

Scilab Manual for
Digital Signal Processing
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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	3
1 Waveform generation using discrete time signals	5
2 Z-transform and pole zero plot of a system	8
3 Linear convolution	11
4 Auto co-relation and cross co-relation	14
5 Implementation of DFT and IDFT	18
6 circular convolution using FFT	21
7 Fast convolution using Overlap add/Overlap save method	24
8 Realization of FIR system	29
9 Design of FIR filter using frequency sampling method.	31
10 Design of FIR filter using windowing technique.	33
11 Design of IIR filter using impulse invariant technique.	36
12 Design of IIR filters using Bilinear transformation/Butterworth Technique.	38
13 Design of IIR Filters Chebyshev	40

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	Waveform generation using DT signals	5
Solution 2.1	Z transform of DT sequence	8
Solution 2.2	Pole Zero Plot of a system	9
Solution 3.1	Linear Convolution	11
Solution 4.1	Auto correlation	14
Solution 4.2	Cross corelation	16
Solution 5.1	Implementation of DFT	18
Solution 5.2	Implementation of IDFT	19
Solution 6.1	Circular Convolution using FFT	21
Solution 7.1	Fast convolution using overlap save method	24
Solution 7.2	Fast convolution using overlap add method	26
Solution 8.1	Program to determine filter coefficients obtained by sampling	29
Solution 9.1	Design of FIR LPF using frequency sampling method	31
Solution 10.1	FIR Filter using rectangular window	33
Solution 11.1	Design of IIR Filter using Impulse Invariant tech- nique	36
Solution 12.1	IIR filter design using Bilinear Transformation Tech- nique	38
Solution 13.1	To Design an analog Chebyshev Filter with Given Specifications	40

List of Figures

1.1	Waveform generation using DT signals	6
2.1	Pole Zero Plot of a system	9
3.1	Linear Convolution	12
4.1	Auto correlation	15
4.2	Cross corelation	16
5.1	Implementation of DFT	19
6.1	Circular Convolution using FFT	22
7.1	Fast convolution using overlap save method	25
7.2	Fast convolution using overlap add method	26
9.1	Design of FIR LPF using frequency sampling method	32
10.1	FIR Filter using rectangular window	34

Experiment: 1

Waveform generation using discrete time signals

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Waveform generation using DT signals

```
1 // Expt 1. Waveform generation using discrete time
  signals using Scilab
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 //// Scilab 6.0.0
4 // Generation of unit step Discrete signal
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 t=0:4;
8 y=ones(1,5);
9 subplot(3,2,1);
10 plot2d3 (t,y);
11 xlabel('n');
12 ylabel('u(n)');
13 title('Unit Step Discrete Signal');
14
15 // Generation of Unit Ramp Discrete signal
16 n1=0:8;
```

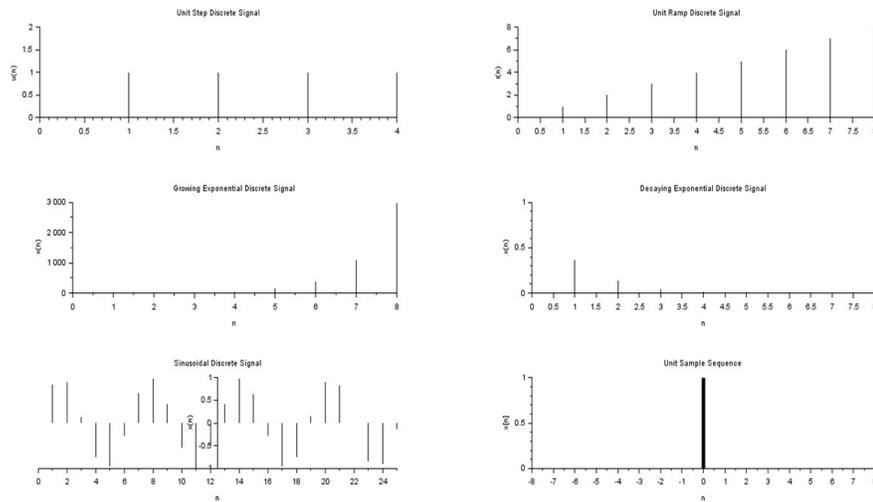


Figure 1.1: Waveform generation using DT signals

```

17 y1=n1;
18 subplot(3,2,2);
19 plot2d3 (n1,y1);
20 xlabel('n');
21 ylabel('r(n)');
22 title('Unit Ramp Discrete Signal');
23
24 //Generation of Growing Exponential Discrete signal
25 n1=0:8;
26 y1=n1;
27 y2=exp(n1);
28 subplot(3,2,3);
29 plot2d3 (n1,y2);
30 xlabel('n');
31 ylabel('x(n)');
32 title('Growing Exponential Discrete Signal');
33
34 //Generation of Decaying Exponential Discrete signal
35 n1=0:8;
36 y1=n1;

