

Penggunaan berlisensi resmi terbatas pada: Universitas Carleton. Diunduh pada 25 Mei 2021 pukul 12:14:50 UTC dari IEEE Xplore. Pembatasan berlaku.

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Batallasguziani, the processes are as follows: development of the risk prediction algorithm, preparation and induction of data, partitioning of data, validation of the algorithm, preparation of data, (2) in balanced data, (3) data preparation, (4) data preparation, and (5) evaluate machine learning algorithms.



Fewer researchers explored the acquired public dataset relating to the risk of preterm labor due to hypertension. The public 2020 self-reported (aHR) was used in this research [2]. The dataset was collected through a case-control study on the determinants of 87 pre-eclampsia and 69 eclampsia cases among early pregnant women in district hospitals in Nairobi, Kenya. The researcher selected 17 attributes which were matched to the attributes of the maternal and child health handbook in Thailand, and this was used to record the mother's and child health at birth. The 17 attributes comprised maternal age, weight, height, parity, gestational diabetes history, diabetes personal history, hypertension family history, hypertension personal history, gestational care visit number per trimester, antenatal visits, distance of pregnancy, place of residence, delivery type, multiple pregnancies, parity, previous miscarriage or abortion, and tobacco use. The researcher then converted the data to a more appropriate imbalanced data process.



B. Data yang tidak seimbang

To compare the performance of the individual methods and benchmark data approaches, the usual tasks performed the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) (Chen et al., 2004) and SMOTE on the dataset in 5 folds. SMOTE works by utilizing

tool gam77 as 3.7 ratio keeping 77 percent of the dataset for training and the remaining 23 percent for testing. The researchers trained a machine learning algorithm on this first partition and used the predictions on the test set against the expected results.

IV. HyperExperimental Results

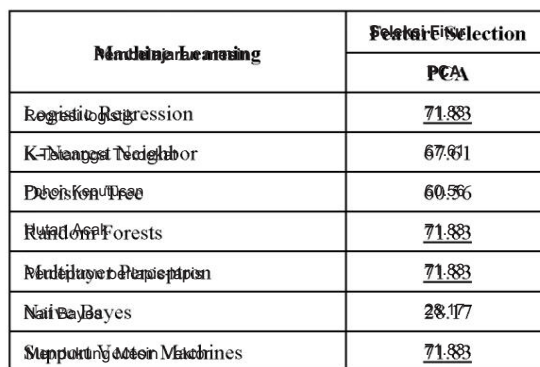
To obtain the predictive model of the risk assessment of pregnancy-induced hypertension, there were three main steps. Firstly, the three preprocessing methods were performed on the imbalanced data and balanced data using some same with the Imbalance-Sampling, StandardScaler and a Normalizer. Next, the data were used to extract the three principal components on the imbalanced data and the balanced data. Finally, the three principal components were used in performance comparison of the machine learning algorithms, which are the Logistic regression (LR), support vector machine (SVM), decision tree (DT), random forest (RF), multi-layer perceptron and neural network (MLP), support vector machines (SVM), and naive Bayes (NB). The evaluation results are shown in Tables I-VI.

TABEL II. HASIL DARI DATA Imbalan Dengan Penskalaan Standar WITH STANDARD SCALER.

Maintenance Learning	Feature-File Selection
	PCA
Regression	69.01
K-Nearest Neighbor	64.79
Decision Tree	61.97
Random Forests	70.42
Neural Network	<u>71.83</u>
Naïve Bayes	28.17
Supporting Vector Machines	70.42

The results also can be seen in Table 6. The highest accuracy rate was 71.88 percent, shown only by the garden and lettuce, which belonged to the MLP algorithm.

TABLE II. Hasil Dari Data Imbalan Dengan Minmaxscale



E. Mengelaborasi algoritma pembelajaran mesin

As shown in Table 4, the highest accuracy was 97.183 percent, shows by the underlined italicized signal belonged to the LRK-RefAM-Primal-SVM. Moreover, SM.

