

**LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM GUI**  
**MODUL I**  
**Instalasi**



**Disusun Oleh:**  
**RIZKY NUGRAHA HERLIYANTO**  
NIM : 19104014

Ariq Cahya Wardhana, S.Kom., M.Kom.

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 REKAYASA PERANGKAT LUNAK**  
**FAKULTAS INFORMATIKA INSITUT TEKNOLOGI TELKOM**  
**PURWOKERTO**  
**2021**

## **BAB 1**

### **Tujuan Praktikum**

1. Mahasiswa dapat menginstall Python/Anaconda
2. Mahasiswa dapat menjalankan program Python/Anaconda

## BAB 2

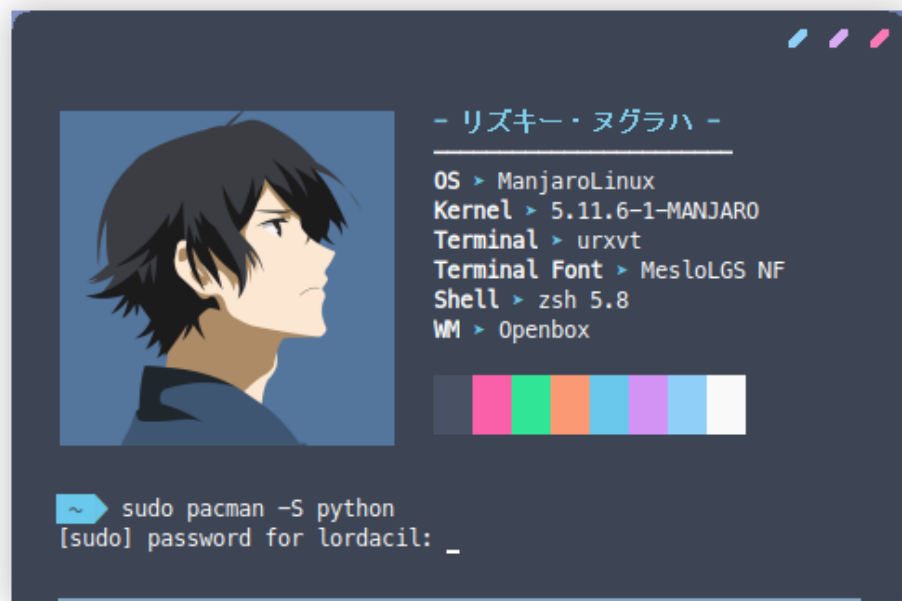
### Praktikum

#### A. Instalasi Python

Disini saya menginstall python pada sistem operasi linux lebih tepatnya Manjaro yang dimana turunan dari distro Arch. Untuk cara penginstallannya sangat mudah sekali bisa dilihat gambar dibawah ini:

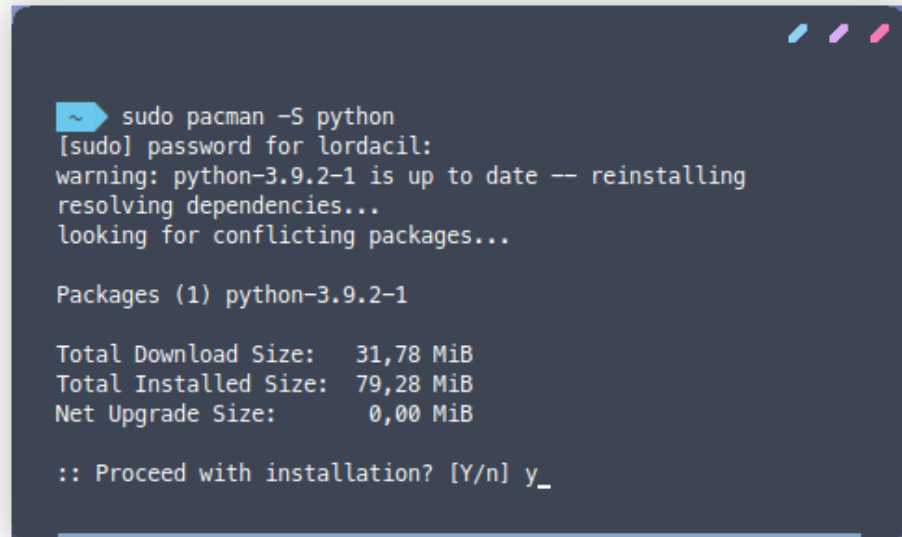
- 1) Buka Terminal kalian lalu ketik command :

```
sudo pacman -S python
```



Lalu masukkan password root atau user linux anda.

