

`True`

See Also

done

Class: `matlab.engine.FutureResult`

Package: `matlab.engine`

Completion status of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python

Syntax

```
tf = FutureResult.done()
```

Description

`tf = FutureResult.done()` returns the completion status of a MATLAB function called asynchronously from Python. `FutureResult.done` returns `True` if the function has finished, and `False` if it has not finished.

Output Arguments

tf — Completion status of asynchronous function call

`True` | `False`

Completion status of an asynchronous function call, returned as either `True` or `False`.

Examples

Check If Asynchronous Call Finished

Call the MATLAB `sqrt` function with `async = True`. Check the status of `ret` to learn if `sqrt` is finished.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
ret = eng.sqrt(4.0, async=True)
tf = ret.done()
print(tf)
```

```
True
```

When `ret.done()` returns `True`, then you can call `ret.result()` to return the square root.

See Also

result

Class: `matlab.engine.FutureResult`

Package: `matlab.engine`

Result of asynchronous call to MATLAB function from Python

Syntax

```
ret = FutureResult.result(timeout=None)
```

Description

`ret = FutureResult.result(timeout=None)` returns the actual result of a call to a MATLAB function called asynchronously from Python.

Input Arguments

timeout — Timeout value in seconds

None (default) | Python float

Timeout value in seconds, specified as Python data type `float`, to wait for result of the function call. If `timeout = None`, the `FutureResult.result` function waits until the function call finishes, and then returns the result.

Output Arguments

ret — Result of asynchronous function call

Python object

Result of an asynchronous function call, returned as a Python object, that is the actual output argument of a call to a MATLAB function.

Examples

Get MATLAB Output Argument from Asynchronous Call

Call the MATLAB `sqrt` function from Python. Set `async` to `True` and get the square root from the `FutureResult` object.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
future = eng.sqrt(4.0, async=True)
ret = future.result()
print(ret)
```

2.0

See Also

matlab.engine.MatlabEngine class

Package: matlab.engine

Python object using MATLAB as computational engine within Python session

Description

The `MatlabEngine` class uses a MATLAB process as a computational engine for Python. You can call MATLAB functions as methods of a `MatlabEngine` object because the functions are dynamically invoked when you call them. You also can call functions and scripts that you define. You can send data to, and retrieve data from, the MATLAB workspace associated with a `MatlabEngine` object.

Construction

The `matlab.engine.start_matlab` function creates a `MatlabEngine` object each time it is called. There is no need to call `matlab.engine.MatlabEngine()` to create `MatlabEngine` objects of your own.

Methods

You can call any MATLAB function as a method of a `MatlabEngine` object. The engine dynamically invokes a MATLAB function when you call it. The syntax shows positional, keyword, and output arguments of a function call.

```
ret =
MatlabEngine.matlabfunc(*args, nargout=1, background=False, stdout=sys.stdout, s
tderr=sys.stderr)
```

Replace *matlabfunc* with the name of any MATLAB function (such as `isprime` or `sqrt`). Replace **args* with input arguments for the MATLAB function you call. The keyword arguments specify:

- The number of output arguments the function returns
- Whether the engine calls the function asynchronously
- Where the engine sends standard output and standard error coming from the function

Specify keyword arguments only when specifying values that are not the default values shown in the syntax.

Input Arguments to MATLAB Function

Argument	Description	Python Type
<i>*args</i>	Input arguments to MATLAB function, specified as positional arguments	Any Python types that the engine can convert to MATLAB types

Keyword Arguments to Engine

Argument	Description	Python Type
nargout	Number of output arguments from MATLAB function	int Default: 1
background	Flag to call MATLAB function asynchronously background is an alias for async. However, for Python Version 3.7, async is a keyword and cannot be used as an argument. Use the background argument instead of async for all supported versions of Python.	bool Default: False
stdout	Standard output	StringIO.StringIO object (Python 2.7) io.StringIO object (Python 3.x) Default: sys.stdout
stderr	Standard error	StringIO.StringIO object (Python 2.7) io.StringIO object (Python 3.x) Default: sys.stderr

Output Arguments

Output Type	Description	Required Keyword Arguments
Python variable	One output argument from MATLAB function	Default values
tuple	Multiple output arguments from MATLAB function	nargout= n (where $n > 1$)
None	No output argument from MATLAB function	nargout=0
FutureResult object	A placeholder for output arguments from asynchronous call to MATLAB function	background=True

Exceptions

MatlabExecutionError	Function call fails to execute
RejectedExecutionError	MATLAB engine terminated
SyntaxError	Syntax error in a function call

TypeError

Data type of an input or output argument not supported

Attributes

workspace

Python dictionary containing references to MATLAB variables. You can assign data to, and get data from, a MATLAB variable through the workspace. The name of each MATLAB variable you create becomes a key in the workspace dictionary. The keys in workspace must be valid MATLAB identifiers (for example, you cannot use numbers as keys).

Examples

Call MATLAB Functions from Python

Call the MATLAB `sqrt` function from Python using the engine.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
ret = eng.sqrt(4.0)
print(ret)
```

```
2.0
```

Put Array Into MATLAB Workspace

Create an array in Python and put it into the MATLAB workspace.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
px = eng.linspace(0.0,6.28,1000)
```

`px` is a MATLAB array, but `eng.linspace` returned it to Python. To use it in MATLAB, put the array into the MATLAB workspace.

```
eng.workspace['mx'] = px
```

When you add an entry to the engine workspace dictionary, you create a MATLAB variable, as well. The engine converts the data to a MATLAB data type.

Get Data from MATLAB Workspace

Get `pi` from the MATLAB workspace and copy it to a Python variable.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
eng.eval('a = pi;',nargout=0)
```

```
mpi = eng.workspace['a']  
print(mpi)
```

3.14159265359

See Also

`matlab.engine.FutureResult` | `matlab.engine.start_matlab`

Topics

“Call MATLAB Functions from Python”

“Call MATLAB Functions Asynchronously from Python”

“Redirect Standard Output and Error to Python”

Introduced in R2014b

matlab.engine.start_matlab

Start MATLAB Engine for Python

Syntax

```
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(option)
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(background)
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(async)
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab( ___ )
```

Description

`eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()` starts a new MATLAB process, and returns Python variable `eng`, which is a `MatlabEngine` object for communicating with the MATLAB process.

If MATLAB cannot be started, the engine raises an `EngineError` exception.

`eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(option)` uses startup options specified by `option`.

For example, call `matlab.engine.start_matlab(' -desktop')` to start the MATLAB desktop from Python.

`eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(background)` starts MATLAB asynchronously if `background` is `True`.

`eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(async)` starts MATLAB asynchronously if `async` is `True`. Not recommended. Use the `background` argument instead. Do not use for Python Version 3.7. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations” on page 1-211.

`eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab(___)` can include any of the input arguments in previous syntaxes.

Examples

Start MATLAB Engine from Python

Start an engine and a new MATLAB process from the Python command line.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
```

Start Multiple Engines

Start a different MATLAB process from each engine.

```
import matlab.engine
eng1 = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
eng2 = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
```

Start MATLAB Desktop with Engine

Start an engine with the MATLAB desktop.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab("-desktop")
```

You also can start the desktop after you start the engine.

```
import matlab.engine
eng = matlab.engine.start_matlab()
eng.desktop(nargout=0)
```

Note You can call MATLAB functions from both the desktop and Python.

Start Engine Asynchronously

Start the engine with `background=True`. While MATLAB starts, you can enter commands at the Python command line.

```
import matlab.engine
future = matlab.engine.start_matlab(background=True)
eng = future.result()
eng.sqrt(4.)
```

2.0

Input Arguments

option — Startup options for MATLAB process

'-nodesktop' (default) | string

Startup options for the MATLAB process, specified as a string. You can specify multiple startup options. The engine supports all MATLAB startup options, except for the options listed in “Limitations” on page 1-211. For a list of options, see the platform-specific command `matlab` (Windows), `matlab` (macOS), or `matlab` (Linux).

To start MATLAB with the desktop, use the `'-desktop'` option.

Example: `matlab.engine.start_matlab('-desktop -r "format short"')` starts the desktop from Python. The engine passes `'-r "format short"'` to MATLAB.

background — Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously

False (default) | logical

Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously, specified as a logical keyword argument. `background` is an alias for `async`.

Example: `matlab.engine.start_matlab(background=True)`

async — Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously

False (default) | logical

Start MATLAB synchronously or asynchronously, specified as a logical keyword argument.

Output Arguments

eng — Python variable for communicating with MATLAB

MatlabEngine object | FutureResult object

Python variable for communicating with MATLAB, returned as a `MatlabEngine` object if `async` or `background` is set to `False` or a `FutureResult` object if `async` or `background` is set to `True`.

Each time you call `matlab.engine.start_matlab`, it starts a new MATLAB process.

Limitations

The engine does not support these MATLAB startup options:

- `-h`
- `-help`
- `-?`
- `-n`
- `-e`
- `-softwareopengl`
- `-logfile`

Compatibility Considerations

Use background Argument to Start Engine Asynchronously

For Python Version 3.7, `async` is a keyword and cannot be used as an argument for `matlab.engine.start_matlab`. Use the `background` argument instead for all supported versions of Python.

See Also

`matlab.engine.MatlabEngine`

Topics

“Start and Stop MATLAB Engine for Python”

“Specify Startup Options”

“Commonly Used Startup Options”

Introduced in R2014b

matOpen (C and Fortran)

Open MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
mwPointer matOpen(filename, mode)
character*(*) filename, mode
```

Arguments

filename

Name of file to open

mode

File opening mode. The following table lists valid values for mode.

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. If the file does not exist, does not create a file (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 MAT-file compatible with MATLAB Versions 4 software and earlier.
w6	Creates a MAT-file compatible with MATLAB Version 5 (R8) software or earlier. Equivalent to wL mode.
wL	Opens file for writing character data using the default character set for your system. Use MATLAB Version 6 or 6.5 software to read the resulting MAT-file. If you do not use the wL mode switch, MATLAB writes character data to the MAT-file using Unicode® character encoding by default. Equivalent to w6 mode.
w7	Creates a MAT-file compatible with MATLAB Version 7.0 (R14) software or earlier. Equivalent to wz mode.
wz	Opens file for writing compressed data. By default, the MATLAB save function compresses workspace variables as they are saved to a MAT-file. To use the same compression ratio when creating a MAT-file with the matOpen function, use the wz option. Equivalent to w7 mode.

w7.3	Creates a MAT-file in an HDF5-based format that can store objects that occupy more than 2 GB.
------	---

Returns

File handle, or NULL in C (0 in Fortran) if the open fails.

Description

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matcreat.c`
- `matdgn.c`
- `matdemo1.F`
- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`matClose`, `save`

Introduced before R2006a

matPutVariable (C and Fortran)

Array to MAT-file

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
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. To interpret error codes returned by `matPutVariable`, call `matGetErrno`.

Description

This routine puts 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, the function appends it to the end. If an mxArray with the same name exists in the file, the function replaces the existing mxArray with the new mxArray by rewriting the file.

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function.

The size of the new mxArray can be different from the existing mxArray.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matcreat.c`
- `matdemo1.F`

See Also

`matGetErrno` | `matGetFp` | `matGetVariable`

Introduced before R2006a

matPutVariableAsGlobal (C and Fortran)

Array to MAT-file as originating from global workspace

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "mat.h"
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 ferrror from the Standard C Library with matGetFp to determine status.

Description

This routine puts an mxArray into a MAT-file. `matPutVariableAsGlobal` is like `matPutVariable`, except that MATLAB software loads the array into the global workspace and sets a reference to it 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, the function appends it to the end. If an mxArray with the same name exists in the file, the function replaces the existing mxArray with the new mxArray by rewriting the file.

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function.

The size of the new mxArray can be different from the existing mxArray.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matcreat.c`
- `matdemo1.F`

See Also

`matPutVariable`, `matGetFp`

Introduced before R2006a

mexAtExit (C and Fortran)

Register function to call when MEX function clears or MATLAB terminates

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 call just before clearing the MEX function or terminating MATLAB. `mexAtExit` gives your MEX function a chance to perform tasks such as freeing persistent memory and closing files. Other typical tasks include closing streams or sockets.

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

If a MEX function is locked, then you cannot clear the MEX file. Therefore, if you attempt to clear a locked MEX file, then MATLAB does not call the `ExitFcn`.

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

Caution In C MEX files, throwing an exception in `ExitFcn` causes MATLAB to crash.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexatexit.c`

See Also

mexLock, mexUnlock

Introduced before R2006a

mexCallMATLAB (C)

Call MATLAB function, user-defined function, or MEX function

C Syntax

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

Description

Note To write MEX functions using modern C++ features and the “MATLAB Data API”, see “C++ MEX Applications”.

Call `mexCallMATLAB` to invoke internal MATLAB numeric functions, MATLAB operators, user-defined functions, or other MEX functions. The function returns 0 if successful, and a nonzero value if unsuccessful.

Both `mexCallMATLAB` and `mexEvalString` execute MATLAB commands. Use `mexCallMATLAB` for returning results (left side arguments) back to the MEX function. The `mexEvalString` function does not return values to the MEX function.

For a complete description of the input and output arguments passed to `functionName`, see `mexFunction`.

Input Arguments

nlhs — Number of output arguments

int

Number of expected output `mxArrays`, specified as an integer less than or equal to 50.

plhs — MATLAB arrays

`mxArray*`

Array of pointers to the `mxArray` output arguments.

Caution The `plhs` argument for `mexCallMATLAB` is not the same as the `plhs` for `mexFunction`. Do not destroy an `mxArray` returned in `plhs` for `mexFunction`.

nrhs — Number of input arguments

int

Number of input `mxArrays`, specified as an integer less than or equal to 50.

prhs — MATLAB arrays

`mxArray*`

Array of pointers to the mxArray input arguments.

functionName — MATLAB function name

`const char*`

Name of the MATLAB built-in function, operator, user-defined function, or MEX function to call specified as `const char*`.

If `functionName` is an operator, place the operator inside a pair of single quotes, for example, '+'.

Error Handling

If `functionName` detects an error, MATLAB terminates the MEX function and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. To trap errors, use the `mexCallMATLABWithTrap` function.

Limitations

- Avoid using the `mexCallMATLAB` function in Simulink® S-functions. If you do, do not store the resulting plhs mxArray pointers in any S-function block state that persists after the MEX function finishes. Outputs of `mexCallMATLAB` have temporary scope and are automatically destroyed at the end of the MEX function call.
- It is possible to generate an object of type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS` using `mexCallMATLAB`. For example, this function returns two variables but only assigns one of them a value.

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

If you then call `foo` using `mexCallMATLAB`, the unassigned output variable is now type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexcallmatlab.c`
- `mexevalstring.c`
- `mexcallmatlabwithtrap.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `sincall.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecellmatrix.c`
- `mxisclass.c`

Tips

- MATLAB allocates dynamic memory to store the arrays in plhs for `mexCallMATLAB`. MATLAB automatically deallocates the dynamic memory when you exit the MEX function. However, if heap space is at a premium, call `mxDestroyArray` when you are finished with the arrays in plhs.

See Also

[mexCallMATLABWithTrap](#) | [mexEvalString](#) | [mexFunction](#) | [mxDestroyArray](#)

Topics

“matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::feval”

Introduced before R2006a

mexCallMATLAB (Fortran)

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mexCallMATLAB(nlhs, plhs, nrhs, prhs, functionName)
integer*4 nlhs, nrhs
mwPointer plhs(*), prhs(*)
character*(*) functionName
```

Arguments

`nlhs`

Number of output arguments. Must be less than or equal to 50.

`plhs`

Array of pointers to output arguments

Caution The `plhs` argument for `mexCallMATLAB` is not the same as the `plhs` for `mexFunction`. Do not destroy an `mxAarray` returned in `plhs` for `mexFunction`.

`nrhs`

Number of input arguments. Must be less than or equal to 50.

`prhs`

Array of pointers to input arguments

`functionName`

Character string containing name of the MATLAB built-in function, operator, user-defined function, or MEX function to call.

If `functionName` is an operator, 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, user-defined functions, or other MEX files. Both `mexCallMATLAB` and `mexEvalString` execute MATLAB commands. Use `mexCallMATLAB` for returning results (left side arguments) back to the MEX function. The `mexEvalString` function does not return values to the MEX function.

For a complete description of the input and output arguments passed to `functionName`, see `mexFunction`.

Error Handling

If `functionName` detects an error, MATLAB terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. To trap errors, use the `mexCallMATLABWithTrap` function.

Limitations

- Avoid using the `mexCallMATLAB` function in Simulink S-functions. If you do, do not store the resulting `plhs mxArray` pointers in any S-function block state that persists after the MEX function finishes. Outputs of `mexCallMATLAB` have temporary scope and are automatically destroyed at the end of the MEX function call.
- It is possible to generate an object of type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS` using `mexCallMATLAB`. For example, this function returns two variables but only assigns one of them a value.

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

If you then call `foo` using `mexCallMATLAB`, the unassigned output variable is now type `mxUNKNOWN_CLASS`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `sincll.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecellmatrixf.F`

Tips

- MATLAB allocates dynamic memory to store the arrays in `plhs` for `mexCallMATLAB`. MATLAB automatically deallocates the dynamic memory when you exit the MEX file. However, if heap space is at a premium, call `mxDestroyArray` when you are finished with the arrays in `plhs`.

See Also

`mexCallMATLABWithTrap` | `mexEvalString` | `mexFunction` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mexCallMATLABWithTrap (C and Fortran)

Call MATLAB function, user-defined function, or MEX-file and capture error information

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mexCallMATLABWithTrap(nlhs, plhs, nrhs, prhs, functionName)
integer*4 nlhs, nrhs
mwPointer plhs(*), prhs(*)
character*(*) functionName
```

Arguments

For more information about arguments, see `mexCallMATLAB`.

`nlhs`

Number of desired output arguments.

`plhs`

Array of pointers to output arguments.

`nrhs`

Number of input arguments.

`prhs`

Array of pointers to input arguments.

`functionName`

Character string containing the name of the MATLAB built-in function, operator, function, or MEX-file that you are calling.

Returns

NULL if no error occurred; otherwise, a pointer to an `mxArray` of class `MException`.

Description

The `mexCallMATLABWithTrap` function performs the same function as `mexCallMATLAB`. However, if MATLAB detects an error when executing `functionName`, MATLAB returns control to the line in the MEX-file immediately following the call to `mexCallMATLABWithTrap`. For information about `MException`, see "Respond to an Exception"

See Also

mexCallMATLAB, MException

Introduced in R2008b

mexErrMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)

Display error message with identifier and return to MATLAB prompt

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mexErrMsgIdAndTxt(errorid, errmsg)
character*(*) errorid, errmsg
```

Arguments

`errorid`

String containing a MATLAB message identifier. For information on creating identifiers, see `MException`.

`errmsg`

String to display. In C, the string can include conversion specifications, used by the ANSI® C `printf` function.

...

In C, any arguments used in the message. Each argument must have a corresponding conversion specification. Refer to your C documentation for `printf` conversion tables.

Description

The `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` function writes an error message to the MATLAB window. For more information, see the `error` function syntax statement using a message identifier. 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. So, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` does not invoke the function registered through `mexAtExit`.

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

Note If you get warnings when using `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, you might have a memory management compatibility problem. For more information, see “Memory Management Issues”.

Remarks

In addition to the `errorid` and `errmsg`, the `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` function determines where the error occurred, and displays the following information. For example, in the function `foo`, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` displays:

```
Error using foo
```

If you compile your MEX file with the MinGW-w64 compiler, see the limitations with exception handling topic in “Troubleshooting and Limitations Compiling C/C++ MEX Files with MinGW-w64”.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `arrayFillGetPr.c`
- `matrixDivide.c`
- `timestwo.F`
- `xtimesy.F`

Validate char Input

The following code snippet checks if input argument, `prhs[0]`, is a string. If not, the code displays a warning. If there is an error reading the input string, the code displays an error message and terminates the MEX file.

