

LAPORAN
PRAKTIKUM DATA WAREHOUSING DAN DATA MINING
(MODUL 9)
“ Tugas 9 ”



Disusun oleh :

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1. Eksplorasi data dari dataset heart-failure.csv

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled 'Tugas_9_L200200106'. The first cell, 'TUGAS 9', contains the following code:

```
In [1]: #Import library
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
```

The second cell, 'In [2]:', reads the CSV file:

```
HF=pd.read_csv('heart_failure.csv')
```

The third cell, 'In [3]:', displays the first five rows of the dataset:

```
HF.head(5)
```

The output shows a DataFrame with 13 columns: age, anaemia, creatinine_phosphokinase, diabetes, ejection_fraction, high_blood_pressure, platelets, serum_creatinine, serum_sodium, sex, smoking, time, and DEATH_EVENT. The first five rows are displayed as follows:

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	smoking	time	DEATH_EVENT
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	1	265000.00	1.9	130	1	0	4	
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	0	283358.03	1.1	136	1	0	6	
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	0	162000.00	1.3	129	1	1	7	
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	0	210000.00	1.9	137	1	0	7	
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	0	327000.00	2.7	116	0	0	8	

2. Memeriksa apakah dataset memiliki nilai kosong(null) atau tidak.

The screenshot shows the continuation of the Jupyter Notebook. The fourth cell, 'Cek jumlah baris and kolom', contains the following code:

```
In [4]: HF.shape
```

The output is:

```
Out[4]: (299, 13)
```

The fifth cell, 'In [5]: HF.info()', provides more details about the dataset:

```
In [5]: HF.info()
```

The output shows the following information:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 299 entries, 0 to 298
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   age                   299 non-null   float64
1   anaemia               299 non-null   int64
2   creatinine_phosphokinase 299 non-null   int64
3   diabetes              299 non-null   int64
4   ejection_fraction     299 non-null   int64
5   high_blood_pressure    299 non-null   int64
6   platelets             299 non-null   float64
7   serum_creatinine      299 non-null   float64
8   serum_sodium          299 non-null   int64
9   sex                   299 non-null   int64
10  smoking               299 non-null   int64
11  time                  299 non-null   int64
12  DEATH_EVENT           299 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(10)
memory usage: 30.5 KB
```

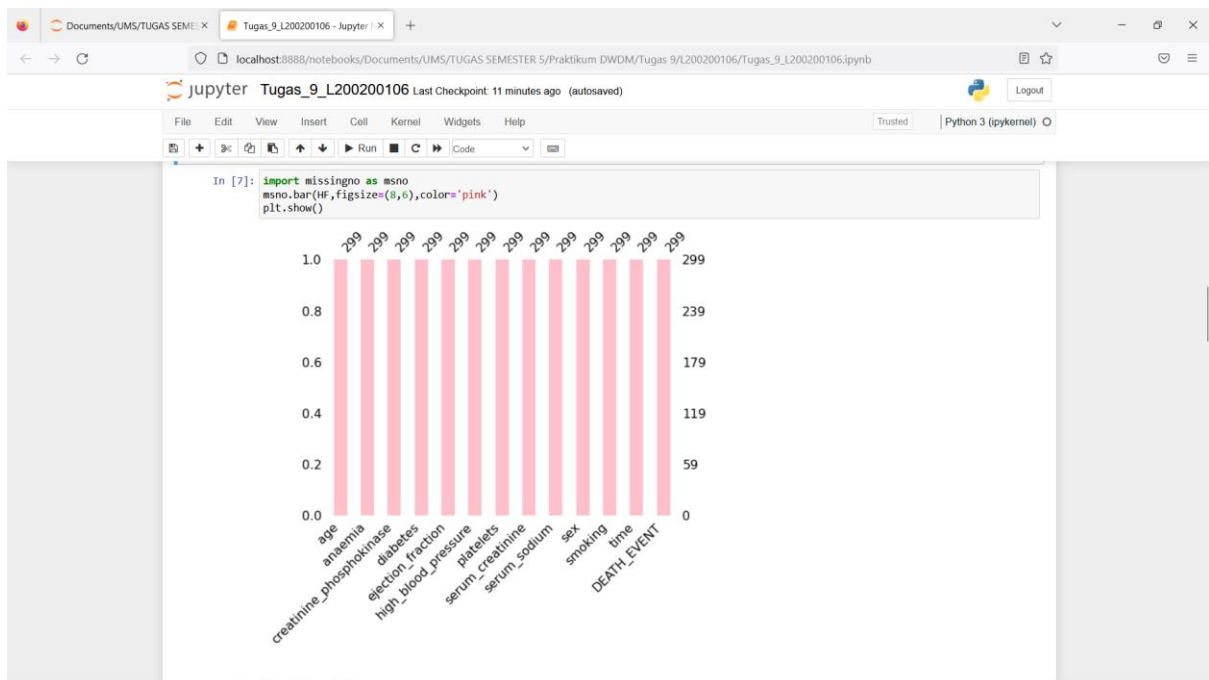
The sixth cell, 'In [6]: HF.isnull().sum()', checks for null values:

```
In [6]: HF.isnull().sum()
```

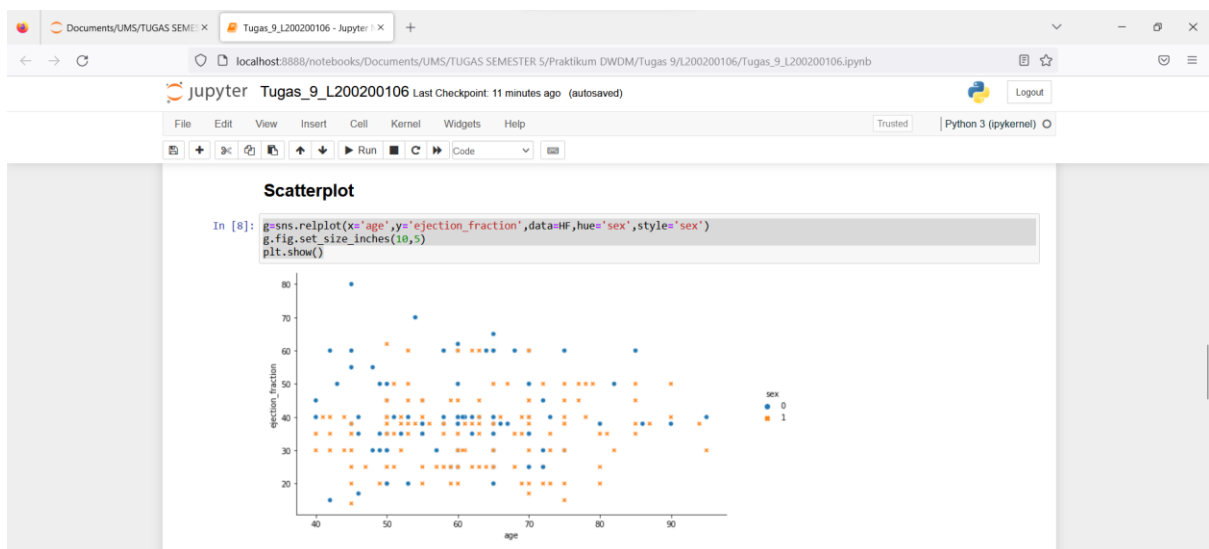
The output shows that there are no null values in any of the columns:

```
Out[6]: age                0
anaemia                0
creatinine_phosphokinase 0
diabetes                0
ejection_fraction      0
high_blood_pressure     0
platelets               0
serum_creatinine        0
serum_sodium            0
sex                     0
smoking                 0
time                    0
DEATH_EVENT             0
dtype: int64
```

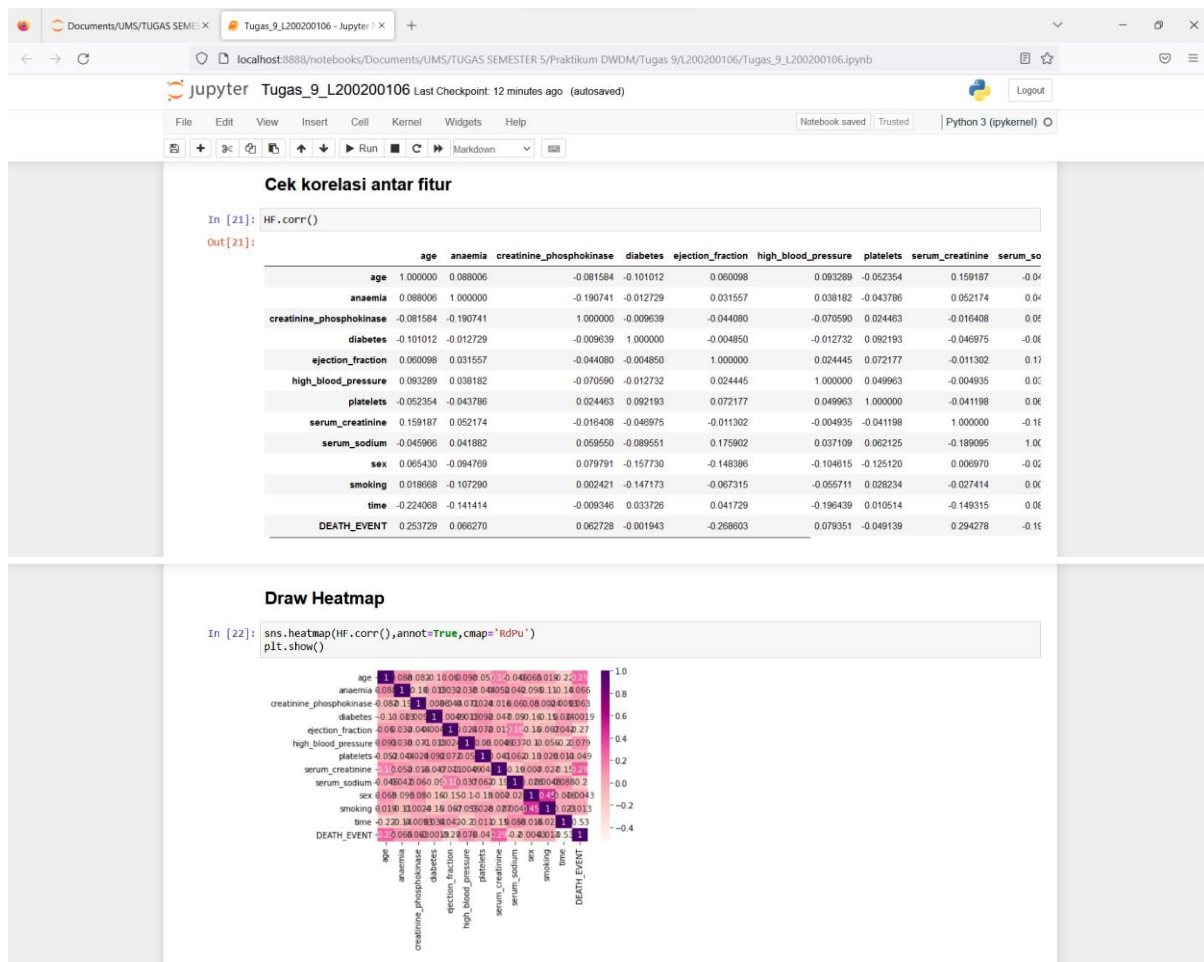
