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function Q = euler rot(alpha, beta, gamma, seq)
%EULER ROT Euler Rotation Matrix for any rotation sequence
    Inputs are:
응
   alpha :a scalar alpha angle in rad
         :a scalar beta angle in rad
   gamma :a scalar gamma angle in rad
   seq :a string rotation sequence (i.e. '313' for classical sequence
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           or '123' for yaw-pitch-roll)
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   Output is:
           :a numeric array of 3x3 direction cosine matrix
    arguments
        alpha {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
        beta {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
        gamma {mustBeNumeric, mustBeReal}
        seq char
    end
    angles = [gamma,beta,alpha]; % angle matrix in operation sequence
    Q cell = cell(1,3);
    for i = 1:3
        angle = angles(i);
        switch seq(i)
            case '1'
                Q_cell{i} = rot_1(angle);
            case '2'
                Q cell{i} = rot 2(angle);
            case '3'
                Q cell{i} = rot 3(angle);
        end
    end
    Q = Q cell{1}*Q cell{2}*Q cell{3};% Direction Cosine Matrix
    function Ra_b = rot_1(ang)
        Ra b = [1,0,0;0,\cos(ang),\sin(ang);0,-\sin(ang),\cos(ang)];
    end
    function Ra b = rot_2(ang)
        Ra b = [\cos(ang), 0, -\sin(ang); 0, 1, 0; \sin(ang), 0, \cos(ang)];
    end
    function Ra b = rot 3(ang)
        Ra b = [\cos(ang), \sin(ang), 0; -\sin(ang), \cos(ang), 0; 0, 0, 1];
    end
```