```
clear
N = 10^6 % number of bits or symbols
rand('state',100); % initializing the rand() function
randn('state',200); % initializing the randn() function
% Transmitter
ip = rand(1,N)>0.5; % generating 0,1 with equal probability
s = 2*ip-1; % BPSK modulation 0 -&gt; -1; 1 -&gt; 1
n = 1/sqrt(2)*[randn(1,N) + j*randn(1,N)]; % white gaussian noise, 0dB variance
Eb_N0_dB = [-3:10]; % multiple Eb/N0 values
for ii = 1:length(Eb_N0_dB)
% Noise addition
y = s + 10^(-Eb_N0_dB(ii)/40)*n; % additive white gaussian noise
% receiver - hard decision decoding
ipHat = real(y)>0;
% counting the errors
nErr(ii) = size(find([ip- ipHat]),2);
end
simBer = nErr/N; % simulated ber
theoryBer = 0.5*erfc(sqrt(10.^(Eb_N0_dB/10))); % theoretical ber
% plot
close all
figure
semilogy(Eb_N0_dB,theoryBer,'b');
hold on
semilogy(Eb_N0_dB,simBer,'mx');
axis([-3 10 10^-5 0.5])
grid on
legend('theory','simulation');
xlabel('Eb/No, dB');
ylabel('Bit Error Rate');
title('Bit error probability curve for BPSK modulation');
```