

Scilab Manual for
Communication and Signal Processing
by Dr A. Rajeswari
Electronics Engineering
Coimbatore Institute of Tehnology¹

Solutions provided by
Prof Pinkesh Patel
Electronics Engineering
Dharmsinh Desai University, Nadiad-387001

May 11, 2025

¹Funded by a grant from the National Mission on Education through ICT, <http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>. This Scilab Manual and Scilab codes written in it can be downloaded from the "Migrated Labs" section at the website <http://scilab.in>

Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	4
1 Analog Modulation and Demodulation Schemes	8
2 Digital Modulation and Demodulation Schemes	13
3 Performance analysis of Digital Communication System	17
4 Generation of Waveforms	20
5 Properties of Signals and Systems	26
6 Convolution	33
7 Correlation	36
8 Finding DFT and IDFT using FFT	39
9 Design of FIR filters	42
10 Design of IIR filters	45
11 Error control Codes	48
12 Basic Image Processing Operations	53
13 2D Convolution	64
14 Image Transforms -DFT,DCT and DWT	70

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Perform the following Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	8
Solution 2.1	Perform the following Digital Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	13
Solution 3.1	Measure the Performance of Communication System in term of Bit Error Rate	17
Solution 4.1	To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing	20
Solution 5.1	Property of Signal and System	26
Solution 6.1	Perform Linear and Circular Convolution Operation on Two Discrete Sequences	33
Solution 7.1	Perform Correlation Operation on Two Discrete Sequences	36
Solution 8.1	Perform DFT and IDFT of discrete signal	39
Solution 9.1	Design the following FIR filters with the given specification	42
Solution 10.1	Design the following IIR filters with the given specification	45
Solution 11.1	Perform the Linear Block Coding on binary Data	48
Solution 12.1	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	53
Solution 13.1	Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image	64
Solution 14.1	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image	70
Solution 15.1	Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	78
AP 1	Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	88

List of Figures

1.1	Perform the followinng Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	11
1.2	Perform the followinng Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	12
1.3	Perform the followinng Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	12
2.1	Perform the followinng Digital Modulation Scheme on Binary Data	16
3.1	Measure the Performance of Communnication System in term of Bit Error Rate	19
4.1	To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing	24
4.2	To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing	25
4.3	To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing	25
5.1	Property of Signal and System	30
5.2	Property of Signal and System	30
5.3	Property of Signal and System	31
5.4	Property of Signal and System	32
5.5	Property of Signal and System	32
6.1	Perform Linear and Circular Convolution Operation on Two Discrete Sequences	35
7.1	Perform Correlation Operation on Two Discrete Sequences	38

8.1	Perform DFT and IDFT of discrete signal	41
9.1	Design the following FIR filters with the given specification .	44
10.1	Design the following IIR filters with the given specification .	47
12.1	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	57
12.2	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	58
12.3	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	59
12.4	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	60
12.5	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	61
12.6	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	62
12.7	Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image	63
13.1	Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image	66
13.2	Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image	67
13.3	Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image	68
13.4	Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image	69
14.1	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	73
14.2	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	74
14.3	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	75
14.4	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	76
14.5	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	76
14.6	Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image . . .	77
15.1	Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	81
15.2	Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	82
15.3	Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	83

15.4 Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	84
15.5 Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	85
15.6 Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image	86

Experiment: 1

Analog Modulation and Demodulation Schemes

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Perform the following Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

```
1 // LAB:1 – Perform the following Analog Modulation
  Scheme on Binary Data
2 //           (I) Amplitude Modulation (II) Frequency
  Modulation (III) Phase Modulation
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5
6 clc;
7 clear;
8 xdel(winsid());
9 f_signal=1; //Signal Frequencies
10 f_carrier=8; //Carrier Frequencies
11
12 t=0:0.001:5;
13
14 ////////////////////////////////// Amplitude Modulation
  //////////////////////////////////
15 information_signal=2*sin(2*%pi*f_signal*t); //
```

```

    Information Signal
16 carrier_signal=15*sin(2*pi*f_carrier*t); // Carrier
    Signal
17 Modulated_signal=(5+information_signal(:,:)).*sin(2*
    %pi*f_carrier*t);
18 subplot(3,1,1);plot(information_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5); //plot of Information Signal
19 xgrid;
20 title('Information Signal','color','Red','fontsize'
    ,3); //title the Graph
21 subplot(3,1,2);plot(carrier_signal,'LineWidth',1.5);
    //plot of Carrier signal
22 xgrid;
23 title('Carrier Signal','color','Red','fontsize',3);
    //title of plot
24 subplot(3,1,3);plot(Modulated_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5); //plot of modulated signal
25 xgrid;
26 title('Amplitude Modulation Signal','color','Red','
    fontsize',3); //title of plot
27
28 //////////////// Frequency Modulation
    ////////////////
29 Deviation_facotr=5.5
30 information_signal=2*sin(2*pi*f_signal*t); //
    Information Signal
31 carrier_signal=15*sin(2*pi*f_carrier*t); // Carrier
    Signal
32 Modulated_signal=15.*cos((2*pi*f_carrier*t)+(
    Deviation_facotr.*sin(2*pi*f_signal*t)));
33 figure;
34 subplot(3,1,1);plot(information_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5); //plot of Information Signal
35 xgrid;
36 title('Information Signal','color','Red','fontsize'
    ,3); //title the Graph
37 subplot(3,1,2);plot(carrier_signal,'LineWidth',1.5);
    //plot of Carrier signal

```

```

38 xgrid;
39 title('Carrier Signal','color','Red','fontsize',3);
    //title of plot
40 subplot(3,1,3);plot(Modulated_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5);//plot of modulated signal
41 xgrid;
42 title('Frequency Modulation Signal','color','Red','
    fontsize',3);//title of plot
43
44
45 //////////////// Phase Modulation
    ///////////////////
46 Phase_deviation_facotr=35
47 information_signal=2*sin(2*pi*f_signal*t); //
    Information Signal
48 carrier_signal=15*sin(2*pi*f_carrier*t);// Carrier
    Signal
49 Modulated_signal=15.*cos((2*pi*f_carrier*t)+(
    Phase_deviation_facotr.*sin(2*pi*f_signal*t)));
50 figure;
51 subplot(3,1,1);plot(information_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5);//plot of Information Signal
52 xgrid;
53 title('Information Signal','color','Red','fontsize'
    ,3);//title the Graph
54 subplot(3,1,2);plot(carrier_signal,'LineWidth',1.5);
    //plot of Carrier signal
55 xgrid;
56 title('Carrier Signal','color','Red','fontsize',3);
    //title of plot
57 subplot(3,1,3);plot(Modulated_signal,'LineWidth'
    ,1.5);//plot of modulated signal
58 xgrid;
59 title('Phase Modulation Signal','color','Red','
    fontsize',3);//title of plot

```

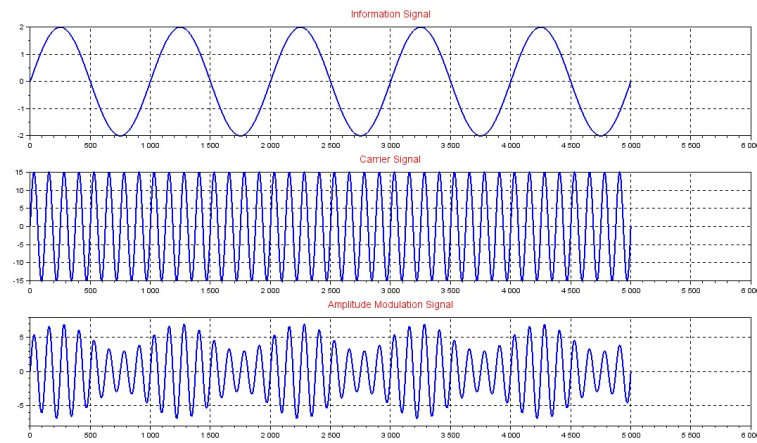


Figure 1.1: Perform the following Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

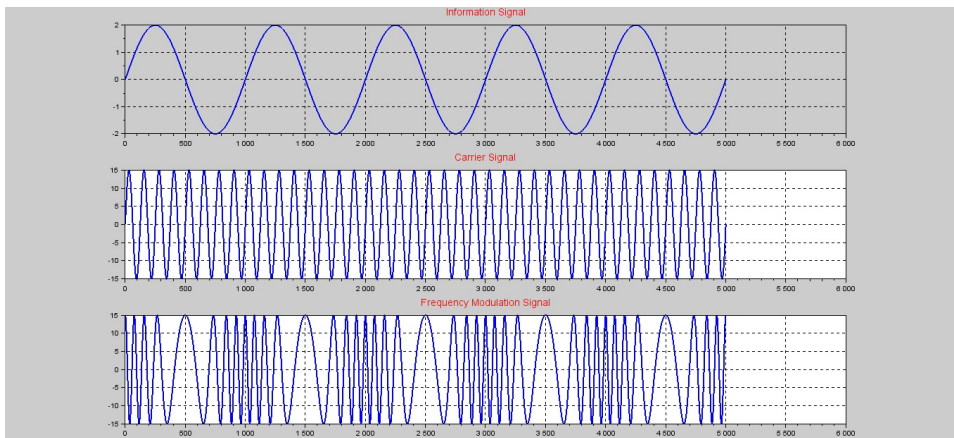


Figure 1.2: Perform the following Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

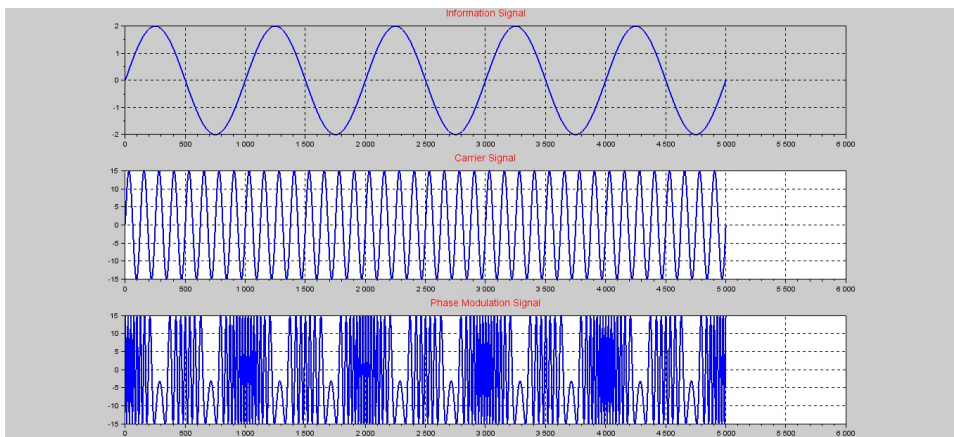


Figure 1.3: Perform the following Analog Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

Experiment: 2

Digital Modulation and Demodulation Schemes

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Perform the following Digital Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

```
1 // LAB:2 – Perform the following Digital Modulation
  Scheme on Binary Data
2 //          (I) Amplitude Shift Keying (II) Frequency
  Shift Keying (III) Phase Shift keying
3
4 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
5 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
6
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 xdel(winsid());
10 g=[1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0] //binary data
11 f1=4; f2=8; //Carrier Frequencies
12 t=0:2*pi/99:2*pi; // Time
13 //ASK
14 cp=[]; bit=[]; mod_ask=[]; mod_fsk=[]; mod_psk=[]; cp1
  =[]; cp2=[];
15 for n=1:length(g); //ASK modulation
```

```

16     if g(n)==0;
17         die=zeros(1,100);
18     else g(n)==1;
19         die=ones(1,100);
20     end
21     c_ask=sin(f1*t); // Signal with Frequency f1
22     cp=[cp die];
23     mod_ask=[mod_ask c_ask];
24     end
25 ask=cp.*mod_ask;//ASK modulated signal
26
27 /////////////// Frequency Shift Keying ///////////////////
28 for n=1:length(g);
29     if g(n)==0;
30         die=ones(1,100);
31         c_fsk=sin(f1*t); // Signal with Frequency f1
32     else g(n)==1;
33         die=ones(1,100);
34         c_fsk=sin(f2*t); // Signal with Frequency f2
35     end
36     cp1=[cp1 die];
37     mod_fsk=[mod_fsk c_fsk];
38 end
39 fsk=cp1.*mod_fsk;//FSK modulated signal
40
41 //PSK
42 for n=1:length(g);
43     if g(n)==0;
44         die=ones(1,100);
45         c_psk=sin(f1*t);
46     else g(n)==1;
47         die=ones(1,100);
48         c_psk=-sin(f1*t);
49     end
50     cp2=[cp2 die];
51     mod_psk=[mod_psk c_psk];
52 end
53 psk=cp2.*mod_psk;//PSK modulated signal

