

# Model-Based Calibration Toolbox™

Reference



# MATLAB® & SIMULINK®

R2021a



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### *Model-Based Calibration Toolbox™ Reference*

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## Revision History

November 2005	Online only	New for Version 3.0 (Release 14SP3+)
September 2006	Online only	Version 3.1 (Release 2006b)
March 2007	Online only	Version 3.2 (Release 2007a)
September 2007	Online only	Revised for Version 3.3 (Release 2007b)
March 2008	Online only	Revised for Version 3.4 (Release 2008a)
October 2008	Online only	Revised for Version 3.4.1 (Release 2008a+)
October 2008	Online only	Revised for Version 3.5 (Release 2008b)
March 2009	Online only	Revised for Version 3.6 (Release 2009a)
September 2009	Online only	Revised for Version 3.7 (Release 2009b)
March 2010	Online only	Revised for Version 4.0 (Release 2010a)
September 2010	Online only	Revised for Version 4.1 (Release 2010b)
April 2011	Online only	Revised for Version 4.2 (Release 2011a)
September 2011	Online only	Revised for Version 4.3 (Release 2011b)
March 2012	Online only	Revised for Version 4.4 (Release 2012a)
September 2012	Online only	Revised for Version 4.5 (Release 2012b)
March 2013	Online only	Revised for Version 4.6 (Release 2013a)
September 2013	Online only	Revised for Version 4.6.1 (Release 2013b)
March 2014	Online only	Revised for Version 4.7 (Release 2014a)
October 2014	Online only	Revised for Version 4.8 (Release 2014b)
March 2015	Online only	Revised for Version 4.8.1 (Release 2015a)
September 2015	Online only	Revised for Version 5.0 (Release 2015b)
March 2016	Online only	Revised for Version 5.1 (Release 2016a)
September 2016	Online only	Revised for Version 5.2 (Release 2016b)
March 2017	Online only	Revised for Version 5.2.1 (Release 2017a)
September 2017	Online only	Revised for Version 5.3 (Release 2017b)
March 2018	Online only	Revised for Version 5.4 (Release 2018a)
September 2018	Online only	Revised for Version 5.5 (Release 2018b)
March 2019	Online only	Revised for Version 5.6 (Release 2019a)
September 2019	Online only	Revised for Version 5.7 (Release 2019b)
March 2020	Online only	Revised for Version 5.8 (Release 2020a)
September 2020	Online only	Revised for Version 5.9 (Release 2020b)
March 2021	Online only	Revised for Version 5.10 (Release 2021a)



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# Commands

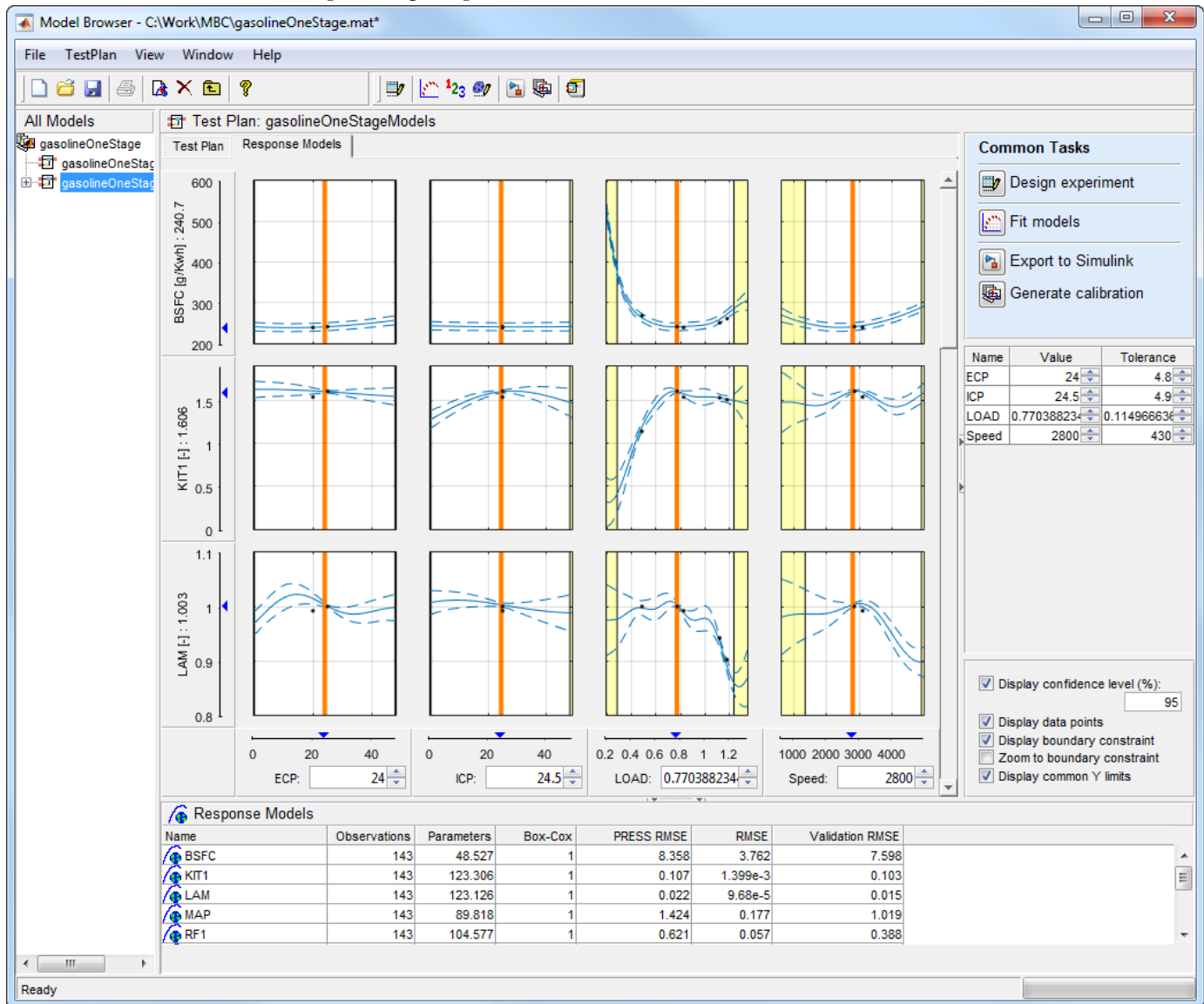
---

# MBC Model Fitting

Create experimental designs and statistical models for model-based calibration

## Description

The **MBC Model Fitting** app enables you to create experimental designs, fit statistical models to engine data, and export the models to generate optimal calibrations in MBC Optimization app. You can also export models to MATLAB® and Simulink® to reuse statistical models for control design, hardware-in-the-loop testing, or powertrain simulation.





## Open the MBC Model Fitting App

- MATLAB Toolstrip: On the **Apps** tab, under **Automotive**, click the app icon.
- MATLAB command prompt: Enter `mbcmodel`.

## Examples

- “Model Set Up”
- “Multi-Injection Diesel Calibration”
- “Gasoline Engine Calibration”
- “Model Export to MATLAB, Simulink, and CAGE”

## Programmatic Use

`mbcmodel` opens the Model Browser or brings an existing Model Browser to the front of the screen.

`mbcmodel fileName.mat` opens the Model Browser and loads the file specified by *fileName.mat*.

## See Also

### Apps

**MBC Optimization**

### Topics

“Model Set Up”

“Multi-Injection Diesel Calibration”

“Gasoline Engine Calibration”

“Model Export to MATLAB, Simulink, and CAGE”

**Introduced before R2006a**

# MBC Optimization

Generate optimal lookup tables for model-based calibration

## Description

The **MBC Optimization** app lets you use statistical models created in MBC Model Fitting app to generate optimal calibrations for lookup tables that control engine functions. You can generate calibrations and lookup tables for complex, high-degree-of-freedom engines to identify the optimal balance of engine performance, emissions, and fuel economy.

Current run: 19 Current mode: 1 Selected mode: 1 Type: Modal

### All Optimization Results

Results Contour

X-axis: SPEED Y-axis: TQ Z-axis: Mode

### Current Result - Optimization Solution

Objective Contours

Objective: BSFC

### Optimization Results

Vector display format: Expanded vertically

Run	Accept	Mode	MAINSOI	PILOTDE...	PILOTFMF	FUELPRE...	EGF
12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	-2.236	6.519	0.086	25.762	
13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-3.374	8.487	0.08	27.9	
14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-4.687	8.536	0.079	8.994	
15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-3.882	8.467	0.08	26.771	
16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-4.638	8.475	0.08	25.493	
17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-5.458	8.475	0.08	27.099	
18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-4.26	8.475	0.08	27.275	
19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	-8.065	8.84	0.065	27.023	
20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	-7.939	11.872	0.092	10.253	
21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-1.221	8.455	0.08	-25.654	
22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-6.909	8.475	0.08	28.739	
23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-4.71	8.558	0.08	26.981	
24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-8.64	8.556	0.08	19.316	
25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-7.117	8.53	0.08	18.334	
26	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	-4.813	13.384	0.084	18.206	
27	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-6.876	8.475	0.08	28.723	
28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-6.659	8.475	0.08	-8.74	
29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-6.335	8.475	0.08	27.382	
30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-8.679	8.475	0.08	19.202	
31	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	-5.871	8.475	0.08	25.993	

### Constraint Summary

Name	Description	Constrai
BSFC_Boundary	Boundary constraint of BSFC(MAINSOI, PILOTDELTASOI, PILOTFMF, F...	-

### Free Variable Values

Mode	1
MAINSOI	-8.06519708445
PILOTDELTASOI	8.84020084614
PILOTFMF	0.0651802590468
FUELPRESSDELTA	27.0233839965
EGRPOS	3.62361566783
VGTPOS	0.686447526008

## Open the MBC Optimization App

- MATLAB Toolstrip: On the **Apps** tab, under **Automotive**, click the app icon.
- MATLAB command prompt: Enter `cage`.

## Examples

- “Calibration Setup”
- “Optimization”
- “Feature Calibration”
- “Tradeoff Calibration”

## Programmatic Use

`cage` opens the CAGE Browser or brings an existing CAGE Browser to the front of the screen. CAGE stands for Calibration Generation.

`cage fileName.cag` opens the CAGE Browser and loads the file specified by *fileName*.

## See Also

### Apps

MBC Model Fitting

### Topics

“Calibration Setup”

“Optimization”

“Feature Calibration”

“Tradeoff Calibration”

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ActiveInputs

Active boundary model inputs

### Syntax

```
B.ActiveInputs = [X]
```

### Description

ActiveInputs is a property of `mbcboundary.Model`.

`B.ActiveInputs = [X]` sets the active inputs for the boundary model. X is a logical row vector indicating which inputs to use to fit a boundary. You can build boundary models using subsets of input factors and then combine them for the most accurate boundary. This approach can provide more effective results than including all inputs.

### Examples

To make a boundary model using only the first two inputs:

```
B.ActiveInputs = [true true false false];
```

**Introduced in R2009b**

# Add

Add boundary model to tree and fit to test plan data

## Syntax

```
B = Add(Tree,B)
B = Add(Tree,B,InBest)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcboundary.Tree`.

`B = Add(Tree,B)` adds the boundary model to the tree and fits the boundary model to the test plan data. `Tree` is an `mbcboundary.Tree` object, `B` is a new boundary model object. The boundary model must have the same inputs as the boundary tree. The boundary model is always fitted when you add it to the boundary tree. This fitting ensures that the fitting data is compatible with the test plan data. The method returns the fitted boundary model.

`B = Add(Tree,B,InBest)` adds and fits the boundary model, and `InBest` specifies whether to include the boundary model in the best boundary model for the boundary tree. By default, the best model includes the new boundary model.

## See Also

[Update](#) | [Remove](#) | [CreateBoundary](#)

**Introduced in R2009b**

## AddDesign

Add design to test plan

### Syntax

```
D = AddDesign(T,D)
D = AddDesign(T,Level,D)
D = AddDesign(T,Level,D,Parent)
```

### Description

AddDesign is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`D = AddDesign(T,D)` adds a design to test plan T.

`D = AddDesign(T,Level,D)` adds a design and specifies the level.

`D = AddDesign(T,Level,D,Parent)` adds a child design.

D is the array of designs to be added to the test plan, T.

Level is the test plan level. By default the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for One-stage, Level 2 (global) for Two-stage).

Parent is the parent design in the design tree. By default designs are added to the top level of the design tree. See [Designs](#) for more information on the design tree.

In order to ensure that the design names are unique in the test plan, the design name will be changed when adding a design to a test plan if a design of the same name already exists. The array of designs with modified names is an output.

### Examples

To add three designs to the test plan global (2) level:

```
D = AddDesign(TP, [sfDesign, parkedCamsDesign, mainDesign])
```

### See Also

[UpdateDesign](#) | [RemoveDesign](#) | [FindDesign](#)

**Introduced in R2008a**

# AliasMatrix

Alias matrix for linear model parameters

## Syntax

```
A = M.AliasMatrix
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`A = M.AliasMatrix` calculates the alias matrix for the linear model parameters (where `M` is a linear model).

## Examples

```
A = AliasMatrix(knot_model)
```

## See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## AlternativeModelStatistics

Summary statistics for alternative models

### Syntax

```
S = AlternativeModelStatistics(R)
```

```
S = AlternativeModelStatistics(R, Name)
```

### Description

This is a method of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

This returns an array (S) of summary statistics of all the alternative model fits, to be used to select the best model. These are the summary statistics seen in the list view at the bottom of the Model Browser GUI in any model view.

You must use `CreateAlternativeModels` before you can compare the alternative responses using `AlternativeModelStatistics`. Then use `ChooseAsBest`.

R is the model object whose alternative response models you want to compare. R could be a local (L), response feature (R) or hierarchical response (HR) model.

S is a structure containing `Statistics` and `Names` fields.

- `S.Statistics` is a matrix of size (number alternative responses x number of statistics).
- `S.Names` is a cell array containing the names of all the statistics.

The available statistics vary according to what kind of parent model (two-stage, local, response feature or response) produced the alternative models, and include PRESS RMSE, RMSE, and Two-Stage RMSE.

All the available statistics are calculated unless you specify which you want. You can specify only the statistics you require using the following form:

```
S = AlternativeModelStatistics(R, Name)
```

This returns a double matrix containing only the statistics specified in `Name`.

Note that you use `SummaryStatistics` to examine the fit of the current model, and `AlternativeModelStatistics` to examine the fit of several alternative child models.

### Examples

```
S = AlternativeModelStatistics(R);
```

### See Also

`CreateAlternativeModels` | `SummaryStatistics` | `ChooseAsBest`



**Introduced before R2006a**

## AlternativeResponses

Array of alternative responses for this response

### Syntax

```
altR = R.AlternativeResponses
```

### Description

This is a property of the response model object, `mbcmodel.response (R)`.

It returns a list of alternative responses used for one-stage or response feature models.

### Examples

```
R = testplan.Responses;  
TQ = R(1);  
AR = TQ.AlternativeResponses;
```

### See Also

[LocalResponses](#) | [ResponseFeatures\(Local Response\)](#)

# AttachData

Attach data from project to test plan

## Syntax

```
newD = AttachData(T, D, Property1, Value, Property2, Value...)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`. Use it to attach the data you want to model to the test plan.

T is the test plan object, D is the data object.

The following table shows the valid properties and their corresponding possible values. The first five are optional property/value pairs to control how the data is matched to a design. These are the settings shown in the last page of the Data Wizard (if there is a design) in the Model Browser. For more information on the meaning of these settings, refer to the Data Wizard section (under Data) in the *Model Browser User's Guide*.

The `usedatarange` property changes the test plan input ranges to the range of the data.

---

**Note** If the testplan has responses set up the models are fitted when you attach data.

---

Property	Value	Default
<code>unmatcheddata</code>	{'all', 'none'}	'all'
<code>moredata</code>	{'all', 'closest'}	'all'
<code>moredesign</code>	{'none', 'closest'}	'none'
<code>tolerances</code>	[1xNumInputs double]	ModelRange/20
<code>usedatarange</code>	logical	false

When you attach data to a test plan the Name property of the test plan inputs is used to select data channels. If the Name is empty then the Symbol is used as the Name. If the Name does not exist in the dataset, an error is generated.

When a test plan has data attached, it is only possible to change the symbols, ranges or nonlinear transforms of the test plan inputs.

## Examples

To use all the data in DATA in the test plan TESTPLAN and set the input ranges to the data range:

```
newD = AttachData(TESTPLAN, DATA, 'usedatarange', true);
```

To match data DATA to the best design in testplan TESTPLAN within specified tolerances:

```
tol = [0.075, 100, 1, 2];
unmatch = 'all';
moredata = 'all';
moredes = 'none';
AttachData(testplan, data ,...
    'tolerances', tol,...
    'unmatcheddata', unmatch,...
    'moredata', moredata,...
    'moredesign', moredes);
```

You can use AttachData to use data from one project in another project, as follows:

```
p1 = mbcmodel.LoadProject( filename );
p2 = mbcmodel.LoadProject( filename2 );
p1.Testplan.AttachData( p2.Data );
```

## See Also

Data | CreateData | DetachData

**Introduced before R2006a**

## BestDesign

Best design in test plan

### Syntax

```
T.BestDesign{Level} = d;
```

### Description

BestDesign is a property of `mbcdmodel.testplan`.

`T.BestDesign{Level} = d;` sets `d` as the best design, where `Level` is the test plan level. There can be one best design for each level, but the best global (2) level design is used for matching to data when you call `AttachData`.

BestDesign is a cell array with a cell per level. `TP.BestDesign{1}` is the best design for the first level and `TP.BestDesign{2}` is best design for the second level.

### Examples

To set the design `globalDesign` as the best design at the global (2) level:

```
T.BestDesign{2} = globalDesign
```

### See Also

`CreateDesign`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## BestModel

Combined best boundary models

### Syntax

```
mbcboundary.Tree.BestModel
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.Tree` and `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

`mbcboundary.Tree.BestModel` returns the combined boundary model containing all best boundary models in the tree (read only).

`BestModel` is the boundary model combining the models selected as best. You can select which boundary models to include in the best model with `InBest`. If the best boundary model includes more than one boundary model, that boundary model is an `mbcboundary.Boolean` object.

For `TwoStageTree` objects, the `BestModel` property contains the best boundary model (local, global, and response) (read only). In this case, `BestModel` is the boundary model combining the best local, global and response boundary models. You can select which boundary models to include in the best model with `InBest`. If the best boundary model includes more than one boundary model, that boundary model is an `mbcboundary.Boolean` object.

### See Also

`InBest`

# Boundary

Get boundary model tree from test plan

## Syntax

```
BoundaryTree = mbcmodel.testplan.Boundary
```

## Description

Boundary is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`BoundaryTree = mbcmodel.testplan.Boundary` returns the boundary tree for the test plan. The `BoundaryTree` is a container for all the boundary models you create. `BoundaryTree` is an `mbcboundary.Tree` object.

## Examples

To get the boundary tree from the test plan `Boundary` property:

```
BoundaryTree = mbcmodel.testplan.Boundary
```

## See Also

`CreateBoundary` | `mbcboundary.Tree` | `mbcboundary.Model`

## BoundaryModel

Get boundary model from test plan

### Syntax

```
Best = BoundaryModel (T)  
Best = BoundaryModel (T, Type)
```

### Description

BoundaryModel is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`Best = BoundaryModel (T)` returns the best boundary model for T, the test plan. `Best` is a boundary model subclass of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`: `mbcboundary.Model`, `mbcboundary.Boolean`, `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`, or `mbcboundary.TwoStage`.

---

**Note** Before Release 2009b, `BoundaryModel` returned an `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object. Use `designconstraint` to convert a boundary to a design constraint.

---

`Best = BoundaryModel (T, Type)` is the best boundary model for the specified type associated with the test plan. `Type` can be any of the following values:

- 'all': Best boundary model for all inputs (default)
- 'local': Best local boundary model
- 'global': Best global boundary model

### Examples

To load boundary constraints from another project file and add to design:

```
otherProject = mbcmodel.LoadProject( [matlabroot, '\toolbox\...  
mbc\mbctraining\Gasoline_project.mat']);  
boundaryConstraints = otherProject.Testplans(1).Boundary.Global.BestModel  
Design.Constraints = boundaryConstraints;
```

When you add the constraints to the design, the boundary model object converts automatically to an `mbcdoe.designconstraint`.

### See Also

Boundary | CreateBoundary

**Introduced in R2008a**



## BoxCoxSSE

SSE and confidence interval for Box-Cox transformations

### Syntax

```
[sse, ci, lambda] = BoxCoxSSE(Model, lambda)
[sse, ci, lambda] = BoxCoxSSE(Model)
BoxCoxSSE(Model, ...)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`[sse, ci, lambda] = BoxCoxSSE(Model, lambda)` computes the sum of squares error (`sse`) and confidence interval (`ci`) for values of the model under different Box-Cox transforms (as given by the parameter `lambda`). The data used is that which was used to fit the model. `sse` is a vector the same size as `lambda` and `ci` is a scalar. There is no statistical difference between the Box-Cox transforms where `sse` less than `ci`.

`[sse, ci, lambda] = BoxCoxSSE(Model)` If `lambda` is not specified, then default values for are used and these are returned in third output argument.

`BoxCoxSSE(Model, ...)` If no output arguments are requested then a plot of SSE versus `lambda` is displayed. The confidence intervals are also displayed on this plot.

### Examples

To try several different values, of the Box-Cox parameter and plot the results:

```
lambda = -3:0.5:3;
[sse, ci] = BoxCoxSSE( M, lambda);
semilogy( lambda, sse, 'bo-', lambda([1,end]), [ci, ci], 'r--' );
xlabel( 'Box-Cox parameter, \lambda' );
ylabel( 'SSE' );
```

Note that `BoxCoxSSE` does not set a Box-Cox transform in the model. To do this use:

```
M.Properties.BoxCox = 0;
[S,M] = M.Fit;
```

### See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## Centers

Centers of RBF model

### Syntax

```
centers = params.Centers
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.rbfmodelparameters`, for Radial Basis Function (RBF) models only. This returns an array of size `number_of_centers` by `number_of_variables`.

### Examples

```
centers = params.Centers;
```

### See Also

Widths

# **cgoptimoptions**

Create custom optimization options object

## **Syntax**

## **Description**

Use the `cgoptimoptions` object to define custom optimization settings for use in CAGE.

For a list of `cgoptimoptions` methods, see “Optimization Function Reference” in the CAGE documentation.

For instructions, see “User-Defined Optimizations” in the CAGE documentation.

**Introduced in R2010b**

## **cgoptimstore**

Construct optimization interface

### **Syntax**

### **Description**

When running a user-defined optimization, you use the `cgoptimstore` object in the **Evaluation** section of your script. Use the `cgoptimstore` object to define the interface to CAGE for your custom optimization routine. CAGE interacts with your routine (obtaining inputs and sending outputs) via the `cgoptimstore` object. The `cgoptimstore` object provides methods for accessing information about and evaluating the objectives and constraints that have been defined in the CAGE GUI. The `cgoptimstore` object also provides the interface for sending the optimization results back to CAGE when an optimization is completed.

For a list of `cgoptimstore` methods, see “Optimization Function Reference” in the CAGE documentation.

For instructions, see “User-Defined Optimizations” in the CAGE documentation.

**Introduced in R2010b**

# ChooseAsBest

Choose best model from alternative responses

## Syntax

```
ChooseAsBest(R, Index)
```

## Description

This is a method of the response model object, `mbcmodel.response`. This is the same function as selecting the best model in the Model Selection window of the Model Browser GUI. For a local model `MakeHierarchicalResponse` performs a similar function.

R is the object containing the response model.

Index is the number of the response model you want to choose as best. Use `AlternativeResponses` to find the index for each response model, and use `AlternativeModelStatistics` to choose the best fit.

## Examples

```
ChooseAsBest(R, AlternativeModel)
RMSE = AlternativeModelStatistics(R, 'RMSE');
[mr, Best] = min(RMSE);
ChooseAsBest(R, Best);
```

## See Also

`AlternativeResponses` | `AlternativeModelStatistics` | `DiagnosticStatistics` | `MakeHierarchicalResponse`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Correlation

Correlation matrix for linear model parameters

### Syntax

```
STATS = Correlation(LINEARMODEL)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`STATS = Correlation(LINEARMODEL)` calculates the correlation matrix for the linear model parameters.

### Examples

```
Stats = Correlation(knot_model)
```

### See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## Covariance

Covariance matrix for linear model parameters

### Syntax

```
STATS = Covariance(LINEARMODEL)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`STATS = Covariance(LINEARMODEL)` calculates the covariance matrix for the linear model parameters.

