

Tugas 9: Judul tugas **Naïve Bayes**

Siti aisah -0110222129 ^{1*}

¹ Teknik Informatika, STT Terpadu Nurul Fikri, Depok

² Sistem Informasi, STT Terpadu Nurul Fikri, Depok

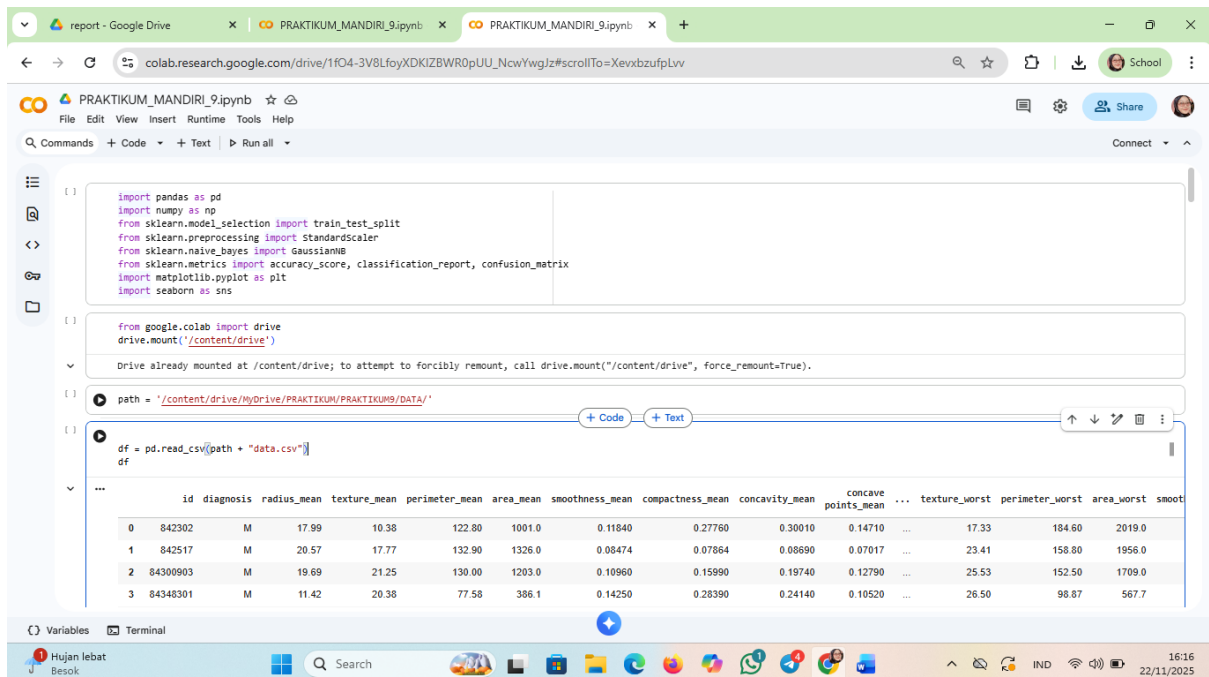
*E-mail: siti22129ti@student.nurulfikri.ac.id

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.



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "PRAKTIKUM_MANDIRI_9.ipynb". The notebook contains the following code cells:

```
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')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

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

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

The output of the last cell shows a preview of the 'data.csv' file, which contains breast cancer data. The columns are: 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, and smoothness_worst. The first four rows of data are shown.

	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	smoothness_worst
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	84309093	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 environment with a Jupyter Notebook. The code cell contains the following code:

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

The output of the code is a DataFrame with 569 rows and 33 columns. The columns are: 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, and smoothness_worst. The first few rows of the DataFrame are displayed:

	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	smoothness_worst
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	

1.2 hasil dari melihat data

3. menampilkan sejumlah baris pertama

The screenshot shows a Google Colab environment with a Jupyter Notebook. The code cell contains the following code:

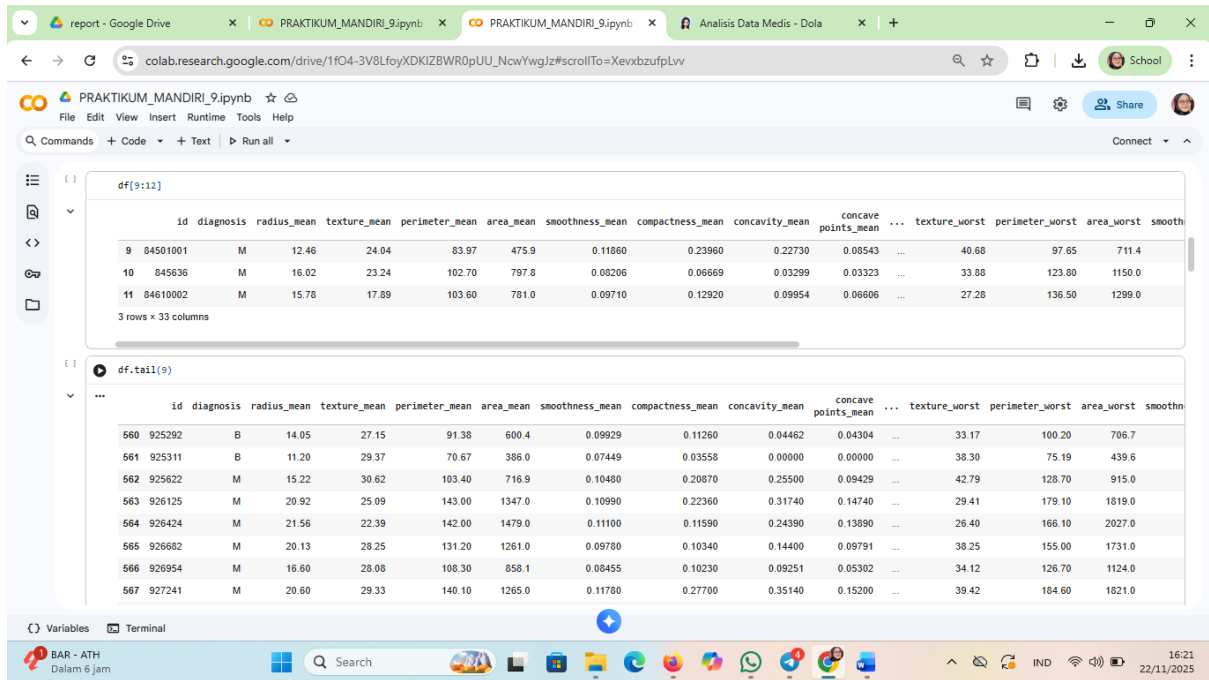
```
df.head()
```

The output of the code is a DataFrame with 5 rows and 33 columns. The columns are: 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, and smoothness_worst. The first few rows of the DataFrame are displayed:

	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	smoothness_worst
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	

1.3. menampilkan baris petama

4. menampilkan sejumlah baris terakhir



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following code and output:

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

	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	smoothness_worst
9	84501001	M	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	0.11860	0.23960	0.22730	0.08543	...	40.68	97.85	711.4	0.10023
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	0.08206
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	0.09710

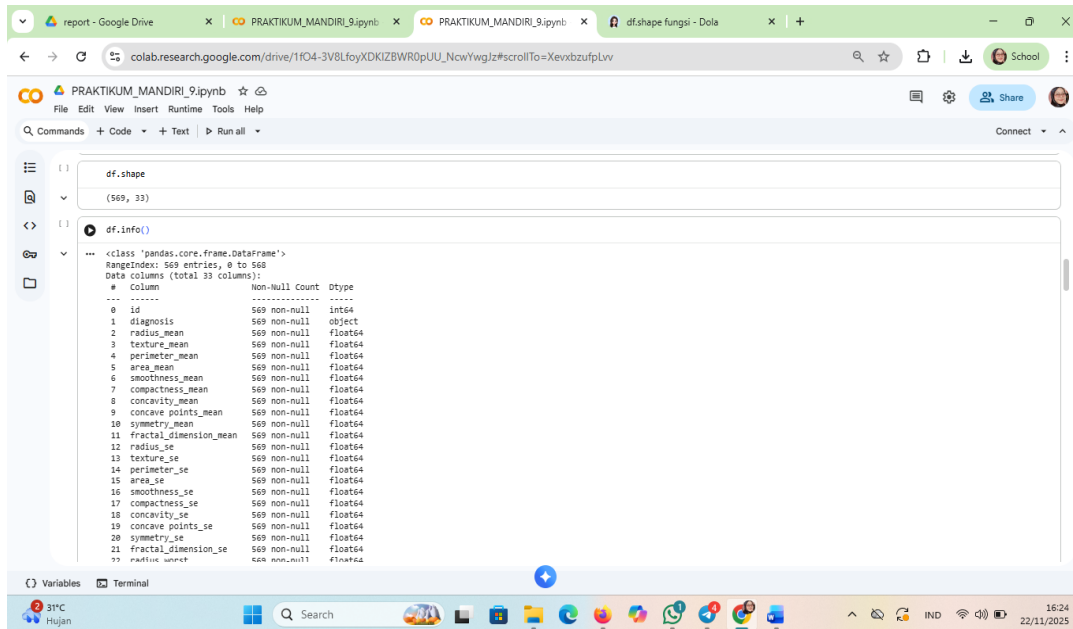
3 rows x 33 columns

```
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	smoothness_worst
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	0.09929
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	0.07449
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	0.10480
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	0.10990
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	0.11100
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	0.09780
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	0.08455
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	0.11780

1.4 . menampilkan sejumlah baris terakhir

5. mengetahui dimensi dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following content:

```
df.shape
```

```
(569, 33)
```

```
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
23  texture_worst          569 non-null    float64
24  perimeter_worst        569 non-null    float64
25  area_worst             569 non-null    float64
26  smoothness_worst       569 non-null    float64
27  compactness_worst      569 non-null    float64
28  concavity_worst        569 non-null    float64
29  concave_points_worst   569 non-null    float64
30  symmetry_worst         569 non-null    float64
31  fractal_dimension_worst 569 non-null    float64
32  radius_min              569 non-null    float64
33  radius_max              569 non-null    float64
```

1.5 mengetahui dimensi dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

6. menampilkan statistik deskriptif dari sebuah DataFrame pada library Pandas

```
df.describe()

count    5.690000e+02    569.000000    569.000000    569.000000    569.000000    569.000000    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    ...    25.677223    107.261213    880.51
std     1.250206e+08    3.524049    4.301036    24.298981    351.914129    0.014064    0.052813    0.079720    0.038803    0.027414    ...    6.146258    33.602542    569.31
min     8.670000e+03    6.981000    9.710000    43.790000    143.500000    0.052630    0.019380    0.000000    0.000000    0.106000    ...    12.020000    50.410000    185.21
25%     8.692180e+05    11.700000    16.170000    75.170000    420.300000    0.086370    0.064920    0.029560    0.020310    0.161900    ...    21.080000    84.110000    515.31
50%     9.060240e+05    13.370000    18.840000    86.240000    551.100000    0.095870    0.092630    0.061540    0.033500    0.179200    ...    25.410000    97.660000    606.51
75%     8.813129e+06    15.780000    21.800000    104.100000    782.700000    0.105300    0.130400    0.130700    0.074000    0.195700    ...    29.720000    125.400000    1084.01
max     9.113205e+08    28.110000    39.280000    188.500000    2501.000000    0.163400    0.345400    0.426800    0.201200    0.304000    ...    49.540000    251.200000    4254.01

8 rows x 32 columns

df = df.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)

df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M': 1, 'B': 0})

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*

```
df = df.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)

df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M': 1, 'B': 0})

X = df.drop('diagnosis', axis=1).values
Y = df['diagnosis'].values

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

sc = StandardScaler()

X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

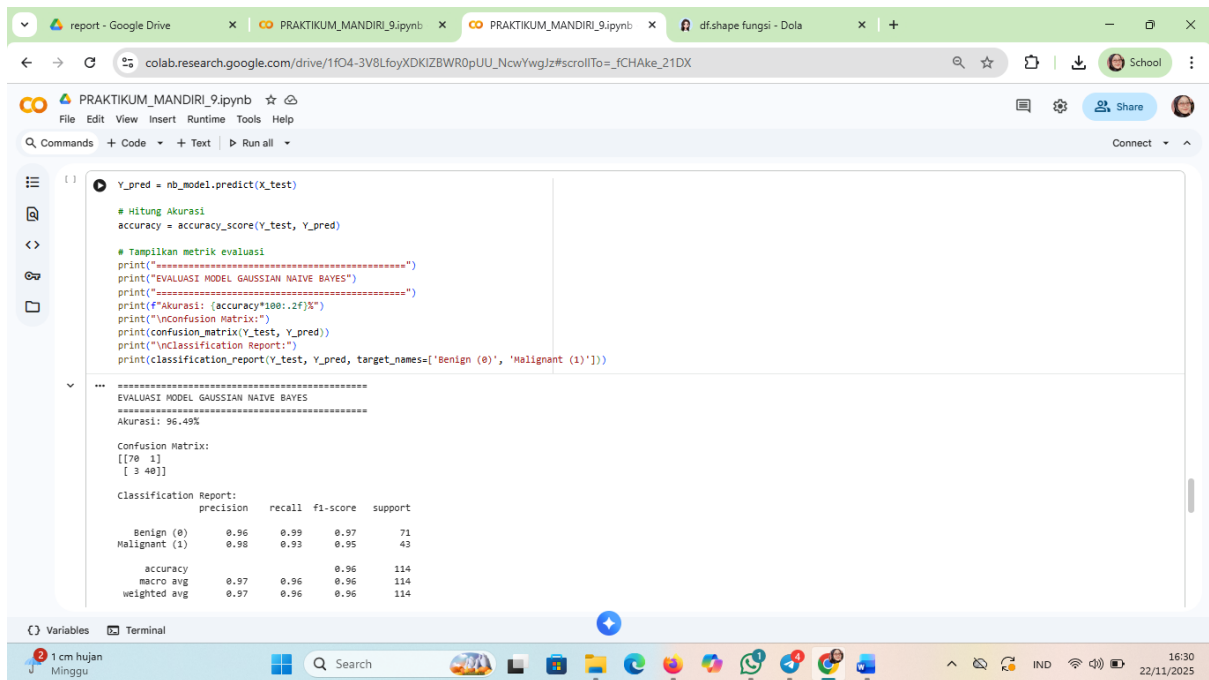
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
nb_model = GaussianNB()
nb_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

Y_pred = nb_model.predict(X_test)

# Hitung Akurasi
accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred)
```

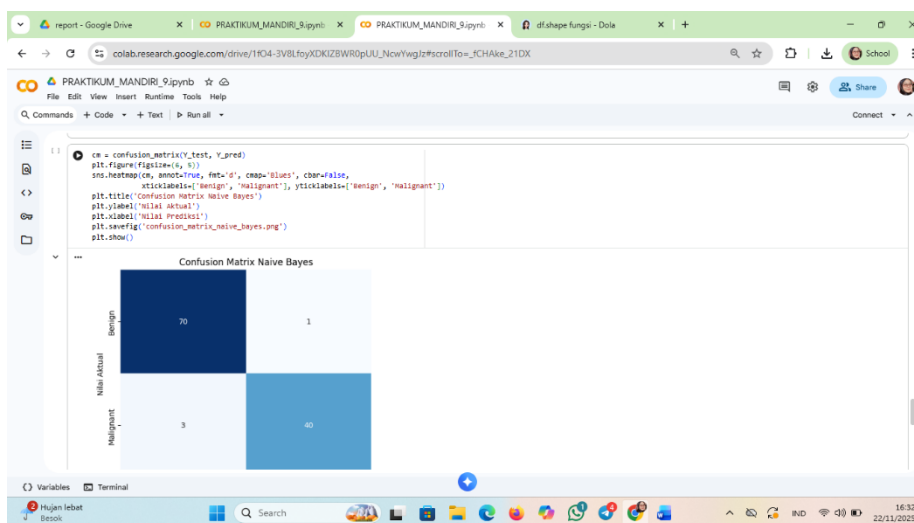
1.7 membuat dan melatih model machine learning menggunakan algoritma Gaussian Naive Bayes

8. mengevaluasi kinerja model Gaussian Naive Bayes



1.8 mengevaluasi kinerja model Gaussian Naive Bayes

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



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>