## LAPORAN UAS MACHINE LEARNING

1. Membuat dan mengoptimasi parameter algoritma K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
df = pd.read_csv('./diabetes_latih.csv')
X_train = df.values
X_train = np.delete(X_train,8,axis=1)
y_train = df['Outcome'].values
df = pd.read_csv('./diabetes_uji.csv')
X_test = df.values
X_test = np.delete(X_test,8,axis=1)
y_test = df['Outcome'].values
```

Maka akan muncul, dataset seperti dibawah ini.

df.head()									
	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

Lalu, mencoba prediksi tanpa tuning dan mendapatkan akurasi sebesar 0,682.

```
#KNN TANPA TUNING
knn_clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
knn_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = knn_clf.predict(X_test)
round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),3)
0.682
```

Karena belum optimal, maka kita mencari tuning yang mendapatkan nilai akurasi paling maksimal dan akhirnya didapatkan tuning 9 dengan akurasi sebesar 0.74.

```
param_grid = {'n_neighbors': np.arange(1,201)}
knn_clf = GridSearchCV(KNeighborsClassifier(), param_grid, cv=3, scoring='accuracy')
knn_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
knn_clf.best_params_
{'n_neighbors': 9}

#KNN DENGAN TUNING TETANGGA TERDEKAT
knn_clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=9)
knn_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = knn_clf.predict(X_test)
round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),3)
0.74
```

Setelah itu, model machine learning disimpan dengan menggunakan pickle dan setelah dicoba, mendapatkan hasil akurasi yang sama yaitu 0,74. Model disimpan dengan nama knn pickle. File ini nantinya akan digunakan dalam membuat aplikasi machine learning.

```
#PICKLE
import pickle
with open('knn_pickle', 'wb') as r:
    pickle.dump(knn_clf,r)

with open('knn_pickle','rb') as r:
    knnp = pickle.load(r)

y_pred = knnp.predict(X_test)
round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),3)
0.74
```

- 2. Pada aplikasi berbasis web, berikut merupakan koding-koding yang ada.
- App.py

```
om flask import Flask, render template, request, redirect
import sklearn
import numpy as np
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route('/', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def index():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        melahirkan = float(request.form['melahirkan'])
        glukosa = float(request.form['glukosa'])
        darah = float(request.form['darah'])
kulit = float(request.form['kulit'])
        insulin = float(request.form['insulin'])
bmi = float(request.form['bmi'])
riwayat = float(request.form['riwayat'])
        umur = float(request.form['umur'])
        datas = np.array((melahirkan,glukosa,darah,kulit,insulin,bmi,riwayat,umur))
datas = np.reshape(datas, (1, -1))
         isDiabetes = model.predict(datas)
        return render template('hasil.html', finalData=isDiabetes)
         return render_template('index.html')
     name == " main ":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Base.html

## Index.html

Hasil.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block head %}

<title>UAS MACHINE LEARNING</title>
{% endblock %}

{% block body %}

{% block body %}

{div class="container-contact100"}

<form class="contact100-form validate-form" action="/" method="GET">

{% if finalData == 1 %}

<span class="contact100-form-title">

POSITIF DIABETES

</span>

{% else %}

<span class="contact100-form-title">

NEGATIF DIABETES

</span>

{% endif %}

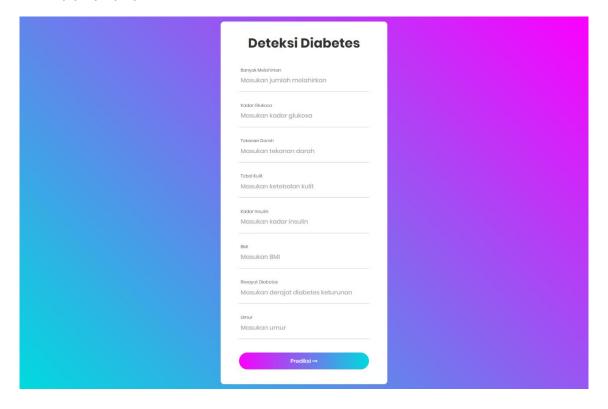
<div class="container-contact100-form-btn">

<div class="container-contact100-form-btn">

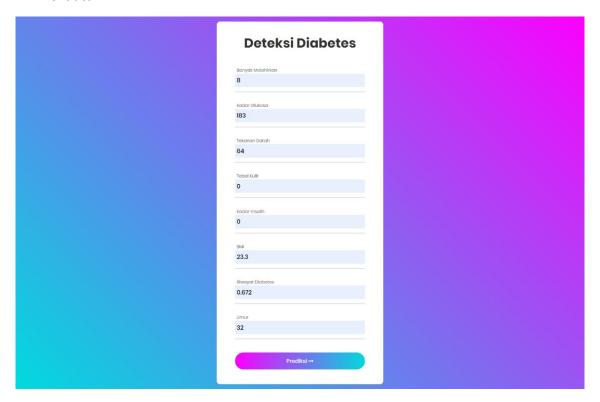
<div class="contact100-form-btn">

<div class="contact100-form-btn">
</div>
</div>
</div>
</di>
</dr>
```

- 3. Hasil dari koding aplikasi tersebut adalah sebagai berikut
- Halaman awal



• Isi data



• Hasil sesuai dengan data yang dimasukan



atau

