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#####
# Illustrates use of some utility commands available
# on sgi1, vnfel and lnx[123] (but note that 'paste' is a
# generic Unix command) which are useful for generating and
# manipulating columns of numbers.
#
# (1) dvmesh: Generates uniform sequence of real numbers.
#     Included here mostly as a mechanism to generate
#     input for 'nf'. (Instructor-supplied C-program).
#
# (2) nf: Generalization of 'nth'. (See Course Notes for
#     October 5th.) Filter which selects columns from
#     standard input (assumed numeric), performs fairly
#     general mathematical operations as needed, and outputs
#     one or more columns of numbers on standard output.
#     (Instructor supplied perl-script).
#
# (3) paste: Standard Unix facility for combining ('pasting')
#     one or more file arguments, see
#
#         man paste
#
#     for more information, BUT note that I typically use the
#     alias
#
#         alias paste 'paste -d" "'
#
#     so that paste uses a blank (space) rather than <TAB>
#     as the catenation character. For the purposes of
#     the course, the two types of invocation should be
#     equivalent, and I have NOT set up your accounts on
#     'sgi1' so that the above alias is defined by default.
#     Recall that, in a C-shell, you can always find out exactly
#     which command a particular command-name will expand to
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#      using 'which':
#
#      sgi% which paste
#      paste:  aliased to paste -d" "
#
#      sgi% unalias paste
#
#      sgi% which paste
#      /usr/bin/paste

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# Usage of 'dvmesh' is straightforward.  The command
# generates a length 'n' sequence of real numbers, uniformly
# spaced, and ranging from 'xmin' to 'xmax'.

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sgi1% dvmesh
usage: dvmesh <xmin> <xmax> <n > 0>

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sgi1% dvmesh 0.0 1.0 11
0.0000000000000000E+00
1.0000000000000001E-01
2.0000000000000001E-01
3.0000000000000004E-01
4.0000000000000002E-01
5.0000000000000000E-01
5.9999999999999998E-01
6.9999999999999996E-01
7.9999999999999993E-01
8.9999999999999991E-01
1.0000000000000000E+00

```

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#####  
# 'nf' accepts an arbitrary number of arguments, reads  
# columns of numbers from standard input, then manipulates  
# the input-columns and writes the results to standard  
# output. Use the notation '_1', '_2' etc. to refer to  
# the first, second etc. column. Usage is best demonstrated  
# with some examples:  
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sgi1% nf  
usage: nf <expr #> [<expr #> ...]
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#####  
# Compute x^2, x = 0.0, 0.1, ... 0.9, 1.0 and write  
# (x, x^2) to standard output. Note use of single quotes  
# around 2nd argument to 'nf' to inhibit shell-interpretation  
# of multiplication operator '*'.  
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```
sgi1% dvmesh 0.0 1.0 11 | nf _1 '_1 * _1'  
0.0000000000000000E+00  0  
1.0000000000000001E-01  0.01  
2.0000000000000001E-01  0.04  
3.0000000000000004E-01  0.09  
4.0000000000000002E-01  0.16  
5.0000000000000000E-01  0.25  
5.9999999999999998E-01  0.36  
6.9999999999999996E-01  0.49  
7.9999999999999993E-01  0.64  
8.9999999999999991E-01  0.81  
1.0000000000000000E+00  1
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#####  
# Repeat the calculation and redirect to a file 'squares'.  
# Compute the cubes of the same x-values and redirect  
# (x,x^3) to 'cubes'.  
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```
sgi1% dvmesh 0.0 1.0 11 | nf _1 '_1 * _1' > squares
```

```
sgi1% cat squares
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0.0000000000000000E+00	0
1.0000000000000001E-01	0.01
2.0000000000000001E-01	0.04
3.0000000000000004E-01	0.09
4.0000000000000002E-01	0.16
5.0000000000000000E-01	0.25
5.999999999999998E-01	0.36
6.999999999999996E-01	0.49
7.999999999999993E-01	0.64
8.999999999999991E-01	0.81
1.0000000000000000E+00	1

```
sgi1% dvmesh 0.0 1.0 11 | nf _1 'pow(_1,3)' > cubes
```

```
sgi1% cat cubes
```

0.0000000000000000E+00	0
1.0000000000000001E-01	0.001
2.0000000000000001E-01	0.008
3.0000000000000004E-01	0.027
4.0000000000000002E-01	0.064
5.0000000000000000E-01	0.125
5.999999999999998E-01	0.216
6.999999999999996E-01	0.343
7.999999999999993E-01	0.512
8.999999999999991E-01	0.729
1.0000000000000000E+00	1

