

## Starting Octave

**octave** start interactive Octave session  
**octave *file*** run Octave on commands in *file*  
**octave --help** describe command line options

## Stopping Octave

**quit** or **exit** exit Octave  
**INTERRUPT** (*e.g.* **C-c**) terminate current command and return to top-level prompt

## Getting Help

**help** list all commands and built-in variables  
**help *command*** briefly describe *command*  
**help -i** use Info to browse Octave manual  
**help -i *command*** search for *command* in Octave manual

## Motion in Info

**SPC** or **C-v** scroll forward one screenful  
**DEL** or **M-v** scroll backward one screenful  
**C-l** redraw the display

## Node Selection in Info

**n** select the next node  
**p** select the previous node  
**u** select the 'up' node  
**t** select the 'top' node  
**d** select the directory node  
**<** select the first node in the current file  
**>** select the last node in the current file  
**g** reads the name of a node and selects it  
**C-x k** kills the current node

## Searching in Info

**s** search for a string  
**C-s** search forward incrementally  
**C-r** search backward incrementally  
**i** search index & go to corresponding node  
**,** go to next match from last 'i' command

## Command-Line Cursor Motion

**C-b** move back one character  
**C-f** move forward one character  
**C-a** move the the start of the line  
**C-e** move to the end of the line  
**M-f** move forward a word  
**M-b** move backward a word  
**C-l** clear screen, reprinting current line at top

## Inserting or Changing Text

**M-TAB** insert a tab character  
**DEL** delete character to the left of the cursor  
**C-d** delete character under the cursor  
**C-v** add the next character verbatim  
**C-t** transpose characters at the point  
**M-t** transpose words at the point

[ ] surround optional arguments ... show one or more arguments

## Killing and Yanking

**C-k** kill to the end of the line  
**C-y** yank the most recently killed text  
**M-d** kill to the end of the current word  
**M-DEL** kill the word behind the cursor  
**M-y** rotate the kill ring and yank the new top

## Command Completion and History

**TAB** complete a command or variable name  
**M-?** list possible completions  
**RET** enter the current line  
**C-p** move 'up' through the history list  
**C-n** move 'down' through the history list  
**M-<** move to the first line in the history  
**M->** move to the last line in the history  
**C-r** search backward in the history list  
**C-s** search forward in the history list  
**history [-q] [N]** list *N* previous history lines, omitting history numbers if **-q**

**history -w [file]** write history to *file* (`~/octave_hist` if no *file* argument)

**history -r [file]** read history from *file* (`~/octave_hist` if no *file* argument)

**edit\_history lines** edit and then run previous commands from the history list  
**run\_history lines** run previous commands from the history list

[*beg*] [*end*] Specify the first and last history commands to edit or run.

If *beg* is greater than *end*, reverse the list of commands before editing. If *end* is omitted, select commands from *beg* to the end of the history list. If both arguments are omitted, edit the previous item in the history list.

## Shell Commands

**cd *dir*** change working directory to *dir*  
**pwd** print working directory  
**ls [options]** print directory listing  
**getenv (*string*)** return value of named environment variable  
**shell\_cmd (*cmd*)** execute arbitrary shell command string

## Matrices

Square brackets delimit literal matrices. Commas separate elements on the same row. Semicolons separate rows. Commas may be replaced by spaces, and semicolons may be replaced by one or more newlines. Elements of a matrix may be arbitrary expressions, provided that all the dimensions agree.

[ *x*, *y*, ... ] enter a row vector  
[ *x*; *y*; ... ] enter a column vector  
[ *w*, *x*; *y*, *z* ] enter a 2×2 matrix

## Ranges

*base* : *limit*  
*base* : *incr* : *limit*

Specify a range of values beginning with *base* with no elements greater than *limit*. If it is omitted, the default value of *incr* is 1. Negative increments are permitted.

## Strings and Common Escape Sequences

A *string constant* consists of a sequence of characters enclosed in either double-quote or single-quote marks.

\\ a literal backslash  
\" a literal double-quote character  
\' a literal single-quote character  
\n newline, ASCII code 10  
\t horizontal tab, ASCII code 9

## Index Expressions

*var (idx)* select elements of a vector  
*var (idx1, idx2)* select elements of a matrix  
*scalar* select row (column) corresponding to *scalar*  
*vector* select rows (columns) corresponding to the elements of *vector*  
*range* select rows (columns) corresponding to the elements of *range*  
: select all rows (columns)

## Global Variables

**global *var1* ...** Declare variables global.

Global variables may be accessed inside the body of a function without having to be passed in the function parameter list provided they are also declared global within the function.