```
char *buf;
int buflen;

// initialize variables

if (mxIsChar(prhs[0])) {
    if (mxGetString(prhs[0], buf, buflen) == 0) {
        mexPrintf("The input string is: %s\n", buf);
    }
    else {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MyProg:ConvertString",
            "Could not convert string data.");
        // exit MEX file
    }
}
else {
    mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt("MyProg:InputString",
        "Input should be a string to print properly.");
}

// continue with processing
```

See Also

`error` | `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`

Topics

“Memory Considerations for Class Destructors”

“Troubleshooting and Limitations Compiling C/C++ MEX Files with MinGW-w64”

Introduced before R2006a

mexErrMsgTxt (C and Fortran)

Display error message and return to MATLAB prompt

Note `mexErrMsgTxt` is not recommended. Use `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt` instead.

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

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

Arguments

`errmsg`

String containing the error message to display

Description

`mexErrMsgTxt` writes 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. So, `mexErrMsgTxt` does not invoke the function registered through `mexAtExit`.

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

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

Remarks

In addition to the `errmsg`, the `mexerrmsgtxt` function determines where the error occurred, and displays the following information. If an error labeled `Print my error message` occurs in the function `foo`, `mexerrmsgtxt` displays:

```
Error using foo
Print my error message
```

See Also

mexErrMsgIdAndTxt, mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt

mexEvalString (C)

Execute MATLAB command in caller workspace

C Syntax

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

Description

Note To write MEX functions using modern C++ features and the “MATLAB Data API”, see “C++ MEX Applications”.

Call `mexEvalString` to invoke a MATLAB command in the workspace of the caller. The function returns 0 if successful, and 1 if an error occurs.

`mexEvalString` and `mexCallMATLAB` both execute MATLAB commands. Use `mexCallMATLAB` for returning results (left side arguments) back to the MEX function. The `mexEvalString` function does not return values to the MEX function.

All arguments that appear to the right of an equal sign in the command string must be current variables of the caller workspace. Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function. For more information, see “Variable Names”.

Input Arguments

command — MATLAB command name
`const char*`

Name of the MATLAB command to execute, specified as `const char*`.

Error Handling

If `command` detects an error, then MATLAB returns control to the MEX function and `mexEvalString` returns 1. To trap errors, use the `mexEvalStringWithTrap` function.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexevalstring.c`

See Also

`mexCallMATLAB` | `mexEvalStringWithTrap`

Topics

“matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::eval”

Introduced before R2006a

mexEvalString (Fortran)

Execute MATLAB command in caller workspace

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"  
integer*4 mexEvalString(command)  
character*(*) command
```

Arguments

command

String containing MATLAB command to execute

Returns

0 if successful, and 1 if an error occurs.

Description

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

`mexEvalString` and `mexCallMATLAB` both execute MATLAB commands. Use `mexCallMATLAB` for returning results (left side arguments) back to the MEX function. The `mexEvalString` function does not return values to the MEX function.

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

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function. For more information, see “Variable Names”.

Error Handling

If command detects an error, then MATLAB returns control to the MEX file and `mexEvalString` returns 1. To trap errors, use the `mexEvalStringWithTrap` function.

See Also

`mexCallMATLAB` | `mexEvalStringWithTrap`

Introduced before R2006a

mexEvalStringWithTrap (C and Fortran)

Execute MATLAB command in caller workspace and capture error information

C Syntax

```
#include "mex.h"  
mxArray *mexEvalStringWithTrap(const char *command);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
mwPointer mexEvalStringWithTrap(command)  
character*(*) command
```

Arguments

command

String containing the MATLAB command to execute

Returns

Object ME of class MException

Description

The `mexEvalStringWithTrap` function performs the same function as `mexEvalString`. However, if MATLAB detects an error when executing `command`, MATLAB returns control to the line in the MEX-file immediately following the call to `mexEvalStringWithTrap`.

See Also

`mexEvalString`, `MException`, `mexCallMATLAB`

Introduced before R2006a

mexFunction (C)

Entry point to C/C++ MEX function built with C Matrix API

C Syntax

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

Description

Note To write MEX functions using modern C++ features and the “MATLAB Data API”, see “C++ MEX Applications”.

`mexFunction` is not a routine you call. Rather, `mexFunction` is the name of the gateway function in C which every MEX function requires. When you invoke a MEX function, MATLAB finds and loads the corresponding MEX function of the same name. MATLAB then searches for a symbol named `mexFunction` within the MEX function. If it finds one, it calls the MEX function using the address of the `mexFunction` symbol. MATLAB displays an error message if it cannot find a routine named `mexFunction` inside the MEX function.

When you invoke a MEX function, MATLAB automatically seeds `nlhs`, `plhs`, `nrhs`, and `prhs` with the calling arguments. 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-side output arguments, and the `d, e, f, ...` are right-side input arguments. The arguments `nlhs` and `nrhs` contain the number of left side and right side arguments, respectively. `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 output `mxArrays`.

Note It is possible to return an output value even if `nlhs = 0`, which corresponds to returning the result in the `ans` variable.

To experiment with passing input arguments, build the `mexfunction.c` example, following the instructions in “Tables of MEX Function Source Code Examples”.

Input Arguments

nlhs — Number of output arguments

`int`

Number of expected `mxArray` output arguments, specified as an integer.

plhs — MATLAB arrays

`mxArray*`

Array of pointers to the expected mxArray output arguments.

nrhs — Number of input arguments

int

Number of input mxArray, specified as an integer.

prhs — MATLAB arrays

const mxArray*

Array of pointers to the mxArray input arguments. Do not modify any prhs values in your MEX file. Changing the data in these read-only mxArray can produce undesired side effects.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexfunction.c`

See Also

`matlab::mex::Function`

Topics

“Components of C MEX File”

“C MEX File Applications”

“C Matrix API”

Introduced before R2006a

mexFunction (Fortran)

Entry point to Fortran MEX function

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mexFunction(nlhs, plhs, nrhs, prhs)
integer nlhs, nrhs
mwPointer plhs(*), prhs(*)
```

Arguments

`nlhs`

Number of expected output `mxArrays`

`plhs`

Array of pointers to the expected output `mxArrays`

`nrhs`

Number of input `mxArrays`

`prhs`

Array of pointers to the input `mxArrays`. Do not modify any `prhs` values in your MEX file. Changing the data in these read-only `mxArrays` can produce undesired side effects.

Description

`mexFunction` is not a routine you call. Rather, `mexFunction` is the name of the gateway subroutine in Fortran which every MEX function requires. For more information, see “Components of Fortran MEX File”. When you invoke a MEX function, MATLAB finds and loads the corresponding MEX function of the same name. MATLAB then searches for a symbol named `mexFunction` within the MEX function. If it finds one, it calls the MEX function using the address of the `mexFunction` symbol. MATLAB displays an error message if it cannot find a routine named `mexFunction` inside the MEX function.

When you invoke a MEX function, MATLAB automatically seeds `nlhs`, `plhs`, `nrhs`, and `prhs` with the calling arguments. 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-side output arguments, and the `d, e, f, ...` are right-side input arguments. The arguments `nlhs` and `nrhs` contain the number of left side and right side arguments, respectively. `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 output `mxArrays`.

Note It is possible to return an output value even if `nlhs = 0`, which corresponds to returning the result in the `ans` variable.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexlockf.F`

See Also

Topics

“Components of Fortran MEX File”

“Fortran MEX File Applications”

“Fortran Matrix API”

“Fortran MEX API”

Introduced before R2006a

mexFunctionName (C and Fortran)

Name of current MEX function

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"  
character*(*) mexFunctionName()
```

Returns

Name of the current MEX function.

Description

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexgetarray.c`

Introduced before R2006a

mexGet (C)

Value of specified graphics property

Note Do not use `mexGet`. Use `mxGetProperty` instead.

C Syntax

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

Arguments

`handle`

Handle to a particular graphics object

`property`

Graphics property

Returns

Value of the specified property in the specified graphics object on success. Returns `NULL` on failure. Do not modify the return argument from `mexGet`. Changing the data in a `const` (read-only) `mxArray` can 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`.

See Also

`mxGetProperty`, `mxSetProperty`

mexGetVariable (C)

Copy of variable from specified workspace

C Syntax

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

Description

Note To write MEX functions using modern C++ features and the “MATLAB Data API”, see “C++ MEX Applications”.

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`.

Use `mxDestroyArray` to destroy the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

Input Arguments

workspace — Workspace

`const char*`

Workspace `mexGetVariable` searches for `varname`, specified as `const char*`. The possible values are:

<code>base</code>	Search for the variable in the base workspace.
<code>caller</code>	Search for the variable in the caller workspace.
<code>global</code>	Search for the variable in the global workspace.

varname — Variable name

`const char*`

Name of the variable to copy, specified as `const char*`.

Output Arguments

var — Copy of variable

`mxArray*`

Copy of variable, specified as `mxArray*`. The function returns `NULL` 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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexgetarray.c`

See Also

`mexGetVariablePtr` | `mexPutVariable` | `mxDestroyArray`

Topics

“`matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::getVariable`”

Introduced before R2006a

mexGetVariable (Fortran)

Copy of variable from specified workspace

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mexGetVariable(workspace, varname)
character*(*) workspace, varname
```

Arguments

workspace

Specifies where `mexGetVariable` searches for array `varname`. The possible values are:

base	Search for the variable in the base workspace.
caller	Search for the variable in the caller workspace.
global	Search for the variable in the global workspace.

varname

Name of the variable to copy

Returns

Copy of the variable on success. Returns 0 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`.

Use `mxDestroyArray` to destroy the `mxArray` created by this routine when you are finished with it.

See Also

`mexGetVariablePtr` | `mexPutVariable` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mexGetVariablePtr (C and Fortran)

Read-only pointer to variable from another workspace

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 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

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 workspace. This command is useful for examining an `mxArray`'s data and characteristics. If you want to change data or characteristics, use `mexGetVariable` (along with `mexPutVariable`) instead of `mexGetVariablePtr`.

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

See Also

`mexGetVariable`

Introduced before R2006a

mexIsLocked (C and Fortran)

Determine if MEX-file is locked

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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 if the MEX-file is locked. By default, MEX-files are unlocked, meaning you can clear the MEX-file at any time.

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexlock.c`
- `mexlockf.F`

See Also

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

mexLock (C and Fortran)

Prevent clearing MEX-file from memory

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mexLock()
```

Description

By default, MEX files are unlocked, meaning you can clear them at any time. Call `mexLock` to prohibit clearing a MEX file.

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

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

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexlock.c`
- `mexlockf.F`

See Also

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

mexMakeArrayPersistent (C and Fortran)

Make array persist after MEX file completes

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mexMakeArrayPersistent(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray created by an mxCreate* function

Description

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

Warning Do not assign an array created with the mexMakeArrayPersistent function to the plhs output argument of a MEX file.

Note If you create a persistent mxArray, you are responsible for destroying it using mxDestroyArray 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, mxDestroyArray, mexLock, mexMakeMemoryPersistent, and the mxCreate* functions

Introduced before R2006a

mexMakeMemoryPersistent (C and Fortran)

Make memory allocated by MATLAB software persist after MEX-function completes

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

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

Introduced before R2006a

mexPrintf (C and Fortran)

ANSI C PRINTF-style output routine

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mexPrintf(message)
character*(*) message
```

Arguments

message

String to display. In C, the string can include conversion specifications, used by the ANSI C `printf` function.

...

In C, any arguments used in the message. Each argument must have a corresponding conversion specification. Refer to your C documentation for `printf` conversion tables.

Returns

Number of characters printed including 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 software, which avoids linking the entire `stdio` library into your MEX file.

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

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

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexfunction.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See Also

`sprintf`, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt`

mexPutVariable (C)

Array from MEX function into specified workspace

C Syntax

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

Description

Note To write MEX functions using modern C++ features and the “MATLAB Data API”, see “C++ MEX Applications”.

Call `mexPutVariable` to copy the `mxArray`, at pointer `pm`, from your MEX function into the specified workspace. MATLAB assigns `varname` to the `mxArray` copied in the workspace. The function returns 0 on success; 1 on failure. A possible cause of failure is that `pm` is `NULL`.

`mexPutVariable` makes the array accessible to other entities, such as MATLAB, user-defined functions, or other MEX functions.

If a variable of the same name 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)
```

The value passed by `mexPutVariable` replaces the old value of `Peaches`.

Input Arguments

workspace — Array scope

`const char*`

Scope of the array to copy, specified as `const char*`. The possible values are:

<code>base</code>	Copy <code>mxArray</code> to the base workspace.
<code>caller</code>	Copy <code>mxArray</code> to the caller workspace.
<code>global</code>	Copy <code>mxArray</code> to the list of global variables.

varname — Variable name

`const char*`

Name of `mxArray` in the workspace, specified as `const char*`.

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function.

pm — MATLAB array`const mxArray*`

Pointer to the `mxArray`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexgetarray.c`

See Also`mexGetVariable`**Topics**`"matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::setVariable"`

Introduced before R2006a

mexPutVariable (Fortran)

Array from MEX function into specified workspace

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mexPutVariable(workspace, varname, pm)
character*(*) workspace, varname
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

workspace

Specifies scope of the array you are copying. Values for workspace are:

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

varname

Name of 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 0.

Description

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

`mexPutVariable` makes the array accessible to other entities, such as MATLAB, user-defined functions, or other MEX functions.

If a variable of the same name 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)
```

The value passed by `mexPutVariable` replaces the old value of `Peaches`.

Do not use MATLAB function names for variable names. Common variable names that conflict with function names include `i`, `j`, `mode`, `char`, `size`, or `path`. To determine whether a particular name is associated with a MATLAB function, use the `which` function.

See Also

`mexGetVariable`

Introduced before R2006a

mexSet (C)

Set value of specified graphics property

Note Do not use `mexSet`. Use `mxSetProperty` instead.

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 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`.

See Also

`mxGetProperty`, `mxSetProperty`

mexSetTrapFlag (C and Fortran)

(Removed) Control response of MEXCALLMATLAB to errors

Note mexSetTrapFlag has been removed. Use mexCallMATLABWithTrap instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

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

Arguments

trapflag

Control flag.

- 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, MATLAB:

- 1 Saves the current value of the trapflag in the first MEX file.
- 2 Calls the second MEX file with the trapflag initialized to 0 within that file.
- 3 Restores the saved value of trapflag in the first MEX file when the second MEX file exits.

Compatibility Considerations

mexSetTrapFlag has been removed

Errors starting in R2018a

The `mexCallMATLABWithTrap` function, similar to `mexCallMATLAB`, lets you call MATLAB functions from within a MEX file. In addition, `mexCallMATLABWithTrap` lets you catch (trap) errors. Using this function for exception handling is more flexible than using `mexCallMATLAB` with the `mexSetTrapFlag` function.

Existing MEX files built with `mexSetTrapFlag` continue to run.

See Also

`mexCallMATLABWithTrap`

Introduced in R2008b

mexUnlock (C and Fortran)

Allow clearing MEX-file from memory

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mexUnlock()
```

Description

By default, MEX-files are unlocked, meaning you can clear them at any time. Calling `mexLock` locks a MEX-file so that you cannot clear it from memory. Call `mexUnlock` to remove the lock.

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

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexlock.c`
- `mexlockf.F`

See Also

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

mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt (C and Fortran)

Warning message with identifier

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt(warningid, warningmsg)
character*(*) warningid, warningmsg
```

Arguments

warningid

String containing a MATLAB message identifier. For information on creating identifiers, see `MException`.

warningmsg

String to display. In C, the string can include conversion specifications, used by the ANSI C `printf` function.

...

In C, any arguments used in the message. Each argument must have a corresponding conversion specification. Refer to your C documentation for `printf` conversion tables.

Description

The `mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt` function writes a warning message to the MATLAB command prompt. The warnings displayed are the same as warnings issued by the MATLAB `warning` function. To control the information displayed or suppressed, call the `warning` function with the desired settings before calling your MEX-file.

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

See Also

`mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`, `warning`

Introduced before R2006a

mexWarnMsgTxt (C and Fortran)

Warning message

Note mexWarnMsgTxt is not recommended. Use mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt instead.

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 display

Description

mexWarnMsgTxt causes MATLAB software to display the contents of warningmsg. mexWarnMsgTxt does not terminate the MEX-file.

See Also

mexErrMsgIdAndTxt, mexWarnMsgIdAndTxt

mwIndex (C and Fortran)

Type for index values

Description

`mwIndex` is a type that represents index values, such as indices into arrays. Use this function for cross-platform flexibility. By default, `mwIndex` is equivalent to `size_t` in C. In Fortran, `mwIndex` is equivalent to `INTEGER*4` or `INTEGER*8`, based on platform and compilation flags.

The C header file containing this type is:

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

In Fortran, `mwIndex` is a preprocessor macro. The Fortran header file containing this type is:

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

See Also

`mex`, `mwSize`, `mwSignedIndex`

Introduced before R2006a

mwPointer (Fortran)

Fortran pointer type

Description

The `mwPointer` preprocessor macro declares the appropriate Fortran type representing a pointer to an `mxArray`, the fundamental type underlying MATLAB data. The Fortran header file containing this macro is:

```
#include "fintf.h"
```

The Fortran preprocessor translates `mwPointer` to the Fortran declaration that is appropriate for the platform on which you compile your file. On 64-bit platforms, the Fortran type that represents a pointer is `INTEGER*8`. On 32-bit platforms, the type is `INTEGER*4`. If your Fortran compiler supports preprocessing, you can use `mwPointer` to declare functions, arguments, and variables that represent pointers. If you cannot use `mwPointer`, then 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 `matlabroot/extern/examples` folder.

See Also

`mexFunction` (Fortran)

Topics

"Data Types"

"MATLAB Data"

Introduced in R2006a

mwSignedIndex (C and Fortran)

Signed integer type for size values

Description

`mwSignedIndex` is a signed integer type that represents size values, such as array dimensions. Use this function for cross-platform flexibility. By default, `mwSignedIndex` is equivalent to `ptrdiff_t` in C++. In Fortran, `mwSignedIndex` is similarly equivalent to `INTEGER*4` or `INTEGER*8`, based on platform and compilation flags.

The C header file containing this type is:

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

The Fortran header file containing this type is:

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

See Also

`mwSize`, `mwIndex`

Introduced in R2009a

mwSize (C and Fortran)

Type for size values

Description

`mwSize` is a type that represents size values, such as array dimensions. Use this function for cross-platform flexibility. By default, `mwSize` is equivalent to `size_t` in C. `mwSize` is an unsigned type, meaning a nonnegative integer.

When using the `mex -compatibleArrayDims` switch, `mwSize` is equivalent to `int` in C. In Fortran, `mwSize` is similarly equivalent to `INTEGER*4` or `INTEGER*8`, based on platform and compilation flags.

The C header file containing this type is:

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

In Fortran, `mwSize` is a preprocessor macro. The Fortran header file containing this type is:

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

See Also

`mex`, `mwIndex`, `mwSignedIndex`

Introduced before R2006a

mxAddField (C and Fortran)

Add field to structure array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxAddField(pm, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a structure mxArray

fieldname

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. Create the values with the `mxCreate*` functions and use `mxSetFieldByNumber` to set the individual values for the field.

See Also

`mxRemoveField`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`

Introduced before R2006a

mxArray (C)

C type for MATLAB array

Description

The fundamental type underlying MATLAB data. `mxArray` is a C language opaque type. The header file containing this type is:

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

For information on how `mxArray` works with MATLAB-supported variables, see “MATLAB Data”.

All C MEX files start with a gateway routine, called `mexFunction`, which requires `mxArray` for both input and output parameters. For information about the C MEX file gateway routine, see “Components of C MEX File”.

Once you have MATLAB data in your MEX file, use functions in the C Matrix API to manipulate the data and functions in the C MEX API to perform operations in the MATLAB environment. Use `mxArray` to pass data to and from these functions.

Example

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`

Tips

- For information about data in MATLAB language scripts and functions, see “Data Types”.
- For troubleshooting `mxArray` errors in other MathWorks products, search the documentation for that product.

See Also

`matlab::data::Array` | `mexFunction` | `mxClassID` | `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateString` | `mxDestroyArray`

Topics

“Components of C MEX File”

“Data Types”

“MATLAB Data”

Introduced before R2006a

mxArrayToString (C)

Array to string

C Syntax

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

Arguments

`array_ptr`

Pointer to `mxCHAR` array.

Returns

C-style string. Returns `NULL` on failure. Possible reasons for failure include out of memory and specifying an array that is not an `mxCHAR` array.

Description

Call `mxArrayToString` to copy the character data of an `mxCHAR` array into a C-style string. The C-style string is always terminated with a `NULL` character and stored in column-major order.

If the array contains multiple rows, the rows are copied column-wise into a single array.

This function is similar to `mxGetString`, except that:

- It does not require the length of the string as an input.
- It supports both multi-byte and single-byte encoded characters. On Windows and Linux[®] platforms, the user locale setting specifies the default encoding.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexatexit.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`

See Also

`mxArrayToUTF8String`, `mxCreateCharArray`, `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`, `mxCreateString`, `mxGetString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxArrayToUTF8String (C)

Array to string in UTF-8 encoding

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
char *mxArrayToUTF8String(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

array_ptr

Pointer to mxArray array.

Returns

C-style string in UTF-8 encoding. Returns NULL on failure. Possible reasons for failure include out of memory and specifying an array that is not an mxArray array.

Description

Call mxArrayToUTF8String to copy the character data of an mxArray array into a C-style string. The data is stored in column-major order. If the array contains multiple rows, the rows are copied column-wise into a single array.

See Also

mxArrayToString, mxFree, mxCreateCharArray, mxCreateString, mxGetString

Introduced in R2015a

mxAssert (C)

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

Like 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` terminates the MEX file and prints an error to the MATLAB command window. The error contains the expression of the failed assertion, the file name, and line number where the failed assertion occurred, and the `error_message` text. The `error_message` allows you to specify a better description of why the assertion failed. Use an empty string if you do not want a description to follow the failed assertion message.

The `mex` script turns off these assertions when building optimized MEX functions, so use assertions for debugging purposes only. To use `mxAssert`, build the MEX file using the `mex -g filename` syntax.

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. Use assertions for troubleshooting during development without slowing down the final product.

See Also

`mxAssertS`, `mexErrMsgIdAndTxt`

Introduced before R2006a

mxAssertS (C)

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 like mxAssert, except mxAssertS does not print the text of the failed assertion.

See Also

mxAssert

Introduced before R2006a

mxCalcSingleSubscript (C and Fortran)

Offset from first element to desired element

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwIndex mxCalcSingleSubscript(pm, nsubs, subs)
mwPointer pm
mwSize nsubs
mwIndex subs
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

nsubs

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 specifies 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, or index, between the start of the mxArray and the specified subscript. This number is the linear index equivalent of the subscripts. Many Matrix Library 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. The function converts subscripts to linear indices.

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. For examples showing the internal representation, see “Data Storage”.

Avoid using `mxCalcSingleSubscript` to traverse the elements of an array. In C, it is more efficient to find the starting address of the array and then use pointer autoincrementing to access successive elements. For example, to find the starting address of a numerical array, call one of the typed data access functions, for example, `mxGetDoubles` or `mxGetComplexDoubles`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`

See Also

`mxGetCell`, `mxSetCell`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCalloc (C and Fortran)

Allocate dynamic memory for array, initialized to 0, using MATLAB memory manager

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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

Pointer to the start of the allocated dynamic memory, if successful. If unsuccessful in a MAT or engine standalone 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

`mxCalloc` allocates contiguous heap space sufficient to hold `n` elements of `size` bytes each, and initializes this newly allocated memory to 0. To allocate memory in MATLAB applications, use `mxCalloc` instead of the ANSI C `calloc` function.

In MEX files, but not MAT or engine applications, `mxCalloc` registers the allocated memory with the MATLAB memory manager. When control returns to the MATLAB prompt, the memory manager then automatically frees, or deallocates, this memory.

How you manage the memory created by this function depends on the purpose of the data assigned to it. If you assign it to an output argument in `plhs[]` using a function such as `mxCalloc`, then MATLAB is responsible for freeing the memory.

If you use the data internally, then the MATLAB memory manager maintains a list of all memory allocated by the function and automatically frees (deallocates) the memory when control returns to the MATLAB prompt. In general, we recommend that MEX file functions destroy their own temporary

arrays and free their own dynamically allocated memory. It is more efficient to perform this cleanup in the source MEX file than to rely on the automatic mechanism. Therefore, when you finish using the memory allocated by this function, call `mxFree` to deallocate the memory.

If you do not assign this data to an output argument, and you want it to persist after the MEX file completes, then call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling this function. If you write a MEX file with persistent memory, then be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory in the event your MEX file is cleared.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `arrayFillSetData.c`
- `phonebook.c`
- `revord.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxChar (C)

Type for string array

Description

MATLAB stores an mxArray string as type mxChar to represent the C-style char type. MATLAB uses 16-bit unsigned integer character encoding for Unicode characters.

The header file containing this type is:

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxmalloc.c`
- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxCreateCharArray`

Tips

- For information about data in MATLAB language scripts and functions, see “Data Types”.

Introduced before R2006a

mxClassID

Enumerated value identifying class of array

C Syntax

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

Description

Various C Matrix API functions require or return an `mxClassID` argument. `mxClassID` identifies how the `mxArray` represents its data elements.

Constants

mxUNKNOWN_CLASS

Undetermined class. You cannot specify this category for an `mxArray`. However, if `mxGetClassID` cannot identify the class, it returns this value.

mxCELL_CLASS

Cell `mxArray`.

mxSTRUCT_CLASS

Structure `mxArray`.

mxLOGICAL_CLASS

Logical `mxArray` of `mxLogical` data.

mxCHAR_CLASS

String `mxArray` of `mxChar` data.

mxVOID_CLASS

Reserved.

mxDOUBLE_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	double
C Real Data Type	typedef double mxDouble;
C Complex Data Type	typedef struct { mxDouble real, imag; } mxComplexDouble;

mxSINGLE_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	single
C Real Data Type	typedef float mxSingle;
C Complex Data Type	typedef struct { mxSingle real, imag; } mxComplexSingle;

mxINT8_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	int8
C Real Data Type	typedef int8_T mxInt8;
C Complex Data Type	typedef struct { mxInt8 real, imag; } mxComplexInt8;

mxUINT8_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	uint8
C Real Data Type	typedef uint8_T mxUint8;
C Complex Data Type	typedef struct { mxUint8 real, imag; } mxComplexUint8;

mxINT16_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	int16
C Real Data Type	typedef int16_T mxInt16;
C Complex Data Type	typedef struct { mxInt16 real, imag; } mxComplexInt16;

mxUINT16_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type	uint16
C Real Data Type	typedef uint16_T mxUint16;

C Complex Data Type `typedef struct { mxArray_uint16 real, imag; } mxComplexUuint16;`

mxINT32_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type `int32`

C Real Data Type `typedef int32_T mxInt32;`

C Complex Data Type `typedef struct { mxInt32 real, imag; } mxComplexInt32;`

mxUINT32_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type `uint32`

C Real Data Type `typedef uint32_T mxUuint32;`

C Complex Data Type `typedef struct { mxUuint32 real, imag; } mxComplexUuint32;`

mxINT64_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type `int64`

C Real Data Type `typedef int64_T mxInt64;`

C Complex Data Type `typedef struct { mxInt64 real, imag; } mxComplexInt64;`

mxUINT64_CLASS

Numeric mxArray of either real or complex data types.

MATLAB Type `uint64`

C Real Data Type `typedef uint64_T mxUuint64;`

C Complex Data Type `typedef struct { mxUuint64 real, imag; } mxComplexUuint64;`

mxFUNCTION_CLASS

Identifies a function handle mxArray.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`matlab::data::ArrayType` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxGetClassID`

Introduced before R2006a

mxClassIDFromClassName (Fortran)

Identifier corresponding to class

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxClassIDFromClassName(classname)
character*(*) classname
```

Arguments

classname

character array specifying a MATLAB class name. For a list of valid `classname` choices, see the `mxIsClass` reference page.

Returns

Numeric identifier used internally by MATLAB software to represent the MATLAB class, `classname`. Returns unknown if `classname` is not a recognized MATLAB class.

Description

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

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `matsqint8.F`

See Also

`mxGetClassName`, `mxCreateNumericArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix`, `mxIsClass`

Introduced before R2006a

mxComplexity (C)

Flag specifying whether array 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 Matrix Library functions require an `mxComplexity` argument. You can set an `mxComplex` argument to either `mxREAL` or `mxCOMPLEX`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`

See Also

`mxCreateNumericArray`, `mxCreateDoubleMatrix`, `mxCreateSparse`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyCharacterToPtr (Fortran)

CHARACTER values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"  
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 character vector 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` | `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` | `mxCreateString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyComplex16ToPtr (Fortran)

COMPLEX*16 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Note The function signature for `mxCopyComplex16ToPtr` is different in the Interleaved Complex API.

Fortran Syntax

Interleaved complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxCopyComplex16ToPtr(y, pd, n)
complex*16 y(n)
mwPointer pd
mwSize n
```

Separate complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyComplex16ToPtr(y, pr, pi, n)
complex*16 y(n)
mwPointer pr, pi
mwSize n
```

Input Arguments

- `y`
COMPLEX*16 Fortran array
- `pd`
Pointer to a complex double-precision MATLAB 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

Output Arguments

- `status`
Function status, returned as `integer*4` when using the interleaved complex API.

Description

`mxCopyComplex16ToPtr` copies `n` COMPLEX*16 values from the Fortran COMPLEX*16 array `y` into the MATLAB array pointed to by:

- `pd` when using the interleaved complex API, built with the `-R2018a` option.
- `pr` and `pi` when using the separate complex API, built with the `-R2017b` option.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `convec.F`
- `complexAdd.F`

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToComplex16` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyComplex8ToPtr (Fortran)

COMPLEX*8 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Note The function signature for `mxCopyComplex8ToPtr` is different in the Interleaved Complex API.

Fortran Syntax

Interleaved complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxCopyComplex8ToPtr(y, pd, n)
complex*8 y(n)
mwPointer pd
mwSize n
```

Separate complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyComplex8ToPtr(y, pr, pi, n)
complex*8 y(n)
mwPointer pr, pi
mwSize n
```

Input Arguments

- `y`
COMPLEX*8 Fortran array
- `pd`
Pointer to a complex double-precision MATLAB 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

Output Arguments

- `status`
Function status, returned as `integer*4` when using the interleaved complex API.

Description

`mxCopyComplex8ToPtr` copies `n` COMPLEX*8 values from the Fortran COMPLEX*8 array `y` into the MATLAB arrays pointed to by:

- `pd` when using the interleaved complex API, built with the `-R2018a` option.
- `pr` and `pi` when using the separate complex API, built with the `-R2017b` option.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToComplex8` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyInteger1ToPtr (Fortran)

INTEGER*1 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyInteger1ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*1 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
INTEGER*1 Fortran array

px
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or an imaginary array.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `matsqint8.F`

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToInteger1` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyInteger2ToPtr (Fortran)

INTEGER*2 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyInteger2ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*2 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
INTEGER*2 Fortran array

px
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or an imaginary array.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToInteger2` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyInteger4ToPtr (Fortran)

INTEGER*4 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyInteger4ToPtr(y, px, n)
integer*4 y(n)
mwPointer px
mwSize n
```

Arguments

y
INTEGER*4 Fortran array

px
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or an imaginary array.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToInteger4` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToCharacter (Fortran)

CHARACTER values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`mxCopyCharacterToPtr` | `mxCreateCharArray` | `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` | `mxCreateString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToComplex16 (Fortran)

COMPLEX*16 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Note The function signature for mxCopyPtrToComplex16 is different in the Interleaved Complex API.

Fortran Syntax

Interleaved complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxCopyPtrToComplex16(pd, y, n)
mwPointer pd
complex*16 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Separate complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyPtrToComplex16(pr, pi, y, n)
mwPointer pr, pi
complex*16 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Input Arguments

pd

Pointer to a complex double-precision MATLAB 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

y

COMPLEX*16 Fortran array

n

Number of elements to copy

Output Arguments

status

Function status, returned as integer*4 when using the interleaved complex API.

Description

mxCopyPtrToComplex16 copies n COMPLEX*16 values from the specified MATLAB arrays into the Fortran COMPLEX*16 array y. The MATLAB arrays are pointed to by:

- `pd` when using the interleaved complex API, built with the `-R2018a` option.
- `pr` and `pi` when using the separate complex API, built with the `-R2017b` option.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `convec.F`
- `complexAdd.F`

See Also

`mxCopyComplex16ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToComplex8 (Fortran)

COMPLEX*8 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Note The function signature for mxCopyPtrToComplex8 is different in the Interleaved Complex API.

Fortran Syntax

Interleaved complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxCopyPtrToComplex8(pd, y, n)
mwPointer pd
complex*8 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Separate complex API

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyPtrToComplex8(pr, pi, y, n)
mwPointer pr, pi
complex*8 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Input Arguments

pd

Pointer to a complex double-precision MATLAB 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

y

COMPLEX*8 Fortran array

n

Number of elements to copy

Output Arguments

status

Function status, returned as integer*4 when using the interleaved complex API.

Description

mxCopyPtrToComplex8 copies n COMPLEX*8 values from the specified MATLAB arrays into the Fortran COMPLEX*8 array y. The MATLAB arrays are pointed to by:

- `pd` when using the interleaved complex API, built with the `-R2018a` option.
- `pr` and `pi` when using the separate complex API, built with the `-R2017b` option.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the `%VAL` construct.

See Also

`mxCopyComplex8ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToInteger1 (Fortran)

INTEGER*1 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger1(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*1 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`px`
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or imaginary array, into the Fortran INTEGER*1 array `y`.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matsqint8.F`

See Also

`mxCopyInteger1ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToInteger2 (Fortran)

INTEGER*2 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger2(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*2 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

px
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or an imaginary array, into the Fortran INTEGER*2 array y.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

[mxCopyInteger2ToPtr](#) | [mxCreateNumericArray](#) | [mxCreateNumericMatrix](#)

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToInteger4 (Fortran)

INTEGER*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxCopyPtrToInteger4(px, y, n)
mwPointer px
integer*4 y(n)
mwSize n
```

Arguments

`px`
Pointer to the real or imaginary data of the 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 a real or an imaginary array, into the Fortran INTEGER*4 array `y`.

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

`mxCopyInteger4ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToPtrArray (Fortran)

Pointer values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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 these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`matGetDir` | `mxCopyPtrToCharacter`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToReal4 (Fortran)

REAL*4 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

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

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

`mxCopyReal4ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyPtrToReal8 (Fortran)

REAL*8 values from pointer array to Fortran array

Fortran Syntax

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

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `fengdemo.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `timestwo.F`
- `xtimesy.F`

See Also

`mxCopyReal8ToPtr` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyReal4ToPtr (Fortran)

REAL*4 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

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

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToReal4` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCopyReal8ToPtr (Fortran)

REAL*8 values from Fortran array to pointer array

Fortran Syntax

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

Sets up standard Fortran arrays for passing as arguments to or from the computation routine of a MEX-file. Use this subroutine with Fortran compilers that do not support the %VAL construct.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matdemo1.F`
- `fengdemo.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `timestwo.F`
- `xtimesy.F`

See Also

`mxCopyPtrToReal8` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxGetData` | `mxGetImagData`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCellArray (C and Fortran)

N-D cell array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateCellArray(ndim, dims)
mwSize ndim
mwSize dims(ndim)
```

Arguments

ndim

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

dims

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. Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

Returns

Pointer to the created mxArray. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

Description

Use `mxCreateCellArray` to create a cell mxArray with size 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`.

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCellMatrix (C and Fortran)

2-D cell array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateCellMatrix(m, n)
mwSize m, n
```

Arguments

m

Number of rows

n

Number of columns

Returns

Pointer to the created mxArray. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecellmatrix.c`
- `mxcreatecellmatrixf.F`

See Also

`mxCreateCellArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCharArray (C)

N-D mxChar array

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateCharArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxChar` array with each element set to `NULL`.

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

`mwSize`

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If you specify 0, 1, or 2, then `mxCreateCharArray` creates a two-dimensional `mxArray`.

dims — Dimensions array

`const mwSize *`

Dimensions array, specified as `const mwSize *`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims[0]` to 5 and `dims[1]` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mxArray *`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

See Also

`mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` | `mxCreateString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCharArray (Fortran)

N-D mxChar array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateCharArray(ndim, dims)
mwSize ndim
mwSize dims(ndim)
```

Description

Use `mxCreateCharArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxChar` array with each element set to 0.

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

`mwSize`

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If you specify 0, 1, or 2, then `mxCreateCharArray` creates a two-dimensional `mxArray`.

dims — Dimensions array

array of `mwSize`

Dimensions array, specified as an array of `mwSize`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims(1)` to 5 and `dims(2)` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mwPointer`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

`mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` | `mxCreateString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings (C)

2-D mxChar array initialized to specified value

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` to create a two-dimensional `mxArray`, where each row is initialized to a string from `str`. The `mxArray` has dimensions `m-by-max`, where `max` is the length of the longest string in `str`.

The `mxArray` represents its data elements as `mxChar` rather than as C `char`.

Input Arguments

m — Number of strings

`mwSize`

Number of strings, specified as `mwSize`.

str — Array of strings

`const char **`

Array of strings, specified as `const char **`. The array must contain at least `m` strings.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mxArray *`.

The function is unsuccessful when `str` contains fewer than `m` strings or there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`

See Also

`mxCreateCharArray` | `mxCreateString` | `mxGetString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings (Fortran)

2-D mxChar array initialized to specified value

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings(m, str)
mwSize m
character*(*) str(m)
```

Description

Use `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings` to create a two-dimensional `mxArray`, where each row is initialized to a string from `str`. The `mxArray` has dimensions `m-by-n`, where `n` is the number of characters in `str(i)`.

Input Arguments

m — Number of strings

`mwSize`

Number of strings, specified as `mwSize`.

str — Array of strings

`character*(*)`

Array of strings, specified as `character*n` array of size `m`, where each element of the array is `n` bytes.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mwPointer`.

The function is unsuccessful when `str` contains fewer than `m` strings or there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

`mxCreateCharArray` | `mxCreateString` | `mxGetString`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateDoubleMatrix (C)

2-D, double-precision, floating-point array

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` to create an `m`-by-`n` `mxArray`.

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

`mxComplexity`

Complex array indicator, specified as an `mxComplexity` value.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is `mxCOMPLEX`, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray *` | `NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxDouble`, specified as `mxArray *`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `convec.c`
- `findnz.c`
- `matrixDivide.c`
- `sinall.c`
- `timestwo.c`
- `xtimesy.c`

See Also

`mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateDoubleMatrix (Fortran)

2-D, double-precision, floating-point array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateDoubleMatrix(m, n, ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 ComplexFlag
```

Description

Use `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` to create an m-by-n `mxArray`.

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

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

0 | 1

Complex array indicator, specified as an 0 or 1.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is 1, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxDouble`, specified as `mwPointer`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.

- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `convec.F`
- `dblmat.F`
- `matsq.F`
- `timestwo.F`
- `xtimesy.F`

See Also

`mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateDoubleScalar (C)

Scalar, double-precision array initialized to specified value

C Syntax

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

Description

Call `mxCreateDoubleScalar` to create a scalar `mxArray` of type `mxDouble`.

You can use `mxCreateDoubleScalar` instead of `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` in the following situation.

Replace:	With:
<pre>pa = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(1, 1, mxREAL); *mxGetDoubles(pa) = value;</pre>	<pre>pa = mxCreateDoubleScalar(value);</pre>

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

Input Arguments

value — Scalar value

`double`

Scalar value, specified as `double`.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxDouble`, specified as `mxArray *`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

See Also

`mxCreateDoubleMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateDoubleScalar (Fortran)

Scalar, double-precision array initialized to specified value

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateDoubleScalar(value)
real*8 value
```

Description

Call `mxCreateDoubleScalar` to create a scalar `mxArray` of type `mxDouble`.

Description

Call `mxCreateDoubleScalar` to create a scalar double `mxArray`.

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

You can use `mxCreateDoubleScalar` instead of `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` in the following situation.

Replace:	With:
<pre>pm = mxCreateDoubleMatrix(1, 1, 0) mxCopyReal8ToPtr(value, mxGetDoubles(pm), 1)</pre>	<pre>pm = mxCreateDoubleScalar(value)</pre>

Input Arguments

value — Scalar value

`real*8`

Scalar value, specified as `real*8`.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray`, specified as `mwPointer`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

`mxCreateDoubleMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateLogicalArray (C)

N-D logical array

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`

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 are `ndim` elements in the `dims` array.

Returns

Pointer to the created `mxArray`. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

Description

Call `mxCreateLogicalArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxArray` of `mxLogical` 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.

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals [4 1 7 1 1], then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateLogicalScalar`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateLogicalMatrix (C)

2-D logical array

C Syntax

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

Arguments

m

Number of rows

n

Number of columns

Returns

Pointer to the created mxArray. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function 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 `mxLogical` elements. `mxCreateLogicalMatrix` initializes each element in the array to logical 0.

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

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxislogical.c`

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalArray`, `mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateLogicalScalar`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateLogicalScalar (C)

Scalar, logical array

C Syntax

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

Arguments

value

Logical value to which you want to initialize the array

Returns

Pointer to the created mxArray. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

Description

Call `mxCreateLogicalScalar` to create a scalar logical mxArray. `mxCreateLogicalScalar` is a convenience function that replaces 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`, `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateNumericArray (C)

N-D numeric array

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateNumericArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxArray`. The data elements have the numeric data type specified by `classid`.