```
#####
# 'nf' understands
#
# (A) The usual binary arithmetic operations: *, /, +, -,
# (B) Integer power function (uses repeated multiplies)
#     ipow(ix,iy) = ix^iy
# (C) Real power function (uses logs and exponentiation)
#     pow(x,y) = x^y (x must be postive-definite)
# (D) min() and max() of an arbitrary number of arguments
# (E) The usual suite of mathematical functions: sin, cos,
#     tan, sinh, cosh, tanh, exp, log, abs, sqrt (inverse
#     trig and hyperbolic function are currently *not*
#     implemented.)
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```
sgil% dvmesh 0.0 4.0 11 | nf _1 'sin(_1)' 'cos(_1)' \
?          'ipow(sin(_1),2) + ipow(cos(_1),2)'
```

0.0000000000000000E+00	0	1	1
4.0000000000000002E-01	0.389418342308651	0.921060994002885	1
8.0000000000000004E-01	0.717356090899523	0.696706709347165	1
1.2000000000000002E+00	0.932039085967226	0.362357754476673	1
1.6000000000000001E+00	0.999573603041505	-0.0291995223012889	1
2.0000000000000000E+00	0.909297426825682	-0.416146836547142	1
2.3999999999999999E+00	0.675463180551151	-0.737393715541246	1
2.7999999999999998E+00	0.334988150155905	-0.942222340668658	1
3.1999999999999997E+00	-0.0583741434275798	-0.998294775794753	1
3.5999999999999996E+00	-0.442520443294852	-0.896758416334147	1
4.0000000000000000E+00	-0.756802495307928	-0.653643620863612	1

```
#####
# 'paste': Combines files 'horizontally' in a straightforward
# fashion. Most useful for use with two or more files each
# of which contain one or more columns with, but
# which all contain the same number of lines (length of
```

columns). Note that paste's output is to standard out.
#####

sgl% paste squares cubes

0.0000000000000000E+00	0	0.0000000000000000E+00	0
1.0000000000000001E-01	0.01	1.0000000000000001E-01	0.001
2.0000000000000001E-01	0.04	2.0000000000000001E-01	0.008
3.0000000000000004E-01	0.09	3.0000000000000004E-01	0.027
4.0000000000000002E-01	0.16	4.0000000000000002E-01	0.064
5.0000000000000000E-01	0.25	5.0000000000000000E-01	0.125
5.999999999999998E-01	0.36	5.999999999999998E-01	0.216
6.999999999999996E-01	0.49	6.999999999999996E-01	0.343
7.999999999999993E-01	0.64	7.999999999999993E-01	0.512
8.999999999999991E-01	0.81	8.999999999999991E-01	0.729
1.0000000000000000E+00	1	1.0000000000000000E+00	1

#####

The above is probably not quite what we wanted. Use
'nf' (or 'nth') to get rid of third column. Note that
'nth' refers to column 1, 2 etc simply as '1', '2'.
#####

sgl% paste squares cubes | nf _1 _2 _4

0.0000000000000000E+00	0	0
1.0000000000000001E-01	0.01	0.001
2.0000000000000001E-01	0.04	0.008
3.0000000000000004E-01	0.09	0.027
4.0000000000000002E-01	0.16	0.064
5.0000000000000000E-01	0.25	0.125
5.999999999999998E-01	0.36	0.216
6.999999999999996E-01	0.49	0.343
7.999999999999993E-01	0.64	0.512
8.999999999999991E-01	0.81	0.729
1.0000000000000000E+00	1	1

```
sgi1% paste squares cubes | nth 1 2 4
0.0000000000000000E+00 0 0
1.0000000000000001E-01 0.01 0.001
2.0000000000000001E-01 0.04 0.008
3.0000000000000004E-01 0.09 0.027
4.0000000000000002E-01 0.16 0.064
5.0000000000000000E-01 0.25 0.125
5.9999999999999998E-01 0.36 0.216
6.9999999999999996E-01 0.49 0.343
7.9999999999999993E-01 0.64 0.512
8.9999999999999991E-01 0.81 0.729
1.0000000000000000E+00 1 1
```