Hasilnya sebagai berikut pada tabel 10. Hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah 73,124 pers 76,344 pers dan 100 pers menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda yang telah dikelompokkan ke dalam algoritma K-NN. Sedangkan dari Tabel 11 hal yang harus diperhatikan adalah 89,62 pers dan 92 pers menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda yang telah dikelompokkan ke dalam algoritma K-NN.

TABEL III. HASIL DATA YANG TIDAK SEIMBANG DENGAN NORMALIZER.

Rekam jejak anamnesis	Peleksi Fitur
	PCA
Regresi Logistik	71.83
K-Tetangga Terdekat	73.24
Pohon Keputusan	59.15
Hutan Acak	67.61
Random Forest	71.83
Naïf Bayes	28.17
Menggunakan Mesin Vektor	71.83

TABEL IV. HASIL DATA BALANCED DENGAN STANDARD SCALER.

Rekam jejak anamnesis	Peleksi Fitur
	PCA
Regresi Logistik	69.81
K-Tetangga Terdekat	72.64
Pohon Keputusan	82.08
Hutan Acak	89.62
Random Forest	45.28
Naïf Bayes	48.11
Menggunakan Mesin Vektor	78.30

TABEL V. HASIL DATA BALANCED DATA DENGAN MINMAX SCALER.

Rekam jejak anamnesis	Peleksi Fitur
	PCA
Regresi Logistik	66.04
K-Tetangga Terdekat	68.87
Pohon Keputusan	79.25
Hutan Acak	85.85
Random Forest	45.28
Naïf Bayes	50.00
Menggunakan Mesin Vektor	59.43

Hasilnya dapat dilihat pada Tabel VI tingkat akurasi tertinggi adalah 85,85 persen, 85,85 persen adalah nilai yang digunakan dalam algoritma RRF.

TABEL VI. Hasil Data Seimbang Dengan Normalized Data With Normalizer.

Rekam jejak anamnesis	Peleksi Fitur
	PCA
Regresi Logistik	47.17
K-Tetangga Terdekat	69.81
Pohon Keputusan	73.58
Hutan Acak	85.85
Random Forest	45.28
Naïf Bayes	48.11
Menggunakan Mesin Vektor	45.28

Sepeh yang ditunjukkan pada tabel tingkat akurasi tertinggi adalah 85,85 persen yang ditunjukkan oleh nilai yang digunakan dalam algoritma RRF.

Menurut percobaan yang dilakukan dengan dataset, algoritma RRF menghasilkan hasil terbaik berdasarkan data seimbang. Tingkat akurasi tertinggi adalah 85,85 persen accuracy rate was 89.62 percent.

V. CONCLUSION

Maka poin penting penelitian ini adalah penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan pembelajaran mesin Dataset publik (2020) digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Dalam penelitian ini yang tidak seimbang peneliti melakukan the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) pada dataset. Dalam proses penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan transformasi data yang disebut normalisasi, which MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler dan Normalizer untuk mengkonversi data agar lebih mudah dan struktur data. reveal the structure of the masalah prediksi RRF. digunakan untuk mengekstraksi tiga komponen utama data yang tidak seimbang dan data yang tidak seimbang. RRF adalah algoritma RRF yang menghasilkan tingkat akurasi tertinggi 89,62 persen yang digunakan pada data. Penelitian ini menghasilkan model prediksi pada dataset hipertensi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Prachin Buri Chulabhornrajavidyalaya Prachin Buri.

Acknowledgment

Penelitian ini didukung oleh Departemen Teknik Komputer, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Mahidol of Engineering, Mahidol University. Penelitian ini juga didukung oleh National Research Council of Thailand of Thailand for this project. And also for the research of health information system. Penelitian ini didukung oleh Rumah Sakit Chulabhornrajavidyalaya Prachin Buri Chulabhornrajavidyalaya Prachin Buri.

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