

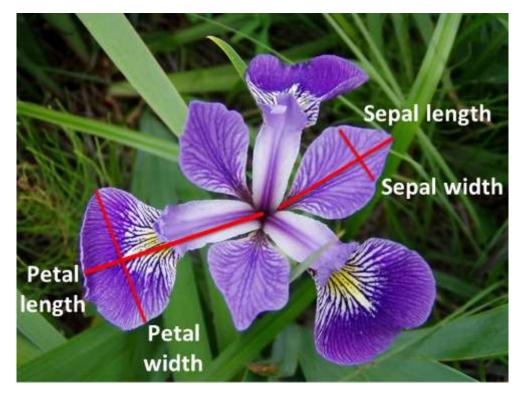
Hands-On

Hands-On ini digunakan pada kegiatan Microcredential Associate Data Scientist 2021

Tugas Mandiri Pertemuan 12

Pertemuan 12 (duabelas) pada Microcredential Associate Data Scientist 2021 menyampaikan materi mengenai MMembangun Model 3 (Regresi dengan Tree). silakan Anda kerjakan Latihan 1 s/d 10. Output yang anda lihat merupakan panduan yang dapat Anda ikuti dalam penulisan code :)

About Iris dataset



The iris dataset contains the following data (Before Cleansing)

- 50 samples of 3 different species of iris (150 samples total)
- Measurements: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width
- The format for the data: (sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width)

The variables are:

- sepal_length: Sepal length, in centimeters, used as input.
- sepal width: Sepal width, in centimeters, used as input.
- petal length: Petal length, in centimeters, used as input.
- petal_width: Petal width, in centimeters, used as input.
- class: Iris Setosa, Versicolor, or Virginica, used as the target.

Latihan (1)

Melakukan import library yang dibutuhkan

```
In [1]: # import library pandas
   import pandas as pd
   # Import library numpy
   import numpy as np

# Import library matplotlib dan seaborn untuk visualisasi
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   %matplotlib inline
   from scipy import ndimage

# me-non aktifkan peringatan pada python
   import warnings
   warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Load Dataset

```
In [2]: #Panggil file (load file bernama CarPrice_Assignment.csv) dan simpan dalam datafr
iris = pd.read_csv('Iris_AfterClean.csv')
```

```
In [3]: # tampilkan 5 baris data
iris.head()
```

Out[3]:

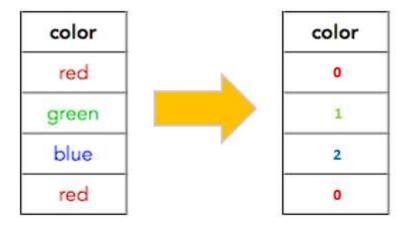
	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	Iris-setosa
3	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	Iris-setosa
4	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa

Latihan (2)

definisi variabel X(feature kolom) dan y(species/label):

```
In [4]: X=iris.iloc[:,0:4].values
y=iris.iloc[:,4].values
```

Label encoding



Seperti yang kita lihat, label bersifat kategoris. KNeighborsClassifier tidak menerima label string. Kita perlu menggunakan LabelEncoder untuk mengubahnya menjadi angka. Iris-setosa sesuai dengan 0, Iris-versicolor sesuai dengan 1 dan Iris-virginica sesuai dengan 2.

Latihan (3)

transform label data species dengan menggunakan library LabelEncoder

```
In [5]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
y = le.fit_transform(y)
```

3. Building Machine Learning Models

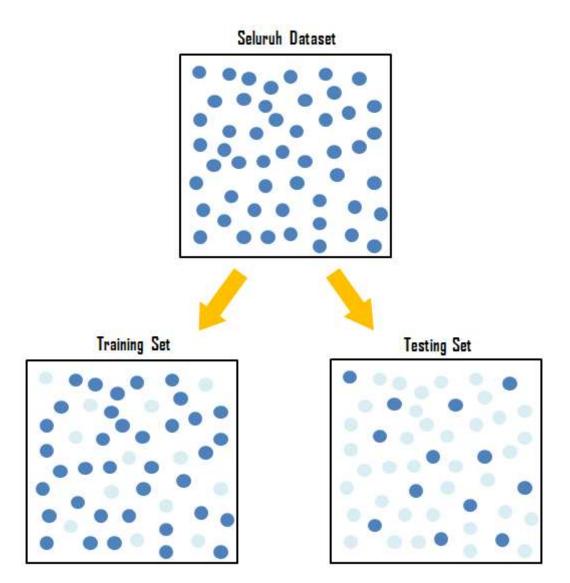
Latihan (4)

import library dalam kebutuhan membangun model