3. Cek data kosong menggunakan grafik



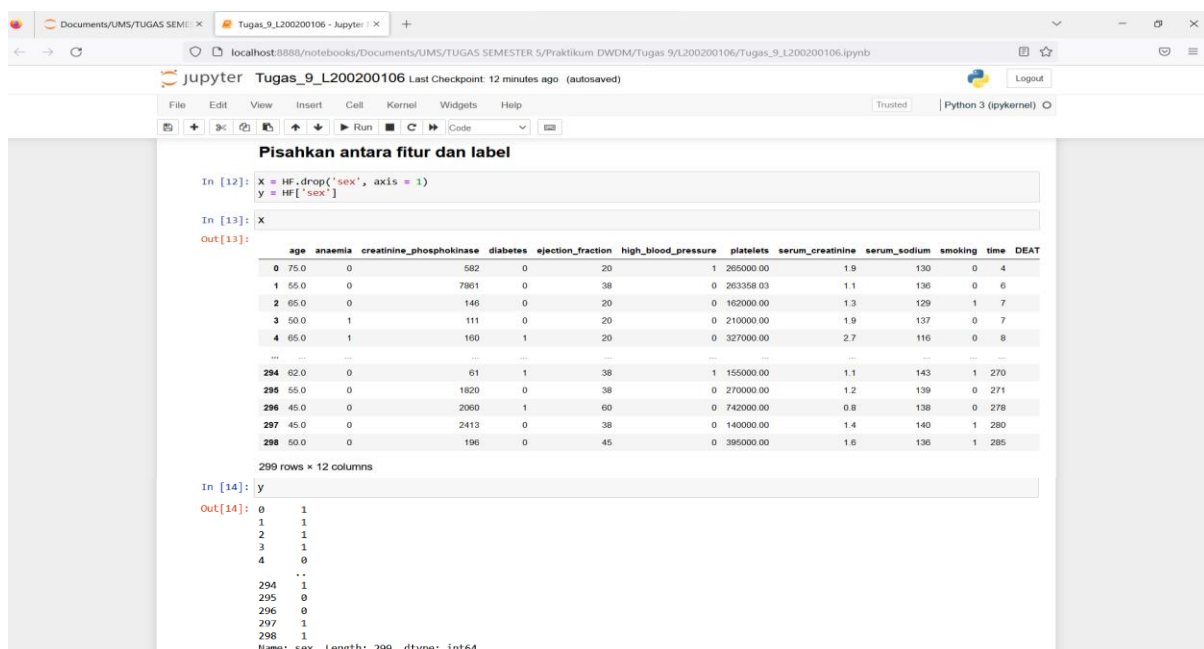
4. Melakukan visualisasi data



5. Mencari korelasi pada setiap fitur yang digunakan untuk melakukan klasifikasi



6. Cek atribut yang sudah terpisah dengan menampilkan variable X yang merupakan fitur dan variable y sebagai label



7. Pembuatan model dengan menggunakan algoritma naive bayes