`mxCreateNumericArray` differs from `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` as follows:

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

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

This table shows the C `classid` values that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value
<code>int8</code>	<code>mxINT8_CLASS</code>
<code>uint8</code>	<code>mxUINT8_CLASS</code>
<code>int16</code>	<code>mxINT16_CLASS</code>
<code>uint16</code>	<code>mxUINT16_CLASS</code>
<code>int32</code>	<code>mxINT32_CLASS</code>
<code>uint32</code>	<code>mxUINT32_CLASS</code>
<code>int64</code>	<code>mxINT64_CLASS</code>
<code>uint64</code>	<code>mxUINT64_CLASS</code>
<code>single</code>	<code>mxSINGLE_CLASS</code>
<code>double</code>	<code>mxDOUBLE_CLASS</code>

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

`mwSize`

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If `ndim` is less than 2, then `mxCreateNumericArray` sets the number of dimensions to 2.

dims — Dimensions array

`const mwSize *`

Dimensions array, specified as `const mwSize *`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims[0]` to 5 and `dims[1]` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

classid — Class identifier

`mxClassID`

Class identifier, specified as an `mxClassID` enumeration. `classid` determines how the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, `mxCreateNumericMatrix` stores `mxINT16_CLASS` values as 16-bit signed integers.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

`mxComplexity`

Complex array indicator, specified as an `mxComplexity` value.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is `mxCOMPLEX`, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `classid`, specified as `mxArray *`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

- `doubleelement.c`
- `matrixDivide.c`
- `matsqint8.F`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxisfinite.c`

See Also

`mxClassID` | `mxComplexity` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxCreateUninitNumericArray` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateNumericArray (Fortran)

N-D numeric array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateNumericArray(ndim, dims, classid, ComplexFlag)
mwSize ndim
mwSize dims(ndim)
integer*4 classid, ComplexFlag
```

Description

Use `mxCreateNumericArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxArray`.

`mxCreateNumericArray` differs from `mxCreateDoubleMatrix` as follows:

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

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals [4 1 7 1 1], then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

This table shows the Fortran types that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	Fortran Type
int8	BYTE
int16	INTEGER*2
int32	INTEGER*4
int64	INTEGER*8
single	REAL*4 COMPLEX*8
double	REAL*8 COMPLEX*16

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

mwSize

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If `ndim` is less than 2, then `mxCreateNumericArray` sets the number of dimensions to 2.

dims — Dimensions array

array of `mwSize`

Dimensions array, specified as an array of `mwSize`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims(1)` to 5 and `dims(2)` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

classid — Class identifier

`integer*4`

Class identifier, specified as `integer*4`. `classid` determines how the numerical data is represented in memory. Use the `mxClassIdFromClassName` function to derive the `classid` value from a MATLAB class name.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

0 | 1

Complex array indicator, specified as an 0 or 1.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is 1, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `classid`, specified as `mwPointer`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

`mxClassIdFromClassName` | `mxCreateNumericMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateNumericMatrix (C)

2-D numeric matrix

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateNumericMatrix` to create a 2-D `mxArray`. The `classid` specifies the numeric data type of the elements in the array.

This table shows the C `classid` values that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value
int8	mxINT8_CLASS
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS
int16	mxINT16_CLASS
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS
int32	mxINT32_CLASS
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS
int64	mxINT64_CLASS
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

classid — Class identifier

`mxClassID`

Class identifier, specified as an `mxClassID` enumeration. The `classid` argument determines how the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, `mxCreateNumericMatrix` stores `mxINT16_CLASS` values as 16-bit signed integers.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

`mxComplexity`

Complex array indicator, specified as an `mxComplexity` value.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is `mxCOMPLEX`, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray *` | `NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `classid`, specified as `mxArray *`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `arrayFillGetPr.c`

See Also

`mxClassID` | `mxComplexity` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxCreateUninitNumericMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateNumericMatrix (Fortran)

2-D numeric matrix

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateNumericMatrix(m, n, classid, ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 classid, ComplexFlag
```

Description

Use `mxCreateNumericMatrix` to create a 2-D `mxArray`. The `classid` specifies the numeric data type of the elements in the array.

This table shows the Fortran types that are equivalent to MATLAB classes.

MATLAB Class Name	Fortran Type
int8	BYTE
int16	INTEGER*2
int32	INTEGER*4
int64	INTEGER*8
single	REAL*4 COMPLEX*8
double	REAL*8 COMPLEX*16

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

classid — Class identifier

`integer*4`

Class identifier, specified as `integer*4`. The `classid` argument determines how the numerical data is represented in memory. Use the `mxClassIdFromClassName` function to derive the `classid` value from a MATLAB class name.

ComplexFlag — Complex array indicator

0 | 1

Complex array indicator, specified as an 0 or 1.

For applications built with the `mex -R2018a` command, the function initializes each data element to 0.

For all other `mex` release-specific build options, the function sets each element in the `pr` array. If `ComplexFlag` is 1, then the function sets the `pi` array to 0.

Output Arguments**pm — Pointer to mxArray**`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mwPointer`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

These Fortran statements create a 4-by-3 matrix of `REAL*4` elements having no imaginary components:

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

See Also`mxClassIDFromClassName` | `mxCreateNumericArray` | `mxDestroyArray`**Introduced before R2006a**

mxCreateSparse (C and Fortran)

2-D sparse array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateSparse(m, n, nzmax, ComplexFlag)
mwSize m, n, nzmax
integer*4 ComplexFlag
```

Arguments

m

Number of rows

n

Number of columns

nzmax

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 $m*n$. `nzmax` is greater than or equal to 1.

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

Pointer to the created `mxArray`. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`. In that case, 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, 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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `fulltosparse.c`
- `fulltosparse.F`

See Also

`mxComplexity` | `mxDestroyArray` | `mxSetIr` | `mxSetJc` | `mxSetNzmax`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateSparseLogicalMatrix (C)

2-D, sparse, logical array

C Syntax

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

Arguments

m

Number of rows

n

Number of columns

nzmax

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 $m*n$. `nzmax` is greater than or equal to 1.

Returns

Pointer to the created `mxArray`. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function 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 `mxLogical` 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateString (C)

1-N array initialized to specified string

C Syntax

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

Description

Use `mxCreateString` to create an `mxArray` initialized to `str`. Many MATLAB functions, such as `strcmp` and `upper`, require string array inputs.

`mxCreateString` supports both multibyte and single-byte encoded characters. On Windows and Linux platforms, the user locale setting specifies the default encoding.

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

Input Arguments

str — String

`const char *`

String, specified as `const char *`. Only ASCII characters are supported.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray`, specified as `mxArray *`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `revord.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatestructarray.c`
- `mxisclass.c`

See Also

[mxCreateCharArray](#) | [mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings](#)

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateString (Fortran)

1-N array initialized to specified string

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
mwPointer mxCreateString(str)  
character*(*) str
```

Description

Use `mxCreateString` to create an `mxArray` initialized to `str`. Many MATLAB functions, such as `strcmp` and `upper`, require string array inputs.

`mxCreateString` supports both multibyte and single-byte encoded characters. On Windows and Linux platforms, the user locale setting specifies the default encoding.

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

Input Arguments

str — String
character*(*)

String, specified as `character*(*)`. Only ASCII characters are supported.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray
mwPointer | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray` of type `mxChar`, specified as `mwPointer`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `revord.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`:

- `matdemo1.F`

See Also

[mxCreateCharArray](#) | [mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings](#)

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateStructArray (C)

N-D structure array

C Syntax

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

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, specified in `fieldnames`. A MATLAB structure `mxArray` is conceptually identical to an array of `structs` in the C language.

Each field holds one `mxArray` pointer initialized to `NULL`. Call `mxSetField` or `mxSetFieldByNumber` to place a non-`NULL` `mxArray` pointer in a field.

The function automatically removes trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals [4 1 7 1 1], then the dimensions of the resulting array are 4-by-1-by-7.

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray` to deallocate the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

`mwSize`

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If `ndim` is less than 2, then `mxCreateStructArray` sets the number of dimensions to 2.

dims — Dimensions array

array of `const mwSize`

Dimensions array, specified as an array of `const mwSize`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims[0]` to 5 and `dims[1]` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

nfields — Number of fields

`int`

Number of fields in each element, specified as `int`.

fieldnames — Field names

`const char **`

One or more field names, specified as `const char **`.

Field names must be valid MATLAB identifiers, which means they cannot be NULL or empty. Field names are case-sensitive. To determine the maximum length of a field name, use the `namelengthmax` function.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an mxArray, specified as `mxArray *`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatestructarray.c`

See Also

`mxAddField` | `mxDestroyArray` | `mxRemoveField` | `mxSetField` | `mxSetFieldByNumber` | `namelengthmax`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateStructArray (Fortran)

N-D structure array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateStructArray(ndim, dims, nfields, fieldnames)
mwSize ndim
mwSize dims(ndim)
integer*4 nfields
character*(*) fieldnames(nfields)
```

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, specified in `fieldnames`.

Each field holds one `mxArray` pointer initialized to 0. Call `mxSetField` or `mxSetFieldByNumber` to place a non-0 `mxArray` pointer in a field.

The function automatically removes trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals [4 1 7 1 1], then the dimensions of the resulting array are 4-by-1-by-7.

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray`. The `mxDestroyArray` function deallocates the `mxArray` and its associated real and imaginary elements.

Input Arguments

ndim — Number of dimensions

`mwSize`

Number of dimensions, specified as `mwSize`. If `ndim` is less than 2, then `mxCreateStructArray` sets the number of dimensions to 2.

dims — Dimensions array

array of `mwSize`

Dimensions array, specified as an `ndim` array of `mwSize`.

Each element in the dimensions array contains the size of the array in that dimension. For example, to create a 5-by-7 array, set `dims(1)` to 5 and `dims(2)` to 7.

Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

nfields — Number of fields

`integer*4`

Number of fields in each element, specified as `integer*4`.

fieldnames — Field names`character*(*)`

One or more field names, specified as `character*(*)`.

Field names must be valid MATLAB identifiers, which means they cannot be empty. Field names are case-sensitive. To determine the maximum length of a field name, use the `namelengthmax` function.

Output Arguments**pm — Pointer to mxArray**`mwPointer | 0`

Pointer to an mxArray, specified as `mwPointer`.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

`mxAddField` | `mxCreateStructMatrix` | `mxDestroyArray` | `mxRemoveField` | `mxSetField` | `mxSetFieldByNumber` | `namelengthmax`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateStructMatrix (C)

2-D structure array

C Syntax

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

Description

Call `mxCreateStructMatrix` to create an unpopulated, two-dimensional, structure `mxArray`. For information about the structure, see `mxCreateStructArray`.

Call `mxDestroyArray` when you finish using the `mxArray` to deallocate the `mxArray` and its associated elements.

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

nfields — Number of fields

`int`

Number of fields in each element, specified as `int`.

fieldnames — Field names

`const char **`

One or more field names, specified as `const char **`.

Field names must be valid MATLAB identifiers, which means they cannot be `NULL` or empty. Field names are case-sensitive. To determine the maximum length of a field name, use the `namelengthmax` function.

Output Arguments

pm — Pointer to `mxArray`

`mxArray * | NULL`

Pointer to an `mxArray`, specified as `mxArray *`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray` | `namelengthmax`

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateStructMatrix (Fortran)

2-D structure array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxCreateStructMatrix(m, n, nfields, fieldnames)
mwSize m, n
integer*4 nfields
character*(*) fieldnames(nfields)
```

Description

Call `mxCreateStructMatrix` to create an unpopulated, two-dimensional, structure `mxArray`. For information about the structure, see `mxCreateStructArray`.

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

Input Arguments

m — Number of rows

`mwSize`

Number of rows, specified as `mwSize`.

n — Number of columns

`mwSize`

Number of columns, specified as `mwSize`.

nfields — Number of fields

`integer*4`

Number of fields in each element, specified as `integer*4`.

fieldnames — Field names

`character*(*)`

One or more field names, specified as `character*(*)`.

Field names must be valid MATLAB identifiers, which means they cannot be empty. Field names are case-sensitive. To determine the maximum length of a field name, use the `namelengthmax` function.

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an `mxArray`, specified as `mwPointer`, if successful.

The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

See Also

[mxCreateStructArray](#) | [mxDestroyArray](#) | [namelengthmax](#)

Introduced before R2006a

mxCreateUninitNumericArray (C)

Uninitialized N-D numeric array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxCreateUninitNumericArray(size_t ndim, size_t *dims,
    mxClassID classid, mxComplexity ComplexFlag);
```

Arguments

ndim

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

dims

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`. Usually, the `dims` array contains `ndim` elements.

classid

Identifier for the class of the array, which determines the way the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, specifying `mxINT16_CLASS` causes each piece of numerical data in the `mxArray` to be represented as a 16-bit signed integer.

ComplexFlag

If the `mxArray` you are creating is to contain imaginary data, set `ComplexFlag` to `mxCOMPLEX`. Otherwise, set `ComplexFlag` to `mxREAL`.

Returns

Pointer to the created `mxArray`. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX-file) application, returns `NULL`. If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

Description

Call `mxCreateUninitNumericArray` to create an N-dimensional `mxArray` in which all data elements have the numeric data type specified by `classid`. Data elements are not initialized.

`mxCreateUninitNumericArray` allocates dynamic memory to store the created `mxArray`. Call `mxDestroyArray` to deallocate the memory.

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

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value
<code>int8</code>	<code>mxINT8_CLASS</code>

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS
int16	mxINT16_CLASS
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS
int32	mxINT32_CLASS
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS
int64	mxINT64_CLASS
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS

See Also

`mxDestroyArray`, `mxCreateUinitNumericMatrix`, `mxCreateNumericArray`

Introduced in R2015a

mxCreateUninitNumericMatrix (C)

Uninitialized 2-D numeric matrix

C Syntax

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

Arguments

m

Number of rows

n

Number of columns

classid

Identifier for the class of the array, which determines the way the numerical data is represented in memory. For example, specifying `mxINT16_CLASS` causes each piece of numerical data in the `mxArray` to be represented as a 16-bit signed integer.

ComplexFlag

If the `mxArray` you are creating is to contain imaginary data, set `ComplexFlag` to `mxCOMPLEX`. Otherwise, set `ComplexFlag` to `mxREAL`.

Returns

Pointer to the created `mxArray`, if successful. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX-file) application, returns `NULL`. If unsuccessful in a MEX-file, the MEX-file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the `mxArray`.

Example

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreateuninitnumericmatrix.c`

Description

Call `mxCreateUninitNumericMatrix` to create a 2-D `mxArray` in which all data elements have the numeric data type specified by `classid`. Data elements are not initialized.

`mxCreateUninitNumericMatrix` allocates dynamic memory to store the created `mxArray`. Call `mxDestroyArray` to deallocate the memory.

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

MATLAB Class Name	C classid Value
int8	mxINT8_CLASS
uint8	mxUINT8_CLASS
int16	mxINT16_CLASS
uint16	mxUINT16_CLASS
int32	mxINT32_CLASS
uint32	mxUINT32_CLASS
int64	mxINT64_CLASS
uint64	mxUINT64_CLASS
single	mxSINGLE_CLASS
double	mxDOUBLE_CLASS

See Also

`mxDestroyArray`, `mxCreateUinitNumericArray`, `mxCreateNumericMatrix`

Introduced in R2015a

mxDestroyArray (C)

Free dynamic memory allocated by MXCREATE* functions

C Syntax

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

Description

`mxDestroyArray` deallocates memory for the specified `mxArray` including:

- Characteristics fields of the `mxArray`, such as size (m and n) and type
- Associated data arrays, such as `ir` and `jc` for sparse arrays
- Fields of structure arrays
- Cells of cell arrays

Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on an `mxArray`:

- Returned in a left-side argument of a MEX file
- Returned by the `mxGetField` or `mxGetFieldByNumber` functions
- Returned by the `mxGetCell` function

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

`mxArray *`

Pointer to the `mxArray` to free, specified as `mxArray *`. If `pm` is a `NULL` pointer, then the function does nothing.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `matrixDivide.c`
- `matrixDivideComplex.c`
- `sincall.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexcallmatlab.c`
- `mexgetarray.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisclass.c`

See Also

[mexMakeArrayPersistent](#) | [mexMakeMemoryPersistent](#) | [mxCalloc](#) | [mxFree](#) | [mxMalloc](#)

Introduced before R2006a

mxDestroyArray (Fortran)

Free dynamic memory allocated by MXCREATE* functions

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
subroutine mxDestroyArray(pm)  
mwPointer pm
```

Description

mxDestroyArray deallocates memory for the specified mxArray including:

- Characteristics fields of the mxArray, such as size (m and n) and type
- Associated data arrays, such as `ir` and `jc` for sparse arrays
- Fields of structure arrays
- Cells of cell arrays

Do not call mxDestroyArray on an mxArray:

- Returned in a left-side argument of a MEX file
- Returned by the `mxGetField` or `mxGetFieldByNumber` functions
- Returned by the `mxGetCell` function

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to mxArray

mwPointer

Pointer to the mxArray to free, specified as mwPointer. If pm is 0, then the function does nothing.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `sincall.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecellmatrixf.F`

See Also

`mexMakeArrayPersistent` | `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` | `mxCalloc` | `mxFree` | `mxMalloc`

Introduced before R2006a

mxDuplicateArray (C and Fortran)

Make deep copy of array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxDuplicateArray(in)
mwPointer in
```

Arguments

in

Pointer to the mxArray you want to copy

Returns

Pointer to the created mxArray. If unsuccessful in a standalone (non-MEX file) application, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, the MEX file terminates and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. The function is unsuccessful when there is not enough free heap space to create the mxArray.

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).

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxcreatecellmatrix.c`
- `mxcreatecellmatrixf.F`
- `mxgetinf.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxsetdimensionsf.F`
- `mxsetnzmax.c`

Introduced before R2006a

mxFree (C and Fortran)

Free dynamic memory allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`, `mxArrayToString`, or `mxArrayToUTF8String` functions

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxFree(ptr)
mwPointer ptr
```

Arguments

`ptr`

Pointer to the beginning of any memory parcel allocated by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`. If `ptr` is a NULL pointer, the function does nothing.

Description

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

To deallocate heap space in C MATLAB applications, call `mxFree` instead of the ANSI C `free` function.

In MEX files, but excluding MAT or engine standalone applications, the MATLAB memory management facility maintains a list of all memory allocated by the following functions:

- `mxCalloc`
- `mxMalloc`
- `mxRealloc`
- `mxArrayToString`
- `mxArrayToUTF8String`

The memory management facility automatically deallocates all parcels managed by a MEX file when the MEX file completes and control returns to the MATLAB prompt. `mxFree` also removes the memory parcel from the memory management list of parcels.

When `mxFree` appears in a MAT or engine standalone MATLAB application, it simply deallocates the contiguous heap space that begins at address `ptr`.

In MEX files, your use of `mxFree` depends on whether the specified memory parcel is persistent or nonpersistent. By default, memory parcels created by `mxCalloc`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`, `mxArrayToString`, and `mxArrayToUTF8String` are nonpersistent. The 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 when 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 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`.

Do not use `mxFree` for an `mxArray` created by any other functions in the Matrix Library API. Use `mxDestroyArray` instead.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`
- `mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c`
- `mxisfinite.c`
- `mxmalloc.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mexAtExit`, `mexMakeArrayPersistent`, `mexMakeMemoryPersistent`, `mxMalloc`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxMalloc`, `mxRealloc`, `mxArrayToString`, `mxArrayToUTF8String`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetCell (C and Fortran)

Pointer to element in cell array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetCell(pm, index)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a cell mxArray

`index`

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

Pointer to the *i*th cell mxArray if successful. Otherwise, returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). 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` to an element outside the bounds of the mxArray.
- Insufficient heap space.

Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on an mxArray returned by the `mxGetCell` function.

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. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument causes unpredictable results.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxCreateCellArray`, `mxIsCell`, `mxSetCell`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetChars (C)

Pointer to character array data

C Syntax

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

Arguments

array_ptr

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Pointer to the first character in the mxArray. Returns NULL if the specified array is not a character array.

Description

Call mxGetChars to access 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

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetClassID (C and Fortran)

Class of array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxGetClassID(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Numeric identifier of the class (category) of the mxArray that pm points to. For a list of C-language class identifiers, see the mxClassID reference page. For user-defined types, mxGetClassId returns a unique value identifying the class of the array contents. Use mxIsClass to determine whether an array is of a specific user-defined type.

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 like mxGetClassName, except that the former returns the class as an integer identifier and the latter returns the class as a string.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See Also

mxClassID, mxGetClassName, mxIsClass

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetClassName (C and Fortran)

Class of array as string

Note Use `mxGetClassName` for classes defined without a `classdef` statement.

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
character*(*) mxGetClassName(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to an `mxArray`

Returns

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 the `mxGetClassName` function.

- `mxGetClassID` returns the class as an integer identifier, as described in `mxClassID`.
- `mxGetClassName` returns the class as a string, as described in `mxIsClass`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `mexfunction.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisclass.c`

See Also

mxGetClassID | mxIsClass

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetData (C)

Data elements in nonnumeric mxArray

Note mxGetData is not recommended for numeric arrays. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

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

Description

Use mxGetData to get data elements for nonnumeric arrays only.

For numeric arrays, MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `explore.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to nonnumeric MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a nonnumeric MATLAB array, specified as mxArray *.

