

Scilab Manual for  
Signal Processing  
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# Experiment: 1

## Image Sampling and Quantization

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Expla

```
1 //Image Quantization
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 I = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
    scilab\cameraman.jpeg');
5 quanta = 50;
6 J = double(I)/255;
7 J = uint8(J*quanta);
8 J = double(J)/quanta;
9 figure
10 ShowImage(I, 'Original Image')
11 figure
12 ShowImage(J, 'Quantized Image')
```

---



Figure 1.1: Expla



check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg

### Scilab code Solution 1.2 Exp1b

```
1 //Image Sampling
2 clear;
3 clc;
4 I = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
    scilab\cameraman.jpeg');
5 J = imresize(I,0.5); //Reducing the sampling rate
6 K1 = imresize(J,2,'nearest'); //Increasing the
    sampling rate
7 K2 = imresize(J,2,'bilinear');
8 K3 = imresize(J,2,'bicubic');
9 figure
10 ShowImage(I,'Original Image')
11 figure
12 ShowImage(J,'Reducing the Sampling Rate by 2')
13 figure
14 ShowImage(K1,'Increasing the Sampling Rate by 2
    nearest neighbour method')
15 figure
16 ShowImage(K2,'Increasing the Sampling Rate by 2
    bilinear method')
17 figure
18 ShowImage(K3,'Increasing the Sampling Rate by 2
    bicubic method')
```

---



Figure 1.2: Expla



Figure 1.3: Exp1b





Figure 1.4: Exp1b

## Experiment: 2

# Understanding basic relationship between pixel

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg

check Appendix [AP 2](#) for dependency:

rice.jpg

### Scilab code Solution 2.1 Exp2a

```
1 //Image Arithmetic —division , multiplication ,image
   subtraction and image addition
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 close;
5 I = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab
   \scilab\cameraman.jpeg'); //SIVP toolbox
6 J = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
   scilab\rice.jpg'); //SIVP toolbox
7 IMA = imadd(I,J); //SIVP toolbox
8 figure
9 ShowImage(IMA, 'Image Addition') //IPD toolbox
```

```

10 IMS = imabsdiff(I,J); //SIVP toolbox
11 figure
12 ShowImage(IMS, 'Image Subtraction '); //IPD toolbox
13 IMD = imdivide(I,J); //SIVP toolbox
14 IMD = imdivide(IMD,0.01); //SIVP toolbox
15 figure
16 ShowImage(uint8(IMD), 'Image Division '); //IPD toolbox
17 IMM = immultiply(I,I); //SIVP toolbox
18 figure
19 ShowImage(uint8(IMM), 'Image Multiply '); //IPD toolbox

```

---

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg

check Appendix [AP 4](#) for dependency:

lenna.jpg

## Scilab code Solution 2.2 Exp2b

```

1 //Image Arithmetic– Distance and Connectivity: To
  understand the notion of connectivity
2 //and neighborhood defined for a point in an image.
3 clc;
4 clear;
5 close;
6 //function to convert gray to binary
7 function X = gray2bin(x)
8     xmean = mean2(x);
9     [m,n]= size(x);
10    X = zeros(m,n);
11    for i = 1:m

```



Figure 2.1: Exp2a





Figure 2.2: Exp2a

```

12         for j = 1:n
13             if x(i,j)> xmean then
14                 X(i,j) = 1;
15             end
16         end
17     end
18 endfunction
19 //function to find total length of two dimensional
    matrix
20 function n = numdims(X)
21     n = length(size(X));
22 endfunction
23 //////////////////////////////////////
24 //Funtion to pad zeros in columns and rows at both
    ends of an binary image
25 function B = padarray(b)
26     //pad zeros in columns and rows at both ends of
        an binary image
27 [m,n] = size(b);
28 num_dims = length(size(b));
29 B = zeros(m+num_dims,n+num_dims);
30 for i = num_dims:m+num_dims-1
31     for j = num_dims:m+num_dims-1
32         B(i,j) = b(i-1,j-1);
33     end
34 end
35 endfunction
36 //////////////////////////////////////
37 //[1].Euclidean Distance between images and their
    histograms
38 I = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
    scilab\lenna.jpg');
39 J = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
    scilab\cameraman.jpeg');
40 h_I = CreateHistogram(I); //IPD toolbox
41 h_J = CreateHistogram(J); //IPD toolbox
42 I = double(I);
43 J = double(J);

```

```

44 E_dist_Hist = sqrt(sum((h_I-h_J).^2)); //Euclidean
    Distance between histograms of two images
45 E_dist_images = sqrt(sum((I(:)-J(:)).^2)); //
    Euclidean Distance between two images
46 disp(E_dist_images,'Euclidean Distance between two
    images');
47 disp(E_dist_Hist,'Euclidean Distance between
    histograms of two images')
48 //[2]. Connectivity – 8 connected to the background
49 //exec(gray2bin)
50 Ibin = gray2bin(I);
51 Jbin = gray2bin(J);
52 //conversion of gray image into binary image
53 conn = [1,1,1;1,1,1;1,1,1]; //8-connectivity
54 //exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Gautam_PAL_Lab
    \numdims.sci')
55 num_dims = numdims(I);
56 //exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Gautam_PAL_Lab
    \padarray.sci')
57 B = padarray(Ibin);
58 global FILTER_ERODE;
59 StructureElement = CreateStructureElement('square',
    3);
60 B_eroded = MorphologicalFilter(B,FILTER_ERODE,
    StructureElement.Data); //IPD toolbox
61 //note:StructureElement.Data and conn both are same
    values
62 //except that StructureElement.Data is boolean
    either true or false
63 p = B&~B_eroded;
64 [m,n] = size(p);
65 for i = num_dims:m+num_dims-2
66     for j = num_dims:n+num_dims-2
67         pout(i-1,j-1) = p(i,j);
68     end
69 end
70 figure
71 ShowImage(uint8(I),'Gray Lenna Image')

```

```
72 figure
73 ShowImage(Ibin,'Binary Lenna Image')
74 figure
75 ShowImage(pout,'8 neighbourhood connectivy in Lenna
    Image')
76 //RESULT
77 //Euclidean Distance between two images
78 //
79 //    19797.433
80 //
81 // Euclidean Distance between histograms of two
    images
82 //
83 //    5770.7
```

---



Figure 2.3: Exp2b



Figure 2.4: Exp2b

## Experiment: 3

### Program for Image sharpening.

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Exp3a

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //2.Program to sharpen image
7 //Read image and display it.
8 //For Colour Image
9 clc;
10 clear all;
11 close;
12 a = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   signal_processing_lab\hestian.jpg');
13 ShowColorImage(a,'Original Image')
14 title('Original Image');
15 //Sharpen the image and display it.
16 //b = imsharpen(a);
17 //figure , imshow(b), title('Sharpened Image');
18
19
```

```

20 radius =1;
21 amount = 0.8000;
22 threshold = 0;
23 // Gaussian blurring filter
24 filtRadius = ceil(radius*2);
25 filtSize = 2*filtRadius + 1;
26 gaussFilt = fspecial('gaussian',[filtSize filtSize],
    radius);
27 // High-pass filter
28 sharpFilt = zeros(filtSize,filtSize);
29 sharpFilt(filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) = 1;
30 sharpFilt = sharpFilt - gaussFilt;
31 sharpFilt = amount*sharpFilt;
32 sharpFilt(filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) = sharpFilt(
    filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) + 1;
33 B = imfilter(a,sharpFilt);
34 figure
35 ShowColorImage(B,'Sharpened Image');

```

---

check Appendix [AP 3](#) for dependency:

hestian.jpg

### Scilab code Solution 3.2 Exp3b

