# **Quarto Document**

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# **Table of contents**

1	Test		1	
	1.1	Placing Colorbars	1	
	1.2	Plot	3	
	1.3	Equation	3	
	1.4	Colors	3	
	1.5	Shapes	4	
	1.6	Textures	4	
2	Hea	Header 1		
	2.1	Header 2	4	
		2.1.1 Header 3	5	

# 1 Test

# 1.1 Placing Colorbars

Colorbars like in indicate the quantitative extent of image data. Placing in a figure is non-trivial because room needs to be made for them. The simplest case is just attaching a colorbar to each axes:<sup>1</sup>.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2)
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See the Matplotlib Gallery to explore colorbars further

```
fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
cmaps = ['RdBu_r', 'viridis']
for col in range(2):
    for row in range(2):
         ax = axs[row, col]
         pcm = ax.pcolormesh(
            np.random.random((20, 20)) * (col + 1),
            cmap=cmaps[col]
         fig.colorbar(pcm, ax=ax)
plt.show()
                                                       15.0
                                                                                                  1.50
                                                                                                  1.25
                                                                                                  0.75
                                                                                                  0.50
                                                       2.5
                                                                                   15.0
                                                       17.5
                                                                                                  1.50
                                                       15.0
                                                                                                  1.25
                                                       12.5
                                                                                                  1.00
10.0
                                                       10.0
                                                                                                  0.75
                                                       7.5
                                                                                                  0.50
                                                                                                  0.25
                                                       2.5
```

Figure 1: test

#### Watch out!

This can be dangerous

#### Look this

This is also important

## Overview

See @fig-simple in @sec-plot for a demonstration of a simple plot.

See @eq-stddev to better understand standard deviation.

# 1.2 Plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,23,2,4])
plt.show()
```

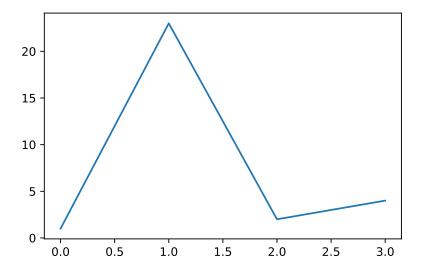


Figure 2: Simple Plot

# 1.3 Equation

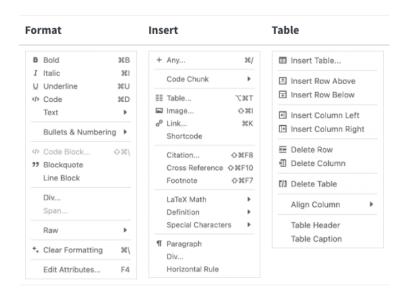
# 1.4 Colors

- 1. Red
- 2. Green
- 3. Blue

# 1.5 Shapes

- Square
  - This should be the next level editor
- Circle
- Triangle

#### 1.6 Textures



- Smooth
- Bumpy
- Fuzzy

# 2 Header 1

#### 2.1 Header 2

This table need to be look after

Test With Book

Test With Book

#### 2.1.1 Header 3

#### 2.1.1.1 Header 4

### Note

Note that there are five types of callouts, including: note, tip, warning, caution, and important.

# **?** Tip

Note that there are five types of callouts, including: note, tip, warning, caution, and important.

# ⚠ Warning

Note that there are five types of callouts, including: note, tip, warning, caution, and important.

This is a **bold**, *italic*, and *both* 

This is a complete paragraph in a text. This can be used to check how the spacing in a line. This is a new line

Einstein's theory of special relatively that expresses the equivalence of mass and energy:

$$E = mc^2$$

This is a new line with an empty line before

- Test
- another test
- Can we do this
- not sure
- let's try

[!NOTE] Test Testing Callout

 $[! WARNING] \ Test \ Warning \ Contents$ 

Test	Column	Name
This	Is	Table
As	A	Sample