- 2) Setelah itu nanti muncul pilihan untuk proses instalasi, karena saya sebelumnya sudah menginstall python jadi ini merupakan reinstalling python dan pilih 'y' jika memang ingin menginstall atau pilih 'n' jika memang tidak jadi



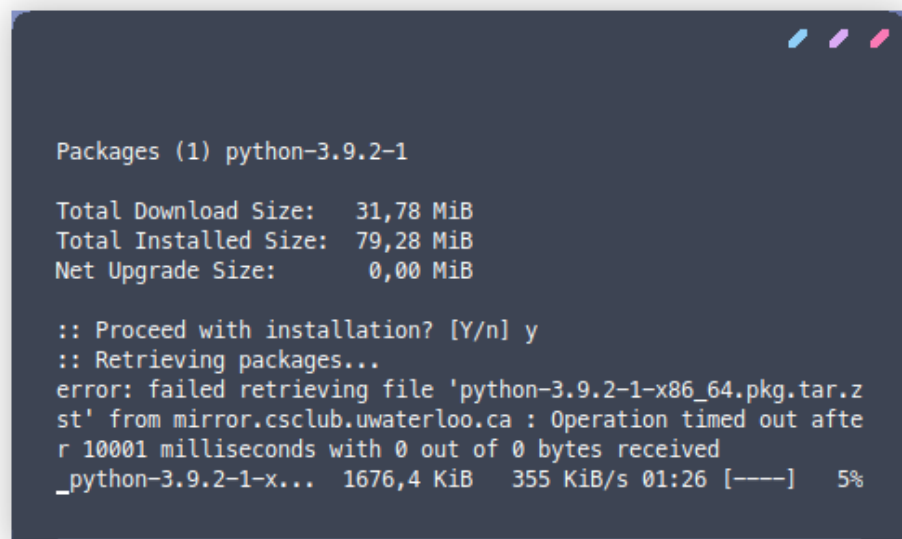
```
~$ sudo pacman -S python
[sudo] password for lordacil:
warning: python-3.9.2-1 is up to date -- reinstalling
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (1) python-3.9.2-1

Total Download Size:    31,78 MiB
Total Installed Size:  79,28 MiB
Net Upgrade Size:       0,00 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] y_
```

- 3) Setelah itu, tunggu proses dari mendownload pythonnya



```
Packages (1) python-3.9.2-1

Total Download Size:    31,78 MiB
Total Installed Size:  79,28 MiB
Net Upgrade Size:       0,00 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] y
:: Retrieving packages...
error: failed retrieving file 'python-3.9.2-1-x86_64.pkg.tar.zst' from mirror.csclub.uwaterloo.ca : Operation timed out after 10001 milliseconds with 0 out of 0 bytes received
_python-3.9.2-1-x... 1676,4 KiB 355 KiB/s 01:26 [----] 5%
```

- 4) Jika muncul seperti ini berarti python kalian sudah berhasil terinstall di laptop/pc kalian

```
python-3.9.2-1-x... 31,8 MiB 331 KiB/s 01:38 [####] 100%
(1/1) checking keys in keyring [####] 100%
(1/1) checking package integrity [####] 100%
(1/1) loading package files [####] 100%
(1/1) checking for file conflicts [####] 100%
(1/1) checking available disk space [####] 100%
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) reinstalling python [####] 100%
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/1) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
~ ➤ -
```

- 5) Untuk mengeceknya bisa dengan mengetik command berikut :

```
python --version
```

```
~ ➤ python --version
Python 3.9.2
~ ➤ python
Python 3.9.2 (default, Feb 20 2021, 18:40:11)
[GCC 10.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more info
rmination.
>>> print('rizky nugraha')
rizky nugraha
>>>
```

Jika sudah muncul versi dari python berarti sudah sukses menginstall pythonnya dan untuk menjalankan python cli nya kita tinggal ketik command **python** dan untuk keluarnya bisa ketik **ctrl+D**

## B. Modul Praktikum

### 1) Menggunakan IDLE (Python Shell)

```
python
Python 3.9.2 (default, Feb 20 2021, 18:40:11)
[GCC 10.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> nama = 'ucok'
>>> nama
'ucok'
>>> print(nama)
ucok
>>> umur = 20
>>> print(nama, "berumur", umur, "tahun")
ucok berumur 20 tahun
>>> _
```

