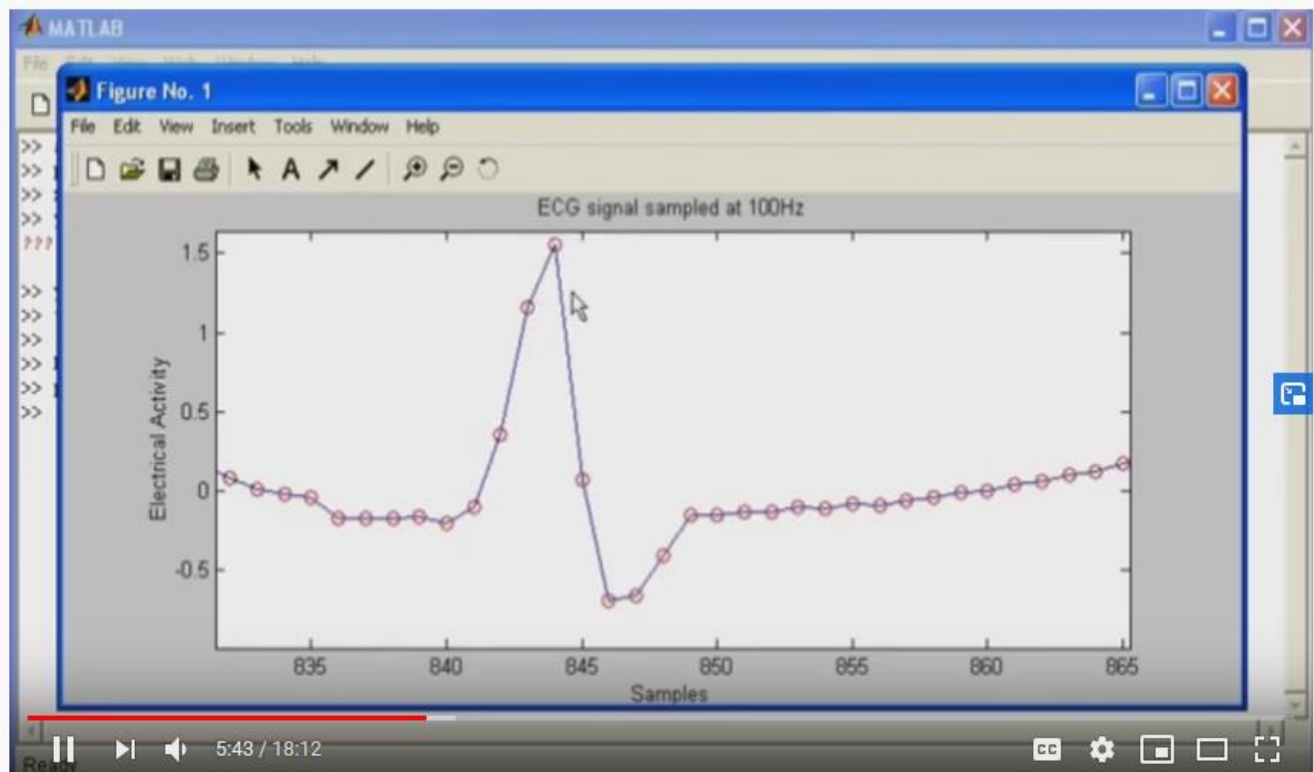


DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	27 may 2020	Name:	nishanth
Course:	Digital signal processing	USN:	4a17ec063
Topic:	1.Fourier Transforms 2.FFT 3.FFT Fast Fourier Transform Matlab 4.FIR and IIR Filters 5.Study and analysis FIR and IIR using FDA tool in MatLab 6.Introduction to WT 7.CWT & DWT 8.Implementation of signal Filtering signal using WT in MatLab 9.Short-time Fourier Transform and the Spectrogram 10.Welch's method and windowing 11.ECG Signal Analysis Using MATLAB	Semester & Section:	6th & b
Github Repository:	nishanthvr		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



ECG Signal Analysis Using MATLAB

day-3

Nishaith V.R

Fourier transform

the function $f(x)$

$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{isx} dx \rightarrow \text{Fourier transform}$$

$$b(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(s) e^{-isx} ds \rightarrow \text{Inverse Fourier transform}$$