## Selected Built-in Variables

**EDITOR** editor to use with **edit\_history**  
**Inf, NaN** IEEE infinity, NaN  
**LOADPATH** path to search for function files  
**PAGER** program to use to paginate output  
**ans** last result not explicitly assigned  
**eps** machine precision  
**pi**  $\pi$   
**realmax** maximum representable value  
**realmin** minimum representable value

**automatic\_replot** automatically redraw plots  
**do\_fortran\_indexing** Fortran-style indexing of matrices  
**implicit\_str\_to\_num\_ok** allow strings to become numbers  
**output\_max\_field\_width** maximum numeric field width  
**output\_precision** min significant figures displayed  
**page\_screen\_output** control whether output is paged  
**prefer\_column\_vectors** create column vectors by default  
**resize\_on\_range\_error** automatic resizing of matrices  
**save\_precision** digits stored by **save** command  
**silent\_functions** suppress output from functions  
**warn\_divide\_by\_zero** suppress divide by zero errors

**commas\_in\_literal\_matrix** control handling of spaces in matrices

**ignore\_function\_time\_stamp** ignore changes in function files during session

**ok\_to\_lose\_imaginary\_part** allow complex to real conversion

**prefer\_zero\_one\_indexing** if ambiguous, prefer 0-1 style indexing

## Arithmetic and Increment Operators

<code>x + y</code>	addition
<code>x - y</code>	subtraction
<code>x * y</code>	matrix multiplication
<code>x .* y</code>	element by element multiplication
<code>x / y</code>	right division, conceptually equivalent to ( <code>inverse (y') * x'</code> )'
<code>x ./ y</code>	element by element right division
<code>x \ y</code>	left division, conceptually equivalent to <code>inverse (x) * y</code>
<code>x.\ y</code>	element by element left division
<code>x ^ y</code>	power operator
<code>x .^ y</code>	element by element power operator
<code>- x</code>	negation
<code>+ x</code>	unary plus (a no-op)
<code>x ' </code>	complex conjugate transpose
<code>x .' </code>	transpose
<code>++ x ( -- x)</code>	increment (decrement) <i>x</i> , return <i>new</i> value
<code>x ++ (x --)</code>	increment (decrement) <i>x</i> , return <i>old</i> value

## Assignment Expressions

<code>var = expr</code>	assign expression to variable
<code>var (idx) = expr</code>	assign expression to indexed variable

## Comparison and Boolean Operators

These operators work on an element-by-element basis. Both arguments are always evaluated.

<code>x &lt; y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is less than <i>y</i>
<code>x &lt;= y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is less than or equal to <i>y</i>
<code>x == y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is greater than <i>y</i>
<code>x &gt;= y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is greater than or equal to <i>y</i>
<code>x &gt; y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is equal to <i>y</i>
<code>x != y</code>	true if <i>x</i> is not equal to <i>y</i>
<code>x &amp; y</code>	true if both <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> are true
<code>x   y</code>	true if at least one of <i>x</i> or <i>y</i> is true
<code>! bool</code>	true <i>bool</i> is false

## Short-circuit Boolean Operators

Operators evaluate left-to-right, expecting scalar operands. Operands are only evaluated if necessary, stopping once overall truth value can be determined. Operands are converted to scalars by applying the `all` function.

<code>x &amp;&amp; y</code>	true if both <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> are true
<code>x    y</code>	true if at least one of <i>x</i> or <i>y</i> is true

## Operator Precedence

Here is a table of the operators in Octave, in order of increasing precedence.

<code>;</code>	statement separators
<code>=</code>	assignment, groups left to right
<code>   &amp;&amp;</code>	logical “or” and “and”
<code>  &amp;</code>	element-wise “or” and “and”
<code>&lt; &lt;= == &gt; &gt; !=</code>	relational operators
<code>:</code>	colon
<code>+ -</code>	addition and subtraction
<code>* / \ .* ./ .\</code>	multiplication and division
<code>' .'</code>	transpose
<code>+ - ++ -- !</code>	unary minus, increment, logical “not”
<code>^ .^</code>	exponentiation

## Statements

`for identifier = expr stmt-list endfor`  
Execute *stmt-list* once for each column of *expr*. The variable *identifier* is set to the value of the current column during each iteration.

`while (condition) stmt-list endwhile`  
Execute *stmt-list* while *condition* is true.

`break` exit innermost loop  
`continue` go to beginning of innermost loop  
`return` return to calling function

`if (condition) if-body [else else-body] endif`  
Execute *if-body* if *condition* is true, otherwise execute *else-body*.

`if (condition) if-body [elseif (condition) elseif-body] endif`  
Execute *if-body* if *condition* is true, otherwise execute the *elseif-body* corresponding to the first `elseif` condition that is true, otherwise execute *else-body*.  
Any number of `elseif` clauses may appear in an `if` statement.

