**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **27th May 2020** | **Name:** | **Rashmi K B** |
| **Course:** | **Digital signal processing** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC056** |
| **Topic:** | **Fourier Transforms**  **FFT Fast Fourier Transform Matlab**  **Implementation of signal Filtering signal using WT in MatLAb** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **rashmikb** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report**  The DFT is tremendously useful for numerical approximation and computation, but it does not scale well to very large n \_ 1, as the simple formulation involves multiplication by a dense n \_ n matrix, requiring O(n2) operations.    In 1965, James W. Cooley (IBM) and John W. Tukey (Princeton) developed the revolutionary fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm [137, 136] that scales as O(n log(n)). As n becomes very large, the log(n) component grows slowly, and the algorithm approaches a linear scaling. Their algorithm was based on a fractal symmetry in the Fourier transform that allows an n dimensional DFT to be solved with a number of smaller dimensional DFT computations.  **Discrete Fourier transform:**  clear all, close all, clc  n = 256;  w = exp(-i\*2\*pi/n);  % Slow  for i=1:n  for j=1:n  DFT(i,j) = wˆ((i-1)\*(j-1));  end  end  % Fast  [I,J] = meshgrid(1:n,1:n);  DFT = w.ˆ((I-1).\*(J-1));  imagesc(real(DFT))  **Fast Fourier transform:**  As mentioned earlier, multiplying by the DFT matrix F involves O(n2) operations.  The fast Fourier transform scales as O(n log(n)), enabling a tremendous range of applications, including audio and image compression in MP3 and JPG formats, streaming video, satellite communications, and the cellular network, to name only a few of the myriad applications.    For example, audio is generallysampled at 44:1 kHz, or 44; 100 samples per second. For 10 seconds of audio,the vector f will have dimension n = 4:41 \_ 105. Computing the DFT usingmatrix multiplication involves approximately 2 \_ 1011, or 200 billion, multiplications.  In contrast, the FFT requires approximately 6 \_ 106, which amounts to a speed-up factor of over 30; 000. Thus, the FFT has become synonymous with the DFT, and FFT libraries are built in to nearly every device and operating system that performs digital signal processing.  >>fhat = **fft**(f); % Fast Fourier transform  >>f = **ifft**(fhat); % Inverse fast Fourier transform  Fast Fourier transform to compute derivatives.  n = 128;  L = 30;  dx = L/(n);  x = -L/2:dx:L/2-dx;  f = **cos**(x).\***exp**(-x.ˆ2/25); % Function  df = -(**sin**(x).\***exp**(-x.ˆ2/25) + (2/25)\*x.\*f); % Derivative  %% Approximate derivative using finite Difference...  **for** kappa=1:**length**(df)-1  dfFD(kappa) = (f(kappa+1)-f(kappa))/dx;  **end**  dfFD(**end**+1) = dfFD(**end**);  %% Derivative using FFT (spectral derivative)  fhat = **fft**(f);  kappa = (2\***pi**/L)\*[-n/2:n/2-1];  kappa = **fftshift**(kappa); % Re-order fft frequencies  dfhat = i\*kappa.\*fhat;  dfFFT = **real**(**ifft**(dfhat));  %% Plotting commands  **plot**(x,df,’k’,’LineWidth’,1.5), **hold** on  **plot**(x,dfFD,’b--’,’LineWidth’,1.2)  **plot**(x,dfFFT,’r--’,’LineWidth’,1.2)  **legend**(’True Derivative’,’FiniteDiff.’,’FFT Derivative’) **Infinite impulse response (IIR) filters:** IIR filters are the most efficient type of filter to implement in DSP (digital signal processing). They are usually provided as "biquad" filters. For example, in the parametric EQ block of a miniDSP plugin, each peak/notch or shelving filter is a single biquad. In the crossover blocks, each crossover uses up to 4 biquads. Each band of a graphic EQ is a single biquad, so a full 31-band graphic EQ uses 31 biquads per channel. **Finite impulse response (FIR) filters** An FIR filter requires more computation time on the DSP and more memory. The DSP chip therefore needs to be more powerful. miniDSP products that support FIR filtering include the [OpenDRC](https://www.minidsp.com/products/opendrc-series) and the [miniSHARC kit](https://www.minidsp.com/products/minidspkits/minisharc-kit).  FIR filters are specified using a large array of numbers. In the case of the OpenDRC, there are 6144 coefficients (or "taps") per channel. In the case of the miniSHARC, there are a total of 10240 taps assignable to all input and output channels. |

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| **Date:** | 27th May 2020 | **Name:** | Rashmi K B | |
| **Course:** | Udemy | **USN:** | 4AL16EC056 | |
| **Topic:** | Pyhthon | **Semester & Section:** | 8th B | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| p3.PNG  **To perform a SQL INSERT query from Python, you need to follow these simple steps:**   * [Install MySQL Connector Python using pip](https://pynative.com/install-mysql-connector-python/). * First, Establish a [MySQL database connection in Python.](https://pynative.com/python-mysql-database-connection/) * Then, Define the SQL INSERT Query  (here you need to know the table’s column details). * Execute the INSERT query using the cursor.execute()and get a number of rows affected. * After the successful execution of a query, Don’t forget to commit your changes to the database. * Close the MySQL database connection. * Most important, Catch SQL exceptions if any. * At last, verify the result by [selecting data from the MySQL table](https://pynative.com/python-mysql-select-query-to-fetch-data/).   import mysql.connector  from mysql.connector import Error  from mysql.connector import errorcode  try:  connection = mysql.connector.connect(host='localhost',  database='electronics',  user='root',  password='pynative@#29')  mySql\_insert\_query = """INSERT INTO Laptop (Id, Name, Price, Purchase\_date)  VALUES  (10, 'Lenovo ThinkPad P71', 6459, '2019-08-14') """  cursor = connection.cursor()  cursor.execute(mySql\_insert\_query)  connection.commit()  print(cursor.rowcount, "Record inserted successfully into Laptop table")  cursor.close()  except mysql.connector.Error as error:  print("Failed to insert record into Laptop table {}".format(error))  finally:  if (connection.is\_connected()):  connection.close()  print("MySQL connection is closed")  **Tkinter:**  The [tkinter](https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html#module-tkinter) package (“Tk interface”) is the standard Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit. Both Tk and [tkinter](https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html#module-tkinter) are available on most Unix platforms, as well as on Windows systems. (Tk itself is not part of Python; it is maintained at Active State.)  Running python -m tkinter from the command line should open a window demonstrating a simple Tk interface, letting you know that [tkinter](https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html#module-tkinter) is properly installed on your system, and also showing what version of Tcl/Tk is installed, so you can read the Tcl/Tk documentation specific to that version. | | | |
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