# BASIC COMMANDS FOR PLOTTING
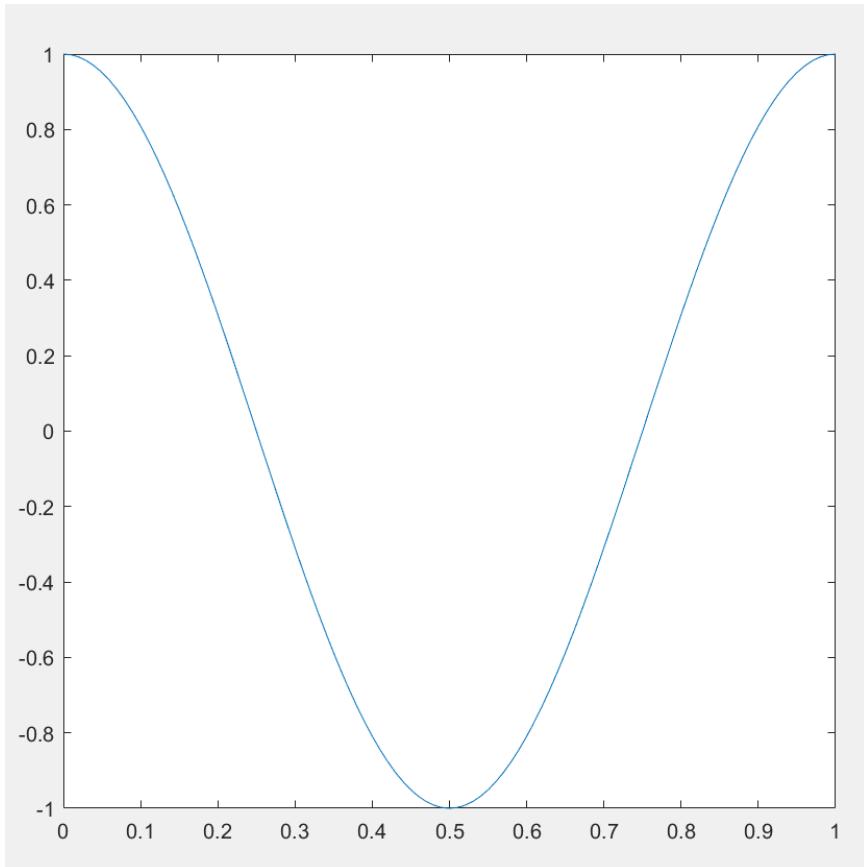
Output 1:
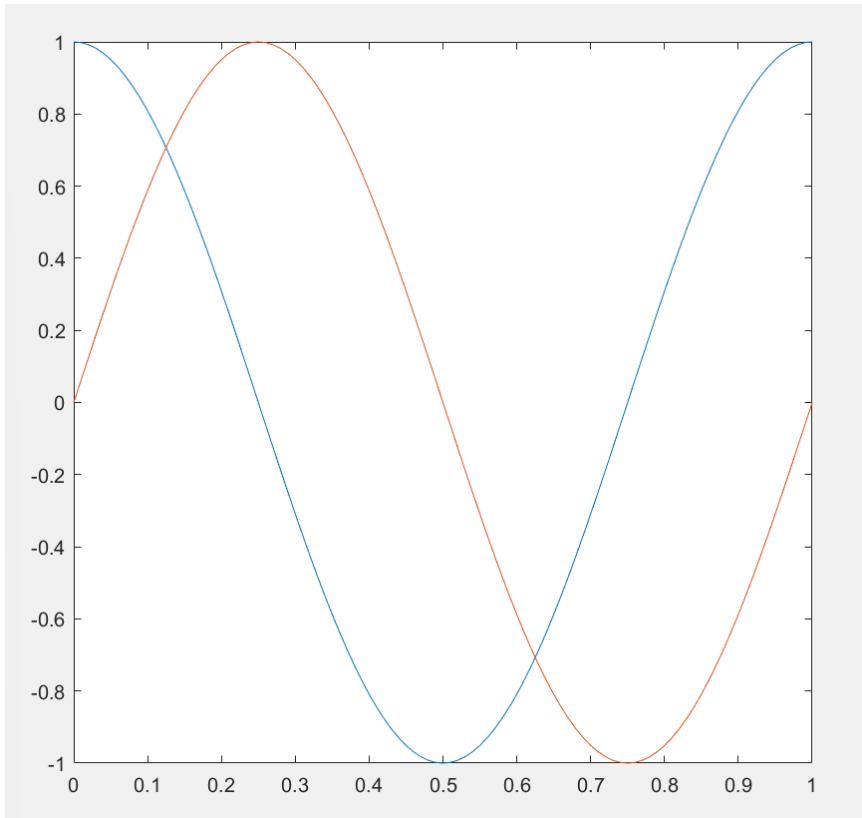
Output 2:
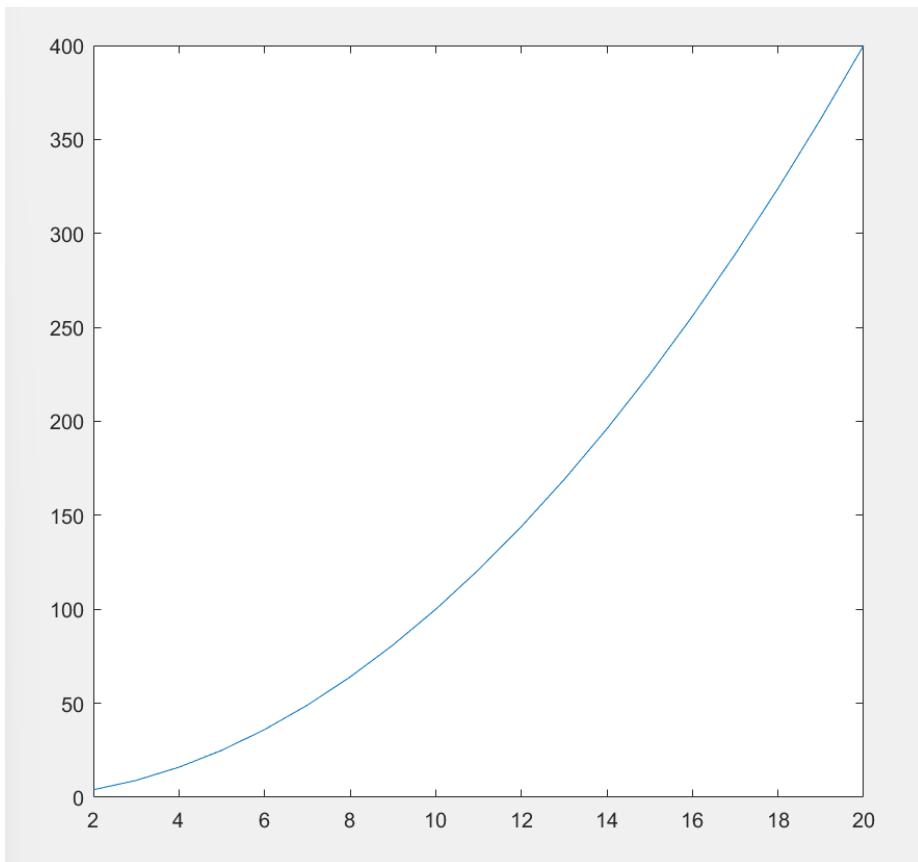
Output 3:

Output 4:
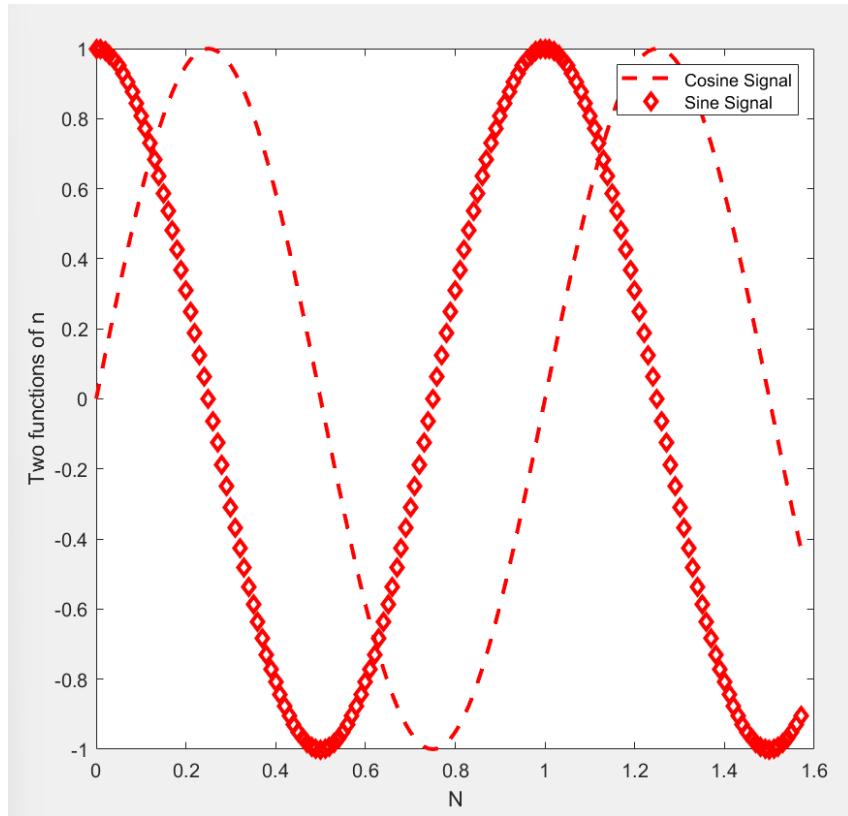
