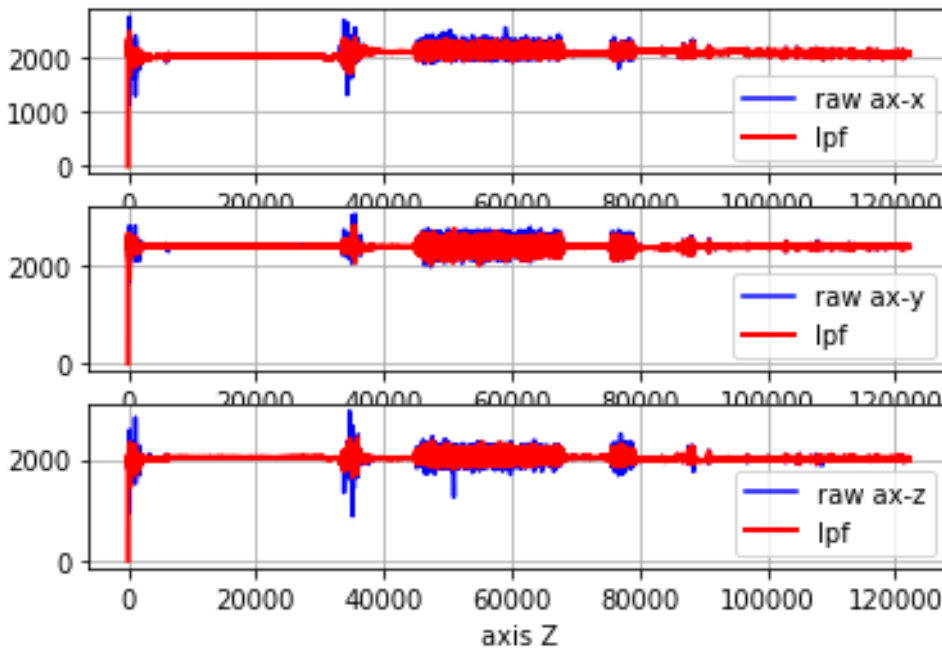
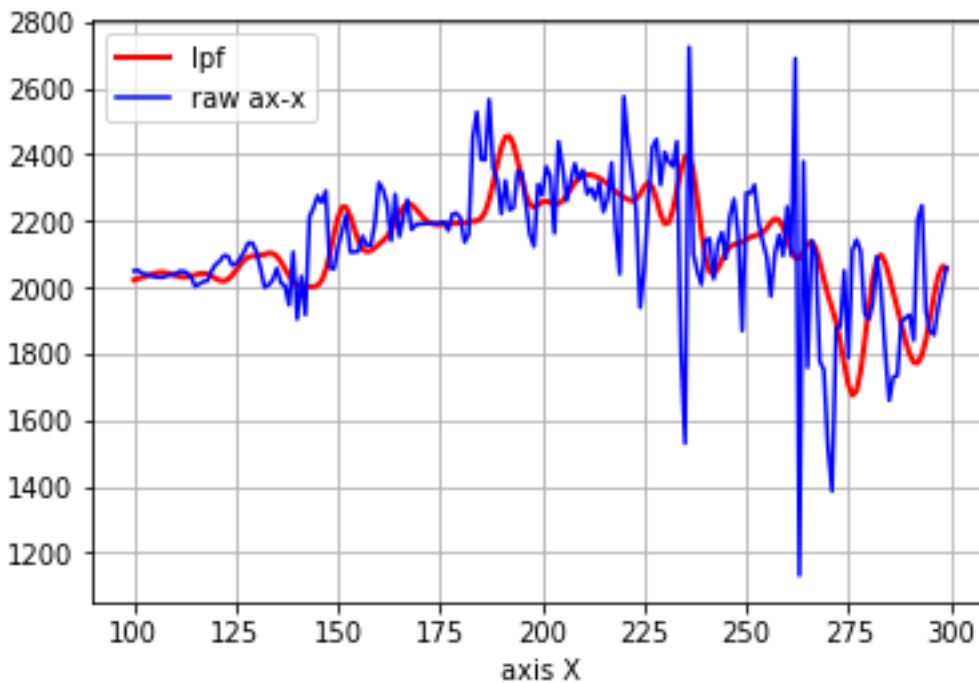