Output Arguments

pa — Pointer to data array

void * | NULL

Pointer to the data array within an mxArray, specified as void *. Since void pointers point to a value that has no type, cast the return value to the pointer type that matches the type specified by pm. For information on mapping MATLAB types to their equivalent C types, see mxClassID.

If pm is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

Compatibility Considerations

For complex numeric mxArray, casting mxGetData return value depends on build option
Behavior changed in R2018a

The `mxGetData` function returns a void pointer. Your code must declare a pointer type that matches the type specified by the `mxArray` input argument. Use `mxClassID` to choose the correct type. For complex numeric input, the correct type depends on the build option used to create the MEX file.

If you build the MEX file with the default release-specific option (`-R2017b`), then the function returns a pointer to the first element of the real-only values.

If you build the MEX file with the `-R2018a` option, then:

- When input argument `pm` points to a real MATLAB array, the function returns a pointer to the first element of the data.
- When `pm` is a complex array, the function returns a pointer to the first element of the interleaved real and imaginary values, not to the real-only values.

See Also

`mxClassID`

Topics

`explore.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetData (Fortran)

Data elements in nonnumeric mxArray

Note mxGetData is not recommended for numeric arrays. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetData(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Description

Use mxGetData to get data elements for nonnumeric arrays only.

For numeric arrays, MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call mex with the -R2018a option.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to nonnumeric MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to a nonnumeric MATLAB array, specified as mwPointer.

Output Arguments

pa — Pointer to data array

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the data array within an mxArray, specified as mwPointer. Since void pointers point to a value that has no type, cast the return value to the pointer type that matches the type specified by pm.

To copy values from the returned pointer, use one of the mxCopyPtrTo* functions. For example:

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

If pm is 0, then the function returns 0.

Compatibility Considerations

For complex numeric mxArray, casting mxGetData return value depends on build option

Behavior changed in R2018b

The `mxGetData` function returns `mwPointer`. Your code must declare a pointer type that matches the type specified by the `mxArray` input argument. For complex numeric input, the correct type depends on the build option used to create the MEX file.

If you build the MEX file with the default release-specific option (`-R2017b`), then the function returns a pointer to the first element of the real-only values.

If you build the MEX file with the `-R2018a` option, then:

- When input argument `pm` points to a real MATLAB array, the function returns a pointer to the first element of the data.
- When `pm` is a complex array, the function returns a pointer to the first element of the interleaved real and imaginary values, not to the real-only values.

See Also

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetDimensions (C and Fortran)

Pointer to dimensions array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetDimensions(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray.

Returns

Pointer to 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))
```

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`
- `mxgeteps.c`
- `mxisfinite.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `findnz.c`
- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxGetNumberOfDimensions`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetElementSize (C)

Number of bytes required to store each data element

Note For a complex `mxArray` built with the interleaved complex API, `mxGetElementSize` returns twice the value that the function in the separate complex API returns. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

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

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 helpful when using a non-MATLAB routine to manipulate data elements. For example, the C function `memcpy` requires the size of the elements you intend to copy.

Input Arguments

pm — MATLAB array
`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxArray`.

Output Arguments

nbytes — Number of bytes
`size_t | 0`

Number of bytes required to store one element of the specified `mxArray`.

If `pm` is complex numeric, then the data in the output argument depends on which version of the C Matrix API you use.

- If you build with the interleaved complex API (`mex -R2018a` option), then the return value is `sizeof(std::complex<T>)`, where `T` is the data type of the array.
- If you build with the separate complex API (`mex -R2017b` option), then the function returns the number of bytes for the data type of the array regardless whether the array is complex or real.

If `pm` points to a cell or structure, then `mxGetElementSize` returns the size of a pointer. The function does not return the size of all the elements in each cell or structure field.

Returns 0 on failure. The primary reason for failure is that `pm` points to an `mxArray` having an unrecognized class.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `doubleelement.c`
- `phonebook.c`

Compatibility Considerations

mxGetElementSize returns different values based on build option

Behavior changed in R2018a

For a complex numeric `mxArray`, the `mxGetElementSize` function returns different values based on the `mex` build option. For more information, see the `nbytes` output argument.

See Also

`mxGetM` | `mxGetN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetElementSize (Fortran)

Number of bytes required to store each data element

Note For a complex `mxArray` built with the interleaved complex API, `mxGetElementSize` returns twice the value that the function in the separate complex API returns. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetElementSize(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

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 helpful when using a non-MATLAB routine to manipulate data elements.

Note Fortran does not have an equivalent of `size_t`. `mwPointer` is a preprocessor macro that provides the appropriate Fortran type. The value returned by this function, however, is not a pointer.

Input Arguments

pm — MATLAB array
`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxArray`.

Output Arguments

nbytes — Number of bytes
`integer*4 | 0`

Number of bytes required to store one element of the specified `mxArray`, specified as `integer*4`.

If `pm` is complex numeric, then the data in the output argument depends on which version of the Fortran Matrix API you use.

- If you build with the separate complex API (`mex -R2017b` option), then the function returns the number of bytes for the data type of the array regardless whether the array is complex or real.
- If you build with the interleaved complex API (`mex -R2018a` option), then the return value is twice the number of bytes for the data type.

If `pm` points to a cell or structure, then `mxGetElementSize` returns the size of a pointer. The function does not return the size of all the elements in each cell or structure field.

Returns 0 on failure. The primary reason for failure is that `pm` points to an `mxArray` having an unrecognized class.

Compatibility Considerations

mxGetElementSize returns different values based on build option

Behavior changed in R2018b

For a complex numeric `mxArray`, the `mxGetElementSize` function returns different values based on the `mex` build option. For more information, see the `nbytes` output argument.

See Also

`mxGetM` | `mxGetN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetEps (C and Fortran)

Value of EPS

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetEps
```

Returns

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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxgeteps.c`
- `mxgetepsf.F`

See Also

`mxGetInf`, `mxGetNan`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetField (C and Fortran)

Pointer to field value from structure array, given index and field name

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetField(pm, index, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
character(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a structure mxArray

index

Index of the desired element.

In C, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 0. The index of the last element is N-1, where N is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is N, where N is the number of elements in the array.

fieldname

Name of the field whose value you want to extract.

Returns

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.

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 like `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.

Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on an `mxArray` returned by the `mxGetField` function.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays`. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument 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, if you have a 1-by-1 structure, `index` is 0.

In Fortran, calling:

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

is equivalent to calling:

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

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

Examples

See the following example in `matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat`.

- `matreadstructarray.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetFieldByNumber (C and Fortran)

Pointer to field value from structure array, given index and field number

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
mwIndex index
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a structure mxArray

index

Index of the desired element.

In C, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 0. The index of the last element is N-1, where N is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is N, where N is the number of elements in the array.

See mxCalcSingleSubscript for more details on calculating an index.

fieldnumber

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

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 `mxAarray`. For example, given a structure `mxAarray` 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.

Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on an `mxAarray` returned by the `mxGetFieldByNumber` function.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxAarrays`. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument causes unpredictable results.

In C, if you have a 1-by-1 structure, then 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.

In Fortran, if you have a 1-by-1 structure, then calling:

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

is equivalent to calling:

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

where `index` is 1.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisclass.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetFieldNameByNumber (C and Fortran)

Pointer to field name from structure array, given field number

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
character*(*) mxGetFieldNameByNumber(pm, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`fieldnumber`

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

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 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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisclass.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetFieldName (C and Fortran)

Field number from structure array, given field name

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxGetFieldName(pm, fieldname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) fieldname
```

Arguments

`pm`

Pointer to a structure `mxArray`

`fieldname`

Name of a field in the structure `mxArray`

Returns

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 `mxGetFieldName`. 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 `mxGetFieldName` and specify a field name of anything other than `name`, `billing`, or `test`, `mxGetFieldName` returns -1.

If you have a 1-by-1 structure, then 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.

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.

If you have a 1-by-1 structure, then calling:

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

is equivalent to calling:

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

where `index` is 1.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatestructarray.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetImagData (C)

Imaginary data elements in numeric mxArray

Note mxGetImagData is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

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

Description

The mxGetImagData function is similar to mxGetPi, except that in C it returns a void *. For more information, see the description for the mxGetData function.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a MATLAB array, specified as mxArray *.

Output Arguments

pi — Pointer to complex data array

void * | NULL

Pointer to the complex data array within an mxArray, specified as void *. Since void pointers point to a value that has no type, cast the return value to the pointer type that matches the type specified by pm. For information on mapping MATLAB types to their equivalent C types, see mxClassID.

If pm is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

Complex Number Support: Yes

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. These functions verify that the input array is complex and of the correct type for the function. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `explore.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building mxGetImagData with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

The `mxGetImagData` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.c
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

`mxClassID`

Topics

`explore.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetImagData (Fortran)

Imaginary data elements in numeric mxArray

Note mxGetImagData is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetImagData(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Description

The mxGetImagData function is similar to mxGetPi, except that it returns a mwPointer. For more information, see the description for the mxGetData function.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array
mwPointer

Pointer to a MATLAB array, specified as mwPointer.

Output Arguments

pi — Pointer to complex data array
mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the complex data array within an mxArray, specified as mwPointer. Since void pointers point to a value that has no type, cast the return value to the pointer type that matches the type specified by pm.

If pm is 0, then the function returns 0.

Complex Number Support: Yes

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018b

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. These functions verify that the input array is complex and of the correct type for the function. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building mxGetImagData with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

The `mxGetImagData` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.F
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetInf (C and Fortran)

Value of infinity

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetInf
```

Returns

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. Your system specifies the value of `inf`; 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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxgetinf.c`

See Also

`mxGetEps`, `mxGetNaN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetIr (C and Fortran)

Sparse matrix IR array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwIndex *mxGetIr(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetIr(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

Returns

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 failure 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 `ir` is `nzmax`, the storage allocated for the sparse array, or `nnz`, the number of nonzero matrix elements. For example, if `nzmax` equals 100, then the `ir` array contains 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`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `fulltosparse.c`
- `fulltosparse.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxGetJc`, `mxGetNzmax`, `mxSetIr`, `mxSetJc`, `mxSetNzmax`, `nzmax`, `nnz`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetJc (C and Fortran)

Sparse matrix JC array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mwIndex *mxGetJc(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetJc(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

Returns

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 failure 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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- fulltosparse.c
- fulltosparse.F

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- mxgetnzmax.c
- mxsetdimensions.c

- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxGetIr`, `mxGetNzmax`, `mxSetIr`, `mxSetJc`, `mxSetNzmax`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetLogicals (C)

Pointer to logical array data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
mxLogical *mxGetLogicals(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

array_ptr

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Pointer to the first logical element in the mxArray. The result is unspecified if the mxArray is not a logical array.

Description

Call `mxGetLogicals` to access 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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxislogical.c`

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalArray`, `mxCreateLogicalMatrix`, `mxCreateLogicalScalar`, `mxIsLogical`, `mxIsLogicalScalar`, `mxIsLogicalScalarTrue`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetM (C and Fortran)

Number of rows in array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetM(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

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, then mxGetM returns 8.

Note Fortran does not have an equivalent of `size_t`. `mwPointer` is a preprocessor macro that provides the appropriate Fortran type. The value returned by this function, however, is not a pointer.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `convec.c`
- `fulltosparse.c`
- `matrixDivide.c`
- `matrixDivideComplex.c`
- `revord.c`
- `timestwo.c`
- `xtimesy.c`

For Fortran examples, see:

- `convec.F`
- `dblmat.F`
- `fulltosparse.F`
- `matsq.F`
- `timestwo.F`
- `xtimesy.F`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxmalloc.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxgetnzmax.c`
- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`
- `mexlock.c`
- `yprime.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`mxGetN`, `mxSetM`, `mxSetN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetN (C and Fortran)

Number of columns in array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetN(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

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, then call `mxGetDimensions` to find out how many elements are in each dimension.

If pm points to a sparse mxArray, `mxGetN` still returns the number of columns, not the number of occupied columns.

Note Fortran does not have an equivalent of `size_t`. `mwPointer` is a preprocessor macro that provides the appropriate Fortran type. The value returned by this function, however, is not a pointer.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `convec.c`
- `fulltosparse.c`
- `revord.c`

- `timestwo.c`
- `xtimesy.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxmalloc.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxgetnzmax.c`
- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`
- `mexlock.c`
- `yprime.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matdemo2.F`

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetDimensions`, `mxSetM`, `mxSetN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetNaN (C and Fortran)

Value of NaN (Not-a-Number)

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
real*8 mxGetNaN
```

Returns

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,

- $0.0/0.0$
- $\text{Inf} - \text{Inf}$

Your system specifies the value of Not-a-Number. You cannot modify it.

C Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxgetinf.c`

See Also

`mxGetEps`, `mxGetInf`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetNumberOfDimensions (C and Fortran)

Number of dimensions in array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwSize mxGetNumberOfDimensions(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

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`.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `findnz.c`
- `fulltosparse.c`
- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`
- `mxgeteps.c`
- `mxisfinite.c`

See Also

mxSetM, mxSetN, mxGetDimensions

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetNumberOfElements (C and Fortran)

Number of elements in numeric array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetNumberOfElements(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a numeric 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, then `mxGetNumberOfElements` returns the number 150.

Note Fortran does not have an equivalent of `size_t`. `mwPointer` is a preprocessor macro that provides the appropriate Fortran type. The value returned by this function, however, is not a pointer.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `findnz.c`
- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcalcsinglesubscript.c`
- `mxgeteps.c`
- `mxgetepsf.F`
- `mxgetinf.c`
- `mxisfinite.c`

- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxsetdimensionsf.F`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxGetDimensions`, `mxGetM`, `mxGetN`, `mxGetClassID`, `mxGetClassName`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetNumberOfFields (C and Fortran)

Number of fields in structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxGetNumberOfFields(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxGetNumberOfFields(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a structure mxArray

Returns

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 to set or to get field values.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxisclass.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxGetField`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetNzmax (C and Fortran)

Number of elements in IR, PR, and PI arrays

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwSize mxGetNzmax(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray

Returns

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 software often adjusts the value of the nzmax field. MATLAB adjusts nzmax to reduce the number of costly reallocations and to optimize its use of heap space.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- mxgetnzmax.c
- mxsetnzmax.c

See Also

mxSetNzmax

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetPi (C)

(Not recommended) Imaginary data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Note mxGetPi is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use mxGetComplexDoubles instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxDouble *mxGetPi(const mxArray *pm);
```

Description

When building MEX files using the separate complex API, call mxGetPi to get the contents of the pi field. pi is an array containing the imaginary data of the mxArray. Use mxGetPi on arrays of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS only. For other numeric mxArray types, use mxGetImagData.

Call mxIsDouble to validate the mxArray type. Call mxIsComplex to determine whether the data is complex.

If any of the input matrices to a function are complex, then MATLAB allocates the imaginary parts of all input matrices.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS, specified as mxArray *.

Complex Number Support: Yes

Output Arguments

pi — Pointer to data array

mxDouble * | NULL

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the imaginary part of the data array within an mxArray, specified as mxDouble *. The function returns NULL if no imaginary data exists or if an error occurs.

Complex Number Support: Yes

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

Use the mxGetComplexDoubles function in the interleaved complex API instead of the mxGetPr and mxGetPi functions. This function verifies that the input array is complex and of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `convec.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building `mxGetPi` with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

The `mxGetPi` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.c
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles`

Topics

`convec.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetPi (Fortran)

(Not recommended) Imaginary data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Note mxGetPi is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use mxGetComplexDoubles instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetPi(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Description

When building MEX files using the separate complex API, call mxGetPi to get the contents of the pi field. pi is an array containing the imaginary data of the mxArray. Use mxGetPi on arrays of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS only. For other numeric mxArray types, use mxGetImagData.

Call mxIsDouble to validate the mxArray type. Call mxIsComplex to determine whether the data is complex.

If any of the input matrices to a function are complex, then MATLAB allocates the imaginary parts of all input matrices.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array
mwPointer

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS, specified as mwPointer.
Complex Number Support: Yes

Output Arguments

pi — Pointer to data array
mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the imaginary part of the data array within an mxArray, specified as mwPointer. The function returns 0 if no imaginary data exists or if an error occurs.
Complex Number Support: Yes

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API
Not recommended starting in R2018b

Use the `mxGetComplexDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API instead of the `mxGetPr` and `mxGetPi` functions. This function verifies that the input array is complex and of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `convec.F`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building `mxGetPi` with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

The `mxGetPi` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.F
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles`

Topics

`convec.F`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetPr (C)

(Not recommended) Real data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Note mxGetPr is not recommended. Use mxGetDoubles or mxGetComplexDoubles instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxDouble *mxGetPr(const mxArray *pm);
```

Description

Use mxGetPr on real arrays of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS only. For other numeric mxArray types, use “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files” functions. For complex arrays, see the description for output argument dt on page 1-0 .

Call mxIsDouble to validate the mxArray type. Call mxIsComplex to determine whether the data is real.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS, specified as mxArray *.

Output Arguments

dt — Pointer to data array

mxDouble * | NULL

Pointer to the data array within an mxArray, specified as mxDouble *. The data in the output argument depends on which version of the C Matrix API you use:

- If you build with the separate complex API (mex -R2017b option), then the function returns a pointer to the first mxDouble element of the real part of the data.
- If you build with the interleaved complex API (mex -R2018a option) and pm is complex, then the function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. In a non-MEX file application, the function returns NULL.

If pm is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

Use the `mxGetDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API for real input arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. Use `mxGetComplexDoubles` for complex input arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. These functions validate the type and complexity of the input.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files using the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `xtimesy.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Runtime error calling `mxGetPr` on complex `mxArrays` in applications built with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

Use the `mxGetComplexDoubles` function instead of `mxGetPr` and `mxGetPi`. For more information, see the `dt` on page 1-0 `output` argument. For an example showing how to update code that uses `mxGetPr`, see `convec.c`.

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles` | `mxGetDoubles`

Topics

`convec.c`

`xtimesy.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetPr (Fortran)

(Not recommended) Real data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

Note `mxGetPr` is not recommended. Use `mxGetDoubles` or `mxGetComplexDoubles` instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetPr(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Description

Use `mxGetPr` on real arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` only. For other numeric `mxArray` types, use “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files” functions. For complex arrays, see the description for output argument `dt`.

Call `mxIsDouble` to validate the `mxArray` type. Call `mxIsComplex` to determine whether the data is real.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array
`mwPointer`

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`, specified as `mwPointer`.

Output Arguments

dt — Pointer to data array
`mwPointer | 0`

Pointer to the data array within an `mxArray`, specified as `mwPointer`. The data in the output argument depends on which version of the Fortran Matrix API you use:

- If you build with the separate complex API (`mex -R2017b` option), then the function returns a pointer to the first `mxDouble` element of the real part of the data.
- If you build with the interleaved complex API (`mex -R2018a` option) and `pm` is complex, then the function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. In a non-MEX file application, the function returns `0`.

If `pm` is `0`, then the function returns `0`.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API
Not recommended starting in R2018b

Use the `mxGetDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API for real input arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. Use `mxGetComplexDoubles` for complex input arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. These functions validate the type and complexity of the input.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `xtimesy.F`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Runtime error calling `mxGetPr` on complex `mxArrays` in applications built with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

Use the `mxGetComplexDoubles` function instead of `mxGetPr` and `mxGetPi`. For more information, see the `dt` output argument. For an example showing how to update code that uses `mxGetPr`, see `convec.F`.

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles` | `mxGetDoubles`

Topics

`convec.F`

`xtimesy.F`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxGetProperty (C and Fortran)

Value of public property of MATLAB object

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxArray *mxGetProperty(const mxArray *pa, mwIndex index,
                      const char *propname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetProperty(pa, index, propname)
mwPointer pa
mwIndex index
character(*) propname
```

Arguments

pa

Pointer to an mxArray which is an object.

index

Index of the desired element of the object array.

In C, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 0. The index of the last element is N-1, where N is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is N, where N is the number of elements in the array.

propname

Name of the property whose value you want to extract.

Returns

Pointer to the mxArray of the specified propname on success. Returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) if unsuccessful. Common causes of failure include:

- Specifying a nonexistent propname.
- Specifying a nonpublic propname.
- Specifying an index to an element outside the bounds of the mxArray. To test the index value, use mxGetNumberOfElements or mxGetM and mxGetN.
- Insufficient heap space.

Description

Call mxGetProperty to get the value held in the specified element. In pseudo-C terminology, mxGetProperty returns the value at:

```
pa[index].propname
```

`mxGetProperty` makes a copy of the value. If the property uses a large amount of memory, then creating a copy might be a concern. There must be sufficient memory (in the heap) to hold the copy of the value.