```

```

37 y2=exp(-n1);
38 subplot(3,2,4);
39 plot2d3 (n1,y2);
40 xlabel('n');
41 ylabel('x(n)');
42 title('Decaying Exponential Discrete Signal');
43
44 //Generation of sinusoidal discrete signal
45 n1=0:25;
46 y1=n1;
47 y2=sin(n1);
48 subplot(3,2,5);
49 plot2d3 (n1,y2);
50 xlabel('n');
51 ylabel('x(n)');
52 title('Sinusoidal Discrete Signal');
53
54 //Generation of unit impulse sequence
55 l=7;
56 n=-1:l;
57 x=[zeros(1,l),1,zeros(1,l)];
58 b=gca();
59 b.y_location="middle";
60 subplot(3,2,6);
61 plot2d3('gnn',n,x);
62 a= gce ();
63 a.children(1).thickness =5;
64 xtitle ('Unit Sample Sequence', 'n', 'x[n]');

```

Experiment: 2

Z-transform and pole zero plot of a system

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Z transform of DT sequence

```
1 //Expt2: To draw the pole-zero plot
2 //O.S: Windows 10;
3 //Scilab: 6.0.0
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 //Z- transform of [1 0 3 -1 2]
7 clear;
8 clc ;
9 close ;
10 function [za]=ztransfer(sequence ,n)
11 z=poly(0, 'z', 'r')
12 za=sequence*(1/z)^n'
13 endfunction
14 x1=[1 0 3 -1 2];
15 n=0:length(x1)-1;
16 zz=ztransfer(x1,n);
17 //Display the result in command window
18 disp (zz,"Z-transform of sequence is:");
19 // Expected Output:
```

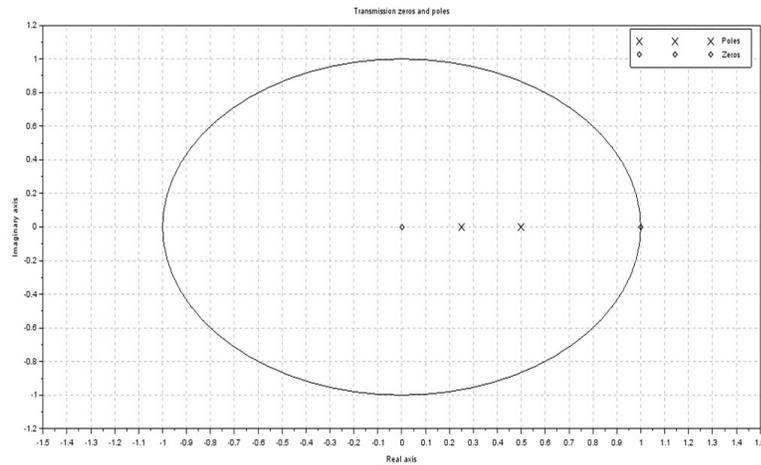


Figure 2.1: Pole Zero Plot of a system

```

20 //Z-transform of sequence is :
21 //      2 4
22 // 2 - z + 3z + z
23 // -----
24 //      4
25 //      z
26 disp('ROC is the entire plane except z = 0');
27 //ROC is the entire plane except z = 0

```

Scilab code Solution 2.2 Pole Zero Plot of a system

```

1 //Expt2: To draw the pole-zero plot
2 //O.S: Windows 10;
3 //Scilab: 6.0.0
4 clear;
5 clc ;

```

```
6 close ;
7 z=%z
8 H1Z=((z)*(z-1))/((z-0.25)*(z-0.5));
9 xset('window',1);
10 plzr(H1Z);
```

Experiment: 3

Linear convolution

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Linear Convolution

```
1 //Experiment no 3
2 //Linear Convolution
3 // SciLab version : 6.0.0
4 // O.S. : Windows 10
5 clc;
6 close ;
7 t=0:6;
8 x=[1,2,1,2,1,3,2];
9 subplot(2,2,1);
10 plot2d3 (t,x);
11 xlabel('n');
12 ylabel('x(n)');
13 title('Input sequence x(n)');
14
15 t=0:5;
16 h=[1,-1,2,-2,1,1];
17 subplot(2,2,2);
18 plot2d3 (t,h);
19 xlabel('n');
```

