

# 03\_\_Working\_\_with\_\_Signal

March 27, 2020

## 1 Working with asammdf.Signal

```
[1]: from asammdf import Signal
      print(Signal.__doc__)
```

The *\*Signal\** represents a channel described by it's samples and timestamps. It can perform arithmetic operations against other *\*Signal\** or numeric types.

The operations are computed in respect to the timestamps (time correct). The non-float signals are not interpolated, instead the last value relative to the current timestamp is used.

*\*samples\**, *\*timestamps\** and *\*name\** are mandatory arguments.

Parameters

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*samples* : numpy.array | list | tuple  
          signal samples  
*timestamps* : numpy.array | list | tuple  
              signal timestamps  
*unit* : str  
          signal unit  
*name* : str  
          signal name  
*conversion* : dict | channel conversion block  
              dict that contains extra conversion information about the signal ,  
              default *\*None\**  
*comment* : str  
          signal comment, default ''  
*raw* : bool  
          signal samples are raw values, with no physical conversion applied  
*master\_metadata* : list  
          master name and sync type  
*display\_name* : str  
          display name used by mdf version 3  
*attachment* : bytes, name  
              channel attachment and name from MDF version 4  
*source* : SignalSource

```

        source information named tuple
    bit_count : int
        bit count; useful for integer channels
    stream_sync : bool
        the channel is a synchronisation for the attachment stream (mdf v4 only)
    invalidation_bits : numpy.array | None
        channel invalidation bits, default *None*
    encoding : str | None
        encoding for string signals; default *None*

```

```

[2]: # Imports to pretty up plots.
    %matplotlib inline
    import seaborn as sns
    import numpy as np

```

```

[3]: # Full Sheet of Paper Plots
    sns.set(
        rc={
            "figure.figsize": (11.69, 8.27), # A4 paper size.
            "figure.facecolor": "w",
            "figure.edgecolor": "k",
            "axes.labelsize": 18,
            "axes.titlesize": 18,
        }
    )

```

## 1.1 0.1: Create 3 Signal objects with different time stamps

```

[4]: # uint8 with 100ms time raster
    timestamps = np.array([0.1 * t for t in range(5)], dtype=np.float32)
    s_uint8 = Signal(
        samples=np.array([t for t in range(5)], dtype=np.uint8),
        timestamps=timestamps,
        name="UInt8_Signal",
        unit="u1",
    )

    # int32 with 50ms time raster
    timestamps = np.array([0.05 * t for t in range(10)], dtype=np.float32)
    s_int32 = Signal(
        samples=np.array(list(range(-500, 500, 100)), dtype=np.int32),
        timestamps=timestamps,
        name="Int32_Signal",
        unit="i4",
    )

```

```

# float64 with 300ms time raster
timestamps = np.array([0.3 * t for t in range(3)], dtype=np.float32)
s_float64 = Signal(
    samples=np.array(list(range(2000, -1000, -1000))), dtype=np.int32),
    timestamps=timestamps,
    name="Float64_Signal",
    unit="f8",
)

```

## 2 Map signals

```

[5]: xs = np.linspace(-1, 1, 50)
     ys = np.linspace(-1, 1, 50)
     X, Y = np.meshgrid(xs, ys)

```

```

[6]: vals = np.linspace(0, 180.0 / np.pi, 100)
     phi = np.ones((len(vals), 50, 50), dtype=np.float64)

```

```

[7]: for i, val in enumerate(vals):
     phi[i] *= val
     R = 1 - np.sqrt(X ** 2 + Y ** 2)
     samples = np.cos(2 * np.pi * X + phi) * R

     timestamps = np.arange(0, 2, 0.02)

     s_map = Signal(
         samples=samples, timestamps=timestamps, name="Variable Map Signal",
         ↪unit="dB"
     )