Examples

Display Name Property of timeseries Object

Create a MEX file, `dispproperty.c`, in a folder on your MATLAB path.

```
/*=====
 * dispproperty.c - Display timeseries Name property
 * This is a MEX file for MATLAB.
 * Copyright 2013 The MathWorks, Inc.
 * All rights reserved.
 *=====*/

#include "mex.h"

void mexFunction(int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[], int nrhs,
                 const mxArray *prhs[])
{
    /* Check for proper number of arguments. */
    if(nrhs!=1) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt( "MATLAB:dispproperty:invalidNumInputs",
            "One input required.");
    } else if(nlhs>1) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt( "MATLAB:dispproperty:maxlhs",
            "Too many output arguments.");
    }
    /* Check for timeseries object. */
    if (!mxIsClass(prhs[0], "timeseries")) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt( "MATLAB:dispproperty:invalidClass",
            "Input must be timeseries object.");
    }
    plhs[0] = mxGetProperty(prhs[0],0,"Name");
}
}
```

Build the MEX file.

```
mex('-v','dispproperty.c')
```

Create a `timeseries` object.

```
ts = timeseries(rand(5, 4), 'Name', 'LaunchData');
```

Display name.

```
tsname = dispproperty(ts)
```

```
tsname =
LaunchData
```

Change Object Color

Open and build the `mxgetproperty.c` MEX file in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex` folder.

Limitations

- mxGetProperty is not supported for standalone applications, such as applications built with the MATLAB engine API.
- Properties of type `datetime` are not supported.

See Also

[mxGetM](#) | [mxGetN](#) | [mxGetNumberOfElements](#) | [mxSetProperty](#)

Topics

`"matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::getProperty"`

Introduced in R2008a

mxGetScalar (C and Fortran)

Real component of first data element in array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
double mxGetScalar(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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.

In C, mxGetScalar returns a **double**. If real elements in the mxArray are of a type other than **double**, then mxGetScalar automatically converts the scalar value into a **double**. To preserve the original data representation of the scalar, cast the return value to the desired data type.

If pm points to a sparse mxArray, then mxGetScalar returns the value of the first nonzero real element in the mxArray. If there are no nonzero elements, then the function returns 0.

Description

Call mxGetScalar to get the value of the first real (nonimaginary) element of the mxArray.

Usually 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, then the function returns the value of the first real element. For example, if pm points to a two-dimensional mxArray, then mxGetScalar returns the value of the (1, 1) element. If pm points to a three-dimensional mxArray, then the function returns the value of the (1, 1, 1) element; and so on.

Use mxGetScalar on a nonempty mxArray of type numeric, logical, or char only. To test for these conditions, use Matrix Library functions such as mxIsEmpty, mxIsLogical, mxIsNumeric, or mxIsChar.

If the input value to mxGetScalar is type int64 or uint64, then the value might lose precision if it is greater than flintmax.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `timestwoalt.c`
- `xtimesy.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `mexlock.c`
- `mexlockf.F`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetN`, `mxIsScalar`

mxGetString (C and Fortran)

mxChar array to C-style string or Fortran character array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxGetString(const mxArray *pm, char *str, mwSize strlen);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxGetString(pm, str, strlen)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) str
mwSize strlen
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxChar array.

str

Starting location. 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

Size in bytes of destination buffer pointed to by **str**. Typically, in C, you set **strlen** to 1 plus the number of elements in the mxArray to which **pm** points. To get the number of elements, use mxGetM or mxGetN.

Do not use with "Multibyte Encoded Characters" on page 1-423.

Returns

0 on success or if **strlen** == 0, and 1 on failure. Possible reasons for failure include:

- mxArray is not an mxChar array.
- **strlen** is not large enough to store the entire mxArray. If so, then the function returns 1 and truncates the string.

Description

Call mxGetString to copy the character data of an mxArray into a C-style string in C or a character array in Fortran. The copied data 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 array contains multiple rows, then the function copies them into a single array, one column at a time.

Multibyte Encoded Characters

Use this function only with characters represented in single-byte encoding schemes. For characters represented in multibyte encoding schemes, use the C function `mxArrayToString`. Fortran applications must allocate sufficient space for the return string to avoid possible truncation.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxmalloc.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `revord.F`

See Also

`mxArrayToString`, `mxCreateCharArray`, `mxCreateCharMatrixFromStrings`, `mxCreateString`, `mxGetChars`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsCell (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is cell array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsChar (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is mxChar array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 an mxChar array.

In C, calling mxIsChar is equivalent to calling:

```
mxGetClassID(pm) == mxCHAR_CLASS
```

In Fortran, calling mxIsChar is equivalent to calling:

```
mxGetClassName(pm) .eq. 'char'
```

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- phonebook.c
- revord.c

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- mxcreatecharmatrixfromstr.c
- mxmalloc.c

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- matdemo1.F

See Also

mxIsClass, mxGetClassID

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsClass (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array is object of specified class

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsClass(const mxArray *pm, const char *classname);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxIsClass(pm, classname)
mwPointer pm
character*(*) classname
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

classname

Array category to test. 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
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. MATLAB does not check if the class is derived from a base class.

In C:

```
mxIsClass(pm, "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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxisclass.c`

See Also

`mxClassID`, `mxGetClassID`, `mxIsEmpty`, `mxGetClassName`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsComplex (C and Fortran)

Determine whether data is complex

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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, then mxIsComplex returns false.

Description

Use mxIsComplex to determine whether an imaginary part is allocated for an mxArray. If an mxArray is purely real and does not have any imaginary data, then the imaginary pointer pi is NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If an mxArray is complex, then pi points to an array of numbers.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxisfinite.c`
- `mxgetinf.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `convec.c`
- `convec.F`
- `fulltosparse.F`
- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

- `yprime.c`
- `mexlock.c`

See Also

`mxIsNumeric`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsDouble (C and Fortran)

Determine whether mxArray represents data as double-precision, floating-point numbers

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 the specified mxArray represents its real and imaginary data as double-precision, floating-point numbers.

Older versions of MATLAB software store all mxArray data as double-precision, floating-point numbers. However, starting with MATLAB Version 5 software, MATLAB can store real and imaginary data in various 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'
```

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `fulltosparse.c`
- `fulltosparse.F`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxgeteps.c`
- `mxgetepsf.F`

See Also

`mxIsClass`, `mxGetClassID`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsEmpty (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array is empty

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisfinite.c`

See Also

`mxIsClass`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsFinite (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is finite

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsFinite(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxIsFinite(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

value

Double-precision, floating-point number to test

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if value is finite, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsFinite` to determine whether `value` is finite. A number is finite if it is greater than `-Inf` and less than `Inf`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisfinite.c`

See Also

`mxIsInf`, `mxIsNan`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsFromGlobalWS (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array was copied from MATLAB global workspace

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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 standalone MAT-file programs.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matcreat.c`
- `matdgns.c`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsInf (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is infinite

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInf(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxIsInf(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

value

Double-precision, floating-point number to test

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if value is infinite, and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsInf` to determine whether `value` is equal to infinity or minus infinity. MATLAB software 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), then `mxIsInf` returns false. In other words, NaN is not equal to infinity.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisfinite.c`

See Also

`mxIsFinite`, `mxIsNaN`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsInt16 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as signed 16-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
bool mxIsInt16(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsInt32 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as signed 32-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt32(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fint32.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsInt64 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as signed 64-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt64(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsInt8 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as signed 8-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsInt8(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fint8.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsLogical (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array is of type mxLogical

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxIsLogical(pm)
mwPointer pm
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if pm points to a logical mxArray. Otherwise, it returns logical 0 (false).

Description

Use `mxIsLogical` to determine whether MATLAB software treats the data in the mxArray as Boolean (logical). If an mxArray is logical, then MATLAB treats all zeros as meaning false and all nonzero values as meaning true.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxislogical.c`

See Also

`mxIsClass`

Topics

“Logical Operations”

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsLogicalScalar (C)

Determine whether scalar array is of type 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. Otherwise, it returns logical 0 (false).

Description

Use mxIsLogicalScalar to determine whether MATLAB treats the scalar data in the mxArray as logical or numerical.

See Also

[mxGetLogicals](#) | [mxGetScalar](#) | [mxIsLogical](#) | [mxIsLogicalScalarTrue](#)

Topics

“Logical Operations”

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsLogicalScalarTrue (C)

Determine whether scalar array of type 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 logical, scalar element is true. Otherwise, it returns logical 0 (false).

Description

Use mxIsLogicalScalarTrue to determine whether the value of a scalar mxArray is true or false.

See Also

[mxGetLogicals](#) | [mxGetScalar](#) | [mxIsLogical](#) | [mxIsLogicalScalar](#)

Topics

“Logical Operations”

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsNaN (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is NaN (Not-a-Number)

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsNaN(double value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxIsNaN(value)
real*8 value
```

Arguments

value

Double-precision, floating-point number to test

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if value is NaN (Not-a-Number), and logical 0 (false) otherwise.

Description

Call `mxIsNaN` to determine whether `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. NaN is not a single value; it is a family of numbers that MATLAB (and other IEEE-compliant applications) uses to represent an error condition or missing data.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisfinite.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `findnz.c`
- `fulltospase.c`

See Also

mxIsFinite, mxIsInf

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsNumeric (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array is numeric

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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, then `mxIsNumeric` returns logical 1 (true). Otherwise, `mxIsNumeric` returns logical 0 (false).

Call `mxGetClassID` to determine the exact storage type.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/eng_mat*:

- `matdemo1.F`

See Also

`mxGetClassID`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsScalar (C)

Determine whether array is scalar array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
bool mxIsScalar(const mxArray *array_ptr);
```

Arguments

array_ptr

Pointer to an mxArray

Returns

Logical 1 (true) if the mxArray has 1-by-1 dimensions. Otherwise, it returns logical 0 (false).

Note Only use `mxIsScalar` for mxArray classes with IDs documented by `mxClassID`.

Example

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxisscalar.c`

See Also

`mxClassID` | `mxGetScalar`

Introduced in R2015a

mxIsSingle (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as single-precision, floating-point numbers

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsSparse (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is sparse array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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 valid 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.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxgetnzmax.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxsetdimensionsf.F`
- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See Also

`sparse`, `mxGetIr`, `mxGetJc`, `mxCreateSparse`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsStruct (C and Fortran)

Determine whether input is structure array

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` and `mxSetField`) require a structure mxArray as an argument.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray`, `mxCreateStructMatrix`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetField`, `mxSetField`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsUint16 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as unsigned 16-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint16(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsUint32 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as unsigned 32-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint32(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsUint64 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as unsigned 64-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
bool mxIsUint64(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxIsUint8 (C and Fortran)

Determine whether array represents data as unsigned 8-bit integers

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
bool mxIsUint8(const mxArray *pm);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxLogical (C)

Type for logical array

Description

All logical mxArrays store their data elements as `mxLogical` rather than as `bool`.

The header file containing this type is:

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

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mx*:

- `mxislogical.c`

See Also

`mxCreateLogicalArray`

Tips

- For information about data in MATLAB language scripts and functions, see “Data Types”.

Introduced before R2006a

mxMakeArrayComplex (C)

Convert real mxArray to complex, preserving real data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxMakeArrayComplex(mxArray *pa);
```

Description

Use `mxMakeArrayComplex` to convert a real mxArray to a complex mxArray. The real part of the updated array contains the real data from the original array.

If `pa` is empty, then the function returns a complex empty mxArray.

If `pa` is complex, then the function does nothing.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a numeric mxArray array.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

int

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

Returns 0 if unsuccessful. The function is unsuccessful if `pa` is `NULL`, nonnumeric, or read-only.

Examples

Suppose that your application processes complex data and you create complex mxArrays to handle the data. If you pass a complex array containing only real data to a MATLAB function, then the returned value is a real array. For example, call the MATLAB `sqrt` function with the following input.

```
a = complex([2,4])
```

```
a =
```

```
2.0000 + 0.0000i  4.0000 + 0.0000i
```

Although the input argument is complex, the data is real-only, and the output of the function is no longer complex.

```
a1 = sqrt(a)
```

```
a1 =  
  
    1.4142    2.0000
```

To maintain the complexity of the data, use the `mxMakeArrayComplex` function to wrap the result. To build the MEX file `complexFnc.c`:

```
mex -R2018a complexFnc.c
```

```
void mexFunction( int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[],  
                 int nrhs, const mxArray *prhs[] )  
{  
    mxArray *rhs[1], *lhs[1];  
  
    /* check for the proper number of arguments */  
    if(nrhs != 1) {  
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:complexFnc:checkrhs", "1 input required.");  
    }  
  
    if(nlhs > 1) {  
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:complexFnc:checklhs", "Too many output arguments.");  
    }  
  
    #if MX_HAS_INTERLEAVED_COMPLEX  
        /* get the square root */  
        rhs[0] = mxDuplicateArray(prhs[0]);  
        mexCallMATLAB(1, lhs, 1, rhs, "sqrt");  
        if(!mxIsComplex(lhs[0])) {  
            /* preserve complexity of data */  
            mxMakeArrayComplex(lhs[0]);  
        }  
    #endif  
    plhs[0] = mxDuplicateArray(lhs[0]);  
    #endif  
}
```

See Also

`mxMakeArrayReal`

Introduced in R2018a

mxMakeArrayComplex (Fortran)

Convert real mxArray to complex, preserving real data

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
integer*4 mxMakeArrayComplex(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Description

Use `mxMakeArrayComplex` to convert a real mxArray to a complex mxArray. The real part of the updated array contains the real data from the original array.

If `pa` is empty, then the function returns a complex empty mxArray.

If `pa` is complex, then the function does nothing.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to a numeric mxArray array.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

Returns 0 if unsuccessful. The function is unsuccessful if `pa` is NULL, nonnumeric, or read-only.

See Also

`mxMakeArrayReal`

Introduced in R2018b

mxMakeArrayReal (C)

Convert complex mxArray to real, preserving real data

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxMakeArrayReal(mxArray *pa);
```

Description

Use `mxMakeArrayReal` to convert a complex mxArray to a real mxArray. The array contains the data from the real part of the original array. If the original mxArray is real, then the function does nothing.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array
mxArray *

Pointer to a numeric mxArray array.

Output Arguments

status — Function status
int

Function status, returned as int. If successful, then the function returns 1.

Returns 0 if unsuccessful. The function is unsuccessful if pa is NULL, nonnumeric, or read-only.

Examples

Suppose that your application determines that real numbers are the only meaningful result. If complex results occur because of noise in the data, then the program drops small imaginary parts. However, if the imaginary part exceeds a threshold, then the program throws an error.

In the following example `dropComplexIfUnderThreshold.c`, the threshold limit is set to .2.

```
#include "mex.h"

/* dropComplexIfUnderThreshold converts input to a real double scalar
 * with either no imaginary data or imaginary data less than
 * the value of LIMIT.
 *
 * Use this function for data with imaginary values less than some LIMIT
 * that can be dropped, and then revert the results to a real array.
 *
 * Usage: B = dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(A);
 * Where:
 *   A is a mxDOUBLE_CLASS scalar complex or real.
 *   B is a real scalar which is a copy of the real value of A.
 *
 * Errors if:
 *   nlhs != 1
 *   nrhs != 1
```

```

* prhs[0] is not a mxDOUBLE_CLASS scalar
* imaginary data value is equal or greater than LIMIT
*
* Build:
* mex -R2018a dropComplexIfUnderThreshold.c - interleaved complex API
* mex [-R2017b] dropComplexIfUnderThreshold.c - separate complex API
*
* Run:
* >> dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(3)
* ans = 3
*
* >> dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(complex(3,.1))
* ans = 3
*
* >> dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(complex(1,.2))
* Error using dropComplexIfUnderThreshold
* Data error.
* >>
*/
void mexFunction( int nlhs, mxArray *plhs[],
                 int nrhs, const mxArray *prhs[] )
{
#define LIMIT .2

    /* check for the proper number of arguments */
    if(nrhs != 1) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:dropComplexIfUnderThreshold:checkrhs","1 input required.");
    }

    if(nlhs > 1) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:dropComplexIfUnderThreshold:checklhs","Too many output arguments.");
    }

    if( !(mxIsDouble(prhs[0]) && mxIsScalar(prhs[0])) ) {
        mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:dropComplexIfUnderThreshold:checkdouble","rhs[0] must be double scalar.");
    }

    plhs[0] = mxDuplicateArray(prhs[0]);

    if(mxIsComplex(prhs[0])) {
#ifdef MX_HAS_INTERLEAVED_COMPLEX
        mxComplexDouble *dt = mxGetComplexDoubles(prhs[0]);

        /* test imaginary data for significance */
        if( dt[0].imag < LIMIT) {
            mxMakeArrayReal(plhs[0]);
        }
        else {
            mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:dropComplexIfUnderThreshold:outOfBounds","Data error.");
        }
    #else
        mxDouble *dt = mxGetPi(plhs[0]);

        /* test imaginary data for significance */
        if (dt[0] < LIMIT) {
            mxFree(mxGetPi(plhs[0]));
            mxSetPi(plhs[0], 0);
        } else {
            mexErrMsgIdAndTxt("MATLAB:dropComplexIfUnderThreshold:outOfBounds","Data error.");
        }
    #endif
    }
}

```

To build the MEX file, type:

```
mex -R2018a dropComplexIfUnderThreshold.c
```

To test the function, type:

```
dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(3)
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(complex(3,.1))
```

```
ans = 3
```

```
dropComplexIfUnderThreshold(complex(1, .2))
```

```
Error using dropComplexIfUnderThreshold  
Data error.
```

See Also

`mxMakeArrayComplex`

Introduced in R2018a

mxMakeArrayReal (Fortran)

Convert complex mxArray to real, preserving real data

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxMakeArrayReal(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Description

Use `mxMakeArrayReal` to convert a complex mxArray to a real mxArray. The array contains the data from the real part of the original array. If the original mxArray is real, then the function does nothing.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to a numeric mxArray array.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

Returns 0 if unsuccessful. The function is unsuccessful if pa is NULL, nonnumeric, or read-only.

See Also

`mxMakeArrayComplex`

Introduced in R2018b

mxMalloc (C and Fortran)

Allocate uninitialized dynamic memory using MATLAB memory manager

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
#include <stdlib.h>  
void *mxMalloc(mwSize n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
mwPointer mxMalloc(n)  
mwSize n
```

Arguments

n

Number of bytes to allocate for n greater than 0

Returns

Pointer to the start of the allocated dynamic memory, if successful. If unsuccessful in a MAT or engine standalone application, then `mxMalloc` returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, then the MEX file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

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

If you call `mxMalloc` in C with value `n = 0`, then MATLAB returns either NULL or a valid pointer.

Description

`mxMalloc` allocates contiguous heap space sufficient to hold n bytes. To allocate memory in MATLAB applications, use `mxMalloc` instead of the ANSI C `malloc` function.

In MEX files, but not MAT or engine applications, `mxMalloc` registers the allocated memory with the MATLAB memory manager. When control returns to the MATLAB prompt, the memory manager then automatically frees, or deallocates, this memory.

How you manage the memory created by this function depends on the purpose of the data assigned to it. If you assign it to an output argument in `plhs[]` using a function such as `mxSetDoubles`, then MATLAB is responsible for freeing the memory.

If you use the data internally, then the MATLAB memory manager maintains a list of all memory allocated by the function and automatically frees (deallocates) the memory when control returns to the MATLAB prompt. In general, we recommend that MEX file functions destroy their own temporary arrays and free their own dynamically allocated memory. It is more efficient to perform this cleanup in the source MEX file than to rely on the automatic mechanism. Therefore, when you finish using the memory allocated by this function, call `mxFree` to deallocate the memory.

If you do not assign this data to an output argument, and you want it to persist after the MEX file completes, then call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling this function. If you write a MEX file with persistent memory, then be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory in the event your MEX file is cleared.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxmalloc.c`
- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `arrayFillSetPr.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxRealloc (C and Fortran)

Reallocate dynamic memory using MATLAB memory manager

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
#include <stdlib.h>  
void *mxRealloc(void *ptr, mwSize size);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
mwPointer mxRealloc(ptr, size)  
mwPointer ptr  
mwSize size
```

Arguments

`ptr`

Pointer to a block of memory allocated by `mxMalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`.

`size`

New size of allocated memory, in bytes.

Returns

Pointer to the start of the reallocated block of memory, if successful. If unsuccessful in a MAT or engine standalone application, then `mxRealloc` returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran) and leaves the original memory block unchanged. (Use `mxFree` to free the original memory block). If unsuccessful in a MEX file, then the MEX file terminates and control returns to the MATLAB prompt.

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

Description

`mxRealloc` changes the size of a memory block that has been allocated with `mxMalloc`, `mxMalloc`, or `mxRealloc`. To allocate memory in MATLAB applications, use `mxRealloc` instead of the ANSI C `realloc` function.

`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 might be in a different location from the original memory, so the returned pointer can be different from `ptr`. If the memory location changes, then `mxRealloc` frees the original memory block pointed to by `ptr`.