```
In [6]: #Metrics
        from sklearn.metrics import make_scorer, accuracy_score,precision_score
        from sklearn.metrics import classification report
        # Import libarary confusion matrix
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score ,precision score,recall score,f1 score
        #Model Select
        from sklearn.model selection import KFold, train test split, cross val score
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        # Import libarary Logistic Regression
        from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn import linear model
        from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        # Import Libarary KNN
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        # Import Libarary Support Vector Machines dan Linier Support Vector Machines
        from sklearn.svm import SVC, LinearSVC
        # Import libarary Gaussian Naive Bayes
        from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

Splitting The Data into Training And Testing Dataset

Train/test split adalah salah satu metode yang dapat digunakan untuk mengevaluasi performa model machine learning. Metode evaluasi model ini membagi dataset menjadi dua bagian yakni bagian yang digunakan untuk training data dan untuk testing data dengan proporsi tertentu. Train data digunakan untuk fit model machine learning, sedangkan test data digunakan untuk mengevaluasi hasil fit model tersebut.



Python memiliki library yang dapat mengimplementasikan train/test split dengan mudah yaitu Scikit-Learn. Untuk menggunakannya, kita perlu mengimport Scikit-Learn terlebih dahulu, kemudian setelah itu kita dapat menggunakan fungsi train_test_split().

Latihan (5)

split data train dan test dengan function train_test_split() dengan train_size=0.7, test_size=0.3 dan random_state=0

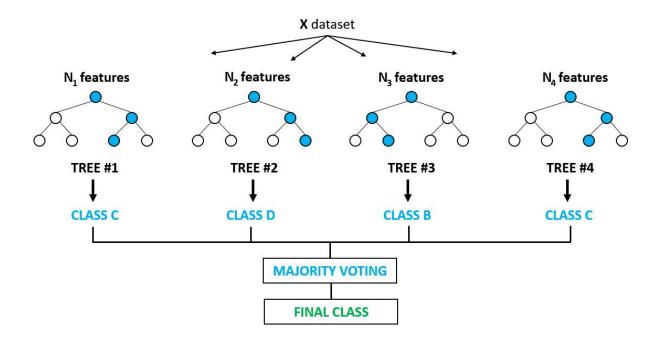
```
In [7]: #Train and Test split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=0)
```

Sekarang kita akan melatih beberapa model Machine Learning dan membandingkan hasilnya. Perhatikan bahwa karena set data tidak memberikan label untuk set pengujiannya, kita perlu menggunakan prediksi pada set pelatihan untuk membandingkan algoritme satu sama lain.

3.1 Random Forest:

Random forest, seperti namanya, terdiri dari sejumlah besar pohon keputusan individu yang beroperasi sebagai ansambel. Setiap pohon individu di hutan acak mengeluarkan prediksi kelas dan kelas dengan suara terbanyak menjadi prediksi model kami.

Sejumlah besar model (pohon) yang relatif tidak berkorelasi yang beroperasi sebagai komite akan mengungguli model konstituen individu mana pun.



Latihan (6)

Bangun model Random Forest dan akurasi nya

```
In [8]:
        random_forest = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
        random_forest.fit(X_train, y_train)
        Y_prediction = random_forest.predict(X_test)
        accuracy_rf=round(accuracy_score(y_test,Y_prediction)* 100, 2)
        acc_random_forest = round(random_forest.score(X_train, y_train) * 100, 2)
        cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, Y_prediction)
        accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test,Y_prediction)
        precision =precision_score(y_test, Y_prediction,average='micro')
        recall = recall_score(y_test, Y_prediction,average='micro')
        f1 = f1_score(y_test,Y_prediction,average='micro')
        print('Confusion matrix for Random Forest\n',cm)
        print('accuracy_random_Forest : %.3f' %accuracy)
        print('precision random Forest : %.3f' %precision)
        print('recall_random_Forest : %.3f' %recall)
        print('f1-score_random_Forest : %.3f' %f1)
        Confusion matrix for Random Forest
         [[12 0 0]
         [ 0 14 1]
         [ 0 2 13]]
        accuracy random Forest: 0.929
        precision_random_Forest : 0.929
```