```

```

[8]: s_map.plot()

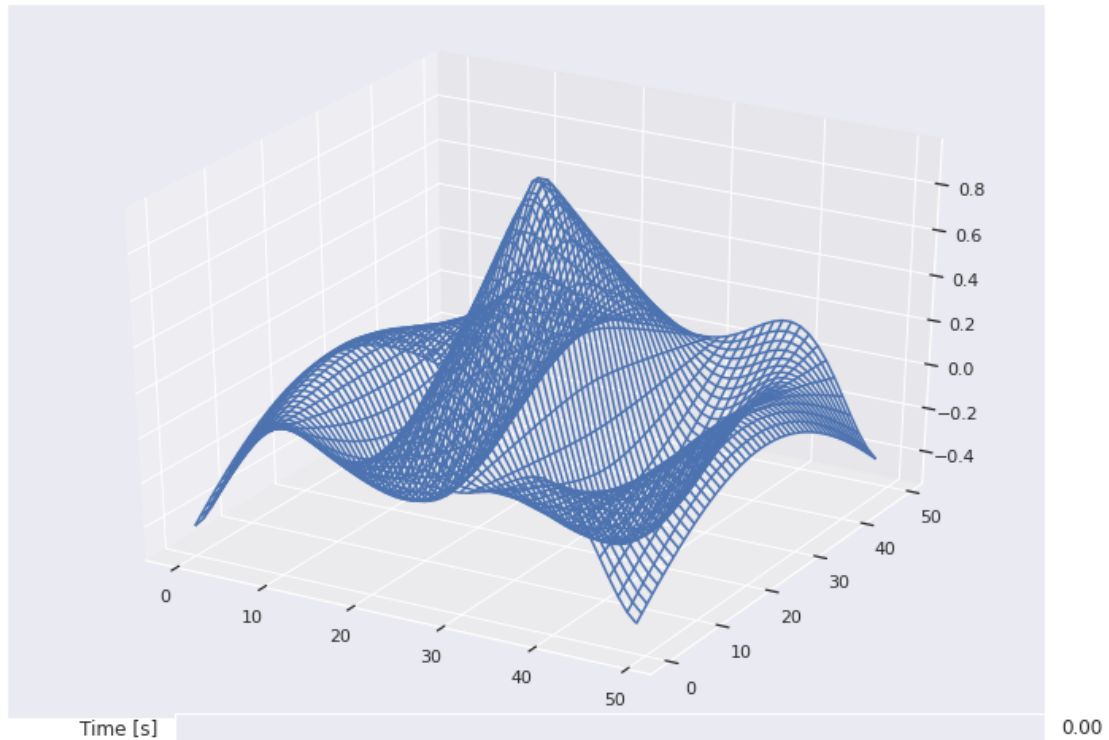
```

WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib  
/projects/Jupyter\_MDF\_Analysis/venv3.8/lib/python3.8/site-  
packages/asammdf/signal.py:262: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Adding an axes  
using the same arguments as a previous axes currently reuses the earlier  
instance. In a future version, a new instance will always be created and  
returned. Meanwhile, this warning can be suppressed, and the future behavior  
ensured, by passing a unique label to each axes instance.

```

ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")