If `size` is greater than 0 and `ptr` is NULL in C (0 in Fortran), then `mxRealloc` behaves like `mxMalloc`. `mxRealloc` allocates a new block of memory of `size` bytes and returns a pointer to the new block.

If `size` is 0 and `ptr` is not NULL in C (0 in Fortran), then `mxRealloc` frees the memory pointed to by `ptr` and returns NULL in C (0 in Fortran).

In MEX files, but not MAT or engine applications, `mxRealloc` registers the allocated memory with the MATLAB memory manager. When control returns to the MATLAB prompt, the memory manager then automatically frees, or deallocates, this memory.

How you manage the memory created by this function depends on the purpose of the data assigned to it. If you assign it to an output argument in `plhs[]` using a function such as `mxSetDoubles`, then MATLAB is responsible for freeing the memory.

If you use the data internally, then the MATLAB memory manager maintains a list of all memory allocated by the function and automatically frees (deallocates) the memory when control returns to the MATLAB prompt. In general, we recommend that MEX file functions destroy their own temporary arrays and free their own dynamically allocated memory. It is more efficient to perform this cleanup in the source MEX file than to rely on the automatic mechanism. Therefore, when you finish using the memory allocated by this function, call `mxFree` to deallocate the memory.

If you do not assign this data to an output argument, and you want it to persist after the MEX file completes, then call `mexMakeMemoryPersistent` after calling this function. If you write a MEX file with persistent memory, then be sure to register a `mexAtExit` function to free allocated memory in the event your MEX file is cleared.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See Also

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

Introduced before R2006a

mxRemoveField (C and Fortran)

Remove field from structure array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxRemoveField(mxArray *pm, int fieldnumber);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxRemoveField(pm, fieldnumber)
mwPointer pm
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a structure mxArray

fieldnumber

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, then nothing happens. This function does not destroy the field values. To destroy the actual field values, call `mxRemoveField` and then call `mxDestroyArray`.

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`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetCell (C and Fortran)

Set contents of cell array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetCell(mxArray *pm, mwIndex index, mxArray *value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
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`

Pointer to new value for the cell. You can put an mxArray of any type into a cell. 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. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument causes unpredictable results.

This function does not free any memory allocated for existing data that it displaces. To free existing memory, call `mxDestroyArray` on the pointer returned by `mxGetCell` before you call `mxSetCell`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `phonebook.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatecellmatrix.c`
- `mxcreatecellmatrixf.F`

See Also

`mxCreateCellArray`, `mxCreateCellMatrix`, `mxGetCell`, `mxIsCell`, `mxDestroyArray`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetClassName (C)

Structure array to MATLAB object array

Note Use `mxSetClassName` for classes defined without a `classdef` statement.

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`

Object class to which to convert `array_ptr`

Returns

0 if successful, and nonzero otherwise. One cause of failure is that `array_ptr` is not a structure `mxArray`. Call `mxIsStruct` to determine whether `array_ptr` is a structure.

Description

`mxSetClassName` converts a structure array to an object array, to be saved later to a MAT-file. MATLAB does not register or validate the object until it is loaded by the `LOAD` command. If the specified `classname` is an undefined class within MATLAB, then `LOAD` converts the object back to a simple structure array.

See Also

`mxIsClass`, `mxGetClassID`, `mxIsStruct`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetData (C)

Set pointer to data elements in nonnumeric mxArray

Note mxSetData is not recommended for numeric arrays. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetData(mxArray *pm, void *pa);
```

Description

Use mxSetData to set data elements for nonnumeric arrays only.

For numeric arrays, MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example arrayFillSetData.c

To build the MEX file, call mex with the -R2018a option.

The mxSetData function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetData.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to nonnumeric MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a nonnumeric MATLAB array, specified as mxArray *.

pa — Pointer to data array

void *

Pointer to the data array within an mxArray, specified as void *

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call mxMalloc to allocate this memory. Do not use the ANSI C calloc function, which can cause memory alignment issues leading to program termination.

Compatibility Considerations

Results of mxSetData are different based on build option

Behavior changed in R2018a

For a complex numeric mxArray, the mxSetData function sets different values based on the mex build option.

If you build the MEX file with the default release-specific option (-R2017b), then the function sets the elements of the array to the real-only values.

If you build the MEX file with the -R2018a option, then:

- When pm is a real array, pa becomes the real component of pm.
- When pm is complex array, pa also must be complex. Otherwise, the elements of pa become interleaved real and imaginary values, not real-only values.

See Also

Topics

arrayFillSetData.c

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetData (Fortran)

Set pointer to data elements in nonnumeric mxArray

Note `mxSetData` is not recommended for numeric arrays. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxSetData(pm, pr)
mwPointer pm, pr
```

Description

Use `mxSetData` to set data elements for nonnumeric arrays only.

For numeric arrays, MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

The `mxSetData` function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetData`.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to nonnumeric MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to a nonnumeric MATLAB array, specified as `mwPointer`.

pa — Pointer to data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the data array within an mxArray, specified as `mwPointer`.

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call `mxMalloc` to allocate this memory.

Compatibility Considerations

Results of `mxSetData` are different based on build option

Behavior changed in R2018b

For a complex numeric mxArray, the `mxSetData` function sets different values based on the `mex` build option.

If you build the MEX file with the default release-specific option (-R2017b), then the function sets the elements of the array to the real-only values.

If you build the MEX file with the -R2018a option, then:

- When `pm` is a real array, `pa` becomes the real component of `pm`.
- When `pm` is complex array, `pa` also must be complex. Otherwise, the elements of `pa` become interleaved real and imaginary values, not real-only values.

See Also

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetDimensions (C and Fortran)

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

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetDimensions(pm, dims, ndim)
mwPointer pm
mwSize ndim
mwSize dims(ndim)
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

dims

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 are `ndim` elements in the `dims` array.

ndim

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 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 like `mxSetM` and `mxSetN`; however, `mxSetDimensions` provides greater control for reshaping an mxArray that has more than two dimensions.

`mxSetDimensions` does not allocate or deallocate any space for the `pr` or `pi` arrays. So, if your call to `mxSetDimensions` increases the number of elements in the mxArray, then enlarge the `pr` (and `pi`, if it exists) arrays accordingly.

If your call to `mxSetDimensions` reduces the number of elements in the mxArray, then you can optionally reduce the size of the `pr` and `pi` arrays using `mxRealloc`.

MATLAB automatically removes any trailing singleton dimensions specified in the `dims` argument. For example, if `ndim` equals 5 and `dims` equals `[4 1 7 1 1]`, then the resulting array has the dimensions 4-by-1-by-7.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`
- `mxsetdimensionsf.F`

See Also

`mxGetNumberOfDimensions`, `mxSetM`, `mxSetN`, `mxRealloc`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetField (C and Fortran)

Set field value in structure array, given index and field name

C Syntax

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

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetField(pm, index, fieldname, pvalue)
mwPointer pm, pvalue
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 an element in the array.

In C, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 0. The index of the last element is `N-1`, where `N` is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is `N`, where `N` is the number of elements in the array.

See `mxCalcSingleSubscript` for details on calculating an index.

fieldname

Name of a field in the structure. The field must exist in the structure. Call `mxGetFieldNameByNumber` or `mxGetFieldNumber` to determine existing field names.

pvalue

Pointer to an mxArray containing the data you want to assign to `fieldname`.

Description

Use `mxSetField` to assign the contents of `pvalue` to the field `fieldname` of element `index`.

If you want to replace the contents of `fieldname`, then first free the memory of the existing data. Use the `mxGetField` function to get a pointer to the field, call `mxDestroyArray` on the pointer, then call `mxSetField` to assign the new value.

You cannot assign `pvalue` to more than one field in a structure or to more than one element in the mxArray. If you want to assign the contents of `pvalue` to multiple fields, then use the `mxDuplicateArray` function to make copies of the data then call `mxSetField` on each copy.

To free memory for structures created using this function, call `mxDestroyArray` only on the structure array. Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on the array `pvalue` points to. If you do, then MATLAB attempts to free the same memory twice, which can corrupt memory.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays`. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument causes unpredictable results.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatestructarray.c`

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray`, `mxCreateStructMatrix`, `mxGetField`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetFieldByNumber`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxCalcSingleSubscript`

Alternatives

C Language

In C, you can replace the statements:

```
field_num = mxGetFieldNumber(pa, "fieldname");
mxSetFieldByNumber(pa, index, field_num, new_value_pa);
```

with a call to `mxSetField`:

```
mxSetField(pa, index, "fieldname", new_value_pa);
```

Fortran Language

In Fortran, you can replace the statements:

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum, newvalue)
```

with a call to `mxSetField`:

```
mxSetField(pm, index, 'fieldname', newvalue)
```

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetFieldByNumber (C and Fortran)

Set field value in structure array, given index and field number

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetFieldByNumber(mxArray *pm, mwIndex index,
    int fieldnumber, mxArray *pvalue);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
subroutine mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnumber, pvalue)
mwPointer pm, pvalue
mwIndex index
integer*4 fieldnumber
```

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 index of the last element is `N-1`, where `N` is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is `N`, where `N` is the number of elements in the array.

See `mxCalcSingleSubscript` for details on calculating an index.

fieldnumber

Position of the field in the structure. The field must exist in the structure.

In C, the first field within each element has a `fieldnumber` of 0. The `fieldnumber` of the last is `N-1`, where `N` is the number of fields.

In Fortran, the first field within each element has a `fieldnumber` of 1. The `fieldnumber` of the last is `N`, where `N` is the number of fields.

pvalue

Pointer to the mxArray containing the data you want to assign.

Description

Use `mxSetFieldByNumber` to assign the contents of `pvalue` to the field specified by `fieldnumber` of element `index`. `mxSetFieldByNumber` is like `mxSetField`; however, the function identifies the field by position number, not by name.

If you want to replace the contents at `fieldnumber`, then first free the memory of the existing data. Use the `mxGetFieldByNumber` function to get a pointer to the field, call `mxDestroyArray` on the pointer, then call `mxSetFieldByNumber` to assign the new value.

You cannot assign `pvalue` to more than one field in a structure or to more than one element in the `mxArray`. If you want to assign the contents of `pvalue` to multiple fields, then use the `mxDuplicateArray` function to make copies of the data then call `mxSetFieldByNumber` on each copy.

To free memory for structures created using this function, call `mxDestroyArray` only on the structure array. Do not call `mxDestroyArray` on the array `pvalue` points to. If you do, then MATLAB attempts to free the same memory twice, which can corrupt memory.

Note Inputs to a MEX-file are constant read-only `mxArrays`. Do not modify the inputs. Using `mxSetCell*` or `mxSetField*` functions to modify the cells or fields of a MATLAB argument causes unpredictable results.

Alternatives

C Language

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);
```

Fortran Language

In Fortran, calling:

```
mxSetField(pm, index, 'fieldname', newvalue)
```

is equivalent to calling:

```
fieldnum = mxGetFieldNumber(pm, 'fieldname')
mxSetFieldByNumber(pm, index, fieldnum, newvalue)
```

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxcreatestructarray.c`

See Also

`mxCreateStructArray`, `mxCreateStructMatrix`, `mxGetFieldByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNameByNumber`, `mxGetFieldNumber`, `mxGetNumberOfFields`, `mxIsStruct`, `mxSetField`, `mxDestroyArray`, `mxCalcSingleSubscript`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetImagData (C)

Set imaginary data elements in numeric mxArray

Note mxSetImagData is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetImagData(mxArray *pm, void *pi);
```

Description

The mxSetImagData function is similar to mxSetPi, except that in C, its pi argument is a void *. Use this function on numeric arrays with contents other than double.

The mxSetImagData function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetImagData.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mxArray*

Pointer to a MATLAB array, specified as mxArray *.

pi — Pointer to complex data array

void*

Pointer to the complex data array within an mxArray, specified as void *. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call mxMalloc to allocate this memory. Do not use the ANSI C calloc function, which can cause memory alignment issues leading to program termination. If pi points to static memory, then memory errors result when the array is destroyed.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. These functions verify that the input array is complex and of the correct type for the function. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building `mxSetImagData` with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

The `mxSetImagData` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.c
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetImagData (Fortran)

Set imaginary data elements in numeric mxArray

Note mxSetImagData is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use typed, data-access functions instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetImagData(pm, pi)
mwPointer pm, pi
```

Description

The mxSetImagData function is similar to mxSetPi. Use this function on numeric arrays with contents other than double.

The mxSetImagData function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetImagData.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to a MATLAB array, specified as mwPointer.

pi — Pointer to complex data array

mwPointer

Pointer to the complex data array within an mxArray, specified as mwPointer. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory; call mxMalloc to allocate this memory. If pi points to static memory, then memory errors result when the array is destroyed.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018b

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. These functions verify that the input array is complex and of the correct type for the function. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building `mxSetImagData` with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

The `mxSetImagData` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.F
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetIr (C and Fortran)

IR array of sparse array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetIr(mxArray *pm, mwIndex *ir);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 equals the value of nzmax, the storage allocated for the sparse array, or nnz, the number of nonzero matrix elements.

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 that 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, then 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.

Subscript	ir	pr	jc	Comments
(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. 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 before 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`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxCreateSparse`, `mxGetIr`, `mxGetJc`, `mxSetJc`, `mxFree`, `nzmax`, `nnz`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetJc (C and Fortran)

JC array of sparse array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetJc(mxArray *pm, mwIndex *jc);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
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 `j`th column of the sparse `mxArray` has any nonzero elements, then:

- `jc[j]` is the index in `ir`, `pr`, and `pi` (if it exists) of the first nonzero element in the `j`th column.
- `jc[j+1] - 1` is the index of the last nonzero element in the `j`th column.
- For the `j`th column of the sparse matrix, `jc[j]` is the total number of nonzero elements in all preceding columns.

The number of nonzero elements in the `j`th column of the sparse `mxArray` is:

```
jc[j+1] - jc[j];
```

For the `j`th 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 following table lists the contents of the `ir`, `jc`, and `pr` arrays.

Subscript	ir	pr	jc	Comment
(2,1)	1	1	0	Column 1 contains two nonzero elements, with rows designated by <code>ir[0]</code> and <code>ir[1]</code>
(5,1)	4	1	2	Column 2 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by <code>ir[2]</code>
(3,2)	2	1	3	Column 3 contains three nonzero elements, with rows designated by <code>ir[3]</code> , <code>ir[4]</code> , and <code>ir[5]</code>
(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 `mxAarray`, consider a 1000-by-8 sparse `mxAarray` 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 <code>ir[0]</code> .
(64,5)	63	1	1	Column 3 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by <code>ir[1]</code> .
			2	Column 4 contains no nonzero elements.
			2	Column 5 contains one nonzero element, with row designated by <code>ir[2]</code> .
			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`.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

See Also

`mxCreateSparse`, `mxGetIr`, `mxGetJc`, `mxSetIr`, `mxFree`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetM (C and Fortran)

Set number of rows in array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetM(mxArray *pm, mwSize m);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetM(pm, m)
mwPointer pm
mwSize m
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

m

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. The `mxSetM` function does not allocate or deallocate any space for the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, or `jc` arrays. So, if your calls to `mxSetM` and `mxSetN` increase the number of elements in the mxArray, then enlarge the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and/or `jc` arrays. Call `mxRealloc` to enlarge them.

If calling `mxSetM` and `mxSetN` reduces the number of elements in the mxArray, then you might want to reduce the sizes of the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and/or `jc` arrays to use heap space more efficiently. However, reducing the size is not mandatory.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `sincall.c`
- `sincall.F`

See Also

mxGetM, mxGetN, mxSetN, mxRealloc

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetN (C and Fortran)

Set number of columns in array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetN(mxArray *pm, mwSize n);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetN(pm, n)
  mwPointer pm
  mwSize n
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to an mxArray

n

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, then calling `mxSetN` reduces the mxArray to two dimensions.

You typically use `mxSetN` to change the shape of an existing mxArray. The `mxSetN` function does not allocate or deallocate any space for the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, or `jc` arrays. So, if your calls to `mxSetN` and `mxSetM` increase the number of elements in the mxArray, then enlarge the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and/or `jc` arrays.

If calling `mxSetM` and `mxSetN` reduces the number of elements in the mxArray, then you might want to reduce the sizes of the `pr`, `pi`, `ir`, and/or `jc` arrays to use heap space more efficiently. However, reducing the size is not mandatory.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetdimensions.c`

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook`:

- `sincall.c`

- `sincll.F`

See Also

`mxGetM`, `mxGetN`, `mxSetM`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetNzmax (C and Fortran)

Set storage space for nonzero elements

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetNzmax(mxArray *pm, mwSize nzmax);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetNzmax(pm, nzmax)
mwPointer pm
mwSize nzmax
```

Arguments

pm

Pointer to a sparse mxArray.

nzmax

Number of elements for `mxCreateSparse` to 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, then `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 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`, `mxSetDoubles`, or `mxSetComplexDoubles`) to establish the new memory area as the current one.

Ways to determine how large to 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.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mx`:

- `mxsetnzmax.c`

See Also

`mxGetNzmax` | `mxRealloc`

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetPi (C)

(Not recommended) Set imaginary data elements in `mxDDOUBLE_CLASS` array

Note `mxSetPi` is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetPi(mxArray *pm, double *pi);
```

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 allocate heap space when calling an `mxCreate*` function, then do not use `mxSetPi` to initialize the imaginary elements of the array. Instead, call this function to replace existing values with new values. Examples of allocating heap space include setting the `ComplexFlag` to `mxCOMPLEX` or setting `pi` to a non-NULL value.

The `mxSetPi` 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`.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type `mxDDOUBLE_CLASS`, specified as `mxArray *`.

pi — Pointer to data array

`double *`

Pointer to the first `mxDouble` element of the imaginary part of the data array within an `mxArray`, specified as `double *`. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call `mxMalloc` to allocate this memory. Do not use the ANSI C `calloc` function, which can cause memory alignment issues leading to program termination. If `pi` points to static memory, then memory leaks and other memory errors can result.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

Use the `mxSetComplexDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API instead of `mxSetPr` and `mxSetPi`. This function verifies that the input array is complex and of type `mxDDOUBLE_CLASS`.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `arrayFillSetPr.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building mxSetPi with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

The `mxSetPi` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.c
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

`mxSetComplexDoubles`

Topics

`arrayFillSetPr.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetPi (Fortran)

(Not recommended) Set imaginary data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

Note `mxSetPi` is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetPi(pm, pi)
mwPointer pm, pi
```

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 allocate heap space when calling an `mxCreate*` function, then do not use `mxSetPi` to initialize the imaginary elements of the array. Rather, call this function to replace existing values with new values. Examples of allocating heap space include setting the `ComplexFlag` to `mxCOMPLEX` or setting `pi` to a non-0 value.

The `mxSetPi` 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`.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`, specified as `mwPointer`.

pi — Pointer to data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxDouble` element of the imaginary part of the data array within an `mxArray`, specified as `mwPointer`. Each element in the array contains the imaginary component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory; call `mxMalloc` to allocate this memory. If `pi` points to static memory, then memory leaks and other memory errors can result.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018b

Use the `mxSetComplexDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API instead of `mxSetPr` and `mxSetPi`. This function verifies that the input array is complex and of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Error building mxSetPi with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

The `mxSetPi` function is only available in the separate complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2017b myMexFile.F
```

Existing MEX files built with this function continue to run.

See Also

`mxSetComplexDoubles`

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetPr (C)

(Not recommended) Set real data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Note mxSetPr is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use mxSetDoubles or mxSetComplexDoubles instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetPr(mxArray *pm, double *pr);
```

Description

The mxSetPr function sets the real data of a real mxDOUBLE_CLASS array pm. If you build with the interleaved complex API (mex -R2018a option) and pm is complex, then the function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. In a non-MEX file application, the function returns NULL.

Call mxIsDouble to validate the mxArray type. Call mxIsComplex to determine whether the data is real.

All mxCreate* functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the real elements of an array. Instead, call this function to replace the existing values with new values.

The mxSetPr function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetPr.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mxArray *

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS, specified as mxArray *.

pr — Pointer to data array

double *

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the real part of the data array within an mxArray, specified as double *. Each element in the array contains the real component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call mxMalloc to allocate this memory. Do not use the ANSI C calloc function, which can cause memory alignment issues leading to program termination. If pr points to static memory, then memory leaks and other memory errors can result.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018a

Use the `mxSetDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API for real arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` for complex arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. These functions validate the type and complexity of the input.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”
- Example `fulltosparse.c`

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Runtime error calling `mxSetPr` on complex `mxArrays` in applications built with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018a

Use the `mxSetComplexDoubles` function instead of `mxSetPr` and `mxGetPi`. For an example showing how to update code that uses `mxSetPr`, see `mxsetnzmax.c`.