is called inverse Fourier transform of $F(s)$

Fast Fourier transform

$$x_p = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n W_N^{np}$$

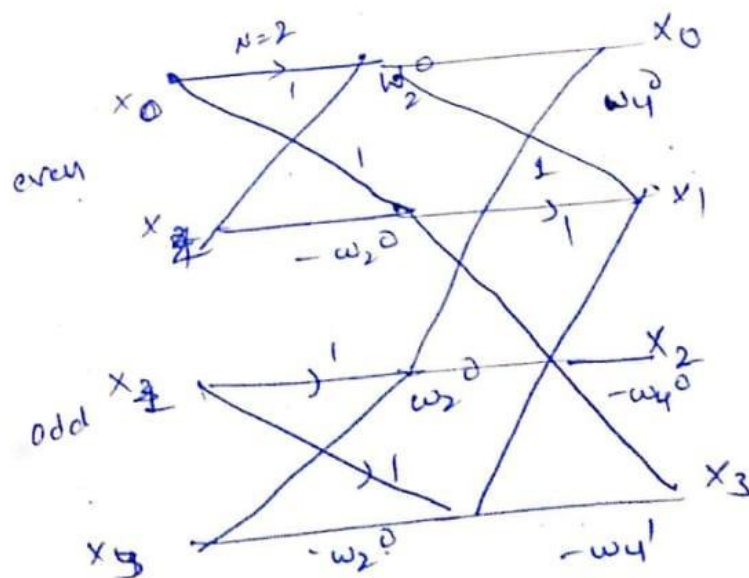
$$W_N = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}} \quad 0 \leq p \leq N-1$$

$$x_0 =$$

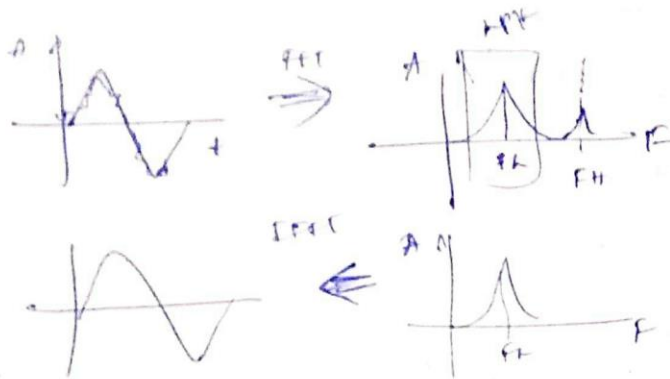
$$x_1 =$$

$$x_2 =$$

$$x_3 =$$



FFT fast Fourier transform matlab



Program

```

FS = 1000; % Sampling frequency
Ts = 1/FS % Sampling period or time step t
dt = 0:Ts:2-Ts; % Signal duration
b1 = 10;
b2 = 30;
b3 = 30;

y1 = 10 * sin(2 * pi * b1 * dt);
y2 = 10 * sin(2 * pi * b2 * dt);
y3 = 10 * sin(2 * pi * b3 * 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); % length of time domain signal
nfft2 = 2 ^ nextpow2(nfft);
bf = fft(y4, nfft2);
plot(abs(bf))
    
```

FIR and IIR filters

Digital filters are classified.

- ① IIR filters
- ② FIR filter

IIR transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{b_3 z^3 + b_2 z^2 + b_1 z + b_0}{z^3 + a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0}$$

FIR filter

$$H(z) = \frac{b_3 z^3 + b_2 z^2 + b_1 z + b_0}{z^3}$$

Fourier transform

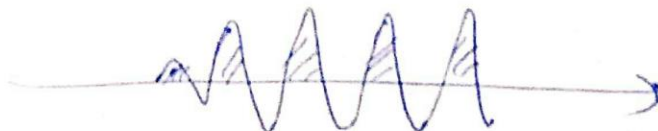


$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{j2\pi f t} dt$$

T time

wavelet transform

Area 1 Area 2



$$X(a, b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \psi_{a,b}^*(t) dt$$

Correlation

$$R(a,b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \phi_{a,b}^*(t) dt$$

Implementation of signal filtering signal using
WT in matlab

Power Spectrum Estimation Example: Welch's method

Ex 1

Power Spectrum using 'pwelch'

$$W[n] = \boxed{H(e^{j\omega})} \rightarrow x[n]$$

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = |H(e^{j\omega})|^2$$

$$S_{xx}(f) = |H(e^{j2\pi f/f_s})|^2$$

ECG Signal Analysis using matlab

```
Sig = load('ecg.txt');  
plot(Sig)
```

Program to determine the BPM of the ECG signal

```
% beat-count = 0;  
for k=2:length(Sig)-1  
    if (Sig(k) & sig(k-1) & Sig(k) > sig(k+1) & sig(k) > 1)  
        disp('Prominat peak found');  
        beat-count = beat-count + 1;  
    end  
end  
fs = 100;  
N = length(Sig);  
duration-in-seconds = N/fs;  
duration-in-minutes = duration-in-seconds/60;  
BPM = beat-count / duration-in-minutes
```