```



asammdf 5.20.0.dev11

```
[9]: prod = s_float64 * s_uint8
prod.name = "Uint8_Signal * Float64_Signal"
prod.unit = "*"
prod.plot()

pow2 = s_uint8 ** 2
pow2.name = "Uint8_Signal ^ 2"
pow2.unit = "u1^2"
pow2.plot()

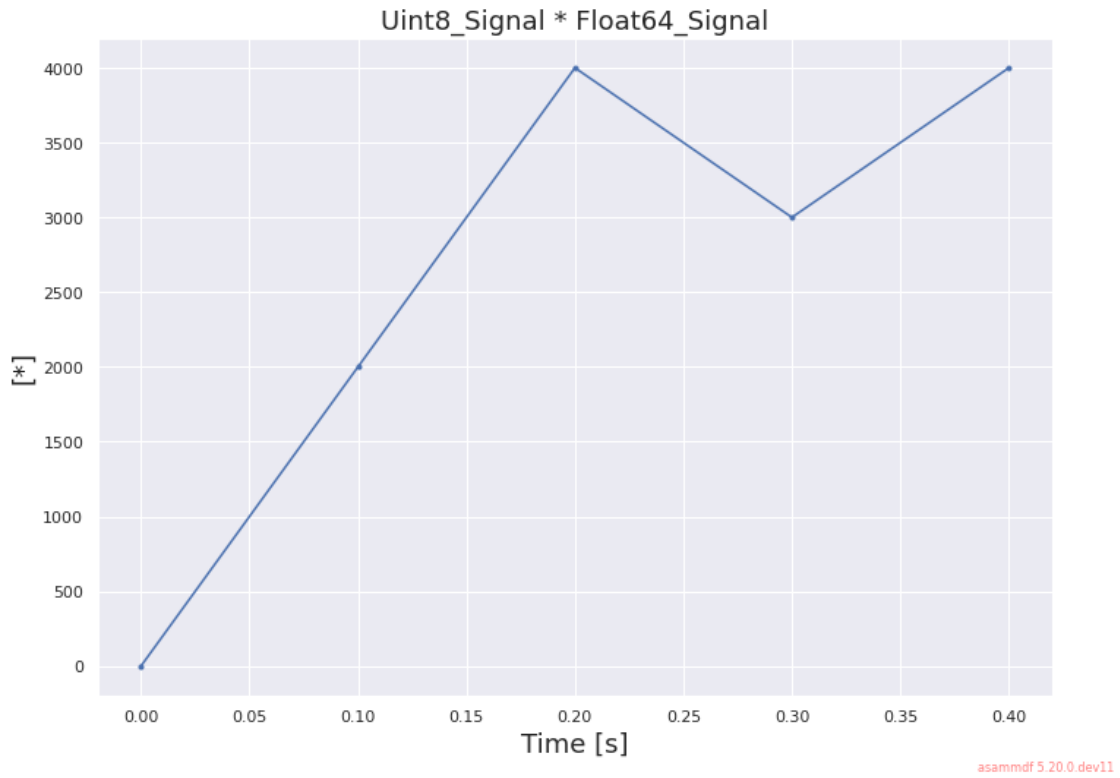
allsum = s_uint8 + s_int32 + s_float64
allsum.name = "Uint8_Signal + Int32_Signal + Float64_Signal"
allsum.unit = "+"
allsum.plot()

# inplace operations
pow2 *= -1
pow2.name = "- Uint8_Signal ^ 2"
pow2.plot()

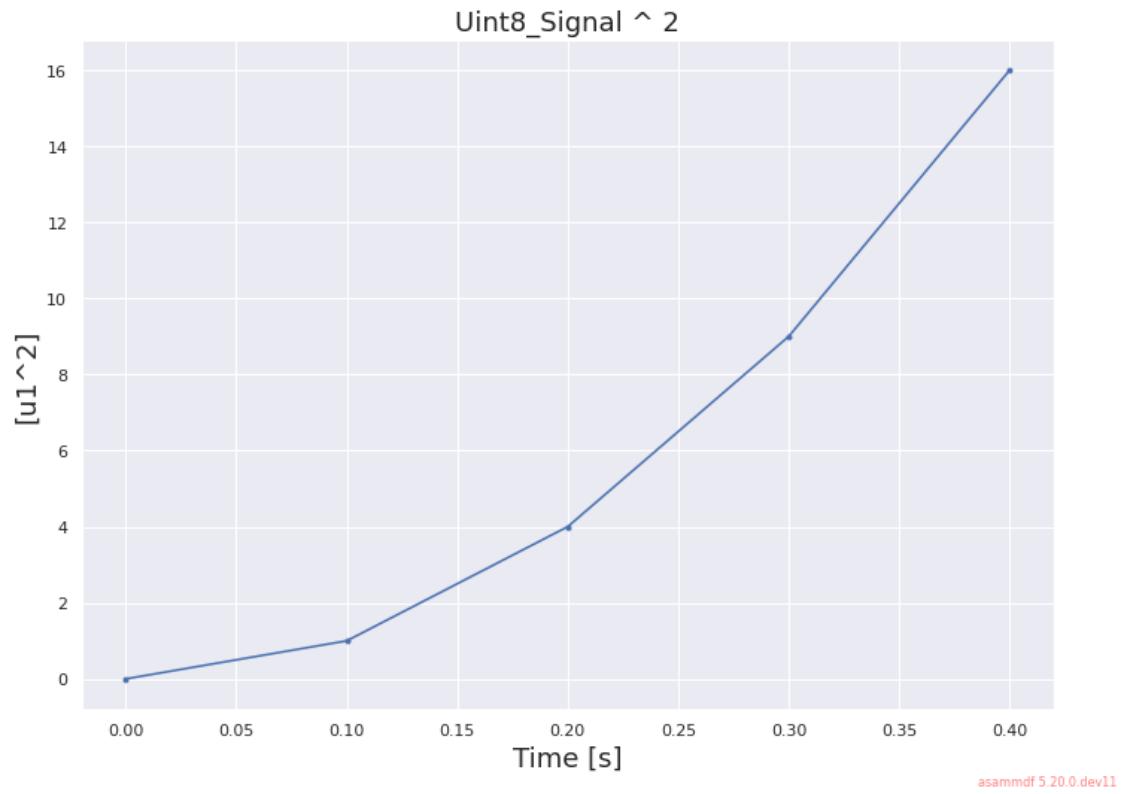
# cut signal
```

```
s_int32.plot()  
cut_signal = s_int32.cut(start=0.2, stop=0.35)  
cut_signal.plot()
```

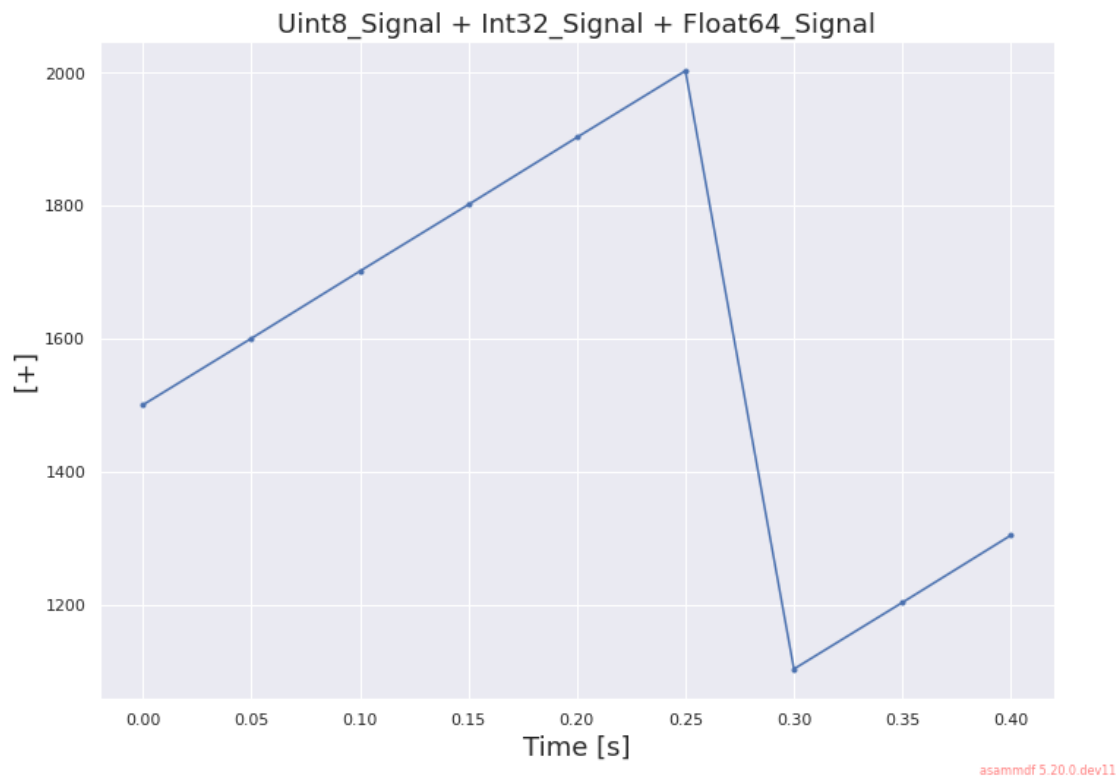
WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