```

```

54 subplot(4,1,1);plot(cp,'LineWidth',1.5); //plot
    binary signal
55 xgrid;
56 title('Binary Signal'); //title the Graph
57 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]); //axis range
58 subplot(4,1,2);plot(ask,'LineWidth',1.5); //plot of
    ASK modulated signal
59 xgrid;
60 title('ASK modulation'); //title of plot
61 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]); //axis range
62 subplot(4,1,3);plot(fsk,'LineWidth',1.5); //plot of
    FSK modulated signal
63 xgrid;
64 title('FSK modulation'); //title of plot
65 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]); //axis range
66 subplot(4,1,4);plot(psk,'LineWidth',1.5); //plot of
    PSK modulated signal
67 xgrid;
68 title('PSK modulation'); //title of plot
69 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]); //range of
    axis

```

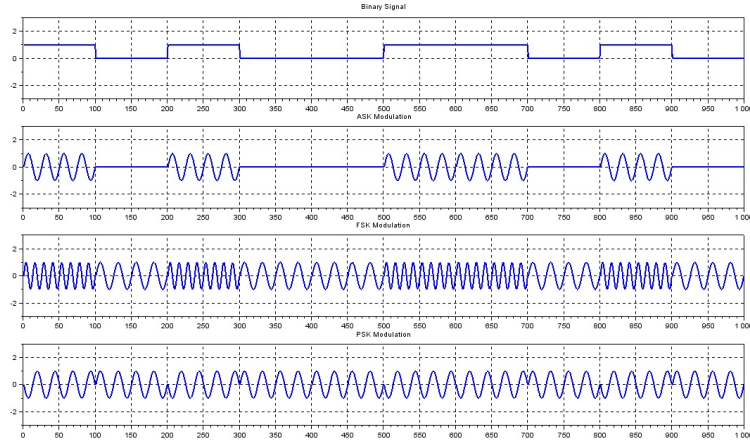


Figure 2.1: Perform the following Digital Modulation Scheme on Binary Data

Experiment: 3

Performance analysis of Digital Communication System

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Measure the Performance of Communication System in term of Bit Error Rate

```
1 // LAB:3 – Measure the Performance of Communication
   System in term of Bit Error Rate(BER).
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window–xp, Window–7
4
5 clc;
6 clear;
7 close;
8
9 temp=[];
10 temp2=[];
11 for snr=0:0.5:8
12
13     x=rand(1,100000,"uniform"); // Random Data
        Generation with uniform distribution
14     y=ones(1,100000);
15     out=ones(1,100000);
16     [r0 c0]=find(x<0.5);
```

```

17     [r1 c1]=find(x>=0.5);
18     y(r0,c0)=-1;
19
20     var=(1/(10^(snr/10)))/2;
21     noise=var*rand(1,100000,"normal");
22     sig_noise=y+noise; //Noise added to Signal
23     r0=[];
24     c0=[];
25     [r0,c0]=find(sig_noise<0.2228154); //0.2228154
26     out(r0,c0)=-1;
27     total_error=0;
28     for i=1:100000
29         if(y(i)~=out(i))
30             total_error=total_error+1;
31         end
32     end
33     q=erfc(sqrt(2/var));
34
35     temp=[temp (total_error/100000)];
36     temp2=[temp2 q];
37
38     end
39
40     figure;
41     plot(0:0.5:8,temp,0:0.5:8,temp2,'r');
42     xtitle("SNR Vs BER","SNR","BER");
43     legend(['BER Practical';'BER Theoretical']);

```

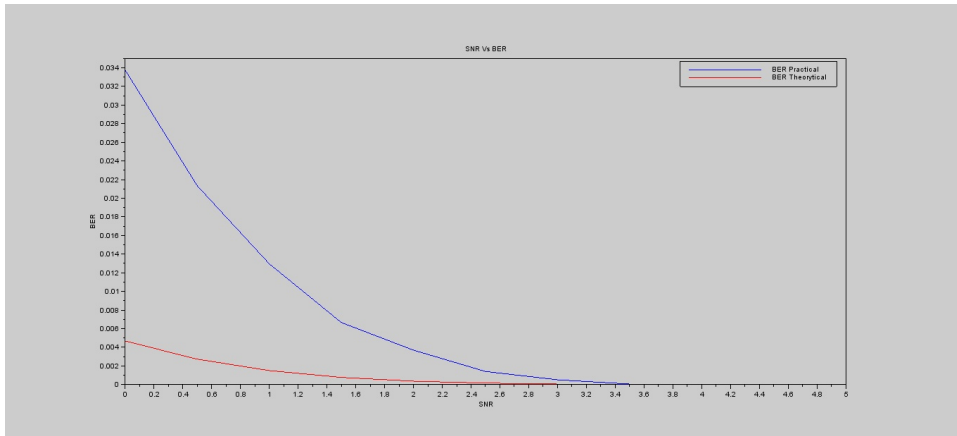


Figure 3.1: Measure the Performance of Communication System in term of Bit Error Rate

Experiment: 4

Generation of Waveforms

Scilab code Solution 4.1 To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing

```
1 // LAB:4 To generate basic discrete signal used in
   Digital Signal Processing
2
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5
6 clc;
7 clear;
8 xdel(winsid());
9 t=0:0.1:20;
10 f=0.2;
11 pi=3.14;
12
13 ////////////////////////////////////// SINEWAVE
   //////////////////////////////////////
14 x1=sin(2*pi*f*t);
15 //scf();
16 subplot(231);
17 plot2d3(t,x1);
18 title('Sinewave','color','red','fontsize',2);
```

```

19 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
20 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
21
22 ////////////////////////////////////// Cosine Wave
23 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
23 x2=cos(2*pi*f*t);
24 //scf();
25 subplot(232);
26 plot2d3(t,x2);
27 title('Cosinewave','color','red','fontsize',2);
28 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
29 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
30
31
32 ////////////////////////////////////// Impulse Wave
33 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
33 t1=-10:10;
34 x3=[zeros(1,10) 1 zeros(1,10)];
35 //scf();
36 subplot(233);
37 plot2d3(t1,x3);
38 title('Impulse','color','red','fontsize',2);
39 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
40 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
41
42
43 ////////////////////////////////////// Ramp Wave
44 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
44 t4=0:10;
45 x4=t4;
46 //scf();
47 subplot(234);
48 plot2d3(t4,x4);
49 title('Ramp Wave','color','red','fontsize',2);
50 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
51 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
52
53 ////////////////////////////////////// Exponetial Wave

```

```

        ////////////////
54  t5=0:10;
55  x5=exp(t5);
56  //scf();
57  subplot(235);
58  plot2d3(t5,x5);
59  title('Exponetial Wave','color','red','fontsize',2);
60  xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
61  ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
62
63
64  //////////////// Random Wave
        ////////////////
65
66  x6=rand(1,100);
67  //scf();
68  subplot(236);
69  plot2d3(1:length(x6),x6);
70  title('Random Wave','color','red','fontsize',2);
71  xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
72  ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
73
74
75
76  ////////////////Impulse Sequence  ////////////////
77  n1=1,n0=50,n2=100;
78  if((n0<n1)|(n0>n2)|(n1>n2))
79      error('arugument incorrect');
80  end
81  n=[n1:n2];
82  x7=[(n-n0)==0,1];
83  scf()
84  subplot(221);
85  plot2d3(n,x7(n1:n2));
86  title('Impulse Sequence','color','red','fontsize',2)
      ;
87  xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
88  ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");

```

```

89
90
91 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// Step Sequence ///////////////////////////////////
92 n1=1,n0=50,n2=100;
93 if((n0<n1)|(n0>n2)|(n1>n2))
94     error('arugument incorrect');
95 end
96 n=[n1:n2];
97 x8=[(n-n0)>=0,1];
98 subplot(222);
99 plot2d3(n,x8(n1:n2));
100 title('Step Sequence','color','red','fontsize',2);
101 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
102 ylabel("Amplitud", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
103
104
105 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// RECTANGULAR FUNCTION
106 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
107 t=-5:0.1:5
108 y=[zeros(1,45) ones(1,11) zeros(1,45)]
109 subplot(223)
110 plot2d3(t,y)
111 title('Rectangular Function','color','red','fontsize',2);
112 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
113 ylabel("Amplitud", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
114
115 ////////////////////////////////////////////////// TRIANGULAR FUNCTION
116 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
117 t=0:1:10
118 y=t;
119 z=11-t;
120 b=[y z y z y z];
121 subplot(224)
122 plot2d3(b)
123 title('Triangular Function','color','red','fontsize',2);
124 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");

```

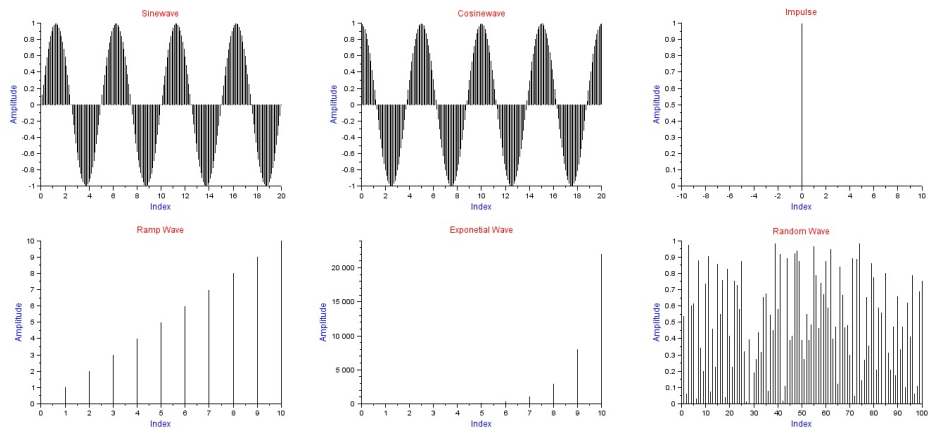



Figure 4.1: To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing

```

123 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
124
125
126 ////////////////////////////////// SINC FUNCTION //////////////////////////////////
127 x=linspace(-10,10,3000);
128 figure;
129 plot2d3(x,sinc(x))
130 title('SINC Function','color','red','fontsize',2);
131 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
132 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");