```

1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
    version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //2.b.Program to sharpen image

```



Original Image

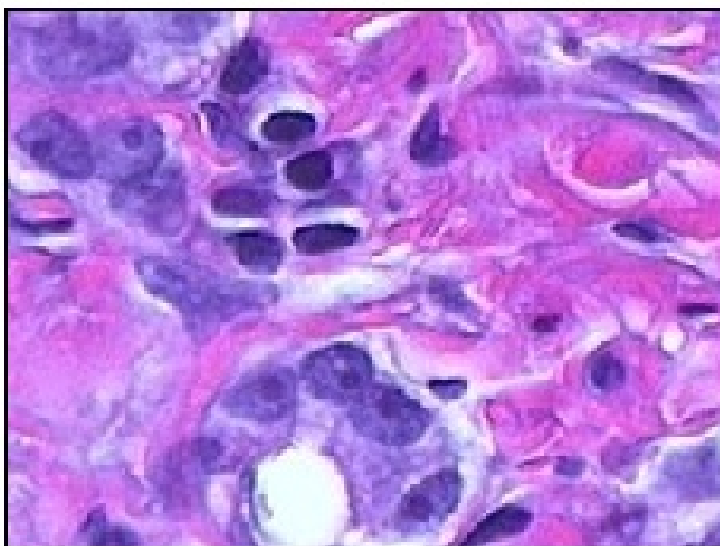


Figure 3.1: Exp3a

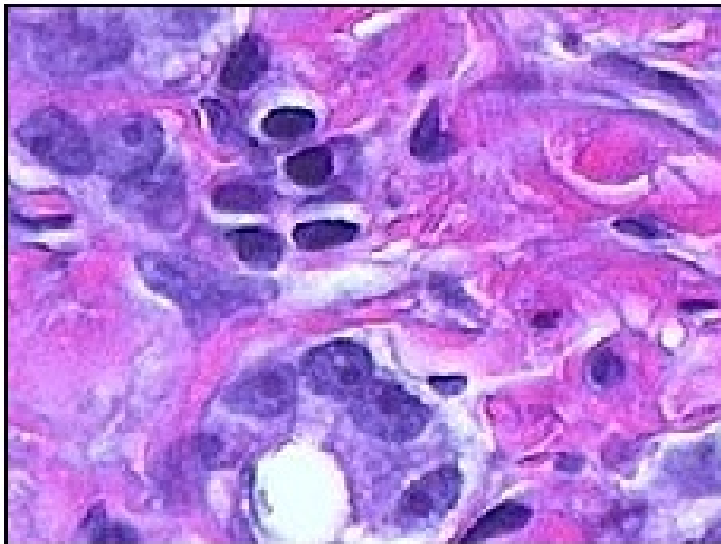


Figure 3.2: Exp3a

```

7 //Read image and display it.
8 //For Gray Image
9 clc;
10 clear all;
11 close;
12 a = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    signal_processing_lab\rice.jpg'); //SIVP toolbox
13 ShowImage(a, 'Original Image') //SIVP toolbox
14 title('Original Image');
15 //Sharpen the image and display it.
16 //b = imsharpen(a);
17 //figure , imshow(b), title('Sharpened Image');
18
19
20 radius =1;
21 amount = 0.8000;
22 threshold = 0;
23 // Gaussian blurring filter
24 filtRadius = ceil(radius*2);
25 filtSize = 2*filtRadius + 1;
26 gaussFilt = fspecial('gaussian',[filtSize filtSize],
    radius);
27 // High-pass filter
28 sharpFilt = zeros(filtSize,filtSize);
29 sharpFilt(filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) = 1;
30 sharpFilt = sharpFilt - gaussFilt;
31 sharpFilt = amount*sharpFilt;
32 sharpFilt(filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) = sharpFilt(
    filtRadius+1,filtRadius+1) + 1;
33 B = imfilter(a,sharpFilt);
34 figure
35 ShowImage(B, 'Sharpened Image'); //IPD toolbox

```

---

check Appendix [AP 2](#) for dependency:

Original Image

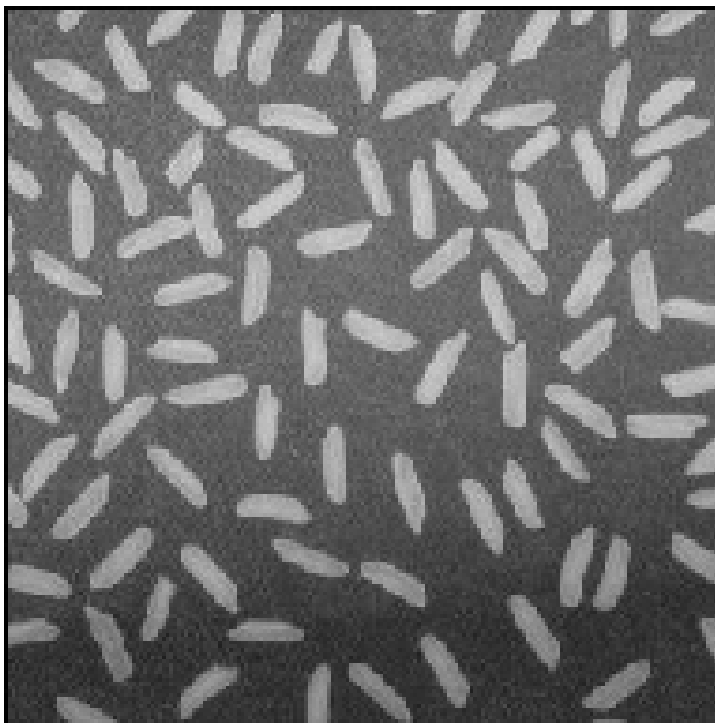


Figure 3.3: Exp3b

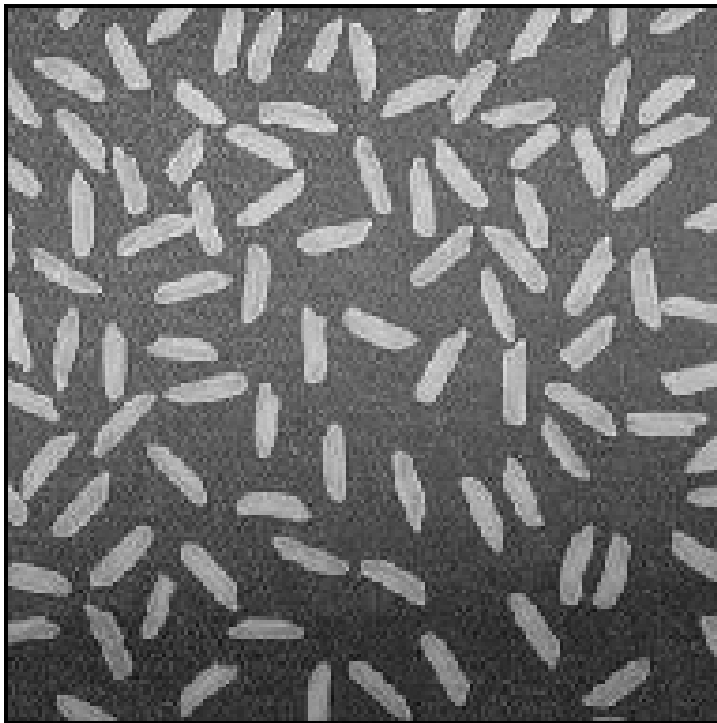


Figure 3.4: Exp3b

rice.jpg

# Experiment: 4

## Program for lossless Image Compression.

Scilab code Solution 4.1 Exp4

```
1 // Lossless Image Compression– Implementation of
   arithmetic coding for images
2 //Note 1: In order to run this program download
   Huffman toolbox from
3 //scilab atoms
4 //Note 2: The Huffman atom is used to encode images
```

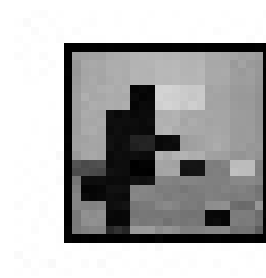


Figure 4.1: Exp4

```

        of small size only
5 //Software version
6 //OS Windows7
7 //Scilab5.4.1
8 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
9 //Scilab Image and Video Proccessing toolbox
    0.5.3.1-2
10 clear;
11 clc;
12 close;
13 a = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya-Lab\
    scilab\cameraman.jpeg');
14 A = imresize(a,[16 16]); //Only Image of small size
    is possible to call huffcode
15 B = size(A);
16 A=A(:).';
17 A = double(A);
18 [QT,QM]=huffcode(A); //Huffman Encoding
19 disp('compressed Bit sequence:');
20 disp(QT);
21 disp('Code Table:');
22 disp(QM);
23 // Now, the reverse operation
24 C = huffdeco(QT,QM); //Huffman Decoding
25 for i=1:B(1)
26     E(i,1:B(2))= C((i-1)*B(2)+1:i*B(2));
27 end
28 D = E';
29 E = imresize(D,[32,32]);
30 figure
31 ShowImage(a,'Original cameraman Image 256x256')
32 figure
33 ShowImage(E,'Reconstructed cameraman Image 32x32');

```

---

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg



## Experiment: 5

### Program for lossy Image Compression.

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Exp5

```
1 //Lossy Image Compression–Block Truncation Coding
2 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
3 //OS: Windows 7
4 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
5 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1–2
6 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1–2
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 close;
10 function out_put = btcimage(in_put,block_size)
11     //Note: Details of scilab software version and
       OS version used:
12 //OS: Windows 7
13 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
14 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1–2
15 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1–2
16 X= imread(in_put);
17 Y=imfinfo(in_put);
```