Output 5:
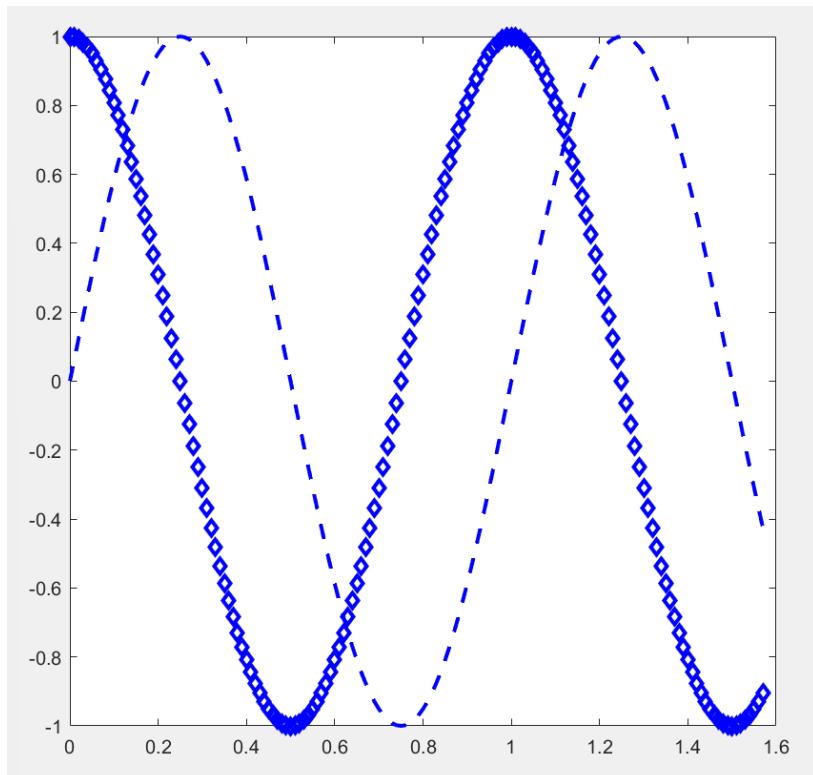
Output 6 (Part I):
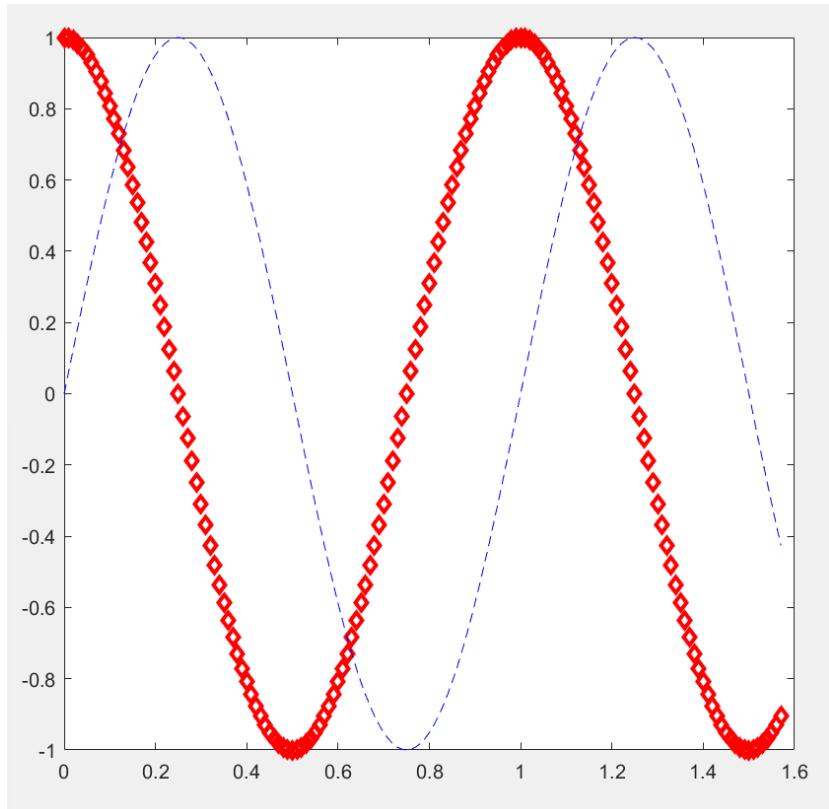
a)
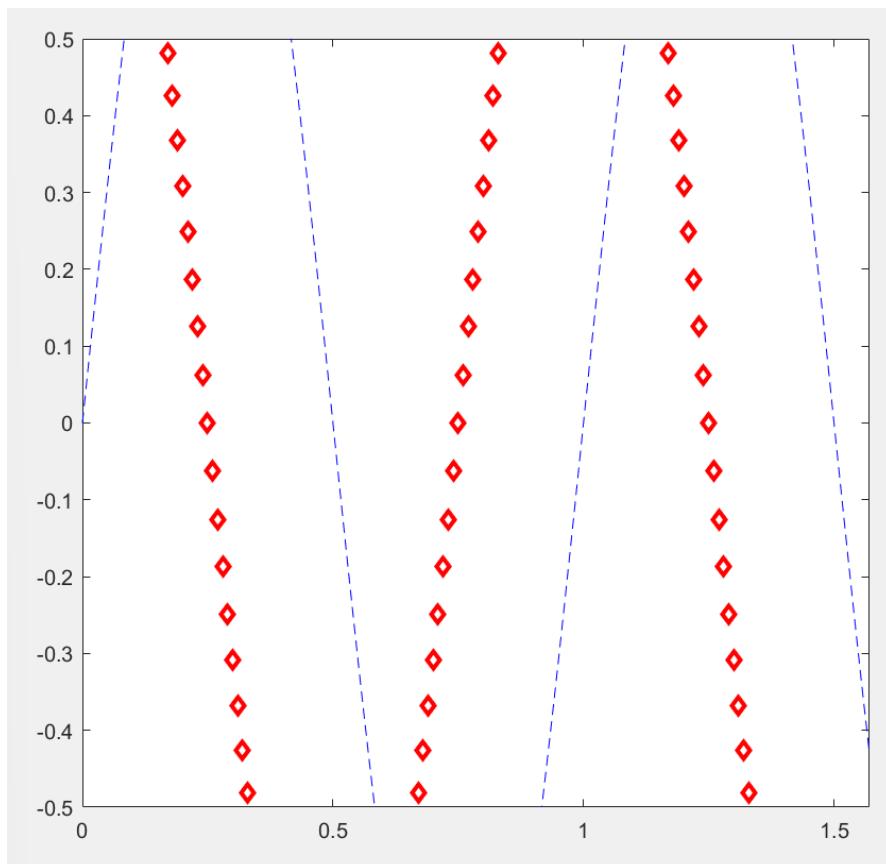
b)
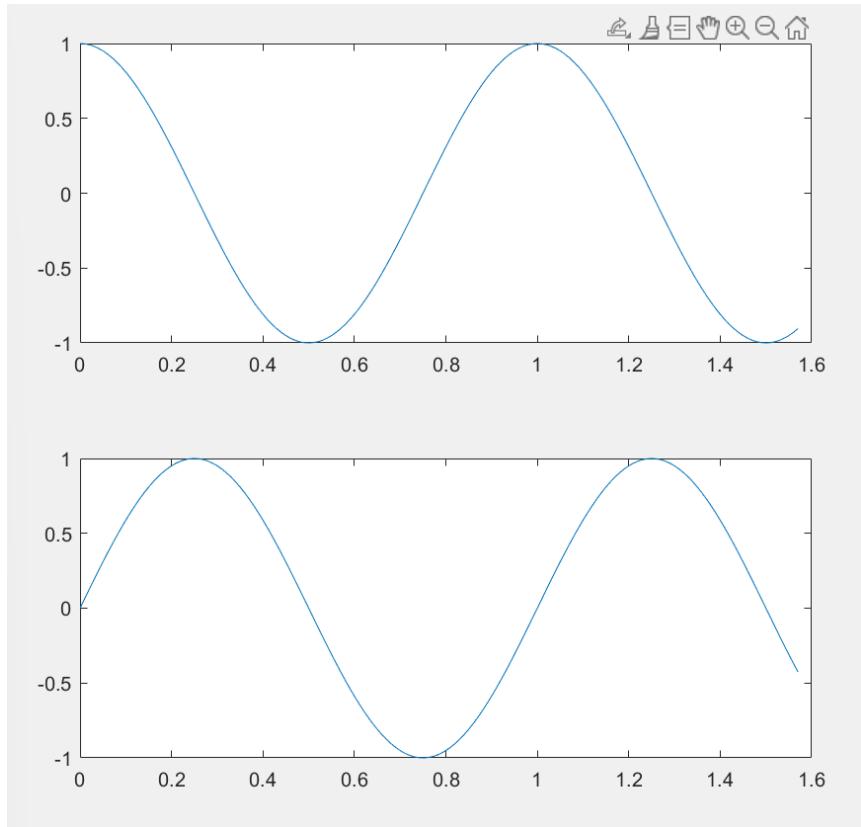
