

NAG Library Routine Document

X04CBF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

X04CBF prints a real matrix stored in a two-dimensional array.

2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE X04CBF(MATRIX, DIAG, M, N, A, LDA, FORM, TITLE, LABROW,
1              RLABS, LABCOL, CLABS, NCOLS, INDENT, IFAIL)
      INTEGER          M, N, LDA, NCOLS, INDENT, IFAIL
      double precision A(LDA,*)
      CHARACTER*(*)    FORM, TITLE, RLABS(*), CLABS(*)
      CHARACTER*1       MATRIX, DIAG, LABROW, LABCOL

```

3 Description

X04CBF prints a ***double precision*** matrix, or part of it, using a format specifier supplied by you. The matrix is output to the unit defined by X04ABF.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- 1: MATRIX – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
- On entry:* indicates the part of the matrix to be printed.
- MATRIX = 'G'
The whole of the rectangular matrix.
- MATRIX = 'L'
The lower triangle of the matrix, or the lower trapezium if the matrix has more rows than columns.
- MATRIX = 'U'
The upper triangle of the matrix, or the upper trapezium if the matrix has more columns than rows.
- Constraint:* MATRIX = 'G', 'L' or 'U'.
- 2: DIAG – CHARACTER*1 *Input*
- On entry:* unless MATRIX = 'G', DIAG must specify whether the diagonal elements of the matrix are to be printed.
- DIAG = 'B'
The diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced and not printed.
- DIAG = 'U'
The diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed all to be unity, and are printed as such.

DIAG = 'N'

The diagonal elements of the matrix are referenced and printed.

If MATRIX = 'G', then DIAG need not be set.

Constraint: if MATRIX $\neq$ 'G', DIAG = 'B', 'U' or 'N'.

3: M – INTEGER

Input

4: N – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the number of rows and columns of the band matrix, respectively, to be printed.

If either M or N is less than 1, X04CBF will exit immediately after printing TITLE; no row or column labels are printed.

5: A(LDA,*) – **double precision** array

Input

Note: the second dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, N)$.

On entry: the matrix to be printed. Only the elements that will be referred to, as specified by parameters MATRIX and DIAG, need be set.

6: LDA – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which X04CBF is called.

Constraint: $LDA \geq \max(1, M)$.

7: FORM – CHARACTER*(*)

Input

On entry: a valid Fortran format code. This may be any format code allowed on the system, whether it is standard Fortran or not. FORM is used to print elements of the matrix A. It may or may not be enclosed in brackets. Examples of valid values for FORM are 'F11.4', '1PE13.5', 'G14.5'.

In addition, there are the following special codes which force X04CBF to choose its own format code:

FORM = ' '

X04CBF will choose a format code such that numbers will be printed with either an F8.4, an F11.4 or a 1PE13.4 format. The F8.4 code is chosen if the sizes of all the matrix elements to be printed lie between 0.001 and 1.0. The F11.4 code is chosen if the sizes of all the matrix elements to be printed lie between 0.001 and 9999.9999. Otherwise the 1PE13.4 code is chosen.

FORM = ' * '

X04CBF will choose a format code such that numbers will be printed to as many significant digits as are necessary to distinguish between neighbouring machine numbers. Thus any two numbers that are stored with different internal representations should look different on output. Whether they do in fact look different will depend on the run-time library of the Fortran compiler in use.

FORM = 'MATLAB' followed by any of the above, e.g., FORM = 'MATLAB F11.4', FORM = 'MATLAB *'

X04CBF will print the matrix such that it can be input into MATLAB. Elements of the matrix will be printed with format specified by the format code following 'MATLAB'. TITLE will be used as the name of the matrix.

Constraint: the character length of FORM must be ≤ 80 .

8: TITLE – CHARACTER*(*)

Input

On entry: a title to be printed above the matrix or name of the matrix.

If TITLE = ' ', no title (and no blank line) will be printed.

If TITLE contains more than NCOLS characters, the contents of TITLE will be wrapped onto more than one line, with the break after NCOLS characters.

Any trailing blank characters in TITLE are ignored.

If FORM = 'MATLAB', TITLE will be used as the name of the matrix.

- 9: LABROW – CHARACTER*1 *Input*

On entry: indicates the type of labelling to be applied to the rows of the matrix.

LABROW = 'N'

Prints no row labels.

LABROW = 'I'

Prints integer row labels.

LABROW = 'C'

Prints character labels, which must be supplied in array RLABS.

Constraint: LABROW = 'N', 'I' or 'C'.

- 10: RLABS(*) – CHARACTER*(*) array *Input*

Note: the dimension of the array RLABS must be at least M if LABROW = 'C', and at least 1 otherwise.

On entry: if LABROW = 'C', must contain labels for the rows of the matrix.

Labels are right-justified when output, in a field which is as wide as necessary to hold the longest row label. Note that this field width is subtracted from the number of usable columns, NCOLS.

- 11: LABCOL – CHARACTER*1 *Input*

On entry: indicates the type of labelling to be applied to the columns of the matrix.

LABCOL = 'N'

Prints no column labels.

LABCOL = 'I'

Prints integer column labels.

LABCOL = 'C'

Prints character labels, which must be supplied in array CLABS.

Constraint: LABCOL = 'N', 'I' or 'C'.

- 12: CLABS(*) – CHARACTER*(*) array *Input*

Note: the dimension of the array CLABS must be at least N if LABCOL = 'C', and at least 1 otherwise.

On entry: if LABCOL = 'C', must contain labels for the columns of the matrix.

Labels are right-justified when output. Any label that is too long for the column width, which is determined by FORM, is truncated.

- 13: NCOLS – INTEGER *Input*

On entry: the maximum output record length. If the number of columns of the matrix is too large to be accommodated in NCOLS characters, the matrix will be printed in parts, containing the largest possible number of matrix columns, and each part separated by a blank line.

NCOLS must be large enough to hold at least one column of the matrix using the format specifier in FORM. If a value less than 0 or greater than 132 is supplied for NCOLS, then the value 80 is used instead.

14: INDENT – INTEGER

Input

On entry: the number of columns by which the matrix (and any title and labels) should be indented. The effective value of NCOLS is reduced by INDENT columns. If a value less than 0 or greater than NCOLS is supplied for INDENT, the value 0 is used instead.

15: IFAIL – INTEGER

Input/Output

On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.

On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, MATRIX $\neq$ 'G', 'L' or 'U'.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, MATRIX = 'L' or 'U', but DIAG $\neq$ 'N', 'U' or 'B'.

IFAIL = 3

On entry, LDA < M.

IFAIL = 4

On entry, variable FORM is more than 80 characters long.

IFAIL = 5

The code supplied in FORM cannot be used to output a number. FORM probably has too wide a field width or contains an illegal edit descriptor.

IFAIL = 6

On entry, either LABROW or LABCOL $\neq$ 'N', 'I' or 'C'.

IFAIL = 7

The quantity NCOLS – INDENT – *labwid* (where *labwid* is the width needed for the row labels), is not large enough to hold at least one column of the matrix.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

X04CBF may be used to print a vector, either as a row or as a column. The following code fragment illustrates possible calls.

```

      real A(4)
      CHARACTER*1 RLABS(1), CLABS(1)
C      Print vector A as a column vector.
      LDA = 4
      IFAIL = 0
      CALL X04CBF('G','X',1,4,A,LDA,' ',' ','I',RLABS,
*                'N',CLABS,80,0,IFAIL)
C      Print vector A as a row vector.
      LDA = 1
      IFAIL = 0
      CALL X04CBF('G','X',4,1,A,LDA,' ',' ','N',RLABS,
*                'I',CLABS,80,0,IFAIL)

```

9 Example

This example calls X04CBF three times, to print matrices of different orders and bandwidths; various options for labelling and formatting are illustrated.

9.1 Program Text

```

*      X04CBF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Release. NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
      INTEGER          NOUT
      PARAMETER        (NOUT=6)
      INTEGER          NMAX, LDA
      PARAMETER        (NMAX=5,LDA=NMAX)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
      INTEGER          I, IFAIL, INDENT, J, NCOLS
*      .. Local Arrays ..
      DOUBLE PRECISION A(LDA,NMAX)
      CHARACTER*7      CLABS(NMAX), RLABS(NMAX)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
      EXTERNAL          X04CBF
*      .. Data statements ..
      DATA             CLABS/'Un', 'Deux', 'Trois', 'Quatre', 'Cinq'/
      DATA             RLABS/'Uno', 'Duo', 'Tre', 'Quattro', 'Cinque'/
*      .. Executable Statements ..
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'X04CBF Example Program Results'
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
*      Generate an array of data
      DO 40 J = 1, NMAX
        DO 20 I = 1, LDA
          A(I,J) = 10*I + J
20      CONTINUE
40     CONTINUE
      NCOLS = 80
      INDENT = 0
      IFAIL = 0
*
*      Print 3 by 5 rectangular matrix with default format and integer
*      row and column labels
      CALL X04CBF('General',' ',3,5,A,LDA,' ','Example 1:', 'Integer',
+              RLABS, 'Integer', CLABS, NCOLS, INDENT, IFAIL)
*
      WRITE (NOUT,*)
*
*      Print 5 by 5 upper triangular matrix with user-supplied format
*      and row and column labels

```

```

      CALL X04CBF('Upper','Non-unit',5,5,A,LDA,'F8.2','Example 2:',
+              'Character',RLABS,'Character',CLABS,NCOLS,INDENT,
+              IFAIL)
*
      END

```

9.2 Program Data

None.

9.3 Program Results

X04CBF Example Program Results

Example 1:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	11.0000	12.0000	13.0000	14.0000	15.0000
2	21.0000	22.0000	23.0000	24.0000	25.0000
3	31.0000	32.0000	33.0000	34.0000	35.0000

Example 2:

	Un	Deux	Trois	Quatre	Cinq
Uno	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
Duo		22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00
Tre			33.00	34.00	35.00
Quattro				44.00	45.00
Cinque					55.00
