shuffle_____

shuffle(urn,0)
shuffle(urn,-nsamps)

purpose: Scrambles randomly the order of a data set, analogous to shuffling a deck of cards. This can be used for sampling *without* replacement.

shuffle(data,n) takes n samples from data, without replacement.
If n is larger than the number of points in data, the sampling is
done with replacement.

If data is a matrix, the sampling is done row-by-row, as in RESAMP.

You can also use shuffle to sample from a two column matrix that has integer multiplicities in the first column, and values in the second column. This format is described in SAMPLE. In order to signal to shuffle that the two column matrix is meant to be interpreted as multiplicities and values, and not just data, you should use shuffle(matrix,0) to take the same number of points as given by the sum of the multiplicities, or shuffle(matrix, -n) to sample n points from the matrix of multiplicities. (Or, you can use EXPAND.)

examples: Since SHUFFLE works randomly, you will likely get different results than these.

```
>> x = [3 3 3 1 1 1];
>> shuffle(x)
ans: 3 1 1 3 1 3
>> shuffle(x)
ans: 1 3 3 1 1 3
```

When dealing with a matrix, the sampling is done row by row.

```
>> shuffle(datamatrix)
ans: 4.0 4.6
2.0 2.4
1.0 1.3
3.0 3.5
```

If your matrix has two columns, and reflects multiplicities and values, you need to signal this to shuffle by making the second argument 0 or negative. For instance, if we interpret datamatrix in this way, then it is equivalent to the vector [1.3 2.4 2.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6]

> shuffle(datamatrix,0)
ans: 2.4 3.5 2.4 4.6 3.5 1.3 4.6 3.5 4.6 4.6
> shuffle(datamatrix,-3)
ans: 4.6 1.3 3.5
> shuffle(expand(datamatrix),4)
ans: 1.3 2.3 4.6 3.5

see also: RESAMP, SAMPLE, EXPAND

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