

Scilab Manual for
Signal Processing
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<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>

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Experiment: 1

Image Sampling and Quantization

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

cameraman.jpeg

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Exp1a

```
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: Exp1a

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: Exp1a



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 //Function 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 connectiviy 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

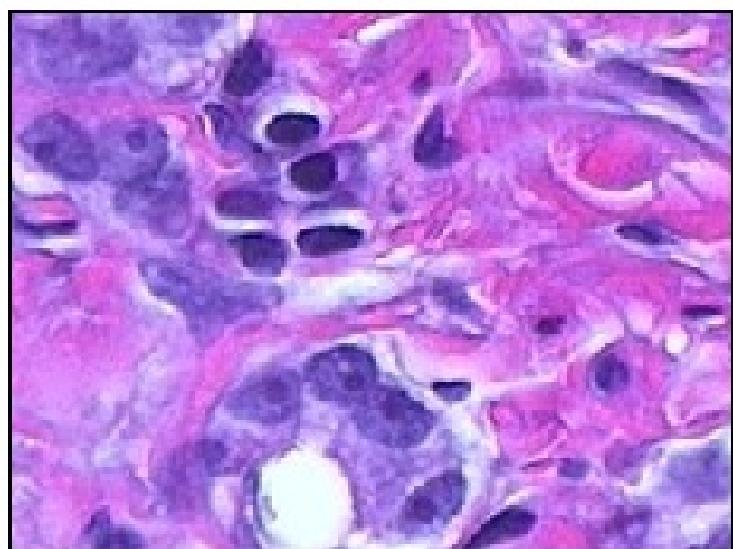


Figure 3.1: Exp3a

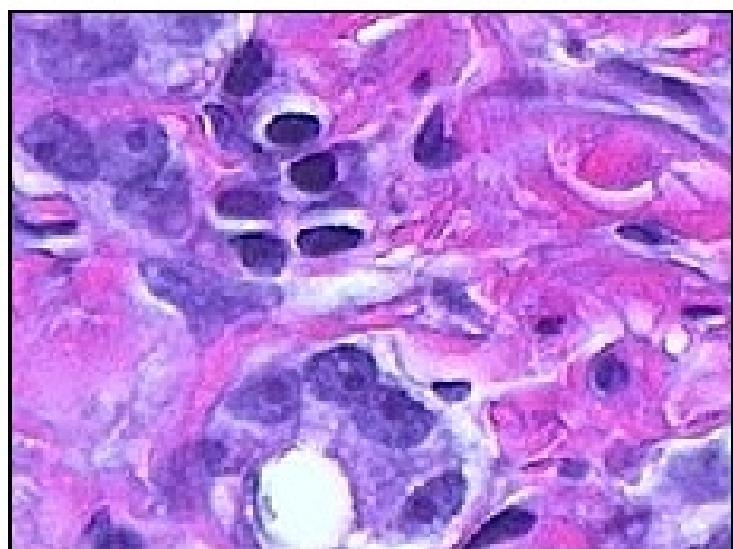


Figure 3.2: Exp3a

