

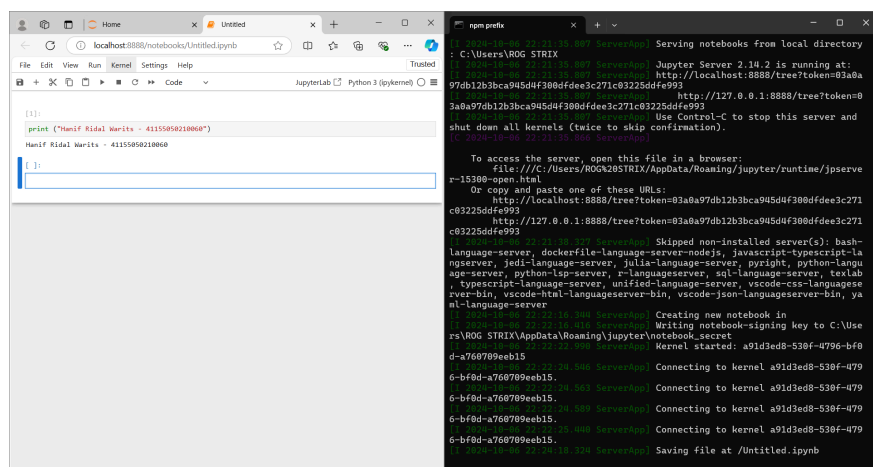
# MACHINE LEARNING

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Kelas : Informatika A2 – 2021

## 1. Install Jupyter Notebook



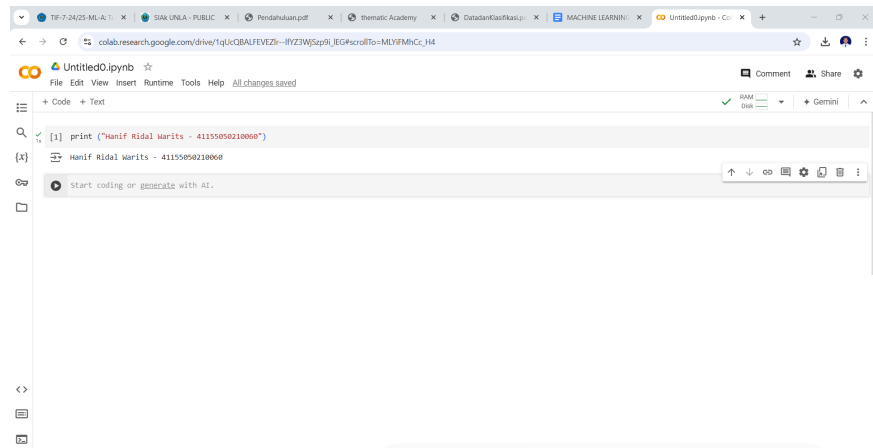
The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser and a terminal window. The browser window displays a JupyterLab interface with a code editor containing a single line of Python code: `print("Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060")`. The terminal window shows the output of the `npm prefix` command, which indicates that the Jupyter Server 2.14.2 is running at `http://localhost:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c03225ddf993`. The terminal also shows the installation of various language servers and the creation of a new notebook.

```
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Serving notebooks from local directory
: C:\Users\ROG STRIX
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Jupyter Server 2.14.2 is running at:
http://localhost:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c03225ddf993
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and
shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).

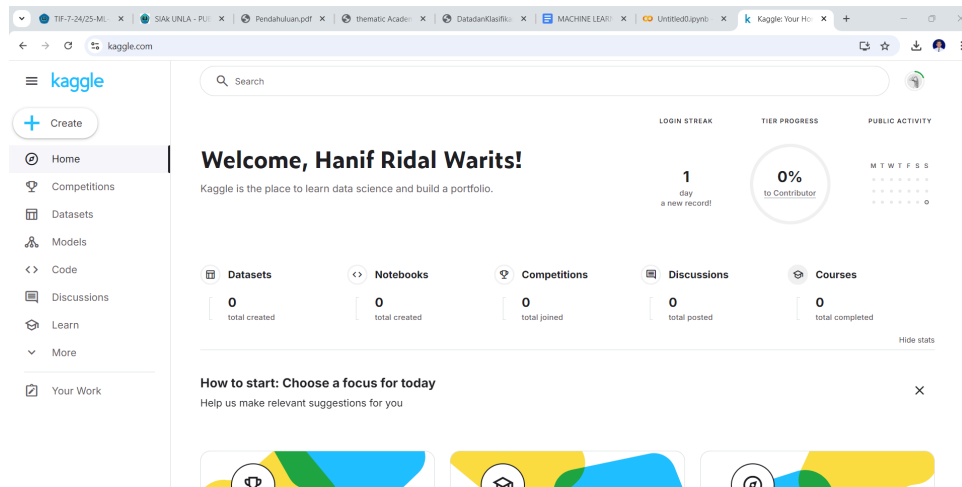
To access the server, open this file in a browser:
file:///C:/Users/ROG STRIX/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/jpserve
r-15308-open.html
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
http://localhost:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271
c03225ddf993
http://127.0.0.1:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271
c03225ddf993
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Skipped non-installed server(s): bash-
language-server, dockerfile-language-server-models, javascript-typescript-la
ngserver, jedi-language-server, julia-language-server, pyright, python-langu
age-server, python-lsp-server, r-language-server, sql-language-server, texlab
, typescript-language-server, unified-language-server, vscode-cis-language-se
rver-bin, vscode-html-languageserver-bin, vscode-json-languageserver-bin, ya
ml-language-server
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Creating new notebook in
rs\ROG STRIX\AppData\Roaming\Jupyter\notebook-secret
Kernel started: a91d3ed8-530f-4796-bf0
d-a760789eeb15
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479
6-bf0d-a760789eeb15.
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479
6-bf0d-a760789eeb15.
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479
6-bf0d-a760789eeb15.
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479
6-bf0d-a760789eeb15.
[1] 2024-10-06 22:21:35.887 [Info] [ServerApp] Saving file at /Untitled.ipynb
```