1. Plot the raw data and compared to LPF and MVA Filter.

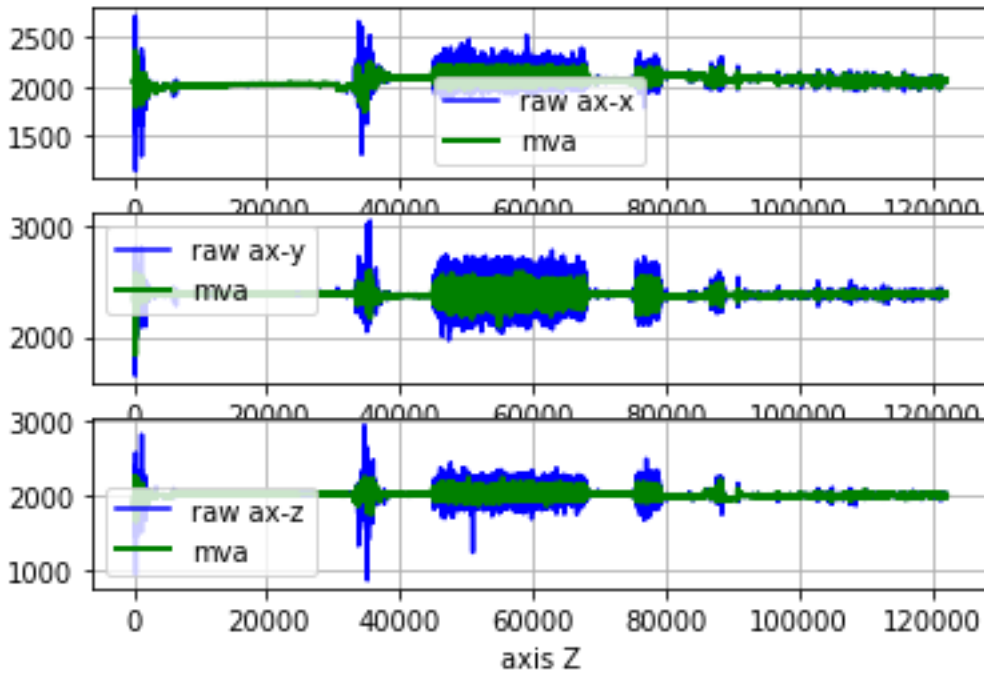
LPF



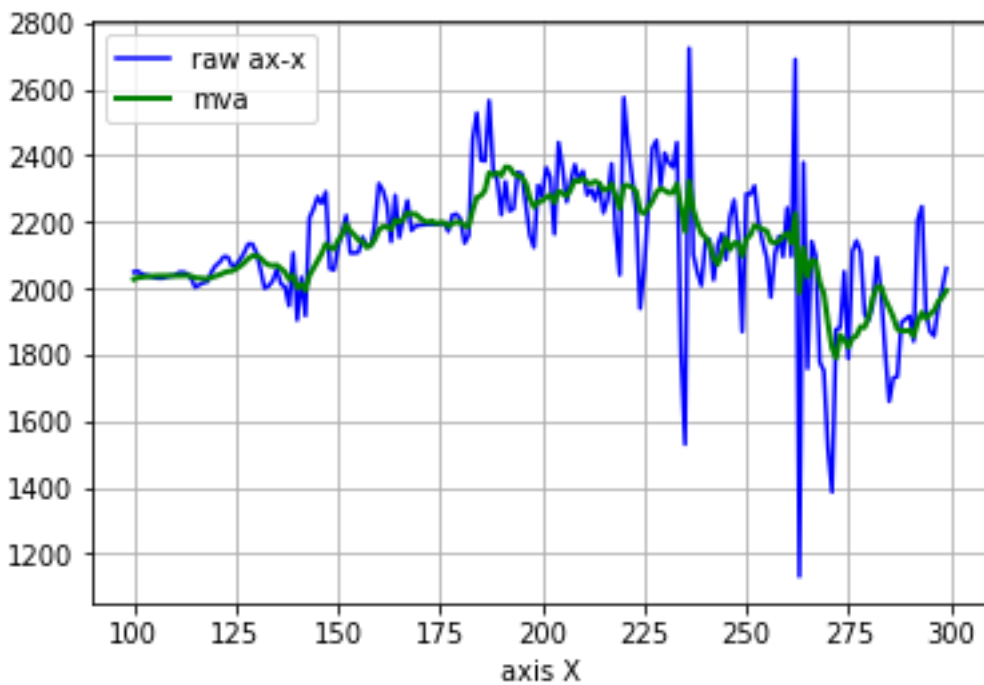
Karena data terlalu banyak dan sulit diamati, maka compare data akan mengambil 200 dari data dan untuk axis-x



