

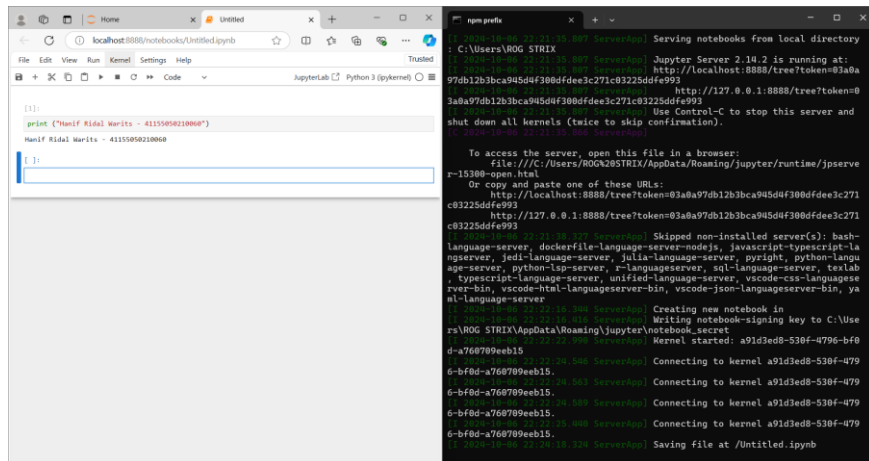
# MACHINE LEARNING

Nama : Hanif Ridal Warits

NPM : 41155050210060

Kelas : Informatika A2 – 2021

## 1. Install Jupyter Notebook



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface on the left and a terminal window on the right. The Jupyter Notebook on the left displays a single code cell with the following Python code:

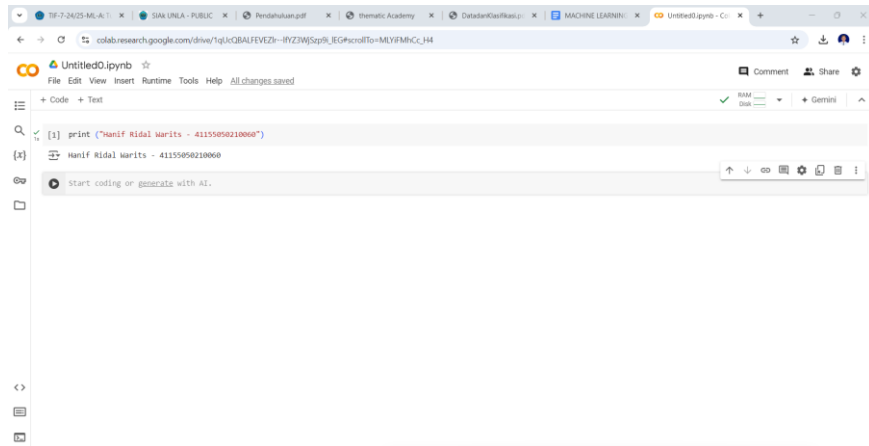
```
[1]:  
print("Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060")  
  
Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060
```

The terminal window on the right shows the output of the command `npm install jupyter`. It displays the following information:

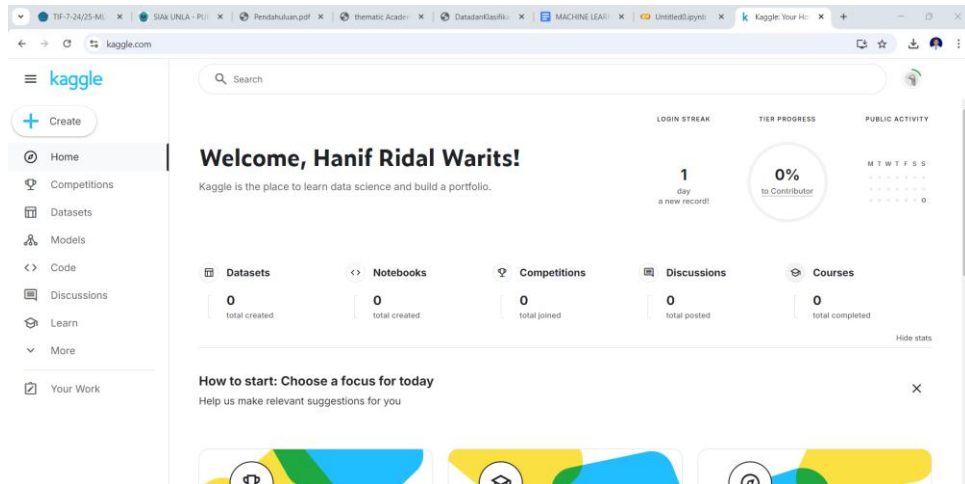
```
npm install jupyter  
C:\Users\ROG STRIX> npm install jupyter  
[1] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Serving notebooks from local directory  
[2] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Jupyter Server 2.14.2 is running at:  
97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993 http://localhost:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993  
3a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993 http://127.0.0.1:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993  
Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).  
[C 2021-08-21 15:00:00.000: Server] To access the server, open this file in a browser:  
file:///C:/Users/ROG STRIX/AppData/Roaming/jupyter/runtime/jpserv  
r-15380-open.html  
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:  
http://localhost:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993  
http://127.0.0.1:8888/tree?token=03a0a97db12b3bca945d4f308dfdee3c271c83225ddfef993  
[3] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Skipped non-installed server(s): bash-language-server, dockerfile-language-server-nodejs, javascript-typescript-l  
anguage-server, jedi-language-server, julia-language-server, pyright, python-langu  
age-server, python-lsp-server, x-language-server, sql-language-server, texlab  
; typescript-language-server, unified-language-server, vscode-css-language  
server-bin, vscode-html-language-server-bin, vscode-json-language-server-bin, ya  
ml-language-server  
[4] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Creating new notebook in  
[5] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Writing notebook-signing key to C:\Use  
rs\ROG STRIX\AppData\Roaming\jupyter\notebook_secret  
[6] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Kernel started: a91d3ed8-530f-4796-bf0  
d-a768789eeb15  
[7] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479  
6-bf0d-a768789eeb15.  
[8] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479  
6-bf0d-a768789eeb15.  
[9] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479  
6-bf0d-a768789eeb15.  
[10] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Connecting to kernel a91d3ed8-530f-479  
6-bf0d-a768789eeb15.  
[11] 2021-08-21 15:00:00 [Server] Saving file at /Untitled.ipynb
```



