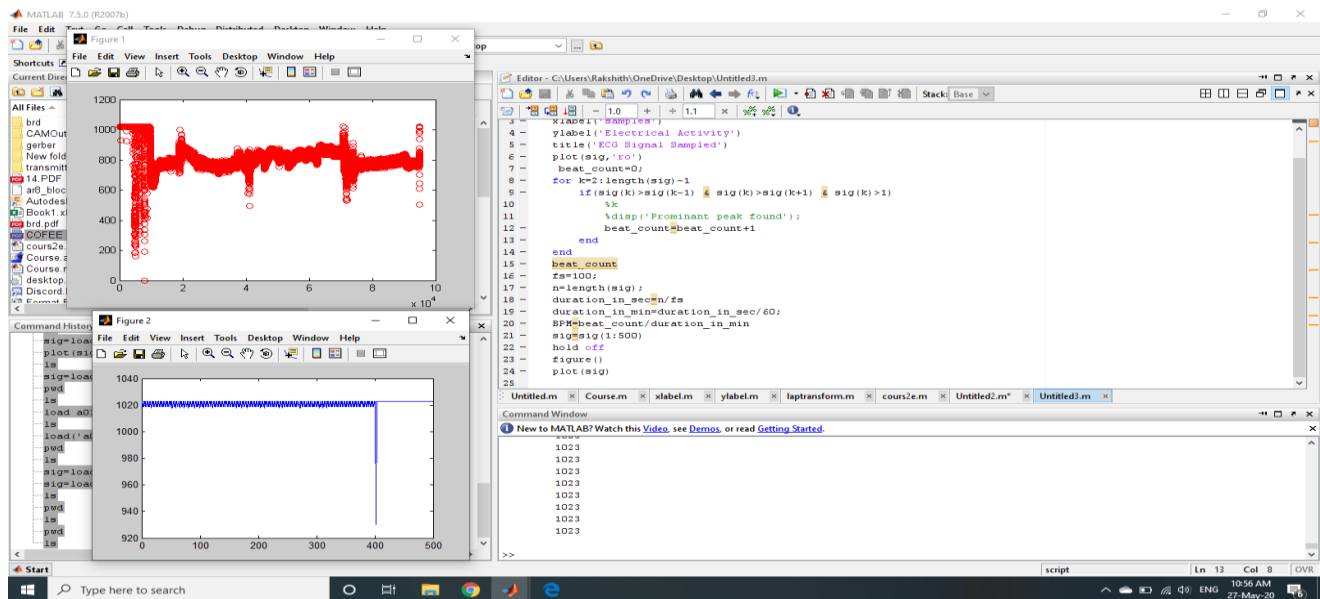
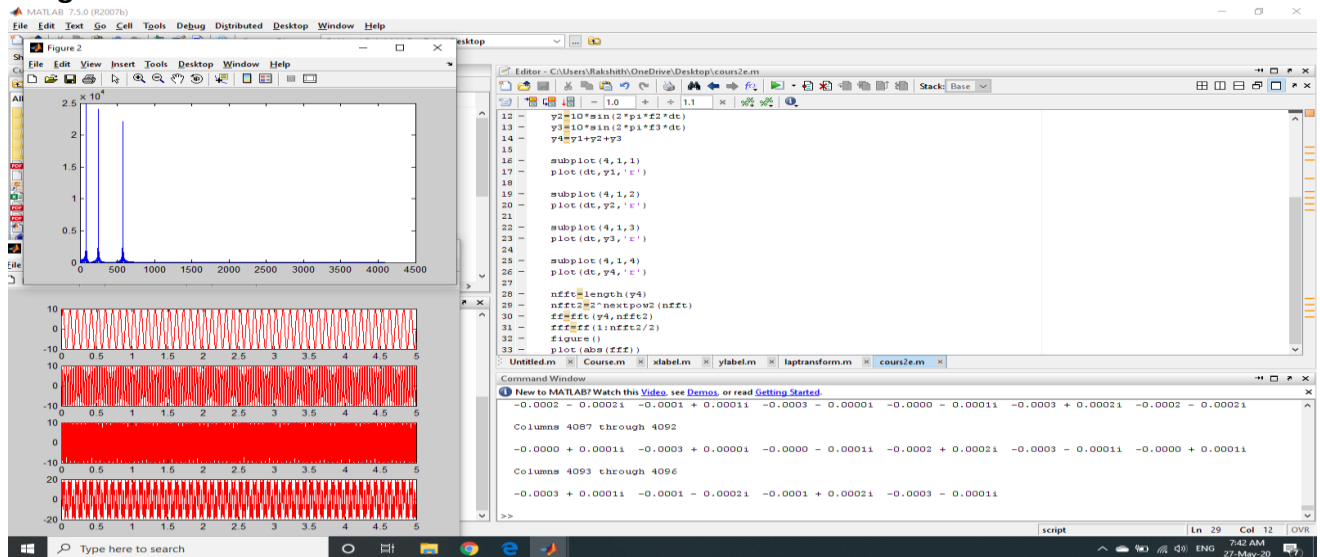


DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	27 may 2020	Name:	Sushmitha R Naik
Course:	DSP	USN:	4a117ec090
Topic:	FFT Using MATLAB, Study and Analysis of FIR and IIR, Filtering Signal ECG Signal Analysis.	Semester & Section:	6 th B
GitHub Repository:	Sushmitha_naik		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



Report:

Fast Fourier Transform Using MATLAB

```
clear all;
close all;
clc;
fs=1000
ts=1/fs
dt=0:ts:5-ts
f1=10;
f2=30;
f3=70

y1=10*sin(2*pi*f1*dt)
y2=10*sin(2*pi*f2*dt)
y3=10*sin(2*pi*f3*dt)
y4=y1+y2+y3

subplot (4,1,1)
plot (dt, y1,'r')

subplot (4,1,2)
plot (dt, y2,'r')

subplot (4,1,3)
plot (dt, y3,'r')

subplot (4,1,4)
plot (dt, y4,'r')

nfft=length(y4)
nfft2=2^nextpow2(nfft)
ff=fft (y4, nfft2)
fff=ff (1: nfft2/2)
figure ()
xfft=fs*(0: nfft2/2)/nfft2
plot(abs(fff))
```

ECG Signal Analysis Using MATLAB

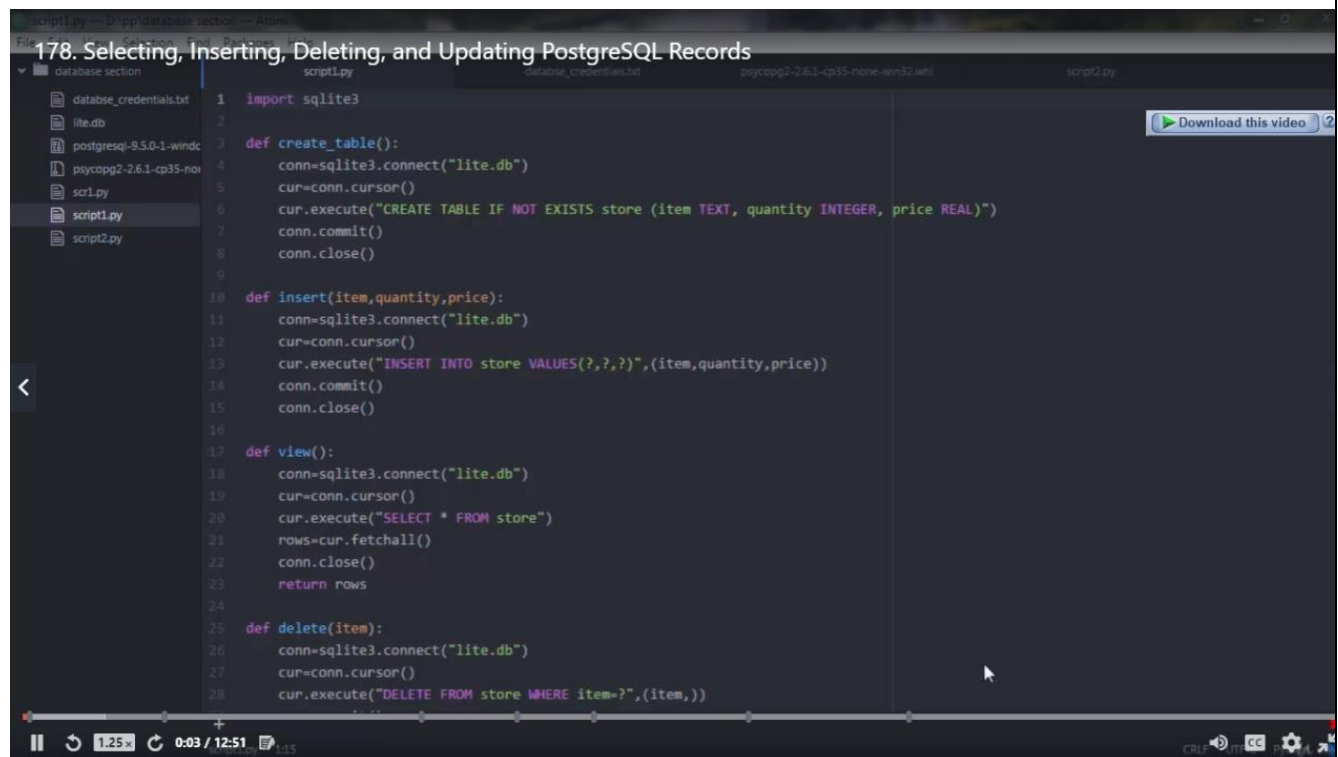
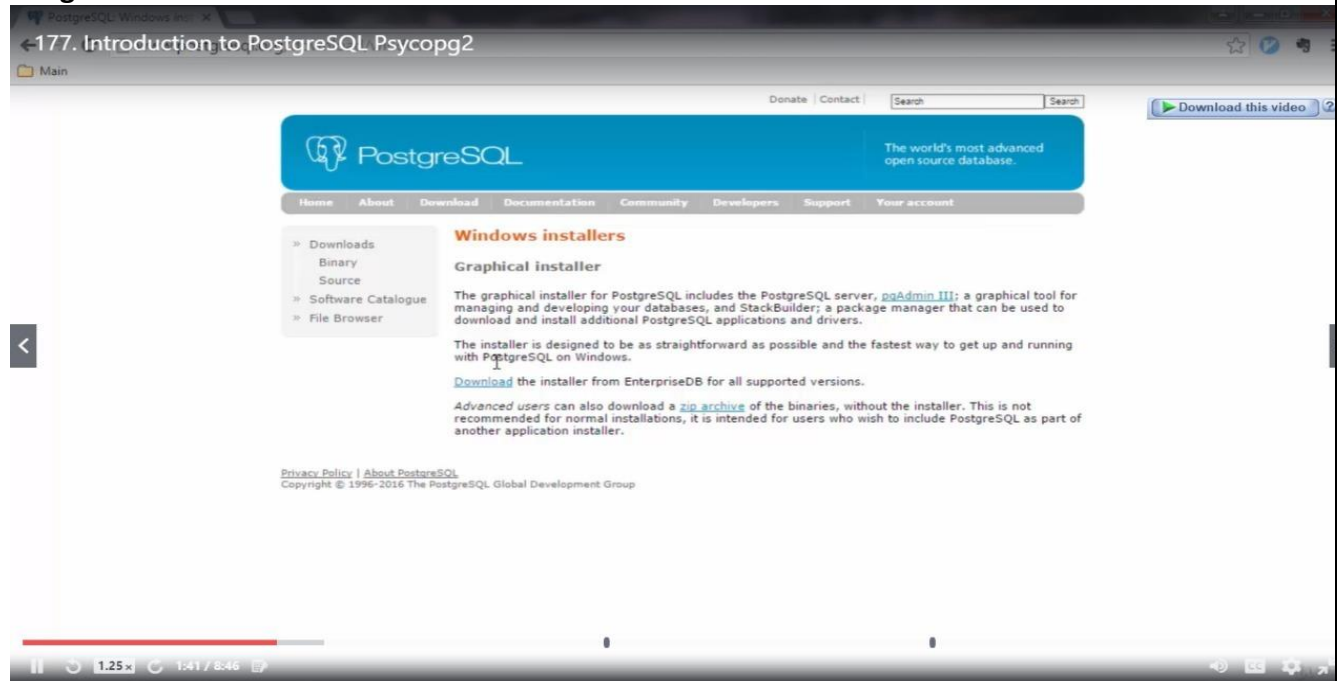
```
sig=load('ecg.csv')
plot(sig)
xlabel('samples')
ylabel ('Electrical Activity')
title ('ECG Signal Sampled')
plot(sig,'ro')
beat_count=0;
```

```
for k=2: length (sig)-1
    if(sig(k)>sig(k-1) & sig(k)>sig(k+1) & sig(k)>1)
        %k
        %disp ('Prominent peak found');
        beat_count=beat_count+1
    end
end
beat_count
fs=100;
n=length(sig);
duration_in_sec=n/fs
duration_in_min=duration_in_sec/60;
BPM=beat_count/duration_in_min
sig=sig (1:500)
hold off
figure ()
plot(sig)
```