## Output 6 (Part II):
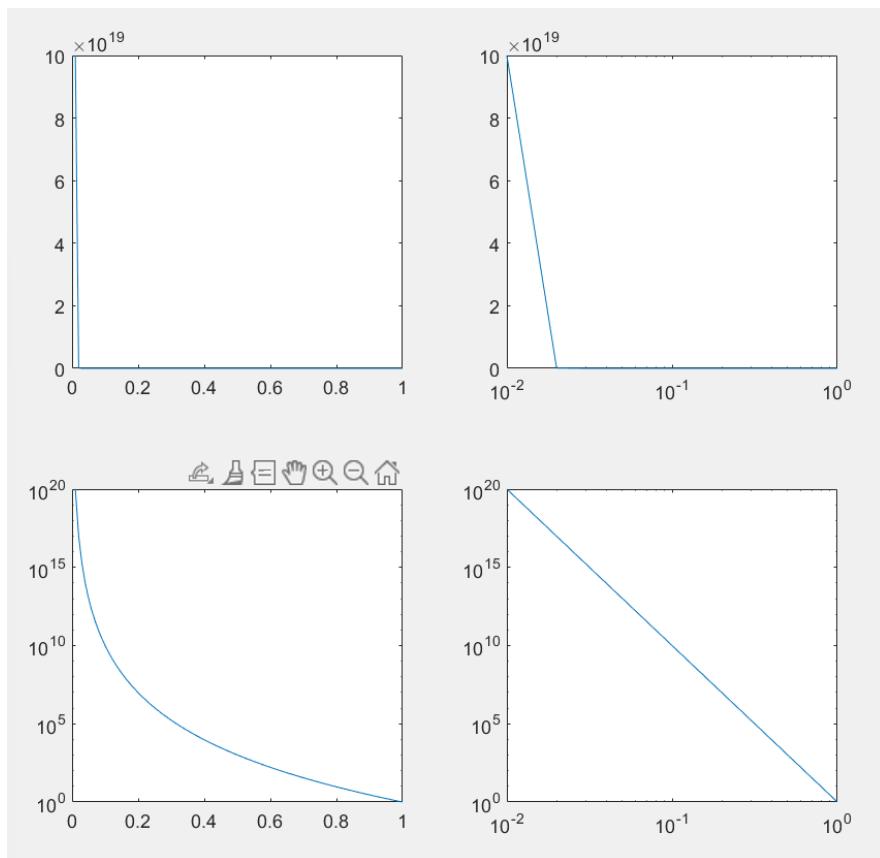
Output 7:
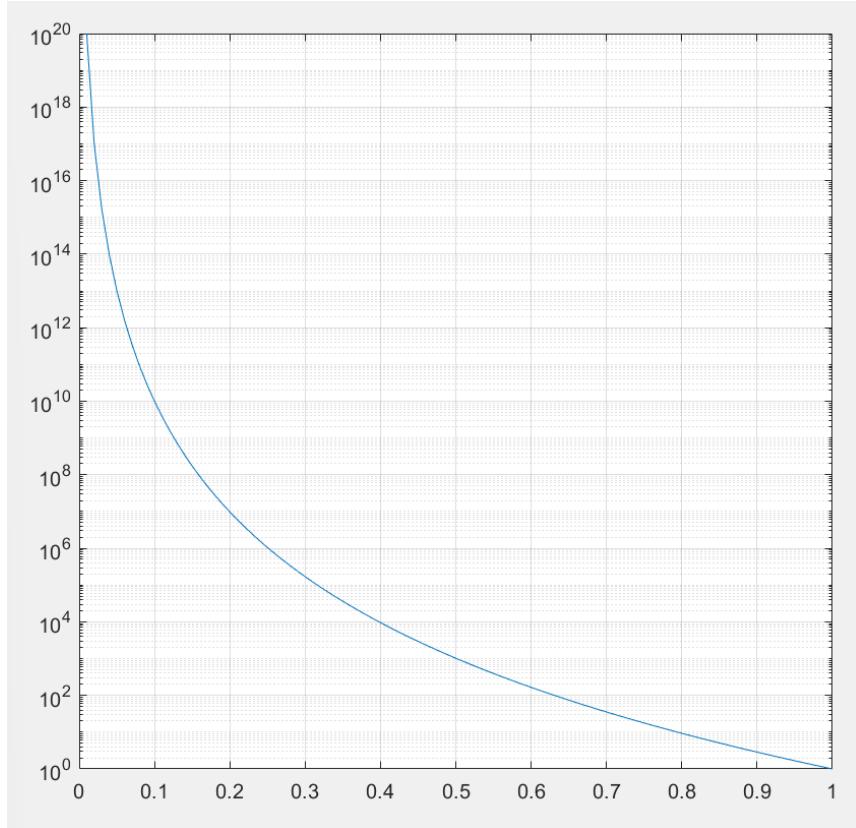
Output 8:
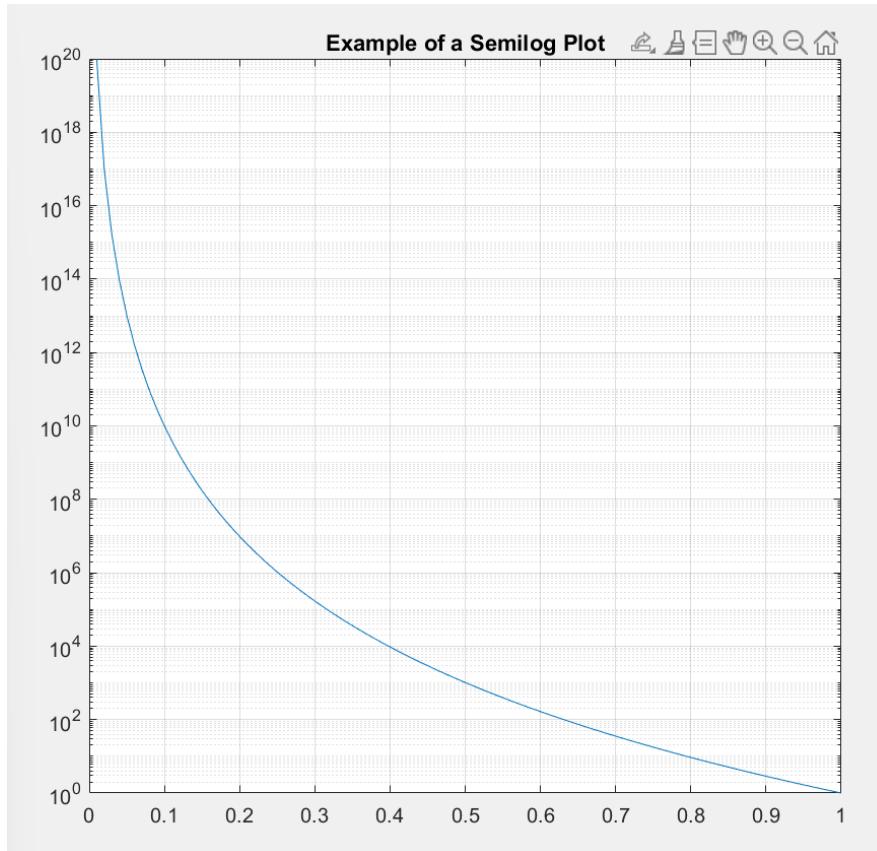
Output 9:

Output 10:
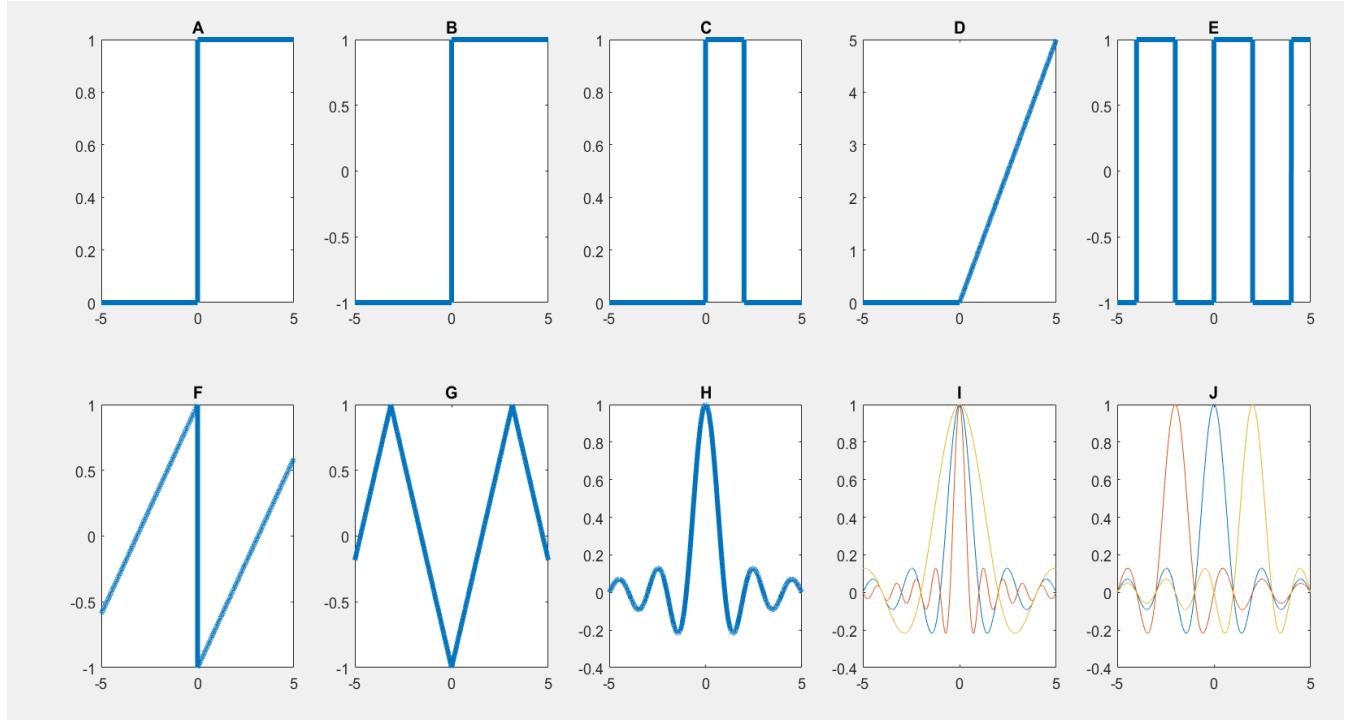
Output 11:
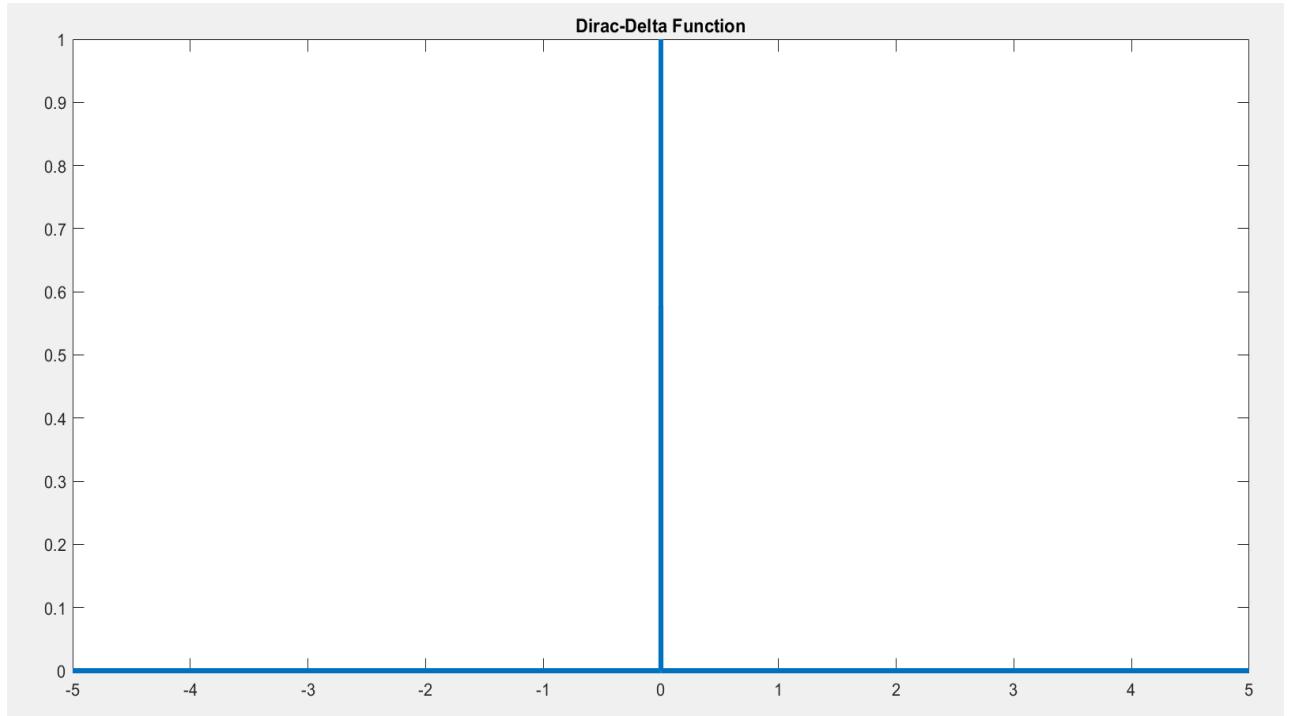
PLOTTING OF CONTINUOUS TIME SIGNALS

Output 1:
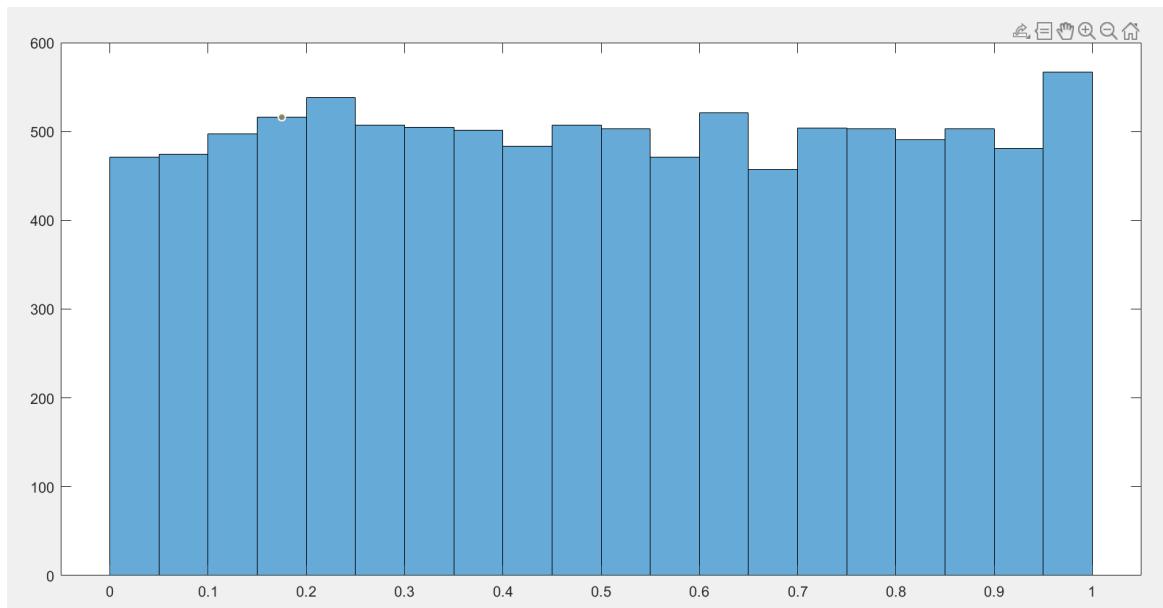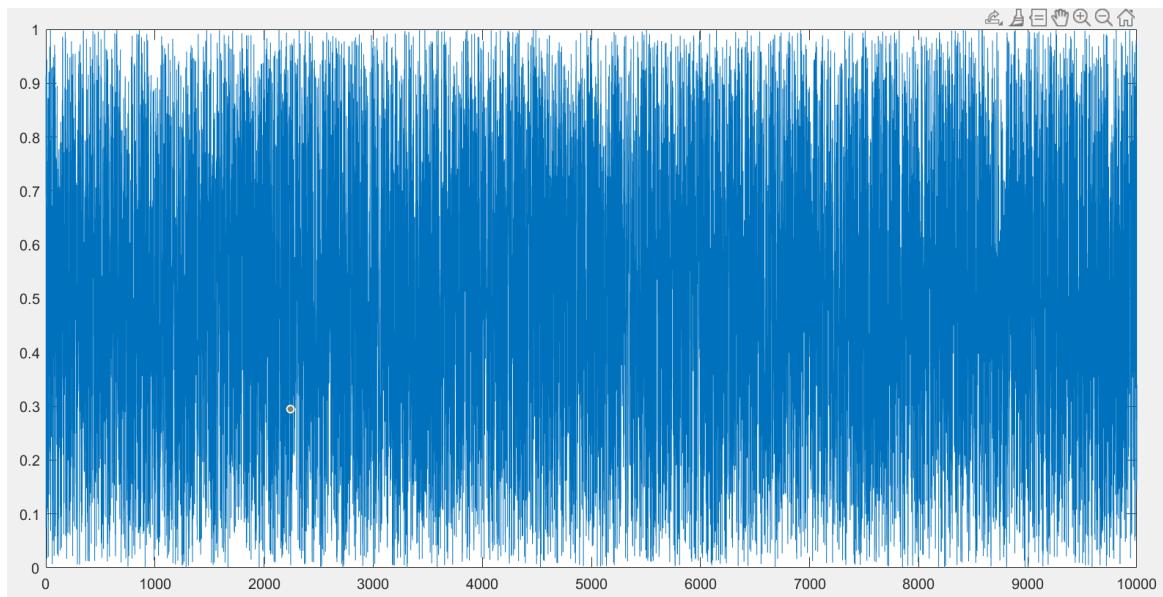
Output 2:

HISTOGRAMS, SKEWNESS AND KURTOSIS

Output 1:
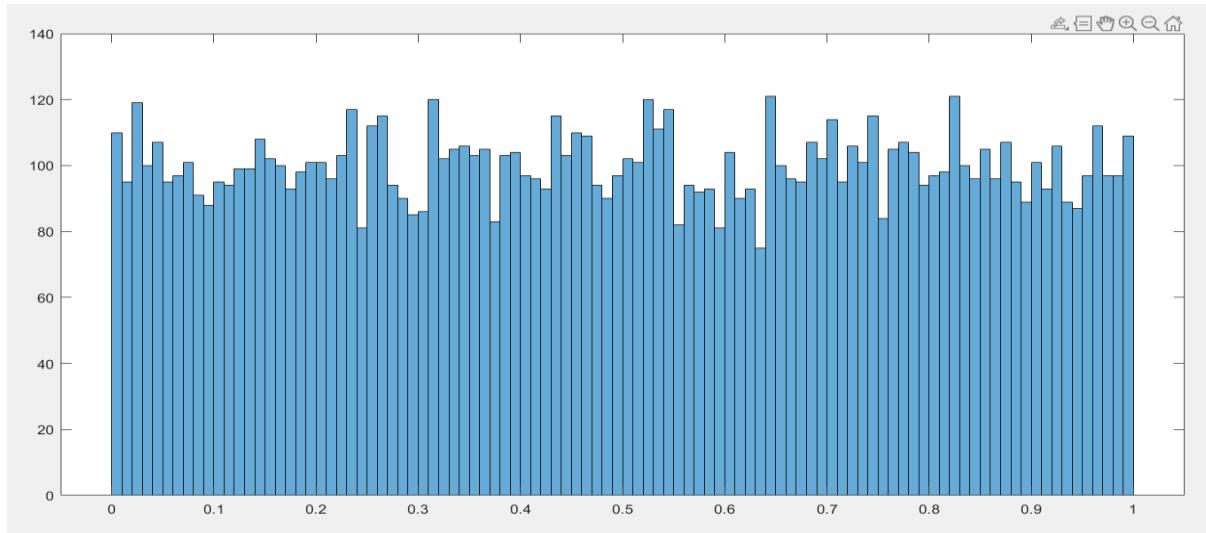
Output 2:

```
        Data: [0.2774 0.6228 0.4536 0.2663 0.3699 0.1006 0.5673 0.6506 0.8473 0.2449 0.0264 0.6459 ... ]
      Values: [538 466 470 481 512 512 468 506 515 475 487 490 533 480 503 494 511 537 527 495]