```

18 K=block_size;
19 X1=double(X);
20 y1=size(X);
21 n=y1(1);
22 m=y1(2);
23 k=1;l=1;
24
25
26     if (Y.ColorType=='grayscale')
27
28         //                                IMAGE ENCODING
29
30         //
31         //                                FOR GRAY SCALE IMAGES
32         //
33         figure(1)
34         ShowImage(X,'Original')
35         title('ORIGINAL');
36         for i=1:K:n
37             for j=1:K:m
38                 tmp([1:K],[1:K])=X1([i:i+(K-1)],[j:j
39                                     +(K-1)]);
40                 mn=mean(mean(tmp));
41                 tmp1([i:i+(K-1)],[j:j+(K-1)])=tmp>mn
42                 ;
43                 Lsmat=(tmp<mn);
44                 Mrmat=(tmp>=mn);
45                 Lsmn=sum(sum(Lsmat));
46                 Mrmn=sum(sum(Mrmat));
47                 Mu(k)=sum(sum(Lsmat.*tmp))/(Lsmn+.5)
48                 ;k=k+1;
49                 Mi(l)=sum(sum(Mrmat.*tmp))/Mrmn;l=l
50                 +1;
51             end
52         end
53         figure(2)
54         ShowImage(tmp1,'Encoded Image')
55         title('ENCODED');

```

```

52
53 // IMAGE DECODING
54
55 k=1;l=1;
56 for i=1:K:n
57     for j=1:K:m
58         tmp21([1:K],[1:K])=tmp1([i:i+(K-1)
59                                     ],[j:j+(K-1)]);
60         tmp22=(tmp21*round(Mu(k)));k=k+1;
61         tmp21=((tmp21==0)*round(Mi(l)));l=l
62             +1;
63         tmp21=tmp21+tmp22;
64         out_put([i:i+(K-1)],[j:j+(K-1)])=
65             tmp21;
66     end
67 end
68 figure(3)
69 ShowImage(uint8(out_put),'Decoded Image')
70 title('DECODED');
71
72 // FOR COLORED IMAGES
73
74 elseif (Y.ColorType=='truecolor')
75     R=X(:,:,1);
76     G=X(:,:,2);
77     B=X(:,:,3);
78 // IMAGE ENCODING
79 figure(1)
80 ShowColorImage(X,'Original')
81 title('ORIGINAL');
82 for b=1:3
83     for i=1:K:n
84         for j=1:K:m
85             tmp([1:K],[1:K])=X1([i:i+(K-1)
86                                     ],[j:j+(K-1)],b);
87             mn=mean(mean(tmp));

```

```

86         tmp1([i:i+(K-1)], [j:j+(K-1)], b) =
            tmp > mn;
87         Lsmat = (tmp < mn);
88         Mrmat = (tmp >= mn);
89         Lsmn = sum(sum(Lsmat));
90         Mrmn = sum(sum(Mrmat));
91         Mu(b, k) = sum(sum(Lsmat .* tmp)) / (
            Lsmn + .5); k = k + 1;
92         Mi(b, l) = sum(sum(Mrmat .* tmp)) /
            Mrmn; l = l + 1;
93         end
94     end
95 end
96 end
97 endfunction
98
99 //MAIN PROGRAM
100 I = 'C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\scilab\
    cameraman.jpeg';
101 block_size = 2;
102 //exec('btcimage.sci')
103 //exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\Chaya_Lab\
    scilab\btcimage.sci');
104 out_put = btcimage(I, block_size);

```

---

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

cameraman.jpeg

ENCODED

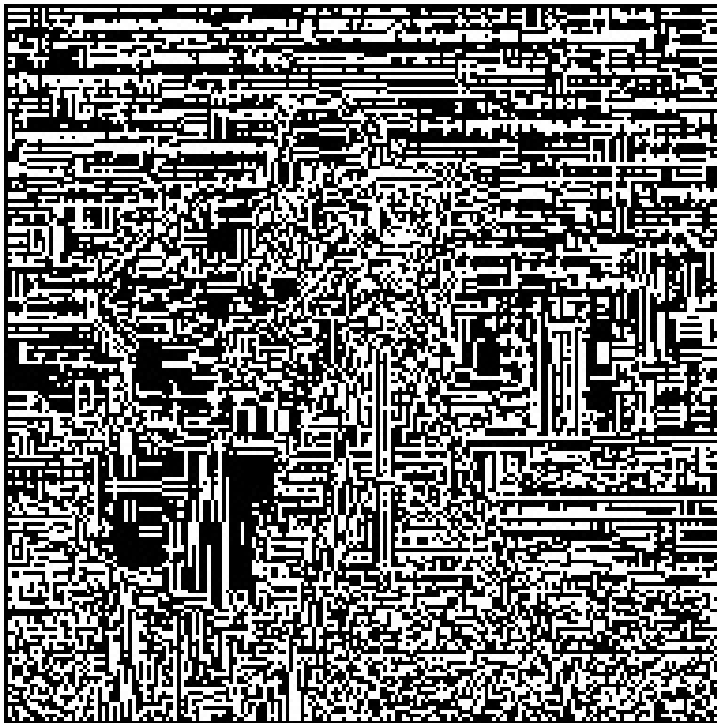


Figure 5.1: Exp5

DECODED



Figure 5.2: Exp5

## Experiment: 6

### Program for generation and Manipulation of signal.

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Exp6a

```
1 //Caption: Program to generate and plot different
  basic sequences
2 clear all;
3 clc;
4 close;
5 //Generation of Unit Impulse signal
6 L = 4; //Upperlimit
7 n = -L:L;
8 x = [zeros(1,L),1,zeros(1,L)];
9
10 b = gca();
11 b.y_location = "middle";
12 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
13 a=gce();
14 a.children(1).thickness =4;
15 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Unit Sample
  Sequence','n','x[n]');
16 //Generation of Unit Step Signal
17 L = 10; //Upperlimit
```

```

18 t = -L:L;
19 x = [zeros(1,L),ones(1,L+1)];
20 figure(1)
21 subplot(2,1,1)
22 a=gca();
23 a.thickness =2;
24 a.y_location = "middle";
25 plot2d2(t,x)
26 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Unit Step Signal
        ','t','x(t)');
27 //Generation of Unit Step Sequence
28 L = 4; //Upperlimit
29 n = -L:L;
30 x = [zeros(1,L),ones(1,L+1)];
31 subplot(2,1,2)
32 a=gca();
33 a.thickness = 2;
34 a.y_location = "middle";
35 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
36 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Unit Step
        Sequence','n','x[n]');
37 //Generation of Ramp Sequence
38 L = 4; //Upperlimit
39 n = -L:L;
40 x = [zeros(1,L),0:L];
41 figure(2)
42 subplot(2,1,1)
43 b = gca();
44 b.y_location = 'middle';
45 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
46 a=gce();
47 a.children(1).thickness =2;
48 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Discrete Unit
        Ramp Sequence','n','x[n]');
49 //Generation of Ramp Signal
50 L = 4; //Upperlimit
51 t = -L:L;
52 x = [zeros(1,L),0:L];

```



```

53 subplot(2,1,2)
54 b = gca();
55 b.y_location = 'middle';
56 plot2d(n,x)
57 a=gce();
58 a.children(1).thickness =2;
59 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Discrete Unit
        Ramp Sequence','t','x(t)');
60 //Generation of Exponentially Increasing signal
61 a =1.5;
62 n = 0:10;
63 x = (a)^n;
64 figure(3)
65 subplot(2,1,1)
66 a=gca();
67 a.thickness = 2;
68 a.x_location = "origin";
69 a.y_location = "origin";
70 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
71 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Exponential
        Increasing Signal','n','x[n]');
72 //Generation of Exponentailly Decreasing Signal
73 a =0.5;
74 n = 0:10;
75 x = (a)^n;
76 subplot(2,1,2)
77 a=gca();
78 a.thickness = 2;
79 a.x_location = "origin";
80 a.y_location = "origin";
81 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
82 xtitle('Graphical Representation of Exponential
        Decreasing Signal','n','x[n]');

```

---

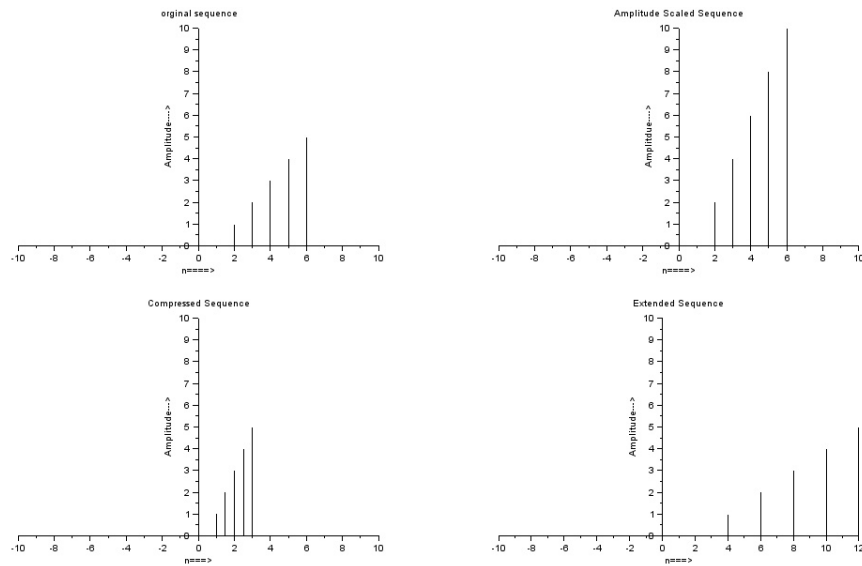


Figure 6.1: Exp6a

### Scilab code Solution 6.2 Exp6b