### 2) Variabel dan Objek

```
>>> x = 9
>>> type(x)
<class 'int'>
>>> x = True
>>> type(x)
<class 'bool'>
>>> x = 'contoh'
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>>
```

3) Python bersifat case sensitive

```
>>> posisi = (300, 300)
>>> posisi
(300, 300)
>>>
>>> Posisi
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'Posisi' is not defined
>>> _
```

4) Perintah program (statement)

```
>>> a = 1; b = 2; c = 3
>>> print(a); print(b); print(c)
1
2
3
>>>
```

```
>>> x = 9
>>> if isinstance(x, int) and \
... x > 0 and \
... x % 2 == 1:
...     printf("%d adalah bilangan bulat ganjil positif" %x)
... 9 adalah bilangan bulat ganjil positif
```

```

>>> print("Pemrograman GUI" + "dengan python dan PyQt")
Pemrograman GUIDengan python dan PyQt
>>> data = [
... 100,
... 200,
... 300
... ]
>>> kamus = {
... 'one':'satu',
... 'two':'dua',
... 'three':'tiga'
... }
>>> data
[100, 200, 300]
>>> kamus
{'one': 'satu', 'two': 'dua', 'three': 'tiga'}
>>>

```

## 5) Tipe Numerik

### Bilangan bulat

```

>>> a = 0b1001
>>> b = 0o23
>>> c = 0x2f
>>> a
9
>>> b
19
>>> c
47
>>> a = True
>>> type(a)
<class 'bool'>
>>> int(a)
1
>>> a = 15
>>> id(a)
140096960260848
>>> a += 5
>>> a
20
>>> id(a)
140096960261008
>>>

```



## Bilangan riil

```
>>> a = 123.456
>>> a
123.456
>>> a * 2
246.912
>>> _
```

## 6) Tipe String

```
>>> s1 = 'pemrograman python'
>>> s2 = "pemrograman python 2"
>>> s3 = '''pemrograman
... python 3'''
>>> s1[0], s1[1], s1[2]
('p', 'e', 'm')
>>>
>>> data = 'p001\tspidol\t\t9000\np002\tpensil\t\t6000'
>>> print(data)
p001    spidol          9000
p002    pensil          6000
>>>
>>> data = '\tharga\n' + data
>>> print(data)
        harga
p001    spidol          9000
p002    pensil          6000
>>> _
```

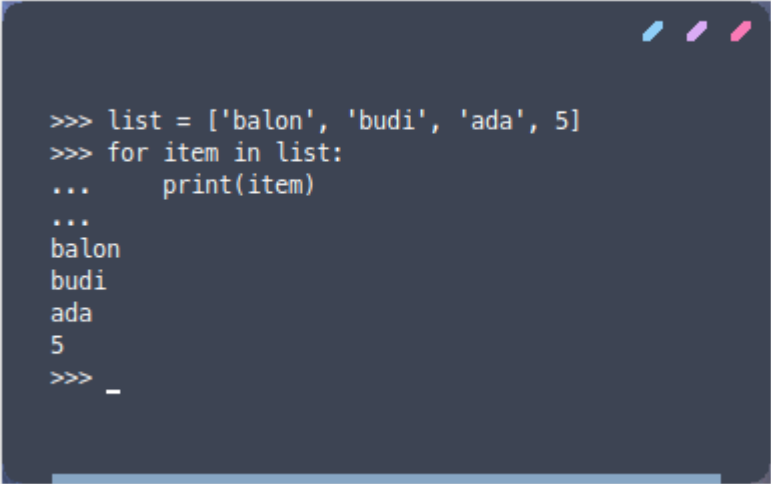
## Membandingkan String

```
>>> s1 = 'python'
>>> s2 = 'PYTHON'
>>> s1 == s2
False
>>> s1 != s2
True
>>> s1 < s2
False
>>>
```

## Mengekstrak String

```
>>> s = 'Pemrograman Python dan PyQt'
>>> s1 = s[0:11]
>>> s1
'Pemrograman'
>>> len(s1)
11
>>> s = s[:11]
>>> s = s[:8]
>>> s = s[8:]
>>> s = s[0:11:2]
>>> s = s[0:11:1]
>>> s = s[0:11:3]
>>>
```

## 7) Tipe Koleksi

A screenshot of a Python REPL window with a dark blue background and three window control buttons (blue, purple, red) in the top right corner. The text is white. It shows a list being created and then iterated over with a for loop, printing each item.

```
>>> list = ['balon', 'budi', 'ada', 5]
>>> for item in list:
...     print(item)
...
balon
budi
ada
5
>>> _
```