```

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

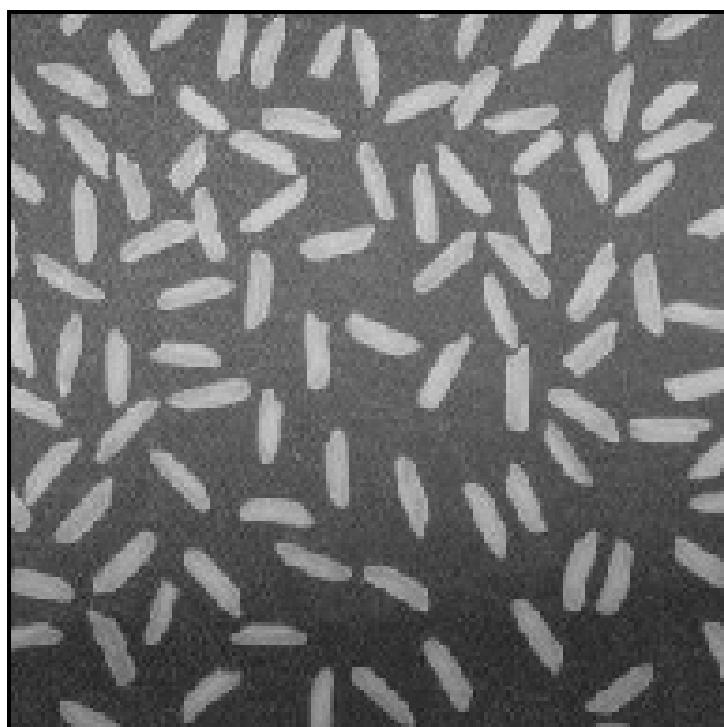


Figure 3.3: Exp3b

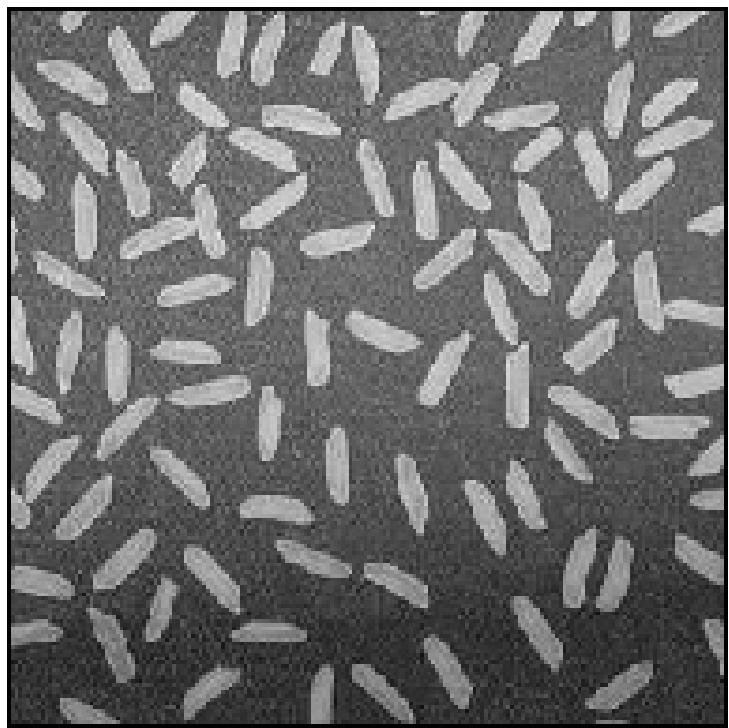


Figure 3.4: Exp3b

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
```

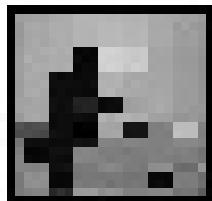


Figure 4.1: Exp4

```

        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 Processing 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)
    E(i,1:B(2))= C((i-1)*B(2)+1:i*B(2));
26 end
27 D = E';
28 E = imresize(D,[32,32]);
29 figure
30 ShowImage(a,'Original cameraman Image 256x256')
31 figure
32 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+(K-1)]);
39         mn=mean(mean(tmp));
40         tmp1([i:i+(K-1)],[j:j+(K-1)])=tmp>mn
41         ;
42         Lsmat=(tmp<mn);
43         Mrmat=(tmp>=mn);
44         Lsmn=sum(sum(Lsmat));
45         Mrmn=sum(sum(Mrmat));
46         Mu(k)=sum(sum(Lsmat.*tmp))/(Lsmn+.5)
47         ;k=k+1;
48         Mi(l)=sum(sum(Mrmat.*tmp))/Mrmn;l=l
49         +1;
50
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(1)));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 // IMAGE ENCODING
74 elseif (Y.ColorType=='truecolor')
75     R=X(:,:,1);
76     G=X(:,:,2);
77     B=X(:,:,3);
78 figure(1)
79 ShowColorImage(X, 'Original')
80 title('ORIGINAL');
81 for b=1:3
82     for i=1:K:n
83         for j=1:K:m
84             tmp([1:K],[1:K])=X1([i:i+(K-1)
85                 ],[j:j+(K-1)],b);
86             mn=mean(mean(tmp));

```

```

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

```

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

`cameraman.jpeg`

ENCODED

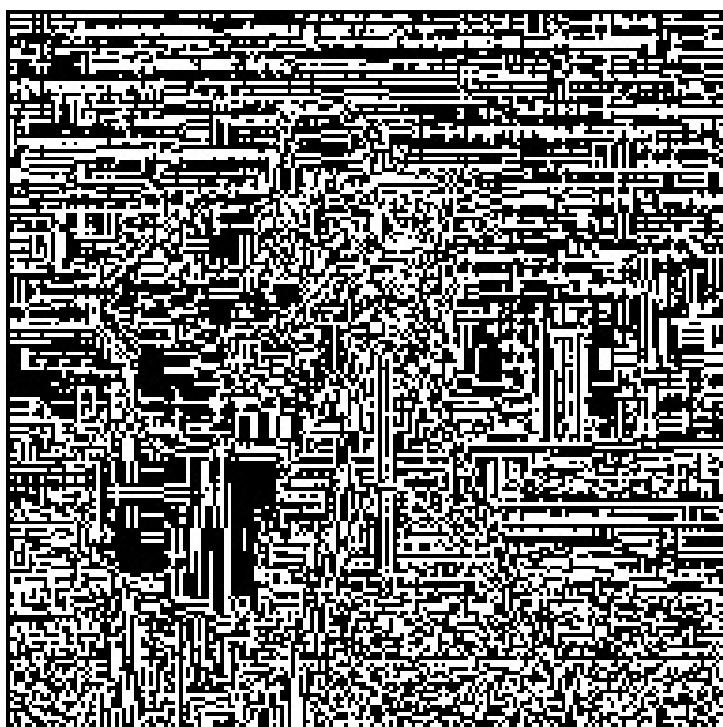


Figure 5.1: Exp5

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]');

