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%% LABORATORY PRACTICUM #0
% Course: EEL3135 (Written By: Professor Harley)
clear;
%% SCRIPT
% This script takes a name (my_name variable) and translates it into
% music. Specifically, each character in the name turns into a single note.
% In the script, users can easily manipulate the frequency multiplier
% (f multiplier) for each note, the duration (my duration) for each note,
% and the sampling rate of the music (fs).
% ENTER YOUR NAME IN THE NEXT LINE
my name = 'Natalie';
N = length(my name);
                          % Number of characters in name
% DEFINE CONSTANT
f multiplier = 2;
                               % Frequency multiplier (unitless)
my duration = 0.5;
                                % Note duration (in seconds)
fs = 44100;
                                % Sampling rate (in samples / s)
% DEFINE NOTE FREUQENCY AND DURATION
cnote = double(my name)*2; % Note frequencies (in Hz)
dur = my duration*fs*ones(N,1); % Note durations (in samples)
disp(['The Duration is: ' num2str(dur.')])
% CREATE MUSIC
z = cell2mat(arrayfun(@(n) simple sawtooth(cnote(n), dur(n), fs), 1:N, 'UniformOutput', \( \mathbb{L} \)
false )).';
% PLOT OUTPUT WAVEFORM
t = 1/fs:1/fs:N*dur(1)/fs; % Time Axis
figure(1)
                              % Plot
plot(t, z)
xlabel('Time [s]')
                               % Horizontal axis label
ylabel('Music Amplitude')
                               % Vertical axis label
title('Full Music Signal') % Plot title
figure(2)
                          % Plot
plot(t, z)
xlim([0 dur(1)/fs])
                   % Horizontal axis label
xlabel('Time [s]')
ylabel('Music Amplitude') % Vertical axis label
title('One Note of Music Signal') % Plot title
% PLAY MUSIC
soundsc(z, fs)
                         % Play music
% SAVE MUSIC
audiowrite([my name '.wav'], z./max(z)*0.99, fs)
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%% FUNCTIONS USED IN THE CODE
function z = simple sawtooth(note, dur, fs)
%SIMPLE SAWTOOTH Create a single sawtooth wave note
   Z = SIMPLE\_SAWTOOTH(NOTE, DUR, FS) create a time-modulated sawtooth
  note, where NOTE is the note frequency (in Hz), DUR is the note
  duration (in samples), and FS is the sampling frequency.
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  see also: sawtooth
   % BUILD INITIAL SAWTOOTH
   z = sawtooth(2*pi*note*(0:dur-1)/fs,0.2);
                             % Length of attack (proportion)
   Pattack = .3;
   Prelease = 1-Pattack; % Length of release (proportion)
   Llength = numel(z);
                             % Length of signal
   % SET LOW FREQUUNCY SIGNAL TO MODULATE WITH SAWTOOTH
   Lattack = floor(Llength*Pattack);
                                                           % Length of attack
   Lrelease = ceil(Llength*Prelease);
                                                           % Legnth of release
   Vattack = 1;
                                                           % Attack maximum value
   Vrelease = 0.5;
                                                           % Sustain value
   attack = linspace(0, Vattack, Lattack);
                                                           % Attack time weights
   release = linspace(Vrelease, 0, Lrelease);
                                                           % Release time weights
   weight = [attack, release];
                                                           % Concatenate
   weight = conv(weight, exp(-0.00001*(1:1000)), 'same');
                                                          % Smooth everything
   % APPLY MODULATION
   z = z.*weight;
                                                           % Output signal
end
function y = sawtooth(t, width)
   t0 = t / (2*pi);
   y = 2*(t0-floor(t0))-1;
end
```