```

1 //Caption: Program to Demonstrate the signal Folding
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 x = input('Enter the input sequence:=');
5 m = length(x);
6 lx = input('Enter the starting point of original
    signal=');
7 hx = lx+m-1;
8 n = lx:1:hx;
9 subplot(2,1,1)
10 a = gca();
11 a.x_location = "origin";

```

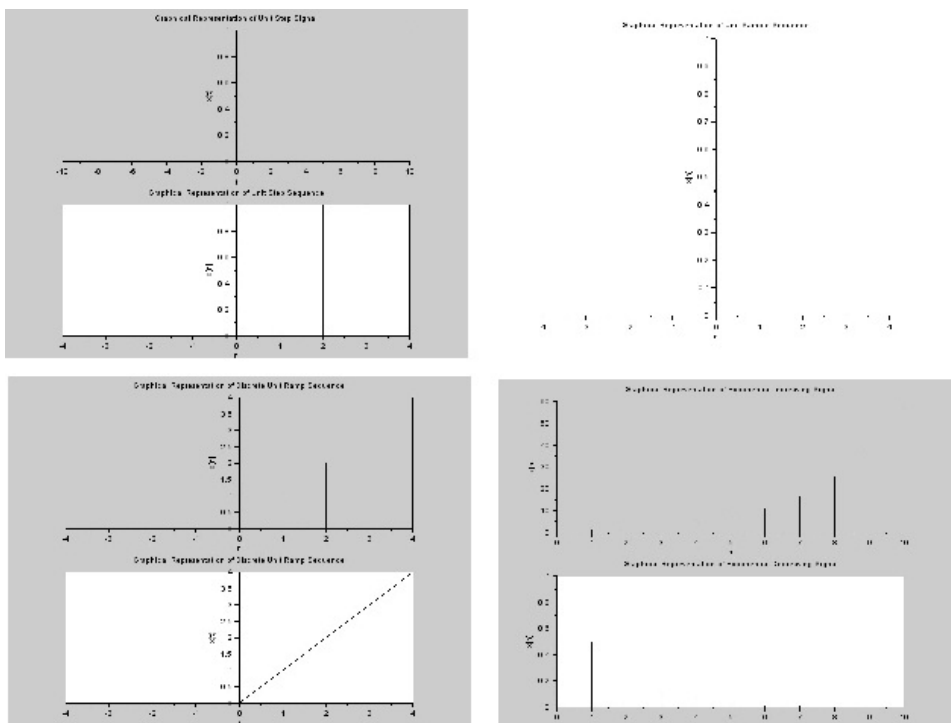


Figure 6.2: Exp6a

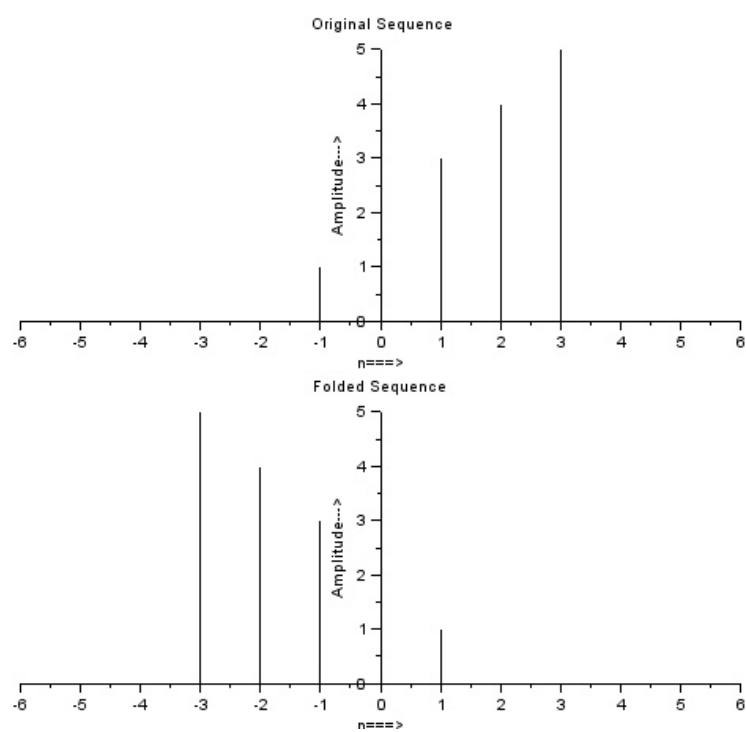


Figure 6.3: Exp6b

```

12 a.y_location = "origin";
13 a.data_bounds = [-5,0;5,5];
14 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
15 xlabel('n====>')
16 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
17 title('Original Sequence')
18 subplot(2,1,2)
19 a = gca();
20 a.x_location = "origin";
21 a.y_location = "origin";
22 a.data_bounds = [-5,0;5,5];
23 plot2d3(-n,x)
24 xlabel('n====>')
25 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
26 title('Folded Sequence')
27 //Example
28
29 //Enter the input sequence:=[1,2,3,2,5]
30 //
31 //Enter the starting point of original signal=-1

```

---

### Scilab code Solution 6.3 Exp6c

```

1 //Caption: Program to demonstrate the Amplitude &
  Time Scaling of a signal
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 x = input('Enter input Sequence:=');
5 m = length(x);
6 lx = input('Enter starting point of original signal
  :=');
7 hx = lx+m-1;
8 n = lx:1:hx;

```

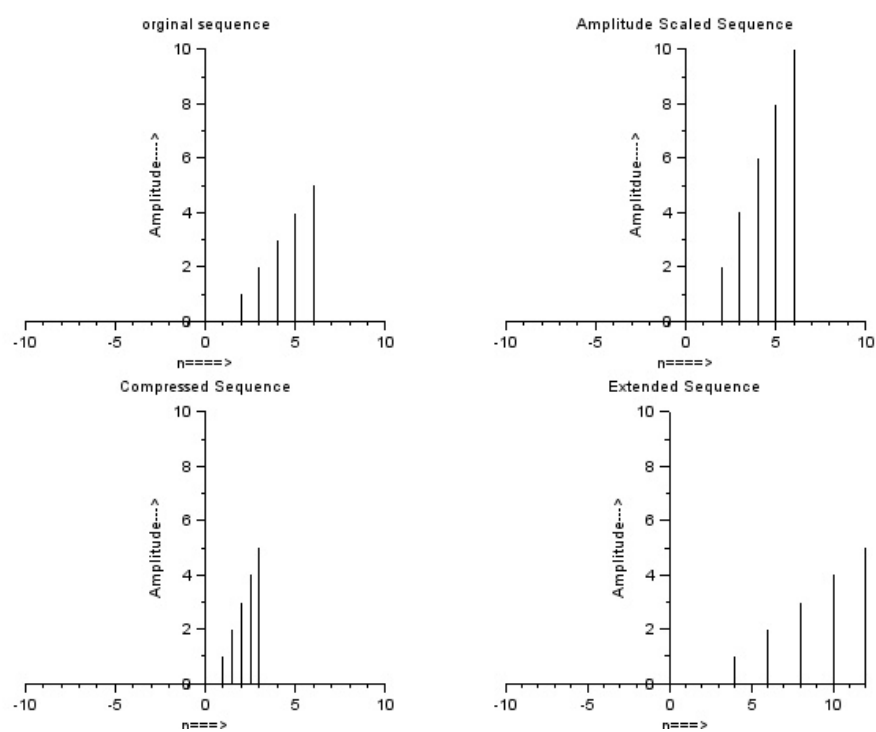


Figure 6.4: Exp6c

```

9  subplot(2,2,1)
10 a = gca();
11 a.x_location = "origin";
12 a.y_location = "origin";
13 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
14 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
15 xlabel('n====>')
16 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
17 title('original sequence')
18 //Amplitude Scaling
19 a = input('Amplitude Scaling Factor:=')
20 y =a*x;
21 subplot(2,2,2)
22 a = gca();
23 a.x_location = "origin";
24 a.y_location = "origin";
25 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
26 plot2d3('gnn',n,y)
27 xlabel('n====>')
28 ylabel('Amplitdue——>')
29 title('Amplitude Scaled Sequence')
30 //Time Scaling-Compression
31 C = input('Enter Compression factor-Time Scaling
           factor')
32 n = lx/C:1/C:hx/C;
33 subplot(2,2,3)
34 a = gca();
35 a.x_location = "origin";
36 a.y_location = "origin";
37 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
38 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
39 xlabel('n====>')
40 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
41 title('Compressed Sequence')
42 //Time Scaling-Expansion
43 d = input('Enter Extension factor-Time Scaling
           factor')
44 n = lx*d:d:hx*d;

```