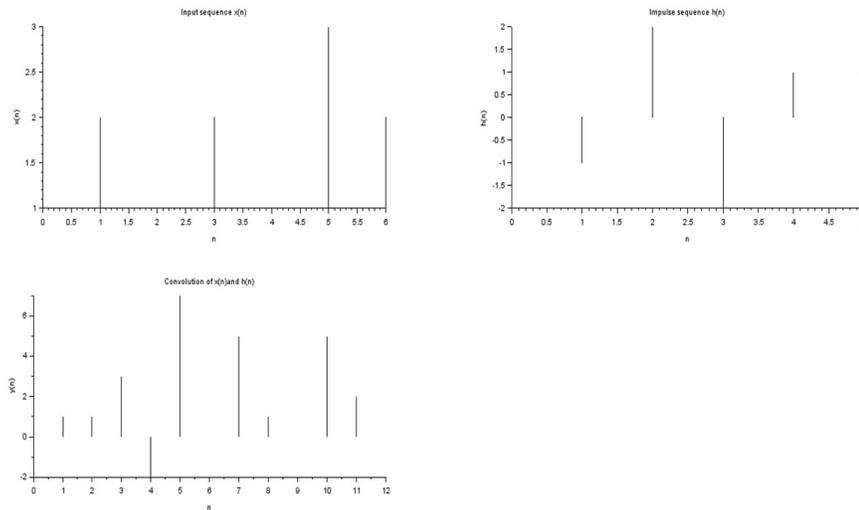


Figure 3.1: Linear Convolution

```

20 ylabel('h(n)');
21 title('Impulse sequence h(n)');
22
23 m = length(x);
24 n = length(h);
25 //Direct Convolution Sum Formula
26 for i = 1:n+m-1
27     conv_sum = 0;
28     for j = 1:i
29         if (((i-j+1) <= n)&(j <= m))
30             conv_sum = conv_sum + x(j)*h(i-j+1);
31         end;
32     y(i) = conv_sum;
33 end;
34 end;
35 disp(y, 'y=');
36 subplot(2,2,3);
37 l=length(y);
38 t=0:(l-1);
39 plot2d3 (t,y);

```

```
40 xlabel('n');  
41 ylabel('y(n)');  
42 title('Convolution of x(n) and h(n)');
```

Experiment: 4

Auto co-relation and cross co-relation

Scilab code Solution 4.1 Auto correlation

```
1 //Experiment no 4
2 //Auto Correlation
3 // SciLab version : 6.0.0
4 // O.S. : Windows 10
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 close;
8 x = input('Enter the given discrete time sequence');
   // Enter a sequence x(n)={1,2,3,4}
9 l = length(x);
10 t=0:l-1;
11 subplot(1,2,1);
12 plot2d3 (t,x);
13 xlabel('n');
14 ylabel('x(n)');
15 title('Input sequence x(n)');
16 h = zeros(1,l);
```

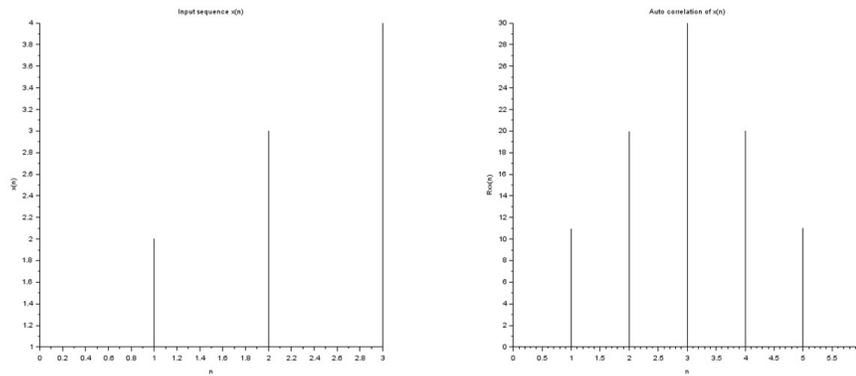


Figure 4.1: Auto correlation

```

17 for i = 1:l
18     h(1-i+1) = x(i);
19 end
20 N = 2*l-1;
21 Rxx = zeros(1,N);
22 for i = 1+1:N
23     h(i) = 0;
24 end
25 for i = 1+1:N
26     x(i) = 0;
27 end
28 for n = 1:N
29     for k = 1:N
30         if(n >= k)
31             Rxx(n) = Rxx(n)+x(n-k+1)*h(k);
32         end
33     end
34 end
35 disp(Rxx, 'Auto Correlation Result is '); //Expected
      output Rxx(n) = {11,20,30,20,11}

