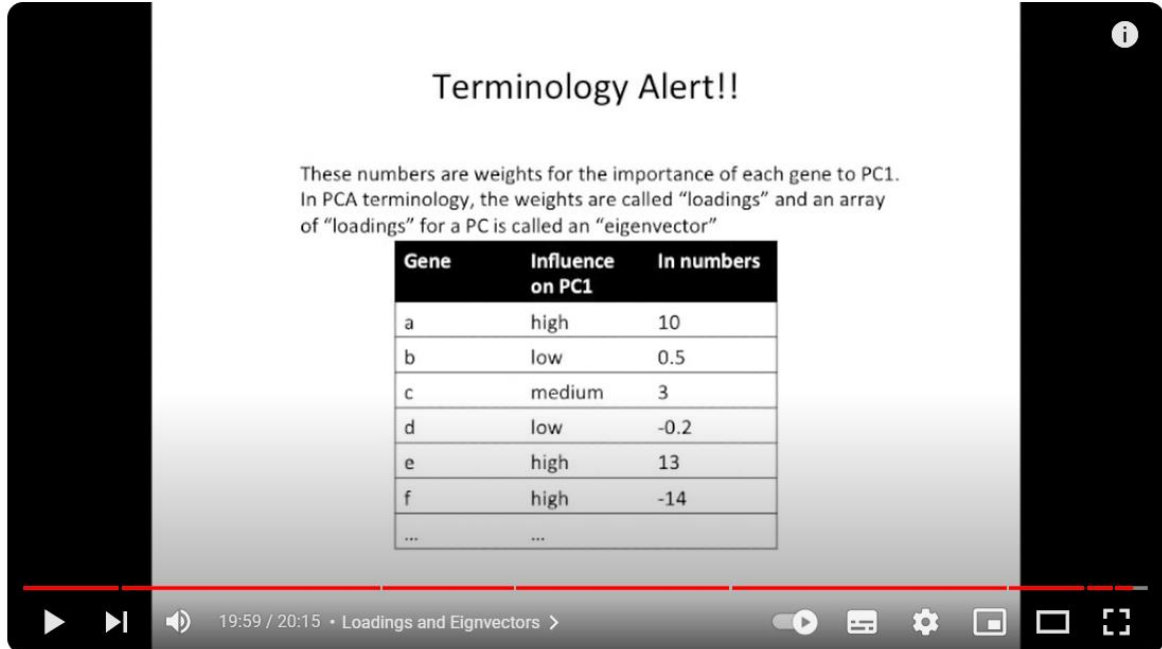


Nama : Agung Reynaldi Avizena
NIM : 1103204044
Kelas : TK – 44 – 05

Video 1: Principal Component Analysis (PCA) clearly explained (2015)

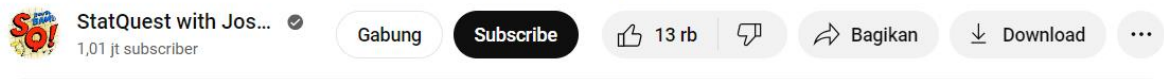


The video frame shows a slide titled "Terminology Alert!!". Below the title, it explains that the numbers are weights for the importance of each gene to PC1, and that these are called "loadings". It also states that an array of "loadings" for a PC is called an "eigenvector". A table is displayed with the following data:

| Gene | Influence on PC1 | In numbers |
|------|------------------|------------|
| a | high | 10 |
| b | low | 0.5 |
| c | medium | 3 |
| d | low | -0.2 |
| e | high | 13 |
| f | high | -14 |
| ... | ... | ... |

The video player interface at the bottom shows the video is at 19:59 / 20:15, titled "Loadings and Eigenvectors", and includes standard playback controls.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) clearly explained (2015)



The YouTube interface shows the channel "StatQuest with Jos..." with 1,01 jt subscribers. Below the channel name are buttons for "Gabung" (Join), "Subscribe", and a like button showing "13 rb" (13 million). There are also buttons for "Bagikan" (Share), "Download", and a menu icon.

- Principal component analysis (PCA) adalah teknik statistik yang digunakan untuk mengurangi dimensionalitas data.
- PCA bekerja dengan cara menemukan komponen utama dari data, yaitu kumpulan fitur yang saling berkorelasi.
- Komponen utama disusun berdasarkan besarnya varians yang mereka jelaskan.
- Komponen utama pertama menjelaskan varians terbesar dari data, komponen utama kedua menjelaskan varians terbesar kedua, dan seterusnya.

Video 2: StatQuest: K-nearest neighbors, Clearly Explained



StatQuest: K-nearest neighbors, Clearly Explained



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- K-nearest neighbors (KNN) adalah algoritma machine learning yang digunakan untuk klasifikasi dan regresi.
- KNN bekerja dengan cara menemukan data tetangga terdekat dari data baru, dan kemudian menggunakan data tetangga tersebut untuk memprediksi label dari data baru.
- Nilai K adalah jumlah data tetangga yang akan digunakan untuk membuat prediksi.
- Semakin besar nilai K, maka semakin halus model KNN.
- Semakin kecil nilai K, maka semakin kompleks model KNN.

Video 3: Decision and Classification Trees, Clearly Explained!!!



The video player interface shows the title "Decision and Classification Trees, Clearly Explained!!!". On the left, there is a circular logo with "StatQuest" and "BAM!!" text, with a red arrow pointing to it and the text "Subscribe!!!". In the center, a "NOTE" states that the video was brought to you by a generous donation from the "TRIPLE BAM!!!" members, listing names: Adila, A. H., A. Takeh, A. Doss, G. Robet, J. Gaynes, J. Butt, P. Kovács, S. Schade, A. Itzhaki, H. Micallef, A. Cabrera, M. Scola, N. Thomson, X. Liu, and ending with "Thank you!!!!". On the right, a thumbnail for "Regression Trees, Clearly Explained!!!" is shown, featuring a scatter plot and a decision tree diagram, with the text "...Clearly Explain" and a timestamp "22:33". Below the video player, there is a red arrow pointing to a box that says "Support StatQuest!!!", "StatQuest Books, Study Guides, Code and More!!!", and "BAM!!" with a link icon.

NOTE: This **StatQuest** was brought to you, in part, by a generous donation from **TRIPLE BAM!!!** members:
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Decision and Classification Trees, Clearly Explained!!!



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- Decision tree adalah algoritma machine learning yang digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam kategori-kategori tertentu.
- Decision tree terdiri dari node dan cabang.
- Node adalah titik di mana keputusan dibuat.
- Cabang adalah jalur yang mengarah ke node lain.
- Decision tree dibangun secara bertahap, mulai dari node akar.
- Pada setiap node, algoritma decision tree akan memilih fitur yang paling efektif untuk membagi data.
- Proses ini akan terus berlanjut hingga semua data diklasifikasikan dengan benar.