[illegible]

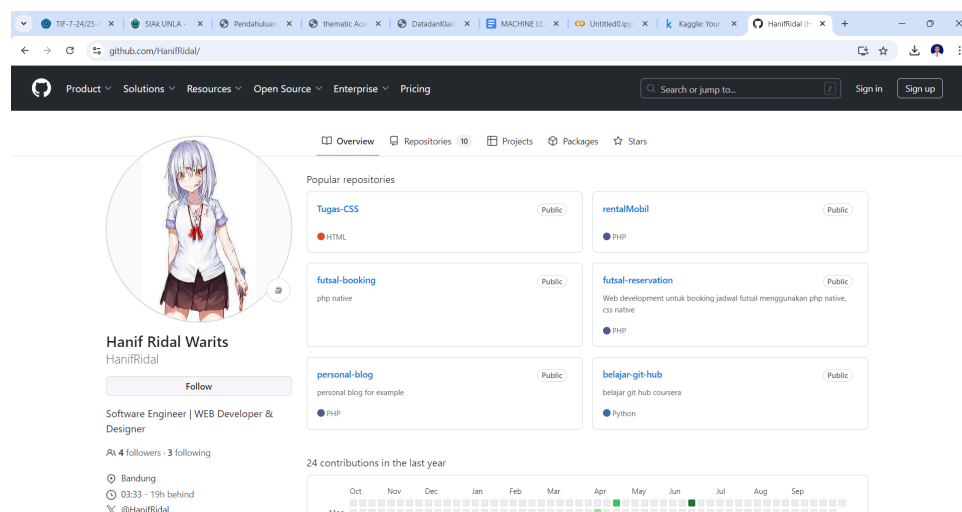
## 2. Google Collab



### 3. Akun Kaggle : <https://www.kaggle.com/hanifkrong>



### 4. Akun GitHub : <https://github.com/HanifRidal/>



5.0. Lakukan praktek dari <https://youtu.be/mSO2hJIn0OY?feature=shared> .  
Praktek tersebut yaitu:

5.1. Load sample dataset

5.2. Metadata | Deskripsi dari sample dataset

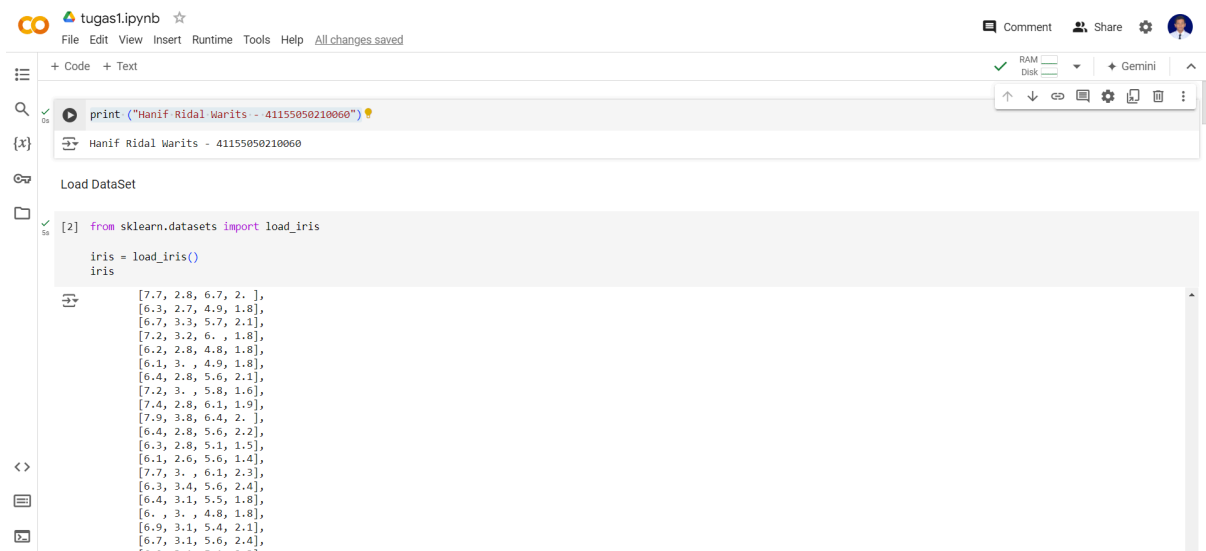
5.3. Explanatory & Response Variables | Features & Target

## 5.4. Feature & Target Names

## 5.5. Visualisasi Data

## 5.6. Training Set & Testing Set

## 5.7. Load sample dataset sebagai Pandas Data Frame



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled 'tugas1.ipynb'. The interface includes a top menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for running code, saving, and other functions. The notebook contains two cells. The first cell is a code cell with the following code: 

```
print("Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060")
```

 The output of this cell is 'Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060'. The second cell is a code cell with the following code: 

```
[2] from sklearn.datasets import load_iris  
  
iris = load_iris()  
iris
```