```

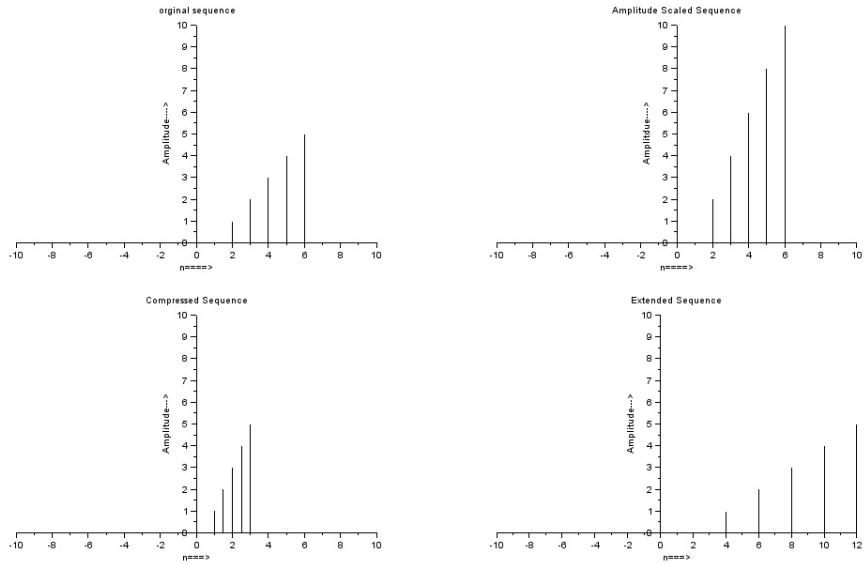


Figure 6.1: Exp6a

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";

```

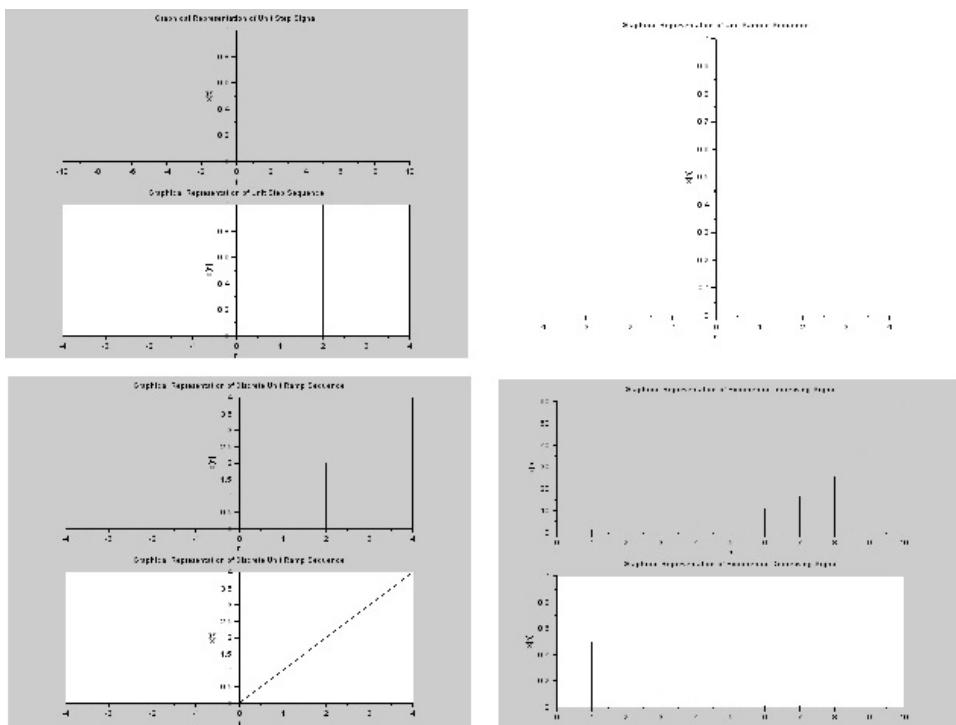


Figure 6.2: Exp6a

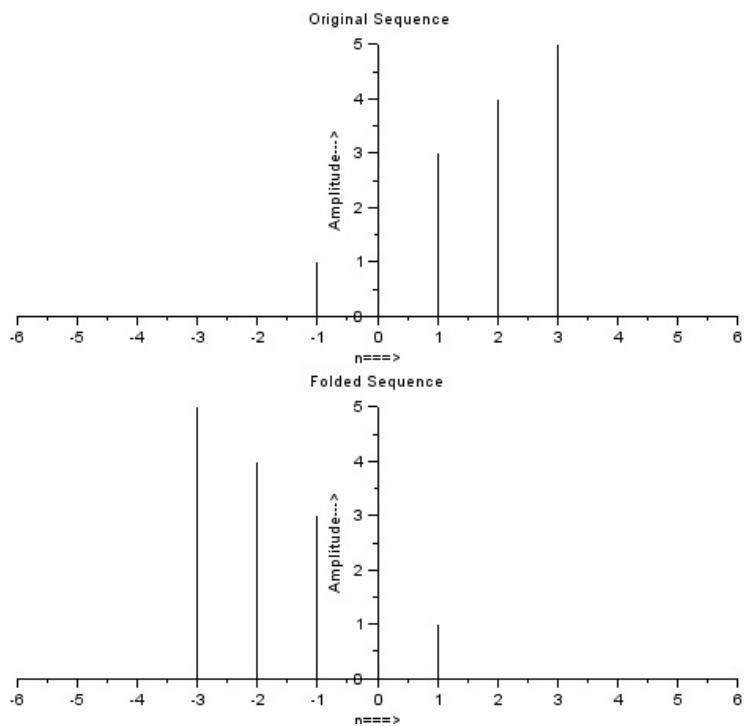


Figure 6.3: Exp6b

