ME 477 Embedded Computing

Saving myRIO C data to a MATLAB file

The following C functions¹ write data of types double or char to a MATLAB ".mat" file. They are included in the ME477Library.

Note: Add #include "matlabfiles.h" to your code.

Use the following functions to open a named file on the myRIO, and successively add any number of data arrays, variables, and strings to the file. Finally, close the file.

Open a .mat file The prototype for the open function is

```
MATFILE *openmatfile(char *fname, int *err);
```

where **fname** is the filename, and **err** receives any error code. The function returns a structure for containing the MATLAB file pointer.

A typical call might be:

```
mf = openmatfile("Lab.mat", &err);
if(!mf) printf("Can't open mat file %d\n", err);
```

For ME 477, **always** use the file name: "Lab.mat". Notice the use of pointers.

Add a matrix The prototype of the function for adding a matrix to the MATLAB file is

where mf is the MATLAB file pointer from the open statement, name is a char string containing the name that the matrix will be given in MATLAB (must be a legal MATLAB variable name), data is a C data array of type (double), m and n are the array dimensions, transpose takes value of 0 or 1 to indicate where the matrix is to be transposed.

For example, to add a **1-D matrix** the call might be

matfile_addmatrix(mf, "vel", buffer, IMAX, 1, 0);

Or, to add a **single variable** the call might be

```
double Npar;
Npar = (double)N;
matfile_addmatrix(mf, "N", &Npar, 1, 1, 0);
```

Again, notice the use of pointers, and the cast to double.

Add a string The prototype of the function for adding a string to the MATLAB file is

where **mf** is the MATLAB file pointer from the open statement, **name** is a char string containing the name that the matrix will be given in MATLAB, and **str** is the string.

For example, to add a **string** the call might be

matfile_addstring(mf, "myName", "Bob Smith");

Close the file After all data have been added, the file must be closed. The prototype of the function for closing the MATLAB file is

int matfile_close(MATFILE *mf);

where **mf** is the MATLAB file pointer from the open statement.

For example, to close the file: matfile_close(mf);

Example Code Putting these ideas together:

```
mf = openmatfile("Lab.mat", &err);
if(!mf) printf("Can't open mat file %d\n", err);
matfile_addstring(mf, "myName", "Bob Smith");
matfile_addmatrix(mf, "N", &Npar, 1, 1, 0);
matfile_addmatrix(mf, "M", &Mpar, 1, 1, 0);
matfile_addmatrix(mf, "vel", buffer, IMAX, 1, 0);
matfile_close(mf);
```

- **Transfer file to MATLAB** After the Lab.mat file has been created, it can be transferred directly to MATLAB.
 - 1. In the left pane of the Remote Systems Explorer perspective, select 172.22.11.2, and press [F5] to refresh the files.
 - 2. Expand 172.22.11.2 to show 172.22.11.2/Sftp Files/My Home/Lab.mat. Select 'Lab.mat' and copy with Ctrl-c.
 - 3. In the same pane of the Remote System Explorer, expand 'Local' to show Local Files/Drives. Paste the data file by selecting 'Z:' and pressing Ctrl-v. This drive is special because it is shared between the guest and host operating systems.
 - 4. On the host, navigate to the folder where you ran 'vagrant up'. This folder should have the same contents as the 'Z:' drive in the VM. Now double-click the 'lab.mat' file to open it in MATLAB. Use MATLAB's 'whos()' command to list all the named variables in the workspace. The file can later be opened from a MATLAB script using the command 'load('Lab.mat')', for plotting or analysis.

Note: If you double-click the 'Lab.mat' file in the Remote Systems Explorer perspective, it will also appear in the RemoteSystemsTempFiles directory within your 'workspace'.

¹http://www.malcolmmclean.site11.com/www/MatlabFiles/matfiles.html