```

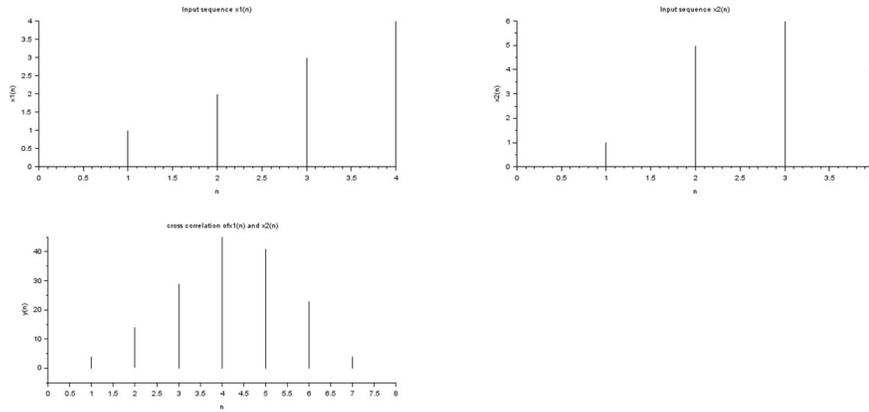


Figure 4.2: Cross corelation

```

36 L=length(Rxx);
37 t=0:L-1;
38 subplot(1,2,2);
39 plot2d3 (t,Rxx);
40 xlabel('n');
41 ylabel('Rxx(n)');
42 title('Auto correlation of x(n)');

```

Scilab code Solution 4.2 Cross corelation

```

1 //Experiment no 4b
2 //cross correlation
3 // SciLab version : 6.0.0
4 // O.S. : Windows 10
5 clc;
6 close ;

```

```
7 t1=0:4;
8 x1=[0,1,2,3,4];
9 subplot(2,2,1);
10 plot2d3 (t1,x1);
11 xlabel('n');
12 ylabel('x1(n)');
13 title('Input sequence x1(n)');
14
15 t2=0:4;
16 x2=[0,1,5,6,4];
17 subplot(2,2,2);
18 plot2d3 (t2,x2);
19 xlabel('n');
20 ylabel('x2(n)');
21 title('Input sequence x2(n)');
22
23 y=xcorr(x1,x2);
24 l=length(y);
25 t3=0:l-1;
26 subplot(2,2,3);
27 plot2d3 (t3,y);
28 xlabel('n');
29 ylabel('y(n)');
30 title('cross correlation of x1(n) and x2(n)');
```

Experiment: 5

Implementation of DFT and IDFT

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Implementation of DFT

```
1 // Expt 5. Implementation of 8 point DFT
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 //// Scilab 6.0.0
4
5 clear;
6 clc;
7 x1=input('Enter a sequence'); // input a sequence x1
   = {1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0}
8 //DFT Computation
9 X1 = fft (x1 , -1);
10
11 disp(X1,"X1[k]="); //Expected output sequences X1[k]
   in command window {4,1-2.4142136i,0,1-0.4142136i
   ,0,1+0.4142136i,0,1+2.4142136i}
12 mag = abs (X1);
13 subplot(1,2,1);
14 plot2d3 (mag);
```

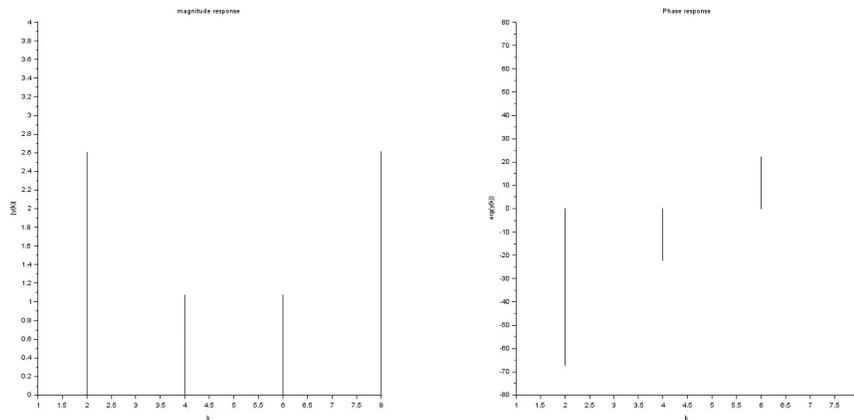


Figure 5.1: Implementation of DFT

```

15 xlabel('k');
16 ylabel('|y(k)|');
17 title('magnitude response');
18
19 x1= atan ( imag (X1),real (X1));
20 phase =x1 *(180/ %pi );
21 subplot(1,2,2);
22 plot2d3 (phase);
23 xlabel('k');
24 ylabel('arg(y(k))');
25 title('Phase response');

```

Scilab code Solution 5.2 Implementation of IDFT

```

1 // Expt 5. IDFT of sequence X[k]=[5,0,1-j,0,1,0,1+j
  ,0]
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 ////Scilab 6.0.0
4 clear;

```

```
5 clc ;
6 clear;
7 clc ;
8 j=sqrt(-1);
9 X = [5,0,1-j,0,1,0,1+j,0];
10 //IDFT Computation
11 x = fft (X , 1);
12 //Display sequences x[n]in command window
13 disp(x,"x[n]=");
14 // outputx[n]=[1,0.75,0.5,0.25,1,0.75,0.5,0.25]
```

