Perbandingan Metode Spam Classifier Untuk SMS

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Note that the obvious way to convert *PowerPoint* PPT to TIFF (File > Save As > Save as type TIFF) gives poor results.

Alternatively, you may open the PDF in *Photoshop* or GIMP. Set the resolution to open at 1200 dpi. In GIMP, use “Export As” and save in TIFF format with no compression.

## Saving Files in TIFF

Most graphing programs allow you to save graphs in TIFF; however, you often have no control over compression or number of bits per pixel. You should open these image files in a program such as Microsoft *Photo Editor* and re-save them using no compression, either 1 or 8 bits, and either 600 or 220 dpi resolution (File > Properties; Image > Resize). See Section III.C for an explanation of number of bits and resolution.

## Using Print Screen

If your graphing program cannot export to TIFF, you can use the Print Screen function. Set your monitor to its highest resolution. Adjust the magnification so that you can view the entire image on the screen. (In *PowerPoint,* you may use Slide Show to get a full-screen image.) Move the cursor so it is out of the way. Press “Print Screen” on your keyboard; this copies the screen image to the Windows clipboard. Open Microsoft *Photo Editor* and click Edit > Paste as New Image. Crop the image (click Select button; select the part you want, then Image > Crop). Adjust the properties of the image (File > Properties) to get a width of 3.45 inches. Save the file (File > Save As) in TIFF with no compression (click “More” button). Similar functionality is available in GIMP and *Photoshop*.

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Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

TABLE I

Units for Magnetic Properties (Short Title Here)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Quantity | Conversion from Gaussian and  CGS EMU to SI a |
| Φ | magnetic flux | 1 Mx → 10−8 Wb = 10−8 V·s |
| *B* | magnetic flux density,  magnetic induction | 1 G → 10−4 T = 10−4 Wb/m2 |
| *H* | magnetic field strength | 1 Oe → 103/(4π) A/m |
| *m* | magnetic moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 10−3 A·m2 = 10−3 J/T |
| *M* | magnetization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 103 A/m |
| 4π*M* | magnetization | 1 G → 103/(4π) A/m |
| σ | specific magnetization | 1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g → 1 A·m2/kg |
| *j* | magnetic dipole  moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 4π × 10−10 Wb·m |
| *J* | magnetic polarization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 4π × 10−4 T |
| χ*,* κ | susceptibility | 1 → 4π |
| χρ | mass susceptibility | 1 cm3/g → 4π × 10−3 m3/kg |
| μ | permeability | 1 → 4π × 10−7 H/m  = 4π × 10−7 Wb/(A·m) |
| μr | relative permeability | μ → μr |
| *w, W* | energy density | 1 erg/cm3 → 10−1 J/m3 |
| *N, D* | demagnetizing factor | 1 → 1/(4π) |

No vertical lines in table. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters. A longer description of the table would go here.

aGaussian units are the same as cgs emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

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# Kesimpulan

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