### Examples

```
Stats = Covariance(knot_model)
```

### See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## CreateAlgorithm

Create algorithm

### Syntax

```
newalg = alg.CreateAlgorithm( AlgorithmName)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm`.

`newalg = alg.CreateAlgorithm( AlgorithmName)` creates an algorithm of the specified type. `alg` is a `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm` object. `AlgorithmName` must be in the list of alternative algorithms given by `alg.getAlternativeNames`.

To change the fit algorithm for a model:

```
>> model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);
>> minpress = model.FitAlgorithm.CreateAlgorithm('Minimize PRESS');
>> model.FitAlgorithm = minpress;
```

The `AlgorithmName` determines what properties you can set. You can display the properties for an algorithm as follows:

```
>> model.FitAlgorithm.properties

Algorithm: Minimize PRESS
Alternatives: 'Least Squares', 'Forward Selection', 'Backward
Selection', 'Prune'
           MaxIter: Maximum Iterations (int: [1,1000])
```

As a simpler alternative to using `CreateAlgorithm`, you can assign the algorithm name directly to the algorithm. For example:

```
B.FitAlgorithm.BoundaryPointOptions = 'Boundary Only';
```

Or:

```
m.FitAlgorithm = 'Minimize PRESS';
```

Case and spaces are ignored. See `FitAlgorithm`.

The following sections list the properties available for each algorithm type.

## Linear Model Algorithm Properties

### Linear Models Algorithms

Used by polynomials, hybrid splines and as the `StepAlgorithm` for RBF algorithms.

#### Algorithm: Least Squares

Alternatives: 'Minimize PRESS', 'Forward Selection', 'Backward Selection', 'Prune'



**Algorithm: Minimize PRESS**

Alternatives: 'Least Squares', 'Forward Selection', 'Backward Selection', 'Prune'

- MaxIter: Maximum Iterations (int: [1,1000])

**Algorithm: Forward Selection**

Alternatives: 'Least Squares', 'Minimize PRESS', 'Backward Selection', 'Prune'

- ConfidenceLevel: Confidence level (%) (numeric: [70,100])
- MaxIter: Maximum Iterations (int: [1,1000])
- RemoveAll: Remove all terms first (Boolean)

**Algorithm: Backward Selection**

Alternatives: 'Least Squares', 'Minimize PRESS', 'Forward Selection', 'Prune'

- ConfidenceLevel: Alpha (%) (numeric: [70,100])
- MaxIter: Maximum Iterations (int: [1,1000])
- IncludeAll: Include all terms first (Boolean)

**Algorithm: Prune**

Alternatives: 'Least Squares', 'Minimize PRESS', 'Forward Selection', 'Backward Selection'

- Criteria (PRESS|RMSE|RMSE|GCV|Weighted PRESS|-2logL|AIC|AICc|BIC|R<sup>2</sup>|R<sup>2</sup> adj|PRESS R<sup>2</sup>|DW|Cp|cond(J))
- MinTerms: Minimum number of terms (int: [0,Inf])
- Tolerance (numeric: [0,1000])
- IncludeAll: Include all terms before prune (Boolean)
- Display (Boolean)

**RBF Algorithm Properties**

For information about any of the RBF and Hybrid RBF algorithm properties, see “Radial Basis Functions for Model Building”, and especially “Fitting Routines” in the Model Browser User's Guide.

**Algorithm: RBF Fit**

- WidthAlgorithm: Width selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- StepAlgorithm: Stepwise (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Width Selection Algorithms**

Alternatives: 'WidPerDim', 'Tree Regression'

**Algorithm: TrialWidths**

- NestedFitAlgorithm: Lambda selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- Trials: Number of trial widths in each zoom (int: [2,100])

- Zooms: Number of zooms (int: [1,100])
- MinWidth: Initial lower bound on width (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1000])
- MaxWidth: Initial upper bound on width (numeric: [2.22045e-016,100])
- PlotFlag: Display plots (Boolean)
- PlotProgress: Display fit progress (Boolean)

**Algorithm: WidPerDim**

Alternatives: 'TrialWidths', 'Tree Regression'

- NestedFitAlgorithm: Lambda selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- DisplayFlag: Display (Boolean)
- MaxFunEvals: Maximum number of test widths (int: [1,1e+006])
- PlotProgress: Display fit progress (Boolean)

**Algorithm: Tree Regression**

Alternatives: 'TrialWidths', 'WidPerDim'

- MaxNumRectangles: Maximum number of panels (int: [1,Inf])
- MinPerRectangle: Minimum data points per panel (int: [2,Inf])
- RectangleSize: Shrink panel to data (Boolean)
- AlphaSelectAlg: Alpha selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Lambda Selection Algorithms****Algorithm: IterateRidge**

Alternatives: 'IterateRols', 'StepItRols'

- CenterSelectionAlg: Center selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- MaxNumIter: Maximum number of updates (int: [1,100])
- Tolerance: Minimum change in  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])
- NumberOfLambdaValues: Number of initial test values for lambda (int: [0,100])
- CheapMode: Do not reselect centers for new width (Boolean)
- PlotFlag: Display (Boolean)

**Algorithm: IterateRols**

Alternatives: 'IterateRidge', 'StepItRols'

- CenterSelectionAlg: Center selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- MaxNumIter: Maximum number of iterations (int: [1,100])
- Tolerance: Minimum change in  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])
- NumberOfLambdaValues: Number of initial test values for lambda (int: [0,100])
- CheapMode: Do not reselect centers for new width (Boolean)
- PlotFlag: Display (Boolean)

**Algorithm: StepItRols**

Alternatives: 'IterateRidge', 'IterateRols'

- MaxCenters: Maximum number of centers (evalstr)
- PercentCandidates: Percentage of data to be candidate centers (evalstr)
- StartLambdaUpdate: Number of centers to add before updating (int: [1,Inf])
- Tolerance: Minimum change in  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])
- MaxRep: Maximum number of times  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  change is minimal (int: [1,100])

### Center Selection Algorithms

#### Algorithm: Rols

Alternatives: 'RedErr', 'WiggleCenters', 'CenterExchange'

- MaxCenters: Maximum number of centers (evalstr)
- PercentCandidates: Percentage of data to be candidate centers (evalstr)
- Tolerance: Regularized error tolerance (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])

#### Algorithm: RedErr

Alternatives: 'Rols', 'WiggleCenters', 'CenterExchange'

- MaxCenters: Number of centers (evalstr)

#### Algorithm: WiggleCenters

Alternatives: 'Rols', 'RedErr', 'CenterExchange'

- MaxCenters: Number of centers (evalstr)
- PercentCandidates: Percentage of data to be candidate centers (evalstr)

#### Algorithm: CenterExchange

Alternatives: 'Rols', 'RedErr', 'WiggleCenters'

- MaxCenters: Number of centers (evalstr)
- NumLoops: Number of augment/reduce cycles (int: [1,Inf])
- NumAugment: Number of centers to augment by (int: [1,Inf])

### Tree Regression Algorithms

#### Algorithm: Trial Alpha

Alternatives: 'Specify Alpha'

- AlphaLowerBound: Initial lower bound on alpha (numeric: [2.22045e-016,Inf])
- AlphaUpperBound: Initial upper bound on alpha (numeric: [2.22045e-016,Inf])
- Zooms: Number of zooms (int: [1,Inf])
- Trials: Trial alphas per zoom (int: [2,Inf])
- Spacing: Spacing (LinearLogarithmic)
- CenterSelectAlg: Center selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Algorithm: Specify Alpha**

Alternatives: 'Trial Alpha'

- Alpha: Width scale parameter, alpha (numeric: [2.22045e-016,Inf])
- NestedFitAlgorithm: Center selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Algorithm: Tree-based Center Selection**

Alternatives: 'Generic Center Selection'

- ModelSelectionCriteria: Model selection criteria (BIC|GCV)
- MaxNumberCenters: Maximum number of centers (evalstr)

**Algorithm: Generic Center Selection**

Alternatives: 'Tree-based Center Selection'

- CenterSelectAlg: Center selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Hybrid RBF Algorithms****Algorithm: RBF Fit**

- WidthAlgorithm: Width selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- StepAlgorithm: Stepwise (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

**Width Selection Algorithms****Algorithm: TrialWidths**

- NestedFitAlgorithm: Lambda and term selection algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
- Trials: Number of trial widths in each zoom (int: [2,100])
- Zooms: Number of zooms (int: [1,100])
- MinWidth: Initial lower bound on width (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1000])
- MaxWidth: Initial upper bound on width (numeric: [2.22045e-016,100])
- PlotFlag: Display plots (Boolean)
- PlotProgress: Display fit progress (Boolean)

**Nested Fit Algorithms****Algorithm: Twostep**

Alternatives: 'Interlace'

- MaxCenters: Maximum number of centers (evalstr)
- PercentCandidates: Percentage of data to be candidate centers (evalstr)
- StartLambdaUpdate: Number of terms to add before updating (int: [1,Inf])
- Tolerance: Minimum change in log10(GCV) (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])
- MaxRep: Maximum number of times log10(GCV) change is minimal (int: [1,100])
- PlotFlag: Display (Boolean)

**Algorithm: Interlace**

Alternatives: 'Twostep'

- MaxParameters: Maximum number of terms (evalstr)
- MaxCenters: Maximum number of centers (evalstr)
- PercentCandidates: Percentage of data to be candidate centers (evalstr)
- StartLambdaUpdate: Number of terms to add before updating (int: [1,Inf])
- Tolerance: Minimum change in  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  (numeric: [2.22045e-016,1])
- MaxRep: Maximum number of times  $\log_{10}(\text{GCV})$  change is minimal (int: [1,100])

**Boundary Model Fit Algorithm Parameters**

The following sections list the available fit algorithm parameters for command-line boundary models. The boundary model fit algorithm parameters have the same fit options as the Boundary Editor GUI. For instructions on using these fit options, see “Editing Boundary Model Fit Options” in the Model Browser documentation.

**Convex Hull**

KeepAllFacets: Boolean to indicate whether to keep all facets (default is `false`, do not keep all facets).

Tolerance: Tolerance for maximum 1-norm distance allowed for removing facets (numeric: [0,Inf], default 0.02). To remove more facets, increase the tolerance.

For more information, see “Convex Hull Setting” in the Model Browser documentation.

**Ellipsoid**

Algorithm: Constraint Fitting

BoundaryPointOptions: Boundary Points (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

The boundary points algorithm uses optimization to find the best ellipse. These options are from `fmincon`.

Algorithm: Boundary Points

- Display: Display (none|iter|final)
- MaxFunEvals: Maximum function evaluations (int: [1,Inf])
- MaxIter: Maximum iterations (int: [1,Inf])
- TolFun: Function tolerance (numeric: [1e-012,Inf])
- TolX: Variable tolerance (numeric: [1e-012,Inf])
- TolCon: Constraint tolerance (numeric: [1e-012,Inf])

**Star-shaped**

Algorithm: Constraint Fitting

SpecialPointOptions: Special Points (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

BoundaryPointOptions: Boundary Points (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

ConstraintFitOptions: Constraint Fit (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

### **Star-shaped—Special Points**

Algorithm: Star-shaped Points

CenterAlg: Center (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

Algorithm alternatives: 'Mean', 'Median', 'Mid Range', 'Min Ellipse', 'User Defined'

For User Defined only: CenterPoint: User-defined center [X1,X2] (vector: NumberOfActiveInputs)

### **Star-shaped—Boundary Points**

You can choose to find boundary points (use `Interior`) or to assume that all points are on the boundary (use `Boundary Only`). The interior algorithm then has manual and auto options for the dilation radius and ray casting algorithms.

- Algorithm: Boundary Only (no further options)
- Algorithm: Interior. Further options:
  - DilationRadius (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
    - Algorithm: Auto
    - Algorithm: Manual
      - radius: Radius (numeric: [0,Inf])
  - RayCasting (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)
    - Algorithm: From data
    - Algorithm: Manual
      - nrays: Number of Rays (int: [1,Inf])

### **Star-shaped—Constraint Fit**

Algorithm: Star-shaped RBF Fit

Further options:

- Transform (None|Log|McCallum)
- KernelOpts: RBF Kernel (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

Kernel algorithms can be: wendland, multiquadric, recmultiquadric, gaussian, thinplate, logisticrbf, linearrbf, cubicrbf.

You can specify widths and continuity as sub-properties of particular RBF kernels.

- You can set widths for wendland, multiquadric, recmultiquadric, gaussian, logisticrbf. Width: RBF Width (numeric: [1.49012e-008,Inf])

You can set Continuity for wendland. Cont: RBF Continuity (0|2|4|6)

RbfOpts: RBF Algorithm (mbcmodel.fitalgorithm)

Algorithm: Interpolation. The following are additional settings for interpolating RBF.

- CoincidentStrategy: Coincident Node Strategy (Maximum|Minimum|Mean)
- Algorithm: Algorithm (Direct|GMRES|BICG|CGS|QMR)
- Tolerance: Tolerance (numeric: [0,Inf])
- MaxIt: Maximum number of iterations (int: [1,Inf])

## Examples

First get a fitalgorithm object, F, from a model:

```
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 4);
F = M.FitAlgorithm

F =
Algorithm: Least Squares
Alternatives: 'Minimize PRESS','Forward Selection','Backward
Selection','Prune'
1x1 struct array with no fields.
```

Then, to create a new algorithm type:

```
Alg = CreateAlgorithm(F, 'Minimize PRESS')

Alg =
Algorithm: Minimize PRESS
Alternatives: 'Least Squares','Forward Selection','Backward
Selection','Prune'
    MaxIter: 50
```

The `AlgorithmName` determines what properties you can set. You can display the properties for an algorithm as follows:

```
>> model.FitAlgorithm.properties

Algorithm: Minimize PRESS
Alternatives: 'Least Squares','Forward Selection','Backward
Selection','Prune'
    MaxIter: Maximum Iterations (int: [1,1000])
```

As a simpler alternative to using `CreateAlgorithm`, you can assign the algorithm name directly to the algorithm. For example:

```
B.FitAlgorithm.BoundaryPointOptions = 'Boundary Only';
```

Or:

```
m.FitAlgorithm = 'Minimize PRESS';
```

Case and spaces are ignored.

## See Also

[getAlternativeNames](#) | [SetupDialog](#) | [FitAlgorithm](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

## CreateAlternativeModels

Create alternative models from model template

### Syntax

```
R = CreateAlternativeModels(R, modeltemplate, criteria)
```

```
R = CreateAlternativeModels(R, modellist, criteria)
```

```
R = CreateAlternativeModels(R, LocalModels,LocalCriteria,GlobalModels,GlobalCriteria)
```

### Description

This is a method of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

This is the same as the Build Models function in the Model Browser GUI. A selection of child node models are built. The results depend on where you call this method from. Note that the hierarchical model is automatically constructed when `CreateAlternativeModels` is called for a local model.

- This option makes alternative response feature models for each response feature.

```
R = CreateAlternativeModels(R, models, criteria)
```

- `Models` is the list of models. You can use a model template file (`.mbm`) created in the Model Browser, or a cell array of `mbcmodel.model` objects.
- `Criteria` is the selection criteria for best model (from the statistics available from `AlternativeModelStatistics`).
- This option makes alternative local models as well as alternative response feature models.

```
R = CreateAlternativeModels(R,  
LocalModels,LocalCriteria,GlobalModels,GlobalCriteria)
```

- `LocalModels` is the list of local models - you must pass in an empty matrix).
- `LocalCriteria` is 'Two-Stage RMSE'.
- `GlobalModels` is the list of global models (from the model template).
- `GlobalCriteria` is the selection criteria for best model.

You construct a model template file (such as `'mymodels.mbm'`) in the Model Browser. From any response (global or one-stage model) with alternative responses (child nodes), select **Model > Make Template**. You can save the child node model types of your currently selected modeling node as a model template. Alternatively from any response click **Build Models** in the toolbar and create a series of alternative response models in the dialog.

### Examples

```
mymodels = 'mymodels.mbm';  
mlist = {};
```



```
load('-mat', mymodels);  
criteria = 'PRESS RMSE';  
CreateAlternativeModels(R, [], 'Two-Stage RMSE', mlist,  
criteria);
```

Note that the model template contains the variable `mlist`.

```
CreateAlternativeModels( RESPONSE, 'alternative_models.mbm', 'Weighted PRESS' )
```

creates alternative response feature models based upon the model template file `alternative_models.mbt`, and chooses the best model based upon each model's Weighted PRESS statistic.

## **See Also**

`AlternativeModelStatistics`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# CreateBoundary

Create boundary model

## Syntax

```
B = mbcboundary.CreateBoundary(Type, Inputs)
B = mbcboundary.CreateBoundary(Type, Inputs, Property, Value, ...)
B = CreateBoundary(Tree)
B = CreateBoundary(Tree, Type)
B = CreateBoundary(Tree, Type, Property, Value, ...)
newboundary = CreateBoundary(B, Type)
newboundary = CreateBoundary(B, Type, Property, Value, ...)
```

## Description

`B = mbcboundary.CreateBoundary(Type, Inputs)` This syntax is a static package function that creates an `mbcboundary.Model` object (B) of the specified `Type`, where `Inputs` is an `mbcmodel.modelinput` object. Use this function to create a new boundary model object independent of any project. See `fit` for an alternative.

`B = mbcboundary.CreateBoundary(Type, Inputs, Property, Value, ...)` creates a boundary with the specified properties. Properties depend on the boundary model type.

You can use `getAlternativeTypes` to get a list of valid model types, or see `Type` (for boundary models). Spaces and case in `Type` are ignored.

`CreateBoundary` is also a method of `mbcboundary.Tree`. Use the method to create a new boundary model within a project.

`B = CreateBoundary(Tree)` creates a new boundary model, B, from the `mbcboundary.Tree` object, `Tree`. The method uses the test plan inputs to define the boundary model inputs. You must call `Addto` to add the new model to the tree.

`B = CreateBoundary(Tree, Type)` creates a new boundary model, B of the specified `Type`.

`B = CreateBoundary(Tree, Type, Property, Value, ...)` creates a boundary with the specified properties.

`CreateBoundary` is also a method of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses. Use the method to create a new boundary model from an existing boundary model.

`newboundary = CreateBoundary(B, Type)` creates a new boundary model, `newboundary`, with the same inputs as the current boundary model B. You can get a list of valid types with `getAlternativeTypes`.

`newboundary = CreateBoundary(B, Type, Property, Value, ...)` creates a new boundary model with specified properties.

## Examples

You can create a boundary model outside of a project in either of the following ways:

```
B = mbcboundary.Fit(Data,Type);
B = mbcboundary.CreateBoundary(Type,Inputs)
```

To create a new boundary model within a project:

```
Tree = testplan.Boundary
B = CreateBoundary(Tree)
```

This creates a new boundary model, B, from the mbcboundary.Tree object, Tree. The method uses the test plan inputs to define the boundary model inputs.

To create a star-shaped global boundary model for a testplan:

```
B = CreateBoundary(testplan.Boundary.Global, 'Star-shaped');
```

Call Add to add the boundary model to the tree. .

To add the boundary model to the test plan, and fit the boundary model:

```
B = Add(testplan.Boundary.Global,B);
```

The best boundary model for the tree includes this boundary model.

To create boundary models for a point-by-point test plan:

```
B = TP.Boundary.Local.CreateBoundary('Point-by-point');
% Use convex hull type for the local boundaries
B.LocalModel = CreateBoundary(B.LocalModel,'Convex hull');
% Add point-by-point boundary model to project.
TP.Boundary.Local.Add(B);
```

## See Also

Type (for boundary models) | fit | getAlternativeTypes | mbcboundary.Model | mbcboundary.Tree

**Introduced in R2009b**

## CreateData

Create data object

### Syntax

```
D = CreateData(P)
D = CreateData(P,filename)
D = CreateData(P,table)
D = CreateData(P,mbcdatastructure)
D = CreateData(P,filename,filetype)
```

### Description

The first syntax is a method of `mbcmodel.project`. Use this to create a new data object in an existing project. `P` is the project object.

`filename` is a character vector specifying the full path to the file.

`table` is the table object.

`mbcdatastructure` is the MBC data structure.

`filetype` is a character vector specifying the file type. See `DataFileTypes` for the specification of allowed file types (and `mbccheckindataloadingfcn` to specify your own data loading function). If `filetype` is not provided, then MBC will attempt to infer the file type from the file extension, i.e. if the file extension is `.xls` then MBC will try the Excel File Loader.

If `filename` is not provided then no data will be loaded into the new data object. Data can be loaded subsequently using `ImportFromFile`, provided that editing of the data object has been enabled via a call to `BeginEdit`. Call `CommitEdit` to apply edits.

If you create the data object specifying a `filename`, then the `Name` property is set to the filename. However, if you use `ImportFromFile` after creation to load data from a file, the name of the data object does not change.

The second syntax is a function. Use this to create a new data object independent of any project. You can use `AttachData` to use the data object in another test plan, e.g.,

```
d = mbcmodel.CreateData(filename);
testplan.AttachData(d);
```

### Examples

```
data = CreateData(P, 'D:\MBCWork\data1.xls');
D = mbcmodel.CreateData;
D = mbcmodel.CreateData('D:\MBCWork\data.xls');
```

Where `P` is an `mbcmodel.project` object.

## **See Also**

DataFileTypes | BeginEdit | CopyData | RemoveData | Data | ImportFromFile | CommitEdit | AttachData

**Introduced before R2006a**

## CreateDesign

Create design object for test plan or model

### Syntax

```
D = CreateDesign(Testplan)
D = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level)
D = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level,prop1,value1,...)
D = CreateDesign(Model)
D = CreateDesign(Model,prop1,value1,...)
D = CreateDesign(Inputs)
D = CreateDesign(Inputs,prop1,value1,...)
D = CreateDesign(Design)
```

### Description

CreateDesign is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`, `mbcmodel.model`, and `mbcmodel.modelinput`. Property value pairs can be specified at creation time. The property value pairs are properties of `mbcdoe.design`.

`D = CreateDesign(Testplan)` creates a design for the test plan, where `Testplan` is an `mbcmodel.testplan` object.

`D = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level)` creates a design for the specified level of the test plan. By default the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for one-stage, Level 2 (global) for two-stage).

If you do not specify any properties, the method creates a default design type. The default design types are a Sobol Sequence for two or more inputs, and a Full Factorial for a single input.

`D = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level,prop1,value1,...)` creates a design with the specified properties.

`D = CreateDesign(Model)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.model` object, `Model`.

`D = CreateDesign(Model,prop1,value1,...)` creates a design with the specified properties based on the inputs of the model.

`D = CreateDesign(Inputs)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object, `Inputs`.

`D = CreateDesign(Inputs,prop1,value1,...)` creates a design with the specified properties based on the inputs.

`D = CreateDesign(Design)` creates a copy of an existing design.

### Examples

To create a space-filling design for a test plan TP:

```
sfDesign = CreateDesign(TP, ...  
  'Type', 'Latin Hypercube Sampling',...  
  'Name', 'Space Filling');
```

Create an optimal design based on the inputs of a model:

```
optimalDesign = CreateDesign( model,...  
  'Type', 'V-optimal',...  
  'Name', 'Optimal Design' );
```

Create a classical full factorial design based on the inputs defined by a `mbcmodel.modelinput` object:

```
design = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type', 'Full Factorial' );
```

Create a new design based on an existing design (`ActualDesign`) in order to augment it:

```
augmentedDesign = ActualDesign.CreateDesign('Name',...  
  'Augmented Design');
```

Create a local level design for the two-stage test plan TP:

```
localDesign = TP.CreateDesign(1, 'Type',...  
  'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
```

Create a global level design for the two-stage test plan TP:

```
globalDesign = TP.CreateDesign(2, 'Type',...  
  'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
```

## See Also

Generate | `modelinput` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## CreateModel

Create new model

### Syntax

```
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel(Type, INPUTS)
NewModel = CreateModel(model, Type)
```

### Description

`M = mbcmodel.CreateModel(Type, INPUTS)` This syntax is a function that creates an `mbcmodel.model` object of the specified `Type`.

`mbcmodel.linearmodel` and `mbcmodel.localmodel` are subclasses of `mbcmodel.model`. Model types that begin with the word “local” specify an `mbcmodel.localmodel` object.

`NewModel = CreateModel(model, Type)` This syntax is a function that creates a new model (of the specified `Type`) with the same inputs as an existing `model`. `model` is an `mbcmodel.model` object. You can use `getAlternativeTypes` to generate a list of valid model types. See `Type (for models)` for a list of valid model types. Spaces and case in `Type` are ignored.

`INPUTS` can be a `mbcmodel.modelinput` object, or any valid input to the `mbcmodel.modelinput` constructor. See `modelinput`.

### Examples

To create a hybrid spline with four input factors, enter:

```
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Hybrid Spline', 4)
```

To create an RBF with four input factors, enter:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol', {'N', 'L', 'EXH', 'INT'}, ...
    'Name', {'ENGSPPEED', 'LOAD', 'EXHCAM', 'INTCAM'}, ...
    'Range', {[800 5000], [0.1 1], [-5 50], [-5 50]}');
```

```
RBFModel = mbcmodel.CreateModel('RBF', Inputs);
```

To create a polynomial with the same input factors as the previously created RBF, enter:

```
PolyModel = CreateModel(RBFModel, 'Polynomial')
```

### See Also

`getAlternativeTypes` | `modelinput` | `CreateProject` | `CreateData` | `Type (for models)`

**Introduced in R2007a**



# CreateProject

Create project object

## Syntax

```
P = mbcmodel.CreateProject
```

## Description

This is a function that creates an `mbcmodel.project` object.

P is the project object.

`P = mbcmodel.CreateProject` creates an `mbcmodel.project` called `Untitled`. `P = mbcmodel.CreateProject( NAME )` creates an `mbcmodel.project` called `NAME`.

## Examples

```
P = mbcmodel.CreateProject;
```

Create a project called `MBT_Project`:

```
P = mbcmodel.CreateProject( 'MBT_Project' );
```

**Introduced before R2006a**

## CreateResponse

Create new response model for test plan

### Syntax

```
R = CreateResponse(T, Varname)
R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, Model)
R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, LocalModel, GlobalModel)
R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, LocalModel, GlobalModel, DatumType)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`R = CreateResponse(T, Varname)` creates a model of the variable `Varname` using the test plan's one- or two-stage default models. `T` is the test plan object, `R` is the new response object.

`R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, Model)` creates a one-stage model of `Varname`, where `T` must be a one-stage test plan object.

`R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, LocalModel, GlobalModel)` or `R = CreateResponse(T, Varname, LocalModel, GlobalModel, DatumType)` creates a two-stage model of `Varname`. `T` must be a two-stage test plan object. `DatumType` can only be specified if the local model type permits a datum model. Only the model types “Polynomial Spline” and “Polynomial with Datum” permit datum models.

`Varname` is the variable name for the new response.

`Model` is the One-stage model object (if you leave this field empty, the default is used).

`LocalModel` is the Local Model object (if you leave this field empty, the default is used).

`GlobalModel` is the Response Feature model object (if you leave this field empty, the default is used).

`DatumType` can be 'None' 'Maximum' 'Minimum' or 'Linked'.

### Examples

To create a response using the default models, enter:

```
R = CreateResponse(T, 'torque');
TQ_response = CreateResponse(testplan, 'TQ');
```

To create a response and specify the local and global model types, enter:

```
models = T.DefaultModels
LocalModel = CreateModel(models{1}, 'Local Polynomial Spline');
GlobalModel = CreateModel(models{2}, 'RBF');
R = CreateResponse(T, 'TQ', LocalModel, GlobalModel, 'Maximum')
```

## **See Also**

Responses

**Introduced before R2006a**

## CreateResponseFeature

Create new response feature for local model

### Syntax

```
RF = CreateResponseFeature(RF,RFType)
RF = CreateResponseFeature(RF,RFType,EvaluationPoint)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`RF = CreateResponseFeature(RF,RFType)` creates a response feature for `RFType`.

`RF = CreateResponseFeature(RF,RFType,EvaluationPoint)` creates a response feature for `RFType` at `EvaluationPoint`.

`RFType` is a description character vector belonging to the set of alternative response features for the current local model.

`EvaluationPoint` is a row vector with an element for each model input and is used for response features that require an input value to evaluate the response feature (e.g., function evaluation, derivatives). It is an error to specify an evaluation point for a response feature type that does not require an evaluation point.

You should use this method to add response features without refitting all local and global models.

### Examples

```
RF = CreateResponseFeature(RF, 'Beta_1')
```

### See Also

`ResponseFeatures(Local Model)`

**Introduced in R2007b**

## Data

Array of data objects in project, boundary tree, or test plan

### Syntax

```
allD = project.Data  
allD = testplan.Data
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.project`, `mbcmodel.testplan`, and `mbcboundary.Tree`.

For projects and test plans, it returns an array of `mbcmodel.data` objects. A project can have many data objects, but a test plan can only have one or none.

`Tree.B.Data` returns a double matrix for one-stage, response, and global boundary models. For local boundary models, `Data` is a cell array of double matrices with one cell per test. For boundary models, `Data` is read-only.

### Examples

```
allD = P.Data;
```

For a project object `P`, this example returns an `nx1` array of all the data objects.

```
allD = T.Data;
```

For the test plan object `T`, this example returns a `1x1` array if the test plan has a data object attached, and `0x1` otherwise.

### See Also

[CreateData](#) | [RemoveData](#) | [CopyData](#)

## DataFileTypes

Data file types

### Syntax

```
f = mbcmodel.DataFileTypes
```

### Description

This is a function to return a list of data file types for mbcmodel.

### Examples

```
f = mbcmodel.DataFileTypes
```

```
f =
```

```
Columns 1 through 4  
    'Excel file'    'FT/DB data files'    'Delimited Text File'  
[1x25 char]  
Column 5  
    'MATLAB Data File'
```

### See Also

[ImportFromFile](#) | [CreateData](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# DefaultModels

Default models for test plan

## Syntax

```
testplan.DefaultModels
```

## Description

This is a read-only property of `mbcmodel.testplan`. It returns a cell array of `mbcmodel.model` objects (one array for each stage).

## Examples

To get the default model objects for use in creating a response, enter:

```
models = T.DefaultModels  
LocalModel = CreateModel(models{1}, 'Local Polynomial Spline');  
GlobalModel = CreateModel(models{2}, 'RBF');  
R = CreateResponse(T, 'TQ', LocalModel, GlobalModel, 'Maximum')
```

## See Also

CreateResponse | modelinput

## designconstraint

Convert boundary model to design constraint

### Syntax

```
C = designconstraint(C)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses (e.g., `mbcboundary.Model`).

`C = designconstraint(C)` converts the boundary model `C` to an `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object. Convert boundary models to use them as a design constraint. You cannot convert the boundary model to a design constraint until it is fitted (`Fitted=true`).

You can also call `mbcdoe.design.AddConstraint` directly and the method converts the boundary model object to a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object.

### See Also

`AddConstraint`

**Introduced in R2009b**



# Designs

Designs in test plan

## Syntax

```
D = T.Designs
```

## Description

Designs is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`D = T.Designs` returns a cell array of designs in the test plan, T, one element for each level.

When using designs at the command line, designs are treated as an array. In the Design Editor you can build a design tree, where child designs inherit characteristics such as constraints from the parent design. At the command line you can copy and modify designs. By default, designs are added to the top level of the design tree. To build tree structures at the command line, you can use the `Parent` argument of the `AddDesign` method to specify the parent design in the design tree. The tree structure cannot be used at the command line any further, but you can use the design tree in the Design Editor after you load the project into the Model Browser.