`unwind_protect body unwind_protect_cleanup cleanup end`  
Execute *body*. Execute *cleanup* no matter how control exits *body*.

## Defining Functions

`function [ret-list] function-name [(arg-list)]`  
*function-body*  
`endfunction`

*ret-list* may be a single identifier or a comma-separated list of identifiers delimited by square-brackets.

*arg-list* is a comma-separated list of identifiers and may be empty.

## Basic Matrix Manipulations

`rows (a)` return number of rows of *a*  
`columns (a)` return number of columns of *a*  
`all (a)` check if all elements of *a* nonzero  
`any (a)` check if any elements of *a* nonzero  
`find (a)` return indices of nonzero elements  
`sort (a)` order elements in each column of *a*  
`sum (a)` sum elements in columns of *a*  
`prod (a)` product of elements in columns of *a*  
`min (args)` find minimum values  
`max (args)` find maximum values  
`rem (x, y)` find remainder of *x/y*  
`reshape (a, m, n)` reformat *a* to be *m* by *n*

`diag (v, k)` create diagonal matrices  
`linspace (b, l, n)` create vector of linearly-spaced elements  
`logspace (b, l, n)` create vector of log-spaced elements  
`eye (n, m)` create *n* by *m* identity matrix  
`ones (n, m)` create *n* by *m* matrix of ones  
`zeros (n, m)` create *n* by *m* matrix of zeros  
`rand (n, m)` create *n* by *m* matrix of random values

## Linear Algebra

`chol (a)` Cholesky factorization  
`det (a)` compute the determinant of a matrix  
`eig (a)` eigenvalues and eigenvectors  
`expm (a)` compute the exponential of a matrix  
`hess (a)` compute Hessenberg decomposition  
`inverse (a)` invert a square matrix  
`norm (a, p)` compute the *p*-norm of a matrix  
`pinv (a)` compute pseudoinverse of *a*  
`qr (a)` compute the QR factorization of a matrix  
`rank (a)` matrix rank  
`schur (a)` Schur decomposition of a matrix  
`svd (a)` singular value decomposition  
`syl (a, b, c)` solve the Sylvester equation

## Equations, ODEs, DAEs, Quadrature

`*fsolve` solve nonlinear algebraic equations  
`*lsode` integrate nonlinear ODEs  
`*dassl` integrate nonlinear DAEs  
`*quad` integrate nonlinear functions

`error (nm, code)` for functions that return numeric codes, print error message for named function and given error code

\* See the on-line or printed manual for the complete list of arguments for these functions.

## Signal Processing

`fft (a)` Fast Fourier Transform using FFTPACK  
`ifft (a)` inverse FFT using FFTPACK  
`freqz (args)` FIR filter frequency response  
`sinc (x)` returns  $\sin(\pi x)/(\pi x)$

## Image Processing

`colormap (map)` set the current colormap  
`gray2ind (i, n)` convert gray scale to Octave image  
`image (img, zoom)` display an Octave image matrix  
`imagesc (img, zoom)` display scaled matrix as image  
`imshow (img, map)` display Octave image  
`imshow (i, n)` display gray scale image  
`imshow (r, g, b)` display RGB image  
`ind2gray (img, map)` convert Octave image to gray scale  
`ind2rgb (img, map)` convert indexed image to RGB  
`loadimage (file)` load an image file  
`rgb2ind (r, g, b)` convert RGB to Octave image  
`saveimage (file, img, fmt, map)` save a matrix to file

## Sets

`create_set (a, b)` create row vector of unique values  
`complement (a, b)` elements of *b* not in *a*  
`intersection (a, b)` intersection of sets *a* and *b*  
`union (a, b)` union of sets *a* and *b*

## Strings

`strcmp (s, t)` compare strings  
`strcat (s, t, ...)` concatenate strings

## C-style Input and Output

<b>fopen</b> ( <i>name, mode</i> )	open file <i>name</i>
<b>fclose</b> ( <i>file</i> )	close <i>file</i>
<b>printf</b> ( <i>fmt, ...</i> )	formatted output to <b>stdout</b>
<b>fprintf</b> ( <i>file, fmt, ...</i> )	formatted output to <i>file</i>
<b>sprintf</b> ( <i>fmt, ...</i> )	formatted output to string
<b>scanf</b> ( <i>fmt</i> )	formatted input from <b>stdin</b>
<b>fscanf</b> ( <i>file, fmt</i> )	formatted input from <i>file</i>
<b>sscanf</b> ( <i>str, fmt</i> )	formatted input from <i>string</i>
<b>fgets</b> ( <i>file, len</i> )	read <i>len</i> characters from <i>file</i>
<b>fflush</b> ( <i>file</i> )	flush pending output to <i>file</i>
<b>ftell</b> ( <i>file</i> )	return file pointer position
<b>frewind</b> ( <i>file</i> )	move file pointer to beginning
<b>freport</b>	print a info for open files
<b>fread</b> ( <i>file, size, prec</i> )	read binary data files
<b>fwrite</b> ( <i>file, size, prec</i> )	write binary data files
<b>feof</b> ( <i>file</i> )	determine if pointer is at EOF

A file may be referenced either by name or by the number returned from **fopen**. Three files are preconnected when Octave starts: **stdin**, **stdout**, and **stderr**.