```

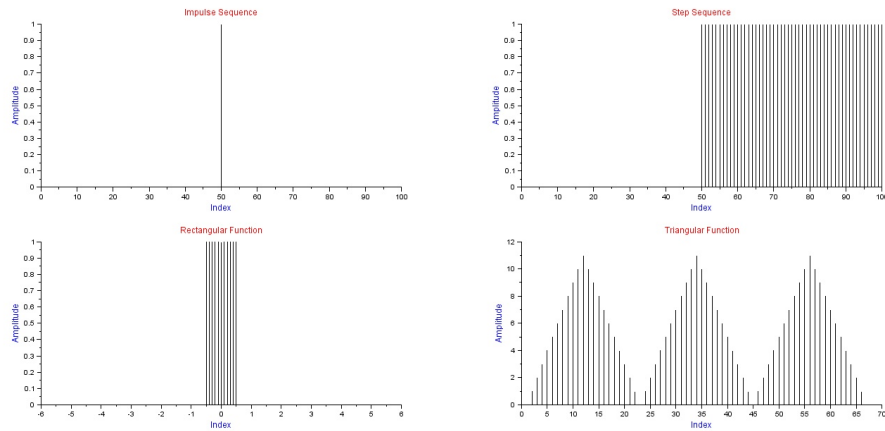


Figure 4.2: To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing

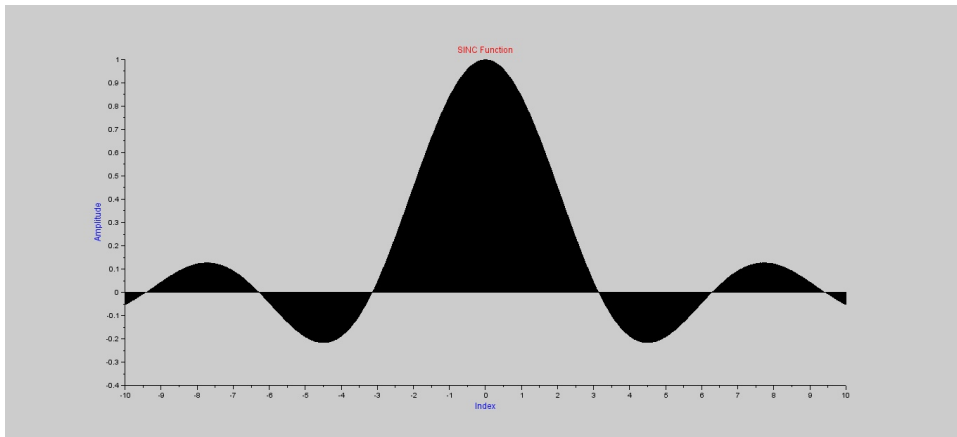


Figure 4.3: To generate basic discrete signal used in Digital Signal Processing

Experiment: 5

Properties of Signals and Systems

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Property of Signal and System

```
1 // LAB:5 – Property of Signal and System.
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window–xp, Window–7
4
5 clc;
6 close;
7 clear;
8 xdel(winsid());
9 /////////////////////////////////////////////////// LINEAR PROPERTY ///////////////////////////////////
10 x1=[0 0 ones(1,10)]
11 x2=[ones(1,12)]
12 t=0:1:11
13 y1=t.*x1
14 y2=t.*x2
15 x3=[2*x1+3*x2].*t
16 y3=2*y1+3*y2
17 figure;
18 subplot(4,1,1)
19 plot(t,x1)
```

```

20 title('Signal 1','color','red','fontsize',2,'
    position',[0.3 0.8]);
21 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
22 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
23 subplot(4,1,2)
24 plot(t,x2)
25 title('Signal 2','color','red','fontsize',2,'
    position',[0.3 1.5]);
26 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
27 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
28 subplot(4,1,3)
29 plot(t,y1)
30 title('Y1=t*Signal 1','color','red','fontsize',2,'
    position',[0.3 7]);
31 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
32 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
33 subplot(4,1,4)
34 plot(t,y2)
35 title('Y2=t*Signal 2','color','red','fontsize',2,'
    position',[0.3 7]);
36 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
37 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
38 figure
39 subplot(2,1,1)
40 plot(t,x3)
41 title('x3=[2*Signal1+3*Signal2].*t','color','red','
    fontsize',2);
42 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
43 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
44 subplot(2,1,2)
45 plot(t,y3)
46 title('y3=2*y1+3*y2','color','red','fontsize',2);
47 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
48 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
49
50 ////////////////////////////////// TIME VARIANT
   //////////////////////////////////
51 x1=[0,0,ones(1,10)]

```

```

52 t=0:1:11
53 y1=t.*x1
54 t2=t+5
55 figure
56 subplot(2,1,1)
57 plot(t2,x1)
58 title('Time Variant Property','color','red','
    fontsize',2);
59 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
60 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
61 subplot(2,1,2)
62 plot(t2,y1)
63 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
64 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
65
66
67 //////////////// CAUSAL & NON CAUSAL System
    ////////////////
68 x=[1,4,2,8,0,4,3]
69 t=0:1:6
70 t1=t*2
71 t2=t/2;
72 figure;
73 subplot(3,1,1)
74 plot(t,x)
75 title('CAUSAL & NON CAUSAL Property','color','red','
    fontsize',2);
76 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
77 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
78 subplot(3,1,2)
79 plot(t1,x)
80 title('CAUSAL Property','color','red','fontsize',2,'
    position',[0.3 6]);
81 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
82 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
83 subplot(3,1,3)
84 plot(t2,x)
85 title('NON CAUSAL Property','color','red','fontsize'

```

```

        ,2,'position',[0.3 6]);
86 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
87 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
88
89
90 /////////////////////////////////////////////////// STATIC & DYNAMIC
   ///////////////////////////////////////////
91 x1=[4,6,3,2,9,5]
92 t=0:1:5;
93 y1=x1.^2;
94 t1=t-5;
95 figure;
96 subplot(3,1,1)
97 plot(t,x1)
98 title('STATIC & DYNAMIC Property','color','red','fontsize',2,'
   fontsize',2);
99 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
100 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
101 subplot(3,1,2)
102 plot(t,y1)
103 title('STATIC Property','color','red','fontsize',2,'
   position',[0.3 60]);
104 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
105 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
106 subplot(3,1,3)
107 plot(t1,y1)
108 title('DYNAMIC Property','color','red','fontsize',2,
   'position',[-4.8 60]);
109 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
110 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");