MVA

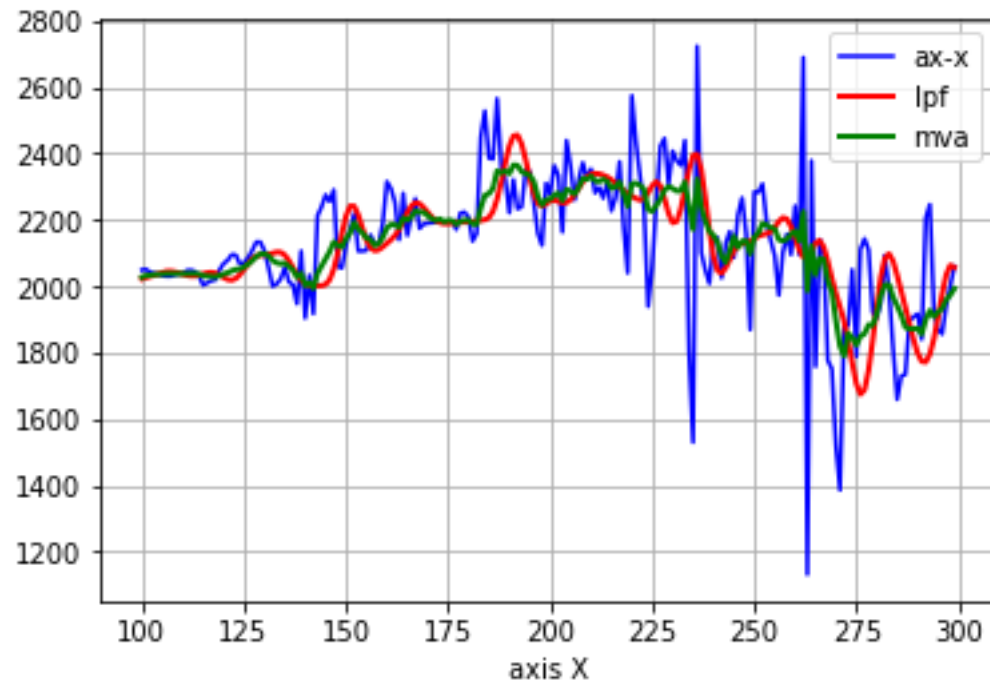


Karena data terlalu banyak dan sulit diamati, maka compare data akan mengambil 200 dari data dan untuk axis-x



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Perbandingan MVA dan LPF pada raw data dalam 200 data pada axis x

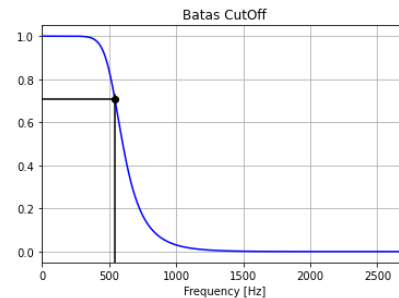


2. Which frequency cut-off (f_c) do you use for LPF? How do you determine that f_c ? (please provide a plot of filtered data regarding the frequency cutoff you used)

```
data = read_csv('4.csv', header=0, index_col=0)
data.describe()
```

	2045	2326	1833	1
count	122200.000000	122200.000000	122200.000000	122200.000000
mean	2053.151244	2377.315663	2024.088453	3.904984
std	51.148140	56.854621	46.606461	2.313783
min	1132.000000	1649.000000	878.000000	0.000000
25%	2019.000000	2369.000000	2007.000000	1.000000
50%	2053.000000	2380.000000	2025.000000	4.000000
75%	2081.000000	2387.000000	2034.000000	7.000000
max	2723.000000	3046.000000	2954.000000	7.000000

```
fs = 5446.0      # sample rate
fc = 544.6       # cutoff
```



Untuk axis x cutoff yang digunakan adalah 544.6 Hz , angka tersebut didapat dari nilai sinyal original yang merupakan 1/10 sampel . Sampel sendiri diambil dari 2 kali nilai sinyal tertinggi pada data.

