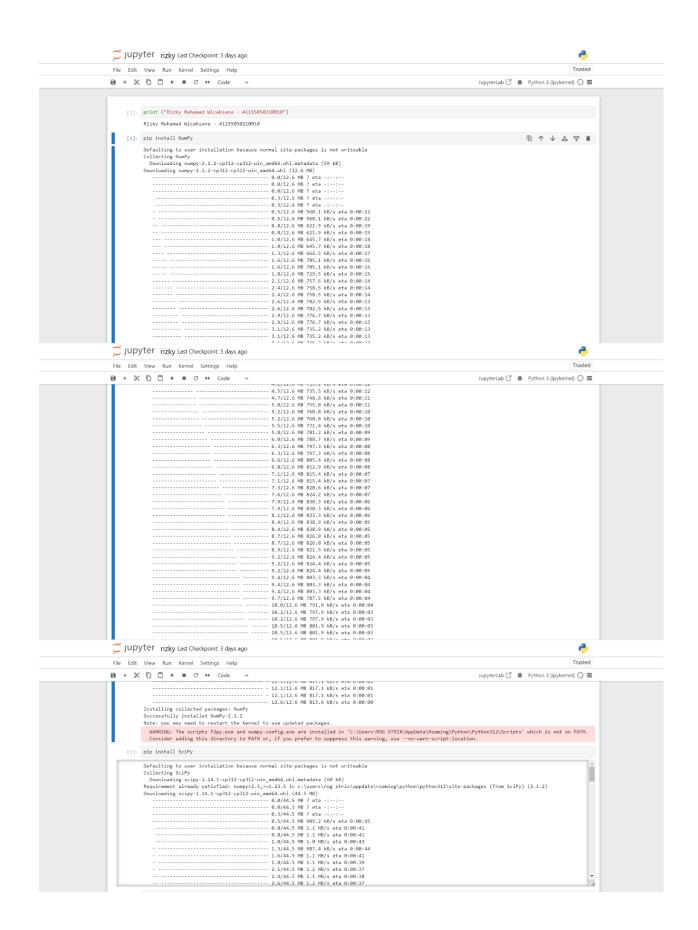
Nama: Rizky Muhamad Wicaksana

NPM: 41155050210060

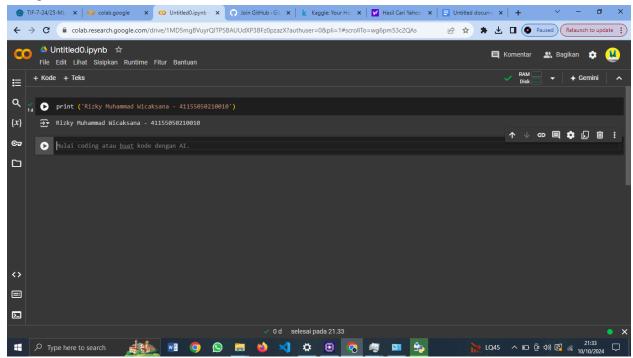
Kelas : A1

Machine Learning

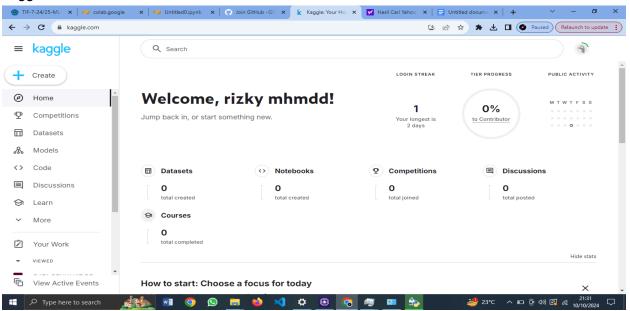
1. Instal Jupyter



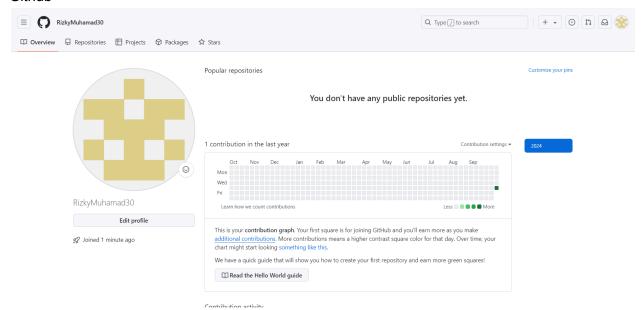
## 2. Google Collab



## 3. Kaggle



## 4. Github



## 5. Prak

```
Deskripsi dari sampel Dataset
 [8]: 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:
        2.0
        4.4
        3.05
        0.43
        -0.4194

        petal length:
        1.0
        6.9
        3.76
        1.76
        0.9490 (high!)

        petal width:
        0.1
        0.9655 (high!)
        0.9655 (high!)

          :Missing Attribute Values: None
:Class Distribution: 33.3% for each of 3 classes.
         Explanatory & Response Variable (Feature & Target)
[10]: x = iris.data
        x .shape
# x
[10]: (150, 4)
 [11]: y = iris.target
         # y.shape
        у
[]:
                                                                                                                                                                                 ◎ ↑ ↓ 占 ♀ ▮
         Feature & Target Names
[12]: feature_names = iris.feature_names
          feature_names
[12]: ['sepal length (cm)',
          'sepal width (cm)',
'petal length (cm)',
           'petal width (cm)']
[13]: target_names = iris.target_names
         target_names
 [13]: array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')
```

```
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()
             4.5
             4.0
                                                                                              • •
         width 3.5
          Sepal v
o.e
             2.5
             2.0
             1.5
                                                       Sepal length
        Training & Testing Dataset
[28]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                                            test_size=0.3,
                                                                            random_state=1)
       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,)
        Load Iris Dataset sebagai Pandas DataFrame
         03 Worklow Dengan Scikit Learn
         Persiapan Dataset
  [2]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
         iris = load_iris()
         X = iris.data
         y = iris.target
         Splitting Dataset:Training & Testing Set
  [4]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                                            test_size=0.3,
                                                                            random_state=1)
```

Vasulisasi Data Visualisasi Sepal Lenght & Width

x\_min, x\_max = X[:, 0].min() - 0.5, X[:, 0].max() + 0.5
y\_min, y\_max = X[:, 1].min() - 0.5, X[:, 1].max() + 0.5

[24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