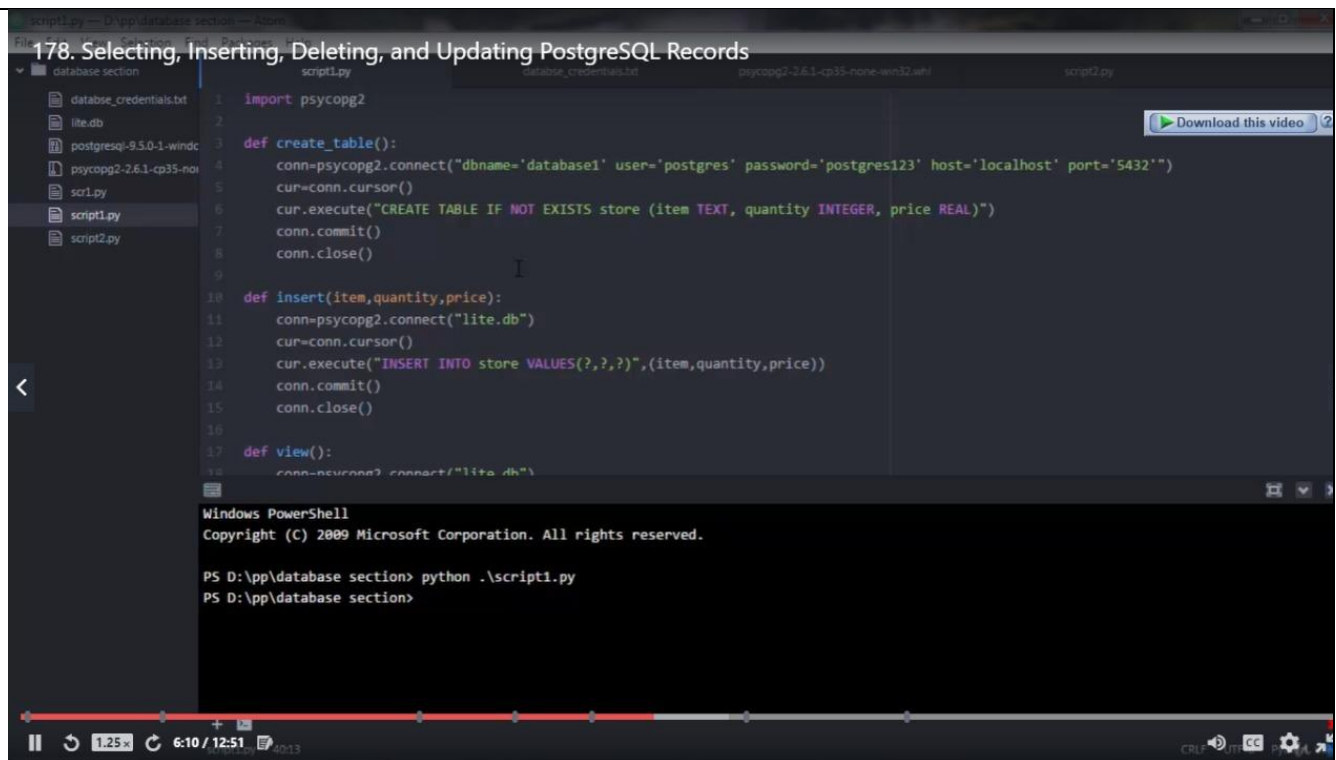
Date:	27 may 2020	Name:	Sushmitha R Naik
Course:	PYTHON	USN:	4a17ec090
Topic:	GUI with Tkinter, Interfacing with databases	Semester & Section:	6 th B