```

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;

```

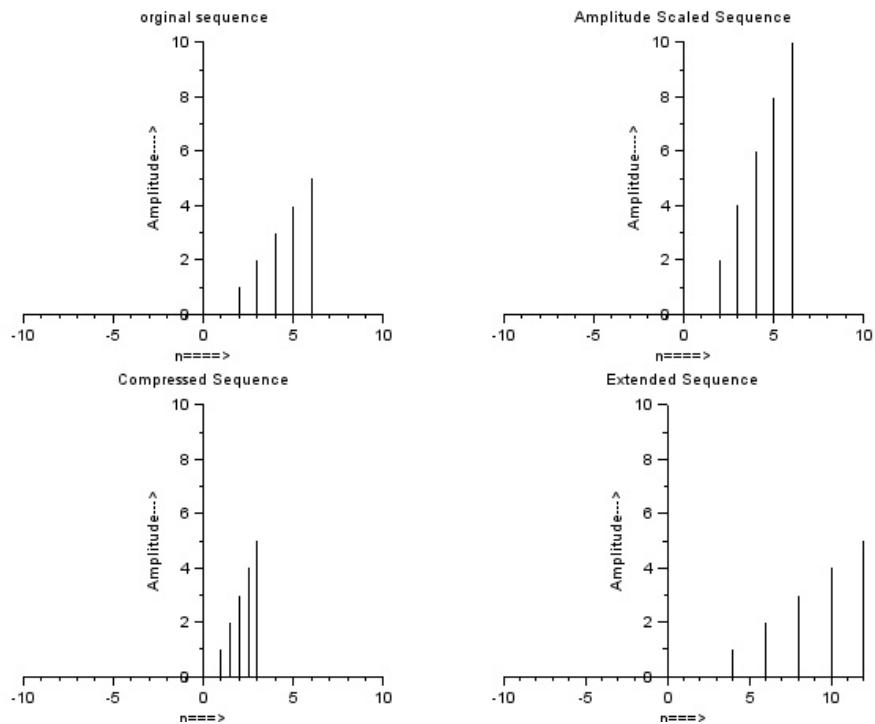


Figure 6.4: Exp6c

```

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('orginal 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;

```

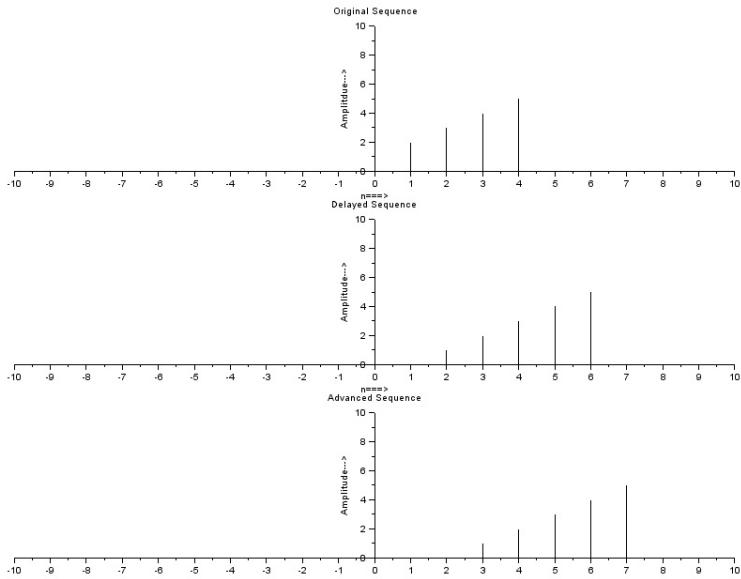


Figure 6.5: Exp6d