 The output of this cell is a list of 150 data points, each represented as a list of four values: 

```
[7.7, 2.8, 6.7, 2. ],  
[6.3, 2.7, 4.9, 1.8],  
[6.7, 3.3, 5.7, 2.1],  
[7.2, 3.2, 6. , 1.8],  
[6.2, 2.8, 4.8, 1.8],  
[6.1, 3. , 4.9, 1.8],  
[6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.1],  
[7.2, 3. , 5.8, 1.6],  
[7.4, 2.8, 6.1, 1.9],  
[7.9, 3.8, 6.4, 2. ],  
[6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.2],  
[6.3, 2.8, 5.1, 1.5],  
[6.1, 2.6, 5.6, 1.4],  
[7.7, 3. , 6.1, 2.3],  
[6.3, 3.4, 5.6, 2.4],  
[6.4, 3.1, 5.5, 1.8],  
[6. , 3. , 4.8, 1.8],  
[6.9, 3.1, 5.4, 2.1],  
[6.7, 3.1, 5.6, 2.4],
```

```
+ Code + Text
[3] iris.keys()
dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'target_names', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'filename', 'data_module'])

[4] print(iris.DESCR)
.. _iris_dataset:

Iris plants dataset
-----

**Data Set Characteristics:**

:Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)
:Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class
:Attribute Information:
 - sepal length in cm
 - sepal width in cm
 - petal length in cm
 - petal width in cm
 - class:
   - Iris-Setosa
   - Iris-Versicolour
   - Iris-Virginica

:Summary Statistics:

=====
              Min    Max    Mean    SD    Class Correlation
=====
sepal length:  4.3    7.9    5.84    0.83    0.7826
sepal width:   3.0    4.4    3.86    0.43    0.4104
```

```
+ Code + Text
Explanatory & Response Variables (Feature & Target)

Explanatory Variable (Features)

X = iris.data
# X.shape #akses dimensi data
X #akses data yang hasilnya berupa array/numpy

[[5.8, 2.6, 4. , 1.2],
 [5. , 2.3, 3.3, 1. ],
 [5.6, 2.7, 4.2, 1.3],
 [5.7, 3. , 4.2, 1.2],
 [5.7, 2.9, 4.2, 1.3],
 [6.2, 2.9, 4.3, 1.3],
 [5.1, 2.5, 3. , 1.1],
 [5.7, 2.8, 4.1, 1.3],
 [6.3, 3.3, 6. , 2.5],
 [5.8, 2.7, 5.1, 1.9],
 [7.1, 3. , 5.9, 2.1],
 [6.3, 2.9, 5.6, 1.8],
 [6.5, 3. , 5.8, 2.2],
 [7.6, 3. , 6.6, 2.1],
 [4.9, 2.5, 4.5, 1.7],
 [7.3, 2.9, 6.3, 1.8],
 [6.7, 2.5, 5.8, 1.8],
 [7.2, 3.6, 6.1, 2.5],
 [6.5, 3.2, 5.1, 2. ],
 [6.4, 2.7, 5.3, 1.9],
 [6.8, 3. , 5.5, 2.1],
 [5.7, 2.5, 5. , 2. ],]

Response Variable (Target)

Y = iris.target
Y.shape #akses dimensi data
# Y #akses data yang hasilnya berupa array/numpy

(150,)

Feature & Target Names

[7] feature_name = iris.feature_names
feature_name

['sepal length (cm)',
 'sepal width (cm)',
 'petal length (cm)',
 'petal width (cm)']

