```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
```

pd.options.display.max\_columns = None

df

	Marital status	Application mode	Application order	Course	Daytime/evening attendance	Previous qualification	Naci
0	1	8	5	2	1	1	
1	1	6	1	11	1	1	
2	1	1	5	5	1	1	
3	1	8	2	15	1	1	
4	2	12	1	3	0	1	
***							
4419	1	1	6	15	1	1	
4420	1	1	2	15	1	1	
4421	1	1	1	12	1	1	
4422	1	1	1	9	1	1	
4423	1	5	1	15	1	1	

4424 rows × 35 columns

## df.dtypes

Marital status	int64
Application mode	int64
Application order	int64
Course	int64
Daytime/evening attendance	int64
Previous qualification	int64
Nacionality	int64
Mother's qualification	int64
Father's qualification	int64
Mother's occupation	int64
Father's occupation	int64
Displaced	int64
Educational special needs	int64
Debtor	int64
Tuition fees up to date	int64
Gender	int64
Scholarship holder	int64
Age at enrollment	int64
International	int64
Curricular units 1st sem (credited)	int64
Curricular units 1st sem (enrolled)	int64
Curricular units 1st sem (evaluations)	int64
Curricular units 1st sem (approved)	int64
Curricular units 1st sem (grade)	float64
Curricular units 1st sem (without evaluations)	int64
Curricular units 2nd sem (credited)	int64
Curricular units 2nd sem (enrolled)	int64
Curricular units 2nd sem (evaluations)	int64
Curricular units 2nd sem (approved)	int64
Curricular units 2nd sem (grade)	float64
Curricular units 2nd sem (without evaluations)	int64
Unemployment rate	float64

Inflation rate float64
GDP float64
Target object

dtype: object

# Menampilkan jumlah data training
jumlah\_data\_training = df.shape[0]
print("Jumlah data training:", jumlah\_data\_training)

Jumlah data training: 4424

df.head(400)

	Marital status	Application mode	Application order	Course	Daytime/evening attendance	Previous qualification	Nacio
0	1	8	5	2	1	1	
1	1	6	1	11	1	1	
2	1	1	5	5	1	1	
3	1	8	2	15	1	1	
4	2	12	1	3	0	1	
•••							
395	1	1	4	12	1	1	
396	1	16	1	10	1	1	
397	1	15	1	6	1	14	
398	1	8	1	14	1	1	
399	1	8	1	9	1	1	

400 rows × 35 columns

```
# Mencetak nama kolom atau atribut
print("Variabel/atribut:")
print(df.columns.tolist())
```

# Mencetak nilai-nilai dari dataframe
print("\nNilai-nilai:")
print(df.values)

```
Variabel/atribut:
```

['Marital status', 'Application mode', 'Application order', 'Course', 'Daytime/evening attendance', 'Previous qual

## Nilai-nilai:

[[1 8 5 ... 1.4 1.74 'Dropout']
[1 6 1 ... -0.3 0.79 'Graduate']
[1 1 5 ... 1.4 1.74 'Dropout']
...
[1 1 1 ... -0.3 0.79 'Dropout']
[1 1 1 ... -0.8 -3.12 'Graduate']
[1 5 1 ... 3.7 -1.7 'Graduate']]

\_\_\_\_

,

0.297030 NaN

mean std

1 NaN

25743.0 NaN

Curricular 2nd sem (approved) Curricular 2nd sem (Grade) mean std

```
0 1.0 NaN 3.101010 NaN
1 3.0 NaN 6.267327 NaN
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Membaca dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")

# Menghitung mean, standar deviasi, dan probabilitas untuk setiap atribut berdasarkan target
summary_stats = df.groupby('Target').agg(['mean', 'std'])
probabilities = df['Target'].value_counts(normalize=True)

print("Summary Statistics:")
print(summary_stats)

print("\nProbabilities:")
print(probabilities:")

# Memisahkan data uji (20% dari dataset)
data_uji = df.sample(frac=0.2, random_state=42)

print("\nTabel Data Testing:")
print(data_uji)
```

```
1.4 1.74 Graduate
     3162
     3281
                     1.4 1.74
                                 Dropout
                      0.5 1.79 Enrolled
     436
                     0.6 2.02 Enrolled
     1434
     1361
                     1.4 1.74 Graduate
     [885 rows x 35 columns]
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# Membaca dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
# Membagi dataset menjadi data latih dan data uji sesuai dengan skenario pengujian
# Skenario Pengujian 1
X_train_1, X_test_1, y_train_1, y_test_1 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.2,
# Skenario Pengujian 2
X train_2, X test_2, y train_2, y test_2 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.5,
# Skenario Pengujian 3
X_train_3, X_test_3, y_train_3, y_test_3 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.8,
# Membuat dan melatih model Naive Bayes untuk setiap skenario pengujian
model_1 = GaussianNB()
model_1.fit(X_train_1, y_train_1)
model_2 = GaussianNB()
model_2.fit(X_train_2, y_train_2)
model 3 = GaussianNB()
model_3.fit(X_train_3, y_train_3)
# Melakukan prediksi pada data uji untuk setiap skenario
y_pred_1 = model_1.predict(X_test_1)
y_pred_2 = model_2.predict(X_test_2)
y_pred_3 = model_3.predict(X_test_3)
# Menghitung akurasi untuk setiap skenario pengujian
accuracy_1 = accuracy_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
accuracy_2 = accuracy_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2)
accuracy_3 = accuracy_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3)
# Menampilkan hasil pengujian
print("Hasil Pengujian:")
print("Skenario Pengujian 1 - Akurasi:", accuracy_1)
print("Skenario Pengujian 2 - Akurasi:", accuracy_2)
print("Skenario Pengujian 3 - Akurasi:", accuracy_3)
     Hasil Pengujian:
     Skenario Pengujian 1 - Akurasi: 0.7073446327683616
     Skenario Pengujian 2 - Akurasi: 0.6989150090415913
```