```

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
```

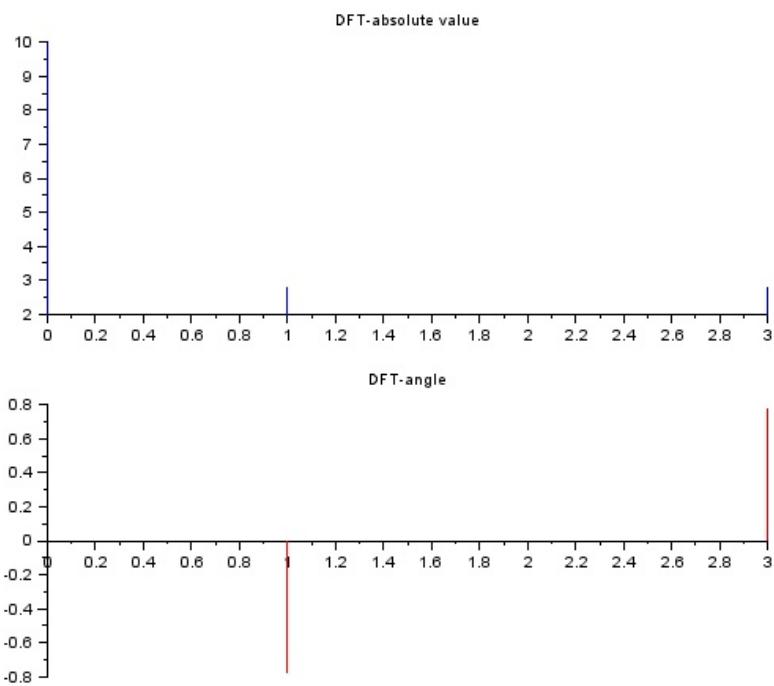


Figure 7.1: Exp7

```

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)))
    ,5);
32 a.x_location="origin";
33 title('DFT-angle');
34 disp(r,'Discrete Fourier Transform Result')
35 //RESULT
36 //Example 1
37 //Howmany point DFT do you want? 4
38 //Enter the sequence=[1,2,3,4]
39 // Discrete Fourier Transform Result
40 //      10. - 2. + 2.i - 2. - 9.797D-16i - 2. - 2.i
41 //
42 //Example 2
43 //Howmany point DFT do you want?8
44 //Enter the sequence=[1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
45 // Discrete Fourier Transform Result
46 //          column 1 to 5
47 //
48 //      8. - 5.551D-16 + 2.220D-16i - 4.286D-16 -
        4.441D-16i - 2.220D-16 + 8.882D-16i - 4.899D-16
        i
49 //
50 //          column 6 to 8
51 //

```

```

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
```

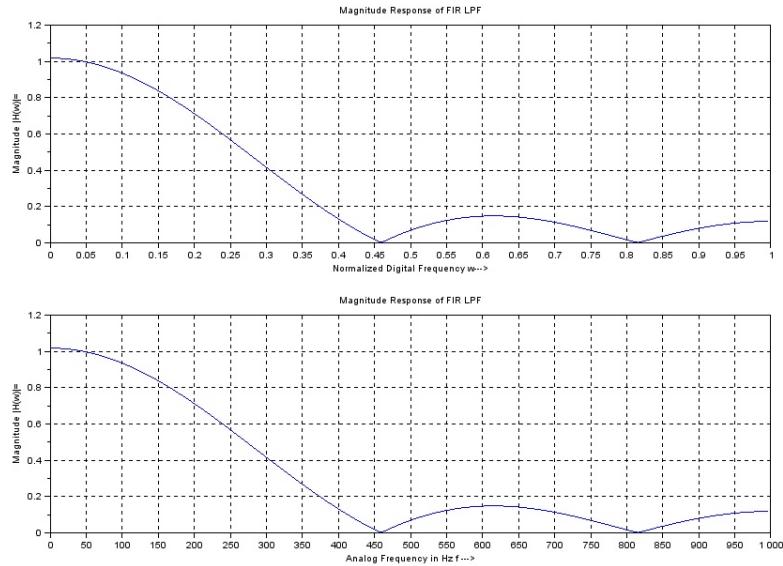


Figure 8.1: Exp8

```

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;
```

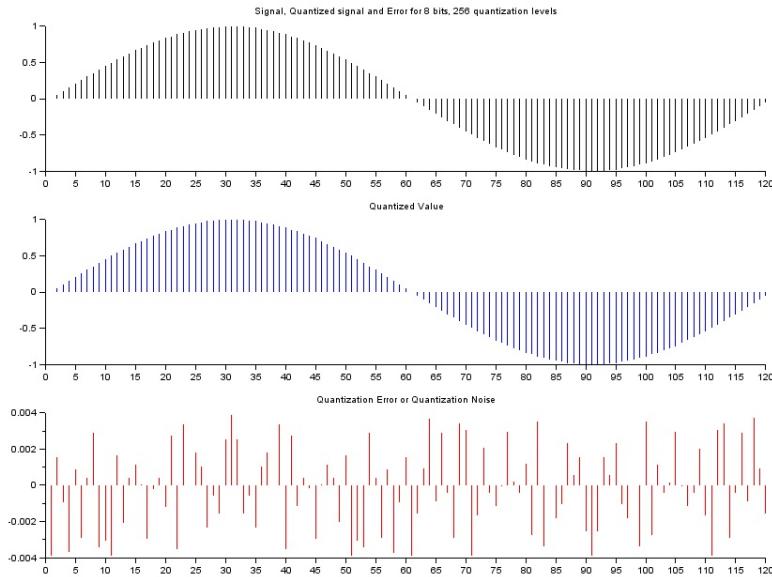


Figure 9.1: Exp9