X = x[:, :2]

```
Double-click (or enter) to edit
  [6]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
        model.fit(X_train, y_train)
  [6]: KNeighborsClassifier
        KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
        Evaluasi Model
 [7]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
       y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
        acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
        print(f'Accuracy :{acc}')
        Accuracy :0.97777777777777
       Pemanfaatan Trained Model
 [8]: data_baru = [[5, 5, 3, 2],
       [2, 4, 3, 5]]
preds = model.predict(data_baru)
 [8]: array([1, 2])
 [9]: pred_species = [iris.target_names[p] for p in preds]
print(f'Hasil prediksi : {pred_species}')
        Hasil prediksi : [np.str_('versicolor'), np.str_('virginica')]
       Dump & Load Trained Model
       Dumping Model Machine Learning menjadi File Joblib
[10]: import joblib
       joblib.dump(model, 'iris_classifier_knn.jonlib') #(tren model, nama file joblib)
[10]: ['iris_classifier_knn.jonlib']
      Loading Model Machine Learning dari File Joblib
[11]: production_model = joblib.load('iris_classifier_knn.jonlib')
       04 Data Preprocessing dengan Scikit-Learn
      Sampel Data
 [1]: import numpy as np
       \textbf{from} \  \, \text{sklearn} \  \, \textbf{import} \  \, \text{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
 [1]: 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
 [2]: (4, 3)
       Binarisation
 [3]: sample_data
 [3]: 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
 [4]: array([[1., 0., 1.],
             [0., 1., 1.],
[0., 0., 1.],
[1., 1., 0.]])
      Scalling
 [5]: sample_data
 [ 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
[6]: array([[0.48648649, 0.58252427, 0.99122807],
            [0.27027027, 0. ]])
            [1. , 0.99029126, 0.
[7]: scaled_data = preprocessor.fit_transform(sample_data)
      scaled_data
[7]: array([[0.48648649, 0.58252427, 0.99122807],
             [0. , 1. , 0.81578947], [0.27027027, 0. , 1. ],
             [1. , 0.99029126, 0.
      L1 Normalisation: Least Absolute Deviations Referensi : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_absolute_deviations
 [8]: sample_data
 [9]: l1_normalised_data = preprocessing.normalize(sample_data, norm='l1')
      l1_normalised_data
 [9]: array([[ 0.22105263, -0.2
             [ 0.22103263, -0.2 , 0.37694737], [ -0.2027027 , 0.32432432, 0.47297297], [ 0.03571429, -0.56428571, 0.4 ], [ 0.42142857, 0.16428571, -0.41428571]])
      L2 Normalisation : Least Squares Referensi : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_squares
[10]: sample data
[10]: 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]])
[11]: l2_normalised_data = preprocessing.normalize(sample_data, norm='l2')
      12_normalised_data
```