Skenario Pengujian 3 - Akurasi: 0.6861581920903955

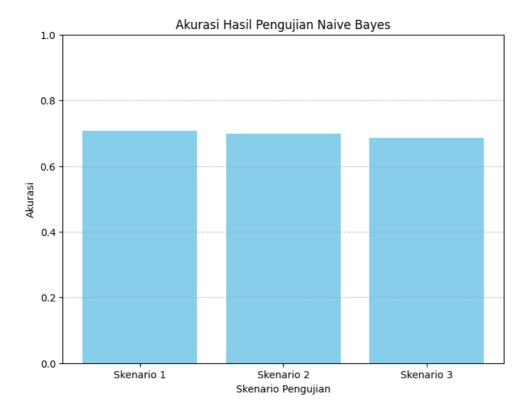
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Definisikan data
skenario = ['Skenario 1', 'Skenario 2', 'Skenario 3']
akurasi = [accuracy_1, accuracy_2, accuracy_3]

# Plot grafik
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.bar(skenario, akurasi, color='skyblue')

# Tambahkan judul dan label
plt.title('Akurasi Hasil Pengujian Naive Bayes')
plt.xlabel('Skenario Pengujian')
plt.ylabel('Akurasi')

# Tampilkan grafik
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
# Membaca dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
# Membagi dataset menjadi data latih dan data uji sesuai dengan skenario pengujian
# Skenario Pengujian 1
X_train_1, X_test_1, y_train_1, y_test_1 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.2, rain_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'])
# Skenario Pengujian 2
X_train_2, X_test_2, y_train_2, y_test_2 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.5, rain_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'])
# Skenario Pengujian 3
X_train_3, X_test_3, y_train_3, y_test_3 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.8, rain_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'])
# Membuat dan melatih model Naive Bayes untuk setiap skenario pengujian
model_1 = GaussianNB()
```

```
model_1.fit(X_train_1, y_train_1)
model_2 = GaussianNB()
model_2.fit(X_train_2, y_train_2)
model 3 = GaussianNB()
model_3.fit(X_train_3, y_train_3)
# Melakukan prediksi pada data uji untuk setiap skenario
y_pred_1 = model_1.predict(X_test_1)
y_pred_2 = model_2.predict(X_test_2)
y_pred_3 = model_3.predict(X_test_3)
# Menghitung metrik evaluasi untuk setiap skenario
accuracy_1 = accuracy_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
accuracy_2 = accuracy_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2)
accuracy_3 = accuracy_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3)
precision_graduate_1 = precision_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
precision_dropout_1 = precision_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
recall_graduate_1 = recall_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
recall_dropout_1 = recall_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
f1_score_graduate_1 = f1_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
f1_score_dropout_1 = f1_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
precision_graduate_2 = precision_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
precision_dropout_2 = precision_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
recall_graduate_2 = recall_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
recall_dropout_2 = recall_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
f1_score_graduate_2 = f1_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
f1_score_dropout_2 = f1_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
precision_graduate_3 = precision_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
precision_dropout_3 = precision_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
recall_graduate_3 = recall_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
recall_dropout_3 = recall_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
f1_score_graduate_3 = f1_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Graduate')
f1_score_dropout_3 = f1_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3, average='macro', pos_label='Dropout')
# Menampilkan hasil evaluasi
print("Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 1:")
print("Akurasi:", accuracy_1)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Graduate:", precision_graduate_1)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Dropout:", precision_dropout_1)
print("Recall untuk kelas Graduate:", recall_graduate_1)
print("Recall untuk kelas Dropout:", recall_dropout_1)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Graduate:", f1_score_graduate_1)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Dropout:", f1_score_dropout_1)
print("\nHasil Evaluasi Skenario 2:")
print("Akurasi:", accuracy_2)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Graduate:", precision_graduate_2)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Dropout:", precision_dropout_2)
print("Recall untuk kelas Graduate:", recall_graduate_2)
print("Recall untuk kelas Dropout:", recall_dropout_2)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Graduate:", f1_score_graduate_2)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Dropout:", f1_score_dropout_2)
print("\nHasil Evaluasi Skenario 3:")
print("Akurasi:", accuracy_3)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Graduate:", precision_graduate_3)
print("Presisi untuk kelas Dropout:", precision_dropout_3)
print("Recall untuk kelas Graduate:", recall_graduate_3)
print("Recall untuk kelas Dropout:", recall_dropout_3)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Graduate:", f1_score_graduate_3)
print("F1-score untuk kelas Dropout:", f1_score_dropout_3)
```