```

45 subplot(2,2,4)
46 a = gca();
47 a.x_location = "origin";
48 a.y_location = "origin";
49 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
50 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
51 xlabel('n====>')
52 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
53 title('Extended Sequence')
54 //Example
55 //Enter input Sequence:=[1,2,3,4,5]
56 //
57 //Enter starting point of original signal:= 2
58 //
59 //Amplitude Scaling Factor:= 2
60 //
61 //Enter Compression factor—Time Scaling factor 2
62 //
63 //Enter Extension factor—Time Scaling factor 2

```

---

#### Scilab code Solution 6.4 Exp6d

```

1 //Caption:Program to demonstrate the shifting of the
  discrete time signal
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 close;
5 x = input('Enter the input sequence:=')
6 m = length(x);
7 lx = input('Enter the starting point of original
  signal:=')
8 hx = lx+m-1;
9 n = lx:1:hx;

```



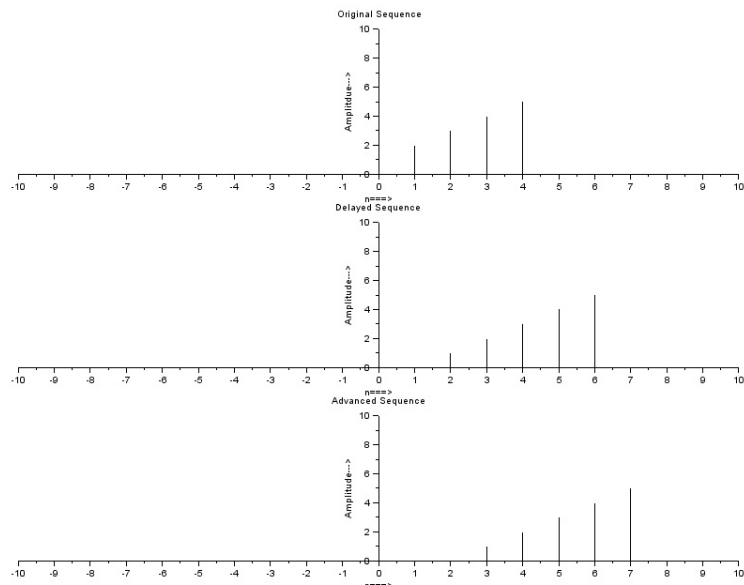


Figure 6.5: Exp6d

```

10 subplot(3,1,1)
11 a = gca();
12 a.x_location = "origin";
13 a.y_location = "origin";
14 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
15 plot2d3('gnn',n,x);
16 xlabel('n====>')
17 ylabel('Amplitdue---->')
18 title('Original Sequence')
19 //
20 d = input('Enter the delay:=')
21 n = lx+d:1:hx+d;
22 subplot(3,1,2)
23 a = gca();
24 a.x_location = "origin";
25 a.y_location = "origin";
26 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
27 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
28 xlabel('n====>')

```

```

29 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
30 title('Delayed Sequence')
31 //
32 a = input('Enter the advance:=')
33 n = lx-a:1:hx-a;
34 subplot(3,1,3)
35 a = gca();
36 a.x_location = "origin";
37 a.y_location = "origin";
38 a.data_bounds = [-10,0;10,10];
39 plot2d3('gnn',n,x)
40 xlabel('n====>')
41 ylabel('Amplitude——>')
42 title('Advanced Sequence')
43 //Example
44 //Enter the input sequence:=[1,2,3,4,5]
45 //
46 //Enter the starting point of original signal:=0
47 //
48 //Enter the delay:=2
49 //
50 //Enter the advance:=3

```

---

## Experiment: 7

# Program for Discrete Fourier Transform

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Exp7

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //5.PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM
7 //DFT
8 clc;
9 close;
10 clear all;
11 N=input('Howmany point DFT do you want?');
12 x2=input('Enter the sequence=');
13 n2=length(x2);
14 c= zeros(N);
15 x2=[x2 zeros(1,N-n2)];
16 for k=1:N
```

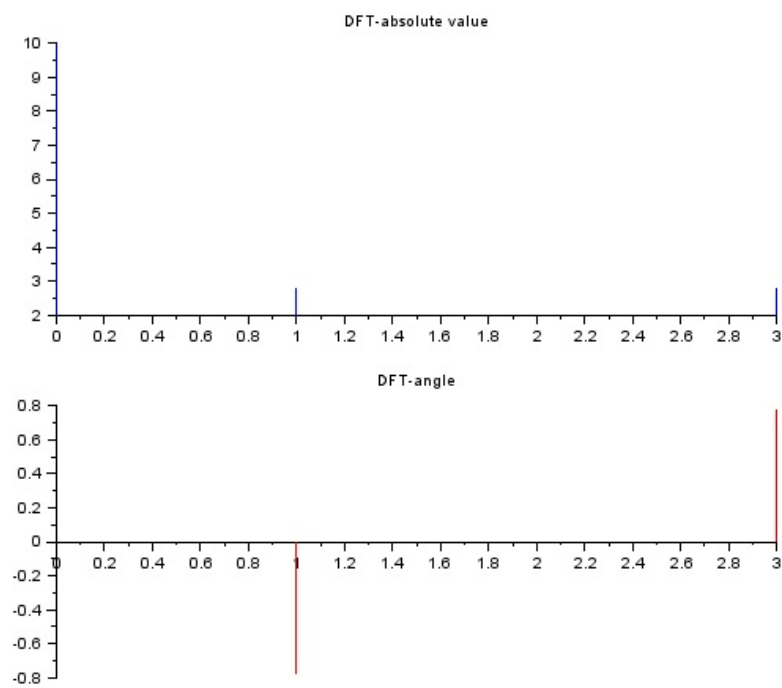


Figure 7.1: Exp7

```

17         for n=1:N
18             w=exp((-2*%pi*%i*(k-1)*(n-1))/N);
19             x(n)=w;
20             c(k,n)=x(n);
21         end
22
23     end
24     r=x2*c;
25     //plotting magnitude and angle
26     subplot(2,1,1)
27     plot2d3('gnn',0:N-1,abs(r),2);
28     title('DFT-absolute value');
29     subplot(2,1,2)
30     a = gca()
31     plot2d3('gnn',0:N-1,atan(imag(r)./(real(r)+0.0001))
32         ,5);
33     a.x_location="origin";
34     title('DFT-angle');
35     disp(r,'Discrete Fourier Transform Result')
36     //RESULT
37     //Example 1
38     //Howmany point DFT do you want? 4
39     //Enter the sequence=[1,2,3,4]
40     //Discrete Fourier Transform Result
41     //      10. - 2. + 2.i - 2. - 9.797D-16i - 2. - 2.i
42     //
43     //Example 2
44     //Howmany point DFT do you want?8
45     //Enter the sequence=[1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
46     //Discrete Fourier Transform Result
47     //      column 1 to 5
48     //      8. - 5.551D-16 + 2.220D-16i - 4.286D-16 -
49     //      4.441D-16i - 2.220D-16 + 8.882D-16i - 4.899D-16
50     //      i
51     //      column 6 to 8

```

```

52 //      - 2.109D-15 - 1.221D-15i      - 2.933D-15 - 6.661D
      -16i      3.553D-15 + 1.110D-15i
53 //
54 //Example 3
55 //Howmany point DFT  do you want? 8
56 //Enter the sequence= [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
57 //Discrete Fourier Transform Result
58 //
59 //
60 //      column 1 to 7
61 //
62 //      28.      - 4. + 9.6568542i      - 4. + 4.i      - 4. +
      1.6568542i      - 4. - 3.429D-15i      - 4. - 1.6568542i
      - 4. - 4.i
63 //
64 //      column 8
65 //
66 //      - 4. - 9.6568542i
67 //

```

---

# Experiment: 8

## Simulation of FIR Filters

### Scilab code Solution 8.1 Exp8

```
1 //Caption: To Design an Low Pass FIR Filter
2 //Filter Length =5, Order = 4
3 //Window = Rectangular Window
4 clc;
5 clear;
6 xdel(winsid());
7 fc = input("Enter Analog cutoff freq. in Hz=")
8 fs = input("Enter Analog sampling freq. in Hz=")
9 M = input("Enter order of filter =")
10 w = (2*%pi)*(fc/fs);
11 disp(w, 'Digital cutoff frequency in radians.cycles/
    samples');
12 wc = w/%pi;
13 disp(wc, 'Normalized digital cutoff frequency in
    cycles/samples');
14 [wft,wfm,fr]=wfir('lp',M+1,[wc/2,0], 're',[0,0]);
15 disp(wft, 'Impulse Response of LPF FIR Filter:h[n]=' )
    ;
16 //Plotting the Magnitude Response of LPF FIR Filter
```