[8] target_name = iris.target_names
target_name

array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')

Visualisasi Data Visualisasi Sepal Lenght & Width

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

16

✓

X = X[:, :2] #hanya ngambil 2 column

{x}

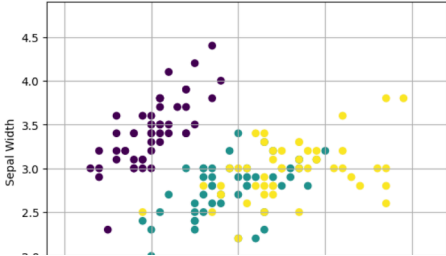
16

✓

x\_min, x\_max = X[:, 0].min() - 0.5, X[:, 0].max() + 0.5 #berasosiasi dengan sepal length index ke-0  
y\_min, y\_max = X[:, 1].min() - 0.5, X[:, 1].max() + 0.5 #berasosiasi dengan sepal width index ke-0  
  
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=Y)  
plt.xlabel('Sepal length')  
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')  
  
plt.xlim(x\_min, x\_max)  
plt.ylim(y\_min, y\_max)  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()

17

✓



16

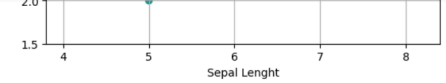
✓

[9]

{x}

16

✓



17

✓

Training Set & Testing Set DATASET

05

✓

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

{x}

05

✓

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, #feature  
Y, #target  
test\_size=0.3, #test set 30%, train set 70%  
random\_state=1) #acak & konsisten untuk replikasi  
  
print(f'X train : {X\_train.shape}')  
print(f'X test : {X\_test.shape}')  
print(f'y train : {y\_train.shape}')  
print(f'y test : {y\_test.shape}')

17

✓

X train : (105, 2)  
X test : (45, 2)  
y train : (105,)  
y test : (45,)

17

✓

Load sample dataset sebagai Pandas Data Frame

05

✓

[11] iris = load\_iris(as\_frame=True)

05

✓

[11] iris\_features\_df = iris.data  
iris\_features\_df

05

✓

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal	
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
...	...	...	...	...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

Memory usage: 25.0 MB

Next steps:

Generate code with iris\_features\_df

View recommended plots

New interactive sheet

Double-click (or enter) to edit

6.0. Lakukan praktek dari <https://youtu.be/tiREcHrtDLo?feature=shared> .  
Praktek tersebut yaitu:

6.1. Persiapan dataset | Loading & splitting dataset

6.2. Training model Machine Learning

6.3. Evaluasi model Machine Learning

6.4. Pemanfaatan trained model machine learning

6.5. Deploy model Machine Learning | Dumping dan Loading model Machine Learning



Untitled1.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Comment Share Gemini

RAM Disk

+ Code + Text

03 Workflow dengan Scikit-Learn

Persiapan Dataset