```

16 x=sin(t);      //signal between -1 and 1.
17                                     //Trying "sin()" instead of "sawtooth"
18                                     //results in more interesting error
19                                     //to the 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

Scilab code Solution 10.2 Exp10b

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

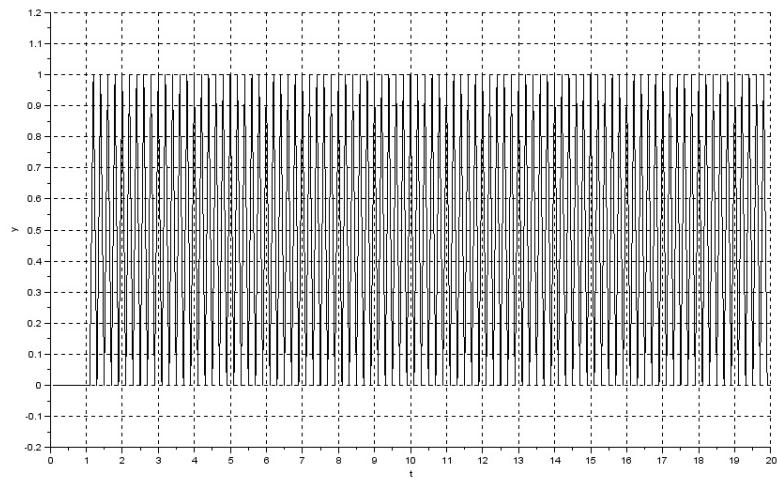


Figure 10.1: Exp10a

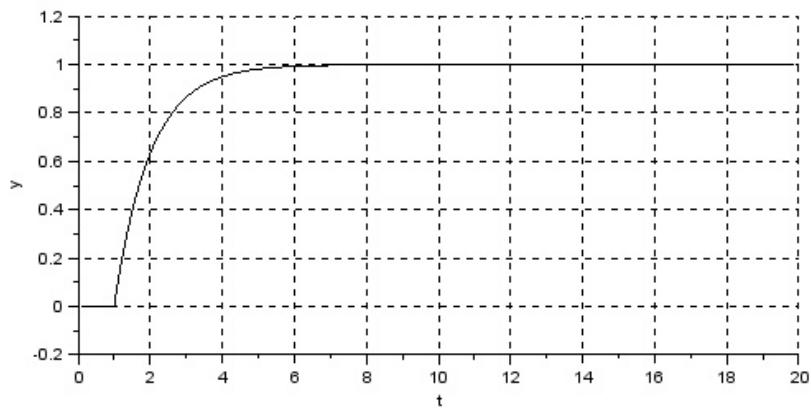


Figure 10.2: Exp10b

This code can be downloaded from the website www.scilab.in

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)
```

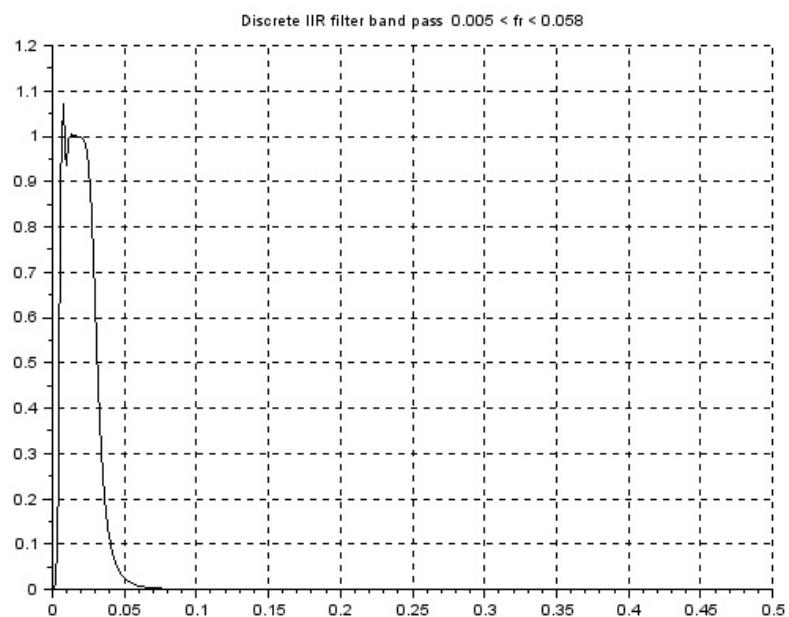


Figure 11.1: Exp11

```

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 //           6          8
29 //           - 0.0000049z + 0.0000037z
30 //           10         12
31 //           - 0.0000015z + 0.0000002z
32 //
33 //—>hz(3)
34 // ans =
35 //
36 //      2
37 //      0.5250468 - 6.6287407z + 38.377802z
38 //           3          4
39 //           - 134.73451z + 319.45814z
40 //           5          6
41 //           - 538.91189z + 663.25134z
42 //           7          8
43 //           - 600.03003z + 396.0233z
44 //           9          10
45 //           - 185.96443z + 58.974503z
46 //           11         12
47 //           - 11.340535z + z
48 //
49 //—>hz(1)
50 // ans =
51 //! r   num   den   dt   !
52 //

```