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



178. Selecting, Inserting, Deleting, and Updating PostgreSQL Records



The screenshot shows a video player interface with a dark theme. The main content area displays a Python script named `script1.py` that uses the `psycopg2` library to interact with a PostgreSQL database. The script includes functions for creating a table, inserting records, and viewing records. The file explorer on the left shows a project structure with files like `database_credentials.txt`, `lite.db`, and `script1.py`. The terminal at the bottom shows the command `python .\script1.py` being executed in a Windows PowerShell environment.

```
1 import psycopg2
2
3 def create_table():
4     conn=psycopg2.connect("dbname='database1' user='postgres' password='postgres123' host='localhost' port='5432'")
5     cur=conn.cursor()
6     cur.execute("CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS store (item TEXT, quantity INTEGER, price REAL)")
7     conn.commit()
8     conn.close()
9
10 def insert(item,quantity,price):
11     conn=psycopg2.connect("lite.db")
12     cur=conn.cursor()
13     cur.execute("INSERT INTO store VALUES(?,?,?)",(item,quantity,price))
14     conn.commit()
15     conn.close()
16
17 def view():
18     conn=psycopg2.connect("lite.db")
```

Windows PowerShell
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PS D:\pp\database section> python .\script1.py
PS D:\pp\database section>

Report –

- Tkinter is the standard GUI library for Python. Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications
- Import the Tkinter module.
- Create the GUI application main window.
- Add one or more of the above-mentioned widgets to the GUI application.
- Enter the main event loop to take action against each event triggered by the user.
- Tkinter provides various controls, such as buttons, labels and text boxes used in a GUI application. These controls are commonly called widgets.
- Making widgets functional involves the pressing of keys on a keyboard, and mouse clicks.
- The simplest way to add functionality to a button is by adding a callback function is mentioned in the form of `command = some_callback` in the widget option.
- After defining the callback, we can connect it to GUI.
- Then we also learnt on how to create a multi widget GUI.
- The program starts by importing the `sqlite3` library.

- Then we establish a connection to the database.
- we are using SQLite, so we need to specify is the name of the database file.
- Then it uses this connection to create a cursor.
- Then we use that cursor to ask the database to execute anything for us.
- The query is written in SQL, and passed to cursor. Execute as a string.
- The database returns the results of the query to us.
- Then we learnt on some of the formatting techniques like inserting, deleting, and updating.
- Psycopg2 is the most popular python driver for PostgreSQL.
- We need to install Psycopg2 to use PostgreSQL from Python.
- Similar to SQLite, we learnt the same formatting techniques for PostgreSQL too.