## Examples

To get local designs only:

```
LocalDesigns = T.Designs{1}
```

To get global designs only:

```
GlobalDesigns = T.Designs{2}
```

To get the fifth global design:

```
D = T.Design {2}(5)
```

After modifying the design, you must call `UpdateDesign`, or reassign to the test plan as follows:

```
T.Design {2}(5) = D
```

## See Also

`UpdateDesign`

## DetachData

Detach data from test plan

### Syntax

```
T = DetachData(T)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

T is the test plan object. A test plan can only use a single dataset, so you do not need to specify the data object.

### Examples

```
DetachData(T1);
```

### See Also

`AttachData`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# DiagnosticStatistics

Diagnostic statistics for response

## Syntax

```
S = DiagnosticStatistics(R)
S = DiagnosticStatistics(R, Stats)
S = DiagnosticStatistics(LocalR, TestNumbers)
S = DiagnosticStatistics(LocalR, TestNumbers, Stats)
```

## Description

This is a method of the local and response model objects, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

The options available are model-specific and are the same options shown in the drop-down menus of the scatter plots (the top plots) in the local and global (response feature) model views of the toolbox GUI.

`S = DiagnosticStatistics(R)` returns `S`, a structural array containing `Statistics` and `Names` fields. `R` is the response or local response model object.

`S = DiagnosticStatistics(R, Stats)` allows you to specify `Stats`, an optional input that defines which diagnostic statistics you want from the available list. If you don't specify `Stats`, you get all available statistics.

`S = DiagnosticStatistics(LocalR, TestNumbers)` returns `S` for `LocalR`, a local response object, and `Testnumbers` specifies the index into tests for local or hierarchical models.

Use `S = DiagnosticStatistics(LocalR, TestNumbers, Stats)` to specify which diagnostic statistics you want from the available list.

A row is set to NaN if that point is removed.

## Examples

```
studentRes = DiagnosticStatistics(local, tn, 'Studentized
residuals');
```

## See Also

[SummaryStatistics](#) | [AlternativeModelStatistics](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

## DoubleInputData

Data being used as input to model

### Syntax

```
X = DoubleInputData(R, TestNumber)
```

### Description

This is a method of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`. It returns an array (X) containing the input data used for fitting the model.

R is the response model object.

TestNumber is an optional input to specify the tests you want.

### Examples

```
X = DoubleInputData(R);  
x = DoubleInputData(local, tn);
```

### See Also

DoubleResponseData

**Introduced before R2006a**

# DoubleResponseData

Data being used as output to model for fitting

## Syntax

```
Y = DoubleResponseData(R, TestNumber)
```

## Description

This is a method of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`. It returns an array (Y) containing the response data used for fitting the model.

R is the response model object.

TestNumber is an optional input to specify the tests you want.

## Examples

```
Y = DoubleResponseData(R);  
y = DoubleResponseData(local, tn);
```

## See Also

DoubleInputData

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Evaluate

Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint

### Syntax

```
Y = Evaluate(M, X)
Y = Evaluate(C, X)
Y = Evaluate(B, X)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`, `mbcdoe.designconstraint`, and boundary model object `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses.

`Y = Evaluate(M, X)` evaluates the model `M` at `X`.

`Y = Evaluate(C, X)` evaluates the design constraint `C` at `X` (negative results are within the constraint).

`Y = Evaluate(B, X)` evaluates the boundary model `B` at `X`. `X` is a matrix with `B.NumInputs` columns. All boundaries use the form  $g(x)=0$ . A positive value indicates that the point is outside the boundary. The method cannot evaluate a boundary model until it is fitted.

`X` is a (*numpoints-by-nfactors*) array.

`Y` is a (*numpoints-by-1*) array.

### See Also

[PredictedValue](#) | [PEV](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# Export

Make command-line or Simulink export model

## Syntax

```
ExportedModel = Export(MODEL)
ExportedModel = Export(MODEL, Format)
```

## Description

This is a method of these model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse`, `mbcmodel.response` and `mbcmodel.model`.

`ExportedModel = Export(MODEL)` exports the model to MATLAB software. `ExportedModel` is an `xregstatsmodel` object, that you can use to evaluate the model and calculate the prediction error variance. If you convert an `mbcmodel.localresponse` object and you have not created a two-stage model (hierarchical response object), then the output is an `mbcPointByPointModel` object that you can use to evaluate the model and calculate the prediction error variance.

`ExportedModel = Export(MODEL, Format)` exports the model in the specified format, which can be 'MATLAB' or 'Simulink'.

`Format` must be 'MATLAB' or 'Simulink'; an error will be thrown if this is incorrect.

You can evaluate models exported to the MATLAB workspace in the same way as when you export them from the Model Browser. You can save these models as a \*.mat file and load them into CAGE.

`Model` is the object containing the response models from the node you are exporting from.

## Examples

```
M = Export(R2, 'MATLAB');
mbt_model = Export(maxTQ, 'MATLAB');
```

## See Also

`xregstatsmodel`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## FindDesign

Find design by name

### Syntax

```
D = FindDesign(T,Name)
D = FindDesign(T,Level,Name)
```

### Description

FindDesign is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`D = FindDesign(T,Name)` finds a design with a matching name from the test plan T.

Name is a character vector or a cell array of character vectors specifying a design name.

Level is the test plan level. By default the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for one-stage, Level 2 (global) for two-stage).

`D = FindDesign(T,Level,Name)` finds a design with a matching name from the specified level of the test plan.

**Introduced in R2008a**



# FitAlgorithm

Fit algorithm for model or boundary model

## Syntax

```
F = M.FitAlgorithm
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`, and boundary model objects `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all subclasses.

An `mbcmodel.model.FitAlgorithm` object is contained within the `FitAlgorithm` property of an `mbcmodel.model` object or `mbcboundary` object. This object has a `Name` property, and the following methods: `CreateAlgorithm`, `getAlternativeNames`, `IsAlternative`, `SetupDialog`, `properties`.

As a simpler alternative to using `CreateAlgorithm`, you can assign the algorithm name directly to the algorithm. For example:

```
B.FitAlgorithm.BoundaryPointOptions = 'Boundary Only';  
m.FitAlgorithm = 'Minimize PRESS';
```

Case and spaces are ignored.

For properties, see `CreateAlgorithm`.

## Examples

To get a fitalgorithm object, `F`, from a model:

```
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 4);  
F = M.FitAlgorithm  
  
F =  
Algorithm: Least Squares  
Alternatives: 'Minimize PRESS', 'Forward Selection', 'Backward  
Selection', 'Prune'  
1x1 struct array with no fields.
```

## See Also

`CreateAlgorithm` | `getAlternativeNames` | `IsAlternative` | `SetupDialog`

## fit

Fit model or boundary model to new or existing data, and provide summary statistics

### Syntax

```
[model,statistics] = fit(model,X,Y)
[model,statistics] = fit(model)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcboundary.Model`.

`[model,statistics] = fit(model,X,Y)` This fits the model to the specified data. After you have called `fit` specifying the data to use, then you can refit the model by calling `[model,statistics] = fit(model)`.

### Examples

```
statistics = fit(knot)
statistics =
    27.0000    7.0000    1.0000    3.0184    2.6584
```

### See Also

[SummaryStatistics](#) | [UpdateResponse](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Fitted

Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted

### Syntax

Fitted(B)

### Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses.

`Fitted(B)` indicates whether boundary model `B` has been fitted (read only). You cannot evaluate the boundary model unless `fitted` equals `true`.

**Introduced in R2009b**

## GetAllTerms

List all model terms

### Syntax

```
Terms = M.Properties.GetAllTerms
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodelproperties`.

`Terms = M.Properties.GetAllTerms` returns a list of all terms in this model. `M` is an `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object.

`Terms` is a (*numterms-by-nfactors*) array. The  $(m,n)^{\text{th}}$  element is the power of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  factor in the  $m^{\text{th}}$  term.

### Examples

The following example creates a model, and finds which terms are quadratic in the first input factor (X1):

```
model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2)
model =
    1 + 2*X1 + 8*X2 + 3*X1^2 + 6*X1*X2 + 9*X2^2 + 4*X1^3
    + 5*X1^2*X2 + 7*X1*X2^2 + 10*X2^3
    InputData: [0x2 double]
    OutputData: [0x1 double]
    Status: Not fitted
    Linked to Response: <not linked>

>>terms = model.Properties.GetAllTerms;
>>x1quadraticterms = find(terms(:,1)==2)

x1quadraticterms =
     4
     8
```

### See Also

[GetIncludedTerms](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# getAlternativeNames

List alternative algorithm names

## Syntax

```
F.getAlternativeNames  
AltList = getAlternativeNames(F)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm`.

`F.getAlternativeNames` or `AltList = getAlternativeNames(F)` return a cell array of alternative algorithm names. `F` is a `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm` object.

## Examples

```
model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);  
F = model.FitAlgorithm;  
altAlgs = F.getAlternativeNames  
  
altAlgs =  
  
    'Least Squares'    'Minimize PRESS'    'Forward Selection'  
'Backward Selection'    'Prune'
```

## See Also

[CreateAlgorithm](#) | [IsAlternative](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

## GetIncludedTerms

List included model terms

### Syntax

```
Terms = M.Properties.GetIncludedTerms
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodelproperties`.

`Terms = M.Properties.GetIncludedTerms` returns a list of those terms that will be used to fit the model. `M` is an `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object.

`Terms` is a (*numincludedterms-by-nfactors*) array. The  $(m,n)^{\text{th}}$  element is the power of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  factor in the  $m^{\text{th}}$  included term.

### Examples

```
>>model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);
```

```
>>includedterms = model.Properties.GetIncludedTerms;  
>>x1quadraticterms = find(includedterms(:,1)==2)
```

```
x1quadraticterms =
```

```
    4  
    8
```

### See Also

[GetAllTerms](#) | [SetTermStatus](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# getLocalBoundary

Local boundary model for operating point

## Syntax

```
getLocalBoundary(B)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcboundary.TwoStage`.

`getLocalBoundary(B)` returns the definition of the local boundary model.

**Introduced in R2009b**

## GetTermLabel

List labels for model terms

### Syntax

```
Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel  
Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel( Terms )  
Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel( Terms, 'Format',OutputFormat )
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodelproperties`, which returns a user-friendly label for one or more specified terms.

`Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel` lists the labels.

`Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel( Terms )` lists the labels with the specified terms.

`Labels = M.Properties.GetTermLabel( Terms, 'Format',OutputFormat )` lists the labels with the specified terms and format.

`M` is an `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object.

The specified terms form a row where each value gives the power of that parameter. `OutputFormat` can be 'List' or 'Formula'.

### Examples

```
model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);  
model.Properties.GetTermLabel([1 2; 1 0] )
```

produces {'X1\*X2^2'; 'X1'} and

```
model.Properties.GetTermLabel([1 2; 1 0], 'Format', 'Formula' )
```

produces 'X1\*X2^2 + X1'.

### See Also

[GetAllTerms](#) | [GetIncludedTerms](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**



# GetTermStatus

List status of some or all model terms

## Syntax

```
Status = M.Properties.GetTermStatus
Status = M.Properties.GetTermStatus(Terms)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodelproperties`.

`Status = M.Properties.GetTermStatus` returns the status of all of the terms in this model. `Status` is a cell array of status character vectors. `M` is an `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object.

`Status = M.Properties.GetTermStatus(Terms)` returns the status of the specified terms in this model.

The stepwise status for each term can be 'Always', 'Never' or 'Step'. The status determines whether you can use the `StepwiseRegression` function to throw away terms in order to try to improve the predictive power of the model.

## Examples

```
model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);
```

Get status of  $X_2^3$  term:

```
status = model.Properties.GetTermStatus([0 3])
```

```
status =
```

```
    'Step'
```

Get status of all terms linear in  $X_1$ :

```
status = model.Properties.GetTermStatus([1 0; 1 1; 1 2])
```

```
status =
```

```
    'Step'
```

```
    'Step'
```

```
    'Step'
```

## See Also

[SetTermStatus](#) | [StepwiseStatus](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

## **Global**

Global boundary model tree

### **Syntax**

Global(B)

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

`Global(B)` The `Global` property contains a global boundary model tree (read only).

The toolbox fits boundary models in the global model boundary tree with one point per test (the average value of the global variables for that test).

**Introduced in R2009b**

# GlobalModel

Interpolating global boundary model definition

## Syntax

`B.GlobalModel`

## Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.TwoStage`.

`B.GlobalModel` returns the definition of global boundary model. `GlobalModel` requires the type `Interpolating RBF`.

## InBest

Boundary models selected as best

### Syntax

```
mbcboundary.Tree.InBest
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.Tree` and `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

`mbcboundary.Tree.InBest` Specify a logical array indicating which boundary models to select as best.

You can combine models into a single boundary model for the boundary tree. The logical array specifies which models to include in the best boundary model. The `BestModel` property gives the best boundary model for the boundary tree.

Including boundary models `InBest` corresponds to combining boundary models in best in the Boundary Editor. For further information, see “Combining Best Boundary Models” in the Model Browser documentation.

### See Also

`BestModel`

# InputData

Input data for model

## Syntax

```
D = M.InputData
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`. It returns an array of the input variable data currently in the model.

## Examples

```
D = knot.InputData;
```

## See Also

[OutputData](#)

## Inputs

Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint

### Syntax

`testplan.Inputs`

`model.Inputs`

`design.Inputs`

`boundary.Inputs`

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`, `mbcmodel.model`, `mbcdoe.design`, `mbcdoe.designconstraint`, and boundary model object `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses.

For `mbcmodel.testplan`, this property returns a cell array of `mbcmodel.modelinput` objects (one array for each stage). You cannot change the number of stages after creation of the test plan.

For `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcboundary` objects, this property returns an `mbcmodel.modelinput` object. You cannot edit this object when it is attached to a response. You cannot change number of inputs after creation.

In both cases, verification of valid variable names and symbols occurs before assigning inputs to model at the command line. Names and Symbols must be unique.

Boundary model inputs use an array of `mbcmodel.modelinput` objects. You set the number of boundary model inputs when you create the boundary model. You can change the name, symbol, and range of the inputs.

For `mbcdoe.design`, `D.Inputs = NewInputs` updates the inputs. You cannot change the number of design inputs. Many designs have `Limits` properties in addition to model input ranges. These properties allow you to restrict the range of the design without changing the model or losing points via a constraint.

### See Also

`CreateTestplan` | `modelinput` | `mbcdoe.design`

# InputSetupDialog

Open Input Setup dialog box to edit inputs

## Syntax

```
[NEWMODEL, OK] = InputSetupDialog(OLDMODEL)  
[NEWTTESTPLAN, OK] = InputSetupDialog(OLDTESTPLAN)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`[NEWMODEL, OK] = InputSetupDialog(OLDMODEL)` opens the Input Setup dialog box, where you can edit the model inputs (names, symbols, and ranges).

`[NEWTTESTPLAN, OK] = InputSetupDialog(OLDTESTPLAN)` opens the Input Setup dialog box, where you can edit the test plan inputs (names, symbols, and ranges).

If you click **Cancel** to dismiss the dialog box, `OK = false` and `NEWMODEL = OLDMODEL`. If you click **OK** to close the dialog box, then `OK = true` and `NEWMODEL` is your new chosen model setup. The new model is refitted when you click OK.

**Introduced in R2007a**

## InputSignalNames

Names of signals in data that are being modeled

### Syntax

```
inputs = A.InputSignalNames
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan` and the modeling objects `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

A can be a test plan (T) or model (L, R, HR) object.

### Examples

```
inputs = T.'InputSignalNames';  
InputFactors = thisRF.InputSignalNames';
```

### See Also

`mbcmodel.data`



# InputsPerLevel

Number of inputs at each level in model

## Syntax

```
L = T.InputsPerLevel
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

This is a vector of length `Levels`. Each element defines the number of inputs at that level. See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of the levels in a test plan.

## Examples

```
L = T.InputsPerLevel  
L =  
    2  4
```

This answer means the test plan T has 2 local inputs and 4 global inputs.

## See Also

`Levels` | `Level`

## IsAlternative

Test alternative fit algorithm

### Syntax

OK = IsAlternative(F1, F2)

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm`.

OK = IsAlternative(F1, F2) tests whether F is an alternative `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm` for F1.

### See Also

CreateAlgorithm | getAlternativeNames

**Introduced in R2007a**

# IsBeingEdited

Boolean signaling if data or model is being edited

## Syntax

```
OK = D.IsBeingEdited
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.data` and `mbcmodel.model`.

This Boolean property indicates that the data or model is currently being edited.

For data, it also indicates that previously there was a successful call to `BeginEdit` and hence that whatever changes have been applied can be undone by calling `RollbackEdit`. It does not indicate that a call to `CommitEdit` will necessarily succeed. See `CommitEdit` for an example of this case.

## Examples

```
OK = D.IsBeingEdited;
```

```
OK = knot.IsBeingEdited;
```

## See Also

`BeginEdit` | `CommitEdit` | `RollbackEdit` | `mbcmodel.data`

## Jacobian

Calculate Jacobian matrix for model at existing or new X points

### Syntax

```
J = Jacobian(model, optional X)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`.

This calculates the Jacobian matrix for the model at existing or new X points. If X is not specified then the existing data is used. The Jacobian is the regression matrix for linear models and RBF models.

The Jacobian matrix (for linear and RBF models) is the same as the Regression Matrix in the Design Evaluation Tool GUI. These matrices only include the terms currently selected in the model.

If all terms are included (none removed by Stepwise) then the Jacobian (for linear and RBF models) is the same as the Full FX matrix found in the Design Evaluation Tool GUI. The Jacobian matrix only includes the currently selected model terms.

To determine the condition number, use the MATLAB command `cond(J)`.

### Examples

```
J = Jacobian(knot)
```

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Level

Level in test plan of response

### Syntax

```
level = R.Level
```

### Description

This is a property for all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

R is the response for which you want the level.

The level is usually 0 for hierarchical models, usually 1 for local models, and usually 2 or 1 for response models. See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of what `Level` indicates about a response.

### Examples

```
level = R.Level;
```

### See Also

Levels

## **Levels**

Number of levels in hierarchical model

### **Syntax**

```
levels = T.Levels
```

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of what `Levels` mean.

### **Examples**

```
levels = T.Levels;
```

### **See Also**

`Level`

## Local

Local boundary model tree

### Syntax

### Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

The `Local` property contains a local boundary model tree (read only).

Point-by-point and two-stage boundary models are fitted in the local boundary model tree. These boundary models fit local boundary models for each operating point and combine into a single boundary model that includes the global inputs.

**Introduced in R2009b**

## **LocalBoundaries**

Array of local boundary models for each operating point

### **Syntax**

`LocalBoundaries(B)`

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`.

`LocalBoundaries(B)` returns a cell array of local boundary models for each operating point (read only).

**Introduced in R2009b**



# LocalModel

Definition of local boundary model

## Syntax

`B.LocalModel`

## Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.PointByPoint` and `mbcboundary.TwoStage`.

`B.LocalModel` returns the definition of the local boundary model for every operating point.

For `mbcboundary.TwoStage`, `LocalModel` requires a type of either `Range` or `Ellipsoid`.

For `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`, the `LocalModel` type can be any valid type for `mbcboundary.Model` (such as `Range`, `Ellipsoid`, `Star-shaped`, or `Convex Hull`).

## LocalModel Properties

Edit local model properties

### Syntax

```
Props = localmodel.Properties
```

### Description

This is a property of the `mbcmodel.localmodel` object, which is a subclass of `mbcmodel.model`.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of the relationship between the different response types.

Every local model object has an `mbcmodel.modelproperties` object (within the Properties property). In this object, each local model type has specific properties, as described in the following tables.

#### Local Polynomial Properties

Property	Description
Order	Polynomial order (vector int: {[0,Inf],2})
InteractionOrder	Maximum order of interaction terms (int: [0,Inf])
TransformInputRange	Transform inputs (Boolean)
ParameterNames	List of parameter names (read-only)
StepwiseStatus	Stepwise status {'Always', 'Never', 'Step'} (cell)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local Hybrid Spline Properties**

Property	Description
Order	Spline and polynomial order (vector int: $\{[0, 3], 2\}$ )
SplineVariable	Spline variable
SplineInteraction	Order of interaction between spline and polynomial (int: $[0, 3]$ )
Knots: Position of knots (vector real)	ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)
StepwiseStatus	Stepwise status {'Always', 'Never', 'Step'} (cell)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local Polynomial Spline Properties**

Property	Description
HighOrder	Polynomial order above knot (int: $[2, \text{Inf}]$ )
LowOrder	Polynomial order below knot (int: $[2, \text{Inf}]$ )
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})
DatumType	Datum Type (enum: {'None', 'Maximum', 'Minimum', 'Linked'})

**Local Polynomial With Datum Properties**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Description</b>
Order	Polynomial order (int: [0, Inf])
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model  (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})
DatumType	Datum Type (enum: {'None', 'Maximum', 'Minimum', 'Linked'})

**Local Free Knot Spline Properties**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Description</b>
Order	Spline Order (int: [0, Inf])
NumKnots	Number of knots (int: 'Positive')
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model  (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local Truncated Power Series Properties**

<b>Property</b>	<b>Description</b>
Order	Polynomial order (int: 'Positive')
NumKnots	Number of knots (int: 'Positive')
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model  (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local Growth Properties**

Property	Description
Model	Growth model (enum: {'expgrowth', 'gomp', 'logistic', 'logistic4', 'mmf', 'richards', 'weibul'})
AlternativeModels	List of growth models (read-only)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
TransformBothSides	Transform both sides (Boolean)
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local User-Defined Properties**

Property	Description
Model	Name of user-defined model (enum: {'exponential'})
AlternativeModels	List of registered user-defined models (read-only)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')
TransformBothSides	Transform both sides (Boolean)
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model (enum: {'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed'})
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: {'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)'})

**Local Transient Properties**

Property	Description
Model	Name of transient model (enum: { 'fuelPuddle' })
AlternativeModels	List of registered transient models (read-only)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ( ' ' )
TransformBothSides	Transform both sides (Boolean)
CovarianceModel	Covariance Model  (enum: { 'None', 'Power', 'Exponential', 'Mixed' })
CorrelationModel	Correlation Model (enum: { 'None', 'MA(1)', 'AR(1)', 'AR(2)' })

**Local Multiple Models Properties**

Property	Description
ModelCandidates	List of candidate models (cell)
SelectionStatistic	Selection statistic for automatic model selection (char). See below for input names and descriptions. The list of valid statistics is the summary statistics in common with all model candidates (e.g., if an interpolating RBF is one of the candidates, only RMSE will be available).
AutomaticInputRanges	Use data range as model input ranges (Boolean)
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ( ' ' )

Model Type	List of SelectionStatistic Inputs
Polynomial,Hybrid Spline, RBF, Hybrid RBF	'PRESS RMSE', 'RMSE', 'GCV', 'Weighted PRESS', '-2logL', 'AIC', 'AICc', 'BIC', 'R^2', 'R^2 adj', 'PRESS R^2', 'DW', 'Cp', 'cond(J)'
Neural Network	'RMSE', 'R^2', 'R^2 adj', '-2logL', 'AIC', 'AICc', 'BIC'
Free Knot Spline	'PRESS RMSE', 'RMSE', 'GCV', 'Weighted PRESS', '-2logL', 'AIC', 'AICc', 'BIC', 'R^2', 'R^2 adj', 'PRESS R^2', 'DW', 'Cp'
Interpolating RBF	'RMSE'

SelectionStatistic Input Argument	Description	
'PRESS RMSE'	Predicted Standard Error	'sqrt(PRESS/N)'
'RMSE'	Root Mean Square Error	'sqrt(SSE/(N-p))'

SelectionStatistic Input Argument	Description	
'GCV'	Generalized Cross-validation Variance	'N*SSE/(N-p)^2'
'Weighted PRESS'	Weighted Predicted Standard Error	'sqrt(PRESS/(N-p-1))'
'-2logL'	-2 * log likelihood	'N*log(SSE/N)'
'AIC'	Akaike Information Criteria	'-2logL + 2*(p+1)'
'AICc'	Small Sample Akaike Information Criteria	'-2logL + 2(p+1)*N/(N-p)'
'BIC'	Bayesian Information Criteria	'-2logL + 2*log(N)*(p+1)'
'R^2'	R^2	'1 - SSE/SST'
'R^2 adj'	Adjusted R^2	'1 - SSE/SST*(N-1)/(N-p)'
'PRESS R^2'	PRESS R^2	'1 - PRESS/SST'
'DW'	Durbin-Watson Statistic	'sum((e_i-e_{i+1})^2)/sum(e_i^2)'
'Cp'	Mallow's Statistic	'SSE/(SSEmax/(N-pmax)) - N + 2*p'
'cond(J)'	Condition of Regression Matrix	'cond(J)'

### Local Average Fit Properties

Property	Description
Model	[1x1 mbcmodel.linearmodel]
Transform	Transform function (char) or empty ('')

### Examples

To create a local model object, create a model specifying any model Type that begins with the word "local", e.g.,

```
L = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Local Polynomial',2);
```

To show properties, at the command line enter:

```
P = L.Properties
```

```
P =
```

```
Local Polynomial Properties
      Order: [3 3]
  InteractionOrder: 3
  TransformInputRange: 1
    ParameterNames: {10x1 cell}
    StepwiseStatus: {10x1 cell}
      Transform: ''
  CovarianceModel: 'None'
  CorrelationModel: 'None'
```

To set the Order property to a quadratic, enter:

```
>> P.Order = [2,2]

P =
Local Polynomial Properties
      Order: [2 2]
      InteractionOrder: 2
      TransformInputRange: 1
      ParameterNames: {6x1 cell}
      StepwiseStatus: {6x1 cell}
      Transform: ''
      CovarianceModel: 'None'
      CorrelationModel: 'None'
```

To update the local model, the properties object must be reassigned to the model as follows:

```
>> L.Properties = P

L =

      1 + 2*X1 + 5*X2 + 3*X1^2 + 4*X1*X2 + 6*X2^2
      InputData: [0x2 double]
      OutputData: [0x1 double]
      Status: Being Edited
      Linked to Response: not linked
```

## See Also

CreateModel | Type (for models) | ResponseFeatures(Local Model)



## LocalResponses

Array of local responses for response

### Syntax

```
local = response.LocalResponses
```

### Description

This is a property of the `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse` object.

It returns the local model response objects that belong to the hierarchical response R.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of the relationship between the different response types.

### Examples

```
local = response.LocalResponses;
```

## MakeHierarchicalResponse

Build two-stage model from response feature models

### Syntax

```
OK = MakeHierarchicalResponse(L,MLE)
```

### Description

This method of `mbcmodel.localresponse` builds a two-stage model from the response feature models and optionally runs MLE (Maximum Likelihood Estimation). If there are more response features than the number of parameters in the local model, the subset of response features that leads to the best hierarchical response is chosen. The best hierarchical response is chosen using PRESS RMSE (root mean square prediction error — see “PRESS statistic”) if all the response feature models are linear. Otherwise, the best hierarchical response is chosen using Two-stage RMSE.

This performs a similar function to `ChooseAsBest` for response models. You can call `MakeHierarchicalResponse` directly or indirectly by calling `CreateAlternativeModels` for a local model. If you call `CreateAlternativeModels` for a local model, `MakeHierarchicalResponse` is called automatically.

If the local and response models are not ready to calculate a two-stage model, an error is generated. This situation can occur if you have created alternative models and not chosen the best. A sufficient number of response features models to calculate the two-stage model must be selected.

L is the local model object.

MLE can be `true` or `false`. If `true`, MLE will be calculated.

### Examples

```
OK = MakeHierarchicalResponse(L, true)
```

### See Also

`ChooseAsBest`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# MatchInputs

Match design constraint inputs

## Syntax

```
C = MatchInputs(C,DesignInputs)
C = MatchInputs(C,DesignInputs,mapping)
```

## Description

MatchInputs is a method of `mbcdoe.designconstraint`. Use it to match inputs for constraints from different sources.

`C = MatchInputs(C,DesignInputs)` matches DesignInputs and inputs in C.

`C = MatchInputs(C,DesignInputs,mapping)` matches inputs where mapping defines the relationship between the inputs in C, and DesignInputs.

## Examples

A design constraint does not have required inputs EXH\_RET and INT\_ADV. Use MatchInputs to match the constraint inputs to the design inputs as follows:

```
c = BoundaryModel(p.Testplans,'all')
c =
Star(N-3.5e+003,L-0.54)

originalInputs=c.Inputs
originalInputs =
    SPEED (N) [rpm] [500,6000]
    LOAD (L) [%] [0.06,0.95]

designInputs = Design.Inputs
designInputs =
    SPEED (N) [rpm] [500,6000]
    LOAD (L) [%] [0.06,0.95]
    EXH_RET (ECP) [DegCrank] [-5,50]
    INT_ADV (ICP) [DegCrank] [-5,50]

c2=MatchInputs(c,designInputs,[1 2]);
newInputs=c2.Inputs
newInputs =
    SPEED (N) [rpm] [500,6000]
    LOAD (L) [%] [0.06,0.95]
    EXH_RET (ECP) [DegCrank] [-5,50]
    INT_ADV (ICP) [DegCrank] [-5,50]
```

## See Also

CreateConstraint

**Introduced in R2008a**

# mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary

Base boundary model class

## Description

Do not use this class directly because the `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` class is the base class for all boundary model classes in the Model-Based Calibration Toolbox software.

The following subclasses inherit all the properties and methods of the `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` class:

- `mbcboundary.Model`
- `mbcboundary.Boolean`
- `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`
- `mbcboundary.TwoStage`

Properties of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`

<code>FitAlgorithm</code>	Fit algorithm for model or boundary model
<code>Fitted</code>	Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted
<code>Inputs</code>	Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint
<code>Name</code>	Name of object
<code>NumInputs</code>	Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs
<code>Type (for boundary models)</code>	Boundary model type

Methods of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`

<code>CreateBoundary</code>	Create boundary model
<code>designconstraint</code>	Convert boundary model to design constraint
<code>Evaluate</code>	Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint

**Introduced in R2009b**

## mbcboundary.Boolean

Boolean boundary model class

### Description

You can create Boolean boundary models, which are useful as design constraints, in two ways. You can either use logical operators (&,|,~) on other boundary models, or you can include more than one boundary model in the best boundary model for a boundary tree. If you combine boundary models using logical operators you cannot add the resulting Boolean boundary model to a boundary tree.

When working in projects, you can combine boundary models by including them `InBest`. For example, you can use subsets of input factors to build boundary models (see `ActiveFactors`). You can then combine the subset boundary models for the most accurate boundary. This approach can provide more effective results than including all inputs. If the `BestModel` property of the boundary tree includes more than one boundary model, then the boundary model is an `mbcboundary.Boolean` object.

This class is a subclass of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`.

Properties of `mbcboundary.Boolean`

<code>FitAlgorithm</code>	Fit algorithm for model or boundary model
<code>Fitted</code>	Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted
<code>Inputs</code>	Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint
<code>Name</code>	Name of object
<code>NumInputs</code>	Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs
<code>Type (for boundary models)</code>	Boundary model type

Methods of `mbcboundary.Boolean`

<code>CreateBoundary</code>	Create boundary model
<code>designconstraint</code>	Convert boundary model to design constraint
<code>Evaluate</code>	Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint

**Introduced in R2009b**

# mbcboundary.Model

Boundary model class

## Description

The `mbcboundary.Model` class represents the basic boundary model types in the Model-Based Calibration Toolbox software.

You can fit boundary models in `mbcmodel` projects using the boundary tree class `mbcboundary.Tree`, or you can fit boundary models directly to data.

You can combine boundary models using the logical operators `&`, `|` and `~`.

This class is a subclass of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`.

Properties of `mbcboundary.Model`

<code>ActiveInputs</code>	Active boundary model inputs
<code>FitAlgorithm</code>	Fit algorithm for model or boundary model
<code>Fitted</code>	Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted
<code>Inputs</code>	Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint
<code>Name</code>	Name of object
<code>NumInputs</code>	Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs
<code>Type (for boundary models)</code>	Boundary model type

Methods of `mbcboundary.Model`

<code>CreateBoundary</code>	Create boundary model
<code>designconstraint</code>	Convert boundary model to design constraint
<code>Evaluate</code>	Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint
<code>fit</code>	Fit model or boundary model to new or existing data, and provide summary statistics

**Introduced in R2009b**

## **mbcboundary.PointByPoint**

Point-by-point boundary model class

### **Description**

You can only create and fit point-by-point boundary models in the local boundary tree in two ways. You can use either a two-stage test plan or an existing boundary of type, either 'Point-by-point' or 'Two-stage'. You cannot create or fit these types of boundary models outside a project. Fit them by adding to the boundary model to the boundary tree.

A separate boundary model is fitted to each operating point. Point-by-point boundary models are only valid at the observed operating points.

This class is a subclass of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`.

Properties of `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`

FitAlgorithm	Fit algorithm for model or boundary model
Fitted	Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted
Inputs	Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint
LocalBoundaries	Array of local boundary models for each operating point
LocalModel	Definition of local boundary model
Name	Name of object
NumInputs	Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs
OperatingPoints	Model operating point sites
Type (for boundary models)	Boundary model type

Methods of `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`

CreateBoundary	Create boundary model
designconstraint	Convert boundary model to design constraint
Evaluate	Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint

**Introduced in R2009b**



# mbcboundary.Tree

Boundary tree class

## Description

The boundary Tree is a container for all the boundary models you create. You access the boundary tree from the Boundary property of `mbcmodel.testplan`. The root of the boundary tree for a one-stage test plan is an `mbcboundary.Tree` object. The root of the boundary tree for a two-stage test plan is a `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`, and this object has `mbcboundary.Tree` objects in its `Local`, `Global` and `Response` properties.

Use the `Models` and `BestModel` properties of the boundary Tree to access your boundary models.

Properties of `mbcboundary.Tree`

<code>BestModel</code>	Combined best boundary models
<code>Data</code>	Array of data objects in project, boundary tree, or test plan
<code>InBest</code>	Boundary models selected as best
<code>Models</code>	Array of boundary models
<code>TestPlan</code>	Test plan containing boundary tree

Methods of `mbcboundary.Tree`

<code>Add</code>	Add boundary model to tree and fit to test plan data
<code>CreateBoundary</code>	Create boundary model
<code>Remove</code>	Remove test plan, model, or boundary model
<code>Update</code>	Update boundary model in tree and fit to test plan data

**Introduced in R2009b**

## **mbcboundary.TwoStage**

Two-stage boundary model class

### **Description**

You can only create and fit two-stage boundary models in the local boundary tree in two ways. You can use a two-stage test plan or an existing boundary of type, either 'Point-by-point' or 'Two-stage'. You cannot create or fit these types of boundary models outside a project. Fit them by adding the boundary model to the boundary tree.

Local boundary model parameters are fitted using interpolating RBFs for global inputs. Two-stage boundary models are valid at any operating point.

This class is a subclass of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary`.

Properties of `mbcboundary.TwoStage`

FitAlgorithm	Fit algorithm for model or boundary model
Fitted	Indicate whether boundary model has been fitted
GlobalModel	Interpolating global boundary model definition
Inputs	Inputs for test plan, model, boundary model, design, or constraint
LocalModel	Definition of local boundary model
Name	Name of object
NumInputs	Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs
Type (for boundary models)	Boundary model type

Methods of `mbcboundary.TwoStage`

CreateBoundary	Create boundary model
designconstraint	Convert boundary model to design constraint
Evaluate	Evaluate model, boundary model, or design constraint
getLocalBoundary	Local boundary model for operating point

**Introduced in R2009b**

# mbcboundary.TwoStageTree

Root boundary tree class in two-stage test plans

## Description

You access the boundary tree from the `Boundary` property of `mbcmodel.testplan`. The root of the boundary tree for two-stage test plans contains boundary trees (`mbcboundary.Tree` objects) for local, global and response boundary models in the `Local`, `Global` and `Response` properties respectively.

Details of properties:

- `Local` — Local boundary model tree (read only).

Point-by-point and two-stage boundary models are fitted in the local boundary model tree. These boundary models fit local boundary models for each operating point and combine into a single boundary model that includes the global inputs.

- `Global` — Global boundary model tree (read only).

Boundary models in the global model boundary tree are fitted with one point per test (the average value of the global variables for that test).

- `Response` — Response boundary model tree (read only).

Boundary models in the response model boundary tree are fitted with all local and global input data for the test plan.

- `BestModel` — Best boundary model (local, global, and response) (read only).

`BestModel` is the boundary model combining the best local, global, and response boundary models. You can select which boundary models to include in the best model with `InBest`. If the best boundary model includes more than one boundary model, that boundary model is an `mbcboundary.Boolean` object.

- `InBest` — Logical array indicating which boundary models you selected as best.

You can combine local, global, and response boundary models into a single boundary model for the test plan. The logical array specifies whether to include, in order, the best local, global, and response boundary models, in the best boundary model for the test plan. The `BestModel` property gives the best boundary model for the test plan.

- `TestPlan` — Test plan object that contains this boundary tree (read only).

Properties of `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`

<code>BestModel</code>	Combined best boundary models
<code>Global</code>	Global boundary model tree
<code>InBest</code>	Boundary models selected as best
<code>Local</code>	Local boundary model tree
<code>Response</code>	Response for model object
<code>TestPlan</code>	Test plan containing boundary tree

**See Also**

**Introduced in R2009b**

# mbcPointByPointModel

Class for evaluating point-by-point models and calculating PEV

## Description

If you convert an `mbcmodel.localresponse` object using `Export` and you have not created a two-stage model (hierarchical response object), then the output is an `mbcPointByPointModel` object. Point-by-point models are created from a collection of local models for different operating points. `mbcPointByPointModel` objects share all the same methods as `xregstatsmodel` except `dferror`. See `xregstatsmodel`.

**Introduced in R2010a**

## Model Object

Model object within response object

### Syntax

```
M = response.Model
```

### Description

This is a property of all `mbcmodel.response` objects.

Each response contains a model object (`mbcmodel.model`) that can be extracted and manipulated independently of the project.

Extract a model object from any response object (see `Response`), and then:

- Fit to new data (`fit`).
- Change model type, properties, and fit algorithm settings (`ModelSetup`, `Type (for models)`; `Properties (for models)`, `CreateAlgorithm`).
- Create a copy of the model with the same inputs (`CreateModel`).
- Include and exclude terms to improve the model (`StepwiseRegression`).
- Examine coefficient values, predicted values, and regression matrices (`ParameterStatistics`; `PredictedValue`; `Jacobian`).
- If you change the model you need to use `UpdateResponse` to replace the new model back into the response object in the project. When you use `UpdateResponse` the new model is fitted to the response data.

### Examples

```
M = response.Model;
```

# ModelForTest

Model for specified test

## Syntax

```
model = ModelForTest(L,TestNo);
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`model = ModelForTest(L,TestNo);` gets the model for test `TestNo`.

## Examples

To get the model for test 22, enter:

```
model = ModelForTest(L,22);
```

**Introduced in R2007b**

# modelinput

Create modelinput object

## Syntax

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Property1',value1,'Property2',value2,...);
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(NUMINPUTS);
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(INPUTCELLARRAY);
```

## Description

This is the constructor for the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object.

`Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Property1',value1,'Property2',value2,...);`  
creates the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object.

You can set the properties shown in the following table.

Property	Description
Range	[min,max]
NonlinearTransform	{'', '1./x', 'sqrt(x)', 'log10(x)', 'x.^2', 'log(x)'} Character vector. Signal name from dataset. Inputs for a test plan must be set before selecting data.
Name	Character vector. Signal name from dataset. Inputs for a test plan must be set before selecting data.
Symbol	Character vector. Short name for plot labels and for use in CAGE.
Units	Character vector. Units are overwritten from the dataset units when a data is selected.

Specify “property, value” pairs as follows:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol',{'A','B'},...
    'Range',[0 100],[-20 20]);
```

Scalar expansion of properties is supported, e.g.,

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol',{'A','B'},...
    'Range',[0 100]);
```

`Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(NUMINPUTS);` creates the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object with the specified number inputs.

`NUMINPUTS` is the number of inputs. Symbols are automatically set to 'X1', 'X2', ..., 'Xn'. The default range is [-1,1]. For example:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(2);
```



`Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(INPUTCELLARRAY);` creates the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object with `INPUTCELLARRAY` inputs.

`INPUTCELLARRAY` is a cell array with one row per input and 5 columns to specify factor names, symbols, ranges and nonlinear transforms as follows.

The columns of `INPUTCELLARRAY` must be:

- 1 Factor symbol (character vector)
- 2 Minimum (double)
- 3 Maximum (double)
- 4 Transform (character vector) — empty for none
- 5 Signal name

These columns are the same as the columns in the Model Factor Setup dialog box, which can be launched from the test plan in the model browser.

## Examples

To create a `modelinput` object with 2 inputs, enter:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput(2);
```

To create a `modelinput` object and define symbols and ranges, enter:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol',{'A','B'},...
    'Range',{[0 100],[-20 20]});
```

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol',{'A','B'},...
    'Range',[0 100]);
```

To create a `modelinput` object and define inputs with a cell array, enter:

```
Inputs = mbcmodel.modelinput( {...
    'N', 800, 5000, '', 'ENGSPPEED'
    'L', 0.1, 1, '', 'LOAD'
    'EXH', -5, 50, '', 'EXHCAM'
    'INT', -5, 50, '', 'INTCAM'} );
```

## See Also

CreateModel | CreateTestplan

**Introduced in R2007b**

## **Models**

Array of boundary models

### **Syntax**

`Models(T)`

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcboundary.Tree`.

`Models(T)` returns a cell array of boundary models (read only).

**Introduced in R2009b**

# ModelSetup

Open Model Setup dialog box where you can alter model type

## Syntax

```
[newModel, OK] = ModelSetup(oldModel)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model` objects.

This method opens the **Model Setup** dialog box where you can choose new model types and settings. If you click **Cancel** to dismiss the dialog, `OK = false` and `newModel = oldModel`. If you click **OK** to close the dialog box, then `OK = true` and `newModel` is your new chosen model setup. Data and response remain the same as `oldModel`. The new model is refitted when you click OK.

Call `UpdateResponse` to put the new model type back into the response.

## Examples

```
[RBF, OK] = ModelSetup(Cubic);
```

## See Also

`UpdateResponse` | `fit`

**Introduced in R2006a**

## MultipleVIF

Multiple VIF matrix for linear model parameters

### Syntax

```
VIF = MultipleVIF(LINEARMODEL)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`VIF = MultipleVIF(LINEARMODEL)` calculates the multiple Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) matrix for the linear model parameters.

### Examples

```
VIF = MultipleVIF(knot_model)
```

### See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

# Name

Name of object

## Syntax

```
name = A.Name
```

## Description

This is a property of project, data, test plan, input, model, fitalgorithm, design, design constraint, and boundary model objects.

A can be any test plan (T), data (D), project (P) model (L, R, HR), fitalgorithm (F), design (D), design constraint (C) or boundary model (B) object.

You can change the names of these objects as follows:

```
A.Name = newName
```

For response (output or Y data) signal names, see `ResponseSignalName`.

For `mbcmodel.model.Name`, the `Name` property refers to the model output name. The toolbox sets this property to the data signal name when the response is created or if you assign a model to a response. You cannot set this property when a response is attached to the model.

For model parameter names, see `Names`.

For testplan and response object input names, see `InputSignalNames`, and for data objects, see `mbcmodel.data`.

Names of boundary models are read only and provide a description of the boundary model type and active inputs.

## Examples

```
ResponseFeatureName = thisRF.Name;
```

## See Also

`Names` | `InputSignalNames` | `ResponseSignalName` | `mbcdoe.design` | `mbcmodel.data`

## Names

Model parameter names

### Syntax

```
N = params.Names
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.modelparameters`. It returns the names of all the parameters in the model. These are read-only.

### Examples

```
N = paramsknot.Names
N =
'1'
'N'
'N^2'
'N*L'
'N*A'
'L'
'L^2'
'L*A'
'A'
'A^2';
```

### See Also

[NumberOfParameters](#) | [Values](#) | [Name](#)

# NumInputs

Number of model, boundary model, or design object inputs

## Syntax

```
N = model.NumInputs
```

## Description

This is a property of

- `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcmodel.modelproperties`
- The design objects `mbcdoe.design`, `mbcdoe.generator`, `mbcdoe.candidateset`, and `mbcdoe.designconstraint`
- The boundary model object `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all its subclasses: `mbcboundary.Model`, `mbcboundary.Boolean`, `mbcboundary.PointByPoint` and `mbcboundary.TwoStage`. You set the number of boundary model inputs when you create the boundary model.

It returns the number of inputs to the model, boundary model, or design object.

## Examples

```
N = knot.NumInputs;
```

```
mbcdoe.design
```

## NumberOfParameters

Number of included model parameters

### Syntax

```
N = knotparams.NumberOfParameters
```

### Description

This is a read-only property of `mbcmodel.linearmodelparameters`, for linear models only.

The number returned is the number of parameters currently in the model (you can remove some parameters by using `StepwiseRegression`). To see which parameters are currently in the model, use `StepwiseSelection`. Only parameters listed as 'in' are currently included.

To see the total possible number of parameters in a linear model, use `SizeOfParameterSet`.

Use `Names` and `Values` to get the parameter names and values.

### Examples

```
N = knotparams.NumberOfParameters;
```

### See Also

`SizeOfParameterSet` | `StepwiseSelection` | `StepwiseRegression` | `Names` | `Values`



## NumberOfTests

Total number of tests being used in model

### Syntax

```
numtests = A.NumberOfTests
```

### Description

This is a property of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`, and data objects `mbcmodel.data`. 'A' can be any model or data object.

### Examples

```
numTests = TQ_response.NumberOfTests;
```

### See Also

`DefineTestGroups` | `mbcmodel.data`

## **OperatingPoints**

Model operating point sites

### **Syntax**

`OperatingPoints(B)`

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`.

`OperatingPoints(B)` returns the operating point sites for models (read only).

**Introduced in R2009b**

# OutlierIndices

Indices of DoubleInputData marked as outliers

## Syntax

```
indices = OutlierIndices(R)
```

## Description

This is a method of all model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

## Examples

```
ind = OutlierIndices(R);  
bad = OutlierIndices(thisRF);
```

## See Also

`DoubleInputData`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## OutlierIndicesForTest

Indices marked as outliers for test

### Syntax

```
indices = OutlierIndicesForTest(R, TestNumber)
```

### Description

This is a method of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

This shows the current records discarded as outliers.

You can use ':' to use all tests.

### Examples

```
ind = OutlierIndicesForTest(R, ':');  
bad = OutlierIndicesForTest(local, tn);
```

### See Also

`OutlierIndices`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# OutputData

Output (or response) data for model

## Syntax

```
D = M.OutputData
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`.

It returns an array of the response data currently in the model.

## Examples

```
D = knot.OutputData;
```

## See Also

[InputData](#)

## Parameters

Model parameters

### Syntax

```
P = model.Parameters
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model.`, that contains an object `mbcmodel.model.parameters`. This object contains a number of read-only parameters that describe the model.

All models have these properties:

- `SizeOfParameterSet`
- `Names`
- `Values`

Linear models also have these properties:

- `StepwiseStatus`
- `NumberOfParameters`
- `StepwiseSelection`

Radial Basis Function (RBF) models have all the above properties and these additional properties:

- `Centers`
- `Widths`

### Examples

```
P = model.Parameters;
```

### See Also

`SizeOfParameterSet` | `Names` | `Values` | `StepwiseStatus` | `NumberOfParameters` | `StepwiseSelection` | `Centers` | `Widths`

# ParameterStatistics

Calculate parameter statistics for linear model

## Syntax

```
values = ParameterStatistics(linearmodel, optional statType)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`, for linear models only. This calculates parameter statistics for the linear model. If you don't specify `statType`, then a structure with all valid types is output. `statType` may be a character vector specifying a particular statistic or a cell array of character vectors specifying a number of statistics to output. If `statType` is a character vector, then `values` is an array of doubles. If `statType` is a cell array of character vectors, then `values` is a cell array of array of doubles.

The valid types are:

'Alias'

'Covariance'

'Correlation'

'VIFsingle'

'VIFmultiple'

'VIFpartial'

'Stepwise'

These types (except Stepwise) appear in the Design Evaluation tool; see the documentation for this tool for details of these matrices.

The Stepwise field contains the values found in the Stepwise table. In this array (and in the Stepwise GUI) you can see for each parameter in the model: the value of the coefficient, the standard error of the coefficient, the t value and Next PRESS ( the value of PRESS if the status of this term is changed at the next iteration). See the documentation for the Stepwise table. You can also see these Stepwise values when you use `StepwiseRegression`.

## Examples

```
values = ParameterStatistics(knot)
values =
    Alias: [7x3 double]
    Covariance: [7x7 double]
    Correlation: [7x7 double]
    VIFsingle: [5x5 double]
    VIFmultiple: [7x1 double]
    VIFpartial: [5x5 double]
```

Stepwise: [10x4 double]

values.Stepwise

ans =

```
1.0e+003 *
  0.0190    0.0079    0.0210    NaN
  0.0000    0.0000    0.0210    1.9801
  0.0000    0.0000    0.0200    0.2984
 -0.0000    0.0000    0.0200    0.2768
  0.0000    0.0000    0.0200    0.2890
 -0.0526    0.0367    0.0210    0.2679
  0.0911    0.0279    0.0210    0.3837
 -0.0041    0.0024    0.0210    0.2728
 -0.0178    0.0095    0.0200    0.2460
  0.0001    0.0000    0.0210    0.3246
```

## See Also

StepwiseRegression

**Introduced before R2006a**



# PartialVIF

Partial VIF matrix for linear model parameters

## Syntax

```
STATS = PartialVIF(LINEARMODEL)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`STATS = PartialVIF(LINEARMODEL)` calculates the partial Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) matrix for the linear model parameters.

## Examples

```
VIF = PartialVIF(knot_model)
```

## See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## PEV

Predicted error variance of model at specified inputs

### Syntax

```
pev = PEV(R, X)
```

### Description

This is a method of the hierarchical, local response, response, and model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.response`, and `mbcmodel.model`.

R is the model object, and X is the array of input values where you want to evaluate the PEV of the model. For a local response, the predicted value uses the hierarchical model.

Note that for an `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcmodel.response` objects only, the X is optional. That is, the syntax is:

```
PEV = PEV(model, optional X)
```

This calculates the Predicated Error Variance at X. If X is not specified, then X is the existing input values. An array is returned of PEV values evaluated at each data point.

### Examples

```
pev = PEV(R, X);
```

### See Also

`PEVForTest`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## PEVForTest

Local model predicted error variance for test

### Syntax

```
pev = PEVforTest(L, TestNumber, X)
```

### Description

This is a method of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

L is the local model object.

TestNumber is the test for which you want to evaluate the model PEV.

X is the array of inputs where you want to evaluate the PEV of the model.

### Examples

```
pev = PEVforTest(L, TestNumber, X);
```

### See Also

PEV

**Introduced before R2006a**

## PredictedValue

Predicted value of model at specified inputs

### Syntax

```
y = PredictedValue(R,X)
y = PredictedValue(R)
```

### Description

This is a method of the hierarchical, response, local response, and model objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.response`, `mbcmodel.localresponse`, and `mbcmodel.model`.

`y = PredictedValue(R,X)` evaluates the model at the specified inputs, where `R` is the model object, and `X` is the array of inputs where you want to evaluate the output of the model.

Note that for an `mbcmodel.model`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response` objects, the `X` is optional. If `X` is not specified then the `X` is the existing input values. That is, the syntax is:

```
y = PredictedValue(model, optional X)
```

`y = PredictedValue(R)` calculates the predicted value at the fit data. An array is returned of predicted values evaluated at each data point. For local models, this is equivalent to `y = PredictedValue(L, L.InputData)`.

Note that you cannot evaluate model output for a local response or hierarchical response until you have constructed it using `MakeHierarchicalResponse` (or `CreateAlternativeModels`). If you have created alternative response feature models then a best model must be selected. If you have made changes such as removing outliers since choosing a model as best, you may need to choose a new best model. For a local response, the predicted value uses the hierarchical model. If no data is specified then the data from all tests is used.

### Examples

```
y = PredictedValue(R, X);
modelPred = PredictedValue(thisRF, x);
```

### See Also

[PredictedValueForTest](#) | [ChooseAsBest](#) | [PEV](#) | [Evaluate](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

# PredictedValueForTest

Predicted local model response for test

## Syntax

```
y = PredictedValueForTest(L, TestNumber, X)
```

## Description

This is a method of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

L is a local model object.

TestNumber is the test for which you want to evaluate the model.

X is the array of inputs where you want to evaluate the output of the model.

## Examples

```
y = PredictedValueForTest(L, TestNumber, X);
```

## See Also

PredictedValue

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Properties (for candidate sets)

View and edit candidate set properties

### Syntax

```
properties(CS)  
CS.PropertyName = NewValue
```

### Description

“Properties” is a method of `mbcdoe.candidateset`, which returns a list of properties.

`properties(CS)` lists the candidate set properties.

`CS.PropertyName = NewValue` sets the candidate set property.

The candidate set Type determines which properties you can set.

The following table lists the properties available for each candidate set type.

**Candidate Set Properties (for Optimal Designs)**

Candidate Set Type	Property	Description
All built-in: Grid/ Lattice, Grid, Lattice, Stratified Lattice, Sobol, Halton	NumberOfPoints (read-only for Grid and Grid/Lattice)	Number of points (int: [0,Inf])
	Limits	Design Limits
Grid	Levels	Selection criteria for best LHS design (cell)
	NumberPerLevel	Symmetric design (vector int: {[-Inf,Inf], NumInputs})
Lattice	Generators	Prime number generators for lattice (vector int: {[0,Inf], NumInputs})
Stratified Lattice	StratifyLevels	Number of levels for each factors (vector int: {[0,Inf], NumInputs})
Sobol Sequence	Scramble	Scramble method (enum: {'none', 'MatousekAffineOwen'})
	SkipMode	Skip mode options (enum: {'None','2^k','Custom'})
	Skip	Skip size (int: [0,Inf])
Halton Sequence	Scramble	Scrambling method for sequence (enum: {'None','RR2'})
	PrimeLeap	Leap sequence points using prime number (boolean)
	SkipZero	Skip zero point (boolean)
User-defined	NumberOfPoints	User-defined points (read-only)
	Points	User-defined points

**Examples**

You can use property value pairs to specify candidate set properties as part of the `CreateCandidateSet` command, or you can set properties individually.

To create a candidate set with type grid and specified grid levels:

```
CandidateSet = augmentedDesign.CreateCandidateSet...
('Type', 'Grid' );
CandidateSet.NumberOfLevels = [21 21 21 21];
```

**See Also**

`CreateCandidateSet`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## Properties (for design constraints)

View and edit design constraint properties

### Syntax

```
properties(C)  
C.PropertyName = NewValue
```

### Description

“Properties” is a method of `mbcdoe.designconstraint`, which returns a list of properties.

`properties(C)` lists the constraint properties.

`C.PropertyName = NewValue` sets the constraint property.

The constraint Type determines which properties you can set. For more information, see the following table or [Type \(for design constraints\)](#).

The following table lists the properties available for each constraint type.



**Constraint Properties**

Constraint Type	Property	Description
Linear design constraint: 1*Input1 + 1* Input2 + 1* Input3 <= 0	A	Matrix for linear constraint (matrix: [1,NumInputs])
	b	Bound for linear constraint (double)
Ellipsoid design constraint: Ellipsoid at (Input1=0, Input2=0, Input3=0)	CenterPoint	Center of ellipse (vector: NumInputs)
	Matrix	Ellipsoid form matrix (positive semi-definite) (matrix: [NumInputs, NumInputs])
1D Table design constraint: InputY(InputX) <= InputY max	Table	Table constraint (vector)
	Breakpoints	Breakpoints for rows (vector)
	Inequality	Relational Operator (enum: { '<=', '>=' })
	InputFactor	Column input symbol (enum: { 'InputX', 'InputY' })
	TableFactor	Table input symbol (enum: { 'InputX', 'InputY ' })
2D Table design constraint: InputZ(InputX,InputY) <=InputZmax	Table	: Table constraint (matrix) )
	RowBreakpoints	Breakpoints for rows (vector)
	ColumnBreakpoints	Breakpoints for columns (vector)
	Inequality	Relational operator (enum: { '<=', '>=' })
	RowFactor	Row input symbol (enum: { 'InputX', 'InputY, 'InputZ' })
	ColumnFactor	Column input symbol (enum: { 'InputX', 'InputY, 'InputZ' })
	TableFactor	Table input symbol (enum: { 'InputX', 'InputY', 'InputZ' })

**Examples**

You can use property value pairs to specify constraint properties as part of the `CreateConstraint` command, or you can set properties individually.

For examples, see `CreateConstraint`.

**See Also**

`CreateConstraint`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## Properties (for design generators)

View and edit design generator properties

### Syntax

```
properties(Generator)
Generator.PropertyName = NewValue
```

### Description

“properties” (lower case p) is a method of `mbcdoe.generator`, which returns a list of properties.

`properties(Generator)` lists the generator properties.

`Generator.PropertyName = NewValue` sets the generator property.

The design generator object `Type` determines which properties you can set. For more information, see `Type (for designs and generators)`.

The settings are applied immediately, you do not need to call `generate` on the design object.

The following tables list the properties available for each design type.

#### Optimal Design Properties (D-, V- and A-Optimal)

Property	Description
NumberOfPoints	Number of points (int: [0,Inf])
InitialPoints	Initial design points (Matrix)
CandidateSet	Candidate set ( <code>mbcdoe.candidateset</code> )
AllowReplicates	Allow replicate points (boolean)
AugmentMethod	Methods to add points (enum: {'random', 'optimal'})
Tolerance	Tolerance (numeric: 'positive')
MaxIterations	Maximum Iterations (int: 'positive')
NumberOfPointsToAlter	Number of points to alter per iteration using the random augment method (p) (int: 'positive')
NoImprovement	Number of iterations with no improvement using the random augment method (p) (int: 'positive')

---

**Note** Optimal designs have dependencies between `NumberOfPoints`, `InitialPoints` and `CandidateSets`. When you change `NumberOfPoints`, an initial point is drawn from the existing candidate set. Setting `NumberOfPoints` updates `InitialPoints`. Likewise setting `InitialPoints` updates `NumberOfPoints`. When changing the candidate set a new initial design is drawn from the new candidate set.