Experiment: 6

circular convolution using FFT

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Circular Convolution using FFT

```
1 // Expt 6. Circular Convolution using FFT
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 //// Scilab 6.0.0
4 //x1 [n]=[1,-1,-2,3,-1]
5 //x2 [n]=[1,2,3]
6 clear;
7 clc ;
8 close ;
9 x1=[1,-1,-2,3,-1];
10 x2=[1,2,3];
11 //Loop for zero padding the smaller sequence out of
    the two
12 n1=length(x1);
13 n2=length(x2);
14 n3=n2-n1;
15 if (n3>=0) then
16   x1=[x1,zeros(1,n3)];
17 else
18   x2=[x2,zeros(1,-n3)];
```

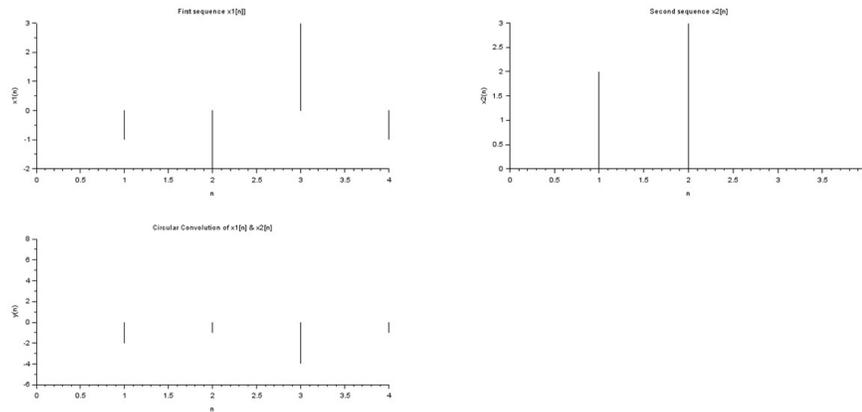


Figure 6.1: Circular Convolution using FFT

```

19 end
20 //DFT Computation
21 X1=fft(x1,-1);
22 X2=fft(x2,-1);
23 Y=X1.*X2;
24 //IDFT Computation
25 y=fft(Y,1);
26 n4=length(y);
27 //Display sequence y[n] in command window
28 disp(y,"y[n]=");
29 // Plotting of sequences
30 t=0:n1-1;
31 subplot(2,2,1);
32 plot2d3(t,x1);
33 xlabel('n');
34 ylabel('x1(n)');
35 title('First sequence x1[n]');
36
37 t1=0:n1-1;
38 subplot(2,2,2);

```

```
39 plot2d3 (t1,x2);
40 xlabel('n');
41 ylabel('x2(n)');
42 title('Second sequence x2[n]');
43
44 t2=0:n1-1;
45 subplot(2,2,3);
46 plot2d3 (t1,y);
47 xlabel('n');
48 ylabel('y(n)');
49 title('Circular Convolution of x1[n] & x2[n]');
```

Experiment: 7

Fast convolution using Overlap add/Overlap save method

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Fast convolution using overlap save method

```
1 // Expt 7 Fast convolution using overlap Save method
2 //O.S. Windows 10
3 //Scilab 6.0.0
4 clc;
5 clear all;
6 x =[1,2,-1,2,3,-2,-3,-1,1,1,2,-1];
7 h =[1,2,3,-1];
8 n1 = length(x);
9 n2 = length(h);
10 N = n1+n2-1;
11 h1 = [h zeros(1,N-n1)];
12 n3 = length(h1);
13 y = zeros(1,N);
14 x1 = [zeros(1,n3-n2) x zeros(1,n3)];
15 H = fft(h1,-1);
16 for i = 1:n2:N
17 y1 = x1(i:i+(2*(n3-n2)));
```

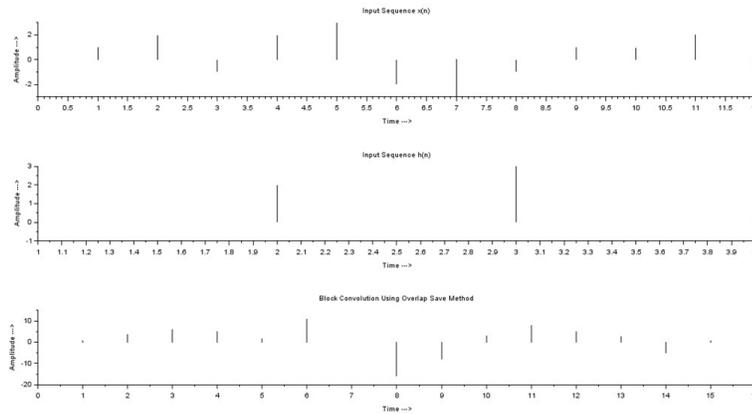


Figure 7.1: Fast convolution using overlap save method

```

18 y2 = fft(y1);
19 y3 = y2.*H;
20 y4 = round(fft(y3,1));
21 y(i:(i+n3-n2)) = y4(n2:n3);
22 end
23 subplot(3,1,1);
24 plot2d3(x(1:n1));
25 title('Input Sequence x(n)');
26 xlabel('Time ——>');
27 ylabel('Amplitude ——>');
28 subplot(3,1,2);
29 plot2d3(h(1:n2));
30 title('Input Sequence h(n)');
31 xlabel('Time ——>');
32 ylabel('Amplitude ——>');
33 subplot(3,1,3);
34 disp('Fast Convolution Using Overlap Save Method = ');
    );
35 disp(y(1:N));
36 plot2d3(y(1:N));

