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Instruksi Praktikum mahasiswa Tekrek : Teknik Industri, Teknik Mesin, Agroteknologi dan FTSP

- Transformasikan data pada kolom strength menjadi kolom baru bernama 'Category', dengan ketentuan :
 1. jika nilai ≥ 65 = 'Hard'
 2. jika nilai ≥ 40 = 'Medium'
 3. Jika nilai < 40 = 'Light'
- Lakukan analisis histogram untuk pengaruh kolom age terhadap kolom strength, apakah yang dapat Anda simpulkan ?
- Cari tahu komposisi concrete yang memiliki kekuatan tertinggi dan terendah
- Berikan kesimpulan akhir anda terhadap pengaruh komposisi concrete berdasarkan dataset yang digunakan

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```
[7] # Load data train dan test ke dalam pandas dataframe
# dataset : https://gitlab.com/andreass.bayu/file-directory/-/raw/main/new_concreate.csv
concrete = pd.read_csv("https://gitlab.com/andreass.bayu/file-directory/-/raw/main/new_concreate.csv")
```

```
concrete.head()
```

	cement	slag	ash	water	superplastic	coarseagg	fineagg	age	strength
0	141.3	212.0	NaN	203.5	NaN	971.8	748.5	28	29.89
1	168.9	42.2	124.3	158.3	10.8	1080.8	796.2	14	23.51
2	250.0	NaN	95.7	187.4	5.5	956.9	861.2	28	29.22
3	266.0	114.0	NaN	228.0	NaN	932.0	670.0	28	45.85
4	154.8	183.4	NaN	193.3	9.1	1047.4	696.7	28	18.29

```
[41] #cleaning
concrete['ash'] = concrete['ash'].fillna(0)
concrete['slag'] = concrete['slag'].fillna(0)
concrete['superplastic'] = concrete['superplastic'].fillna(0)
concrete.isnull().sum()
```

```
✓ [41] cement      0
0 d    slag        0
       ash         0
       water       0
       superplastic 0
       coarseagg    0
       fineagg      0
       age          0
       strength     0
       dtype: int64
```

Transformasikan data pada kolom strength menjadi kolom baru bernama 'Category', dengan ketentuan

```
✓ [12] dataArray = []
0 d    level = ""

for val in concrete['strength']:
    if(val >= 65):
        level = "Hard"
    elif(val >= 40):
        level = "Medium"
    elif(val < 40):
        level = "Light"

    dataArray.append(level)

print(dataArray)
```

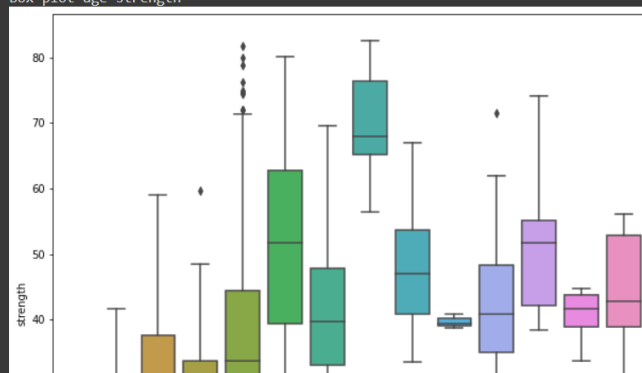
```
[18] df = pd.DataFrame(concrete)
      newData = {
          'Category': dataArray,
      }