```
[1] from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

iris = load_iris()

X = iris.data
y = iris.target
```

Splitting Dataset: Training & Testing Set

```
[2] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, #feature
                                                    y, #target
                                                    test_size=0.3, #test set 30%, train set 70%
                                                    random_state=1) #acak & konsisten untuk replikasi
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
[3] from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
[3] model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

KNeighborsClassifier

KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors=3)

Evaluasi Model

```
[4] from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy :{acc}')
```

Accuracy :0.9777777777777777

Pemanfaatan Trained Model

```
[5] data_baru = [[5, 5, 3, 2],
                 [2, 4, 3, 5]]
preds = model.predict(data_baru)
preds
```

array([1, 2])

```
[6] pred_species = [iris.target_names[p] for p in preds]
print(f'Hasil prediksi : {pred_species}')
```

Hasil prediksi : ['versicolor', 'virginica']

Dump & Load Trained Model

Dumping Model Machine Learning menjadi file joblib

```
import joblib

joblib.dump(model, 'iris_classifier_knn.joblib') #(tren model, nama file joblib)

['iris_classifier_knn.joblib']
```

Loading Model Machine Learning dari file joblib

```
[8] production_model = joblib.load('iris_classifier_knn.joblib')
```

[ ] Start coding or generate with AI.