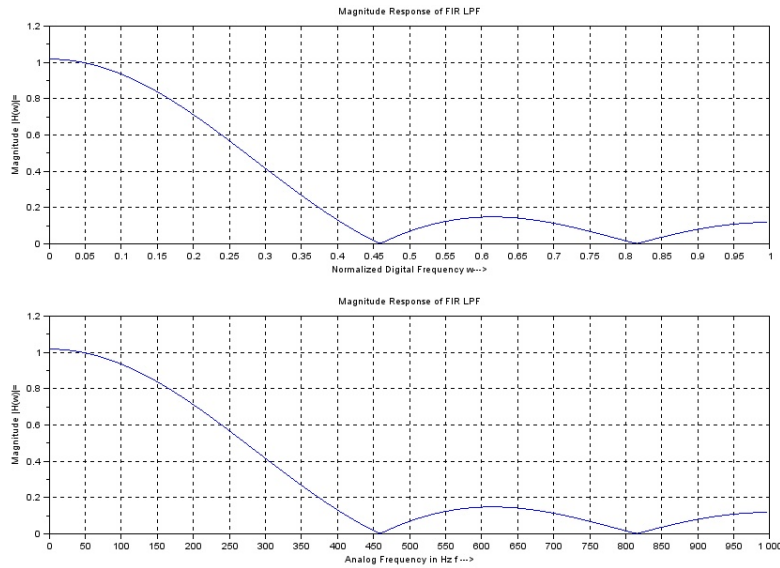


Figure 8.1: Exp8

```

17 subplot(2,1,1)
18 plot(2*fr,wfm)
19 xlabel('Normalized Digital Frequency w-->')
20 ylabel('Magnitude |H(w)|=')
21 title('Magnitude Response of FIR LPF')
22 xgrid(1)
23 subplot(2,1,2)
24 plot(fr*fs,wfm)
25 xlabel('Analog Frequency in Hz f -->')
26 ylabel('Magnitude |H(w)|=')
27 title('Magnitude Response of FIR LPF')
28 xgrid(1)
29 //Example
30 //Enter Analog cutoff freq. in Hz= 250
31 //
32 //Enter Analog sampling freq. in Hz= 2000
33 //
34 //Enter order of filter = 4
35 //

```



```

36 // Digital cutoff frequency in radians.cycles/
    samples
37 //
38 //      0.7853982
39 //
40 // Normalized digital cutoff frequency in cycles/
    samples
41 //
42 //      0.25
43 //
44 // Impulse Response of LPF FIR Filter:h[n]=
45 //
46 //      0.1591549      0.2250791      0.25      0.2250791
    0.1591549

```

---

# Experiment: 9

## Generation and Quantization of Binary Numbers

### Scilab code Solution 9.1 Exp9

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //1.Quantization and sampling
7
8 //Quantize a signal to n bits. This code assumes
   the signal is between -1
9 //and +1.
10 clc;
11 clear all;
12 close;
13 n=8; //Number of bits;
14 m= 120; //Number of samples;
15 t = 2*%pi*[0:(m-1)]/m;
```

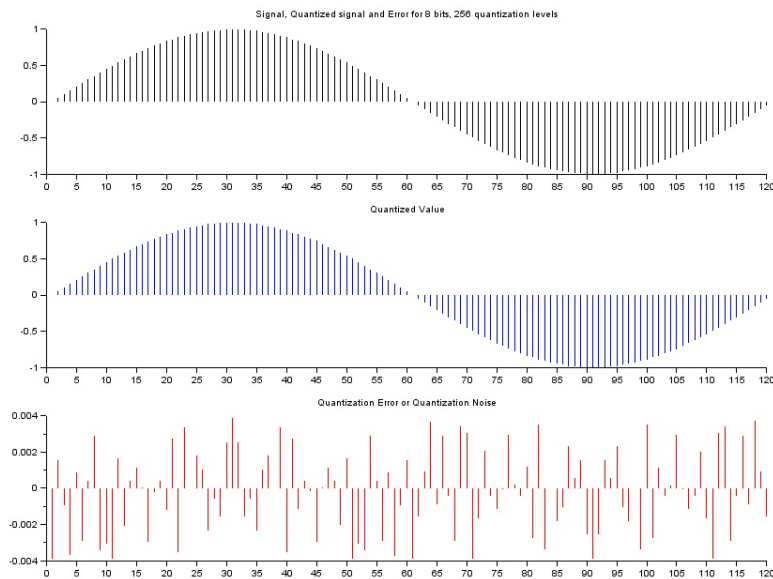


Figure 9.1: Exp9

```

16 x=sin(t);    //signal between -1 and 1.
17                                     //Trying "sin()"
                                     //instead of "
                                     //sawtooth"
18                                     //results in more
                                     //interesting error
                                     //(to the
19                                     //extent that error
                                     //is interesting).
20 x(find(x>=1))=(1-%eps);    //Make signal from -1
    to just less than 1.
21 xq=floor((x+1)*2^(n-1));    //Signal is one of 2^n
    int values (0 to 2^n-1)
22 xq=xq/(2^(n-1));    //Signal is from 0 to 2 (
    quantized)
23 xq=xq-(2^(n)-1)/2^(n);    //Shift signal down (
    rounding)
24
25 xe=x-xq;    //Error

```

```

26 subplot(3,1,1)
27 plot2d3('gnn',1:length(x),x);
28 title(sprintf('Signal, Quantized signal and Error
    for %g bits, %g quantization levels',n,2^n));
29 disp(x,'exact value')
30 subplot(3,1,2)
31 plot2d3('gnn',1:length(xq),xq,2);
32 title('Quantized Value')
33 disp(xq,'Quantized value')
34 subplot(3,1,3)
35 plot2d3('gnn',1:length(xe),xe,5);
36 title('Quantization Error or Quantization Noise')
37 disp(xe,'Quantization error or noise')

```

---

# Experiment: 10

## Introduction to Simulink Signal Analysis

### Scilab code Solution 10.1 Exp10a

```
1 //Step response of discrete time systems
2 //Refer Exp10a.xcos file for simulink analysis
```

---

This code can be downloaded from the website [www.scilab.in](http://www.scilab.in)

### Scilab code Solution 10.2 Exp10b

```
1 //Step response of Continuous time systems
2 //Refer Exp10b.xcos file for simulink analysis
```

---

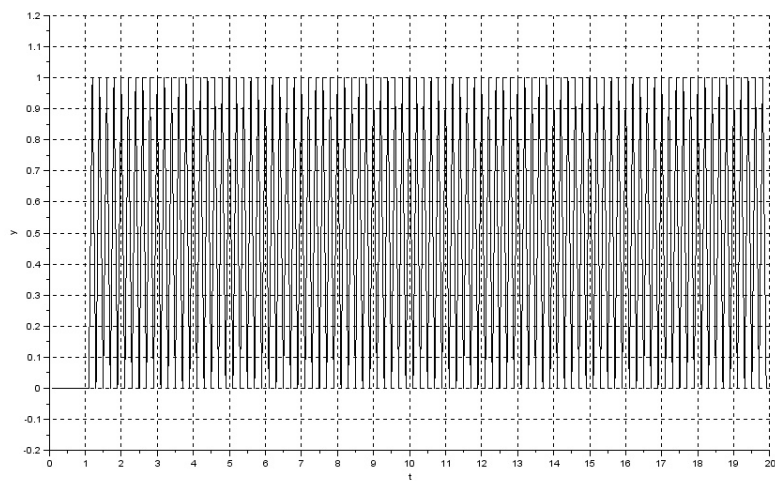


Figure 10.1: Exp10a

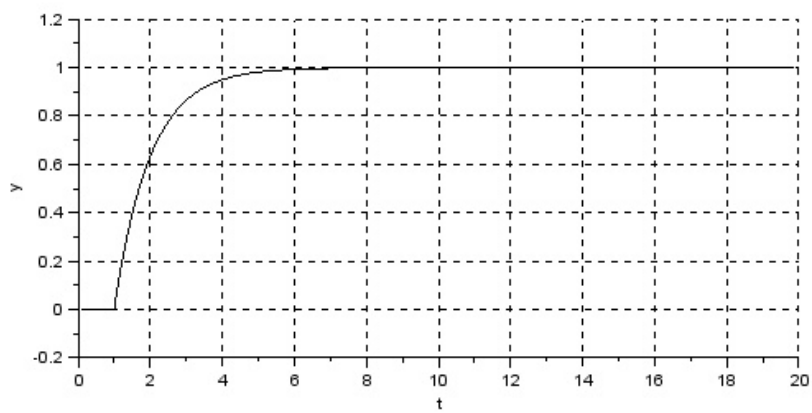


Figure 10.2: Exp10b

This code can be downloaded from the website [www.scilab.in](http://www.scilab.in)

# Experiment: 11

## Design and analysis of Butterworth Filter

Scilab code Solution 11.1 Exp11

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 clc;
7 clear all;
8 close;
9 n = 6; //filter order
10 Wn = [2.5e6,29e6]/500e6; //normalized cutoff
    frequencies [lower, upper]
11 ftype = 'bp'; //bandpass filter
12 fdesign = 'butt'; //Butterworth Filter
13 delta = [];
14 hz=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,Wn/2,delta)
15 [p,z,g]=iir(n,ftype,fdesign,Wn/2,delta)
```



