

# Tugas 9: Judul tugas Naïve Bayes

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## Abstract.

Machine Learning (Pembelajaran Mesin) adalah cabang dari Kecerdasan Buatan (AI) yang memungkinkan sistem untuk belajar secara mandiri dari data, mengenali pola, dan membuat keputusan atau prediksi tanpa diprogram secara **eksplisit** untuk setiap

Tugas mandiri 1

## 1. Menyiapkan semua *tools* (library) yang dibutuhkan dan Mengakses data dari Google Drive.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

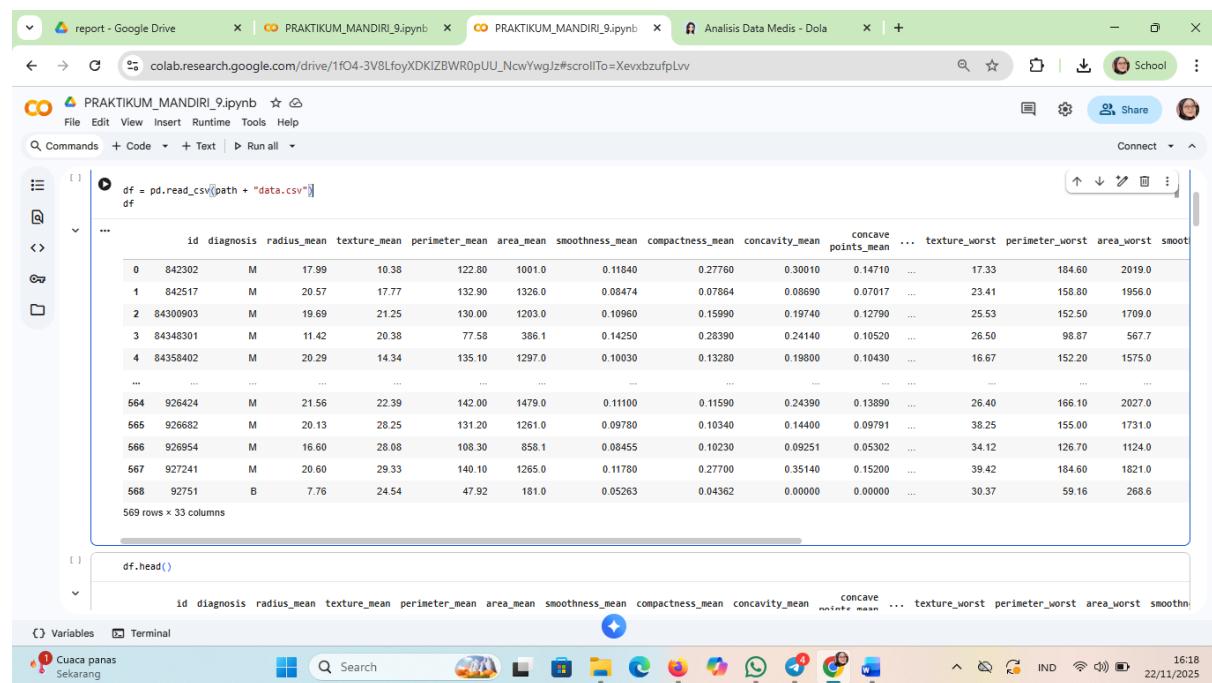
path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/PRAKTIKUM/PRAKTIKUM9/DATA/'

df = pd.read_csv(path + "data.csv")
df
```

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave_points_mean	... smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	concave_points_worst	area_worst	perimeter_worst	texture_worst	area_mean	perimeter_mean	radius_mean	diagnosis
0	842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010	0.14710	...	17.33	184.60	2019.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690	0.07017	...	23.41	158.80	1956.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740	0.12790	...	25.53	152.50	1709.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140	0.10520	...	26.50	98.87	567.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### 1.1 hasil dari menyiapkan semua tools dan menghubungkan ke drive

## 2. melihat data



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. In the code editor, two cells are visible:

```
df = pd.read_csv(path + "data.csv")
df
```

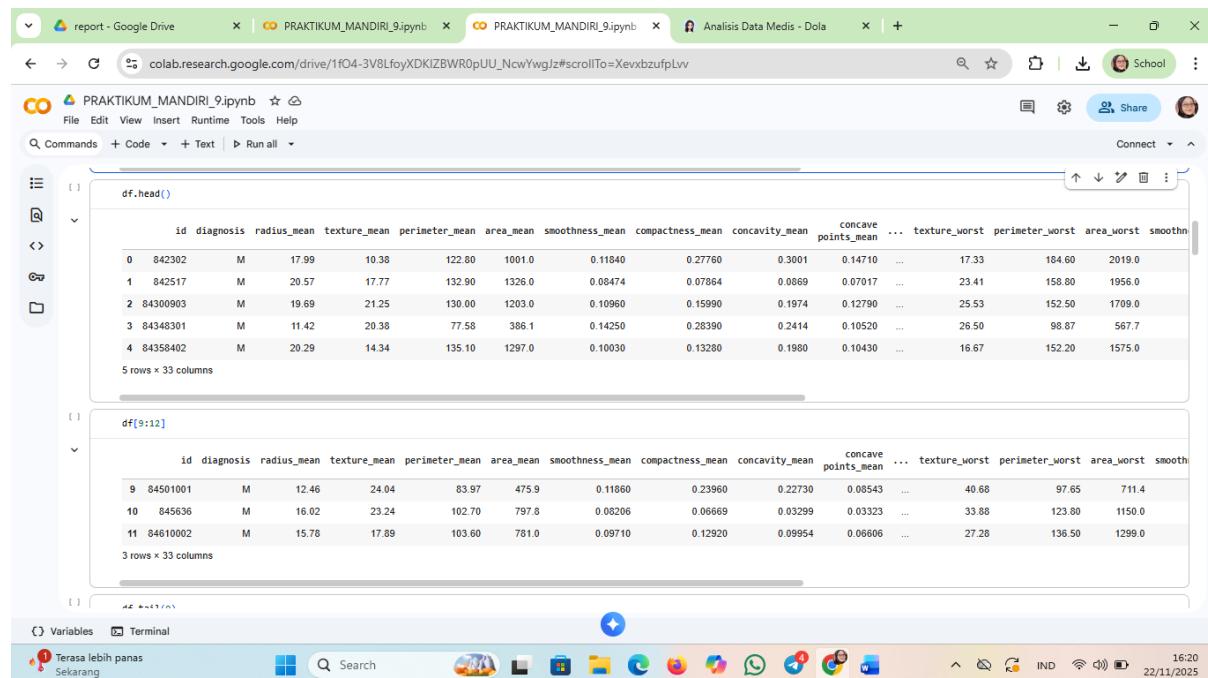
```
df.head()
```

The output of the first cell is a DataFrame containing 569 rows of data from 'data.csv'. The columns include 'id', 'diagnosis', 'radius\_mean', 'texture\_mean', 'perimeter\_mean', 'area\_mean', 'smoothness\_mean', 'compactness\_mean', 'concavity\_mean', 'concave\_points\_mean', 'symmetry\_mean', 'fractal\_mean', 'texture\_worst', 'perimeter\_worst', 'area\_worst', and 'smooth'. The output of the second cell shows the first 5 rows of the DataFrame.

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave_points_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_mean	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smooth
0	842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010	0.14710	...	...	17.33	184.60	2019.0	
1	842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690	0.07017	...	...	23.41	158.80	1956.0	
2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740	0.12790	...	...	25.53	152.50	1709.0	
3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140	0.10520	...	...	26.50	98.87	567.7	
4	84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.19800	0.10430	...	...	16.67	152.20	1575.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
564	926424	M	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	0.11590	0.24390	0.13890	...	...	26.40	166.10	2027.0	
565	926682	M	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	0.10340	0.14400	0.09791	...	...	38.25	155.00	1731.0	
566	926954	M	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	0.10230	0.09251	0.05302	...	...	34.12	126.70	1124.0	
567	927241	M	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780	0.27700	0.35140	0.15200	...	...	39.42	184.60	1821.0	
568	92751	B	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	0.05263	0.04362	0.00000	0.00000	...	...	30.37	59.16	268.6	

### 1.2 hasil dari melihat data

## 3. menampilkan sejumlah baris pertama



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. In the code editor, three cells are visible:

```
df.head()
```

```
df[9:12]
```

The output of the first cell shows the first 5 rows of the DataFrame. The output of the second cell shows the last 3 rows of the DataFrame.

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave_points_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_mean	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smooth
0	842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010	0.14710	...	...	17.33	184.60	2019.0	
1	842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690	0.07017	...	...	23.41	158.80	1956.0	
2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740	0.12790	...	...	25.53	152.50	1709.0	
3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140	0.10520	...	...	26.50	98.87	567.7	
4	84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.19800	0.10430	...	...	16.67	152.20	1575.0	

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave_points_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_mean	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smooth
9	84501001	M	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	0.11860	0.23960	0.22730	0.08543	...	...	40.68	97.65	711.4	
10	845636	M	16.02	23.24	102.70	797.8	0.08206	0.06669	0.03299	0.03323	...	...	33.88	123.80	1150.0	
11	84610002	M	15.78	17.89	103.60	781.0	0.09710	0.12920	0.09954	0.06606	...	...	27.28	136.50	1299.0	

### 1.3. menampilkan baris pertama

## 4. menampilkan sejumlah baris terakhir

```
df[0:3]
...
df.tail(9)
```

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	...	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smooth
9	84501001	M	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	0.11860	0.23960	0.22730	0.08543	...	40.68	97.65	711.4	
10	845636	M	16.02	23.24	102.70	797.8	0.08206	0.06669	0.03299	0.03323	...	33.88	123.80	1150.0	
11	84610002	M	15.78	17.89	103.60	781.0	0.09710	0.12920	0.09954	0.06606	...	27.28	136.50	1299.0	

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	...	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smooth
560	925292	B	14.05	27.15	91.38	600.4	0.09929	0.11260	0.04462	0.04304	...	33.17	100.20	706.7	
561	925311	B	11.20	29.37	70.67	386.0	0.07449	0.03558	0.00000	0.00000	...	38.30	75.19	439.6	
562	925622	M	15.22	30.62	103.40	716.9	0.10480	0.20870	0.25500	0.09429	...	42.79	128.70	915.0	
563	926125	M	20.92	25.09	143.00	1347.0	0.10990	0.22360	0.31740	0.14740	...	29.41	179.10	1819.0	
564	926424	M	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	0.11590	0.24390	0.13890	...	26.40	166.10	2027.0	
565	926682	M	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	0.10340	0.14400	0.09791	...	38.25	155.00	1731.0	
566	926954	M	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	0.10230	0.09251	0.05302	...	34.12	126.70	1124.0	
567	927241	M	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780	0.27700	0.35140	0.15200	...	39.42	184.60	1821.0	

### 1.4 . menampilkan sejumlah baris terakhir

## 5. mengetahui dimensi dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

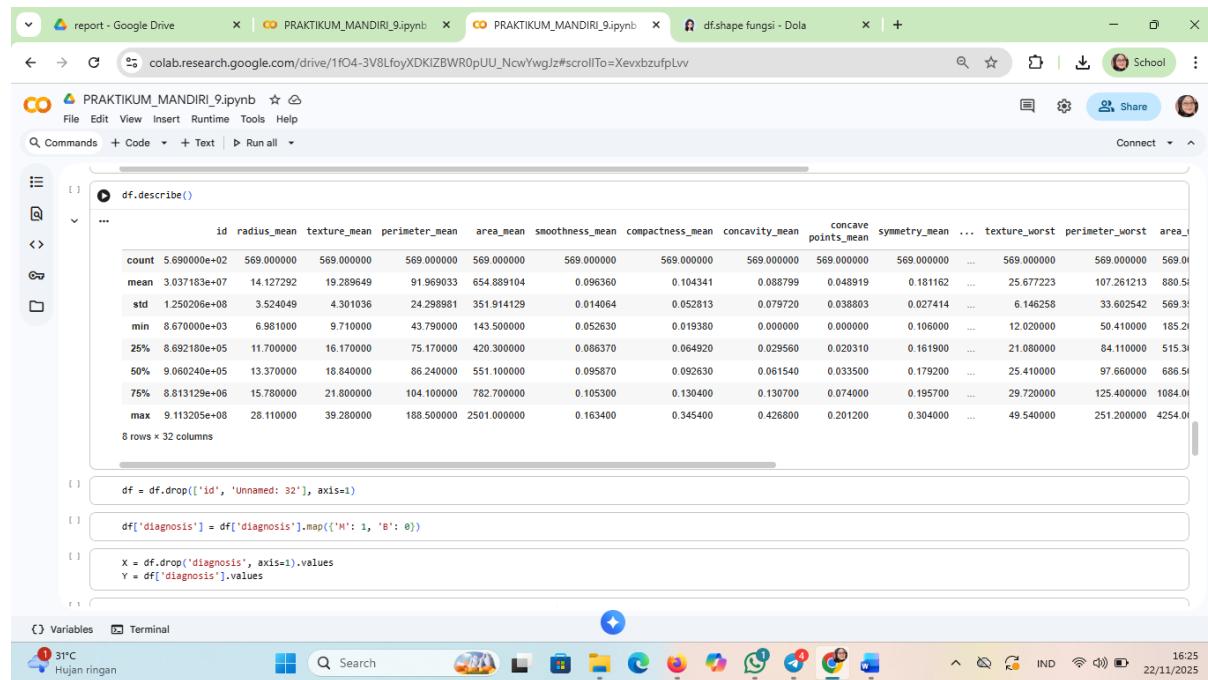
The screenshot shows a Google Colab interface with three tabs open: 'report - Google Drive', 'PRAKTIKUM\_MANDIRI\_9.ipynb', and 'df.shape fungsi - Dola'. The 'df.info()' tab is active, displaying the following output:

```
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 33 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   id              569 non-null    int64  
 1   diagnosis      569 non-null    object  
 2   radius_mean    569 non-null    float64 
 3   texture_mean   569 non-null    float64 
 4   perimeter_mean 569 non-null    float64 
 5   area_mean       569 non-null    float64 
 6   smoothness_mean 569 non-null    float64 
 7   compactness_mean 569 non-null    float64 
 8   concavity_mean  569 non-null    float64 
 9   concave_points_mean 569 non-null    float64 
 10  symmetry_mean  569 non-null    float64 
 11  fractal_dimension_mean 569 non-null    float64 
 12  radius_se       569 non-null    float64 
 13  texture_se     569 non-null    float64 
 14  perimeter_se   569 non-null    float64 
 15  area_se         569 non-null    float64 
 16  smoothness_se  569 non-null    float64 
 17  compactness_se 569 non-null    float64 
 18  concavity_se   569 non-null    float64 
 19  concave_points_se 569 non-null    float64 
 20  symmetry_se   569 non-null    float64 
 21  fractal_dimension_se 569 non-null    float64 
 22  radius_worst   569 non-null    float64
```

The 'df.shape' tab shows the result: (569, 33).

1.5 mengetahui dimensi dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

## 6. menampilkan statistik deskriptif dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

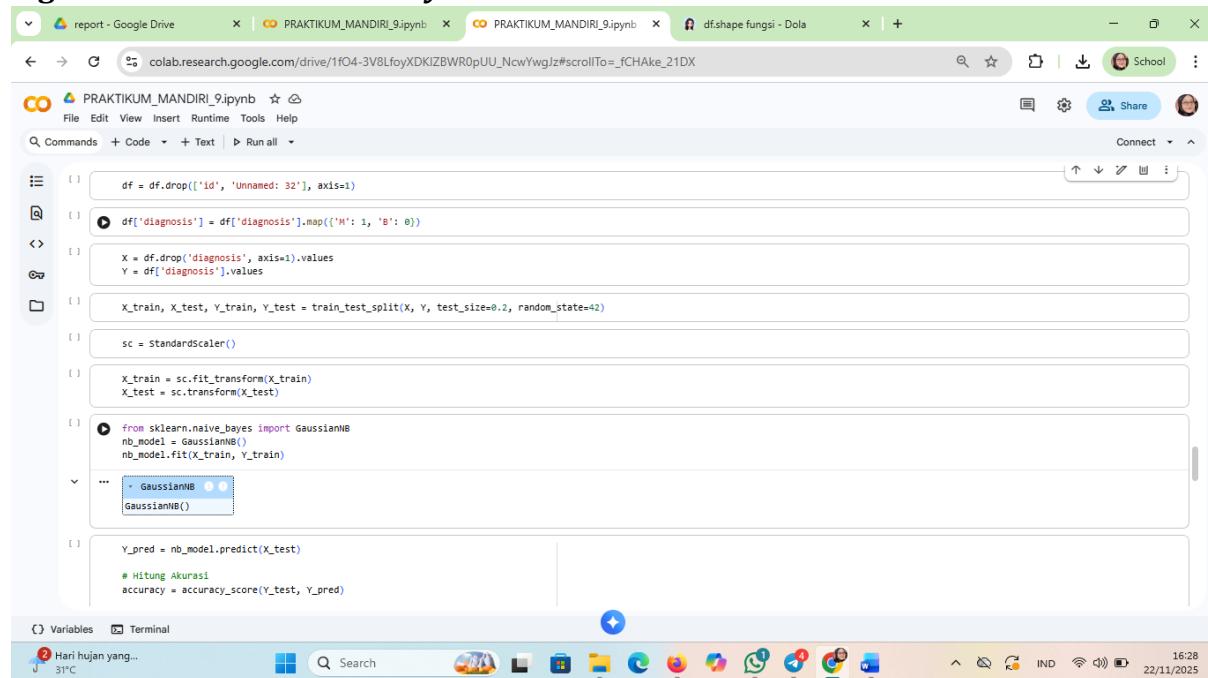


```
df.describe()
...
   id radius_mean texture_mean perimeter_mean area_mean smoothness_mean compactness_mean concavity_mean concave_
points_mean symmetry_mean ... texture_worst perimeter_worst area_
...
count 5.690000e+02 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 569.000000 ...
mean 3.037183e+07 14.127292 19.289649 91.969033 654.889104 0.096360 0.104341 0.088799 0.048919 0.181162 ...
std 1.250206e+08 3.524049 4.301036 24.298981 351.914129 0.014064 0.052813 0.079720 0.038803 0.027414 ...
min 8.670000e+03 6.981000 9.710000 43.790000 143.500000 0.052630 0.019380 0.000000 0.000000 0.106000 ...
25% 8.692180e+05 11.700000 16.170000 75.170000 420.300000 0.086370 0.064920 0.029560 0.020310 0.161900 ...
50% 9.062040e+05 13.370000 18.840000 86.240000 551.100000 0.095870 0.092630 0.061540 0.033500 0.179200 ...
75% 8.813129e+05 15.780000 21.800000 104.100000 782.700000 0.105300 0.130400 0.074000 0.095700 0.195700 ...
max 9.113205e+08 28.110000 39.280000 188.500000 2501.000000 0.163400 0.345400 0.426800 0.201200 0.304000 ...
8 rows x 32 columns
```

```
[1]: df = df.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)
[2]: df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M': 1, 'B': 0})
[3]: X = df.drop('diagnosis', axis=1).values
Y = df['diagnosis'].values
```

### 1.6 menampilkan statistik deskriptif dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

## 7. membuat dan melatih model *machine learning* menggunakan algoritma *Gaussian Naive Bayes*

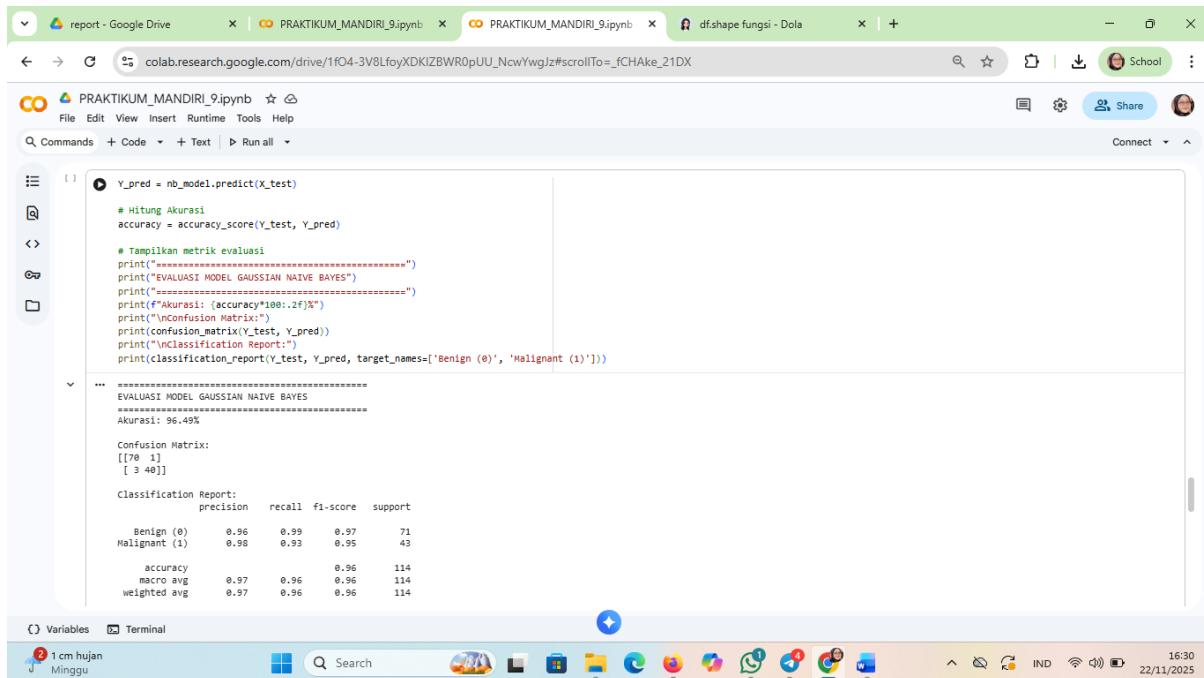


```
[1]: df = df.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)
[2]: df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M': 1, 'B': 0})
[3]: X = df.drop('diagnosis', axis=1).values
Y = df['diagnosis'].values
[4]: X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
[5]: sc = StandardScaler()
[6]: X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
[7]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
nb_model = GaussianNB()
nb_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
[8]: GaussianNB()
GaussianNB()
[9]: Y_pred = nb_model.predict(X_test)
# Hitung Akurasi
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred)
```

```
[1]: Hari hujan yang...
J 31°C
```

## 1.7 membuat dan melatih model machine learning menggunakan algoritma Gaussian Naive Bayes

### 8. mengevaluasi kinerja model Gaussian Naive Bayes



```
Y_pred = nb_model.predict(X_test)

# Hitung Akurasi
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred)

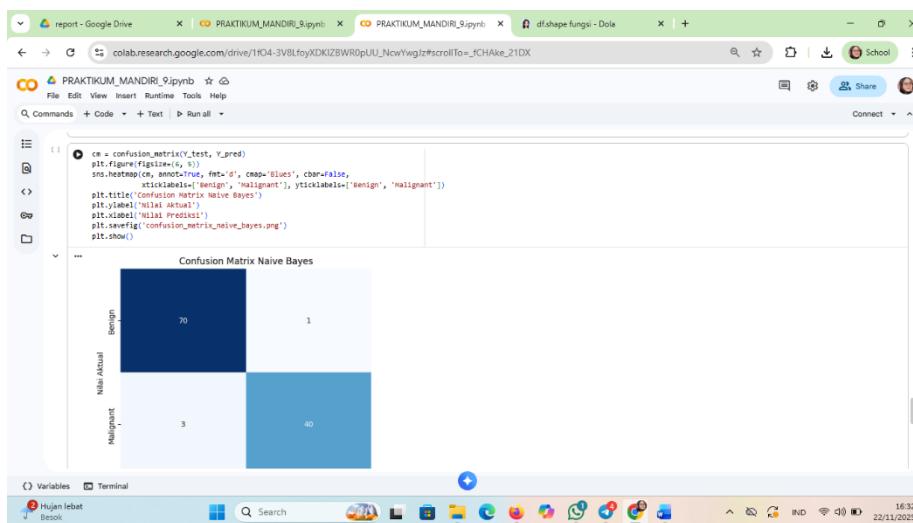
# Tampilkan metrik evaluasi
print("*****")
print("EVALUASI MODEL GAUSSIAN NAIVE BAYES")
print("*****")
print(f"Akurasi: {accuracy*100:.2f}%")
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred))
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred, target_names=['Benign (0)', 'Malignant (1)']))

...
*****
EVALUASI MODEL GAUSSIAN NAIVE BAYES
*****
Akurasi: 96.49%
Confusion Matrix:
[[70  1]
 [ 3 40]]
Classification Report:
 precision    recall    f1-score   support
 Benign (0)      0.96     0.99     0.97      71
 Malignant (1)   0.98     0.93     0.95      43

   accuracy        0.96      --       --      114
   macro avg      0.97     0.96     0.96      114
   weighted avg   0.97     0.96     0.96      114
```

### 1.8 mengevaluasi kinerja model Gaussian Naive Bayes

### 9. untuk membuat dan menampilkan visualisasi confusion matrix dari hasil prediksi model Gaussian Naive Bayes.



```
cm = confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8), dpi=100)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False,
            xticklabels=['Benign', 'Malignant'], yticklabels=['Benign', 'Malignant'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix Naive Bayes')
plt.xlabel('Nilai Aktual')
plt.ylabel('Nilai Prediksi')
plt.savefig('confusion_matrix_naive_bayes.png')
plt.show()
```

Confusion Matrix Naive Bayes

		Nilai Prediksi	
		Benign	Malignant
Nilai Aktual	Benign	70	1
	Malignant	3	40

*1.9 untuk membuat dan menampilkan visualisasi confusion matrix dari hasil prediksi model Gaussian Naive Bayes.*

**Referensi:**

- Munir, S., Seminar, K. B., Sudradjat, Sukoco, H., & Buono, A. (2022). The Use of Random Forest Regression for Estimating Leaf Nitrogen Content of Oil Palm Based on Sentinel 1-A Imagery. *Information*, 14(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.3390/info14010010>
- Seminar, K. B., Imantho, H., Sudradjat, Yahya, S., Munir, S., Kaliana, I., Mei Haryadi, F., Noor Baroroh, A., Supriyanto, Handoyo, G. C., Kurnia Wijayanto, A., Ijang Wahyudin, C., Liyantono, Budiman, R., Bakir Pasaman, A., Rusiawan, D., & Sulastri. (2024). PreciPalm: An Intelligent System for Calculating Macronutrient Status and Fertilizer Recommendations for Oil Palm on Mineral Soils Based on a Precision Agriculture Approach. *Scientific World Journal*, 2024(1). <https://doi.org/10.1155/2024/1788726>

**LINK GITHUB:** <https://github.com/Sitiaisah1604/machine-learning>