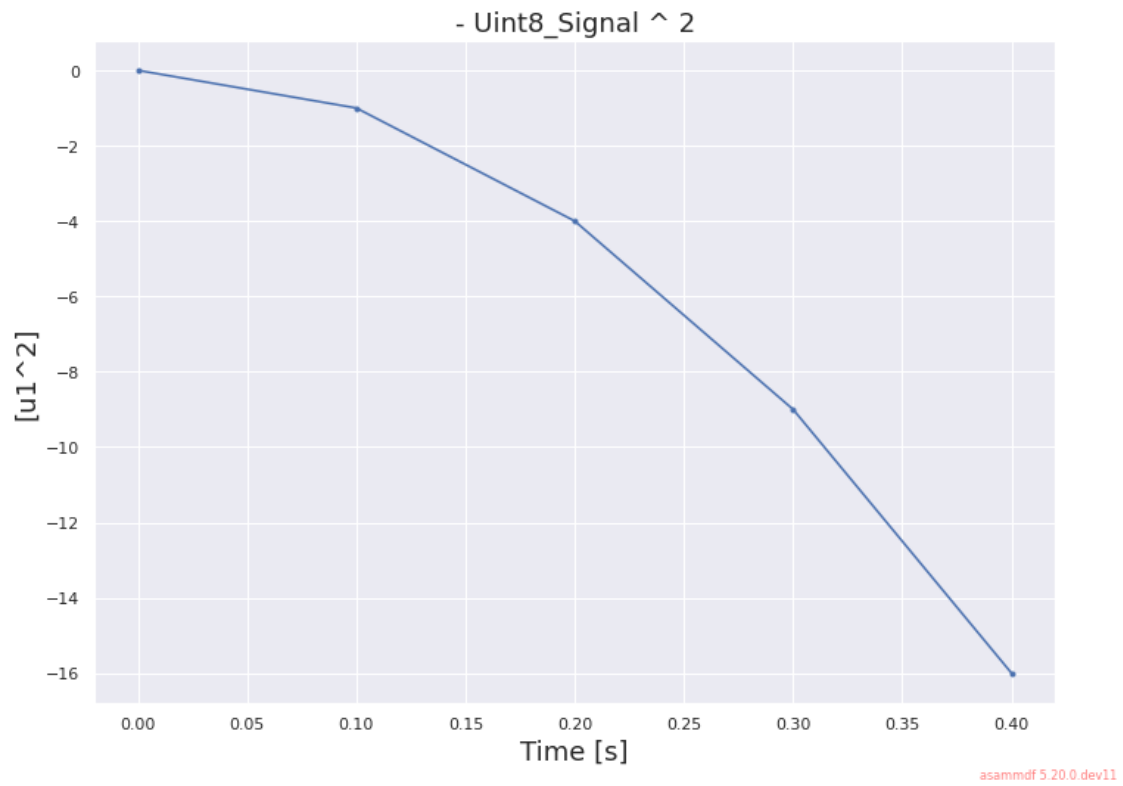
WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib

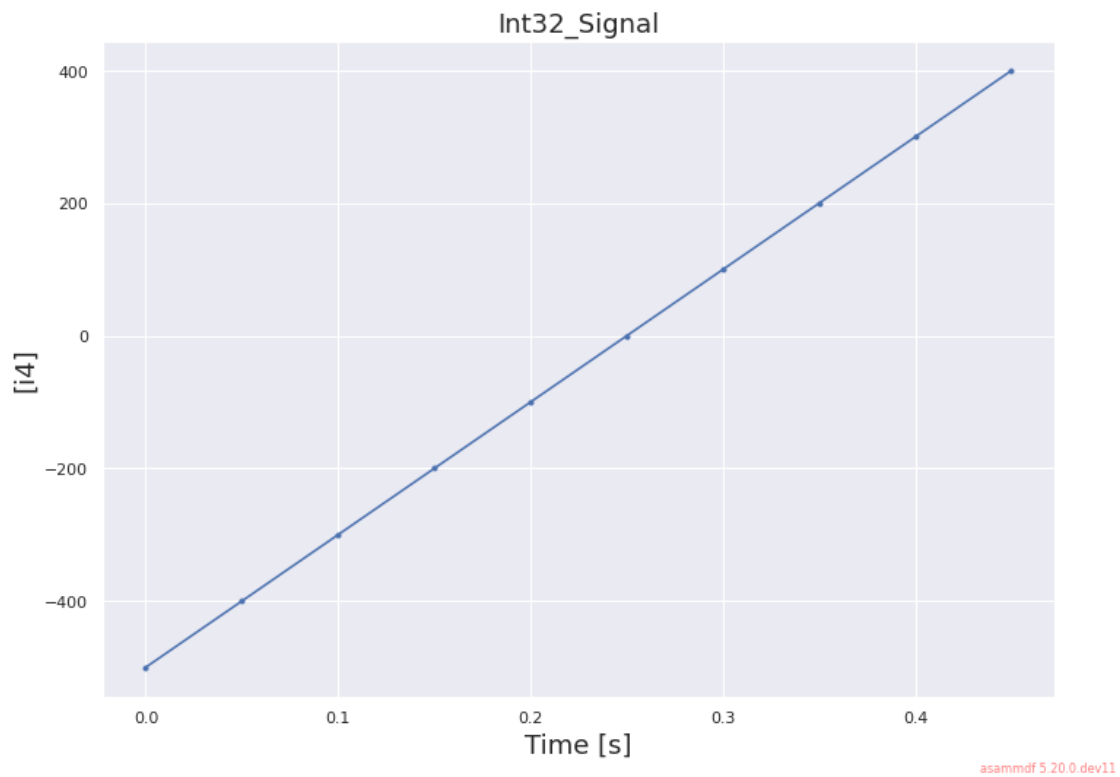


WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib

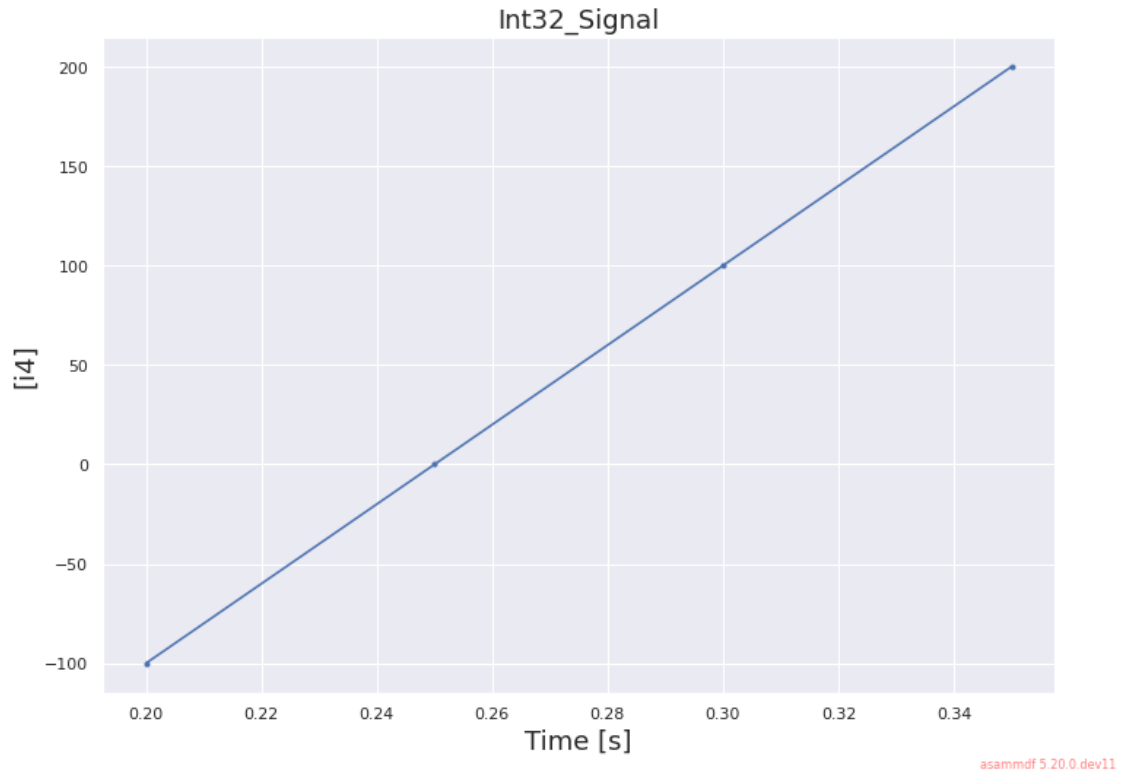


WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



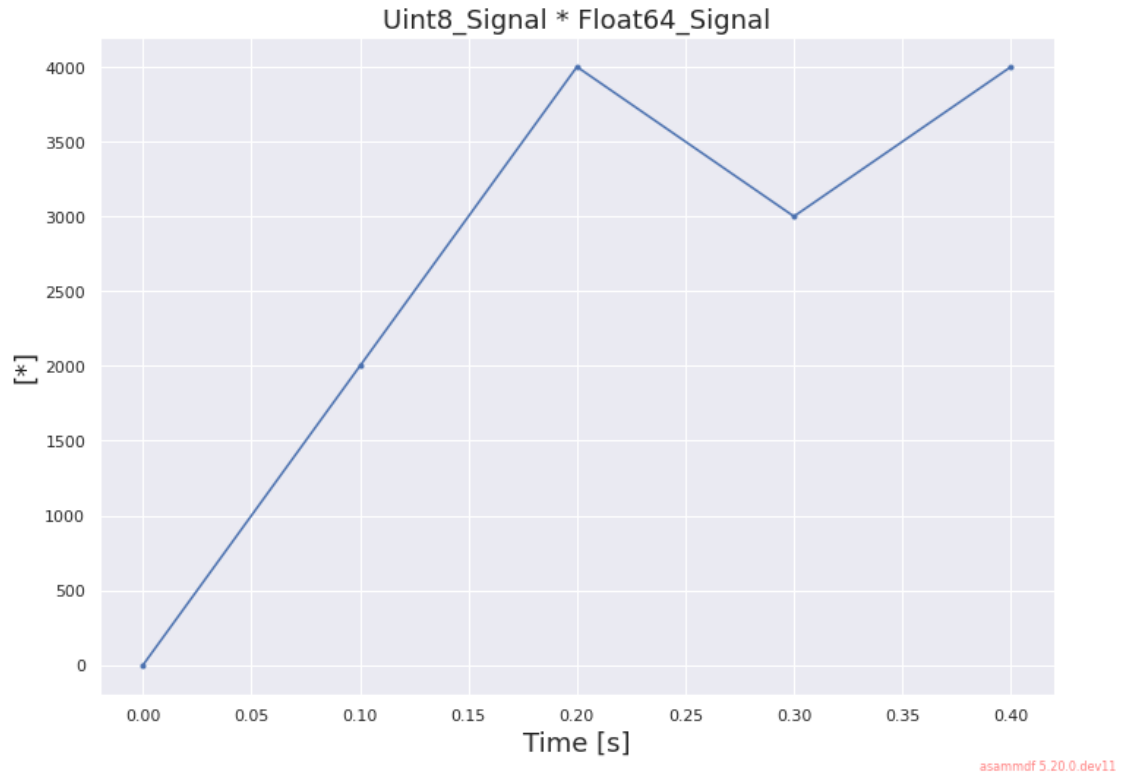


WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



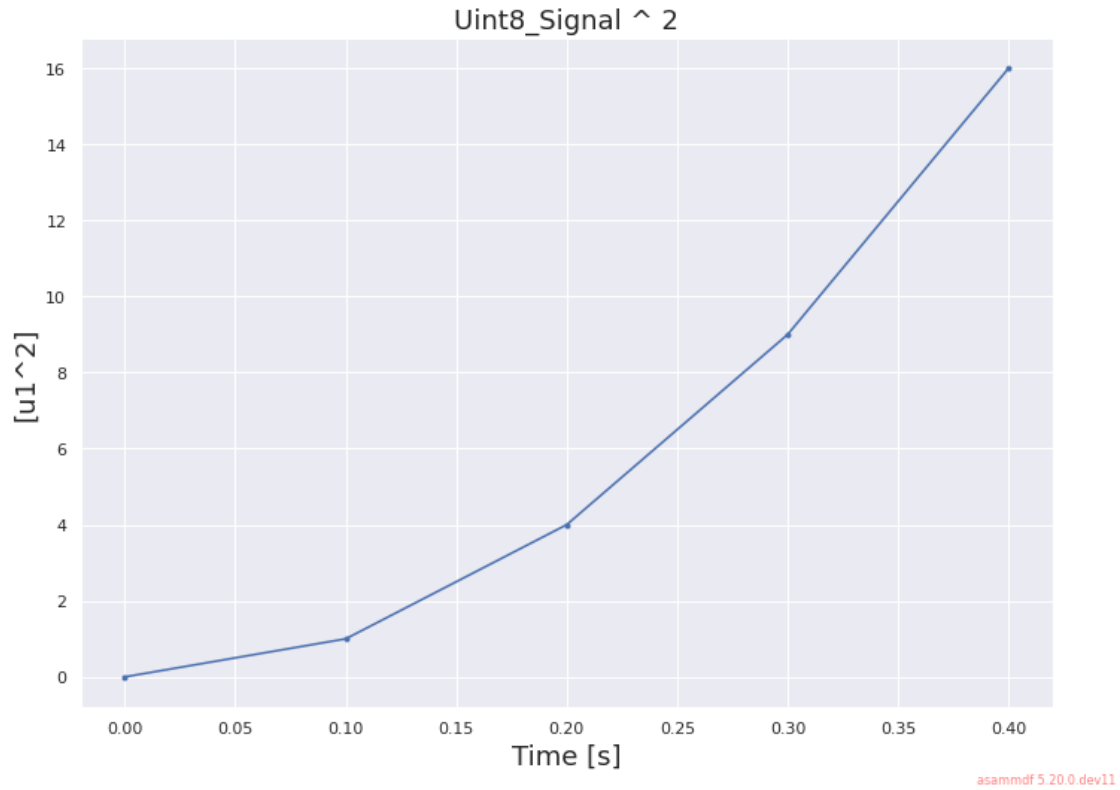
```
[10]: prod = s_float64 * s_uint8
      prod.name = "Uint8_Signal * Float64_Signal"
      prod.unit = "*"
      prod.plot()
```

WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



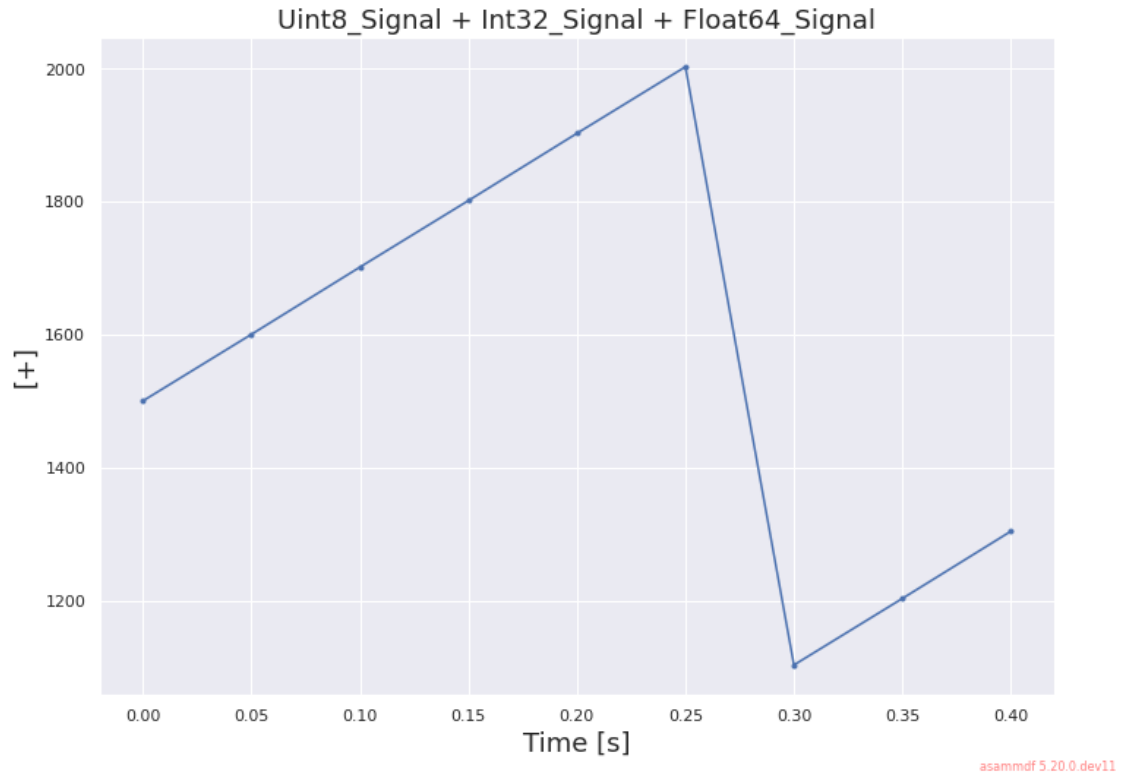
```
[11]: pow2 = s_uint8 ** 2
      pow2.name = "Uint8_Signal ^ 2"
      pow2.unit = "u1^2"
      pow2.plot()
```

WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



```
[12]: allsum = s_uint8 + s_int32 + s_float64
      allsum.name = "Uint8_Signal + Int32_Signal + Float64_Signal"
      allsum.unit = "+"
      allsum.plot()
```