```

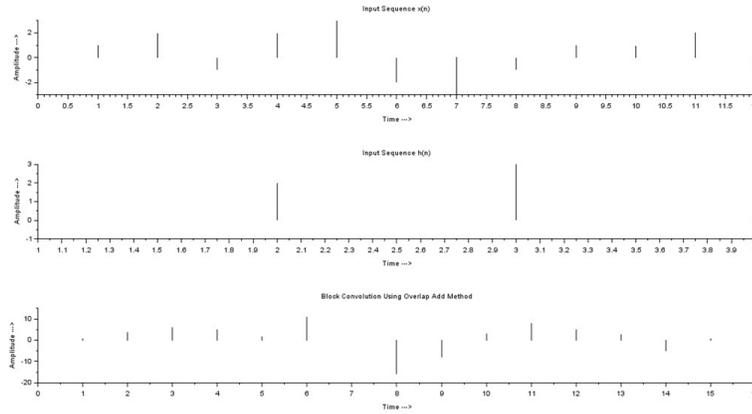


Figure 7.2: Fast convolution using overlap add method

```

37 title('Block Convolution Using Overlap Save Method')
    ;
38 xlabel('Time ——>');
39 ylabel('Amplitude ——>');
40
41 // result:Fast Convolution Using Overlap Save Method
42 //      =
      1      4      6      5      2      11      0      -16
     -8      3      8      5      3      -5      1

```

Scilab code Solution 7.2 Fast convolution using overlap add method

```

1 // Expt 7 Fast convolution using overlap add method
2 //O.S. Windows 10
3 //Scilab 6.0.0
4

```

```

5  clc;
6  clear;
7  x = [1,2,-1,2,3,-2,-3,-1,1,1,2,-1];
8  h = [1,2,3,-1];
9  n1 = length(x);
10 n2 = length(h);
11 N = n1+n2-1;
12 y = zeros(1,N);
13 h1 = [h zeros(1,n2-1)];
14 n3 = length(h1);
15 y = zeros(1,N+n3-n2);
16 H = fft(h1,-1);
17 for i = 1:n2:n1
18 if i<=(n1+n2-1)
19 x1 = [x(i:i+n3-n2) zeros(1,n3-n2)];
20 else
21 x1 = [x(i:n1) zeros(1,n3-n2)];
22 end
23 x2 = fft(x1,-1);
24 x3 = x2.*H;
25 x4 = round(fft(x3,1));
26 if (i==1)
27     y(1:n3) = x4(1:n3);
28 else
29 y(i:i+n3-1) = y(i:i+n3-1)+x4(1:n3);
30 end
31 end
32 subplot(3,1,1);
33 plot2d3(x(1:n1));
34 title('Input Sequence x(n)');
35 xlabel('Time —>');
36 ylabel('Amplitude —>');
37 subplot(3,1,2);
38 plot2d3(h(1:n2));
39 title('Input Sequence h(n)');
40 xlabel('Time —>');
41 ylabel('Amplitude —>');
42 subplot(3,1,3);

```

```

43 disp('Fast Convolution Using Overlap Add Method = ')
    ;
44 disp(y(1:N));
45 plot2d3(y(1:N));
46 title('Fast Convolution Using Overlap Add Method');
47 xlabel('Time ——>');
48 ylabel('Amplitude ——>');
49 // Result:Fast Convolution Using Overlap Add Method
    =
50 //      1      4      6      5      2      11      0      -16
        -8      3      8      5      3      -5      1

```

Experiment: 8

Realization of FIR system

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Program to determine filter coefficients obtained by sampling

```
1 // Expt 8. Program to determine filter coefficients
   obtained by sampling:
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 // Scilab 6.0.1
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 close ;
7 N=7;
8 U=1;          //Zero Adjust
9 for n=0+U:1:N-1+U
10 h(n)=(1+2*cos(2*%pi*(n-U-3)/7))/N
11 end
12 disp(h," Filter Coefficients ,h(n)=")
13 // Filter Coefficients ,h(n)=
14
15 //   -0.1145625
16 //   0.0792797
17 //   0.3209971
18 //   0.4285714
19 //   0.3209971
```

20 // 0.0792797
21 // -0.1145625

Experiment: 9

Design of FIR filter using frequency sampling method.

Scilab code Solution 9.1 Design of FIR LPF using frequency sampling method

```
1 //Exp 9. FIR LPF using frequency Sampling Method
2 //O.S. Windows 10;
3 // Scilab 6.0.0.
4 clc ;
5 clear ;
6 N =15;
7 U=1;
8 for n=0+U:1:N-1+U
9 h(n)=(1+cos(2*%pi*(7-n)/N))/N;
10 end
11 [hz , f]=frmag(h , 256);
12 hz_dB=20*log10(hz) ./max(hz);
13 figure;
14 plot(2*f , hz_dB);
15 a=gca();
16 xlabel('Frequency wpi');
```

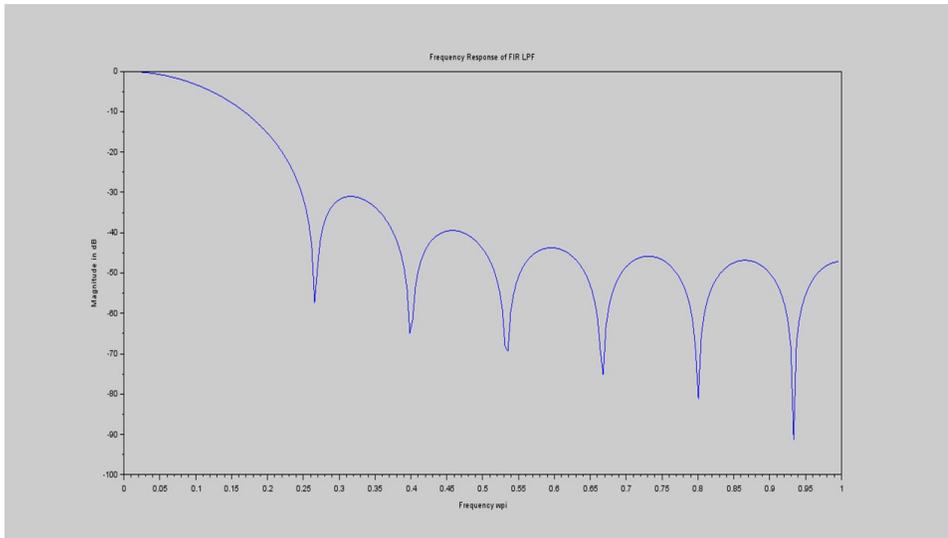


Figure 9.1: Design of FIR LPF using frequency sampling method

```
17 ylabel('Magnitude in dB') ;  
18 title ('Frequency Response of FIR LPF');
```

Experiment: 10

Design of FIR filter using windowing technique.

Scilab code Solution 10.1 FIR Filter using rectangular window

```
1 //Expt. 10 Design of FIR filter (Band Pass) using
   windowing technique (Kaiser Window)
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 // Scilab 6.0.0.
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 close ;
7 wsf=200*%pi;//rad/sec
8 ws1=20*%pi;//rad/sec
9 ws2=80*%pi;//rad/sec
10 wp1=40*%pi;//rad/sec
11 wp2=60*%pi;//rad/sec
12 as=30//dB
13 ap=0.5//dB
14 B=min(wp1-ws1,ws2-wp2);
15 wc1=wp1-B/2;
16 wc2=wp2+B/2;
```

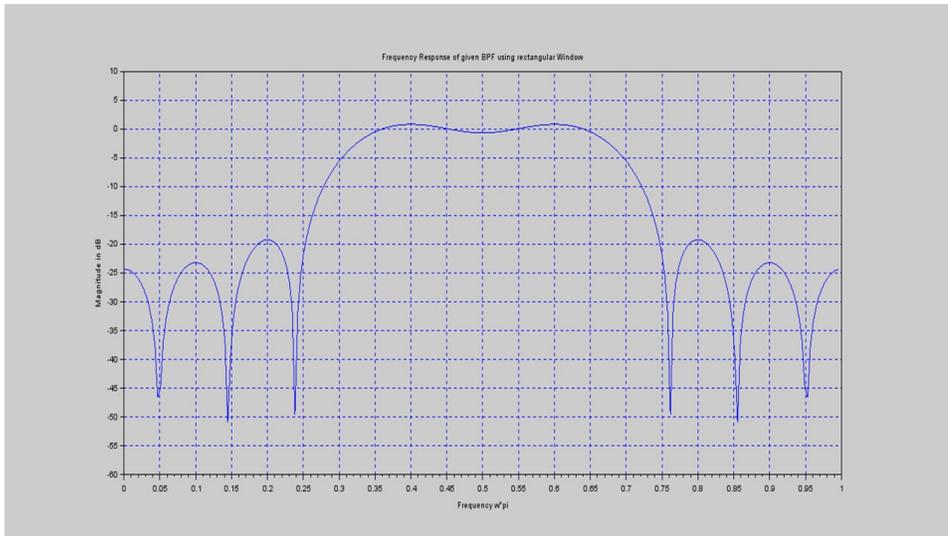


Figure 10.1: FIR Filter using rectangular window

```

17 wc1=wc1*2*%pi/wsf;
18 wc2=wc2*2*%pi/wsf;
19 delta1=10^(-0.05*as);
20 delta2=(10^(0.05*as)-1)/(10^(0.05*as)+1);
21 delta=min(delta1,delta2);
22 alphas=-20*log10(delta);
23 alpha=0.5842*(alphas-21)^0.4+0.07886*(alphas-21)
24 D=(alphas-7.95)/14.36;
25 N1=wsf*D/B+1;
26 N=ceil(N1);
27 U=ceil(N/2);
28 win_l=window('re',N,alpha);
29 for n=-floor(N/2)+U:1:floor(N/2)+U
30 if n==ceil(N/2);
31 hd(n)=0.4;
32 else
33 hd(n)=(sin(0.7*%pi*(n-U))-sin(0.3*%pi*(n-U)))/(%pi*(
      n-U));
34 end
35 h(n)=hd(n)*win_l(n);

```

```
36 end
37 [hzm ,fr ]= frmag (h ,256) ;
38 hzm_dB = 20* log10 (hzm)./ max ( hzm );
39 figure
40 plot (2*fr , hzm_dB )
41 a= gca ();
42 xlabel ('Frequency w*pi');
43 ylabel ('Magnitude in dB');
44 title ('Frequency Response of given BPF using
         rectangular Window');
45 xgrid (2);
46 disp(h," Filter Coefficients ,h(n)=");
```

Experiment: 11

Design of IIR filter using impulse invariant technique.

Scilab code Solution 11.1 Design of IIR Filter using Impulse Invariant technique

```
1 //Expt.11:To Design the Filter using Impulse
  Invariant Method
2 // O.S. Windows 10
3 //Scilab: 6.0.0
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 close ;
7 s=%s;
8 T=0.2;
9 HS=10/(s^2+7*s+10);
10 elts=pfss(HS);
11 disp(elts,'Factorized HS = ');
12 //Outputs:
13 //Factorized HS =
14 // (1)
15 // 3.3333333
16 // -----
17 //      2 + s
```

```

18 // (2)
19 // -3.3333333
20 // -----
21 // 5 + s
22
23 //The poles comes out to be at -5 and -2
24 p1=-5;
25 p2=-2;
26 z=%z;
27 HZ=T*((-3.33/(1-%e^(p1*T)*z^(-1)))+(3.33/(1-%e^(p2*T
    )*z^(-1))))
28 disp(HZ, 'HZ = ');
29 //Result:
30 //HZ =
31 //          0.2014254z
32 // -----
33 //                                     2
34 // 0.2465970 - 1.0381995z + z

```

Experiment: 12

Design of IIR filters using Bilinear transformation/Butterworth Technique.

Scilab code Solution 12.1 IIR filter design using Bilinear Transformation Technique

```
1 //Expt 12 Design of IIR filters using Bilinear
   transformation/Butterworth Technique.
2 //To Find out Bilinear Transformation of  $HS=2/((s+1)
   *(s+2)*(s+3))$ 
3 // O.S. Windows 10;
4 //Scilab 6.0.0
5 clear;
6 clc ;
7 close ;
8 s=%s;
9 z=%z;
10 HS=2/((s+1)*(s+2)*(s+3));
11 T=1;
12 HZ=horner(HS,(2/T)*(z-1)/(z+1));
```

```

13 disp(HZ, 'H(z) =');
14
15 //H(z) =
16
17 // .. .      2      3
18 //      2 + 6z + 6z + 2z
19 //      -----
20 //              2      3
21 //      -4z - 8z + 60z

```

Experiment: 13

Design of IIR Filters Chebyshev

Scilab code Solution 13.1 To Design an analog Chebyshev Filter with Given Specifications

```
1 //Expt 13 To Design an analog Chebyshev Filter with
   Given Specifications
2 // O.S. Windows 10;
3 //Scilab 6.0.0
4 clear;
5 clc ;
6 //
7 os=2;
8 op=1;
9 ap=3; //db
10 as=16; //db
11 e1=1/sqrt(2);
12 l1=0.1;
13 epsilon=sqrt(1/(e1^2)-1);
14 lambda=sqrt(1/(l1^2)-1);
15 N=acosh(lambda/epsilon)/acosh(os/op);
16 disp(ceil(N), 'Order of the filter , N =');
17
```

```
18 // Result:
19 //Order of the filter , N =
20
21 // 3.
```