```

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);
```

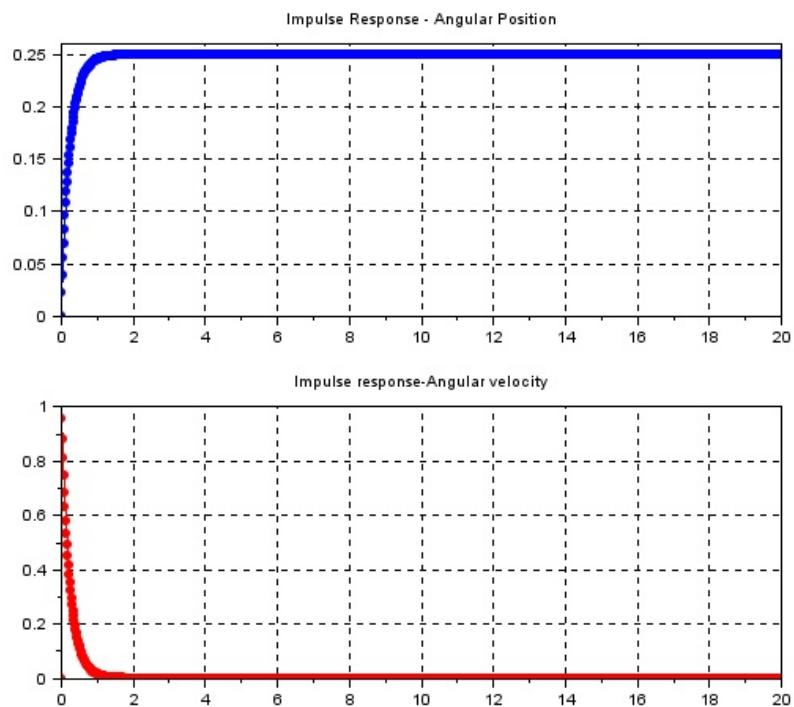


Figure 12.1: Exp12

```

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 // 
$$\frac{0.9815 + 0.003127s}{0.0000634 + 3.929s + s^2} \quad \frac{0.2756 + 1.04s}{1.096 + 4.461s + s^2}$$

37 //
38 //
39 //

```

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)
```