      df.assign(Category = dataArray)
```

	cement	slag	ash	water	superplastic	coarseagg	fineagg	age	strength	Category
0	141.3	212.0	NaN	203.5	NaN	971.8	748.5	28	29.89	Light
1	168.9	42.2	124.3	158.3	10.8	1080.8	796.2	14	23.51	Light
2	250.0	NaN	95.7	187.4	5.5	956.9	861.2	28	29.22	Light
3	266.0	114.0	NaN	228.0	NaN	932.0	670.0	28	45.85	Medium
4	154.8	183.4	NaN	193.3	9.1	1047.4	696.7	28	18.29	Light
...
1025	135.0	NaN	166.0	180.0	10.0	961.0	805.0	28	13.29	Light
1026	531.3	NaN	NaN	141.8	28.2	852.1	893.7	3	41.30	Medium
1027	276.4	116.0	90.3	179.6	8.9	870.1	768.3	28	44.28	Medium
1028	342.0	38.0	NaN	228.0	NaN	932.0	670.0	270	55.06	Medium

✓ 0 d selesai pada 11.47

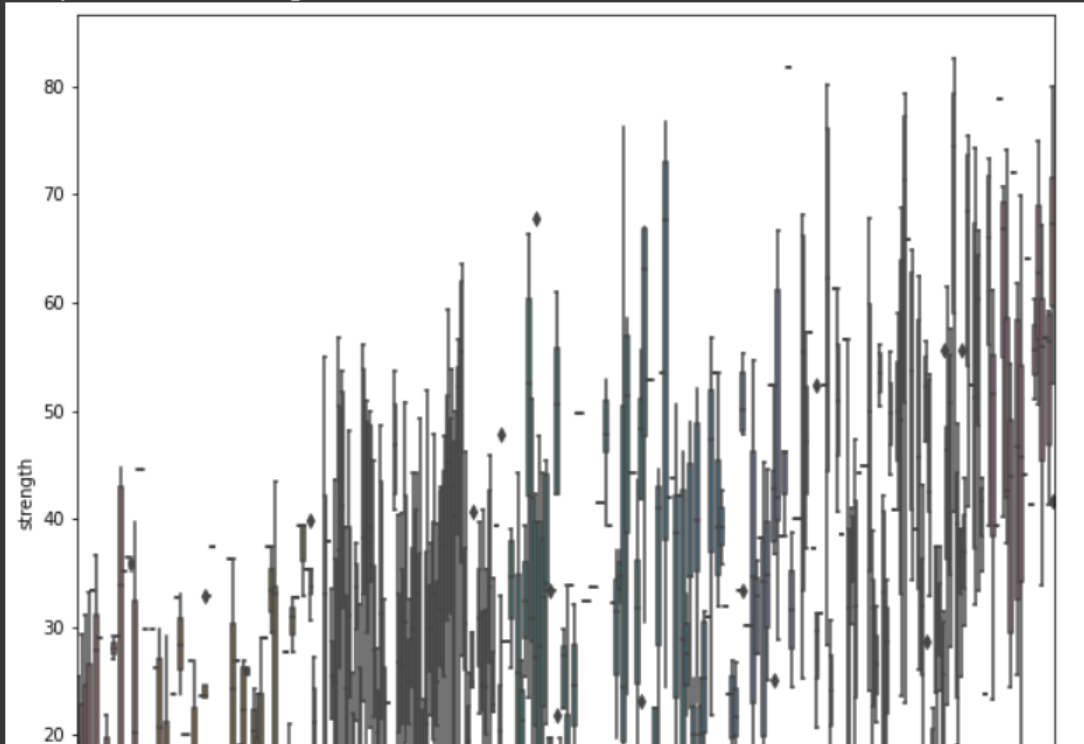
```
[22] #strength dengan menggunakan age
print("Box plot", "age", "strength")
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
sns.boxplot(x="age", y="strength", data=concrete)
plt.show()
```



✓
6 d

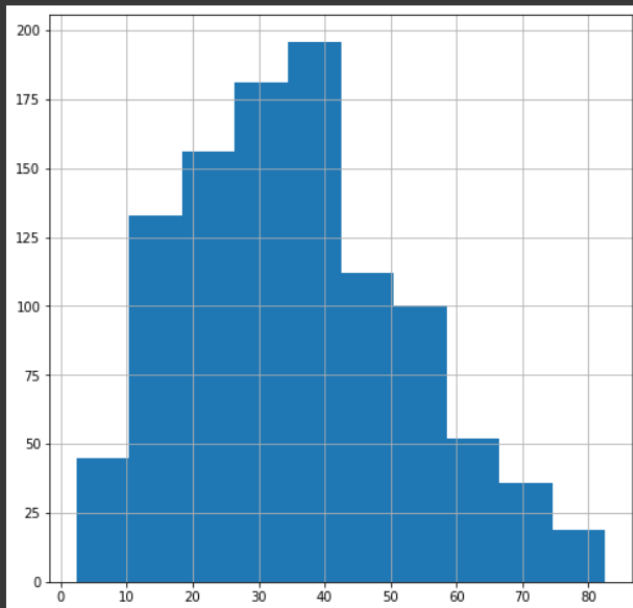
```
[26] #strength dengan tanpa menggunakan age  
print("Box plot", "cement", "strength")  
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))  
sns.boxplot(x="cement", y="strength", data=concrete)  
plt.show()
```

Box plot cement strength



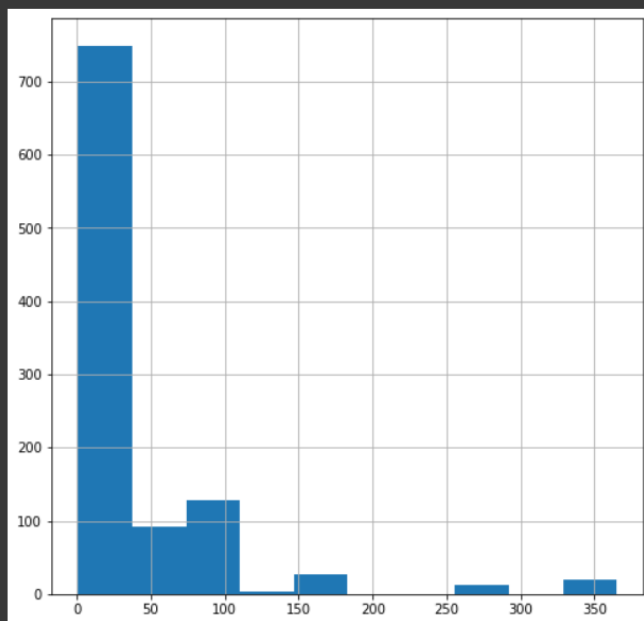
✓
id

```
[39] concrete['strength'].hist(figsize=(8,8))  
      plt.show()
```



✓
id

```
concrete['age'].hist(figsize=(8,8))  
plt.show()
```



Cari tahu komposisi concrete yang memiliki kekuatan tertinggi dan terendah

```
[38] concrete.min()
```

```
cement      102.00
slag         11.00
ash          24.50
water       121.80
superplastic  1.70
coarseagg   801.00
fineagg     594.00
age          1.00
strength     2.33
dtype: float64
```

```
[37] concrete.max()
```

```
cement      540.0
slag        359.4
ash         200.1
water       247.0
superplastic 32.2
coarseagg   1145.0
fineagg     992.6
age         365.0
strength     82.6
```

kesimpulan: semua panduan tercampur satu menjadi sebuah object yang ada pada data