See Also

`mxSetComplexDoubles` | `mxSetDoubles`

Topics

`fulltosparse.c`

`mxsetnzmax.c`

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetPr (Fortran)

(Not recommended) Set real data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Note mxSetPr is not available in the interleaved complex API. Use mxSetDoubles or mxSetComplexDoubles instead. For more information, see “Compatibility Considerations”.

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetPr(pm, pr)
mwPointer pm, pr
```

Description

The mxSetPr function sets the real data of a real mxDOUBLE_CLASS array pm. If you build with the interleaved complex API (mex -R2018a option) and pm is complex, then the function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt. In a non-MEX file application, the function returns 0.

Call mxIsDouble to validate the mxArray type. Call mxIsComplex to determine whether the data is real.

All mxCreate* functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the real elements of an array. Instead, call this function to replace the existing values with new values.

The mxSetPr function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetPr.

Input Arguments

pm — Pointer to MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to a MATLAB array of type mxDOUBLE_CLASS, specified as mwPointer.

pr — Pointer to data array

mwPointer

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the real part of the data array within an mxArray, specified as mwPointer. Each element in the array contains the real component of a value.

The array must be in dynamic memory. Call mxMalloc to allocate this memory. If pr points to static memory, then memory leaks and other memory errors can result.

Compatibility Considerations

Do not use separate complex API

Not recommended starting in R2018b

Use the `mxSetDoubles` function in the interleaved complex API for real arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` for complex arrays of type `mxDOUBLE_CLASS`. These functions validate the type and complexity of the input.

MathWorks recommends that you create MEX files and update existing MEX files to use the typed, data-access functions in the interleaved complex API. For more information, see:

- “Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”
- “MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”
- “Upgrade MEX Files to Use Interleaved Complex API”

To build the MEX file, call `mex` with the `-R2018a` option.

Runtime error calling `mxSetPr` on complex `mxArrays` in applications built with interleaved complex API

Errors starting in R2018b

Use the `mxSetComplexDoubles` function instead of `mxSetPr` and `mxSetPi`.

See Also

`mxSetComplexDoubles` | `mxSetDoubles`

Topics

“Typed Data Access in C MEX Files”

“MATLAB Support for Interleaved Complex API in MEX Functions”

Introduced before R2006a

mxSetProperty (C and Fortran)

Set value of public property of MATLAB object

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
void mxSetProperty(mxArray *pa, mwIndex index,
    const char *propname, const mxArray *value);
```

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
subroutine mxSetProperty(pa, index, propname, value)
mwPointer pa, value
mwIndex index
character(*) propname
```

Arguments

pa

Pointer to an mxArray which is an object.

index

Index of the desired element of the object array.

In C, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 0. The index of the last element is N-1, where N is the number of elements in the array. In Fortran, the first element of an mxArray has an index of 1. The index of the last element is N, where N is the number of elements in the array.

propname

Name of the property whose value you are assigning.

value

Pointer to the mxArray you are assigning.

Description

Use `mxSetProperty` to assign a value to the specified property. In pseudo-C terminology, `mxSetProperty` performs the assignment:

```
pa[index].propname = value;
```

Property `propname` must be an existing, public property and `index` must be within the bounds of the mxArray. To test the index value, use `mxGetNumberOfElements` or `mxGetM` and `mxGetN` functions.

`mxSetProperty` makes a copy of the value before assigning it as the new property value. If the property uses a large amount of memory, then making a copy might be a concern. There must be sufficient memory in the heap to hold the copy of the value.

Limitations

- `mxSetProperty` is not supported for standalone applications, such as applications built with the MATLAB engine API.
- Properties of type `datetime` are not supported.

See Also

`mxGetProperty`

Topics

“`matlab::engine::MATLABEngine::setProperty`”

Introduced in R2008a

mxGetDoubles (C)

Real data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxDouble *mxGetDoubles(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxDouble * | NULL`

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles` | `mxSetDoubles`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexDoubles (C)

Complex data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexDouble *mxGetComplexDoubles(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array
mxComplexDouble *

Pointer to the first mxComplexDouble element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- explore.c

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.c using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

mxGetDoubles | mxSetComplexDoubles

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetDoubles (C)

Set real data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetDoubles(mxArray *pa, mxDouble *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetDoubles` to set `mxDouble` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetDoubles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxDouble *`

Pointer to the first `mxDouble` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

See the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetDoubles` | `mxSetComplexDoubles`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexDoubles (C)

Set complex data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexDoubles(mxArray *pa, mxComplexDouble *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` to set `mxComplexDouble` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexDoubles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexDouble *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexDouble` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any C numeric type, including complex. Suppose that you have an array with these values.

```
2.0 + 3.0i  
3.0 + 4.0i
```

To modify this example for complex `mxDouble` data:

- Declare data variables

```
mxComplexDouble *dynamicData;  
const mxComplexDouble data[] = {{2.0, 3.0}, {3.0, 4.0}};
```

- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the `mxCOMPLEX` argument
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexDoubles` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetComplexDoubles](#) | [mxSetDoubles](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetInt16s (C)

Real data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxInt16 *mxGetInt16s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxInt16 *`

Pointer to the first mxInt16 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt16s` | `mxGetUint16s` | `mxSetInt16s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexInt16s (C)

Complex data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexInt16 *mxGetComplexInt16s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexInt16 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt16 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetInt16s` | `mxSetComplexInt16s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetInt16s (C)

Set real data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetInt16s(mxArray *pa, mxInt16 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt16s` to set `mxInt16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt16s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxInt16 *`

Pointer to the first `mxInt16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `int16` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxInt16`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT16_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetInt16s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetInt16s](#) | [mxSetComplexInt16s](#) | [mxSetUint16s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexInt16s (C)

Set complex data elements in `mxINT16_CLASS` array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexInt16s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexInt16 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt16s` to set `mxComplexInt16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt16s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexInt16 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `int16` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexInt16`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT16_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexInt16s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetComplexInt16s](#) | [mxSetInt16s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetInt32s (C)

Real data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxInt32 *mxGetInt32s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

mxInt32 *

Pointer to the first mxInt32 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt32s` | `mxGetUint32s` | `mxSetInt32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexInt32s (C)

Complex data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexInt32 *mxGetComplexInt32s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexInt32 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt32 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetInt32s` | `mxSetComplexInt32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetInt32s (C)

Set real data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetInt32s(mxArray *pa, mxInt32 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt32s` to set `mxInt32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxInt32 *`

Pointer to the first `mxInt32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `int32` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxInt32`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT32_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetInt32s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetInt32s](#) | [mxSetComplexInt32s](#) | [mxSetUint32s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexInt32s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexInt32s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexInt32 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt32s` to set `mxComplexInt32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexInt32 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `int32` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexInt32`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT32_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexInt32s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt32s` | `mxSetInt32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetInt64s (C)

Real data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxInt64 *mxGetInt64s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxInt64 *`

Pointer to the first mxInt64 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt64s` | `mxGetUint64s` | `mxSetInt64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexInt64s (C)

Complex data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexInt64 *mxGetComplexInt64s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexInt64 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt64 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetInt64s` | `mxSetComplexInt64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetInt64s (C)

Set data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetInt64s(mxArray *pa, mxInt64 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt64s` to set `mxInt64` data of the specified `mxArray`.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxInt64 *`

Pointer to the first `mxInt64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `int64` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxInt64`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT64_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetInt64s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetInt64s](#) | [mxSetComplexInt64s](#) | [mxSetUint64s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexInt64s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexInt64s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexInt64 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt64s` to set `mxComplexInt64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexInt64 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `int64` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexInt64`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT64_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexInt64s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt64s` | `mxSetInt64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetInt8s (C)

Real data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxInt8 *mxGetInt8s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxInt8 *`

Pointer to the first mxInt8 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt8s` | `mxGetUInt8s` | `mxSetInt8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexInt8s (C)

Complex data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexInt8 *mxGetComplexInt8s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array
mxComplexInt8 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt8 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetInt8s` | `mxSetComplexInt8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetInt8s (C)

Set real data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetInt8s(mxArray *pa, mxInt8 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt8s` to set `mxInt8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxInt8 *`

Pointer to the first `mxInt8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `int8` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxInt8`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT8_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetInt8s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetInt8s](#) | [mxSetComplexInt8s](#) | [mxSetUInt8s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexInt8s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexInt8s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexInt8 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt8s` to set `mxComplexInt8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexInt8 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `int8` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexInt8`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxINT8_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexInt8s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt8s` | `mxSetInt8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetSingles (C)

Real data elements in `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxSingle *mxGetSingles(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxSingle *`

Pointer to the first `mxSingle` element of the data. If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns `NULL`.

If `mxArray` is not an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns `NULL`. A `NULL` return value indicates that `pa` is either empty or not an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexSingles` | `mxSetSingles`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexSingles (C)

Complex data elements in mxSINGLE_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexSingle *mxGetComplexSingles(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array
mxComplexSingle *

Pointer to the first mxComplexSingle element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetSingles` | `mxSetComplexSingles`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetSingles (C)

Set real data elements in `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetSingles(mxArray *pa, mxSingle *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetSingles` to set `mxSingle` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use the function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetSingles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxSingle *`

Pointer to the first `mxSingle` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `single` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxSingle`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxSINGLE_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetSingles` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetSingles` | `mxSetComplexSingles`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexSingles (C)

Set complex data elements in mxSINGLE_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
int mxSetComplexSingles(mxArray *pa, mxComplexSingle *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexSingles` to set `mxComplexSingle` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexSingles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexSingle *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexSingle` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex single data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexSingle`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxSINGLE_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexSingles` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetComplexSingles](#) | [mxSetSingles](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetUint16s (C)

Real data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxUint16 *mxGetUint16s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxUint16 *`

Pointer to the first mxUint16 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint16s` | `mxGetInt16s` | `mxSetUint16s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexUint16s (C)

Complex data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexUint16 *mxGetComplexUint16s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexUint16 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint16 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetUint16s` | `mxSetComplexUint16s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetUint16s (C)

Set real data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetUint16s(mxArray *pa, mxUint16 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint16s` to set `mxUint16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint16s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxUint16 *`

Pointer to the first `mxUint16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `uint16` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxUint16`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT16_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetUint16s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetUint16s](#) | [mxSetComplexUint16s](#) | [mxSetInt16s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexUint16s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexUint16s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexUint16 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint16s` to set `mxComplexUint16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint16S`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexUint16 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `uint16` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexUint16`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT16_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexUint16s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint16s` | `mxSetUint16s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetUint32s (C)

Real data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxUint32 *mxGetUint32s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxUint32 *`

Pointer to the first mxUint32 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint32s` | `mxGetInt32s` | `mxSetUint32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexUint32s (C)

Complex data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexUint32 *mxGetComplexUint32s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexUint32 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint32 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetUint32s` | `mxSetComplexUint32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetUint32s (C)

Set real data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetUint32s(mxArray *pa, mxArray *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint32s` to set `mxUint32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxUint32 *`

Pointer to the first `mxUint32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `uint32` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxUint32`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT32_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetUint32s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetUint32s](#) | [mxSetComplexUint32s](#) | [mxSetInt32s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexUint32s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexUint32s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexUint32 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint32s` to set `mxUint32` data of the specified `mxArray`.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call this function to replace the existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexUint32 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `uint32` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexUint32`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT32_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexUint32s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint32s` | `mxSetUint32s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetUint64s (C)

Real data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxUint64 *mxGetUint64s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxUint64 *`

Pointer to the first mxUint64 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint64s` | `mxGetInt64s` | `mxSetUint64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexUint64s (C)

Complex data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexUint64 *mxGetComplexUint64s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
const mxArray *

Pointer to an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
mxComplexUint64 *

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint64 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetUint64s` | `mxSetComplexUint64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetUint64s (C)

Set real data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"  
int mxSetUint64s(mxArray *pa, mxUint64 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint64s` to set `mxUint64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxUint64 *`

Pointer to the first `mxUint64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `uint64` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxUint64`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT64_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetUint64s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetUint64s](#) | [mxSetComplexUint64s](#) | [mxSetInt64s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexUint64s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexUint64s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexUint64 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint64s` to set complex, `mxComplexUint64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexUint64 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `uint64` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexUint64`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT64_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexUint64s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint64s` | `mxSetUint64s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetUint8s (C)

Real data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxUint8 *mxGetUint8s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mxUint8 *`

Pointer to the first mxUint8 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/mex*:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint8s` | `mxGetInt8s` | `mxSetUint8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetComplexUint8s (C)

Complex data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
mxComplexUint8 *mxGetComplexUint8s(const mxArray *pa);
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**
`const mxArray *`

Pointer to an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**
`mxComplexUint8 *`

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint8 element of the data. If pa is NULL, then the function returns NULL.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns NULL. A NULL return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in `matlabroot/extern/examples/mex`:

- `explore.c`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetUint8s` | `mxSetComplexUint8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetUint8s (C)

Set real data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetUint8s(mxArray *pa, mxUint8 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint8s` to set `mxUint8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxUint8 *`

Pointer to the first `mxUint8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxDouble`. To modify this example for `uint8` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxUint8`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT8_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetUint8s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

[mxGetUint8s](#) | [mxSetComplexUint8s](#) | [mxSetInt8s](#)

Introduced in R2018a

mxSetComplexUint8s (C)

Set complex data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

C Syntax

```
#include "matrix.h"
int mxSetComplexUint8s(mxArray *pa, mxComplexUint8 *dt);
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint8s` to set `mxComplexUint8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mxArray *`

Pointer to an `mxUINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mxComplexUint8 *`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`int`

Function status, returned as `int`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is `NULL`, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

Examples

Refer to the `arrayFillSetComplexPr.c` example in the `matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook` folder which copies existing complex numeric data into an `mxArray`. The data in the example is defined as `mxComplexDouble`. You can use this example as a pattern for any complex C numeric type. To modify this example for complex `uint8` data:

- Declare the data variables as `mxComplexUint8`
- Call `mxCreateNumericMatrix` with the numeric type `mxUINT8_CLASS`
- Replace `mxSetDoubles` with `mxSetComplexUint8s` to put the C array into an `mxArray`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.c` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.c
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint8s` | `mxSetUint8s`

Introduced in R2018a

mxGetDoubles (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetDoubles(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mwPointer | 0`

Pointer to the first mxDouble element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxSetDoubles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexDoubles (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxDOUBLE_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexDoubles(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer` | 0

Pointer to an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxComplexDouble element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxDOUBLE_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- `convec.F`
- `complexAdd.F`

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxSetComplexDoubles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetDoubles (Fortran)

Set real data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetDoubles(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetDoubles` to set `mxDouble` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetDoubles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxDouble` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetDoubles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexDoubles (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexDoubles(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexDoubles` to set `mxComplexDouble` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexDoubles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexDouble` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxDOUBLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexDoubles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetInt16s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetInt16s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxInt16 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT16_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetInt16s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexInt16s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexInt16s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt16 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT16_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexInt16s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetInt16s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetInt16s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use mxSetInt16s to set mxInt16 data in the specified array.

All mxCreate* functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call mxFree on the pointer returned by mxGetInt16s.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxINT16_CLASS array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxInt16 element of the data array. dt must be allocated by the functions mxCalloc or mxMalloc.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when mxArray is not an unshared mxINT16_CLASS array, or if the data is not allocated with mxCalloc. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetInt16s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexInt16s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxINT16_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexInt16s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt16s` to set `mxComplexInt16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt16s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt16s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetInt32s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fint32.h"
mwPointer mxGetInt32s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

mwPointer

Pointer to the first mxInt32 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT32_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetInt32s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexInt32s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fint32.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexInt32s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt32 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT32_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexInt32s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetInt32s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetInt32s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt32s` to set `mxInt32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxInt32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetInt32s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexInt32s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxINT32_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexInt32s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt32s` to set `mxComplexInt32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt32s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetInt64s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"  
mwPointer mxGetInt64s(pa)  
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxInt64 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT64_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetInt64s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexInt64s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexInt64s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt64 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT64_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexInt64s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetInt64s (Fortran)

Set data elements in mxINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetInt64s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt64s` to set `mxInt64` data of the specified `mxArray`.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxInt64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetInt64s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexInt64s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxINT64_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexInt64s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt64s` to set `mxComplexInt64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt64s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetInt8s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fint8.h"
mwPointer mxGetInt8s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

mwPointer

Pointer to the first mxInt8 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Examples

See these examples in *matlabroot/extern/examples/refbook*:

- matsqint8.F

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetInt8s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexInt8s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxINT8_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexInt8s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexInt8 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxINT8_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexInt8s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetInt8s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in `mxINT8_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetInt8s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetInt8s` to set `mxInt8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetInt8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxInt8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetInt8s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexInt8s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxINT8_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexInt8s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexInt8s` to set `mxComplexInt8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexInt8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexInt8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexInt8s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetSingles (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxSINGLE_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetSingles(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxSingle element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetSingles (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexSingles (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxSINGLE_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexSingles(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexSingle element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxSINGLE_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexSingles (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetSingles (Fortran)

Set real data elements in `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetSingles(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetSingles` to set `mxSingle` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use the function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetSingles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxSingle` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetSingles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexSingles (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexSingles(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexSingles` to set `mxComplexSingle` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexSingles`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexSingle` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxSINGLE_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexSingles` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetUint16s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetUint16s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxUint16 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxSetUint16s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexUint16s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexUint16s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint16 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT16_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT16_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexUint16s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetUint16s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxUINT16_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetUint16s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint16s` to set `mxUint16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint16s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxUint16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetUint16s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexUint16s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxUINT16_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexUint16s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint16s` to set `mxComplexUint16` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint16S`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT16_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint16` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT16_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint16s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetUint32s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetUint32s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxUint32 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

[mxGetComplexUint32s](#) | [mxGetInt32s](#) | [mxSetUint32s](#)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexUint32s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexUint32s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint32 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT32_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT32_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexUint32s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetUint32s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxUINT32_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"  
integer*4 mxSetUint32s(pa, dt)  
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint32s` to set `mxUint32` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxUint32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetUint32s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexUint32s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxUINT32_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexUint32s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint32s` to set `mxUint32` data of the specified `mxArray`.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call this function to replace the existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint32s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT32_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint32` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxMalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT32_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxMalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint32s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetUint64s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetUint64s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxUint64 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxSetUint64s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexUint64s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexUint64s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint64 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT64_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT64_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexUint64s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetUint64s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxUINT64_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetUint64s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint64s` to set `mxUint64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxUint64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetUInt64s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexUint64s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxUINT64_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexUint64s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint64s` to set complex, `mxComplexUint64` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint64s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT64_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint64` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT64_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint64s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetUint8s (Fortran)

Real data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetUint8s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first mxUint8 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetUint8s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxGetComplexUint8s (Fortran)

Complex data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintf.h"
mwPointer mxGetComplexUint8s(pa)
mwPointer pa
```

Input Arguments

pa — **MATLAB array**

mwPointer

Pointer to an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

Output Arguments

dt — **Data array**

mwPointer | 0

Pointer to the first mxComplexUint8 element of the data. If pa is 0, then the function returns 0.

If mxArray is not an mxUINT8_CLASS array:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0. A 0 return value indicates that pa is either empty or not an mxUINT8_CLASS array.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build myMexFile.F using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

mxSetComplexUint8s (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetUint8s (Fortran)

Set real data elements in mxUINT8_CLASS array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetUint8s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetUint8s` to set `mxUint8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetUint8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxUint8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetUint8s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

mxSetComplexUint8s (Fortran)

Set complex data elements in `mxUINT8_CLASS` array

Fortran Syntax

```
#include "fintrf.h"
integer*4 mxSetComplexUint8s(pa, dt)
mwPointer pa, dt
```

Description

Use `mxSetComplexUint8s` to set `mxComplexUint8` data in the specified array.

All `mxCreate*` functions allocate heap space to hold data. Therefore, you do not ordinarily use this function to initialize the elements of an array. Rather, call the function to replace existing values with new values.

This function does not free memory allocated for existing data. To free existing memory, call `mxFree` on the pointer returned by `mxGetComplexUint8s`.

Input Arguments

pa — MATLAB array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to an `mxUINT8_CLASS` array.

dt — Data array

`mwPointer`

Pointer to the first `mxComplexUint8` element of the data array. `dt` must be allocated by the functions `mxCalloc` or `mxMalloc`.

Output Arguments

status — Function status

`integer*4`

Function status, returned as `integer*4`. If successful, then the function returns 1.

If `pa` is 0, then the function returns 0.

The function is unsuccessful when `mxArray` is not an unshared `mxUINT8_CLASS` array, or if the data is not allocated with `mxCalloc`. If the function is unsuccessful, then:

- MEX file — Function terminates the MEX file and returns control to the MATLAB prompt.
- Standalone (non-MEX file) application — Function returns 0.

API Version

This function is available in the interleaved complex API. To build `myMexFile.F` using this function, type:

```
mex -R2018a myMexFile.F
```

See Also

`mxGetComplexUint8s` (Fortran)

Introduced in R2018b