     NumBins: 20
    BinEdges: [0 0.0500 0.1000 0.1500 0.2000 0.2500 0.3000 0.3500 0.4000 0.4500 0.5000 0.5500 0.6000 ... ]
    BinWidth: 0.0500
   BinLimits: [0 1]
Normalization: 'count'
   FaceColor: 'auto'
   EdgeColor: [0 0 0]

Show all properties
```
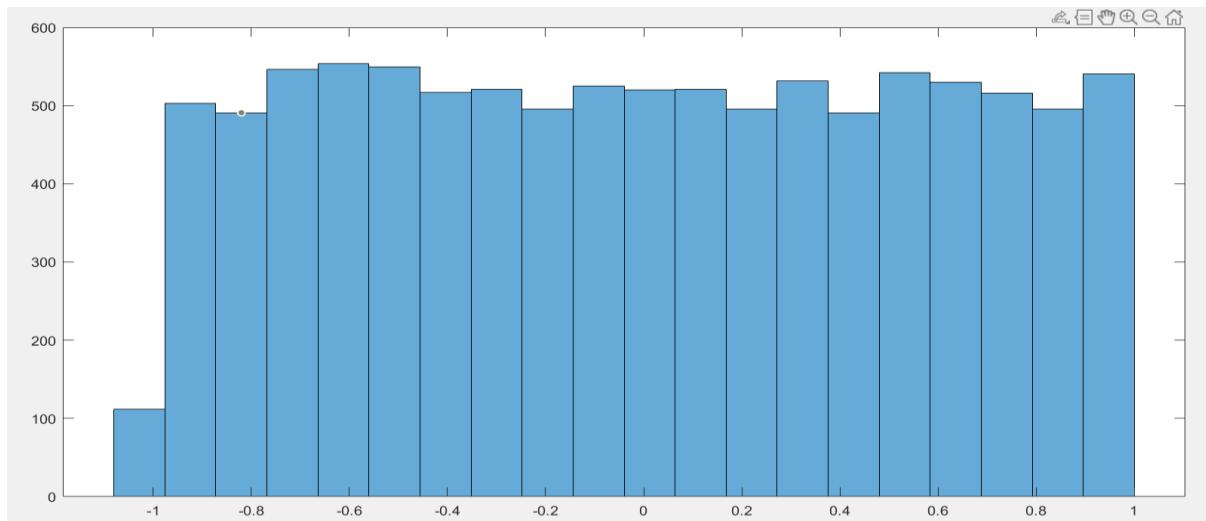
Ans:- 20 bins were used.

Output 3:

Output 4:

Output 5:

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skewness Skewness.