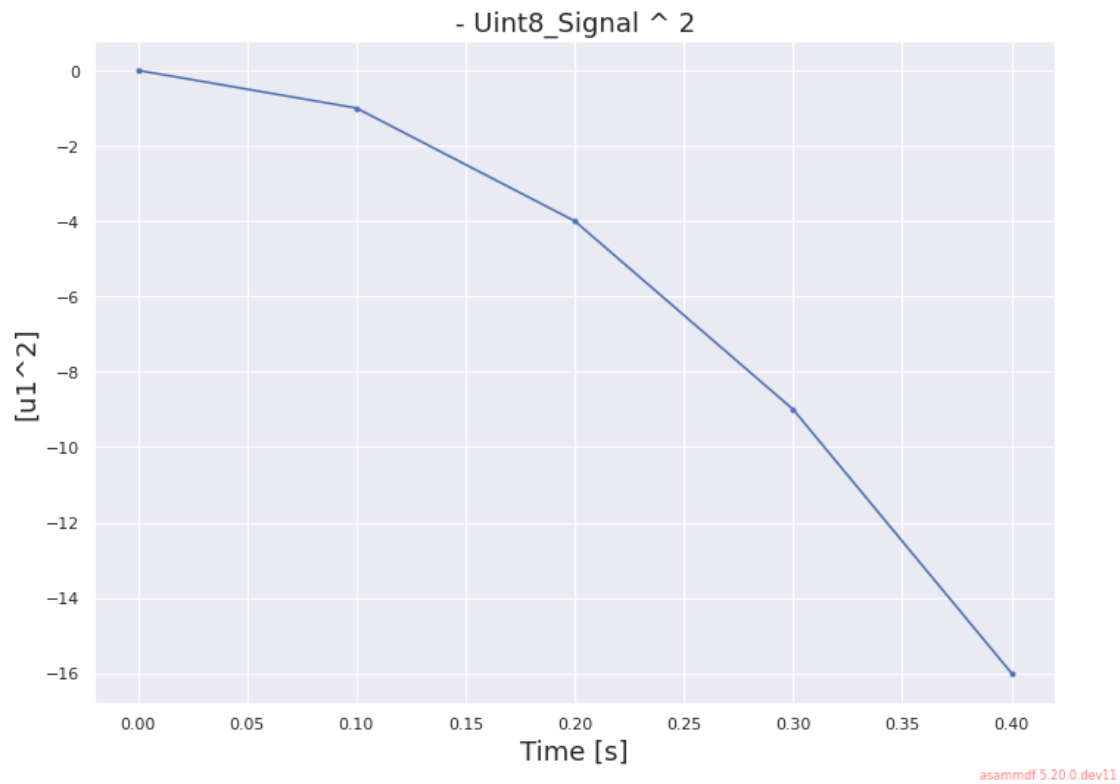
WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



### 3 Inplace operations

```
[13]: pow2 *= -1  
      pow2.name = "- Uint8_Signal ^ 2"  
      pow2.plot()
```

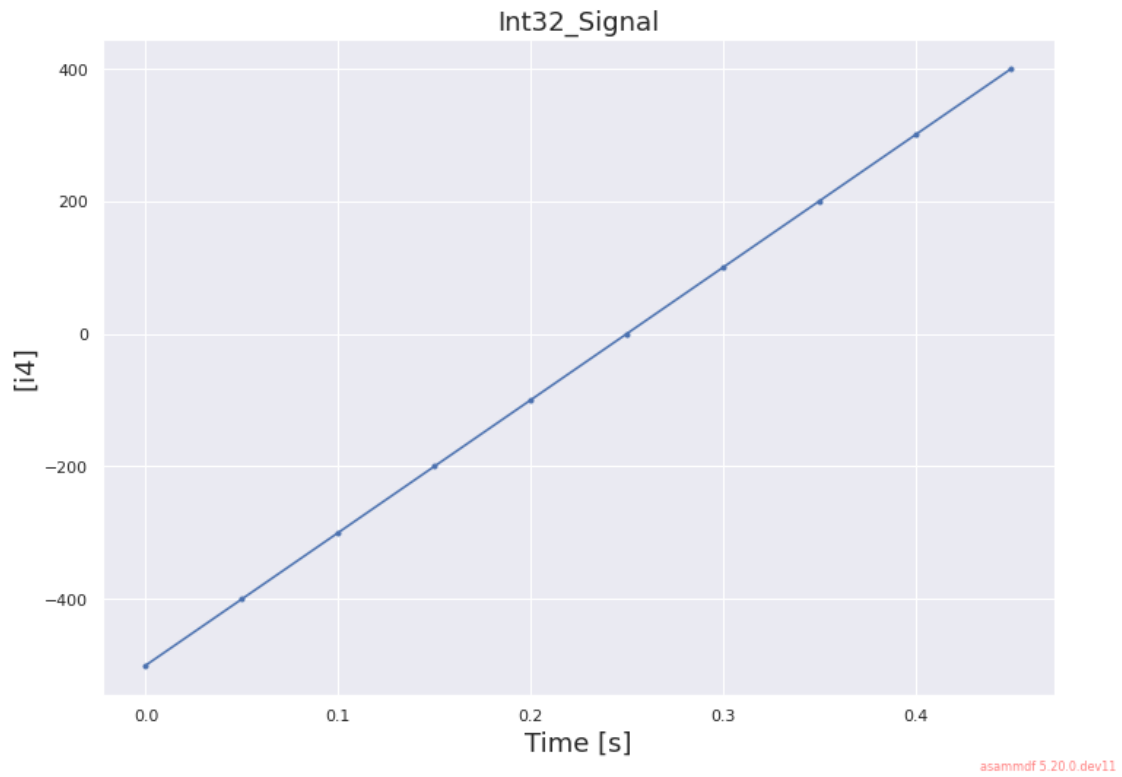
WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



## 4 Cut Signal

```
[14]: s_int32.plot()  
      cut_signal = s_int32.cut(start=0.2, stop=0.35)  
      cut_signal.plot()
```

WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib



WARNING:root:Signal plotting requires pyqtgraph or matplotlib