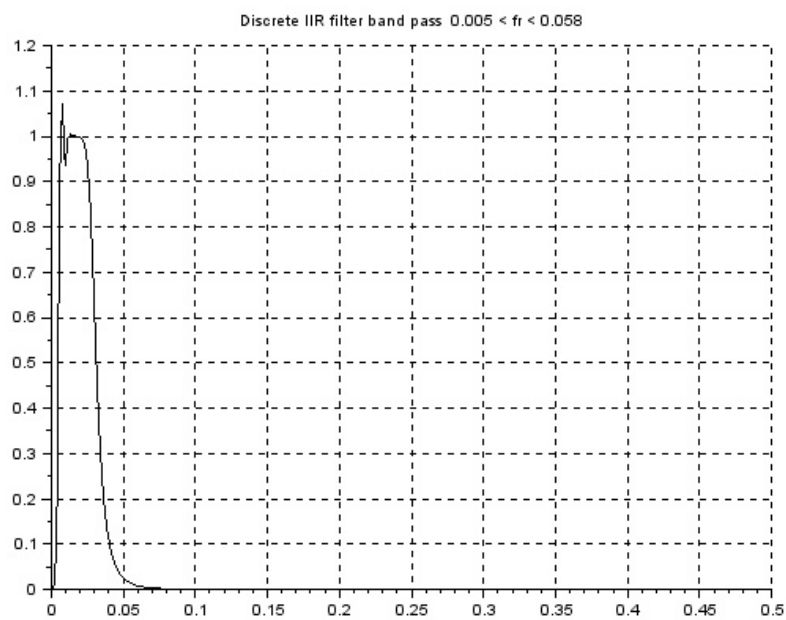


Figure 11.1: Exp11

```

16 [hzm,fr]=frmag(hz,256);
17 plot2d(fr',hzm');
18 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter band pass 0.005 < fr <
        0.058 ',' ',' ',' ');
19 xgrid(1)
20 //Result
21
22 //—>hz(2)
23 // ans =
24 //
25 //
26 //      2      4
27 //      0.0000002 - 0.0000015z + 0.0000037z
28 //
29 //      6      8
30 //      - 0.0000049z + 0.0000037z
31 //
32 //      10     12
33 //      - 0.0000015z + 0.0000002z
34 //
35 //—>hz(3)
36 // ans =
37 //
38 //
39 //      2
40 //      0.5250468 - 6.6287407z + 38.377802z
41 //
42 //      3      4
43 //      - 134.73451z + 319.45814z
44 //
45 //      5      6
46 //      - 538.91189z + 663.25134z
47 //
48 //      7      8
49 //      - 600.03003z + 396.0233z
50 //
51 //      9      10
52 //      - 185.96443z + 58.974503z
53 //
54 //      11     12
55 //      - 11.340535z + z
56 //
57 //—>hz(1)
58 // ans =
59 //
60 //
61 //!r num den dt !
62 //

```

```

53 //—>p
54 // p =
55 //
56 // 0.9964120 - 0.0154005 i
57 // 0.9892502 - 0.0129619 i
58 // 0.9822499 - 0.0060512 i
59 // 0.9822499 + 0.0060512 i
60 // 0.9892502 + 0.0129619 i
61 // 0.9964120 + 0.0154005 i
62 // 0.9464056 + 0.1686845 i
63 // 0.8907712 + 0.1177110 i
64 // 0.8651786 + 0.0429743 i
65 // 0.8651786 - 0.0429743 i
66 // 0.8907712 - 0.1177110 i
67 // 0.9464056 - 0.1686845 i
68 //
69 //—>z
70 // z =
71 //
72 // 1.
73 // 1.
74 // 1.
75 // 1.
76 // 1.
77 // 1.
78 // - 1.
79 // - 1.
80 // - 1.
81 // - 1.
82 // - 1.
83 // - 1.
84 //
85 //—>g
86 // g =
87 //
88 // 0.0000002
89 //

```

---

# Experiment: 12

## Impulse response of first order and second order system

Scilab code Solution 12.1 Exp12

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 clc;
7 clear all;
8 close;
9 s=poly(0, 's');
10 //The parameters 1.Angular Position 2. Angular
   Velocity of DC Motors
11 //are obtained from MATLAB demos file.
12 Angular_Position =(0.003127*s+0.9815)/(s^2+3.929*s
   +6.343e-05);
13 Angular_velocity = (1.04*s+0.2756)/(s^2+4.461*s
   +1.096);
```

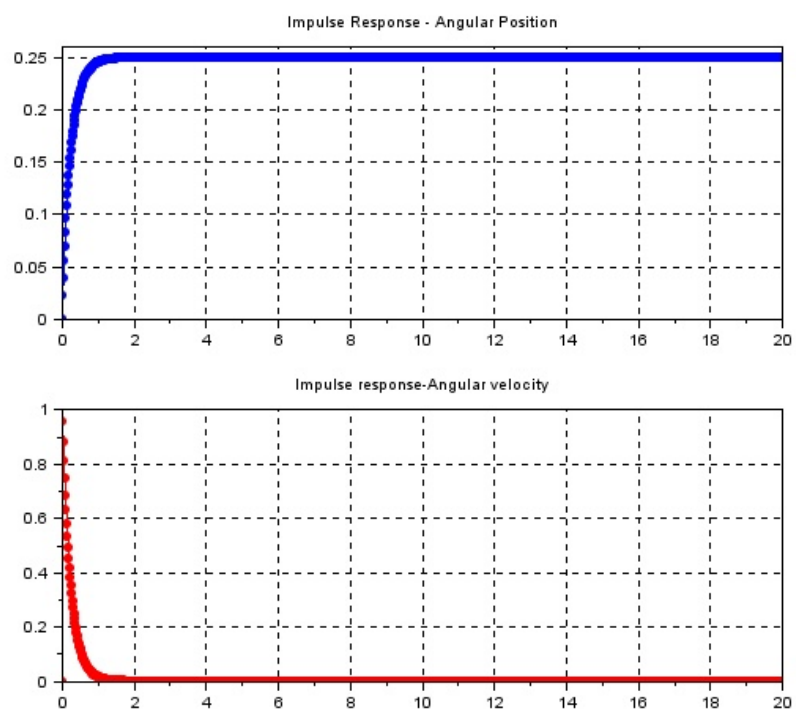


Figure 12.1: Exp12

```

14 model = [Angular_Position,Angular_velocity];
15 H1 = model(:,1); //Angular Position
16 H2 = model(:,2); //Angular velocity
17 np=20; //number of points
18 t = 0:0.02:20;
19 ysd1 = csim('impulse',t,model(:,1));
20 ysd2 = csim('impulse',t,model(:,2));
21 subplot(2,1,1)
22 plot(t,ysd1,'.-b')
23 title('Impulse Response – Angular Position')
24 xgrid(1)
25 subplot(2,1,2)
26 plot(t,ysd2,'.-r')
27 title('Impulse response–Angular velocity')
28 xgrid(1)
29 disp(model,'Model System Equations =')
30 disp(ysd1,'Impulse Resposne of Angular Position =')
31 disp(ysd2,'Impulse Response of Angular velocity=')
32
33 //RESULT
34 //Model System Equations =
35 //
36 //      0.9815 + 0.003127s      0.2756 + 1.04s
37 //      _____      _____
38 //                        2                2
39 //      0.0000634 + 3.929s + s      1.096 + 4.461s + s

```

---

# Experiment: 13

## Circular convolution of two given sequences.

Scilab code Solution 13.1 Exp13

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //3.CIRCULAR CONVOLUTION OF TWO SEQUENCES
7 clc;
8 close;
9 clear all;
10 a1= input('1st Sequence x: ');
11 b1= input('2nd Sequence h: ');
12 ax=length(a1);
13 bx=length(b1);
14 n=max(ax, bx);
15 n3=ax-bx;
16 if(n3<=0)
```

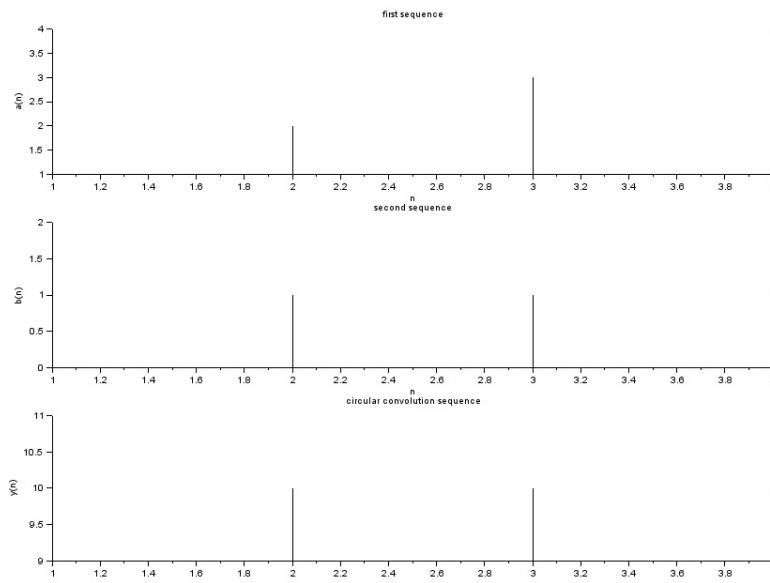


Figure 13.1: Exp13

```

17  a1=[a1,zeros(1,-n3)];
18  else
19  b1=[b1,zeros(1,n3)];
20  end
21  for r = 1:n
22      y(r)=0;
23      for i=1:n
24          j=r-i+1;
25          if (j<=0)
26              j=j+n;
27          end
28          y(r)=y(r)+b1(j)*a1(j);
29      end
30  end
31  disp(y,'circular convloution result')
32
33  subplot(3,1,1);
34  plot2d3('gnn',a1);
35  xlabel('n');

```



```

36 ylabel('a(n)');
37 title('first sequence');
38 subplot(3,1,2);
39 plot2d3('gnn',b1);
40 xlabel('n');
41 ylabel('b(n)');
42 title('second sequence');
43 subplot(3,1,3);
44 plot2d3('gnn',y);
45 xlabel('n');
46 ylabel('y(n)');
47 title('circular convolution sequence');
48
49 //RESULT
50 //Example 1
51 //1st Sequence x:[1,2,3,4]
52 //2nd Sequence h:[1,1,1,1]
53 //
54 // circular convloution result
55 //
56 //      10.      10.      10.      10.
57 //
58 //Example 2
59 //1st Sequence x:[1,2,3,4]
60 //2nd Sequence h:[1,1,1]
61 //
62 // circular convloution result
63 //
64 //      6.      6.      6.      6.

```

---

## Experiment: 14

### Linear convolution of two given sequences.

Scilab code Solution 14.1 Exp14

```
1 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
2 //OS: Windows 7
3 //Scilab version: 5.4.1
4 //IPD Atom version:8.3.1-2
5 //SIVP Atom version:0.5.3.1-2
6 //4.program for linear convolution of two sequence
7 clc;
8 clear all;
9 close;
10 x = input('enter the first sequence');
11 y = input('enter the second sequence');
12 m = length(x);
13 n = length(y);
14 p = m+n-1;
15 for i=1:p
16     q=i;
17     k=0;
18     for j=1:i
```

```

19         if q>m
20             q=q-1;
21         elseif j>n
22             k=k;
23         else k=x(q)*y(j)+k;
24             q=q-1;
25         end
26     end
27     z(i)=k;
28 end
29 disp(z,'convolution of two sequence is:')
30
31 //RESULT
32 //enter the first sequence [1,2,3]
33 //enter the second sequence [1,1,1,1]
34 //
35 // convolution of two sequence is:
36 //
37 //      1.
38 //      3.
39 //      6.
40 //      6.
41 //      5.
42 //      3.
43 //

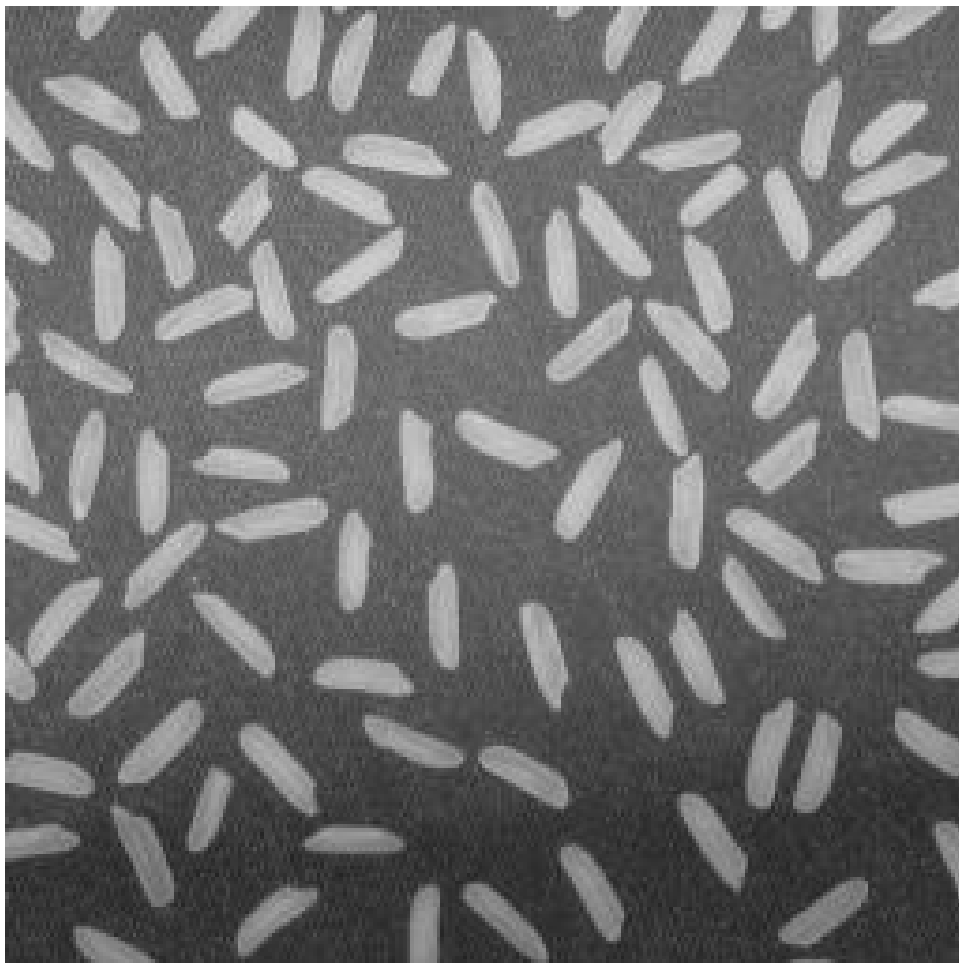
```

---

# Appendix

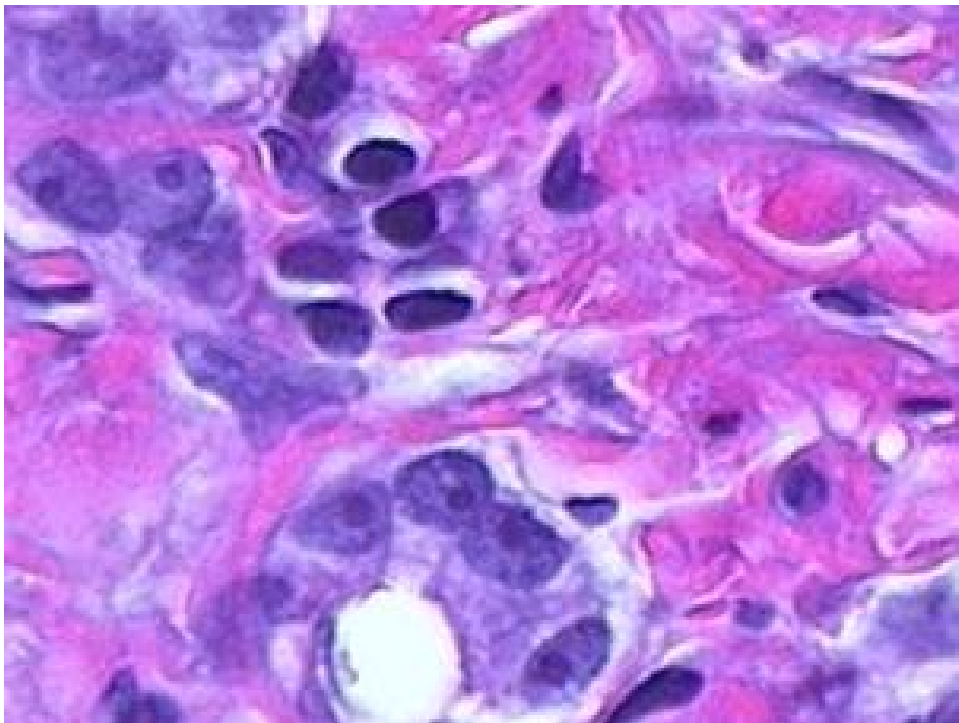


Cameraman Image file



Rice

Image File



Hes-

tian Colour Image File



Lenna Image File