output

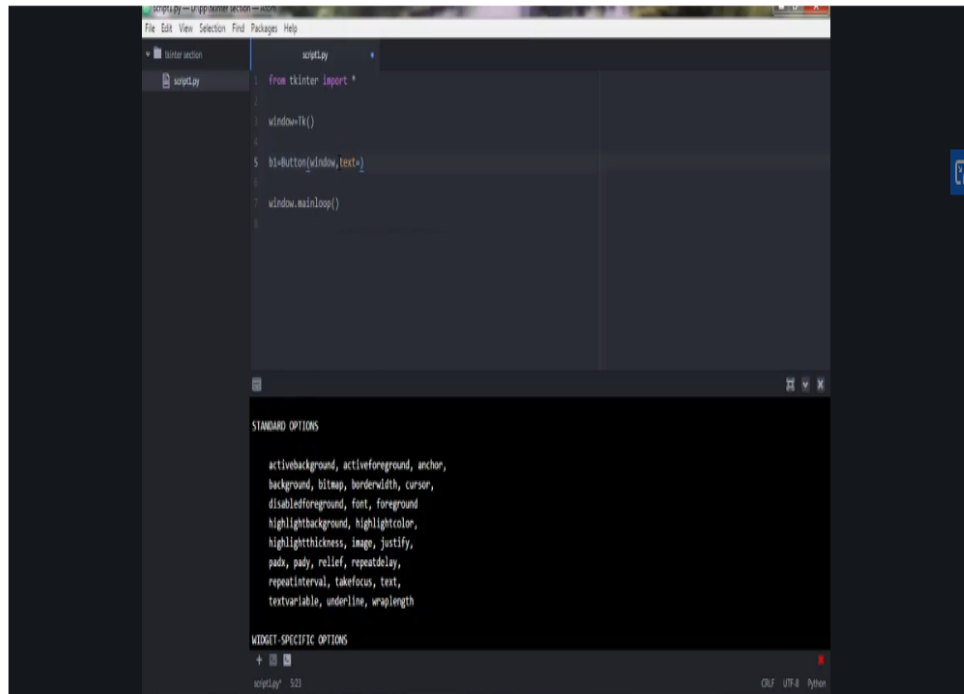


Date: 27 may 2020
Course: python
Topic: Graphical User Interfaces with Tkinter

Name: nishanth
USN: 4al 17ec063
Semester & Section: 6th & b

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session



Overview Q&A Bookmarks Announcements

About this course

A complete Python course for both beginners and intermediates! Master Python 3 by

Course content

✓ 168. Congratulations!
1min

Section 21: Graphical User Interfaces with Tkinter

5 / 5 | 22min

✓ 169. Introduction to Tkinter
3min

✓ 170. Setting up a GUI with Widgets
9min

✓ 171. Connecting GUI Widgets with Callback Functions
10min

✓ 172. Create a Multi-widget GUI (Practice)
1min

✓ 173. Solution
1min

Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Create a Python program that expects a kilogram input value and converts that value to grams, pounds, and ounces when the user pushes the *Convert* button.

Program:

```
1. from tkinter import *
2.
3. # Create an empty Tkinter window
4. window=Tk()
5.
6. def from_kg():
7.     # Get user value from input box and multiply by 1000 to get kilograms
8.     gram=float(e2_value.get())*1000
9.
10.    # Get user value from input box and multiply by 2.20462 to get pounds
11.    pound=float(e2_value.get())*2.20462
12.
13.    # Get user value from input box and multiply by 35.274 to get ounces
14.    ounce=float(e2_value.get())*35.274
15.
16.    # Empty the Text boxes if they had text from the previous use and fill
    them again
17.    t1.delete("1.0", END) # Deletes the content of the Text box from
    start to END
18.    t1.insert(END,gram) # Fill in the text box with the value of gram
    variable
19.    t2.delete("1.0", END)
20.    t2.insert(END,pound)
21.    t3.delete("1.0", END)
22.    t3.insert(END,ounce)
23.
24. # Create a Label widget with "Kg" as label
25. e1=Label(window,text="Kg")
26. e1.grid(row=0,column=0) # The Label is placed in position 0, 0 in the
    window
27.
28. e2_value=StringVar() # Create a special StringVar object
29. e2=Entry(window,textvariable=e2_value) # Create an Entry box for users to
    enter the value
30. e2.grid(row=0,column=1)
31.
32. # Create a button widget
33. # The from_kg() function is called when the button is pushed
34. b1=Button(window,text="Convert",command=from_kg)
35. b1.grid(row=0,column=2)
36.
37. # Create three empty text boxes, t1, t2, and t3
38. t1=Text(window,height=1,width=20)
39. t1.grid(row=1,column=0)
40.
41. t2=Text(window,height=1,width=20)
42. t2.grid(row=1,column=1)
43.
44. t3=Text(window,height=1,width=20)
45. t3.grid(row=1,column=2)
46.
47. window.mainloop()
```