```
In [15]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, stratify=y, test_size=0.3, random_state=200)

print(f'The shape of X_train is: {X_train.shape}')
print(f'The shape of X_test is: {X_test.shape}')
print(f'The shape of y_train is: {y_train.shape}')
print(f'The shape of y_test is: {y_test.shape}')

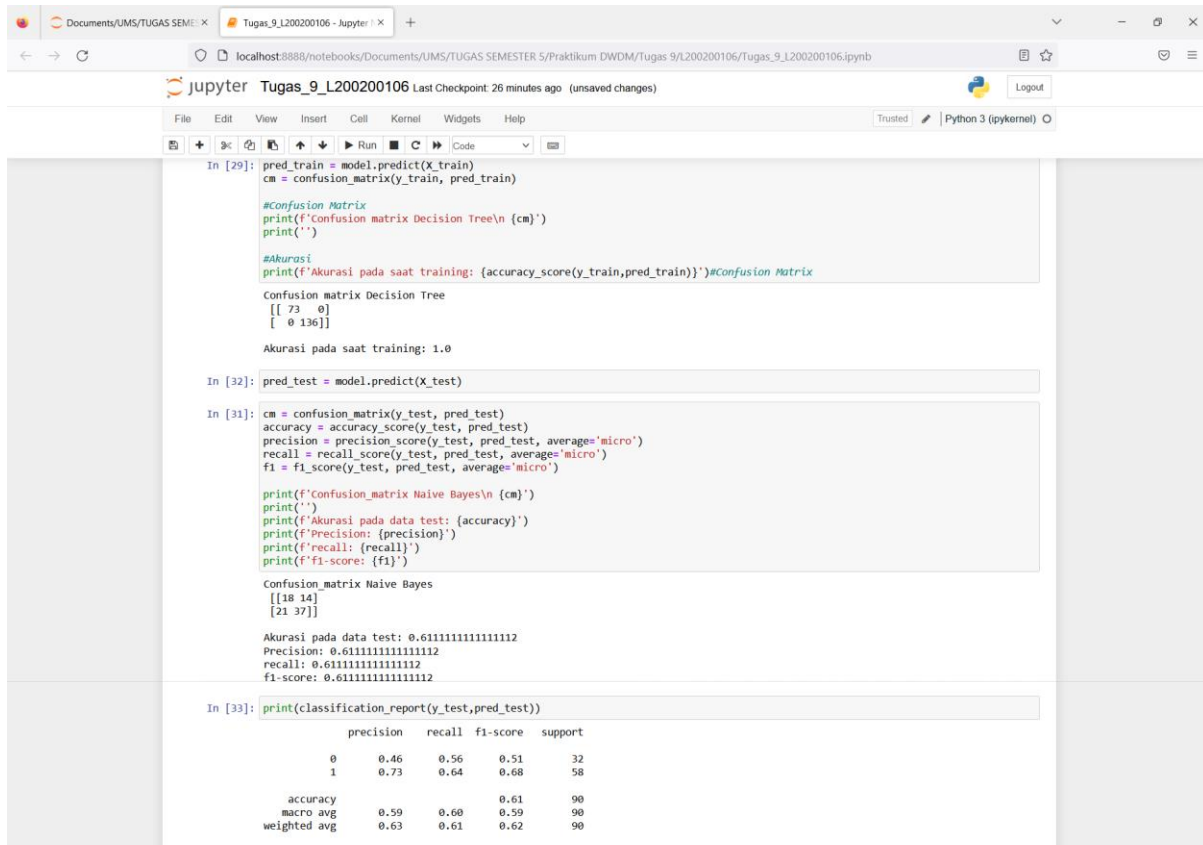
The shape of X_train is: (209, 12)
The shape of X_test is: (90, 12)
The shape of y_train is: (209,)
The shape of y_test is: (90,)
```

Model Training

```
In [16]: model = DecisionTreeClassifier()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

Out[16]: DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

8. Melakukan training model dan Menguji model yang dibuat dengan data testing



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with the following code and output:

```
In [29]: pred_train = model.predict(X_train)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_train, pred_train)

#Confusion Matrix
print(f'Confusion matrix Decision Tree\n {cm}')
print('')

#Akurasi
print(f'Akurasi pada saat training: {accuracy_score(y_train, pred_train)}')#Confusion Matrix

Confusion matrix Decision Tree
[[ 73  0]
 [ 0 136]]

Akurasi pada saat training: 1.0

In [32]: pred_test = model.predict(X_test)

In [31]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, pred_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_test)
precision = precision_score(y_test, pred_test, average='micro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, pred_test, average='micro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, pred_test, average='micro')

print(f'Confusion matrix Naive Bayes\n {cm}')
print('')
print(f'Akurasi pada data test: {accuracy}')
print(f'Precision: {precision}')
print(f'Recall: {recall}')
print(f'f1-score: {f1}')

Confusion matrix Naive Bayes
[[18 14]
 [21 37]]

Akurasi pada data test: 0.6111111111111112
Precision: 0.6111111111111112
Recall: 0.6111111111111112
f1-score: 0.6111111111111112

In [33]: print(classification_report(y_test, pred_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.46	0.56	0.51	32
1	0.73	0.64	0.68	58
accuracy			0.61	90
macro avg	0.59	0.60	0.59	90
weighted avg	0.63	0.61	0.62	90