## Other Input and Output functions

<b>save</b> <i>file var ...</i>	save variables in <i>file</i>
<b>load</b> <i>file</i>	load variables from <i>file</i>
<b>disp</b> ( <i>var</i> )	display value of <i>var</i> to screen

## Miscellaneous Functions

<b>eval</b> ( <i>str</i> )	evaluate <i>str</i> as a command
<b>feval</b> ( <i>str, ...</i> )	evaluate function named by <i>str</i> , passing remaining args to called function
<b>error</b> ( <i>message</i> )	print message and return to top level
<b>clear</b> <i>pattern</i>	clear variables matching pattern
<b>exist</b> ( <i>str</i> )	check existence of variable or function
<b>who</b>	list current variables

## Polynomials

<b>compan</b> ( <i>p</i> )	companion matrix
<b>conv</b> ( <i>a, b</i> )	convolution
<b>deconv</b> ( <i>a, b</i> )	deconvolve two vectors
<b>poly</b> ( <i>a</i> )	create polynomial from a matrix
<b>polyderiv</b> ( <i>p</i> )	derivative of polynomial
<b>polyreduce</b> ( <i>p</i> )	integral of polynomial
<b>polyval</b> ( <i>p, x</i> )	value of polynomial at <i>x</i>
<b>polyvalm</b> ( <i>p, x</i> )	value of polynomial at <i>x</i>
<b>roots</b> ( <i>p</i> )	polynomial roots
<b>residue</b> ( <i>a, b</i> )	partial fraction expansion of ratio <i>a/b</i>

## Statistics

<b>corrcoef</b> ( <i>x, y</i> )	correlation coefficient
<b>cov</b> ( <i>x, y</i> )	covariance
<b>mean</b> ( <i>a</i> )	mean value
<b>median</b> ( <i>a</i> )	median value
<b>std</b> ( <i>a</i> )	standard deviation
<b>var</b> ( <i>a</i> )	variance

## Basic Plotting

<b>plot</b> [ <i>ranges</i> ] <i>expr</i> [ <i>using</i> ] [ <i>title</i> ] [ <i>style</i> ]	2D plotting
<b>gsplot</b> [ <i>ranges</i> ] <i>expr</i> [ <i>using</i> ] [ <i>title</i> ] [ <i>style</i> ]	3D plotting
<i>ranges</i>	specify data ranges
<i>expr</i>	expression to plot
<i>using</i>	specify columns to plot
<i>title</i>	specify line title for legend
<i>style</i>	specify line style

If *ranges* are supplied, they must come before the expression to plot. The *using*, *title*, and *style* options may appear in any order after *expr*. Multiple expressions may be plotted with a single command by separating them with commas.

<b>set</b> <i>options</i>	set plotting options
<b>show</b> <i>options</i>	show plotting options
<b>replot</b>	redisplay current plot
<b>closeplot</b>	close stream to <b>gnuplot</b> process
<b>purge_tmp_files</b>	clean up temporary plotting files
<b>automatic_replot</b>	built-in variable

## Other Plotting Functions

<b>plot</b> ( <i>args</i> )	2D plot with linear axes
<b>semilogx</b> ( <i>args</i> )	2D plot with logarithmic x-axis
<b>semilogy</b> ( <i>args</i> )	2D plot with logarithmic y-axis
<b>loglog</b> ( <i>args</i> )	2D plot with logarithmic axes
<b>bar</b> ( <i>args</i> )	plot bar charts
<b>stairs</b> ( <i>x, y</i> )	plot stairsteps
<b>hist</b> ( <i>y, x</i> )	plot histograms

**title** (*string*) set plot title

<b>axis</b> ( <i>limits</i> )	set axis ranges
<b>xlabel</b> ( <i>string</i> )	set x-axis label
<b>ylabel</b> ( <i>string</i> )	set y-axis label
<b>grid</b> [on off]	set grid state
<b>hold</b> [on off]	set hold state
<b>ishold</b>	return 1 if hold is on, 0 otherwise

<b>mesh</b> ( <i>x, y, z</i> )	plot 3D surface
<b>meshdom</b> ( <i>x, y</i> )	create mesh coordinate matrices

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