---

**Space-Filling Design Properties**

Design Type	Property	Description
All space-filling design types (Lattice, Latin Hypercube Sampling, Stratified Latin Hypercube, Sobol, Halton)	NumberOfPoints	Number of points (int: [0,Inf])
	Limits	Design Limits (matrix: [NumInputs,2])
	BoundaryPercent	Limits the maximum number of boundary points as a percentage of the total number of design of experiment (DoE) points (int: 'positive')
Lattice	PrimeGenerators	Prime number generators for lattice for each input (vector int: [0,Inf])
Latin Hypercube Sampling and Stratified Latin Hypercube	SelectionCriteria	Selection criteria for best LHS design (enum: {'discrepancy', 'minimax', 'maximin', 'cdfvariance', 'cdfmaximum'})
	Symmetry	Symmetric design (boolean)
Stratified Latin Hypercube	StratifyLevels	Number of levels for each factors (vector int: {[0,Inf], NumInputs})
	StratifyValues	Stratify levels (cell)
Sobol Sequence	Scramble	Scramble method (enum: {'none', 'MatousekAffineOwen'})
	SkipMode	Skip mode options (enum: {'None', '2^k', 'Custom'})
	Skip	Skip size (int: [0,Inf])
Halton Sequence	Scramble	Scrambling method for sequence (enum: {'None', 'RR2'})
	PrimeLeap	Leap sequence points using prime number (boolean)
	SkipZero	Skip zero point (boolean)

## Classical Design Properties

Design Type	Property	Description
All (Box-Behnken, Central Composite, Full Factorial, Plackett-Burman, Regular Simplex)	NumberOfPoints (read-only)	Number of points (int: [0,Inf])
	Limits	Design limits
All except Plackett-Burman	NumberOfCenterPoints	Number of center points (int: [0,Inf])
Central Composite	StarPoints	Star point position (enum: { 'FaceCenteredCube', 'Spherical', 'Rotatable', 'Custom' })
	Inscribe	Inscribe points (boolean)
	Alpha	Specify 'Custom' star point location: (vector: { 'positive', NumInputs }) For 'FaceCenteredCube', alpha = 1 For 'Spherical', alpha = sqrt(nf) For 'Rotatable', alpha = 2^(nf/4)
Full Factorial	Levels	Cell array of levels for each input (cell)
	NumberOfLevels	Number of levels for each input (vector int: { 'positive', NumInputs })

## Examples

You can use property value pairs to specify design generator properties as part of the `Generate` and `Augment` commands. You can also set properties individually. Some examples:

To create a full factorial design and specify the number of levels when generating the design:

```
design = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type', 'Full Factorial' );
design = Generate( design, 'NumberOfLevels', [50 50] );
```

To create a latin hypercube sampling design:

```
globalDesign = TP.CreateDesign(2,...
'Type', 'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
```

To create and generate a halton design with 50 points:

```
haltonDesign = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type',...
'Halton Sequence', 'Name', 'Halton' );
haltonDesign = Generate( haltonDesign, 50 );
```

To explicitly specify the `NumberOfPoints` property:

```
haltonDesign = Generate( haltonDesign, 'NumberOfPoints', 50 );
```

To create and generate a halton design with specified scrambling and other properties:

```
haltonDesignWithScrambling = haltonDesign.CreateDesign...  
( 'Name', 'Scrambled Halton' );  
haltonDesignWithScrambling = Generate...  
( haltonDesignWithScrambling,...  
'Scramble', 'RR2', 'PrimeLeap', true );
```

To generate an optimal design with specified properties:

```
OptDesign = Generate(OptDesign,...  
    'Type','V-optimal',...  
    'CandidateSet',C,...  
    'MaxIterations',200,...  
    'NoImprovement', 50,...  
    'NumberOfPoints',200);
```

The previous code is equivalent to setting the properties individually and then calling `Generate` as follows:

```
P = OptDesign.Generator;  
P.Type = 'V-optimal';  
P.CandidateSet.NumberOfLevels(:)=21;  
P.MaxIterations = 200;  
P.NumberOfPoints = 200;  
P.NoImprovement = 50;  
OptDesign.Generator = P;
```

To augment a design optimally with 20 points:

```
OptDesign = Augment(OptDesign,...  
    'Type','V-optimal',...  
    'MaxIterations',200,...  
    'NoImprovement', 50,...  
    'NumberOfPoints',20);
```

## See Also

`CreateDesign` | `Generate` | `Augment` | `Properties` (for candidate sets) | `Properties` (for design constraints)

**Introduced in R2008a**

# Properties (for models)

View and edit model properties

## Syntax

```
modelprop=M.Properties
M.Properties.PropertyName = NewValue
properties(M.Properties)
f=M.Properties.properties
```

## Description

“Properties” is a property of `mbcmodel.model`.

`modelprop=M.Properties` returns a `mbcmodel.modelproperties` object.

To edit a property, use the syntax `M.Properties.PropertyName = NewValue`.

“properties” is a method of `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm` and `mbcmodel.modelproperties` which returns a list of properties.

`properties(M.Properties)` lists the property names, types and allowed values.

`f=M.Properties.properties` returns the property names as a cell array.

The model Type determines which properties you can set. For more information, see [Type \(for models\)](#).

To get a `mbcmodel.modelproperties` object from a model:

```
>> M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 4);
>> disp(M)
mbcmodel.linearmodel:Polynomial
```

```
>>modelproperties=M.Properties
```

```
modelproperties =
Polynomial Properties
           Order: [3 3 3 3]
InteractionOrder: 3
TransformInputRange: 1
ParameterNames: {35x1 cell}
StepwiseStatus: {35x1 cell}
BoxCox: 1
```

To create a model and list the properties:

```
>> M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('RBF',2)
```

```
M =
```

```
    A radial basis function network using a multiquadric kernel
```

```
        with 0 centers
        and a global width of 2.
        The regularization parameter, lambda, is 0.0001.
        InputData: [0x2 double]
        OutputData: [0x1 double]
        Status: Not fitted
        Linked to Response: <not linked>

>> properties(M.Properties)
RBF Properties
    Kernel: RBF kernel (enum: {'multiquadric',...
    'recmultiquadric', 'gaussian', 'thinplate', 'logisticrbf',...
    'wendland', 'linearrbf', 'cubicrbf'})
    Continuity: Continuity for Wendland kernel...
    (0,2,4,6) (int: [0,6])
    ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)
    StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always', 'Never',...
    'Step'} (cell)
    BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])
```

The following syntax returns the properties as a cell array:

```
>> f=M.Properties.properties

f =

    'Kernel'
    'Continuity'
    'ParameterNames'
    'StepwiseStatus'
    'BoxCox'
```

Change a property as follows:

```
>>M.Properties.Kernel = 'thinplate';
```

The model changes state to 'Being Edited'. The settings are not applied until you call Fit on the model object.

The following sections list the properties available for each model type.

### **Gaussian Process Models — Properties**

**KernelFunction:** Kernel function (enum: {'Exponential', 'ARDEXponential', 'SquaredExponential', 'ARDSquaredExponential', 'Matern32', 'ARDMatern32', 'Matern52', 'ARDMatern52', 'RationalQuadratic', 'ARDRationalQuadratic'})

**BasisFunction:** Explicit basis function (enum: {'None', 'Constant', 'Linear', 'PureQuadratic'})

**Threshold:** Threshold to switch to large data fitting algorithm (int: [1,Inf])

**ActiveSetSize:** Active set size (int: [1,Inf])

**ActiveSetMethod:** Large scale active set method (enum: {'SGMA', 'Entropy', 'Likelihood', 'Random'})

**FitMethod:** Large data fit method (enum: {'SD', 'FIC', 'SR'})



PredictMethod: Large data predict method (enum: {'Exact','BCD','SD','FIC','SR'})

InitializeMethod: Initialize hyperparameters method (enum: {'LOO-loss','logML','none'})

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

### **Linear Models – Polynomial Properties**

mbcmodel.linearmodel:Polynomial

Order: Polynomial order (vector int: {[0,Inf],NumInputs})

InteractionOrder: Maximum order of interaction terms (int: [0,Inf])

TransformInputRange: Transform inputs (Boolean)

ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)

StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always','Never','Step'} (cell)

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

### **Linear Models – Hybrid Spline Properties**

mbcmodel.linearmodel:Hybrid Spline

Order: Spline and polynomial order (vector int: {[0,3],NumInputs})

SplineVariable: Spline variable

SplineInteraction: Order of interaction between spline and polynomial (int: [0,3])

Knots: Position of knots (vector real)

ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)

StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always','Never','Step'} (cell)

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

### **Linear Models – RBF Properties**

mbcmodel.linearmodel:RBF

Kernel: RBF kernel (enum: {'multiquadric','recmultiquadric','gaussian','thinplate','logisticrbf','wendland','linearrbf','cubicrbf'})

Continuity: Continuity for Wendland kernel (0,2,4,6) (int: [0,6])

ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)

StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always','Never','Step'} (cell)

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

**Linear Models — Polynomial-RBF Properties**

mbcmodel.linearmodel:Polynomial-RBF

Order: Polynomial order (vector int: {[0,Inf],NumInputs})

InteractionOrder: Maximum order of interaction terms (int: [0,Inf])

Kernel: RBF kernel (enum:

{'multiquadric','recmultiquadric','gaussian','thinplate','logisticrbf','wendland',  
'linearrbf','cubicrbf'})

Continuity: Continuity for Wendland kernel (0,2,4,6) (int: [0,6])

ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)

StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always','Never','Step'} (cell)

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

**Linear Models — Hybrid Spline-RBF Properties**

mbcmodel.linearmodel:Hybrid Spline-RBF

Order: Spline and polynomial order (vector int: {[0,3],NumInputs})

SplineVariable: Spline variable

SplineInteraction: Order of interaction between spline and polynomial (int: [0,3])

Knots: Position of knots (vector real)

Kernel: RBF kernel (enum:

{'multiquadric','recmultiquadric','gaussian','thinplate','logisticrbf','wendland',  
'linearrbf','cubicrbf'})

Continuity: Continuity for Wendland kernel (0,2,4,6) (int: [0,6])

ParameterNames: List of parameter names (read-only)

StepwiseStatus: Stepwise status {'Always','Never','Step'} (cell)

BoxCox: Box-Cox transform (power) (numeric: [-3,3])

**Nonlinear Models — Free Knot Spline Properties**

mbcmodel.model:Free Knot Spline

Order: Spline order (int: [0,3])

NumKnots: Number of knots (int: 'Positive')

## Nonlinear Models — Neural Network Properties

mbcmodel.model:Neural Network

HiddenLayers: Number of hidden layers (int: [1,2])

Neurons: Number of Neurons in each hidden layer (vector int: 'Positive')

## Examples

```
>> modelprops=M.Properties
```

```
modelprops =
Polynomial Properties
      Order: [3 3 3 3]
InteractionOrder: 3
TransformInputRange: 1
ParameterNames: {35x1 cell}
StepwiseStatus: {35x1 cell}
BoxCox: 1
```

```
>> M.Properties.Order = [3 2 2 3]
```

```
M =
```

```
1 + 2*X1 + 10*X4 + 15*X2 + 18*X3 + 3*X1^2 + 6*X1*X4
...+ 8*X1*X2 + 9*X1*X3 +
11*X4^2 + 13*X4*X2 + 14*X4*X3 + 16*X2^2 + 17*X2*X3
...+ 19*X3^2 + 4*X1^3 +
5*X1^2*X4 + 7*X1*X4^2 + 12*X4^3
InputData: [0x4 double]
OutputData: [0x1 double]
Status: Being Edited
Linked to Response: <not linked>
```

## See Also

Type (for models) | LocalModel Properties

## Remove

Remove test plan, model, or boundary model

### Syntax

OK = Remove(A)

OK = Remove(BoundaryTree, Index)

### Description

OK = Remove(A) removes test plan, or model object A. This is a method of all the nondata objects: projects, test plans, all models, and boundary trees. You cannot remove datum models if other models use them.

OK = Remove(BoundaryTree, Index) removes the boundary model at Index.

### Input Arguments

#### **A — Object to be removed**

test plan | model object

Object to be removed, specified as either a test plan, or a model object.

#### **BoundaryTree — BoundaryTree**

nondata object

Boundary model to be removed.

#### **Index — Index**

real positive integer

Index of boundary model to be removed.

### See Also

**Introduced before R2006a**

# RemoveDesign

Remove design from test plan

## Syntax

```
RemoveDesign(T,Name)  
RemoveDesign(T,Level,Name)  
RemoveDesign(T,D)  
RemoveDesign(T,Level,D)
```

## Description

RemoveDesign is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

`RemoveDesign(T,Name)` removes a design with a matching name from the test plan T.

Name can be a character vector, or a cell array of character vectors.

`RemoveDesign(T,Level,Name)` removes a design with a matching name from the specified level of the test plan. By default the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for one-stage, Level 2 (global) for two-stage).

`RemoveDesign(T,D)` removes D, an array of designs to be deleted. All designs with matching names are deleted.

`RemoveDesign(T,Level,D)` removes D from the specified level.

## See Also

AddDesign | UpdateDesign | FindDesign

**Introduced in R2008a**

## RemoveOutliers

Remove outliers in input data by index or rule, and refit models

### Syntax

```
R = RemoveOutliers(R, Selection);
```

```
R = RemoveOutliers(L, LocalSelection, GlobalSelection)
```

### Description

This is a method of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and the response feature model object `mbcmodel.response`.

All the response feature models are refitted after the local models are refitted. Outlier selection is applied to all tests.

For a response model:

- `R` is a response object.
- `Selection` specifies either a set of indices or the name of an outlier selection function, of the following form:

```
Indices = myMfile(model, data, factorName)
```

The factors are the same as defined in `DiagnosticStatistics`.

- `data` contains the factors as columns of a matrix.
- `factorNames` is a cell array of the names for each factor.

For a local model:

- `LocalSelection` is the local outlier selection indices or function.
- `GlobalSelection` is the global outlier selection indices or function.

Outlier selection functions must conform to this prototype:

```
Indices = myMfile(model, data, factorName)
```

The factors are the same as appear in the scatter plot in the Model Browser.

- `data` contains the factors as columns of a matrix.
- `factorNames` is a cell array of the names for each factor.

### Examples

```
outlierind = [1 4 6 7];  
RemoveOutliers(thisRF, outlierind);
```

**See Also**

RemoveOutliersForTest

**Introduced before R2006a**

## RemoveOutliersForTest

Remove outliers on test by index or rule and refit models

### Syntax

```
L = RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, LOCALSELECTION)
L = RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, LOCALSELECTION,
doUpdate)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`L = RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, LOCALSELECTION)` removes outliers, refits the local model, and refits the response feature models.

`L = RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, LOCALSELECTION, doUpdate)` removes outliers and if `doUpdate` is `true`, refits all response features after the local model is refitted.

`TESTNUMBER` is the single test number to refit.

`LOCALSELECTION` can either be a set of indices or a function name.

An outlier selection function must take the following form:

```
INDICES = MYMFILE(MODEL, DATA, FACTORNAME);
```

The factors are the same as defined in `DiagnosticStatistics`.

`DATA` contains the factors as columns of a matrix, and `FACTORNAME` is a cell array of the names for each factor.

### Examples

For a local response `LOCALRESPONSE`, to remove first two data points and do not update response features:

```
RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,1:2,false);
```

To find list of indices of removed data points:

```
indices = OutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1);
```

To restore first data point:

```
RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,1,false);
```

To restore all data:

```
RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,':',false);
```



To update response features:

```
UpdateResponseFeatures(LOCALRESPONSE);
```

### **See Also**

[UpdateResponseFeatures](#) | [RestoreDataForTest](#) | [OutlierIndicesForTest](#) | [RemoveOutliers](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Response

Response for model object

### Syntax

```
R = model.Response
```

### Description

*Models.* This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`. It returns the response the model object came from (e.g. a response object).

If you make changes to the model object (for example by changing the model type using `ModelSetup`, or using `StepwiseRegression`) you must use `UpdateResponse` to return the new model object to the response in the project.

*Boundary models.* This is a property of `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

The `Response` property contains a response boundary model tree (read only). Boundary models in the response model boundary tree are fitted with all local and global input data for the test plan.

### Examples

```
R = model.Response;
```

### See Also

`UpdateResponse` | `ModelSetup`

## ResponseFeatures(Local Model)

Set of response features for local model

### Syntax

RFs = L.ResponseFeatures

### Description

This is a property of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localmodel`.

RFs = L.ResponseFeatures returns a `mbcmodel.responsefeatures` object. L is the local model.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” in the Getting Started documentation for an explanation of the relationships between local models, local responses, and other responses.

Available properties and methods are described in the following tables.

Property	Description
EvaluationPoints	Cell array of evaluation points for the response feature set (read-only). An element of <code>EvaluationPoints</code> is empty if the response feature does not use the Evaluation point. This property is set up when the response feature is created (see the Add method).
Types	Cell array of types for response feature set (read-only). This property is set up when the response feature is created (see the Add method).
NumberOfResponseFeatures	Number of response features in set (read-only).
IsFitted	The local model has been fitted.

Method	Description
Add	<p>Add new response feature to response feature set</p> <p>RF = Add (RF, RFtype)</p> <p>RFtype is a description character vector belonging to the set of alternative response features. See <code>getAlternativeTypes</code>.</p> <p>RF = Add (RF, RFtype, EvaluationPoint)</p> <p>EvaluationPoint is a row vector with an element for each model input and is used for response features that require an input value to evaluate the response feature (e.g., function evaluation, derivatives). It is an error to specify an evaluation point for a response feature type that does not require an evaluation point.</p>

<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>
Remove	Remove a response feature from the response feature set <code>RF = Remove(RF, index)</code>
Select	Select a subset of response features from the response feature set <code>RF = Select(RF, indices)</code>
getDefaultSet	List of default response features <code>RF = getDefaultSet(RF)</code> Returns an <code>mbcmodel.responsefeatures</code> object with the default set of response features for the local model.
getAlternativeTypes	List of all alternative response feature types for local model <code>RFtypes = getAlternativeTypes(RF)</code> Returns a cell array of response feature type character vectors for the local model.
Evaluate	Evaluate response features <code>rfvals = Evaluate(RF);</code> Returns the values for the response features for the current local model. <code>[rfvals, stderr] = Evaluate(RF)</code> Also returns the standard errors for the response features for the current local model. The local model must be fitted before evaluating response features.
Jacobian	Jacobian matrix of response features with respect to parameters <code>J = Jacobian(RF)</code> The local model must be fitted before calculating the Jacobian matrix.
Covariance	Covariance matrix for response features <code>rfvals = Covariance(RF);</code> The local model must be fitted before calculating the covariance matrix.
Correlation	Correlation matrix for response features <code>rfvals = Correlation(RF)</code> Errors occur if model is not fitted.

Method	Description
ReconstructSets	<p>List of subsets of response features which can be used to reconstruct the local model</p> <p><code>RFlist = ReconstructSets(RF)</code></p> <p><code>RFlist</code> is a cell array of <code>mbcmodel.responsefeatures</code>. Each element of <code>RFlist</code> can be used to reconstruct the local model from response feature values.</p>

## Examples

First, create a local model object:

```
L = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Local Polynomial',2)
```

```
L =
```

```

  1 + 2*X1 + 8*X2 + 3*X1^2 + 6*X1*X2 + 9*X2^2 + 4*X1^3...
+ 5*X1^2*X2 + 7*X1*X2^2 +
  10*X2^3
  InputData: [0x2 double]
  OutputData: [0x1 double]
  Status: Not fitted
  Linked to Response: not linked
```

The properties of the local model object are the same as the properties of an `mbcmodel.model` object with the additional property “ResponseFeatures”. Look at the response features property as follows:

```
>> RFs = L.ResponseFeatures
```

```
RFs =
```

```
Response features for Polynomial
```

```

'Beta_1'
'Beta_X1'
'Beta_X1^2'
'Beta_X1^3'
'Beta_X1^2*X2'
'Beta_X1*X2'
'Beta_X1*X2^2'
'Beta_X2'
'Beta_X2^2'
'Beta_X2^3'
```

```

% Set up response features
RFtypes = getAlternativeTypes(RFs);
RF = Add(RF, RFtypes{end},-10);
```

```

% assign to local model
L.ResponseFeatures = RFs;
```

## **ResponseFeatures(Local Response)**

Array of response features for local response

### **Syntax**

```
RFs = L.ResponseFeatures
```

### **Description**

This is a property of the local model object, `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

L is the local response.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” in the Getting Started documentation for an explanation of the relationships between local responses and other responses.

### **Examples**

```
RFs = Local.ResponseFeatures;
```

# ResponseSignalName

Name of signal or response feature being modeled

## Syntax

```
ySignal = R.ResponseSignalName
```

## Description

This is a property of all response objects: `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

R can be a hierarchical response, local response or response.

## Examples

```
yName = local.ResponseSignalName;
```

## See Also

`InputSignalNames`

## Responses

Array of available responses for test plan

### Syntax

R = T.Responses

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.testplan`.

T is the test plan object.

See “Understanding Model Structure for Scripting” for an explanation of the relationship between test plans and responses.

### Examples

R = T.Responses;



# RestoreData

Restore removed outliers

## Syntax

```
R = RestoreData(RESPONSE)
R = RestoreData(RESPONSE, OUTLIERINDICES)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse` and `mbcmodel.response`.

`R = RestoreData(RESPONSE)` restores all data previously removed as outliers.

`R = RestoreData(RESPONSE, OUTLIERINDICES)` restores all removed data specified in `OutlierIndices`. For a local response, the indices refer to record numbers for all tests.

## Examples

```
RemoveOutliers(R, 1:5)
RestoreData(R, 1:2)
```

## See Also

[RemoveOutliersForTest](#) | [RemoveOutliers](#) | [OutlierIndices](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

## RestoreDataForTest

Restore removed outliers for test

### Syntax

```
L = RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, Indices)
L = RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, Indices, doUpdate)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`L = RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, Indices)` restores all removed data for `TESTNUMBER` specified in `Indices`.

`L = RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, TESTNUMBER, Indices, doUpdate)` restores all specified removed data and if `doUpdate` is `true`, refits all response features. By default, all response feature models will be updated. If a number of tests are being screened it is more efficient to set `doUpdate` to `false` and call `UpdateResponseFeatures` when all the tests have been screened.

`Indices` must be numbers and must belong to the set of outliers in `OutliersForTest`.

### Examples

For a local response `LOCALRESPONSE`, to remove first two data points without updating response features:

```
RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,1:2,false);
```

To find list of indices of removed data points:

```
indices = OutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1);
```

To restore first data point:

```
RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,1,false);
```

To restore all data:

```
RestoreDataForTest(LOCALRESPONSE,1,':',false);
```

To update response features:

```
UpdateResponseFeatures(LOCALRESPONSE);
```

### See Also

[UpdateResponseFeatures](#) | [RemoveOutliersForTest](#) | [OutlierIndicesForTest](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# SetTermStatus

Set status of model terms

## Syntax

```
M.Properties = M.Properties.SetTermStatus(Terms, Status)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodelproperties`.

`M.Properties = M.Properties.SetTermStatus(Terms, Status)` sets the status of the specified terms in this model. `Status` must be a cell array of status character vectors.

The stepwise status for each term can be `Always`, `Never` or `Step`. The status determines whether you can use the `StepwiseRegression` function to throw away terms in order to try to improve the predictive power of the model.

`M` is an `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object.

## Examples

```
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel('Polynomial', 2);  
M.Properties = M.Properties.SetTermStatus([1 2; 1 0],  
    {'Never', 'Always'});
```

This example sets the status of the  $X1 \cdot X2^2$  term to `Never` and the  $X1$  term to `Always`.

## See Also

[GetTermStatus](#) | [StepwiseStatus](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

## SetupDialog

Open fit algorithm setup dialog box

### Syntax

```
[OPT,OK]= SetupDialog(F)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm`.

`[OPT,OK]= SetupDialog(F)` opens the fit algorithm setup dialog box, where you can edit the algorithm parameters. `F` is a `mbcmodel.fitalgorithm` object.

If you click **Cancel** to dismiss the dialog, `OK = false` and no changes are made. If you click **OK** to close the dialog box, then `OK = true` and your new chosen algorithm parameters are set up.

### Examples

```
[OPT,OK]= SetupDialog(F)
```

### See Also

`CreateAlgorithm` | `getAlternativeNames`

**Introduced in R2007a**

# SingleVIF

Single VIF matrix for linear model parameters

## Syntax

```
VIF = SingleVIF(LINEARMODEL)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel`.

`VIF = SingleVIF(LINEARMODEL)` calculates the single Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) matrix for the linear model parameters.

## Examples

```
VIF = SingleVIF(knot_model)
```

## See Also

`ParameterStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## SizeOfParameterSet

Number of model parameters

### Syntax

```
N = params.SizeOfParameterSet
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.linearmodelparameters`, for linear models only. It returns the total possible number of parameters in the model. Note that not all of these terms are necessarily currently included in the model, as you may remove some using `StepwiseRegression`.

Call `NumberOfParameters` to see how many terms are currently included in the model. Call `StepwiseSelection` to see which terms are included and excluded.

Use `Names` and `Values` to get the parameter names and values.

### Examples

```
N = knotparams.SizeOfParameterSet
```

### See Also

`NumberOfParameters` | `StepwiseSelection` | `Names` | `Values`

# StatisticsDialog

Open summary statistics dialog box

## Syntax

```
[model,OK]= StatisticsDialog(model)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`.

`[model,OK]= StatisticsDialog(model)` opens the Summary Statistics dialog box, where you can select the summary statistics you want to use.

If you click **Cancel** to dismiss the dialog, `OK = false` and no changes are made. If you click **OK** to close the dialog box, then `OK = true` and your new chosen summary statistics are set up.

## See Also

`SummaryStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007a**

## Status

Model status: fitted, not fitted or best

## Syntax

```
S = model.Status
```

## Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`. It returns a character vector: ``Fitted'` if the model is fitted, ``Not fitted'` if the model is not fitted (for example there is not enough data to fit the model), or ``Best'` if the model has been selected as best from some alternative models. A model must be `Fitted` before it can be selected as `Best`.