```
warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1396: UserWarning: Note that pos_labe
 warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1396: UserWarning: Note that pos_labe
 warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1396: UserWarning: Note that pos_labe_
 warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1396: UserWarning: Note that pos_labe
 warnings.warn(
Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 1:
Akurasi: 0.7073446327683616
Presisi untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6492810649038782
Presisi untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6492810649038782
Recall untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6238946595640367
Recall untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6238946595640367
F1-score untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6307389567916585
F1-score untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6307389567916585
Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 2:
Akurasi: 0.6989150090415913
Presisi untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6365550132299937
Presisi untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6365550132299937
Recall untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6166512494831305
Recall untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6166512494831305
F1-score untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6218452710743506
F1-score untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6218452710743506
Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 3:
Akurasi: 0.6861581920903955
Presisi untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6018893601563738
Presisi untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6018893601563738
Recall untuk kelas Graduate: 0.5809922748086525
Recall untuk kelas Dropout: 0.5809922748086525
F1-score untuk kelas Graduate: 0.5800493683366588
F1-score untuk kelas Dropout: 0.5800493683366588
```

4

```
# Impor library yang diperlukan
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
# Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 1
akurasi 1 = 0.7073446327683616
presisi graduate 1 = 0.6492810649038782
presisi_dropout_1 = 0.6492810649038782
recall_graduate_1 = 0.6238946595640367
recall_dropout_1 = 0.6238946595640367
f1_graduate_1 = 0.6307389567916585
f1_dropout_1 = 0.6307389567916585
# Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 2
akurasi_2 = 0.6989150090415913
presisi_graduate_2 = 0.6365550132299937
presisi_dropout_2 = 0.6365550132299937
recall_graduate_2 = 0.6166512494831305
recall_dropout_2 = 0.6166512494831305
f1 graduate 2 = 0.6218452710743506
f1 dropout 2 = 0.6218452710743506
# Hasil Evaluasi Skenario 3
akurasi_3 = 0.6861581920903955
presisi_graduate_3 = 0.6018893601563738
presisi_dropout_3 = 0.6018893601563738
recall_graduate_3 = 0.5809922748086525
recall dropout 3 = 0.5809922748086525
f1_graduate_3 = 0.5800493683366588
f1_dropout_3 = 0.5800493683366588
# Hitung rata-rata F1-Score untuk setiap kelas
f1_score_graduate_avg = (f1_graduate_1 + f1_graduate_2 + f1_graduate_3) / 3
f1_score_dropout_avg = (f1_dropout_1 + f1_dropout_2 + f1_dropout_3) / 3
# Print hasil
print("Rata-rata F1-Score untuk kelas Graduate:", f1_score_graduate_avg)
print("Rata-rata F1-Score untuk kelas Dropout:", f1_score_dropout_avg)
         Rata-rata F1-Score untuk kelas Graduate: 0.6108778654008893
         Rata-rata F1-Score untuk kelas Dropout: 0.6108778654008893
# Import library
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# Data hasil evaluasi
y_true = [1, 0, 1, 0, 1] # Label sebenarnya
y_pred = [1, 1, 0, 0, 1] # Label yang diprediksi
# Menghitung akurasi
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred)
# Mencetak akurasi
print("Akurasi:", accuracy)
         Akurasi: 0.6
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# Membaca dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
# Membagi dataset menjadi data latih dan data uji sesuai dengan skenario pengujian
# Skenario Pengujian 1
X_train_1, X_test_1, y_train_1, y_test_1 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.2, rain_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.2, tes
# Skenario Penguiian 2
```

```
X\_train\_2, \ X\_test\_2, \ y\_train\_2, \ y\_test\_2 = train\_test\_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), \ df['Target'], \ test\_size=0.5, \ rain\_test\_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), \ df['Target'], \ test\_size=0.5, \ rain\_size=0.5, \ rain\_test\_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), \ df['Target'], \ test\_size=0.5, \ rain\_size=0.5, \ rain\_si
 # Skenario Pengujian 3
X_train_3, X_test_3, y_train_3, y_test_3 = train_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'], test_size=0.8, rain_test_split(df.drop(columns=['Target']), df['Target'])
# Membuat dan melatih model Naive Bayes untuk setiap skenario pengujian
model_1 = GaussianNB()
model_1.fit(X_train_1, y_train_1)
 model_2 = GaussianNB()
 model_2.fit(X_train_2, y_train_2)
model_3 = GaussianNB()
model_3.fit(X_train_3, y_train_3)
 # Melakukan prediksi pada data uji untuk setiap skenario
y_pred_1 = model_1.predict(X_test_1)
y_pred_2 = model_2.predict(X_test_2)
y_pred_3 = model_3.predict(X_test_3)
 # Menghitung akurasi untuk setiap skenario
 accuracy_1 = accuracy_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
```