Sampling Rate of Signals

- ▶ Sample rate refers to how often is the ADC taking samples of the analog signal. To accurately reproduce the frequency content of an analog signal, the ADC needs to sample at least twice as fast as the signal's highest frequency. This is based on the [Nyquist frequency](#).
- ▶ If you want to reproduce not only the frequency content, but also the signal's shape and amplitude in the time domain, then the ADC needs to sample at a much higher rate.
- ▶ The engineering rule of thumb is to sample 10x the frequency of this original signal. That means that if your signal has a frequency of 100 Hz (100 cycles per second), then your converter needs to sample at 1,000 Hz.

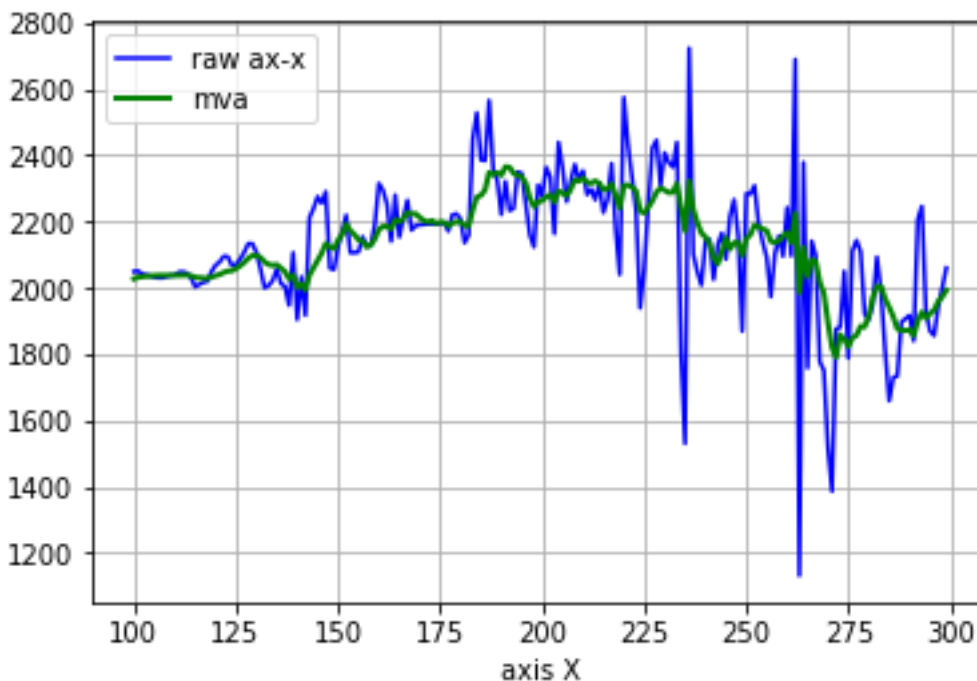
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3. What is the windows size you used in MVA ? (please select 3 different windows size, and then plot and compared the results). Which windows size does give smooth data plot? Why?

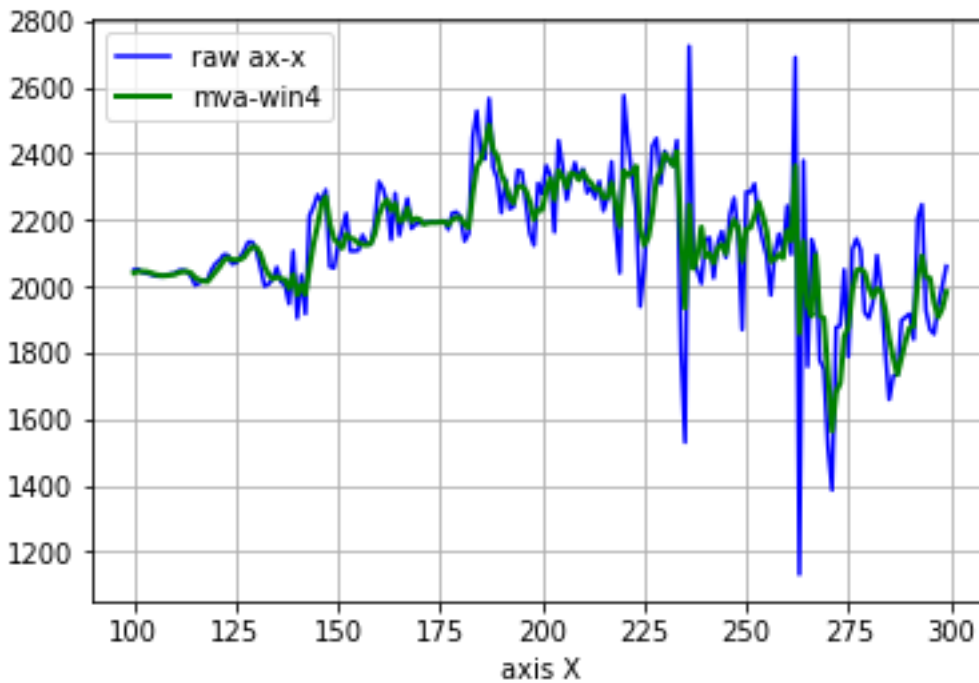
```
###MVA
window = 10
def moving_average(_data,window):
    result = []
    data = _data
    for a in range(window):
        data = np.insert(data,0,data[0])
    for i in range(window,len(data)):
        x = data[i]
        for j in range(window):
            x += data[i-j]
        avg = x/(window+1)
        result.append(avg)

    return result
```

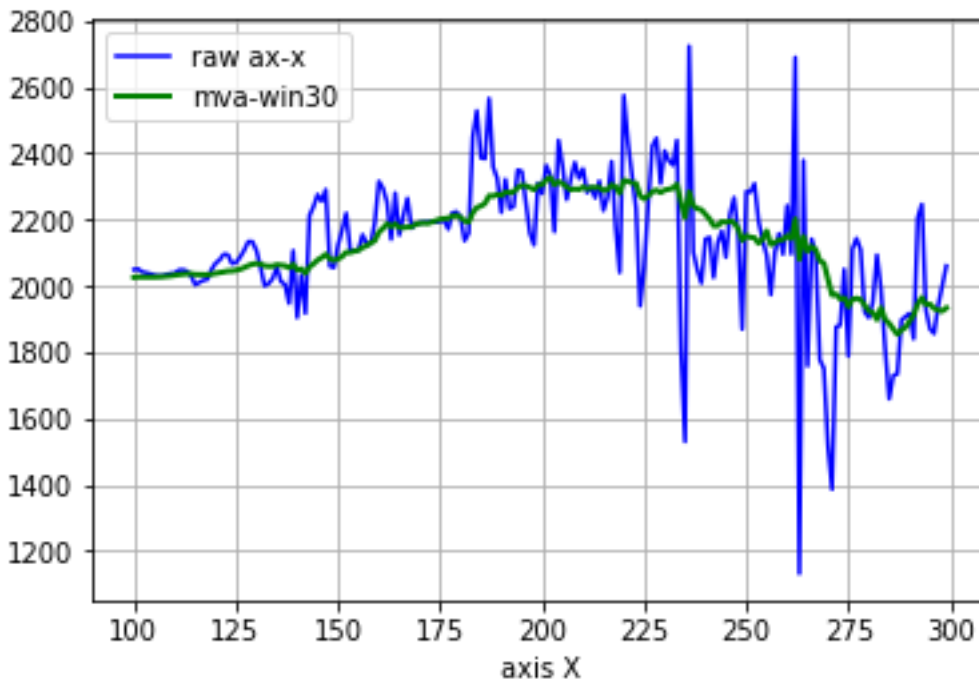
Untuk window yang saya gunakan adalah 10 frekuensi data ke belakang karena dianggap lebih smooth dimana tidak ada data pending yang terlewat, dan noise tidak terlalu banyak, namun saya juga mencoba beberapa window size lain yaitu 4 dan 30 . berikut adalah window size 10



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Untuk window berukuran 4 data sebelum nya dirasa masih banyak noise yang ditangkap seperti pada freq waktu ke 250 sampai 275.



Dan untuk window berukuran 30 kebelakang, sepertinya banyak data penting yang terlewat dan freq setelah di filter terasa seperti minim pergerakan.

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4. Please attach your listing program for LPF and MVA.

Github : https://github.com/fadhilfadhil/IOT_Assignment1_IF-41-GAB02_1301180263

Drive :

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gsBtnHeTX_8Mn6gYxCD5NqIEAi0M0wPO?usp=sharing

Referensi:

LPF

<https://gist.github.com/junzis/e06eca03747fc194e322>

<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/how-to-filter-noise-with-a-low-pass-filter-python-885223e5e9b7>

MVA

https://lms.telkomuniversity.ac.id/pluginfile.php/1756901/mod_resource/content/1/Slide%204%20AI%20IoT%2020202.pdf , pada halaman 38