## Examples

```
S = knot.Status  
S =  
    `Fitted'
```

## See Also

`ChooseAsBest`



# StepwiseRegression

Change stepwise selection status for specified terms

## Syntax

```
[S, model] = StepwiseRegression(model, optional toggleTerms)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`, for linear models only. This method returns the Stepwise table (as in the Stepwise values for `ParameterStatistics`). Leave out `toggleTerms` to get the current Stepwise values. You can choose to remove or include parameters using `StepwiseRegression`, as long as their `StepwiseStatus` is `Step`.

The Stepwise values returned are the same as those found in the table in the Stepwise GUI. For each parameter, the columns are: the value of the coefficient, the standard error of the coefficient, the t value and Next PRESS (the value of PRESS if the status of this term is changed at the next iteration). Look for the lowest Next PRESS to indicate which terms to toggle in order to improve the predictive power of the model.

Call `StepwiseRegression` to toggle between in and out for particular parameters. `toggleTerms` can be either an index that specifies which parameters to toggle, or an array or logical where a true value indicates that a toggle should occur. The example shown toggles parameter 4, after inspection of the Next PRESS column indicates changing the status of this term will result in the lowest PRESS. `StepwiseRegression` returns the new Stepwise values after toggling a parameter.

After making changes to the model using `StepwiseRegression` you must call `UpdateResponse`.

Use `StepwiseStatus` (on the child `modelparameters` object) to see which parameters have a status of `Step`; these can be toggled between in and out using `StepwiseRegression` (on the parent `model` object).

Use `StepwiseSelection` (on the child `modelparameters` object) to view which terms are in and out, as shown in the example.

## Examples

```
[S, knot] = StepwiseRegression(knot)
S =
```

```
1.0e+003 *
    0.1316    0.0606    0.0200         NaN
    0.0000    0.0000    0.0200    2.0919
    0.0000    0.0000    0.0190    0.2828
   -0.0000    0.0000    0.0190    0.2531
    0.0000    0.0000    0.0190    0.2680
   -0.0551    0.0347    0.0200    0.2566
    0.0919    0.0264    0.0200    0.3672
   -0.0040    0.0023    0.0200    0.2564
   -0.0178    0.0095    0.0200    0.2644
```

```
0.0008 0.0004 0.0200 0.2787
[S, knot] = StepwiseRegression(knot, 4)
S =
129.8406 60.1899 19.0000 NaN
0.0048 0.0008 19.0000 662.3830
0.0000 0.0000 18.0000 290.8862
-0.0021 0.0019 19.0000 245.9833
0.0001 0.0002 18.0000 281.4104
-50.4091 34.7401 19.0000 262.8346
94.9675 26.3690 19.0000 400.6572
-4.0887 2.2488 19.0000 262.6588
-17.9412 9.4611 19.0000 276.7535
0.8229 0.3734 19.0000 292.0827
```

```
params = knot.Parameters;
N = params.StepwiseSelection
```

```
N =
'in'
'in'
'out'
'in'
'out'
'in'
'in'
'in'
'in'
'in'
```

```
>> StepwiseRegression(knot, 4);
params = knot.Parameters;
N = params.StepwiseSelection
```

```
N =
'in'
'in'
'out'
'out'
'out'
'in'
'in'
'in'
'in'
'in'
```

## See Also

[StepwiseSelection](#) | [StepwiseStatus](#) | [UpdateResponse](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

# StepwiseSelection

Model parameters currently included and excluded

## Syntax

```
N = paramsknot.StepwiseSelection
```

## Description

This is a read-only property of `mbcmodel.linearmodelparameters`, for linear models only. It returns a status for each parameter in the model, `in` or `out`, depending on whether the term is included or excluded. You can choose to remove or include parameters using `StepwiseRegression`, as long as their `StepwiseStatus` is `Step`. Call `StepwiseRegression` (on the parent model object) to toggle between `in` and `out` for particular parameters. You must then call `UpdateResponse` before calling `StepwiseSelection`.

## Examples

```
N = paramsknot.StepwiseSelection
N =
    'in'
    'in'
    'out'
    'out'
    'out'
    'in'
    'in'
    'in'
    'in'
    'in'
```

## See Also

[StepwiseRegression](#) | [StepwiseStatus](#) | [NumberOfParameters](#) | [UpdateResponse](#)

## StepwiseStatus

Stepwise status of parameters in model

### Syntax

```
N = paramsknot.StepwiseStatus
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.linearmodel.parameters`, for linear models only. It returns the stepwise status of each parameter in the model.

The stepwise status for each term can be `Always`, `Never` or `Step`. The status determines whether you can use the `StepwiseRegression` function to throw away terms in order to try to improve the predictive power of the model.

- `Always` - Always included in the model.
- `Never` - Never included in the model.
- `Step` - You can choose whether to include or exclude this term. Do this by using `StepwiseRegression` to toggle between `in` and `out` for particular parameters.

Use `StepwiseSelection` to find out which terms are currently included and excluded.

### Examples

```
N = paramsknot.StepwiseStatus
N =
  'Always'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
  'Step'
```

### See Also

`StepwiseRegression` | `StepwiseSelection`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# SummaryStatistics

Summary statistics for response

## Syntax

```
S = SummaryStatistics(M)
S = SummaryStatistics(M, Names)
```

## Description

This is a method of all model objects (`mbcmodel.model` and `mbcmodel.localmodel`) and response objects (`mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse`, and `mbcmodel.response`).

These statistics appear in the Summary Statistics pane of the Model Browser GUI.

`S = SummaryStatistics(M)` returns summary statistics for the model or response in a structure array containing `Statistics` and `Names` fields.

`S = SummaryStatistics(M, Names)` returns summary statistics specified by `Names` for the model or response in an array. `Names` can be a char array, or a cell array of character vectors.

## Examples

```
S = SummaryStatistics(R2);
```

## See Also

[DiagnosticStatistics](#) | [AlternativeModelStatistics](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ValidationRMSE

Calculates the validation RMSE for model data

### Syntax

```
S = ValidationRMSE(model,X,Y)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`

`S = ValidationRMSE(model,X,Y)` calculates the root-mean-square error (RMSE) of a validation set.

- $rmse = \sqrt{\text{sum}((Y - \text{evaluate}(\text{model}, X))^2) / N}$
- X and Y are table objects or numeric arrays. N is the number of data points.

### Examples

```
S = ValidationRMSE(model,X,Y)
```

### See Also

[SummaryStatistics](#) | [UpdateResponse](#)

**Introduced in R2019a**

# SummaryStatisticsForTest

Statistics for specified test

## Syntax

```
SS = SummaryStatisticsForTest( LocalResponse, TestNumber )  
SS = SummaryStatisticsForTest(LocalResponse,TestNumber,Names)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`SS = SummaryStatisticsForTest( LocalResponse, TestNumber )` returns a structure array containing `Statistics` and `Names` fields values for the local model for test `TestNumber`.

`SS = SummaryStatisticsForTest(LocalResponse,TestNumber,Names)` returns an array of the statistics specified by `Names`. `Names` can be a char array, or a cell array of character vectors.

## Examples

```
SS = SummaryStatisticsForTest( L, 22 )
```

## See Also

`SummaryStatistics`

**Introduced in R2007b**

## **TestPlan**

Test plan containing boundary tree

### **Syntax**

`Tree.TestPlan`

### **Description**

This is a property of `mbcboundary.Tree` and `mbcboundary.TwoStageTree`.

`Tree.TestPlan` returns the test plan object that contains this boundary tree (read only).



# Type (for boundary models)

Boundary model type

## Syntax

B.Type

## Description

This is a property of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` and all subclasses.

`B.Type` returns the boundary model type. You can only choose a type when you create the boundary. Use the `Type` input argument with `CreateBoundary` to specify what kind of boundary model you want to create, such as 'Star-shaped', 'Range', 'Ellipsoid', 'Convex Hull'.

Use `getAlternativeTypes` to find out what types are available for the specified boundary model.

Available types depend on the boundary model, for example:

- For `mbcboundary.Model`, type can be 'Star-shaped', 'Range', 'Ellipsoid', or 'Convex Hull'
- For `mbcboundary.TwoStage`, `LocalModel` requires a type of either `Range` or `Ellipsoid`, and `GlobalModel` requires a type of `Interpolating RBFonly`.
- For `mbcboundary.PointByPoint`, the `LocalModel` type can be any valid type for `mbcboundary.Model`.

You can only create boundaries of type 'Point-by-point' or 'Two-stage' from a Local boundary tree, or from an existing boundary of type 'Point-by-point' or 'Two-stage'. You cannot create or fit these types of boundary models outside a project. Fit them by adding the boundary model to the boundary tree.

## Examples

The following example creates a point-by-point boundary model from the Local boundary tree:

```
B = CreateBoundary(T.Boundary.Local, 'Point-by-point');
```

Create a local boundary with type range:

```
B.LocalModel = CreateBoundary(B.LocalModel, 'Range');
```

## See Also

`CreateBoundary` | `getAlternativeTypes`

## Type (for candidate sets)

Candidate set type

### Syntax

C.Type

### Description

This is a property of `mbcdoe.candidateset`.

`C.Type` returns the candidate set type. You can only choose a type when you create the candidate set, when calling `CreateCandidateset`.

You can specify the candidate set type during creation by using the `Type` property, e.g.,

```
CandidateSet = augmentedDesign.CreateCandidateSet...  
( 'Type', 'Grid' );
```

Other available properties depend on the candidate set type. To see the properties you can set, see the table of candidate set properties, [Candidate Set Properties \(for Optimal Designs\)](#).

### See Also

`CreateCandidateSet`

## Type (for designs and generators)

Design type

### Syntax

```
D.Type
G.Type = NewType
```

### Description

This is a read-only property of `mbcdoe.design`, and a settable property of `mbcdoe.generator`.

`D.Type` returns the design type. You can only choose a type when you create designs. After design creation, you can only set the `Type` of a `mbcdoe.generator` object, or when calling `Generate` or `Augment`.

`G.Type = NewType` changes the `Type`, where `G` is a `mbcdoe.generator` object.

The design `Type` determines which properties you can set. To set properties, see `Properties` (for design generators).

Get a list of types which could be used as alternative designs for current design, using `getAlternativeTypes`, by entering the following syntax:

```
Dlist = getAlternativeTypes(D)
```

where `D` is an `mbcdoe.design` object.

The design `Type` must be one shown in the following table. The read-only `Style` property is derived from the `Type`.

Style	Type
Optimal	D-Optimal
	V-Optimal
	A-Optimal
Classical	Box-Behnken
	Central Composite
	Full Factorial
	Plackett-Burman
	Regular Simplex
Space-filling	Lattice
	Latin Hypercube Sampling
	Stratified Latin Hypercube
	Sobol Sequence
	Halton Sequence

<b>Style</b>	<b>Type</b>
Experimental data	Design points replaced by data points
Custom	Any design with a mix of Types (eg an optimally augmented space-filling design)

## **Examples**

To specify the Type while creating and then generating a design of a given size:

```
D = CreateDesign(model, 'Type', 'Sobol Sequence')  
D = Generate(D, 128);
```

## **See Also**

Properties (for design generators) | Generate | Augment

# Type (for design constraints)

Design constraint type

## Syntax

C.Type

## Description

This is a property of `mbcdoe.constraint`.

`C.Type` returns the design constraint type. You can only choose a type when you create the constraint, when calling `CreateConstraint`.

You can specify the constraint type during creation by using the `Type` property, e.g.,

```
c = D.CreateConstraint('Type', 'Linear')
```

Other available properties depend on the constraint type. See the table `Constraint Properties`.

The constraint `Type` must be one shown in the following table.

Constraint Type	Description
'Linear'	Linear design constraint: $1 * \text{Input1} + 1 * \text{Input2} + 1 * \text{Input3} \leq 0$
'Ellipsoid'	Ellipsoid design constraint: Ellipsoid at ( $\text{Input1}=0, \text{Input2}=0, \text{Input3}=0$ )
'1D Table'	1D Table design constraint: $\text{InputY}(\text{InputX}) \leq \text{InputY max}$
'2D Table'	2D Table design constraint: $\text{InputZ}(\text{InputX}, \text{InputY}) \leq \text{InputZmax}$

## See Also

`CreateConstraint` | `Constraint Properties`

## Type (for models)

Valid model types

### Syntax

```
model.Type
M = mbcmodel.CreateModel(Type, NUMINPUTS)
M2 = CreateModel(M, Type)
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model`.

`model.Type` returns the model type. This property is set at creation time. See `CreateModel`.

The model Type determines which properties you can set. To set properties, see `Properties (for models)`, and `LocalModel Properties`.

---

**Note** Spaces and case in model Type are ignored.

---

The model type must be one shown in the following table.

Type	Model Object
Polynomial	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Hybrid Spline	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
RBF	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Hybrid RBF	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Polynomial-RBF	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Hybrid Spline-RBF	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Multiple Linear	<code>mbcmodel.linearmodel</code>
Free Knot Spline	<code>mbcmodel.model</code>
Transient	<code>mbcmodel.model</code>
User-Defined	<code>mbcmodel.model</code>
Neural Network	<code>mbcmodel.model</code>
Interpolating RBF	<code>mbcmodel.model</code>
Local Polynomial Spline	<code>mbcmodel.localmodel</code>
Local Polynomial with Datum	<code>mbcmodel.localmodel</code>
Local Polynomial	<code>mbcmodel.localmodel</code>
Local Hybrid Spline	<code>mbcmodel.localmodel</code>
Local Truncated Power Series	<code>mbcmodel.localmodel</code>

Type	Model Object
Local Free Knot Spline	mbcmodel.localmodel
Local Multiple Models	mbcmodel.localmodel
Local Growth	mbcmodel.localmodel
Local User-Defined	mbcmodel.localmodel
Local Transient	mbcmodel.localmodel
Local Average Fit	mbcmodel.localmodel

Get a list of types, using `getAlternativeTypes`, by entering the following syntax:

```
Mlist = getAlternativeTypes(M)
```

where `M` is an `mbcmodel.model` object.

Create an alternative model as follows: `M = mbcmodel.CreateModel(Type, NUMINPUTS)` or `M2 = CreateModel(M, Type)`.

## See Also

[Properties \(for models\)](#) | [getAlternativeTypes](#) | [CreateModel](#)

## Units

Model output units

### Syntax

```
model.Units  
modelinput.Units
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.model` and `mbcmodel.modelinput` objects.

`model.Units` or `modelinput.Units` return the units of the model or modelinput object.

This property is set to the data signal units when the response is created or if a model is assigned to a response. This property cannot be set when a response is attached to the model.



# Update

Update boundary model in tree and fit to test plan data

## Syntax

```
B = Update(Tree, Index, B)
B = Update(Tree, Index, B, InBest)
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcboundary.Tree`.

`B = Update(Tree, Index, B)` updates the boundary model `B` in the boundary tree `Tree`, and fits the boundary model to the test plan data. `Tree` is an `mbcboundary.Tree` object, `Index` is the index to boundary model in the tree, and `B` is a boundary model object. The boundary model must have the same inputs as the boundary tree. The boundary model is always fitted when you add it to the boundary tree. This fitting ensures that the fitting data is compatible with the test plan data. The method returns the fitted boundary model.

`B = Update(Tree, Index, B, InBest)` updates the boundary model in the tree and `InBest` specifies whether to include the boundary model in the best boundary model for the boundary tree. By default, the boundary model retains its previous `InBest` status after calling `Update`.

## See Also

Add | Remove | CreateBoundary

**Introduced in R2009b**

## UpdateDesign

Update design in test plan

### Syntax

```
D = UpdateDesign(T,D)
D = UpdateDesign(T,Level,D)
```

### Description

UpdateDesign is a method of `mbcmodel.testplan`. You must call `UpdateDesign` to replace an edited design in the test plan.

`D = UpdateDesign(T,D)` updates the design.

`D = UpdateDesign(T,Level,D)` updates the design at the specified level.

D is the array of designs to be updated in the test plan, T.

Level is the test plan level. By default the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for One-stage, Level 2 (global) for Two-stage).

The design Name is used to decide what to update. If no name match is found in the test plan, the design is added.

Design names must be unique so any repeated names will be changed. The array of designs is an output.

### See Also

AddDesign | RemoveDesign | FindDesign

**Introduced in R2008a**

# UpdateResponse

Replace model in response

## Syntax

```
UpdateResponse(model)
```

```
M = UpdateResponse( M , R ); updates the response specified by R
```

## Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.model`. This takes the model and places it back into the response it came from. Appropriate action is taken if a refit is necessary because you have modified either the model, response data or model data in the interim. For example, if you have changed the model type, the new model is fitted to the response data. If you have changed the response data (e.g. removed an outlier), the model is fitted to the new response data.

Note that when changing the model type or settings (using the `ModelSetup` command) the response is not refitted until you call `UpdateResponse`. If you have changed the model by using `StepwiseRegression` you must call `UpdateResponse`.

```
UpdateResponse( M )
```

updates the model in the response associated with the model.

```
M = UpdateResponse( M , R );
```

updates the response specified by R.

## Examples

```
UpdateResponse(knot);
```

## See Also

`ModelSetup`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## UpdateResponseFeatures

Refit response feature models

### Syntax

```
UpdateResponseFeatures(L)
```

### Description

This is a method of `mbcmodel.localresponse`.

`UpdateResponseFeatures(L)` refits all response feature models. You need to call this if you used `RemoveOutliersForTest` without specifying refitting the response features (`doUpdate` set to `false`).

### Examples

For a local response `LOCALRESPONSE`, to remove first two data points without updating response features:

```
RemoveOutliersForTest(LOCALRESPONSE, 1, 1:2, false);
```

To update response features:

```
UpdateResponseFeatures(LOCALRESPONSE);
```

### See Also

[RemoveOutliersForTest](#) | [RestoreDataForTest](#)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# Values

Values of model parameters

## Syntax

```
vals = paramsknot.Values
```

## Description

This is a read-only property of `mbcmodel.modelparameters`. It returns the value of each parameter in the model. Use `Names` to find out the names of these terms.

## Examples

```
vals = paramsknot.Values;
```

## See Also

`Names`

## Widths

Width data from RBF model

### Syntax

```
Width = params.Widths
```

### Description

This is a property of `mbcmodel.rbfmodelparameters`, for Radial Basis Function (RBF) models only.

Width is usually a single value, but can also be of size 1 by number of variables in the case of the width per dimension algorithm, or number of centers by number of variables in the case of tree regression.

### Examples

```
Width = params.Widths;
```

### See Also

Centers

# xregstatsmodel

Class for evaluating models and calculating PEV

## Syntax

```
y = StatsModel(X)
Y = EvalModel(StatsModel, X)
[pev, Y] = pev(StatsModel, X)
C = ceval(StatsModel, X)
df = dferror(StatsModel)
Interval = predint(StatsModel,X,Level);
n = nfactors(StatsModel)
[n,symbols,units] = nfactors(StatsModel)
```

## Description

Use the `xregstatsmodel` class to evaluate a model and calculate the prediction error variance.

You can create an `xregstatsmodel` object by either:

- Exporting a model from the Model Browser to the workspace.
- Converting any command line response or model object to an `xregstatsmodel` by using the `Export` method.

Use the `Export` method to convert `mbcmodel.hierarchicalresponse`, `mbcmodel.localresponse`, `mbcmodel.response` and `mbcmodel.model` objects to `xregstatsmodel` objects. Use the syntax `ExportedModel = Export(MODEL)`. The default format is 'MATLAB' so you do not need to specify the format.

After you create an `xregstatsmodel` object, you can use the following methods to evaluate the model and calculate the prediction error variance:

- `EvalModel` — evaluate model
- `pev` — evaluate prediction error variance
- `ceval` - evaluate boundary model
- `dferror` — degrees of freedom for error
- `predint` — calculate confidence intervals for model prediction
- `nfactors` — get number of input factors

If you convert an `mbcmodel.localresponse` object using `Export` and you have not created a two-stage model (hierarchical response object), then the output is an `mbcPointByPointModel` object. Point-by-point models are created from a collection of local models for different operating points. `mbcPointByPointModel` objects share all the same methods as `xregstatsmodel` except `dferror`.

`y = StatsModel(X)` evaluates the `xregstatsmodel` model object `StatsModel` at input values `X`. `X` is a (N-by-NF) array, where NF is the number of inputs, and N the number of points to evaluate the model at.

`Y = EvalModel(StatsModel, X)` evaluates the model at input values `X`. You can also evaluate models using parentheses, e.g., `y = StatsModel(X)`

`[pev, Y] = pev(StatsModel, X)` calculates the prediction error variance of the model at `X`, `pev`, and also returns `Y` the evaluated model at `X`.

`C = ceval(StatsModel, X)` evaluates the boundary model constraints at `X`.

`df = dferror(StatsModel)` gets the degrees of freedom for the model.

`Interval = predint(StatsModel,X,Level)`; calculates the confidence interval for model prediction. A `Level` confidence interval of the predictions is calculated about the predicted value. The default value for `Level` is 99. `Interval` is a Nx2 array where the first column is the lower bound and the second column is the upper bound.

`n = nfactored(StatsModel)` gets the number of input factors of the model. `[n,symbols,units]`  
`= nfactored(StatsModel)` returns the number, symbols and units of the input factors in the model.

## See Also

Export

**Introduced in R2010a**



# MBCModel.Project

---

# mbcmodel.project

Properties and methods for project objects

## Description

Use these properties and object functions to create and examine project objects.

## Creation

### Syntax

```
ProjectObj = mbcmodel.CreateProj(Name)  
ProjectObj = mbcmodel.LoadProject(Filename)
```

### Description

`ProjectObj = mbcmodel.CreateProj(Name)` creates a project object called `Name`.

`ProjectObj = mbcmodel.LoadProject(Filename)` loads a `mbcmodel.project` from the file `Filename`.

## Properties

### Name — Project object name

character vector

Project object name, specified as a character vector.

Data Types: `char` | `string`

### Filename — Project file path

character vector

This property is read-only.

Project file path, specified as a character vector.

Data Types: `char` | `string`

### Modified — Project modification status

0 or false | 1 or true

This property is read-only.

Project modification status, specified as 0 (false) or 1 (true).

Data Types: `double` | `logical`

Complex Number Support: Yes

## Data — Data objects

array

This property is read-only.

Data objects to be returned to `mbcmodel.project`, specified as an array.

## Testplans — Test plan objects

array

This property is read-only.

Test plan objects to be returned to `mbcmodel.project`, specified as an array.

## Object Functions

CopyData	Create data object from copy of existing object
CreateTestplan	Create new test plan
Load	Load existing project file
Save	Save project
RemoveData	Remove data from project
Remove	Remove project model
New	Create new project file

## Examples

### Create Data from MBC Project

Create a data from an existing project object ProjObj.

```
data = CreateData(P, 'D:\MBCWork\data1.xls');  
D = mbcmodel.CreateData;  
D = mbcmodel.CreateData('D:\MBCWork\data.xls');
```

## See Also

**Introduced before R2006a**

## Load

Load existing project file

### Syntax

```
P = Load(P, Filename)
```

### Description

P = Load(P, Filename) loads the existing project in the Filename.

### Examples

#### Load Project from File

```
P2 = Load(P2, 'D:/MBCwork/TQproject2.mat');
```

### Input Arguments

#### **P – Project**

object

Existing project object.

#### **Filename – Path to project file**

character vector

Path to project file to load, specified as a character vector.

### See Also

New | mbcmodel.project

**Introduced before R2006a**

# CopyData

Create data object from copy of existing object

## Syntax

```
newD = CopyData(P,D)  
newD = CopyData(P,I)
```

## Description

`newD = CopyData(P,D)` copies data from the data object D.

`newD = CopyData(P,I)` copies data from the data object whose index is I.

## Input Arguments

### **D — Data object**

data object

Data object to copy, specified as a data object.

### **I — Index**

real positive integer

Index of data object to copy, specified as a real positive integer.

### **P — Project object**

project object

Existing project, specified as a project object.

## Output Arguments

### **newD — Duplicate data object**

data object

Duplicate data object of D, returned as a data object. Use this syntax to duplicate data, for example, if you want to make changes for further modeling but want to retain the existing dataset.

## See Also

`mbcmodel.project`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## New

Create new project file

## Syntax

ModP = New(P)

## Description

ModP = New(P) modifies a project object to make a new project from scratch. Note the current project gets removed from memory when you open a new one.

## Input Arguments

### **P – Project object**

project object

Existing project, specified as a project object.

## Output Arguments

### **ModP – Modified project**

project object

Modified project object created from P, returned as a project object.

## See Also

`mbcmodel.project`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# Remove

Remove project model

## Syntax

OK = Remove(A)

## Description

OK = Remove(A) removes the project object A.

## Input Arguments

### **A – Object to be removed**

project object | test plan object | model object

Object to be removed, specified as a project, test plan, or model object.

## See Also

`mbcmodel.project`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## RemoveData

Remove data from project

### Syntax

NewP = RemoveData(P, D)  
NewP = RemoveData(P, Index)

### Description

NewP = RemoveData(P, D) removes data object D from project object P.

NewP = RemoveData(P, Index) removes data object D at Index.

### Input Arguments

#### Index — Index

real positive integer

Index of the data object you want to remove.

#### D — Data object

object

Data object you want to remove.

#### P — Project object

project object

Existing project, specified as a project object.

### Output Arguments

#### NewP — New project object

object

New project object, with data object D removed.

### See Also

`mbcmodel.project`

**Introduced before R2006a**



# Save

Save project

## Syntax

```
OK = Save(P)
OK = Save(P, filename)
```

## Description

OK = Save(P) saves the project P to the currently selected filename. The project name is used as the Filename if none has been specified previously. If neither has been specified, you will see a warning that your project has been saved to `Untitled.mat`.

OK = Save(P, filename) saves the project P with the name specified by filename.

## Examples

### Save Project to Specified Filename

```
OK = Save(proj, 'Example.mat');
```

## Input Arguments

### P — Project object

project object

Existing project, specified as a project object.

### filename — Name of project file

character vector

Name of project file where you want to save your project, specified as a character vector.

## See Also

`mbcmodel.project`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## CreateTestplan

Create new test plan

### Syntax

```
T = CreateTestplan(P,TestPlanTemplate)
T = CreateTestplan(P,TestPlanTemplate,newtestplanname)
T = CreateTestplan(P,InputsPerLevel)
T = CreateTestplan(P,InputsPerLevel,newtestplanname)
T = CreateTestplan(P, Inputs)
T = CreateTestplan(P, Inputs, newtestplanname)
```

### Description

T = CreateTestplan(P,TestPlanTemplate) creates a test plan.

T = CreateTestplan(P,TestPlanTemplate,newtestplanname) creates a test plan with a name.

T = CreateTestplan(P,InputsPerLevel) creates a test plan with the number of inputs per level.

T = CreateTestplan(P,InputsPerLevel,newtestplanname) creates a test plan with the inputs per level and a name.

T = CreateTestplan(P, Inputs) creates a test plan with the number of inputs.

T = CreateTestplan(P, Inputs, newtestplanname) creates a test plan with the number of inputs and a name.

### Examples

#### Create Test Plan Using Template

To create a test plan using a test plan template, enter:

```
T = CreateTestplan(P1, 'd:\MBCwork\TQtemplate1', 'newtestplan')
testplan = CreateTestplan(P, 'example_testplan')
```

To create a test plan using inputs per level, enter:

```
T = P.CreateTestplan([1,2])
```

To specify the input information in a cell array of mbcmodel.modelinput objects, enter:

```
% Define Inputs for test plan
LocalInputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol','S',...
    'Name','SPARK',...
    'Range',[0 50]);
GlobalInputs = mbcmodel.modelinput('Symbol',{'N','L','ICP',...
    'Name','SPARK',...
    'Range',[0 50]);
```

```
'ECP'}, 'Name', {'SPEED', 'LOAD', 'INT_ADV', 'EXH_RET'}, ...
'Range', {[500 6000], [0.0679 0.9502], [-5 50], [-5 50]});
% create test plan
testplan = CreateTestplan( project, {LocalInputs, ...
GlobalInputs} );
```

Or

```
T = P.CreateTestplan({LocalInputs,GlobalInputs})
```

To specify the input information in a cell array, enter:

```
localInputs = {'S', 0, 50, '', 'SPARK'};
globalInputs = {'N', 800, 5000, '', 'ENGSPEED'
'L', 0.1, 1, '', 'LOAD'
'EXH', -5, 50, '', 'EXHCAM'
'INT', -5, 50, '', 'INTCAM'};
```

```
T = CreateTestplan(P, {localInputs, globalInputs});
```

## Input Arguments

### Inputs — Input information

cell array

Input information, specified as a cell array. The input information can be specified as a cell array of `mbcmodel.model` input objects (one for each level), or as a cell array of cell arrays (one for each level).

### InputsPerLevel — Number of inputs for each stage

row vector

Number of inputs for each stage, specified as a row vector.

### newtestplanname — Optional name

character vector

Optional name for the new test plan object,, specified as a character vector.

### TestPlanTemplate — Template and test plan

character vector

Template and test plan name and path, specified as a character vector. The test plan template file is created in the Model Browser.

### P — Project object

project object

Existing project, specified as a project object.

## Output Arguments

### T — New test plan

object

New test plan, returned as a project object.

## **More About**

### **Creating test plans**

You can use this method with a test plan template or input information.

You set up templates in the Model Browser. This setup includes number of stages, inputs, base models, and designs. If the test plan is used as part of a previous project, then you can save response models in the test plan. You cannot change the number of stages after creation of the test plan.

After you create a new test plan, you can add data to model, and new responses. Note that the model input signal names specified in the template *must* match the signal names in the data.

### **See Also**

[AttachData](#) | [CreateResponse](#) | [Responses](#) | [Data](#) | [Levels](#) | [InputSignalNames](#) | [InputsPerLevel](#) | [Inputs](#) | [modelinput](#) | [mbcmodel.project](#)

**Introduced before R2006a**

# MBCModel.Data

---

## mbcmodel.data

Properties and methods for data objects

### Description

Use these properties and object functions to create and examine data objects.

### Creation

#### Syntax

```
DataObj = mbcmodel.CreateData(filename)
DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj)
DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, filename)
DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, table)
DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, mbcdatastructure)
DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, filename, filetype)
```

#### Description

`DataObj = mbcmodel.CreateData(filename)` creates a data object for data contained in *filename*. Use this syntax to create a data object that is independent of a project.

`DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj)` creates a data object in a project object *ProjObj*.

`DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, filename)` creates a data object in a project object *ProjObj*. The data is in a file, *filename*, specified as a character vector containing the full path to the file.

`DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, table)` creates a data object in a project object *ProjObj*. The data is contained in a table object, *table*.

`DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, mbcdatastructure)` creates a data object for an MBC data structure in a project object *ProjObj*. *mbcdatastructure* is the MBC data structure name.

`DataObj = CreateData(ProjObj, filename, filetype)` creates a data object in a project object *ProjObj*. The data is in a file, *filename*, specified as a character vector containing the full path to the file. *filetype* is a character vector specifying the file type.

### Properties

#### Name — Data object name

character vector

Name of the data object.

Example: 'holliday\_data.mat'

Data Types: char | string



Data Types: `logical`

**IsBeingEdited** — Boolean signaling if data or model is being edited

`true` or `1` | `false` or `0`

This property is read-only.

Boolean signaling if data or model is being edited.

Example: `0`

Data Types: `logical`

**Owner** — `mbcmodel.project` object containing data

`0`-by-`1` array

This property is read-only.

`mbcmodel.project` or `mbcmodel.testplan` object containing the data. The array is:

- Empty if `mbcmodel.CreateData` created the data.
- An `mbcmodel.project` object if a project contained the data.
- An `mbcmodel.testplan` object if a test plan contained the data.

Data Types: `function_handle`

**SignalNames** — Signal names in data

`n`-by-`1` array

This property is read-only.

`n`-by-`1` array of character vectors that contains the data signal names, where `n` is the number of signals.

Example: `["afr" "egr" "load" "n" "spark" "logno" "tq"]`

Data Types: `string`

**SignalUnits** — Signal units in data

`n`-by-`1` array

This property is read-only.

`n`-by-`1` array of character vectors that contains the data signal units, where `n` is the number of signals.

Example: `["%" "% "ratio" "rpm" "deg" "none" "ft lbf"]`

Data Types: `string`

**Filters** — Structure array containing user-defined filters

array

This property is read-only.

Structure array holding user-defined filters. The array is the same length as the number of currently defined filters, with the following fields for each filter:



- **Expression** — The character vector expression as defined in `AddFilter` or `ModifyFilter`.
- **AppliedOK** — Boolean indicating that the filter was successfully applied.
- **RemovedRecords** — Boolean vector indicating which records the filter removed. Note that many filters could remove the same record.
- **Message** — Character vector holding information on the success or otherwise of the filter.

See also `AddFilter`, `ModifyFilter`, and `RemoveFilter`.

Data Types: struct

### **TestFilters — Structure array containing user-defined test filters**

array

This property is read-only.

Structure array holding user-defined test filters. The array is the same length as the number of currently defined test filters, with the following fields for each filter:

- **Expression** — The character vector expression as defined in `AddTestFilter` or `ModifyTestFilter`.
- **AppliedOK** — Boolean indicating that the filter was successfully applied.
- **RemovedTests** — Boolean vector indicating which records the filter removed. Note that many filters could remove the same test.
- **Message** — Character vector holding information on the success or otherwise of the test filter.

See also `AddTestFilter`, `ModifyTestFilter`, and `RemoveTestFilter`.

Data Types: struct

### **UserVariables — Structure array holding user-defined variables**

array

This property is read-only.

Structure array holding user-defined variables. The array is the same length as the number of currently defined variables, with the following fields for each filter:

- **Variable** — Variable Name
  - **Expression** — The character vector expression as defined in `AddVariable` or `ModifyVariable`.
  - **Units** — The character vector defining the units.
  - **AppliedOK** — Boolean indicating that the variable expression was successfully applied.
  - **Message** — Character vector holding information on the success or otherwise of the variable.

See also `AddVariable`, `ModifyVariable`, and `RemoveVariable`.

Data Types: struct

## **Object Functions**

`AddFilter`

Add filter to data set

`AddTestFilter`

Add test filter to data set

AddVariable	Add variable to data set
Append	Append data to data set
BeginEdit	Begin editing a data object
CommitEdit	Apply changes in data
DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest	Define exact number of records per test
DefineTestGroups	Define rule-based test groupings
ExportToTable	Export data to table object
ExportToMBCDataStructure	Export data to MBC data structure
ImportFromFile	Import data from file
ImportFromMBCDataStructure	Load data from MBC data structure
ImportFromTable	Load data from a table object
ModifyFilter	Modify filter in data set
ModifyTestFilter	Modify test filter in data set
ModifyVariable	Modify variable in data set
RemoveFilter	Remove filter from data set
RemoveTestFilter	Remove test filter from data set
RemoveVariable	Remove variable from data set
RollbackEdit	Undo most recent changes to data
Value	Extract data values from data object

## Examples

### Create a Data Object

This example shows how to create a new data object that is independent of a project. *filename* is a character vector specifying the full path to the file. To use the data object in another test plan, use `AttachData`.

```
DataObj = mbcmodel.CreateData(filename);  
testplan.AttachData(DataObj);
```

### Create a Data Object in a Project Object

This example shows how to create a data object in an existing project object *ProjObj*.

```
data = CreateData(ProjObj, 'D:\MBCWork\data1.xls');  
DataObj = mbcmodel.CreateData;  
DataObj = mbcmodel.CreateData('D:\MBCWork\data.xls');
```

## See Also

`CreateData`

### Topics

“Load and Modify Data”

**Introduced before R2006a**

# AddFilter

Add filter to data set

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = AddFilter(DataObj,Expr)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = AddFilter(DataObj,Expr)` adds a filter to the dataset that exclude some records. Define the filter using logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

## Examples

### Add Filter

Add a filter that keeps records when `AFR < AFR_CALC +10`.

```
DataObjMod = AddFilter(DataObj, 'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10');
```

Add a filter that uses the function `MyFilterFunction`. The function uses the variables `AFR`, `RPM`, `TQ`, and `SPK`.

```
DataObjMod = AddFilter(DataObj, 'MyFilterFunction(AFR, RPM, TQ, SPK)');
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

**See Also**

AddTestFilter | ModifyFilter | ModifyTestFilter | RemoveFilter | mbcmodel.data

**Introduced before R2006a**

# AddTestFilter

Add test filter to data set

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = AddTestFilter(DataObj,Expr)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = AddTestFilter(DataObj,Expr)` adds a test filter to the dataset that excludes some tests. Define the filter using logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

## Examples

### Add Test Filter

Include all tests in which all records have speed, *n*, greater than 1000.

```
DataObjMod = AddTestFilter(DataObj, 'any(n>1000)');
```

Include all tests with more than 6 records.

```
DataObjMod = AddTestFilter(DataObj, 'length(LOGNO) > 6');
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

**See Also**

AddFilter | ModifyTestFilter | RemoveTestFilter | mbcmodel.data

**Introduced before R2006a**

# AddVariable

Add variable to data set

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = AddVariable(DataObj,Expr,Units)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = AddVariable(DataObj,Expr,Units)` adds a variable to the data set. Variable names are case sensitive.

## Examples

### Add New Variable

Add a variable, *MY\_NEW\_VARIABLE*, that depends on *TQ* and *AFR*.

```
DataObjMod = AddVariable(DataObj, 'MY_NEW_VARIABLE = TQ*AFR/2');
```

Add a variable that uses the function `MyVariableFunction`. The function uses the variables *TQ*, *AFR*, and *RPM*.

```
DataObjMod = AddVariable(DataObj, 'funcVar = MyVariableFunction(TQ, AFR, RPM)', 'lb');
```

Add a variable if the signal names in data do not match the model input factors in the test plan template file.

```
DataObjMod = AddVariable(DataObj, 'TQ=tq');
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`

### Units — Units, optional

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression that defines the variable units.

Example: 'lb'

Data Types: char

## **Output Arguments**

**DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## **See Also**

`ModifyVariable` | `RemoveVariable` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**



# Append

Append data to data set

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = Append(DataObj,otherData)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = Append(DataObj,otherData)` adds new data to an existing data set.

## Examples

### Append Data

```
DataObjMod = Append(DataObj,CreateData('aDataFile.xls'));  
DataObjMod = Append(DataObj,rand(10,100));
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### otherData — Expression

`mbcmodel.data` object | array

If `otherData` is an `mbcmodel.data` object, then `Append` looks for common `SignalNames` between the two sets of data. If the method does not find common `SignalNames`, the method throws an error. The method appends any common signals to the existing data and fills other signals with `NAN`.

If `otherData` is an array, then it must have exactly the same number of columns as there are `SignalNames` in the data. The method applies `vertcat` (vertical concatenation) between the existing data and `otherData`.

Example: `rand(10,100)`

Data Types: `function_handle` | `double`

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`CreateData` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# BeginEdit

Begin editing a data object

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = BeginEdit(DataObj)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = BeginEdit(DataObj)` allows you to edit a data object. You must call `BeginEdit` before to modifying a data object. `BeginEdit` throws an error if you cannot edit the data.

You can use `BeginEdit` if the `DataObj` property `Editable` is true. Otherwise, `BeginEdit` throws an error.

## Examples

### Begin Editing

This example shows you how to use `BeginEdit`. Use `CommitEdit` to commit edited data to data object, *DataObj*, in a project object, *ProjObj*.

```
DataObj = ProjObj.Data;  
BeginEdit(DataObj);  
AddVariable(DataObj, 'TQ = tq', 'lbft');  
AddFilter(DataObj, 'TQ < 200');  
DefineTestGroups(DataObj, {'RPM' 'AFR'}, [50 10], 'MyLogNo');  
CommitEdit(DataObj);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

[AddFilter](#) | [AddVariable](#) | [CommitEdit](#) | [DefineTestGroups](#) | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# CommitEdit

Apply changes in data

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = CommitEdit(DataObj)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = CommitEdit(DataObj)` applies data changes to a data object. For example, use `CommitEdit` after you create new variables or apply filters to remove unwanted data.

You can use `CommitEdit` if the `DataObj` properties `Editable` and `IsBeingEdited` are both true. Otherwise, `CommitEdit` throws an error.

## Examples

### Commit Edited Data

This example shows you how to commit edited data to data object, *DataObj*, in a project object, *ProjObj*.

```
DataObj = ProjObj.Data;  
BeginEdit(DataObj);  
AddVariable(DataObj, 'TQ = tq', 'lbft');  
AddFilter(DataObj, 'TQ < 200');  
DefineTestGroups(DataObj, {'RPM' 'AFR'}, [50 10], 'MyLogNo');  
CommitEdit(DataObj);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

[AddFilter](#) | [AddVariable](#) | [BeginEdit](#) | [DefineTestGroups](#) | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest

Define exact number of records per test

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest(DataObj, Number, TestNumAlias)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest(DataObj, Number, TestNumAlias)` defines the number of records per test. Use `DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest` to set one test per record for one-stage modeling.

## Examples

### Define Number of Records Per Test

```
DataObjMod = DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest(DataObj, 1);
DataObjMod = DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest(DataObj, 10, 'MYLOGNO');
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Number — Number of records

scalar

Number of records to include in each test. Usually, this is one test per record.

Example: 1

Data Types: double

### TestNumAlias — Test number alias, optional

character vector

Optional character vector input to define the `SignalName` that the software should use as the test number. Defaults to the test index.

---

**Note** For the test number, `testnumAlias` uses the first record in the test. Test numbers are unique, so the method does not modify duplicates.

---

Data Types: char

## **Output Arguments**

**DataObjMod** — **Modified instance of mbcmodel.data class**

mbcmodel.data object

Modified mbcmodel.data object.

## **See Also**

DefineTestGroups | mbcmodel.data

**Introduced before R2006a**



# DefineTestGroups

Define rule-based test groupings

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = DefineTestGroups(DataObj,Variables,Tolerances,TestNumAlias,
Reorder)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = DefineTestGroups(DataObj,Variables,Tolerances,TestNumAlias,Reorder)` defines a rule-based test group. You can impose rules to sort records of `DataObj` into groups. The groups are tests. Two-stage models use the test groupings to define hierarchical structure in the data.

Use `DefineTestGroups` to set variables to group. The method uses the tolerance to define groups. When the value of any specified variable changes by more than the tolerance, the method defines a new group.

## Examples

### Define Test Groups

```
DataObjMod = DefineTestGroups(DataObj, {'AFR' 'RPM'}, [0.1 30], 'MYLOGNO', false);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Variables — Variables

character vector

Character vector containing the `SignalNames` that define the test groupings.

Data Types: `char`

### Tolerances — Variable tolerances

array

Array containing the tolerances for the test grouping definition. Same length as `Variables` vector.

Data Types: `double`

### TestNumAlias — Test number alias, optional

character vector

Optional character vector input to define the `SignalName` that the software should use as the test number. Defaults to the test index.

---

**Note** For the test number, `testnumAlias` uses the first record in the test. Test numbers are unique, so the method does not modify duplicates.

---

Data Types: `char`

**Reorder — Boolean to reorder**

`false` or `0` (default) | `true` or `1`

Set to `true` to reorder data.

Data Types: `logical`

## Output Arguments

**DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class**

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`DefineNumberOfRecordsPerTest` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# ExportToMBCDataStructure

Export data to MBC data structure

## Syntax

```
mbcStruct = ExportToMBCDataStructure(DataObj)
```

## Description

`mbcStruct = ExportToMBCDataStructure(DataObj)` converts the data object to the MBC data structure format.

## Examples

### Export Data to MBC Data Structure

```
mbcStruct = ExportToMBCDataStructure(DataObj);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

## Output Arguments

### mbcStruct — MBC data structure

`mbcmodel.data` object

An MBC data structure is a structure array that contains these fields:

- `varNames` — Cell array of character vectors that hold the names of the variables in the data (1xn or nx1).
- `varUnits` — Cell array of character vectors that hold the units associated with the variables in `varNames` (1xn or nx1). If array is empty, no units are defined.
- `data` — Array that holds the values of the variables (mxn).
- `comment` — Optional character vector holding comment information about the data.

## See Also

`ImportFromMBCDataStructure` | `mbcmodel.data`

Introduced before R2006a

## ImportFromFile

Import data from file

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromFile(DataObj, filename, filetype, sheetname)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = ImportFromFile(DataObj, filename, filetype, sheetname)` imports data on `sheetname` from `filename` of `filetype` to your data object.

Before using the method, use `CreateData` and `BeginEdit` so that you can add data to the data object.

### Examples

#### Import Data to Data Object

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromFile(DataObj, filename, filetype)
DataObjMod = ImportFromFile(DataObj, filename, 'Excel file', SHEETNAME)
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### filename — File name

character vector

Input character vector containing the path and name of the file.

Example: 'D:\MBCData\Raw Data\testdata.xls'

Data Types: char

#### filetype — File type, optional

character vector

Input character vector containing the the file type. For allowed file types, see `DataFileTypes`.

If you do not enter a `filetype`, the method uses the file extension to provide the `filetype`. If the file extension is `.xls`, then the method uses Excel.

Example: 'Excel file'

Data Types: char

**sheetname — Sheet name, optional**

character vector

Input character vector containing the sheet name.

Example: 'lb'

Data Types: char

**Output Arguments****DataObjMod — Modified instance of mbcmodel.data class**

mbcmodel.data object

Modified mbcmodel.data object.

**See Also**

Append | BeginEdit | CreateData | ImportFromMBCDataStructure | mbcmodel.data

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ImportFromMBCDataStructure

Load data from MBC data structure

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromMBCDataStructure(DataObj,mbcStruct)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = ImportFromMBCDataStructure(DataObj,mbcStruct)` imports an MBC data structure to your `DataObj`.

Before using the method, use `CreateData` and `BeginEdit` so that you can add data to the data object.

### Examples

#### Import from MBC Data Structure

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromMBCDataStructure(DataObj,mbcStruct);
```

### Input Arguments

#### **DataObj** — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### **mbcStruct** — MBC data structure

`mbcmodel.data` object

An MBC data structure is a structure array that contains these fields:

- `varNames` — Cell array of character vectors that hold the names of the variables in the data (1xn or nx1).
- `varUnits` — Cell array of character vectors that hold the units associated with the variables in `varNames` (1xn or nx1). If array is empty, no units are defined.
- `data` — Array that holds the values of the variables (mxn).
- `comment` — Optional character vector holding comment information about the data.

### Output Arguments

#### **DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## **See Also**

Append | BeginEdit | CreateData | ExportToMBCDataStructure | mbcmodel.data

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ModifyFilter

Modify filter in data set

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ModifyFilter(DataObj, Index, Expr)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = ModifyFilter(DataObj, Index, Expr)` modifies a dataset filter. Define the filter using logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

### Examples

#### Modify Filter

Modify filter number 3 to keep all records where `AFR < AFR_CALC + 20`.

```
DataObjMod = ModifyFilter(DataObj, 3, 'AFR < AFR_CALC + 20');
```

Modify filter number 2 to apply the function `MyNewFilterFunction`.

```
ModifyFilter(DataObj, 2, 'MyNewFilterFunction(AFR, RPM, TQ, SPK)');
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

#### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`



## Output Arguments

**DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`AddFilter` | `RemoveFilter` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ModifyTestFilter

Modify test filter in data set

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ModifyTestFilter(DataObj, Index, Expr)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = ModifyTestFilter(DataObj, Index, Expr)` modifies a dataset test filter. Define the test filter using logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

### Examples

#### Modify Test Filter

Modify test filter number 2 to include all tests in which any records have speed, *n*, greater than 2000.

```
DataObjMod = ModifyTestFilter(DataObj, 2, 'any(n>2000)');
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

#### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`

## Output Arguments

**DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`AddTestFilter` | `RemoveTestFilter` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## ModifyVariable

Modify variable in data set

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ModifyVariable(DataObj,Index,Expr,Units)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = ModifyVariable(DataObj,Index,Expr,Units)` modifies a variable in the data set. Variable names are case sensitive.

### Examples

#### Modify Variable

```
DataObjMod = ModifyVariable(DataObj, 2, 'MY_NEW_VARIABLE = TQ*AFR/2');
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

#### Expr — Expression

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression. To define the expression, use logical operators or a logical function on the existing variables.

Example: `'AFR < AFR_CALC + 10'`

Data Types: `char`

#### Units — Units, optional

character vector

Input character vector containing the expression that defines the variable units.

Example: `'lb'`

Data Types: char

## Output Arguments

**DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class  
`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`AddVariable` | `RemoveVariable` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

## RemoveFilter

Remove filter from data set

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = RemoveFilter(DataObj,Index)
```

### Description

DataObjMod = RemoveFilter(DataObj,Index) removes a dataset filter.

### Examples

#### Remove Filter

Remove filter number 3.

```
RemoveFilter(DataObj,3);
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

### Output Arguments

#### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

### See Also

AddFilter | `mbcmodel.data`

Introduced before R2006a

# RemoveTestFilter

Remove test filter from data set

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = RemoveTestFilter(DataObj, Index)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = RemoveTestFilter(DataObj, Index)` removes a dataset test filter.

## Examples

### Remove Test Filter

Remove test filter number 2.

```
RemoveTestFilter(DataObj, 2);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

## Output Arguments

### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## See Also

`AddTestFilter` | `ModifyTestFilter` | `mbcmodel.data`

Introduced before R2006a

## RemoveVariable

Remove variable from data set

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = RemoveVariable(DataObj,Index)
```

### Description

`DataObjMod = RemoveVariable(DataObj,Index)` removes a variable from a dataset.

### Examples

#### Remove Variable

Remove variable number 2.

```
RemoveVariable(DataObj,2);
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### Index — Input index

scalar

Input index to indicate which of the available filters you want to modify. Use the `mbcmodel.data` object `Filters` property to find the index for each filter.

Example: 2

Data Types: `int`

### Output Arguments

#### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

### See Also

[AddVariable](#) | [ModifyVariable](#) | `mbcmodel.data`

Introduced before R2006a



# RollbackEdit

Undo most recent changes to data

## Syntax

```
DataObjMod = RollbackEdit(DataObj)
```

## Description

`DataObjMod = RollbackEdit(DataObj)` reverts changes that you made to the data since you called `BeginEdit`. For example, use `RollbackEdit` to revert edits you made importing or appending data, applying filters or creating new user variables.

## Examples

### Revert Edits

This example shows how to revert edits for a data object in a project object *ProjObj*.

```
DataObj = ProjObj.Data;
BeginEdit(DataObj);
AddVariable(DataObj, 'TQ = tq', 'lbft');
AddFilter(DataObj, 'TQ < 200');
DefineTestGroups(DataObj, {'RPM' 'AFR'}, [50 10], 'MyLogNo');
RollbackEdit(DataObj);
```

This example shows how to revert edits when `IsEditable` is false and `IsBeingEdited` is true. *ProjObj* is a `mbcmodel.project` object, `d` and `d1` are `mbcmodel.data` objects.

```
D = ProjObj.Data;
D1 = ProjObj.Data;
BeginEdit(D1);
tp = ProjObj.Testplan;
Attach(tp, D);
```

This example shows how to revert edits when `IsEditable` for `D1` is false because it is Attached to the test plan. To modify `D1`, use the test plan. However:

```
OK = D1.IsBeingEdited
```

Is true. Calling `CommitEdit` will fail.

## Input Arguments

**DataObj** — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

## **Output Arguments**

**DataObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

## **See Also**

`BeginEdit` | `CommitEdit` | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# Value

Extract data values from data object

## Syntax

```
val = Value(DataObj, varNames, testNumbers)
```

## Description

`val = Value(DataObj, varNames, testNumbers)` extracts data values from the data object.

## Examples

### Extract Data Values

Extract values from a data object.

```
val = Value(DataObj, 'SPK', 1);
val = Value(DataObj, {'SPK' 'AFR'}, ':');
val = Value(DataObj, [1 3 4 5]);
val = Value(DataObj, ':', [1 4 6 8]);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

### varNames — Variable names, optional

array

Optional input that specifies either the name of the signal that you want to extract or an array of names. Defaults to `':'`.

Example: `'SPK'`

Example: `{'SPK' 'AFR' 'TQ'}`

Example: `':'`

Data Types: `char`

### testNumbers — Test numbers, optional

scalar | vector

Optional input that specifies which test indices you want. Defaults to `':'`.

Example: `1`

Example: `[1 3 4 5]`

Example: ' : '

Data Types: uint

## **Output Arguments**

**val** — Data values

vector

Extracted data object values.

Data Types: double

## **See Also**

`mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced before R2006a**

# ExportToTable

Export data to table object

## Syntax

```
TableObj = ExportToTable(DataObj)
```

## Description

TableObj = ExportToTable(DataObj) exports data to a table object.

## Examples

### Export Data to Table Object

```
TableObj = ExportToTable(DataObj);
```

## Input Arguments

### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

## Output Arguments

### TableObj — Table object

table object

Table object.

## See Also

CreateData | ImportFromTable | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced in R2019a**

## ImportFromTable

Load data from a table object

### Syntax

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromTable(DataObj,TableObj)
```

### Description

DataObjMod = ImportFromTable(DataObj,TableObj) loads data from a table object.

### Examples

#### Import Data from Table Object

```
DataObjMod = ImportFromTable(DataObj,TableObj);
```

### Input Arguments

#### DataObj — Instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

`mbcmodel.data` data object.

#### TableObj — Table object

table object

Table object.

### Output Arguments

#### DataObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcmodel.data` class

`mbcmodel.data` object

Modified `mbcmodel.data` object.

### See Also

CreateData | ExportToTable | `mbcmodel.data`

**Introduced in R2019a**

# MBCdoe.Design

---

## mbcdoe.design

Properties and methods for design of experiment (doe) design objects

### Description

Use these properties and object functions to create and examine doe design objects.

### Creation

#### Syntax

```
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level,Name1,Value1,...)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Model)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Model,Name1,Value1,...)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Inputs)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Inputs,Name1,Value1,...)
DoeObj = CreateDesign(Design)
```

#### Description

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan)` creates a design object for a `mbcmodel.testplan` object, *Testplan*.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level)` creates a design for the specified level, *Level*, of the `mbcmodel.testplan` object, *Testplan*. By default, the level is the outer level (i.e., Level 1 for one-stage, Level 2 (global) for two-stage).

If you do not specify any properties, the method creates a default design type. The default design types are a Sobol Sequence for two or more inputs, and a Full Factorial for a single input.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Testplan,Level,Name1,Value1,...)` creates a design for the specified level, *Level*, of the `mbcmodel.testplan` object, *Testplan*, with the specified name-value pairs.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Model)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.model` object, *Model*.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Model,Name1,Value1,...)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.model` object, *Model*, with the specified name-value pairs.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Inputs)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object, *Inputs*.

`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Inputs,Name1,Value1,...)` creates a design based on the inputs of the `mbcmodel.modelinput` object, *Inputs*, with the specified name-value pairs.



`DoeObj = CreateDesign(Design)` creates a copy of an existing design object, *Design*.

## Properties

### Constraints — `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object containing constraints

1-by-n array

`mbcdoe.designconstraint` object containing the one or more constraints, specified as a 1-by-n array.

### Generator — `mbcdoe.generator` object containing new design type parameters

1-by-n array

`mbcdoe.generator` object containing new design type parameters based on the new design generator, specified as a 1-by-n array. Design generators provide the properties for all the design types.

The properties you can set depend on the design Type. To view the properties for generating designs, see [Properties \(for design generators\)](#).

Use `getAlternativeTypes` to get a list of alternative generators.

### Inputs — Design inputs

1-by-n array

This property is read-only.

Design inputs, specified as a 1-by-n array. For `mbcdoe.design`, `D.Inputs = NewInputs` updates the inputs. You cannot change the number of design inputs. Many designs have `Limits` properties in addition to model input ranges. These properties allow you to restrict the range of the design without changing the model or losing points via a constraint.

Data Types: integer

### Model — `mbcmodel.model` or `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object containing the design model

1-by-n array

`mbcmodel.model` or `mbcmodel.linearmodel` object containing the design model, specified as a 1-by-n array.

`D.Model = NewModel` changes the model for the design to `NewModel`.

Setting this property changes optimal designs to `custom` if the new model does not support optimal designs.

### Name — Design object or design constraint object name

character vector

Design object or design constraint object name, specified as a character vector.

Data Types: char | string

### NumInputs — Number of design object inputs

scalar

This property is read-only.

Number of design object inputs, specified as a scalar.

Data Types: `integer`

### **NumPoints — Number of design points**

scalar

This property is read-only.

Number of points in the design after applying the constraints, specified as a scalar.

You can specify the number of points for a design using the generator object. The `NumberOfPoints` property of `mBCdoe.generator` is the number of points before any constraints are applied. You cannot specify the number of points for all design types (e.g., it is not allowed for Central Composite, Box Behnken). To see which design types have an editable `NumberOfPoints` property, see the tables in `Type` (for designs and generators).

Data Types: `integer`

### **Points — Design points**

array

Design points, specified as an array. You can perform any valid MATLAB operation on this matrix. The number of columns of the points matrix must be the same as the number of inputs when setting `Points`. If you make an assignment to the `Points`, the design type changes to `Custom`. Points are only updated in the underlying design if they have changed.

Data Types: `double`

### **PointTypes — Fixed and free point status**

array

Fixed and free point status, specified as an array. Each point has a type of `free`, `fixed` or `data`.

You can specify fixed points. `free` is the default. If a point is matched to data, then it is of type `data`.

`D.PointTypes` returns a cell array of `PointTypes`, one for each design point. You cannot change a `PointType` of `data` to something else as the `data` is set by the test plan when matching the design to `data`.

To fix all the points in a design, use the `FixPoints` method.

Data Types: `char` | `string`

### **Style — Design type style**

n-by-1 array

This property is read-only.

Design type style, specified as a n-by-1 array of character vectors that contains the design type style, where *n* is the number of designs.

The style of the design style is one of the following:

- `'User-defined'`

- 'Optimal'
- 'Space-filling'
- 'Classical'
- 'Experimental data'

Data Types: `char` | `string`

### Type — Design type

`array`

This property is read-only.

Design type, specified as an array. To set the property, use the `mbcdoe.generator` object.

`D.Type` returns the design type. You can only choose a type when you create designs. You can only set the `Type` of a `mbcdoe.generator` object after design creation, or when calling `Generate` or `Augment`.

`G.Type = NewType` changes the `Type`, where `G` is a `mbcdoe.generator` object.

The design type determines which properties you can set. To set properties, see `Properties` (for design generators).

To get a list of types to use as alternative designs for the current design using `getAlternativeTypes`, enter this command. `D` is an `mbcdoe.design` object.