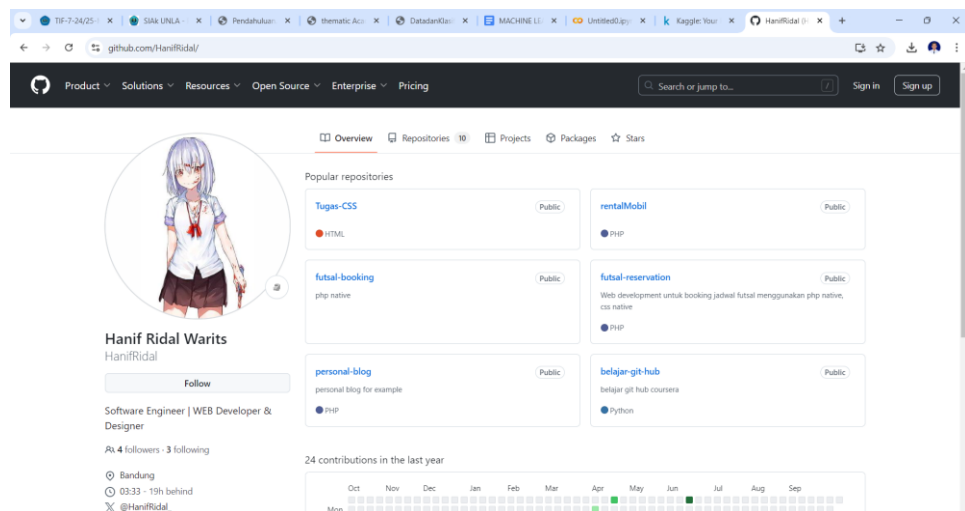
## 2. Google Collab



### 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**

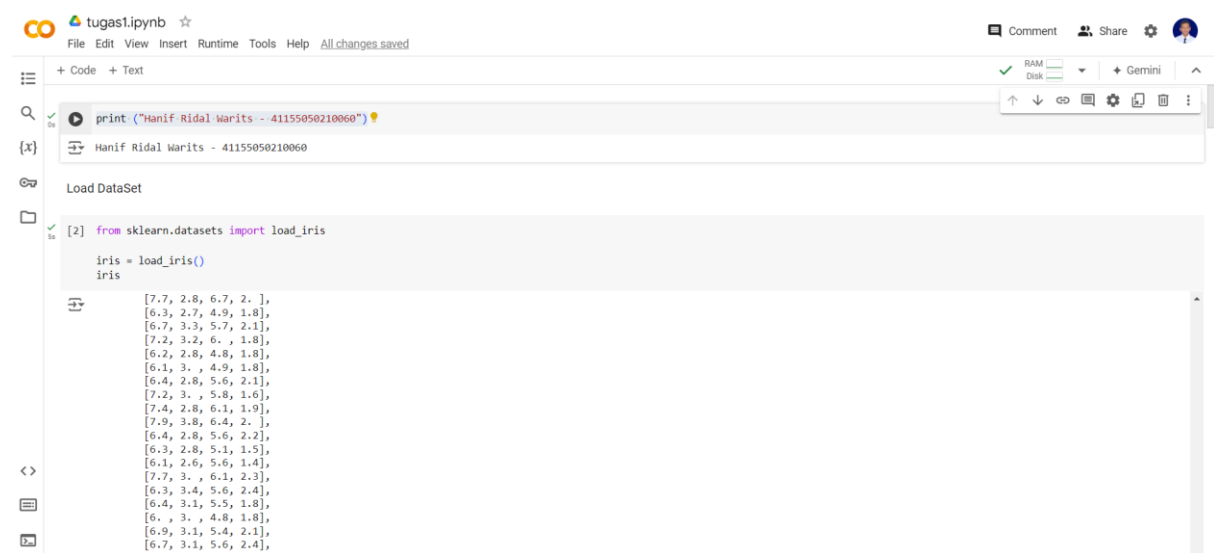
### 5.3. Explanatory & Response Variables | Features & Target

### 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 interface with the following content:

- Code Cell 1:** `print ("Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060")`  
**Output:** Hanif Ridal Warits - 41155050210060
- Code Cell 2:** `from sklearn.datasets import load_iris`  
`iris = load_iris()`  
`iris`  
**Output:** A list of 150 data points from the Iris dataset, each represented as a list of four values (sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width). The output is truncated with an ellipsis at the bottom.

```
+ 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
petal  length:   1.0    6.9     4.35     1.76        0.9993

+ Code + Text
RAM
Disk
+ Gemini

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

feature_name = iris.feature_names
feature_name

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

target_name = iris.target_names
target_name

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

Visualisasi Data Visualisasi Sepal Length & Width

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

A scatter plot showing the relationship between Sepal Length (x-axis) and Sepal Width (y-axis) for three species of Iris. The x-axis ranges from 4 to 8, and the y-axis ranges from 1.5 to 4.5. The data points are colored by species: purple for *Iris setosa*, teal for *Iris versicolor*, and yellow for *Iris virginica*. *Iris setosa* points are clustered in the lower-left region (Sepal Length 4.3-5.8, Sepal Width 2.3-4.5). *Iris versicolor* points are clustered in the middle region (Sepal Length 4.9-6.9, Sepal Width 2.0-3.5). *Iris virginica* points are clustered in the upper-right region (Sepal Length 6.3-8.0, Sepal Width 2.3-4.0).

```
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

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}')

X_train : (105, 2)
X_test : (45, 2)
y_train : (105,)
y_test : (45,)
```

```
[11] iris = load_iris(as_frame=True)
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal	Memory usage: 25.4M	
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