0s completed at 8:15PM

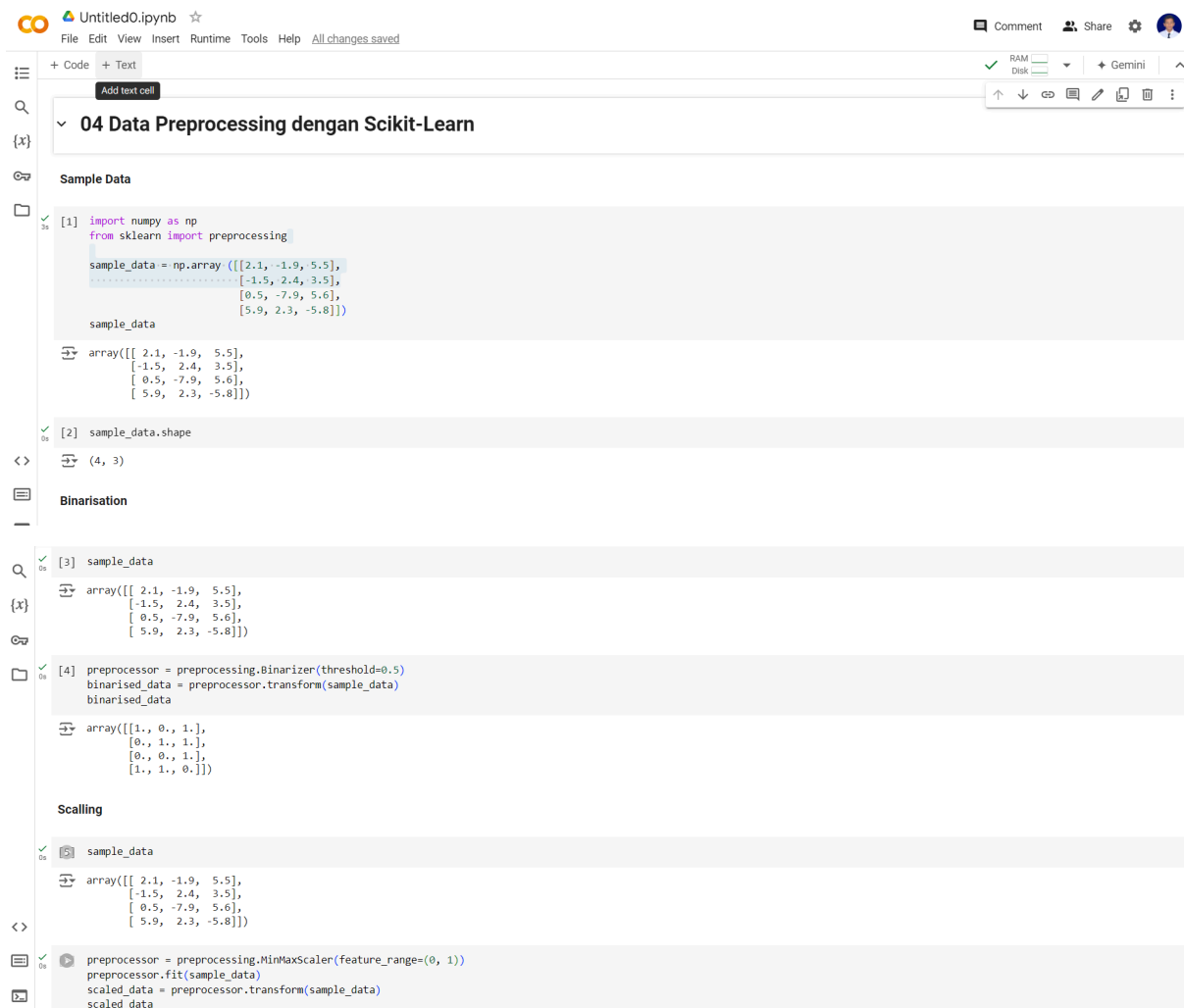
7.0. Lakukan praktek dari <https://youtu.be/smNnhEd26Ek?feature=shared> .  
Praktek tersebut yaitu:

7.1. Persiapan sample dataset

7.2. Teknik data preprocessing 1: binarisation

7.3. Teknik data preprocessing 2: scaling

7.4. Teknik data preprocessing 3: normalisation



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the title "04 Data Preprocessing dengan Scikit-Learn". The notebook contains several code cells and variable views. The first cell, labeled [1], imports numpy and sklearn.preprocessing, and creates a sample dataset. The second cell, labeled [2], prints the shape of the sample data. The third cell, labeled [3], prints the sample data. The fourth cell, labeled [4], creates a Binarizer object and applies it to the sample data. The fifth cell, labeled [5], prints the binarised data. The sixth cell, labeled [6], prints the sample data. The seventh cell, labeled [7], creates a MinMaxScaler object and applies it to the sample data.

```
[1] import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing

sample_data = np.array([[2.1, -1.9, 5.5],
                        [-1.5, 2.4, 3.5],
                        [0.5, -7.9, 5.6],
                        [5.9, 2.3, -5.8]])

sample_data

array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])

[2] sample_data.shape

(4, 3)

Binarisation

[3] sample_data

array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])

[4] preprocessor = preprocessing.Binarizer(threshold=0.5)
binarised_data = preprocessor.transform(sample_data)
binarised_data

array([[1., 0., 1.],
       [0., 1., 1.],
       [0., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 0.]])

Scaling

[5] sample_data

array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])

[6] preprocessor = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
preprocessor.fit(sample_data)
scaled_data = preprocessor.transform(sample_data)
scaled_data
```