   S = skewness(X) returns the sample skewness of the values in X.   For a
   vector input, S is the third central moment of X, divided by the cube
   of its standard deviation.   For a matrix input, S is a row vector
   containing the sample skewness of each column of X.   For N-D arrays,
   skewness operates along the first non-singleton dimension.

kurtosis Kurtosis.
   K = kurtosis(X) returns the sample kurtosis of the values in X.   For a
   vector input, K is the fourth central moment of X, divided by fourth
   power of its standard deviation.   For a matrix input, K is a row vector
   containing the sample kurtosis of each column of X.   For N-D arrays,
   kurtosis operates along the first non-singleton dimension.


Skewness is -1.545836e-03

Kurtosis is 1.798949e+00
```
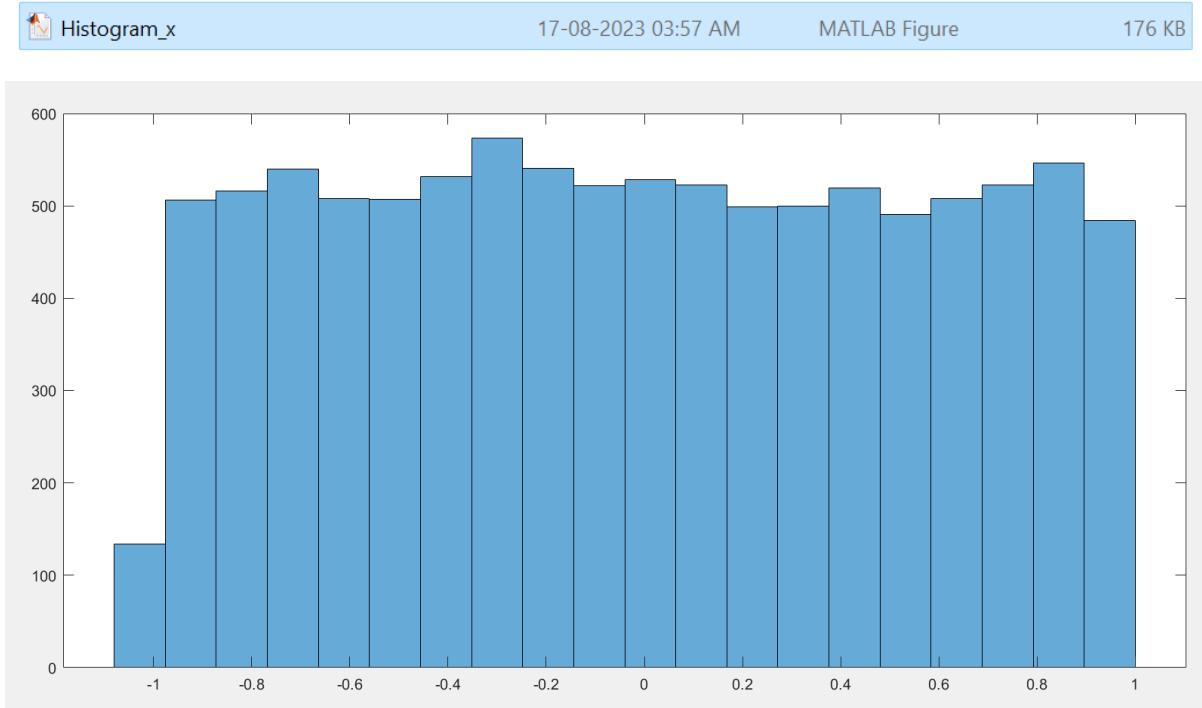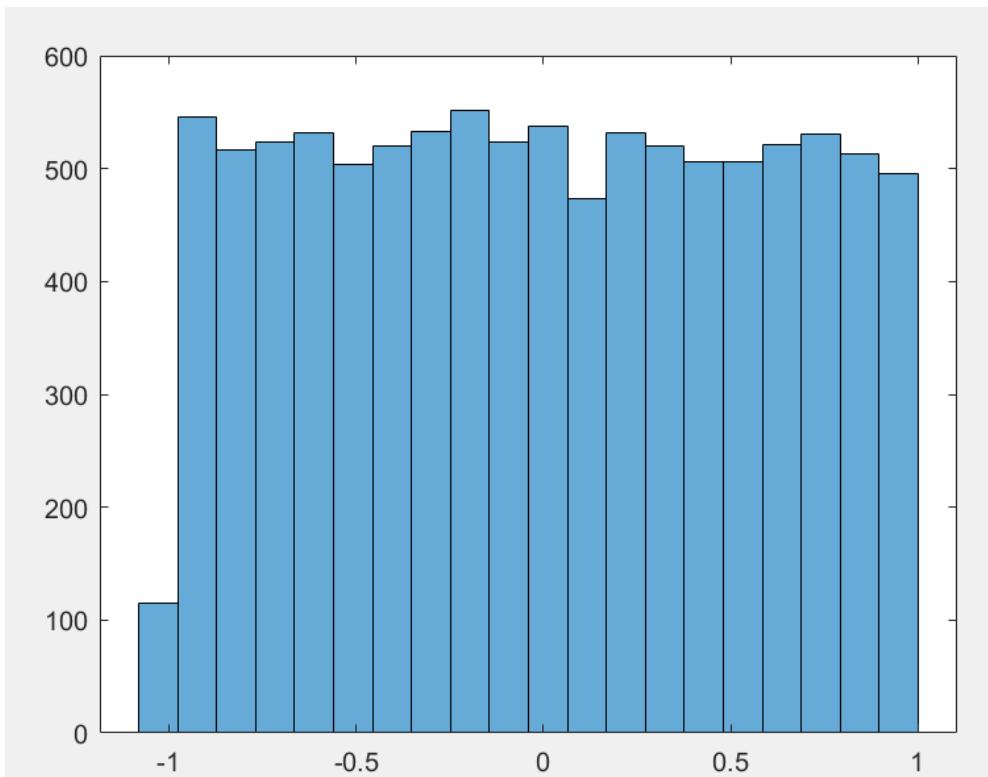
SAVING AND LOADING

Output 1:

Output 2:

Output 3: