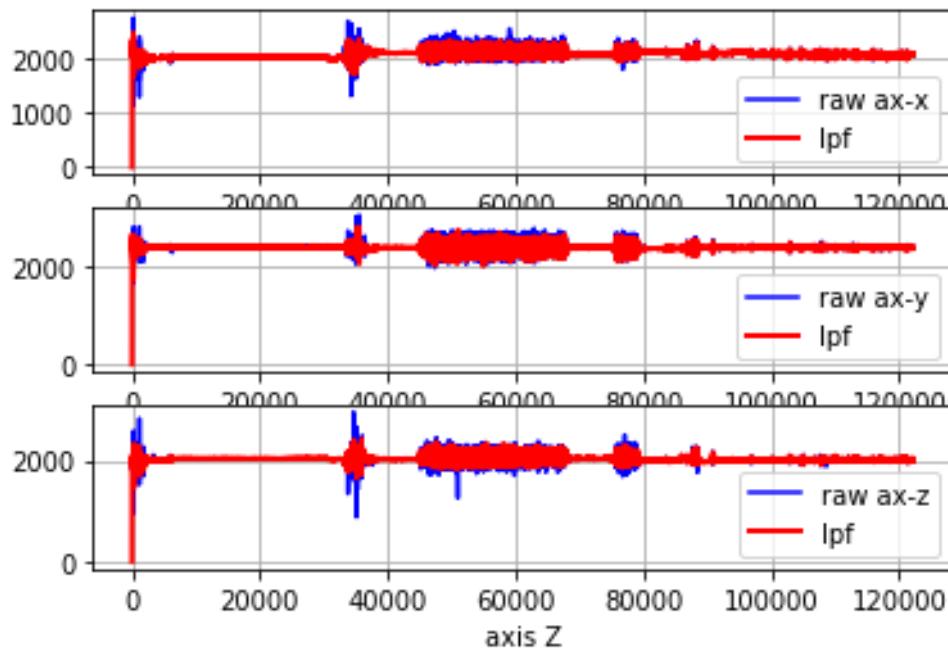


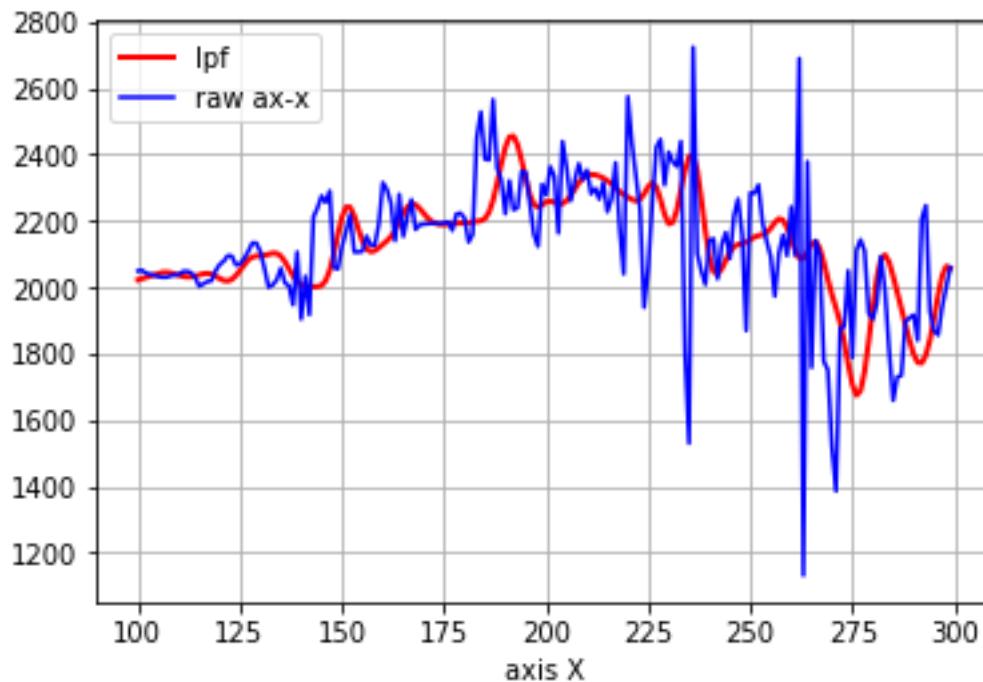
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Kelas : IF-41-GAB02

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

LPF

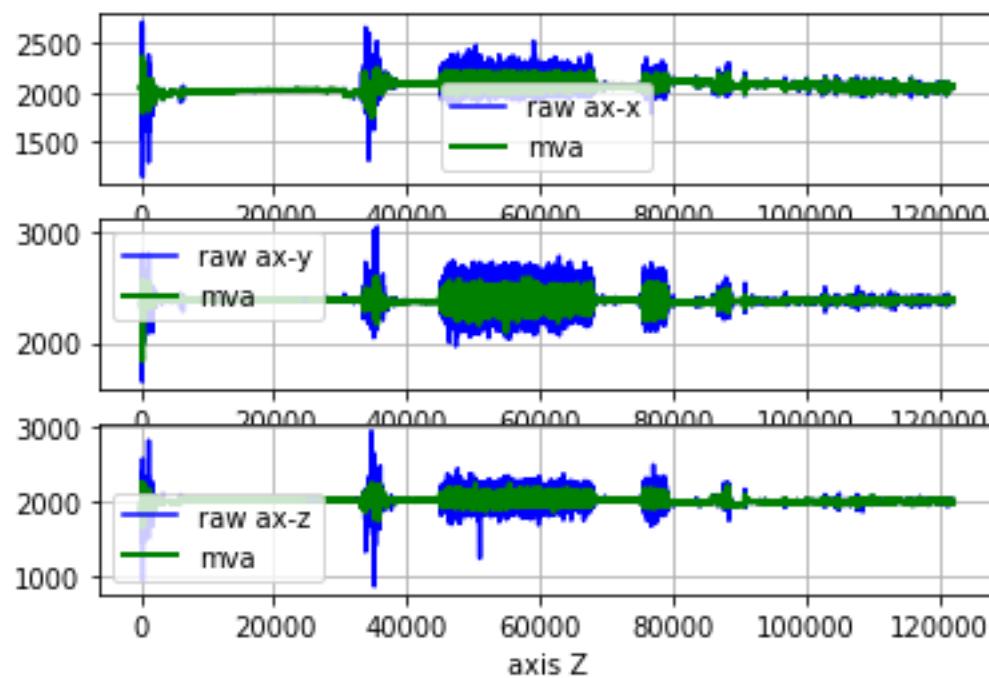


Karena data terlalu banyak dan sulit diamati, maka compare data akan mengambil 200 dari data dan untuk axis-x

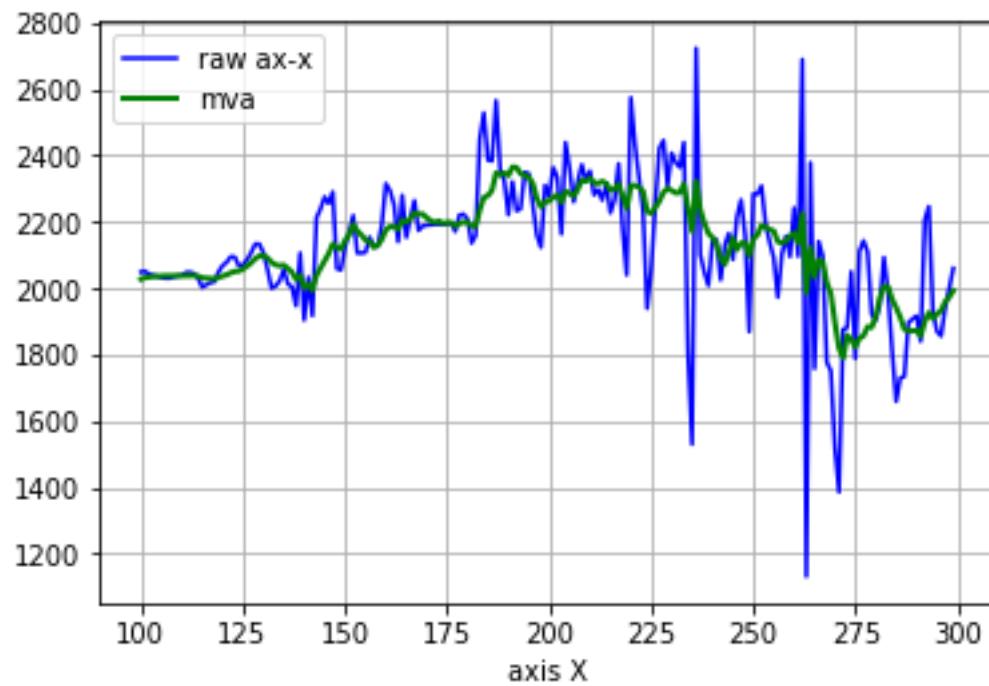


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## MVA

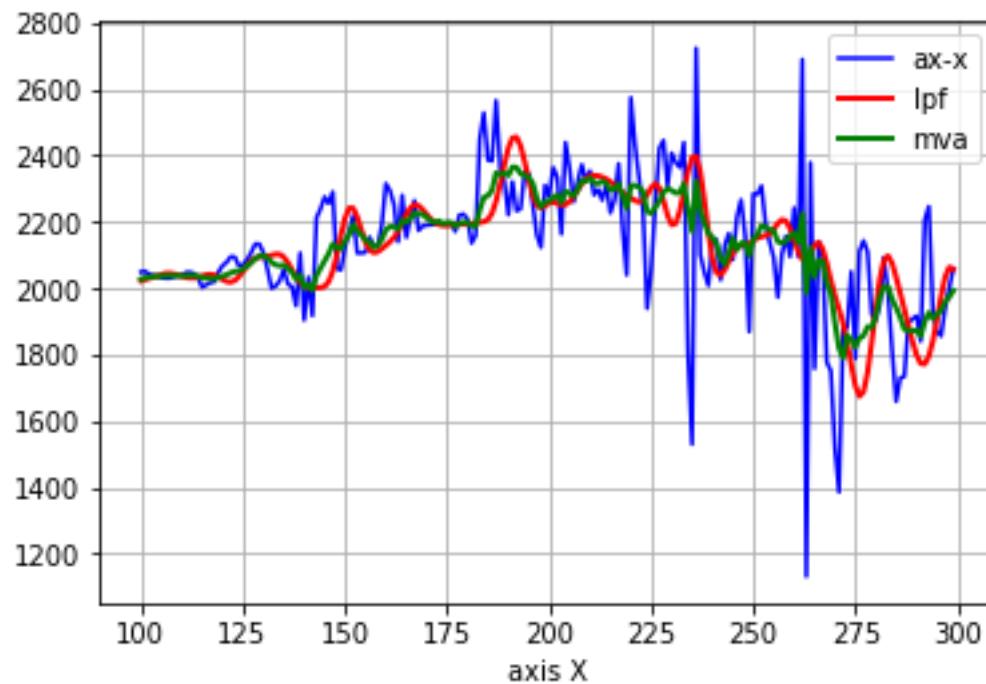


Karena data terlalu banyak dan sulit diamati, maka compare data akan mengambil 200 dari data dan untuk axis-x



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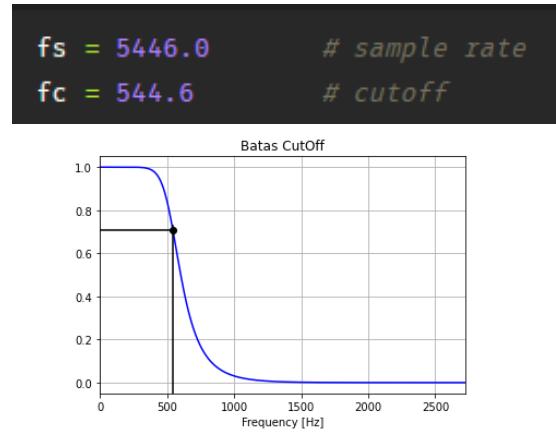
Perbandingan MVA dan LPF pada raw data dalam 200 data pada axis x



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

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

          X           Y           Z           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
```



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.

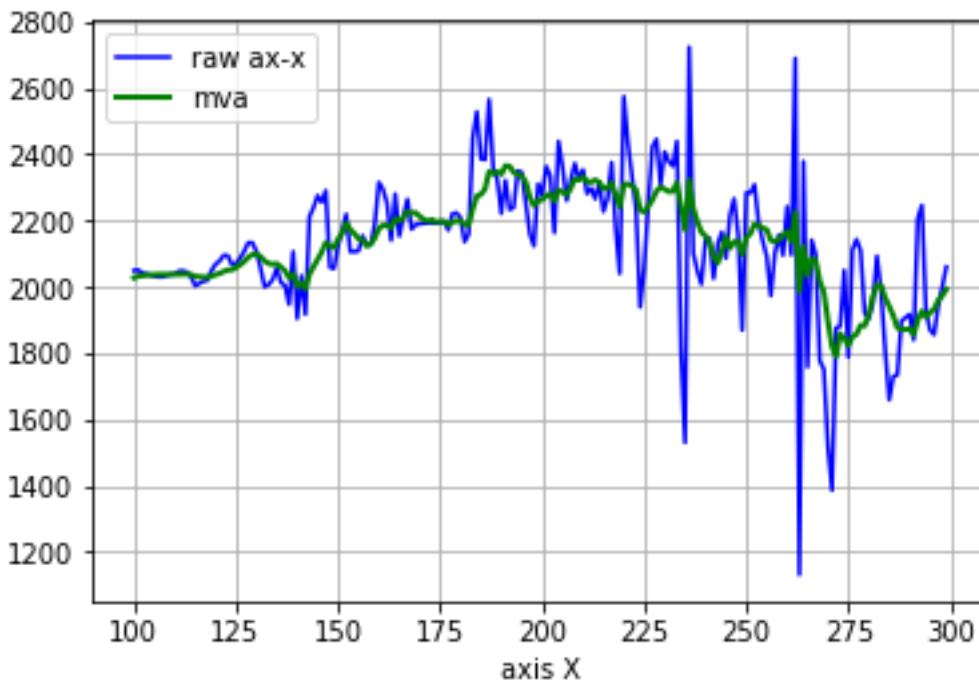
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3.What is the windows size you used in MVA ? (please select 3 different windows size, and then plot and compared the results). Which windows size does give smooth data plot? Why?

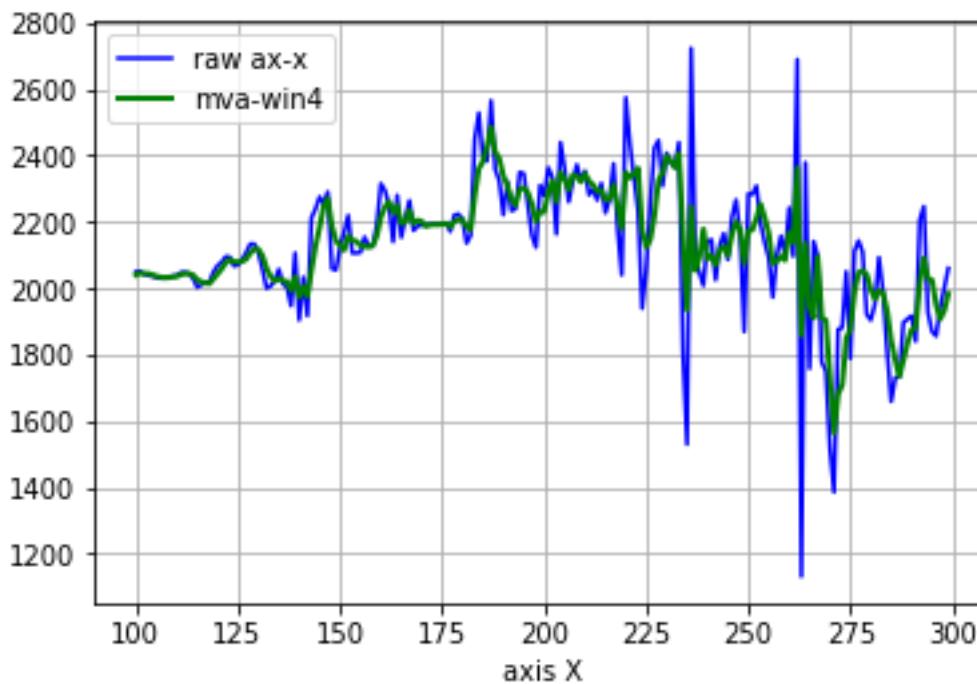
```
###MVA
window = 10
def moving_average(_data,window):
    result = []
    data = _data
    for a in range(window):
        data = np.insert(data,0,data[0])
    for i in range(window,len(data)):
        x = data[i]
        for j in range(window):
            x += data[i-j]
        avg = x/(window+1)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

    return result
```

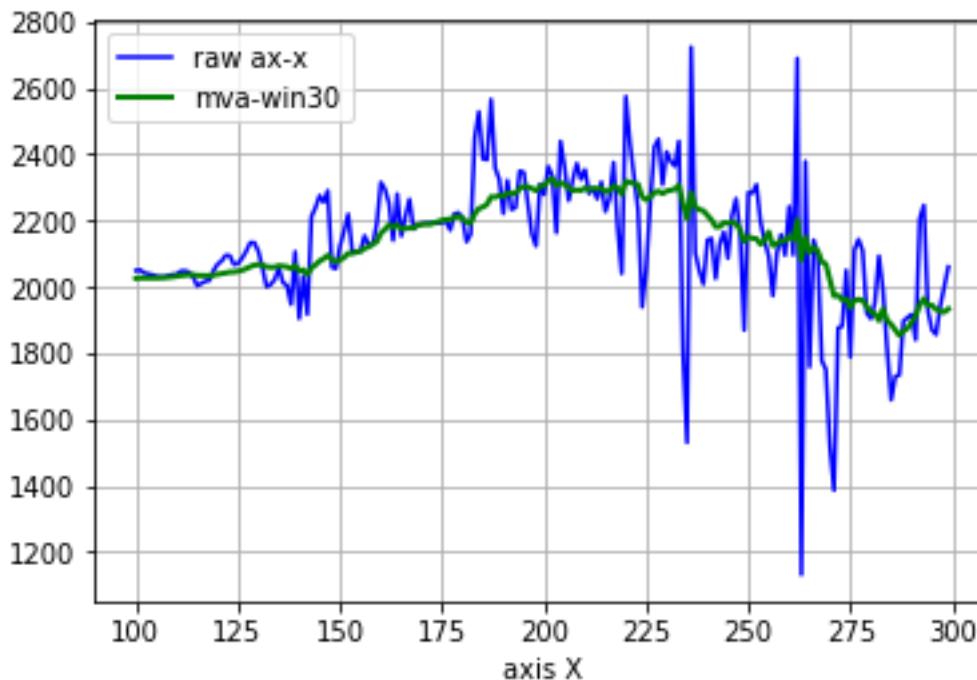
Untuk window yang saya gunakan adalah 10 frequensi data ke belakang karena dianggap lebih smooth dimana tidak ada data pending yang terlewat, dan noise tidak terlalu banyak, namun saya juga mencoba beberapa window size lain yaitu 4 dan 30 . berikut adalah window size 10



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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 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](https://github.com/fadhilfadhil/IOT_Assignment1_IF-41-GAB02_1301180263)

Drive :

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gsBtnHeTX\\_8Mn6gYxCD5NqIEAi0M0wPO?usp=sharing](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%202020202.pdf](https://lms.telkomuniversity.ac.id/pluginfile.php/1756901/mod_resource/content/1/Slide%204%20AI%20IoT%202020202.pdf), pada halaman 38