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

+ Code + Text

RAM Disk Gemini

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

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 8:15 PM

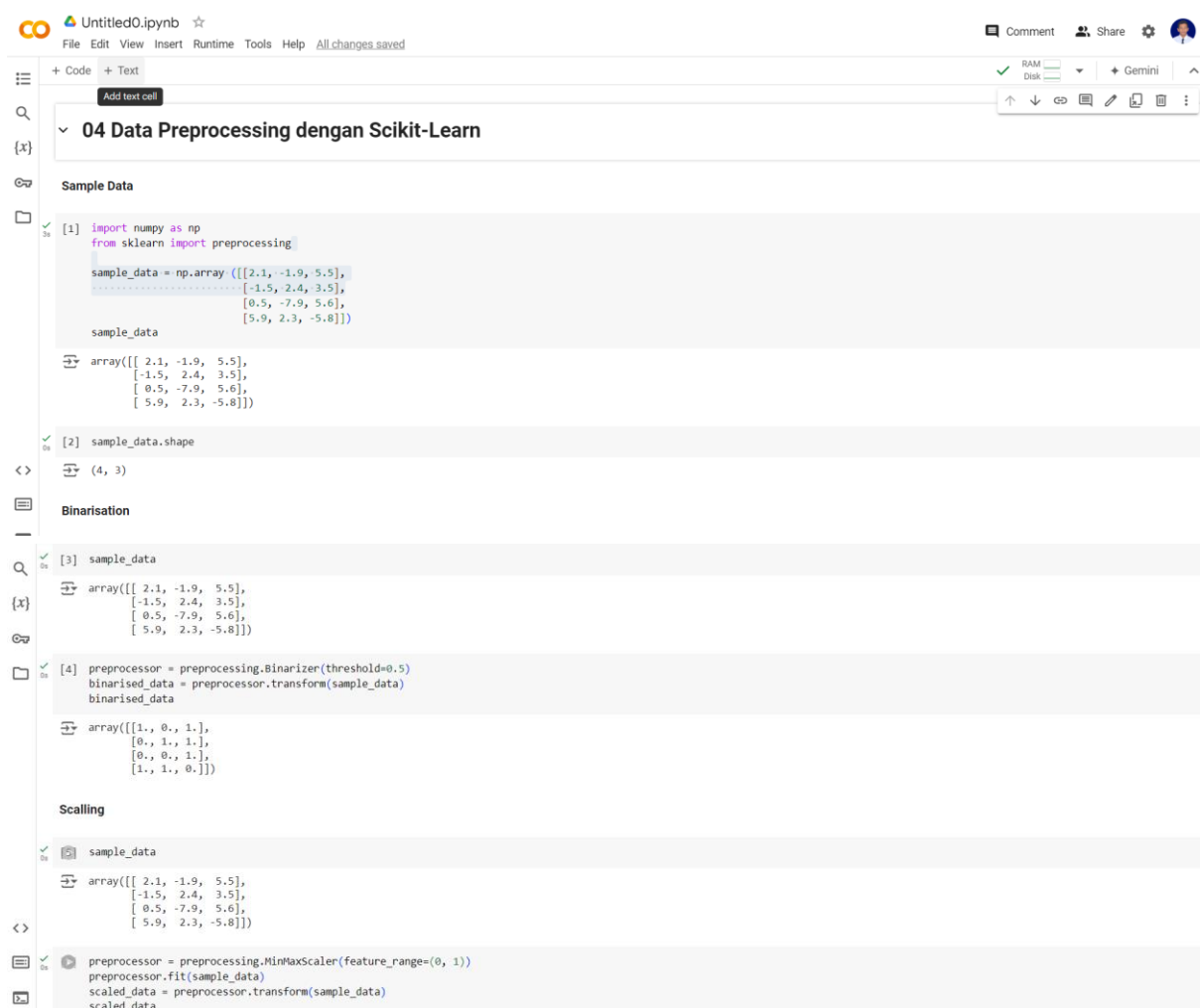
**7.0. Lakukan praktek dari <https://youtu.be/smNnhEd26Ek?feature=shared> . Praktek tersebut yaitu:**

**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 following content:

- 04 Data Preprocessing dengan Scikit-Learn**
- Sample Data**
- Code Cell 1:**

```
[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
```

Output: 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]])
- Code Cell 2:**

```
[2] sample_data.shape
```

Output: (4, 3)
- Binarisation**
- Code Cell 3:**

```
[3] sample_data
```

Output: 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]])
- Code Cell 4:**

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

binarised_data
```

Output: array([[1., 0., 1.],
 [0., 1., 1.],
 [0., 0., 1.],
 [1., 1., 0.]])
- Scaling**
- Code Cell 5:**

```
[5] sample_data
```

Output: 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]])
- Code Cell 6:**

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

scaled_data
```

