

Pertemuan 13

About:

Numpy dan Matplotlib adalah library yang dapat digunakan pada pemrograman python untuk project pengolahan dan visualisasi data. Numpy merupakan implementasi native Array pada python dengan kecepatan pemrosesan lebih tinggi dibandingkan penggunaan tipe data native python selagi memberikan fleksibilitas dan kemudahan scripting khas python. Menggunakan dua library ini praktikan akan dapat memulai petualangan data science dan data visualization serta memudahkan pekerjaan-pekerjaan komputasi numerikal yang ditawarkan numpy.

Prerequisite

☐ Install library numpy dan matplotlib

```
pip install matplotlib pip install numpy
```

Your Matrix/Array work Revisit

Mencari solusi dan kalkulasi matrix menggunakan python malah terasa lebih ribet dibandingkan kalkulasi manual? Menggunakan Numpy kalkulasi matrix dan manipulasi matematik pada array berbasis array disupport secara *native*.

Mencari Inverse

implementasi program pertemuan 12., 7 line vs 91 line

```
"""Menggunakan Numpy""" import numpy as np x = np.array
([[8,2,8], [-1,-1,8], [1,8,6]]) y = np.linalg.inv(x) pr
int("X:\n", x) print("X inverse:\n", y) print("Dot calc
ulation:\n", np.dot(x,y))
```

```
"""The OLD WAY""" #disini pemberian nilai variabel tiap
element / angka di matriks b11=8; b12=2; b13=8; b21=-1;
b22=-1; b23=8; b31=1; b32=8; b33=6 print() #Mengecek be
ntuk Matriks print(b11,b12,b13) print(b21,b22,b23) prin
t(b31,b32,b33) print() #Masukkan Variabel diatas dalam
bentuk Determinan Sarrus print("metode Det. sarrus :")
print(b11,b12,b13,"|",b11,b12) print(b21,b22,b23,"|",b2
1,b22) print(b31,b32,b33,"|",b31,b32) #lalu hitunglah s
esuai dengan rumus Det. Sarrus H1=(int(b11)*int(b22)*in
t(b33)) H2=(int(b12)*int(b23)*int(b31)) H3=(int(b13)*in
t(b21)*int(b32)) H4=(int(b31)*int(b22)*int(b13)) H5=(in
t(b32)*int(b23)*int(b11)) H6=(int(b33)*int(b21)*int(b12
)) HA=int(H1)+int(H2)+int(H3) HB=int(H4)+int(H5)+int(H6
) HX=int(HA)-int(HB) print() * * """Honesly, just gave
up"""
```

Hasil Kalkulasi Numpy

```
C:\Users\Wimbuh\Desktop\kelas python\P13>python inverse.
X: [[ 8  2  8]
 [-1 -1  8]
 [ 1  8  6]]
X inverse:
[[ 0.11904762 -0.08843537 -0.04081633]
 [-0.02380952 -0.06802721  0.12244898]
 [ 0.01190476  0.10544218  0.01020408]]
Dot calculation:
[[ 1.00000000e+00  1.11022302e-16  1.38777878e-17]
 [-1.38777878e-17  1.00000000e+00 -1.38777878e-17]
 [-1.38777878e-17  2.77555756e-17  1.00000000e+00]]
```

Hasil Kalkulasi Pertemuan 12

```
0.11904761904761904 -0.08843537414965986 -0.04081632653061224
-0.023809523809523808 -0.06802721088435375 0.12244897959183673
0.011904761904761904 0.1054421768707483 0.01020408163265306
```

Intro to N-Dimensional Array

Pemahaman konvensional informasi multi dimensional terbatas pada pendekatan ruang dan waktu (Y,Y,Z axis dan time) sedangkan array dapat memiliki N jumlah dimensi. Pada pemrograman istilah pointer sering digunakan untuk menunjuk posisi elemen pada Matrix multi dimensi. Mari simak video ini untuk mendapatkan persepsi lain tentang mengakses data multi dimensional



Reading Materials:

1. Numpy - CASE STUDY : FIRST IMAGE OF A BLACK HOLE

NumPy

Imaging the M87 Black Hole is like trying to see something that is by definition impossible to see. Katie Bouman, Assistant Professor, Computing & Mathematical Sciences, Caltech The Event Horizon telescope (EHT) is an array of <https://numpy.org/case-studies/blackhole-image/>



2. Plotting dan Visualisasi

Graph Plotting in Python | Set 1 - GeeksforGeeks

This series will introduce you to graphing in python with Matplotlib, which is arguably the most popular graphing and data visualization library for Python. Installation Easiest way to install matplotlib is to use pip. Type following

 <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/graph-plotting-in-python-set-1/>



3. Instalasi

1. Numpy

NumPy

The only prerequisite for installing NumPy is Python itself. If you don't have Python yet and want the simplest way to get started, we recommend you use the Anaconda Distribution - it includes Python, NumPy, and many other commonly used packages for scientific computing and data science.

 <https://numpy.org/install/>

2. Matplotlib

Installation - Matplotlib 3.4.2 documentation

Matplotlib releases are available as wheel packages for macOS, Windows and Linux on PyPI. Install it using pip : `python -m pip install -U pip python -m pip install -U matplotlib` If this command results in Matplotlib being compiled from source and there's trouble with the compilation, you can add `--prefer-binary` to select the newest

 <https://matplotlib.org/stable/users/installing.html>