```
Dlist = getAlternativeTypes(D)
```

To use the alternative designs, the design `Type` must be one shown in the following table. The `Type` property determines the `Style` property.

Style	Type
Optimal	D-Optimal
	V-Optimal
	A-Optimal
Classical	Box-Behnken
	Central Composite
	Full Factorial
	Plackett-Burman
	Regular Simplex
Space-filling	Lattice
	Latin Hypercube Sampling
	Stratified Latin Hypercube
	Sobol Sequence
	Halton Sequence
Experimental data	Design points replaced by data points

Style	Type
Custom	Any design with a mix of Types (eg an optimally augmented space-filling design)

To specify the Type while creating and then generating a design of a given size:

```
D = CreateDesign(model, 'Type', 'Sobol Sequence')
D = Generate(D, 128);
```

Data Types: char | string

## Object Functions

AddConstraint	Add design constraint
Augment	Add design points
ConstrainedGenerate	Generate constrained space-filling design of specified size
CreateCandidateSet	Create candidate set for optimal designs
CreateConstraint	Create design constraint
Discrepancy	Discrepancy value
FixPoints	Fix design points
Generate	Generate design points
getAlternativeTypes	Alternative model or design types
Maximin	Maximum of minimum of distance between design points
Merge	Merge designs
Minimax	Minimum of maximum distance between design points
OptimalCriteria	Optimal design criteria
RemovePoints	Remove all nonfixed design points
Scatter2D	Plot design points

## Examples

### Create Space-Filling Design for a Test Plan

Create a space-filling design object, `sfDesign`, for a test plan object, `TP`.

```
sfDesign = CreateDesign(TP, ...
    'Type', 'Latin Hypercube Sampling', ...
    'Name', 'Space Filling');
```

### Create Optimal Design Based on Model Inputs

Create an optimal design object, `optimalDesign`, based on the inputs of a model, `model`.

```
optimalDesign = CreateDesign( model, ...
    'Type', 'V-optimal', ...
    'Name', 'Optimal Design' );
```

### Create Classical Full Factorial Design Based on Model Inputs

Create a classical full factorial design object, `design`, based on the inputs defined by a `mbcmodel.modelinput` object.

```
design = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type', 'Full Factorial' );
```

### Create New Design Based on Existing Design

Create a new design based object, `augmentedDesign`, based on an existing design object, `ActualDesign` in order to augment it.

```
augmentedDesign = ActualDesign.CreateDesign('Name',...  
      'Augmented Design');
```

### Create Local Level for Two-Stage Test Plan

Create a local level design object, `localDesign`, for a two-stage test plan object, `TP`.

```
localDesign = TP.CreateDesign(1, 'Type',...  
      'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
```

### Create Global Level for Two-Stage Test Plan

Create a local level design object, `globalDesign`, for a two-stage test plan object, `TP`.

```
globalDesign = TP.CreateDesign(2, 'Type',...  
      'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
```

## See Also

`CreateDesign`

### Topics

“Create Local Designs”

“Create Optimal Designs”

**Introduced before R2006a**

## AddConstraint

Add design constraint

### Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = AddConstraint(DoeObj, Constr)
```

### Description

`DoeObjMod = AddConstraint(DoeObj, Constr)` adds a constraint to the design. You must call `AddConstraint` to apply the constraint and remove points outside the constraint.

### Input Arguments

#### **DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

#### **Constr** — Design constraint

`mbcdoe.designconstraint` object | boundary model object

Design constraint, specified as a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object or boundary model object.

If `Constr` is a boundary model, `AddConstraint` also converts the boundary model object to a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object.

### Output Arguments

#### **DoeObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### See Also

`CreateConstraint` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

# Augment

Add design points

## Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = Augment(DoeObj, NumPoints)
DoeObjMod = Augment(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)
```

## Description

`DoeObjMod = Augment(DoeObj, NumPoints)` augments the design with the number of points specified by `NumPoints` using the current generator settings.

`DoeObjMod = Augment(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)` augments the design with the generator specified by the name-value pairs.

## Examples

### Add Points to Existing Type Using a Different Type

```
OptDesign = Augment(OptDesign, ...
    'Type', 'V-optimal', ...
    'MaxIterations', 200, ...
    'NoImprovement', 50, ...
    'NumberOfPoints', 20);
```

### Optimally Augment Existing Design

Use `FixPoints` to set all the designs points to fixed and then optimally augment an existing design.

```
OptDesign = FixPoints(OptDesign);
OptDesign = Augment(OptDesign, ...
    'Type', 'V-optimal', ...
    'MaxIterations', 200, ...
    'NoImprovement', 50, ...
    'NumberOfPoints', 20);
```

### Optimally Add Points and Keep Fixed Points

Use `RemovePoints` to optimally add points and keep only fixed points.

```
OptDesign = RemovePoints(OptDesign, 'free');
OptDesign = Augment(OptDesign, ...
    'Type', 'V-optimal', ...
    'MaxIterations', 200, ...
    'NoImprovement', 50, ...
    'NumberOfPoints', 20);
```

To get a candidate set object for use with an optimal design, use this code.

```
C = CreateCandidateSet(OptDesign, 'Type', 'Grid', ...
    'NumberOfLevels', [21 21 21]);
```

You see an error if you try to call Augment when the design Style is User-defined or Experimental data.

### Optimally Augment Design with 10 Points

Create a candidate set and optimally augment it with 10 points.

```
CandidateSet = augmentedDesign.CreateCandidateSet...
( 'Type', 'Grid' );
CandidateSet.NumberOfLevels = [21 21 21 21];
augmentedDesign = Augment( augmentedDesign, ...
    'Type', 'V-optimal', ...
    'NumberOfPoints', 10, ...
    'CandidateSet', CandidateSet, ...
    'MaxIterations', 200, ...
    'NoImprovement', 50 );
```

## Input Arguments

### DoeObj — Instance of mbcdoe.design class

mbcdoe.design object

Instance of mbcdoe.design class, specified as a mbcdoe.design doe design object.

### NumPoints — Number of design points

mbcdoe.designconstraint object

Number of design points, specified as a mbcdoe.designconstraint object.

### Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of Name, Value arguments. Name is the argument name and Value is the corresponding value. Name must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as Name1, Value1, ..., NameN, ValueN.

The design generator properties determines the applicable name-value pairs.

For a complete list of the properties for each design type, see Properties (for design generators).

Example: 'Type', 'V-optimal'

### Type — Generator type

character vector

Generator type, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'Type' and a character vector.

Example: 'Type', 'V-optimal'



**NumberOfPoints — Number of points**

scalar

Number of points, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'NumberOfPoints' and an integer.

Example: 'NumberOfPoints',20

**Output Arguments****DoeObjMod — Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class**

mbcdoe.design object

Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class, returned as a mbcdoe.design object.

**See Also**

CreateCandidateSet | Generate | mbcdoe.design

**Introduced in R2008a**

## ConstrainedGenerate

Generate constrained space-filling design of specified size

### Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = ConstrainedGenerate(DoeObj,NumPoints)
DoeObjMod = ConstrainedGenerate(DoeObj,NumPoints,'Name1','Value1',...)
```

### Description

`DoeObjMod = ConstrainedGenerate(DoeObj,NumPoints)` generates a space-filling design with the number of constrained points specified by `NumPoints`.

Use `ConstrainedGenerate` for only space-filling designs. It may not be possible to achieve a specified number of points, depending on the generator settings and constraints.

`ConstrainedGenerate` calls `Generate` and uses this formula to update `UnconstrainedSize`.

```
UnconstrainedSize = ceil(UnconstrainedSize * NumPoints/D.NumberOfPoints);
```

`DoeObjMod = ConstrainedGenerate(DoeObj,NumPoints,'Name1','Value1',...)` augments the generated space-filling design with the options specified by the name-value pairs.

### Examples

#### Use Space-Filling Design to Create 200-Point Design

Use an existing space-filling design to create a 200-point design, then you inspect the constrained design and the total number of points.

```
sfDesign = ConstrainedGenerate( sfDesign, 200, 'UnconstrainedSize', 800, 'MaxIter',10 );
% How did we do?
finalNumberOfPoints = sfDesign.NumberOfPoints
% How many points did we need in total?
totalNumberOfPoints = sfDesign.Generator.NumberOfPoints

finalNumberOfPoints =
    200
totalNumberOfPoints =
    839
```

### Input Arguments

#### **DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

#### **NumPoints** — Number of design points

`mbcdoe.designconstraint` object

Number of design points, specified as a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object.

## Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name`, `Value` arguments. `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1, Value1, . . . , NameN, ValueN`.

The design generator properties determines the applicable name-value pairs. For a complete list of the properties, see `Properties` (for design generators).

Example: `'Type', 'V-optimal'`

### **MaxIterations** — Maximum number of iterations

20 (default) | scalar

Maximum number of iterations, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'MaxIterations'` and an integer.

Example: `'MaxIterations', 15`

### **UnconstrainedSize** — Number of points in unconstrained design

Numpoints (default) | scalar

Total number of points in the unconstrained design, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'UnconstrainedSize'` and an integer.

Example: `'UnconstrainedSize', 10`

## Output Arguments

### **DoeObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

## See Also

`CreateConstraint` | `Generate` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## CreateCandidateSet

Create candidate set for optimal designs

### Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = CreateCandidateSet(DoeObj)  
DoeObjMod = CreateCandidateSet(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)
```

### Description

`DoeObjMod = CreateCandidateSet(DoeObj)` creates a candidate set object for the design.

Use `ConstrainedGenerate` to create a candidate set for optimal designs. Candidate sets are similar to design generators. The software does not use a candidate set to specify a design. Instead, candidate sets specify the set of all possible points to consider as part of an optimal design.

`DoeObjMod = CreateCandidateSet(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)` creates a candidate set object for the design with the options specified by the name-value pairs.

### Examples

#### Create Candidate Set

```
CandidateSet = augmentedDesign.CreateCandidateSet( 'Type', ...  
    'Grid' );  
CandidateSet.NumberOfLevels = [21 21 21 21];
```

### Input Arguments

#### DoeObj — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` `doe` design object.

#### Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name`, `Value` arguments. `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1`, `Value1`, . . . , `NameN`, `ValueN`.

The design candidate properties determines the applicable name-value pairs. This table provides a complete list of the properties.

**Candidate Set Properties (for Optimal Designs)**

Candidate Set Type	Property	Description
All built-in: Grid/ Lattice, Grid, Lattice, Stratified Lattice, Sobol, Halton	NumberOfPoints (read-only for Grid and Grid/Lattice)	Number of points (int: [0,Inf])
	Limits	Design Limits
Grid	Levels	Selection criteria for best LHS design (cell)
	NumberPerLevel	Symmetric design (vector int: {[ -Inf,Inf], NumInputs})
Lattice	Generators	Prime number generators for lattice (vector int: {[0,Inf], NumInputs})
Stratified Lattice	StratifyLevels	Number of levels for each factors (vector int: {[0,Inf], NumInputs})
Sobol Sequence	Scramble	Scramble method (enum: {'none', 'MatousekAffineOwen'})
	SkipMode	Skip mode options (enum: {'None','2^k','Custom'})
	Skip	Skip size (int: [0,Inf])
Halton Sequence	Scramble	Scrambling method for sequence (enum: {'None','RR2'})
	PrimeLeap	Leap sequence points using prime number (boolean)
	SkipZero	Skip zero point (boolean)
User-defined	NumberOfPoints	User-defined points (read-only)
	Points	User-defined points

Example: 'Type', 'Grid'

**Type – Generator type**

character vector

Generator type, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'Type' and a character vector.

Example: 'Type', 'V-optimal'

**Output Arguments****DoeObjMod – Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class**

mbcdoe.design object

Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class, returned as a mbcdoe.design object.

**See Also**

Augment | `mbcdoe.design`

**Topics**

Candidate Set Properties (for Optimal Designs)  
Properties (for candidate sets)

**Introduced in R2008a**

# CreateConstraint

Create design constraint

## Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = CreateConstraint(DoeObj)
DoeObjMod = CreateConstraint(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)
```

## Description

`DoeObjMod = CreateConstraint(DoeObj)` creates a default constraint for the design.

Designs have a `constraints` property that is initially empty.

```
constraints = design.Constraints
```

```
constraints =
0x0 array of mbcdoe.designconstraint
```

`DoeObjMod = CreateConstraint(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)` creates a constraint with properties specified by the name-value pairs.

By default, `CreateConstraint` creates a 1D table constraint for designs with two or more inputs. For a design with one input, `CreateConstraint` creates a linear constraint by default. You can specify the constraint type using the `Type` property.

`CreateConstraint` does not add the constraint to the design. To add a constraint to the design, use `AddConstraint`.

## Examples

### Create Linear Constraint

```
cLinear = CreateConstraint(design, 'Type', 'Linear');
cLinear.A = [-2.5e-4, 1];
cLinear.b = 0.25;
cLinear
design.Constraints = cLinear;
design = Generate(design);
```

### Create 1D Table Constraint

Create and apply a 1D table constraint.

```
cTable1d = CreateConstraint(design, 'Type', '1D Table');
cTable1d.Table = [0.9 0.5];
cTable1d.Breakpoints = [500 6000];
cTable1d
```

```
design.Constraints = cTableId;  
design = Generate(design);
```

### Combine Constraints

```
design.Constraints = [cLinear, cTableId];  
constraints = design.Constraints  
design = Generate(design);  
  
constraints =  
1x2 array of mbcdoe.designconstraint  
Linear design constraint: -0.00025*N + 1*L <= 0.25  
1D Table design constraint: L(N) <= Lmax
```

### Load Boundary Constraints

Load boundary constraints from another project file and add to them to the design.

```
otherProject = mbcmodel.LoadProject( [matlabroot, '\toolbox\', ...  
'mbc\mbctraining\Gasoline_project.mat']);  
mytestplan = otherProject.Testplans(1);  
boundaryConstraints = BoundaryModel(mytestplan, 'global');  
Design.Constraints = boundaryConstraints;
```

## Input Arguments

### DoeObj — Instance of mbcdoe.design class

mbcdoe.design object

Instance of mbcdoe.design class, specified as a mbcdoe.design doe design object.

### Name-Value Pair Arguments

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of Name, Value arguments. Name is the argument name and Value is the corresponding value. Name must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as Name1, Value1, ..., NameN, ValueN.

The design generator properties determines the applicable name-value pairs. This table provides a complete list of the properties.



### Constraint Properties

Constraint Type	Property	Description
Linear design constraint: $1 \cdot \text{Input1} + 1 \cdot \text{Input2} + 1 \cdot \text{Input3} \leq 0$	A	Matrix for linear constraint (matrix: [1, NumInputs])
	b	Bound for linear constraint (double)
Ellipsoid design constraint: Ellipsoid at (Input1=0, Input2=0, Input3=0)	CenterPoint	Center of ellipse (vector: NumInputs)
	Matrix	Ellipsoid form matrix (positive semi-definite) (matrix: [NumInputs, NumInputs])
1D Table design constraint: $\text{InputY}(\text{InputX}) \leq \text{InputY max}$	Table	Table constraint (vector)
	Breakpoints	Breakpoints for rows (vector)
	Inequality	Relational Operator (enum: { '<=' , '>=' })
	InputFactor	Column input symbol (enum: { 'InputX' , 'InputY' })
	TableFactor	Table input symbol (enum: { 'InputX' , 'InputY' })
2D Table design constraint: $\text{InputZ}(\text{InputX}, \text{InputY}) \leq \text{InputZmax}$	Table	: Table constraint (matrix)
	RowBreakpoints	Breakpoints for rows (vector)
	ColumnBreakpoints	Breakpoints for columns (vector)
	Inequality	Relational operator (enum: { '<=' , '>=' })
	RowFactor	Row input symbol (enum: { 'InputX' , 'InputY' , 'InputZ' })
	ColumnFactor	Column input symbol (enum: { 'InputX' , 'InputY' , 'InputZ' })
	TableFactor	Table input symbol (enum: { 'InputX' , 'InputY' , 'InputZ' })

Example: 'Type', 'Linear'

#### Type – Constraint type

character vector

Constraint type, specified as as the comma-separated pair consisting of 'Type' and a character vector.

Example: 'Type', 'V-optimal'

## **Output Arguments**

**DoeObjMod** — Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class

mbcdoe.design object

Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class, returned as a mbcdoe.design object.

## **See Also**

AddConstraint | mbcdoe.design

## **Topics**

Properties (for design constraints)

**Introduced in R2008a**

# Discrepancy

Discrepancy value

## Syntax

```
Discrep = Discrepancy(DoeObj)
```

## Description

`Discrep = Discrepancy(DoeObj)` returns the design object discrepancy. The discrepancy is a measure of the deviation from the average point density. The discrepancy is defined over the unconstrained design and is available for only space-filling designs.

## Input Arguments

**DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

## Output Arguments

**Discrep** — Design discrepancy

array

Design discrepancy, returned as an array.

## See Also

Maximin | Minimax | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## FixPoints

Fix design points

### Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = FixPoints(DoeObj)  
DoeObjMod = FixPoints(DoeObj,indices)
```

### Description

`DoeObjMod = FixPoints(DoeObj)` fixes all points in the design object.

`DoeObjMod = FixPoints(DoeObj,indices)` fixes all points in the design object specified by `indices`.

### Input Arguments

#### **DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

#### **indices** — Design object indices

array

Design object indices, specified as an array.

### Output Arguments

#### **DoeObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### See Also

`RemovePoints` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

# Generate

Generate design points

## Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj)
DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj, NumPoints)
DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)
```

## Description

`DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj)` regenerates the design with the current design properties and number of points. Calling `Generate` for Latin Hypercube Sampling can result in a different design.

`DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj, NumPoints)` generates the number of points specified by `NumPoints` using the current generator settings. You cannot specify the number of points for all design types (e.g., Central Composite, Box Behnken). Therefore, `NumPoints` is not supported for all design types.

The design Type must have a writable property `NumberOfPoints` to use this syntax. See `Type` (for designs and generators).

Using `Generate` with constrained space-filling is not guaranteed to produce a design with the specified number of points. Use `ConstrainedGenerate` instead.

`DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj, 'Name1', 'Value1', ...)` augments the design with the generator specified by the name-value pairs.

## Examples

### Generate Design with 10 Points

```
DoeObjMod = Generate(DoeObj, 10);
```

### Generate Latin Hypercube Sampling Designs

Generate a 15-point Latin Hypercube Sampling design.

```
globalDesign = TP.CreateDesign(2, 'Type', ...
    'Latin Hypercube Sampling');
globalDesign = Generate(globalDesign, 15)
```

Use this code to regenerate the design and get a different 15-point Latin Hypercube Sampling design.

```
globalDesign = Generate(globalDesign);
```

## Generate Halton and Full Factorial Designs

Use this code to create and generate a Halton design with 50 points.

```
haltonDesign = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type',...  
    'Halton Sequence', 'Name', 'Halton' );  
haltonDesign = Generate( haltonDesign, 'NumberOfPoints', 50 );
```

Use this code to create and generate a Halton design with specified scrambling and other properties.

```
haltonDesignWithScrambling = haltonDesign.CreateDesign...  
( 'Name', 'Scrambled Halton' );  
haltonDesignWithScrambling = Generate...  
(haltonDesignWithScrambling,  
    'Scramble', 'RR2', 'PrimeLeap', true );
```

Use this code to create a full factorial design and specify the number of levels when generating the design.

```
design = CreateDesign( inputs, 'Type', 'Full Factorial' );  
design = Generate( design, 'NumberOfLevels', [50 50] );
```

## Specify Design Generator Properties

You can use name-value pair arguments to specify design generator properties.

```
C = OptDesign.CreateCandidateSet(OptDesign,...  
    'Type', 'Grid',...  
    'NumberOfLevels',[21 21 21]);  
  
OptDesign = Generate(OptDesign,...  
    'Type','V-optimal',...  
    'CandidateSet',C,...  
    'MaxIterations',200,...  
    'NoImprovement', 50,...  
    'NumberOfPoints',200);
```

The preceding code is equivalent to the following code that sets the properties individually and assigns the updated object to the design.

```
P = OptDesign.Generator;  
P.Type = 'V-optimal';  
P.CandidateSet.NumberOfLevels(:)=21;  
P.MaxIterations = 200;  
P.NumberOfPoints = 200;  
P.NoImprovement = 50;  
OptDesign.Generator = P;
```

You see an error if you call `Generate` when the design `Style` is `User-defined` or `Experimental data`.

## Input Arguments

### **DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design doe` design object.

**NumPoints — Number of design points**

`mbcdoe.designconstraint` object

Number of design points, specified as a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object.

**Name-Value Pair Arguments**

Specify optional comma-separated pairs of `Name`, `Value` arguments. `Name` is the argument name and `Value` is the corresponding value. `Name` must appear inside quotes. You can specify several name and value pair arguments in any order as `Name1, Value1, . . . , NameN, ValueN`.

The design generator properties determines the applicable name-value pairs.

For a complete list of the properties for each design type, see `Properties` (for design generators).

Example: `'Type', 'V-optimal'`

**Type — Generator type**

character vector

Generator type, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'Type'` and character vector.

Example: `'Type', 'V-optimal'`

**NumberOfPoints — Number of points**

scalar

Number of points, specified as the comma-separated pair consisting of `'NumberOfPoints'` and an integer.

Example: `'NumberOfPoints', 20`

**Output Arguments****DoeObjMod — Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class**

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

**See Also**

`Augment` | `ConstrainedGenerate` | `CreateDesign` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Topics**

Type (for designs and generators)

**Introduced in R2008a**

## getAlternativeTypes

Alternative model or design types

### Syntax

```
List = getAlternativeTypes(Model)
List = getAlternativeTypes(Boundary)
List = getAlternativeTypes(Design)
List = getAlternativeTypes(Design,Style)
List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignGenerator)
List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignGenerator,Style)
List = getAlternativeTypes(CandidateSet)
List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignConstraint)
```

### Description

List = getAlternativeTypes(Model) returns a cell array of alternative model types with the same number of inputs as Model.

List = getAlternativeTypes(Boundary) returns a cell array of alternative boundary models with the same number of inputs as Boundary.

List = getAlternativeTypes(Design) returns a cell array of alternative designs with the same number of inputs as Design.

List = getAlternativeTypes(Design,Style) returns a cell array of alternative designs with the same number of inputs as Design with Style.

List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignGenerator) returns a cell array of alternative design generators with the same number of inputs as DesignGenerator.

List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignGenerator,Style) returns a cell array of alternative design generator types of the specified style.

List = getAlternativeTypes(CandidateSet) returns a cell array of alternative candidate sets.

List = getAlternativeTypes(DesignConstraint) returns a cell array of design constraint types.

### Examples

#### Obtain List of Alternative Models

```
model = mbcmodel.CreateModel('RBF', 2);
altmodels = getAlternativeTypes(model)
```

The preceding code produces this output.

```
altmodels =
```



```

1×10 cell array
Columns 1 through 2
    {'Polynomial'}    {'Hybrid Spline'}
Columns 3 through 5
    {'Gaussian Proces...'}    {'RBF'}    {'Polynomial-RBF'}
Columns 6 through 7
    {'Hybrid Spline-RBF'}    {'Multiple Linear'}
Columns 8 through 9
    {'Neural Network'}    {'Interpolating RBF'}
Column 10
    {'Transient'}

```

## Input Arguments

### Model — Instance of `mbcmodel.model` class

`mbcmodel.model` object

Instance of `mbcmodel.model` class, specified as a `mbcmodel.model` model object.

### Boundary — Instance of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` class or subclass

`mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` object

Instance of `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` class or subclass, specified as a `mbcboundary.AbstractBoundary` object.

### Design — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### Style — Design type style

$n$ -by-1 array

Design type style, specified as an  $n$ -by-1 array of character vectors, where  $n$  is the number of designs.

The design style is one of the following:

- 'Optimal'
- 'Space-Filling'
- 'Classical'
- 'Candidate Set' (for design generator styles)

Data Types: `char` | `string`

**DesignGenerator — Instance of mbcdoe.generator class**

`mbcdoe.generator` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.generator` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.generator` object.

**CandidateSet — Instance of mbcdoe.candidateset class**

`mbcdoe.candidateset` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.candidateset` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.candidateset` object. You can obtain the candidate set from an optimal design generator or use `mbcdoe.design.CreateCandidateSet`.

**DesignConstraint — Instance of mbcdoe.designconstraint class**

`mbcdoe.designconstraint` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.designconstraint` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.designconstraint` object.

**Output Arguments**

**List — List of alternative candidate sets**

n-by-1 array

List of alternative candidate for the current candidate set, returned as an n-by-1 array.

**See Also**

`CreateModel` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Topics**

Type (for models)

**Introduced in R2007a**

# Maximin

Maximum of minimum of distance between design points

## Syntax

```
Max = Maximin(DoeObj)
```

## Description

`Max = Maximin(DoeObj)` returns the maximum of the minimum distance between design points. Maximin is defined over the unconstrained design and is only available for space-filling design types.

## Input Arguments

**DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

## Output Arguments

**Max** — Maximum of minimum

scalar

Maximum of minimum distance between design points, returned as a scalar.

## See Also

Minimax | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## Merge

Merge designs

### Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = Merge(DoeObj1,DoeObj2,...)
```

### Description

`DoeObjMod = Merge(DoeObj1,DoeObj2,...)` merges multiple design objects into a single design. The resulting design is a custom design Style.

### Input Arguments

**DoeObj1 — Instance of mbcdoe.design class**

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

**DoeObj2 — Other instance of mbcdoe.design class**

`mbcdoe.design` object

Other instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

### Output Arguments

**DoeObjMod — Modified instance of mbcdoe.design class**

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### See Also

Augment | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

# Minimax

Minimum of maximum distance between design points

## Syntax

```
Min = Minimax(DoeObj)
```

## Description

`Min = Minimax(DoeObj)` returns the minimum of the maximum distance between design points. `Minimax` is defined over the unconstrained design and is only available for space-filling design types.

## Input Arguments

**DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` doe design object.

## Output Arguments

**Min** — Minimum of maximum

scalar

Minimum of maximum distance between design points, returned as a scalar.

## See Also

`Maximin` | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

## OptimalCriteria

Optimal design criteria

### Syntax

```
OptCrit = OptimalCriteria(DoeObj)  
OptCrit = OptimalCriteria(DoeObj,Criteria)
```

### Description

`OptCrit = OptimalCriteria(DoeObj)` returns an array with the values of optimal criteria [V,D,A,G].

`OptCrit = OptimalCriteria(DoeObj,Criteria)` returns the specified optimal criteria. `Criteria` must be one of V, D, A, or G.

### Input Arguments

**DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` `doe` design object.

**Criteria** — Optimal design criteria

'V' | 'D' | 'A' | 'G'

Optimal design criteria, specified as 'V', 'D', 'A', or 'G'.

### Output Arguments

**OptCrit** — Optimal criteria

n-by-1 array

Optimal criteria, returned as an n-by-1 array containing either V, D, A, or G.

### See Also

Maximin | `mbcdoe.design`

**Introduced in R2008a**

# RemovePoints

Remove all nonfixed design points

## Syntax

```
DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj)
DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj,PointType)
DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj,indices)
```

## Description

`DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj)` removes all non-fixed points from the design.

`DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj,PointType)` removes the specified type of points, where `PointType` is 'free','fixed' or 'data'.

`DoeObjMod = RemovePoints(DoeObj,indices)` removes the points specified by indices.

## Examples

### Remove Free Points

```
Design = RemovePoints(Design,'free');
```

## Input Arguments

### **DoeObj** — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### **PointType** — Design point types

'free' | 'fixed' | 'data'

Design point types, specified as 'free', 'fixed', or 'data'.

### **indices** — Design object indices

array

Design object indices, specified as an array.

## Output Arguments

### **DoeObjMod** — Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Modified instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, returned as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

**See Also**

FixPoints | mbcdoe.design

**Introduced in R2008a**



# Scatter2D

Plot design points

## Syntax

```
Scatter2D(DoeObj,Xindex,Yindex)  
Scatter2D(DoeObj,Xindex,Yindex,plotArguments)
```

## Description

Scatter2D(DoeObj,Xindex,Yindex) creates a scatter plot of the design points in design D, where X and Y are the indices or symbols for the input factors to plot on the X and Y axis.

Scatter2D(DoeObj,Xindex,Yindex,plotArguments) creates a scatter plot with additional arguments.

## Examples

### Plot Design Data

```
Scatter2D( mainDesign, 1, 2 );
```

## Input Arguments

### DoeObj — Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class

`mbcdoe.design` object

Instance of `mbcdoe.design` class, specified as a `mbcdoe.design` object.

### Xindex — X value indices

array

X value indices, specified as an array.

### Yindex — Y value indices

array

Y value indices, specified as an array.

### plotArguments — Plot command arguments

array

Additional plot command arguments, specified as an array. See `plot`. Scatter2D uses this command:

```
plot(D.Points(:,v1),D.Points(:,v2),varargin{:})
```

The default for `varargin` is `'.'`.

**See Also**

FixPoints | mbcdoe.design | plot

**Introduced in R2008a**