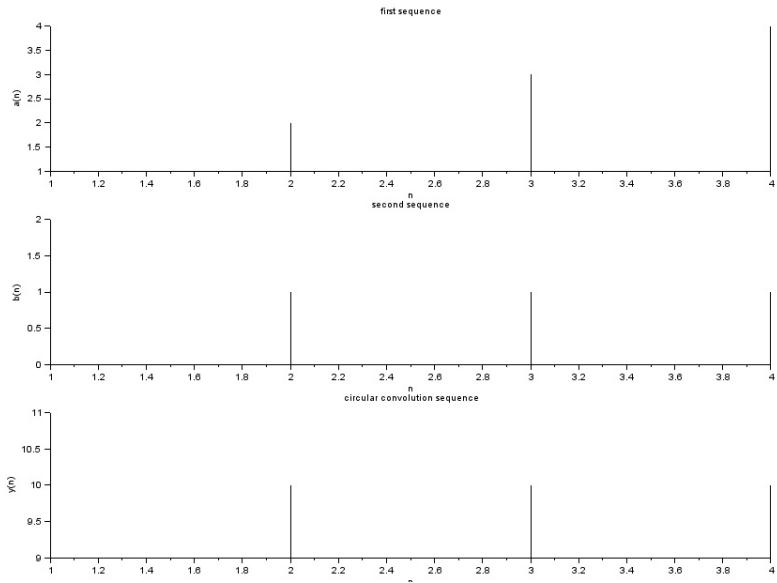


Figure 13.1: Exp13

```

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 convlouution 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 convlouution 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
```

```

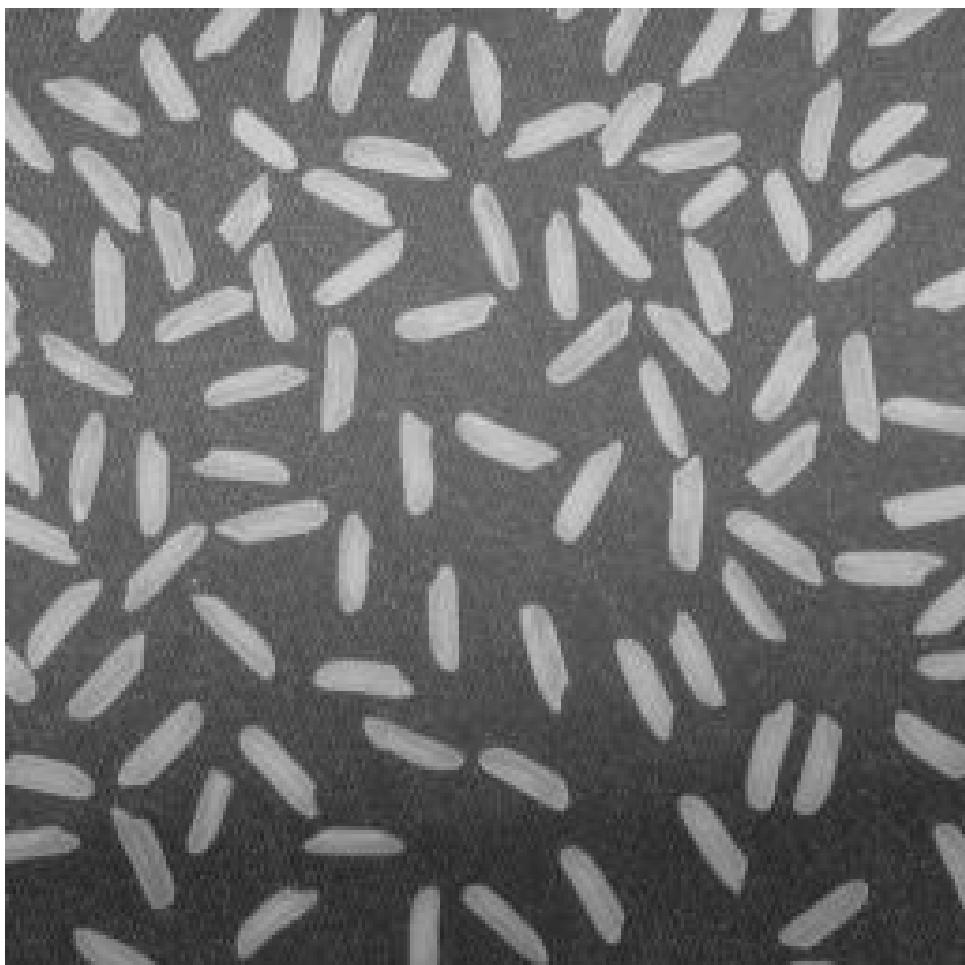
19      if q>m
20          q=q-1;
21      elseif j>n
22          k=k;
23      else k=x(q)*y(j)+k;
24          q=q-1;
25      end
26  end
27  z(i)=k;
28 end
29 disp(z,'convolution of two sequence is:')
30
31 //RESULT
32 //enter the first sequence [1,2,3]
33 //enter the second sequence [1,1,1,1]
34 //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

```

Appendix

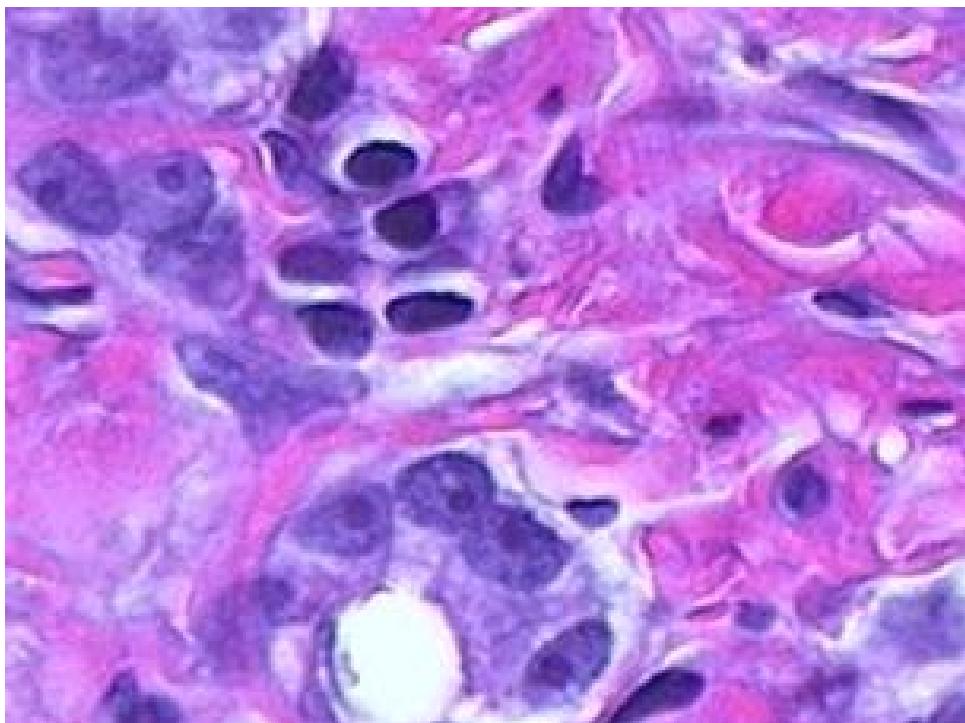


Cameraman Image file



Rice

Image File



Hes-

tian Colour Image File



Lenna Image File