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read filter(s)

command: FILI <kind> <filter1>[<filter2>[...<filterN>]]

Reads one or more filters from file into memory (only one digital 'D' filter). All following FILTER commands of the same <kind> will use these filters read in. Filters read in by previous FILI commands are overwritten. The filters are searched in the current directory and if not found there, they are read from the filter directory. The filter directory can be changed by [FCT PATH FILTER](#) <dir-string>.

The filter file extensions must be omitted. The extensions are ".FLF" for FFT and digital filters (<kind> = 'F', <kind> = 'D') and ".FLR" for recursive filters (<kind> = 'R').

For detailed information about filter file format see [FILTFORM.INF](#). If a sequence of FFT filters is read in, zeroes in numerator and denominator of all transfer functions are shortened automatically if possible.

parameters

- <kind> *parameter type: char*
Determines kind of filter file. Valid values are 'F' (FFT filters), 'D' (digital filters) and 'R' (recursive filters).
- <filter1> ... <filterN> *parameter type: filename (without extension)*
Name of filter files to be read into memory.

qualifiers

- /compress
Only valid for FFT filters (<kind> = 'F'). The transfer functions of the whole sequence is squeezed to a single transfer function. This way the filtering is done in a single step and not by a cascade of filters.

example

```
fili F WWSSN_SP  
reads WWSSN-SP FFT filter
```