```

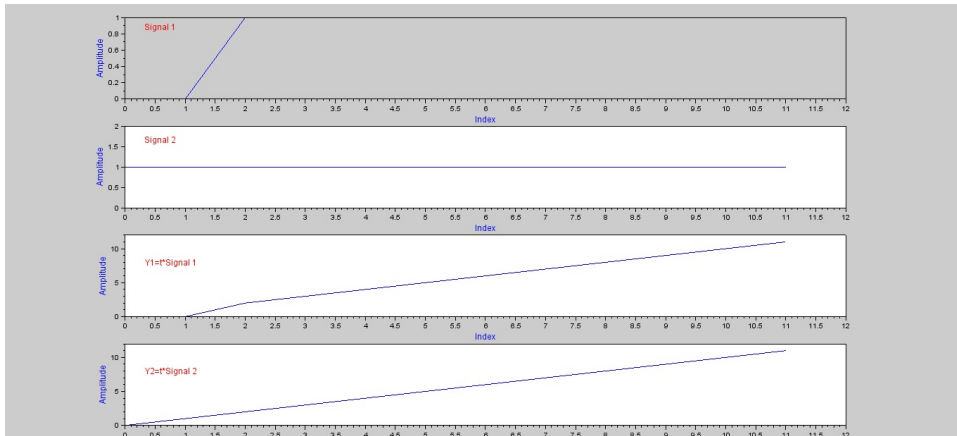


Figure 5.1: Property of Signal and System

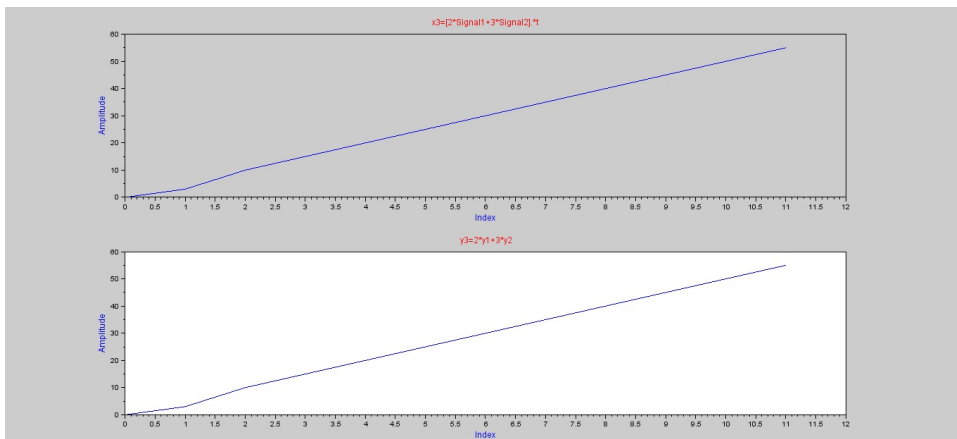


Figure 5.2: Property of Signal and System

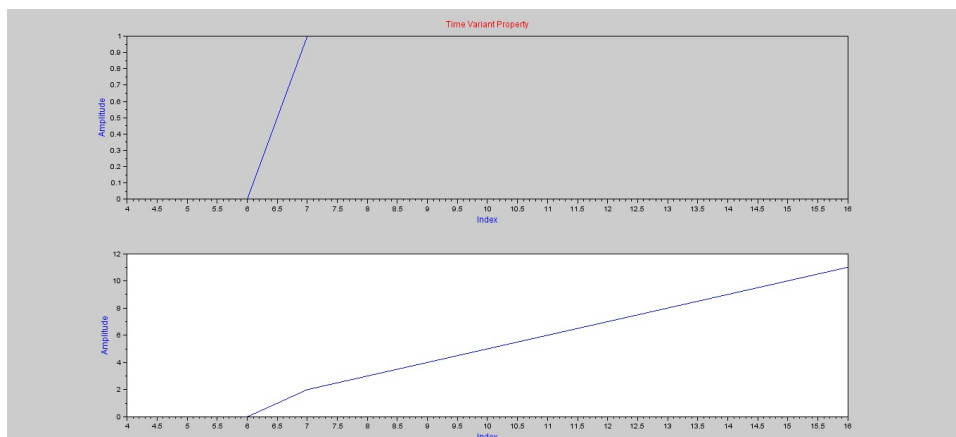


Figure 5.3: Property of Signal and System

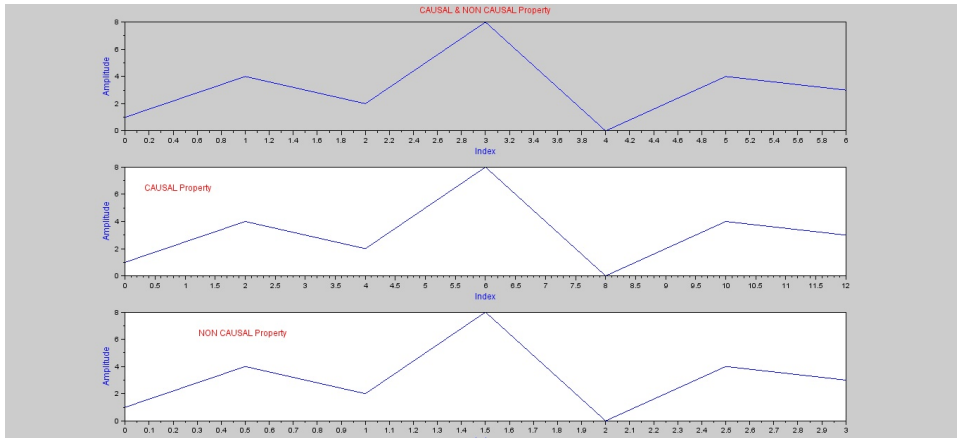


Figure 5.4: Property of Signal and System

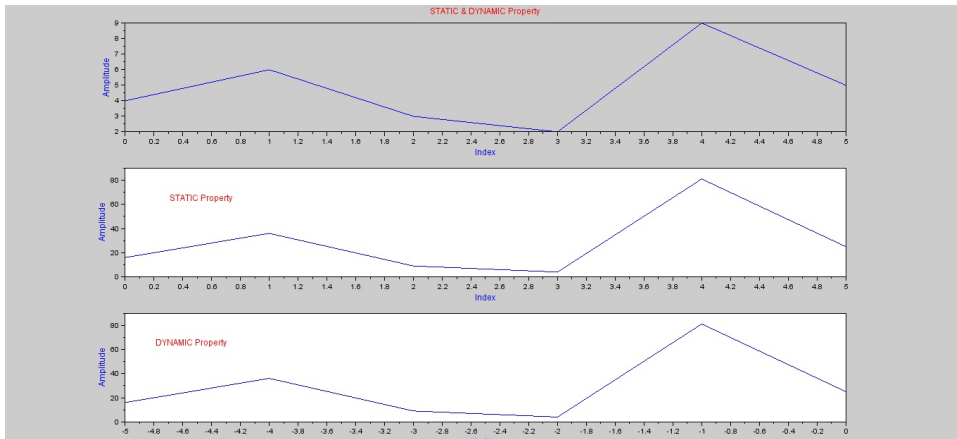


Figure 5.5: Property of Signal and System

Experiment: 6

Convolution

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Perform Linear and Circular Convolution Operation on Two Discrete Sequences

```
1 // LAB:6 Perform Linear and Circular Convolution
   Operation on Two Discrete Sequences
2
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5
6
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 xdel(winsid());
10
11 ////////////////////////////////// LINEAR CONVOLUTION
   //////////////////////////////////
12 disp('LINEAR CONVOLUTION OPERATION');
13 x1=input("Enter the Sequence_1 :"); // [1 2 3 4
   5];
14 x2=input("Enter the Sequence_2 :"); // [5 4 8];
15 n = length(x1);
16 m = length(x2);
17 for k = 1:(m+n-1)
```

```

18     w(k) = 0;
19         for j =max(1,k+1-m) : min(k,n)
20             w(k)= w(k)+(x1(j)*x2(k+1-j));
21         end
22     end
23     disp('Convoled Sequence: ');
24     disp(w);
25     scf();
26     subplot(3,1,1);
27     bar(x1,0.05,'red');
28     title('Sequence_1','color','red','fontsize',4);
29     xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue",'
        position',[0.6 0.3]);
30     ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
31
32     subplot(3,1,2);
33     bar(x2,0.05,'yellow');
34     title('Sequence_2','color','red','fontsize',4);
35     xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue",'
        position',[0.6 0.3]);
36     ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
37
38     subplot(3,1,3);
39     bar(w,0.05,'green');
40     title('Convoled Sequence','color','green','fontsize'
        , 4);
41     xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue",'
        position',[0.3 0.3]);
42     ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
43
44     //////////// CIRCULAR CONVOLUTION
45     ////////////
46     disp('CIRCULAR CONVOLUTION OPERATION');
47     x1=input('Enter First Sequence : '); // [1 2 3 4
48         5];
49     x2=input('Enter Second Sequence : '); // [1 2 3 4
50         5];
51     l1=length(x1);

```

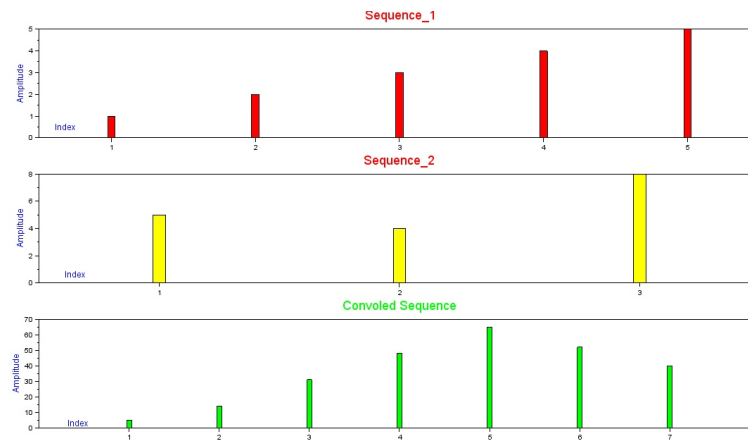


Figure 6.1: Perform Linear and Circular Convolution Operation on Two Discrete Sequences

```

49  l2=length(x2);
50  if(l1==l2)
51      a=[x1(1) x1(l1:-1:2)];
52      b=a;
53      for i=2:l1
54          a=[a(l1) a(1:l1-1)];
55          b=[b;a];
56      end
57      c=x2';
58      d=b*c;
59      y=d';
60      disp('Circular Convolution Output : ')
61      disp(y);
62  else
63      disp('Circular Convolution is not possible.')
64  end

```

Experiment: 7

Correlation

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Perform Correlation Operation on Two Discrete Sequences

```
1 // LAB:7 Perform Correlation Operation on Two
   Discrete Sequences
2
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5
6 clc;
7 clear;
8 xdel(winsid());
9 x=[2 4 5 6];
10 y=[2 4 5];
11
12 m=length(x);
13 n=length(y);
14
15 for k=1:m+n-1
16     w(k)=0;
17     for j=max(1,k+1-n):min(k,m)
18         w(k)=w(k)+(x(j)*y(n-k+j));
19     end
```

```

20 end
21 disp('Sequence 1:');
22 disp(x);
23 disp('Sequence 2:');
24 disp(y);
25 disp('Correlation Out Put:');
26 disp(w);
27 ////////// Graphical Display //////////
28 scf();
29 subplot(3,1,1);
30 bar(x,0.05,'red');
31 title('Sequence_1','color','red','fontsize',4);
32 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue", '
    position',[0.6 0.3]);
33 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
34
35 subplot(3,1,2);
36 bar(y,0.05,'yellow');
37 title('Sequence_2','color','red','fontsize',4);
38 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue", '
    position',[0.6 0.3]);
39 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");
40
41 subplot(3,1,3);
42 bar(w,0.05,'green');
43 title('Correlation of Sequences','color','green','
    fontsize',4);
44 xlabel("Index", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue", '
    position',[0.3 0.3]);
45 ylabel("Amplitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");

```

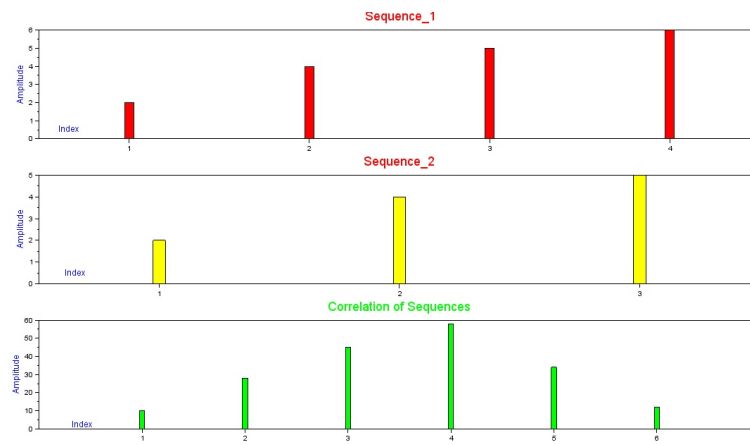


Figure 7.1: Perform Correlation Operation on Two Discrete Sequences

Experiment: 8

Finding DFT and IDFT using FFT

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Perform DFT and IDFT of discrete signal

```
1 // LAB:8 Perform DFT and IDFT of discrete signal.
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
4
5
6 clc;
7 close;
8 clear;
9 x=[1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]; // Step
    Sequence
10 N=length(x); // Number of Point DFT
11 for k=1:2*N
12     y(k)=0;
13     for n=1:N
14         y(k)=y(k)+(x(n)*exp((-2*%pi*(k-1)*(n-1)*%i)/
            N));
15     end
16 end
17 subplot(311);
```



```

18 plot2d3(x);
19 title('Step Sequence','color','Red','fontsize',3);
20 xlabel('Time Index');
21 ylabel('Amplitude');
22
23 subplot(312);
24 plot2d3(abs(y));
25 title('DFT','color','Red','fontsize',3);
26 xlabel('Frequency Scale');
27 ylabel('Amplitude');
28
29 ////////////////////////////////// IDFT //////////////////////////////////
30 for n=1:N
31 p(n)=0;
32 for k=1:N
33 p(n)=p(n)+((y(k)*exp((%i*2*pi*(k-1)*(n-1))/N))/N);
34 end
35 end
36 subplot(313);
37 plot2d3(abs(p));
38 title('IDFT','color','Red','fontsize',3);
39 xlabel('Time Index');
40 ylabel('Amplitude');

```

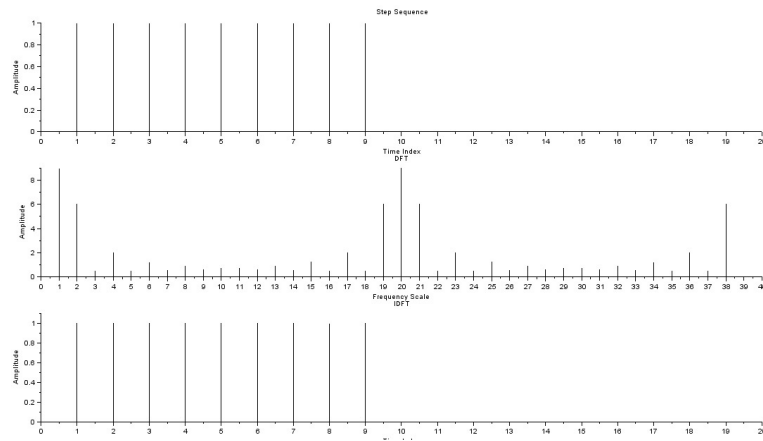


Figure 8.1: Perform DFT and IDFT of discrete signal

Experiment: 9

Design of FIR filters

Scilab code Solution 9.1 Design the following FIR filters with the given specification

```
1 // LAB:09  Design the following FIR filters with the
   given specification.
2 //
3 //
4 //
   //////////////////////////////////////
5 //      Example :
6 //                  filter type ('lp','hp','sb','bp')
7 //                  Filter order (pos integer)(odd
   for ftype='hp' or 'sb')
8 //                  cfreq=2-vector of cutoff
   frequencies (0<cfreq(1),cfreq(2)<.5) only cfreq
   (1) is used when ftype='lp' or 'hp'
9 //                  wtype= Window type ('re','tr','hm
   ','hn','kr','ch')
10 //                  fpar=2-vector of window
   parameters. Kaiser window fpar(1)>0 fpar(2)=0.
   Chebyshev window fpar(1)>0, fpar(2)<0 or fpar(1)
   <0, 0<fpar(2)<.5
```

```

11 //          wft=time domain filter
    coefficients
12 //          wfm=frequency domain filter
    response on the grid fr
13 //          fr=Frequency grid
14 //
    //////////////////////////////////////

15
16 //Evaluate magnitude response of the filter
17
18 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
19 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
20
21 clc;
22 close;
23 clear;
24
25 ftype='bp';
26 forder=33;
27 fs=8000;
28 cfreq=[(450/fs) (500/fs)];
29 wtype='kr';
30 fpar=[0.8 0];
31
32
33 [wft1,wfm1,fr1]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'re',fpar);
34 [wft2,wfm2,fr2]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'hm',fpar);
35 [wft3,wfm3,fr3]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'hn',fpar);
36 [wft4,wfm4,fr4]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'kr',fpar);
37 [wft5,wfm5,fr5]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'tr',fpar);
38 // [wft6,wfm6,fr6]=wfir(ftype,forder,cfreq,'ch',fpar)
    ;
39
40 clf();
41 plot(fr1,wfm1,fr2,wfm2,fr3,wfm3,fr4,wfm4,fr5,wfm5);
42 legend('rectangal Window','Hamming Window','Hanning
    Window','Kaiser Window','Triagle Window');

```

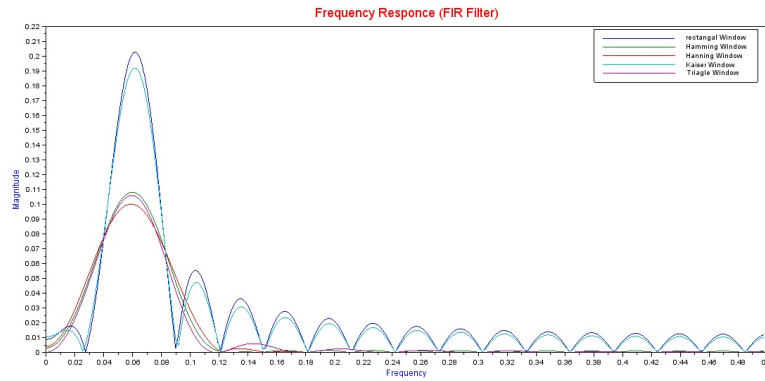


Figure 9.1: Design the following FIR filters with the given specification

```

43 title('Frequency Responce','color','red','fontsize',
44       4);
44 xlabel("Frequency", "fontsize", 2,"color", "blue");
45 ylabel("Magnitude", "fontsize", 2, "color", "blue");

```

Experiment: 10

Design of IIR filters

Scilab code Solution 10.1 Design the following IIR filters with the given specification

```
1 // LAB:10 : Design the following IIR filters with
  the given specification.
2 //          (1) Butter Worth  (2) Chebyshev-I  (3)
  Chebyshev-II  (4) Elliptical
3
4 //
  //////////////////////////////////////
5 //      Example :
6 //          filter type ('lp','hp','sb','bp')
7 //          design approximation ('butt','
  cheb1','cheb2','ellip')
8 //          om=[om1,om2,om3,om4], 0 <= om1 <=
  om2 <= om3 <= om4 <= pi .When ftype='lp' or 'hp
  ', om3 and om4 are not used and may be set to 0.
9 //          0<= deltap <=1
10 //          0<= deltas <=1
11 //
  //////////////////////////////////////
```

```

12
13 //Evaluate magnitude response of the filter
14
15 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
16 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
17
18 clc;
19 close;
20 clear;
21
22 ftype='bp'; // Type of Filter
23 approx='ellip'; //Design Approximation
24 om=[.15 .25]; // Cut off Frequency
25 deltap=0.08;
26 deltas=0.03;
27
28 hz_ellip=iir(3,ftype,approx,om,[deltap deltas]); //
    Band Pass Filter with Elliptic
29 [hzm1,fr1]=frmag(hz_ellip,256); //Frequency
    Magnitude
30 hz_butt=iir(3,ftype,'butt',om,[deltap deltas]); //
    Band Pass Filter with Butterworth
31 [hzm2,fr2]=frmag(hz_butt,256); //Frequency Magnitude
32 hz_cheby1=iir(3,ftype,'cheb1',om,[deltap deltas]);
    // Band Pass Filter with Chebysev 1
33 [hzm3,fr3]=frmag(hz_cheby1,256); //Frequency
    Magnitude
34 hz_cheby2=iir(3,ftype,'cheb2',om,[deltap deltas]);
    // Band Pass Filter with Chebysev 1
35 [hzm4,fr4]=frmag(hz_cheby2,256); //Frequency
    Magnitude
36
37 plot(fr1',hzm1',fr2',hzm2',fr3',hzm3',fr4',hzm4');
38 xtitle('Discrete IIR filter band pass 0.15 < fr <
    0.25 ',' ',' ');
39 xlabel('Frequency Scale');
40 ylabel('Magnitude');
41 h=legend(['Ellip';'Butter';'Chaby1';'Cheby2']);

```

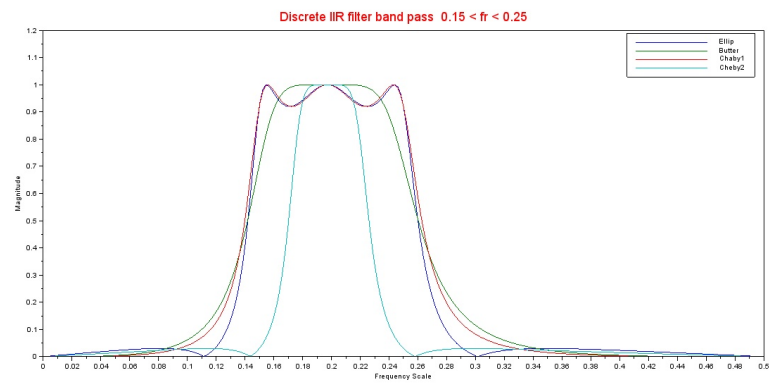


Figure 10.1: Design the following IIR filters with the given specification

Experiment: 11

Error control Codes

Scilab code Solution 11.1 Perform the Linear Block Coding on binary Data

```
1 // LAB:11 – Perform the Linear Block Coding on
   binary Data.
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window–xp, Window–7
4
5 clc;
6 close;
7 clear;
8 xdel(winsid());
9
10 global P n k;
11
12 n=7;
13 k=4;
14 P=[1 1 0; 0 1 1; 1 0 1;1 1 1]; //% parity matrix of
   size k*(n–k) to be
15 //                                     % selected so that
   the systematic generator
16 //                                     % matrix is
   linearly independent or full rank
```

```

17 //                                     % matrix
18
19
20 //%This is an linear block encoding function file%
21
22 function y1=linblkcode(x);
23 global P n k;
24 G=[eye(k,k) P];
25
26 y1=zeros(1,n);
27 for i=1:k
28     var(i,:)=x(1,i) & G(i,:);
29     var(i,:)=bool2s(var(i,:));
30     y1(1,:)=bitxor(var(i,:),y1(1,:));
31 end
32
33 endfunction
34
35
36 //%This is a linear block syndrome decoding function
    file%
37
38 function x1=linblkdecoder(y)
39 //% here y is recieved vector 7 bits long(7,4)
    linear block code
40
41 global P n k;
42
43
44 //H=[ ]; //% PARITY CHECK MATRIX
45
46 H=[P' eye((n-k),(n-k))];
47 Ht=H'; //%transpose of H
48
49 S=zeros(1,n-k); //%syndrome of recieved vector x
50 for i=1:n-k
51     S(i)=y(1) & Ht(1,i);
52     S(i)=bool2s(S(i));

```

```

53     for j=2:n
54
55         S(i)=bitxor(S(i), bool2s((y(j) & Ht(j,i))));
56     end
57 end
58 //%%***SYNDROME LOOK UP TABLE*****
59 if S==[0 0 0]
60     e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
61     z=bitxor(y,e);
62 end
63
64 if S==[0 0 1]
65     e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
66     z=bitxor(y,e);
67 end
68 if S==[0 1 0]
69     e=[0 0 0 0 0 1 0];
70     z=bitxor(y,e);
71 end
72 if S==[1 0 0]
73     e=[0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
74     z=bitxor(y,e);
75 end
76 if S==[1 1 1]
77     e=[0 0 0 1 0 0 0];
78     z=bitxor(y,e);
79 end
80 if S==[1 0 1]
81     e=[0 0 1 0 0 0 0];
82     z=bitxor(y,e);
83 end
84 if S==[0 1 1]
85     e=[0 1 0 0 0 0 0];
86     z=bitxor(y,e);
87 end
88 if S==[1 1 0]
89     e=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
90     z=bitxor(y,e);

```

```

91 end
92
93 x1=z(1,1:k);
94 endfunction
95
96 ////////////////////////////////// Main Programm
97 //////////////////////////////////
98 x=[0 1 0 1]; // % input bits to the
    encoder of size 1* k
99 y1=linblkcode(x); // % y1 is the
    output of linear block encoder
100
101 e1=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0]; // % intentionally
    error introduced after
102 // % encoding and
    before sending to decoder (in
103 // % this case pls
    introduce only one bit error)
104 y=bitxor(y1,e1); // % input that will
    be made available to linear
105 // % block decoder
106 x1=linblkdecoder(y) // % x1 is the output
    of the linear block decoder
107 // % which will be
    same as x provided that
    here
108 // % have introduced
    only one bit error
109
110 disp('The information signal=')
111 disp(x)
112 disp('The transmitted encoded signal=')
113 disp(y1)
114 disp('The recieved signal=')
115 disp(y)
116 disp('The decoded signal=')
117 disp(x1)

```

```
118
119
120 ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// Input and Output Values
    //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
121 //The information signal(x)=[0 1 0 1];
122 //The transmitted encoded signal(y1)=[0 1 0 1 1 0
    0];
123 //The recieved signal(y)=[1 1 0 1 1 0 0];
124 //The decoded signal(x1)=[0 1 0 1];
```

Experiment: 12

Basic Image Processing Operations

check Appendix ?? for dependency:

`gray.tif`

Scilab code Solution 12.1 Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image

```
1 // LAB:12 Perform the following basic image
   processing operation on digital image.
2 //(I)RGB to Gray (II) Image Information (III) Image
   Resizing (IV) Image Cropping (V) Image Negative (
   VI) Gamma Intensity transformation
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5 //Toolbox: Image Processing Design 8.3.1-1
6 //Toolbox: SIVP 0.5.3.1-2
7
8 clc;
9 close;
10 clear;
```

```

11 xdel(winsid())//to close all currently open figure(s
    ).
12
13 path=getSIVPpath();
14 Image=imread(path+"images\lena.png");
15 //figure ,ShowColorImage(Image,'RGB Image');
16 //title('RGB Image','color','blue','fontsize',4);
17 imwrite(Image,'LAB12.1.jpg');
18 Gray_Image=rgb2gray(Image); // Convert RGB Image to
    Gray Scale Image
19 //figure ,ShowImage(Gray_Image,'Gray Scale Image');
20 //title('Gray Scale Image','color','blue','fontsize
    ',4);
21 imwrite(Gray_Image,'LAB12.2.jpg');
22 //iminfo(SIVP_Path + 'images\lena.png');// Display
    Image Information
23 Crop_Image = imcrop(Gray_Image, [100, 30, 300, 300])
    ; // Crop the Image form the Specific Location
24 //figure ,ShowImage(Crop_Image,'Image Cropping');
25 //title('Cropped Image','color','blue','fontsize',4);
26 imwrite(Crop_Image,'LAB12.3.jpg');
27 Resize_Image = imresize(Gray_Image,0.5); //Resize
    the Image with Factor 0.5
28 //figure ,ShowImage(Resize_Image,'Image Resizing');
29 //title('Resized Image','color','blue','fontsize',4)
    ;
30 imwrite(Resize_Image,'LAB12.4.jpg');
31
32 /////////////// Negative Intensity Transformation
    ///////////
33 [r p]=size(Gray_Image);
34 for i=1:r
35     for j=1:p
36         Negative_Image(i,j)=255-Gray_Image(i,j);
37     end
38 end
39 //figure ,ShowImage(Negative_Image,'Image Negative');

```

```

40 //title('Nagative Image','color','blue','fontsize
    ',4);
41 imwrite(Negative_Image,'LAB12_5.jpg');
42
43 /////////////// Image Flipping (Left to Right)
    ///////////////
44 [r p]=size(Gray_Image);
45 for i=1:r
46     for j=1:p
47         Fliped_Image(i,j)=Gray_Image(i,p-j+1);
48     end
49 end
50 //figure,ShowImage(Fliped_Image,'Image Flipng (Left
    to Right)');
51 //title('Fliped Image (Left to Right)','color','blue
    ','fontsize',4);
52 imwrite(Fliped_Image,'LAB12_6.jpg');
53
54 /////////////// Gamma Intensity transformation
    ///////////////
55 gray=imread("gray.tif");
56 gray=imresize(gray,0.5);
57 gray1=im2double(gray);
58 //figure,ShowImage(gray,'Gray Image');
59 //title('Original Image','color','blue','fontsize
    ',4);
60 [M,N]=size(gray);
61 temp=[]
62 temp=[temp gray1];
63 c=1;
64 gamma=[0.6 0.4 0.3];
65 for i=1:length(gamma)
66     b=c.*(gray).^gamma(i); //Gamma transformation
67     b=mat2gray(b);
68     temp=[temp ones(M,20) b]; // Padding Data for
        Displaying the Image
69 end
70 //figure,ShowImage(temp,'Gray Image');

```



```
71 // title ( ' Original Image/Gamma Trasformed Images
    (0.6,0.4,0.3) ', 'color ', 'blue ', 'fontsize ',4);
72 imwrite(temp, 'LAB12_7.jpg');
```



Figure 12.1: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.2: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.3: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.4: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.5: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.6: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image



Figure 12.7: Perform the following basic image processing operation on digital image

Experiment: 13

2D Convolution

Scilab code Solution 13.1 Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image

```
1 // LAB:13 Perform the 2D Convolution on digital
   image (Filtering Operation).
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
4 //Toolbox: Image Processing Design 8.3.1-1
5 //Toolbox: SIVP 0.5.3.1-2
6
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 xdel(winsid());
10 path=getSIVPpath();
11 Image=imread(path+"images\lena.png");
12 gray=rgb2gray(Image);
13 //figure;
14 //ShowImage(gray,"gray image");
15 //title("grayscale",'fontsize',3);
16 imwrite(gray,'LAB13_1.jpg');
17 [row,column]=size(gray);
18
19 filter=fspecial('average',3); // Average Filter
20 imfilt=imfilter(gray,filter); // 2D Convolution
```

```

    between Image and Filter
21 //figure,ShowImage(imfilt,'filtered image'); //
    Display Gary Scale Image in Window
22 //title('averaging filter , order = '+string(i)); //
    Title on Displayed Image
23 imwrite(imfilt,'LAB13_2.jpg');
24
25 filter=fspecial('average',7); // Average Filter
26 imfilt2=imfilter(gray,filter); // 2D Convolution
    between Image and Filter
27 //figure,ShowImage(imfilt,'filtered image'); //
    Display Gary Scale Image in Window
28 //title('averaging filter , order = '+string(i)); //
    Title on Displayed Image
29 imwrite(imfilt2,'LAB13_3.jpg');
30
31 filter=fspecial('average',11); // Average Filter
32 imfilt3=imfilter(gray,filter); // 2D Convolution
    between Image and Filter
33 //figure,ShowImage(imfilt,'filtered image'); //
    Display Gary Scale Image in Window
34 //title('averaging filter , order = '+string(i)); //
    Title on Displayed Image
35 imwrite(imfilt3,'LAB13_4.jpg');

```



Figure 13.1: Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image



Figure 13.2: Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image



Figure 13.3: Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image



Figure 13.4: Perform the 2D Convolution on digital image

Experiment: 14

Image Transforms -DFT,DCT and DWT

Scilab code Solution 14.1 Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image

```
1 // LAB:14 Perform the Following Transform on Gray
  Scale Image.
2 //(I)DFT (II)DCT (III)DWT
3 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
4 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
5 //Toolbox: Image Processing Design 8.3.1-1
6 //Toolbox: SIVP 0.5.3.1-2
7 //Toolbox: Wavelet
8
9
10 clc;
11 clear;
12 xdel(winsid());
13 path=getSIVPpath();
14 Image=imread(path+"images\lena.png");
15 gray=im2double(rgb2gray(Image));
16 //ShowImage(gray,"gray image");
17 //title("grayscale",'fontsize',3 );
```

```

18 imwrite(gray,'LAB14_1.jpg');
19
20 ////////////////////////////////// DFT //////////////////////////////////
21 h1=fft2(gray); //fft2() is used to find 2-Dimensional
    Fast Fourier Transform of an matrix
22 i1=log(1+abs(h1));
23 in1=fftshift(i1); //fftshift() is used to rearrange
    the fft output, moving the zero frequency
24 inm1=mat2gray(in1);
25 //figure;
26 //ShowImage(inm1,'Frequency Spectrum of Original
    Image');
27 //title("Frequency Spectrum",'fontsize',3);
28 imwrite(inm1,'LAB14_2.jpg');
29
30 ////////////////////////////////// DCT //////////////////////////////////
31 h2=dct(gray,1); // DCT Transfom
32 //figure;
33 //ShowImage(h2,'Frequency Spectrum of Original Image
    ');
34 //title("DCT Coefficient",'fontsize',3);
35 imwrite(h2,'LAB14_3.jpg');
36 h3=idct(h2); // IDCT Transfom
37 h4=mat2gray(h3);
38 //figure;
39 //ShowImage(h4,'Frequency Spectrum of Original Image
    ');
40 //title("Recovered Image using DCT Coefficient",'
    fontsize',3);
41 imwrite(h4,'LAB14_4.jpg');
42
43 ////////////////////////////////// DWT //////////////////////////////////
44 [CA CH CV CD]=dwt2(gray,'db2','mode','asymh');
45 [M N]=size(CA);
46 temp=[CA ones(M,10) CH ones(M,10) CV ones(M,10) CD];
    //Padding Data for Displayng DWT Coefficients
47 //figure;ShowImage(temp,"CA CH CV CD DWT Coefficient
    ");

```



```
48 //title("CA CH CV CD DWT Coefficient",'fontsize ',3 )
    ;
49 imwrite(temp,'LAB14_5.jpg');
50
51 x1=size(gray);
52 X = idwt2(CA,CH,CV,CD,'db2',x1); // Inverse DWT
53 //figure;ShowImage(X,'Recovered Image');
54 //title('inverse dwt','fontsize ',3);
55 imwrite(X,'LAB14_6.jpg');
```



Figure 14.1: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image

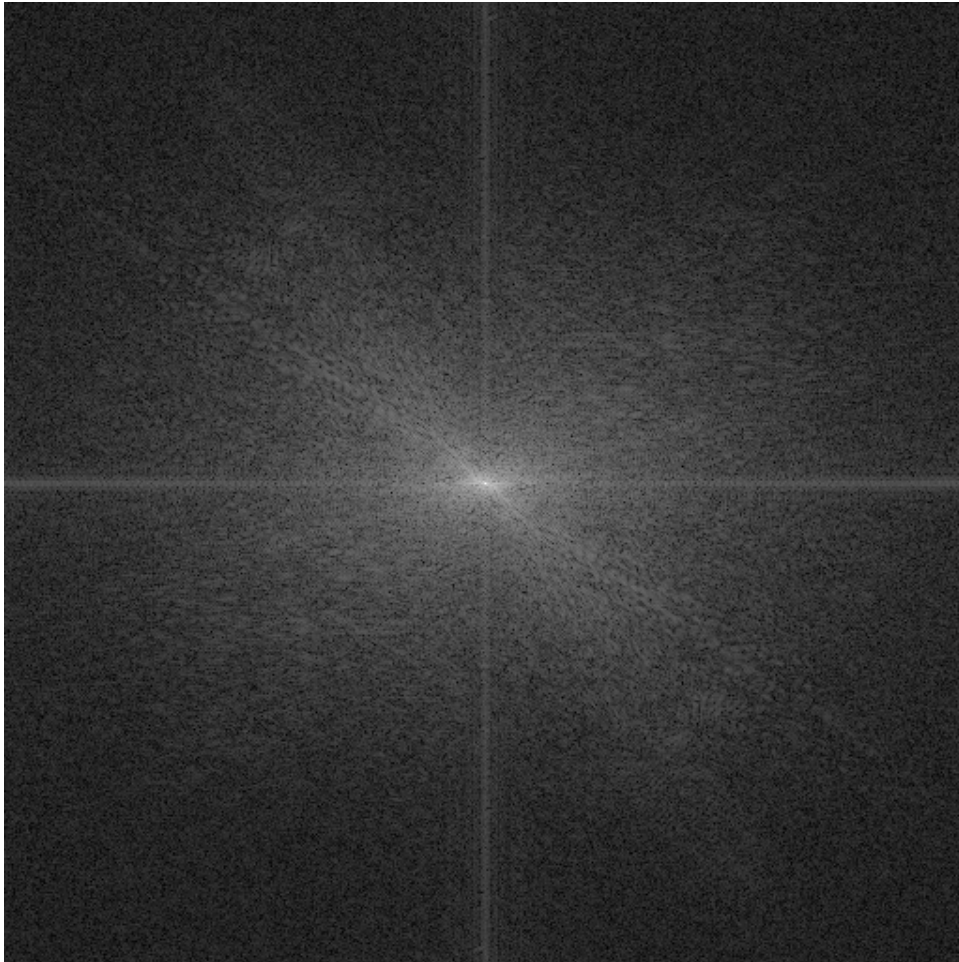


Figure 14.2: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image

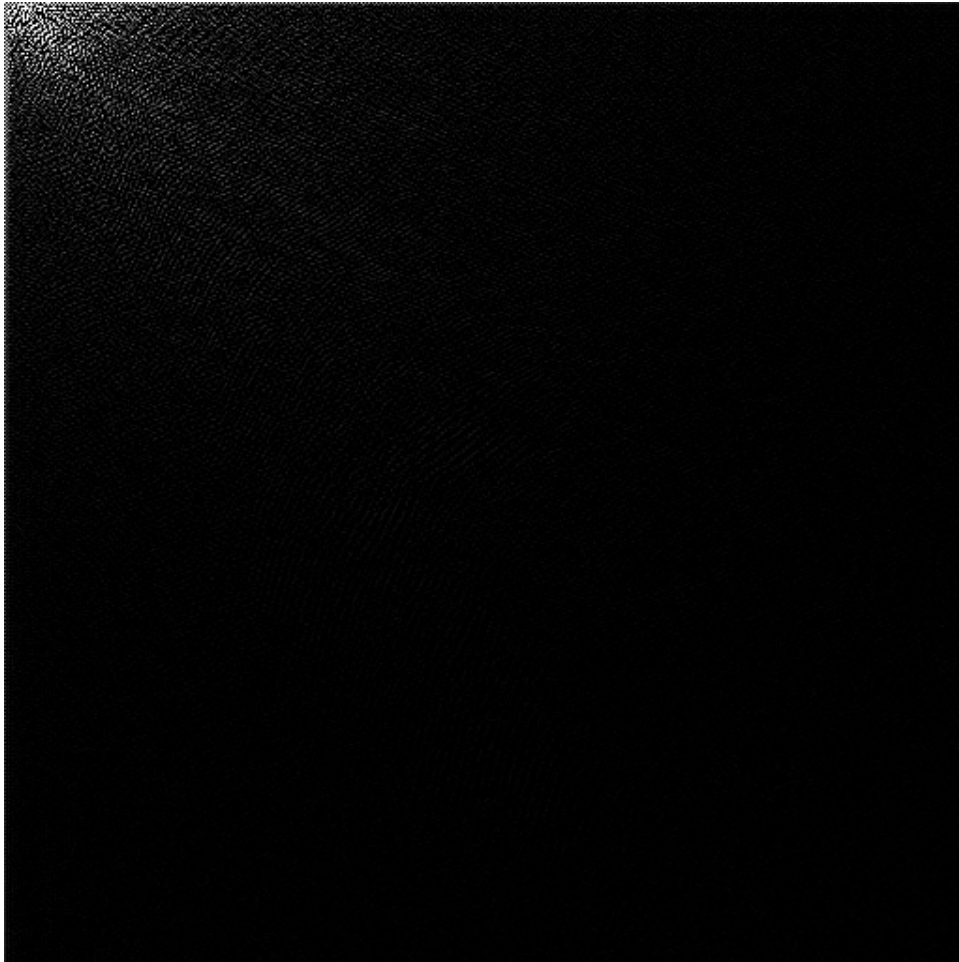


Figure 14.3: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image



Figure 14.4: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image



Figure 14.5: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image



Figure 14.6: Perform the Following Transform on Gray Scale Image

Experiment: 15

Edge Detection

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

LAB15_1.jpg

Scilab code Solution 15.1 Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

```
1 // LAB:15 Perform the Various Edge Detection
   Methods on Gray Scale Image.
2 // Version : Scilab 5.4.1
3 // Operating System : Window-xp, Window-7
4 //Toolbox: Image Processing Design 8.3.1-1
5 //Toolbox: SIVP 0.5.3.1-2
6
7 clc;
8 clear all;
9 xdel(winsid());
10 a=imread('LAB15_1.jpg');
11 a=rgb2gray(a);
12 //figure,ShowImage(a,'horizontal');
13 //title('Original Image','color','red','fontsize',
   4);
14 imwrite(a,'LAB15_1.jpg');
```

```

15 im=im2double(a);
16 f1=[-1 -2 -1;0 0 0;1 2 1] //Horizontal Edge
    Detection Mask
17 b=imfilter(im,f1); // 2D Convolution between Image
    and Filter Mask
18 //figure,ShowImage(b,'horizontal');
19 //title('Horizontal Edge Detected Image','color','red',
    'fontsize',4);
20 imwrite(b,'LAB15_2.jpg');
21
22
23 f2=[-1 0 1;-2 0 2;-1 0 1] //Vertical Edge Detection
    Mask
24 c=imfilter(im,f2); // 2D Convolution between Image
    and Filter Mask
25 //figure,ShowImage(c,'vertical');
26 //title('Vertical Edge Detected Image','color','red',
    'fontsize',4);
27 imwrite(c,'LAB15_3.jpg');
28
29 f3=[0 -1 -2;1 0 -1;2 1 0] //+45 Diagonal Edge
    Detection Mask
30 d=imfilter(im,f3); // 2D Convolution between Image
    and Filter Mask
31 //figure,ShowImage(d,'+45 degree');
32 //title('+45 Diagonal Edge Detected Image','color','red',
    'fontsize',4);
33 imwrite(d,'LAB15_4.jpg');
34
35 f4=[-2 -1 0;-1 0 1;0 1 2] //-45 Diagonal Edge
    Detection Mask
36 e=imfilter(im,f4); // 2D Convolution between Image
    and Filter Mask
37 //figure,ShowImage(e,'-45 degree');
38 //title('-45 Diagonal Edge Detected Image','color','red',
    'fontsize',4);
39 imwrite(e,'LAB15_5.jpg');
40

```



```
41 f=edge(a,'canny',0.5); //Canny Edge Detection Method
    for Edge Detection
42 //figure,ShowImage(f,'Edge Detected Image');
43 //title('Canny Edge Detected Image','color','red','
    fontsize',4);
44 imwrite(f,'LAB15_6.jpg');
```

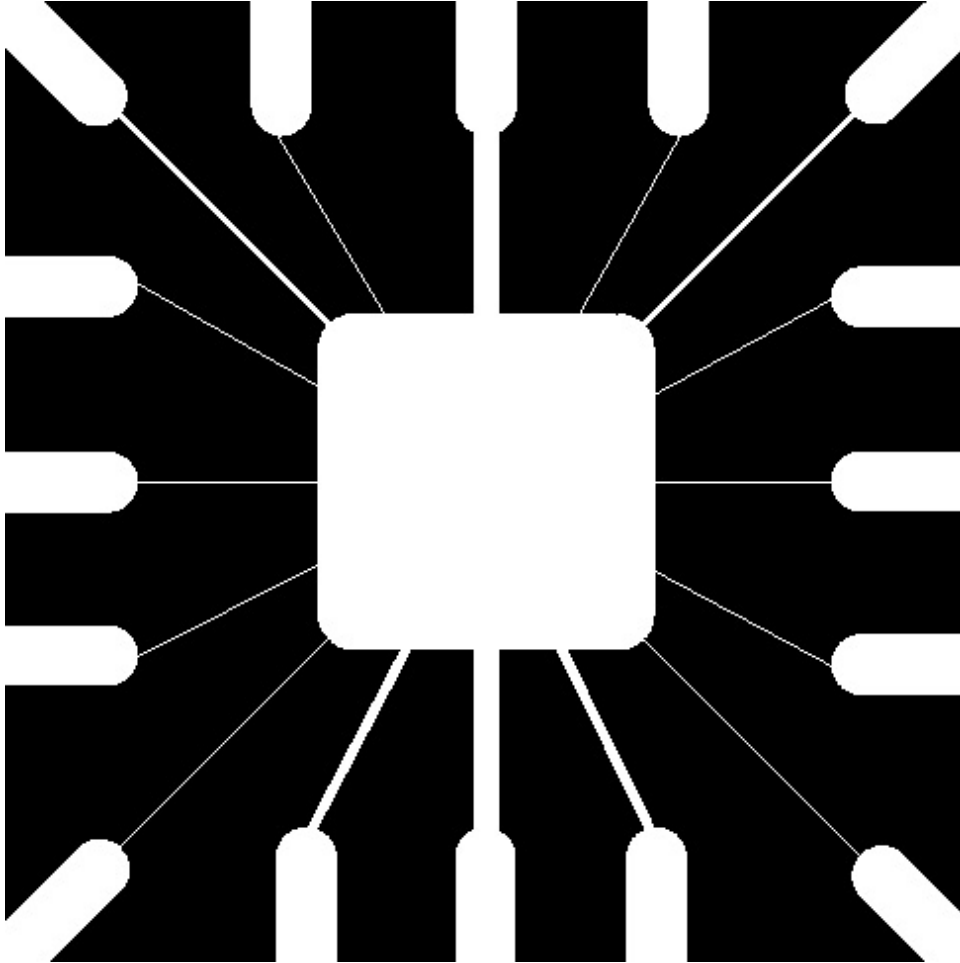


Figure 15.1: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

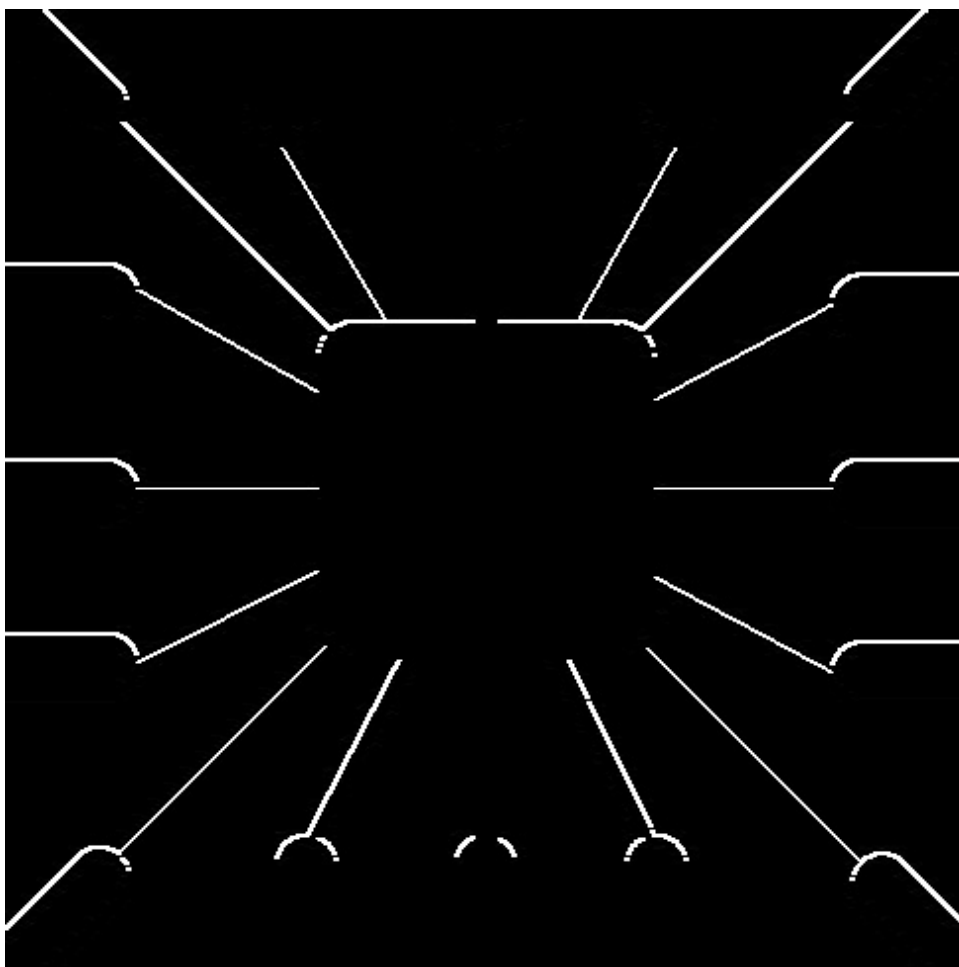


Figure 15.2: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

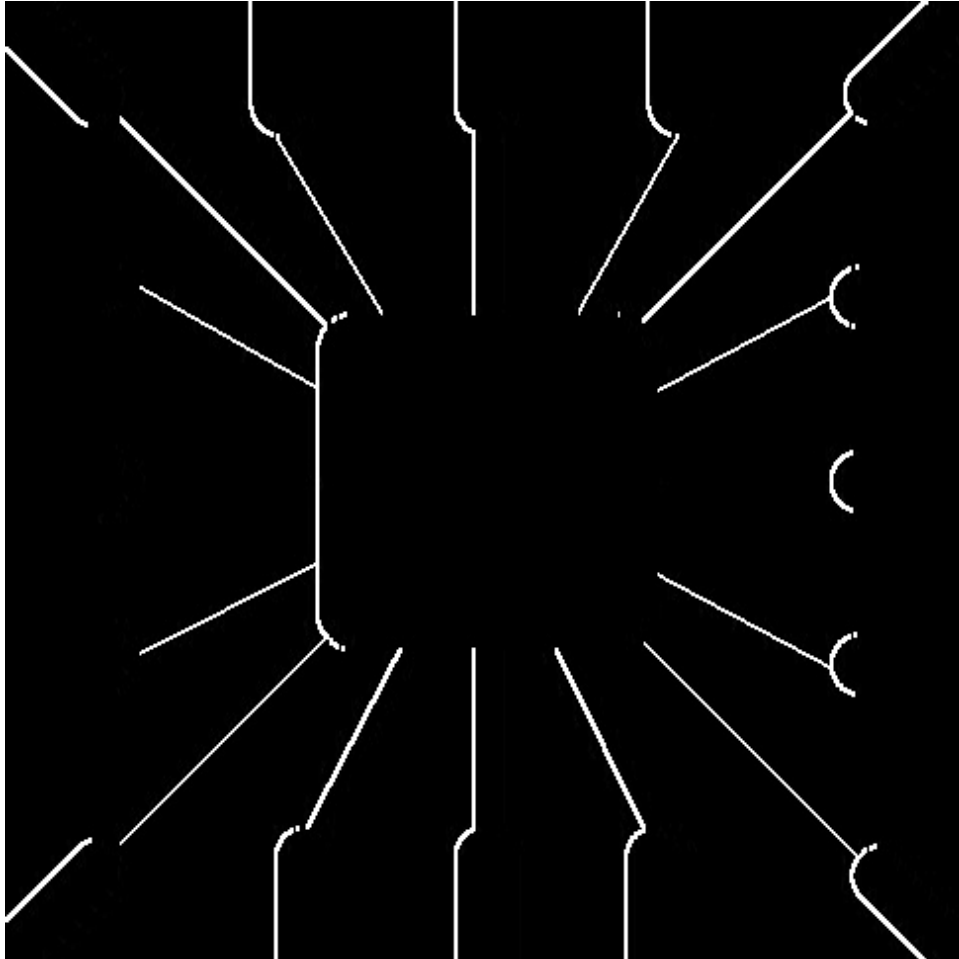


Figure 15.3: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

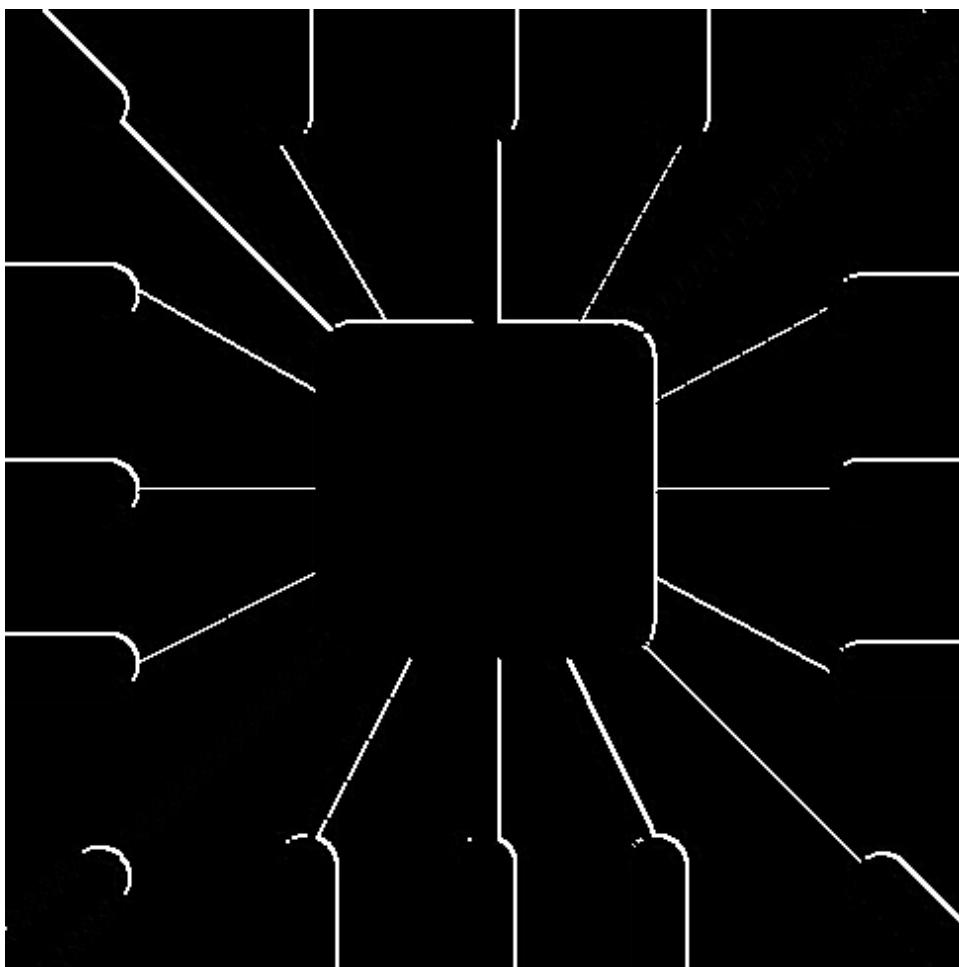


Figure 15.4: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

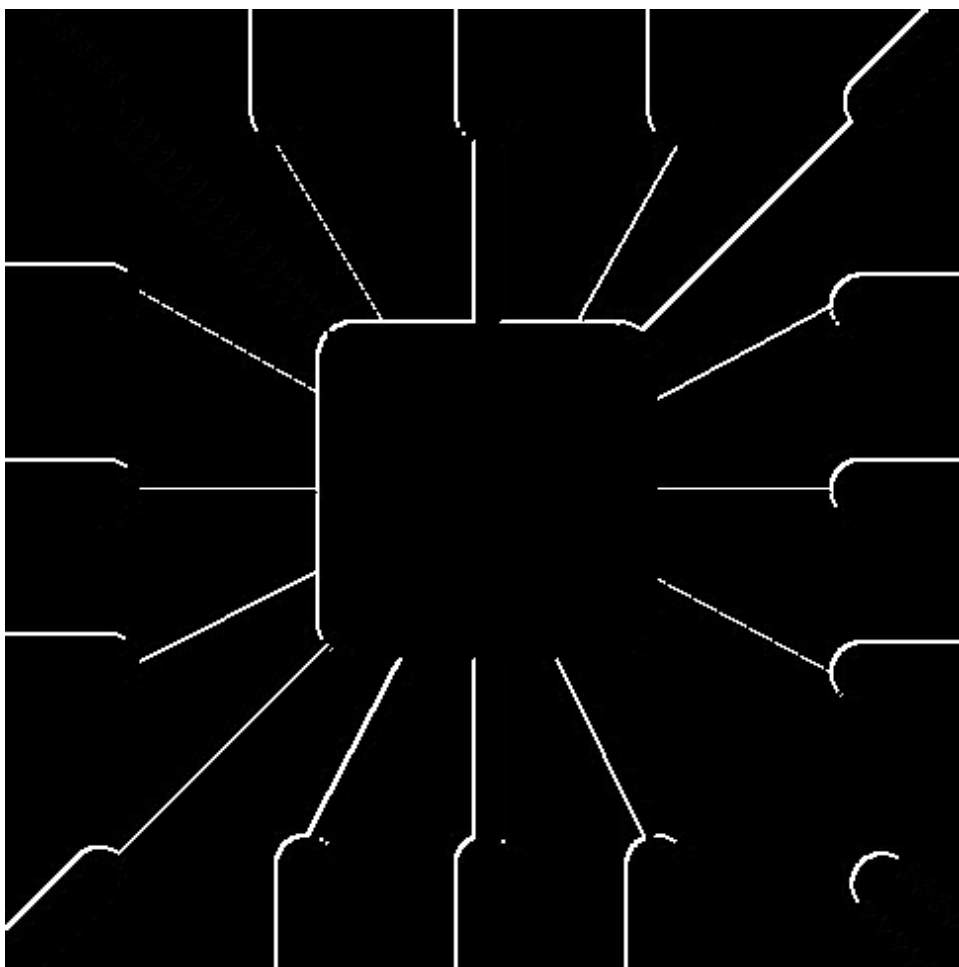


Figure 15.5: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

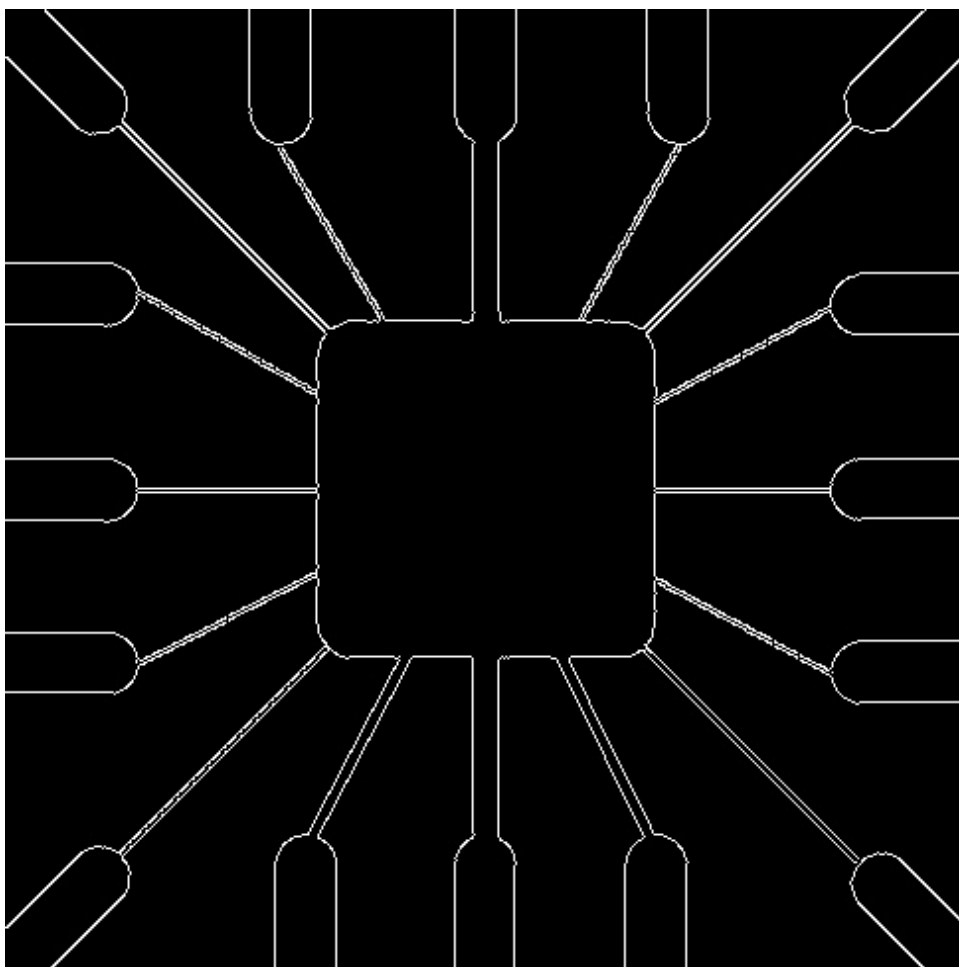
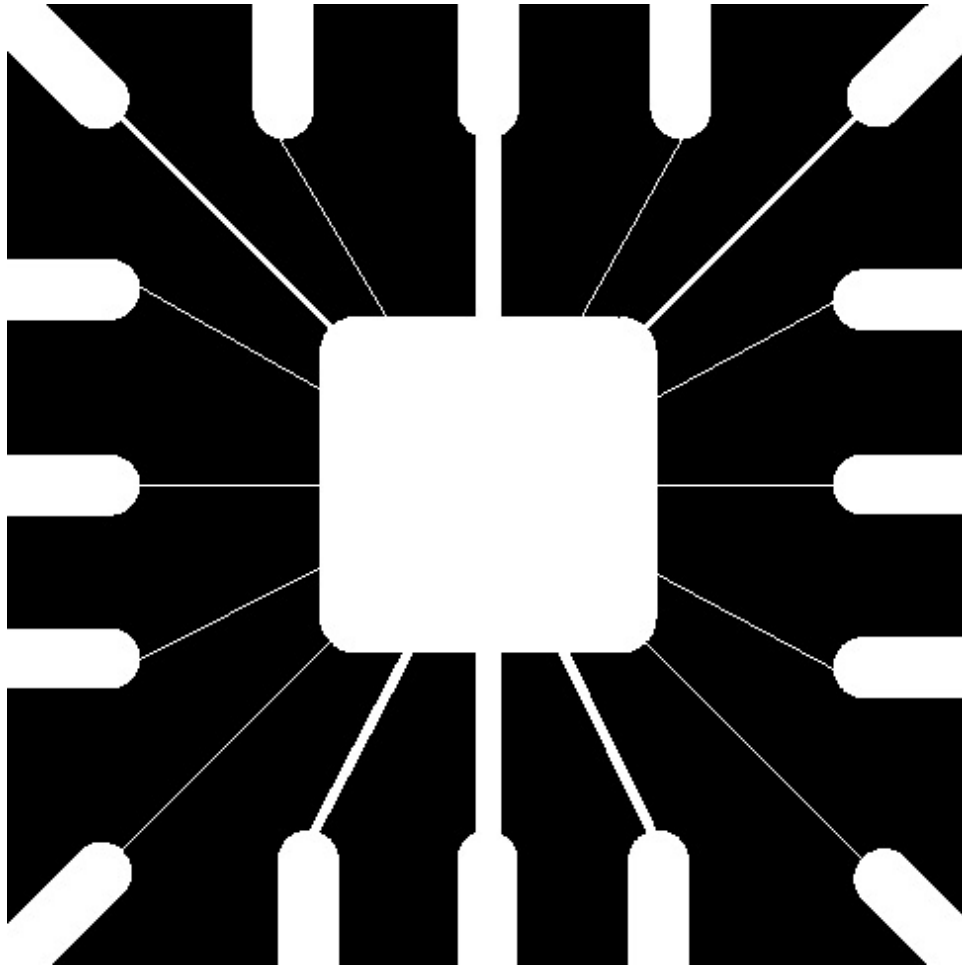


Figure 15.6: Perform the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image

Appendix



form the Various Edge Detection Methods on Gray Scale Image Per-