## **Translation Table**

Operation	Python	MATLAB
Math	2 * 2 + 5/4 - 2* *4 + (3 + 3)	2 * 2 + 5/4 - 2^4 + (3 + 3)
Assignment	x = 10	x = 10
List Creation	x = [1, 2, 3]	x = [1 2 3]
2D List Creation	x = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]	x = [1 2 3; 4 5 6]
List concatenation	x = x + [7, 8, 9]	x = [x, 7 8 9]
Size of a list	len(lst)	length(lst)
list indexing	lst[0]	lst(1)
range generation	range(start, stop, step)	start:step:stop
If Statement	<pre>if stuff:    things = 99  if a &lt; b:    things = 99 elif a &lt; c:    things = 88 else:    things = 'Who Knows'</pre>	<pre>if stuff     things = 99 end  if a &lt; b     things = 99 elseif a &lt; c     things = 88 else     things = 'Who Knows'</pre>
While Loop	while something: x = x + 1	while something x = x + 1 end
For Loop	for i in range(10): x = x + i	for i = 0:9 x = x + i end
Logical Operators	and, or, not	&,  , ~
Relational Operators	==, !=, <, <=, >, >=	==, ~=, <, <=, >, >=
Function Definition	def f(x): return x**2	function $a = f(x)$ $a = x^2$

## Some other things to keep in mind

- In MATLAB, everything is printed to the screen by default. To prevent this from happening, end your line in a semicolon. For example, x = 10 will print 10 but x = 10; will print nothing.
- MATLAB allows you to separate list elements by commas (like in Python,) but this is unnecessary.
- In MATLAB [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]] is valid code, however it doesn't do what you'd expect it to do coming from Python. In MATLAB the above line is equivalent to [1 2 3 4 5 6].
- MATLAB does not have a modulus operator, but it does have a mod function. So where you would use x % y in Python, you would use mod(x, y) in MATLAB.
- The "return variable" in a MATLAB function can be called whatever you wish, but calling it "a" seems to be convention.
- In MATLAB, list indices start at 1 rather than 0.