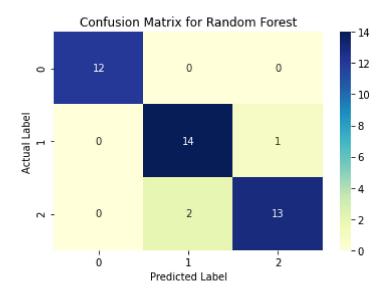
Latihan (7)

recall_random_Forest : 0.929
f1-score_random_Forest : 0.929

Visualisasikan Nilai Confusion Matrix dari Model Random Forest

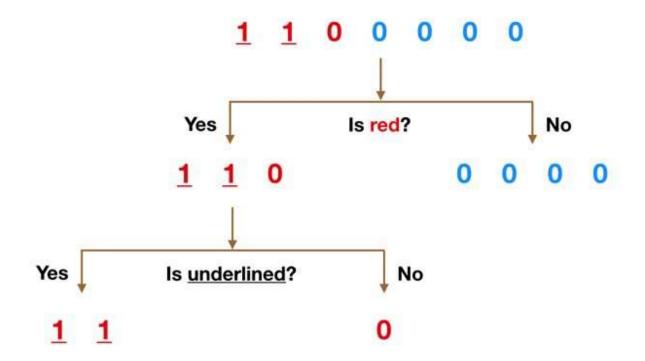
```
In [12]: from sklearn import metrics
import seaborn as sns
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, Y_prediction)
sns.heatmap(pd.DataFrame(cm), annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu",fmt='g')
plt.title ('Confusion Matrix for Random Forest')
plt.ylabel ('Actual Label')
plt.xlabel ('Predicted Label')
```

Out[12]: Text(0.5, 15.0, 'Predicted Label')



3.6 Decision Tree:

decision tree adalah struktur seperti diagram alur di mana setiap simpul internal mewakili pengujian pada fitur (misalnya apakah flip koin muncul kepala atau ekor), setiap simpul daun mewakili label kelas (keputusan diambil setelah menghitung semua fitur) dan cabang mewakili konjungsi fitur yang mengarah ke label kelas tersebut. Jalur dari akar ke daun mewakili aturan klasifikasi.



Latihan (8)

Bangun model DecisionTreeClassifier dan akurasi nya

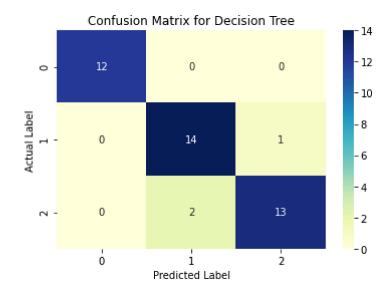
```
In [13]:
         decision_tree = DecisionTreeClassifier()
         decision_tree.fit(X_train, y_train)
         Y_pred = decision_tree.predict(X_test)
         accuracy_dt=round(accuracy_score(y_test,Y_pred)* 100, 2)
         acc_decision_tree = round(decision_tree.score(X_train, y_train) * 100, 2)
         cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, Y_pred)
         accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test,Y_pred)
         precision =precision_score(y_test, Y_pred,average='micro')
         recall = recall_score(y_test, Y_pred,average='micro')
         f1 = f1_score(y_test,Y_pred,average='micro')
         print('Confusion matrix for DecisionTree\n',cm)
         print('accuracy_DecisionTree: %.3f' %accuracy)
         print('precision_DecisionTree: %.3f' %precision)
         print('recall_DecisionTree: %.3f' %recall)
         print('f1-score_DecisionTree : %.3f' %f1)
         Confusion matrix for DecisionTree
          [[12 0 0]
          [ 0 12 3]
          [ 0 2 13]]
         accuracy_DecisionTree: 0.881
         precision_DecisionTree: 0.881
         recall_DecisionTree: 0.881
         f1-score_DecisionTree : 0.881
```

Latihan (9)

Visualisasikan Nilai Confusion Matrix dari Model Decision Tree

```
In [14]: from sklearn import metrics
import seaborn as sns
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, Y_prediction)
sns.heatmap(pd.DataFrame(cm), annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu" ,fmt='g')
plt.title ('Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree')
plt.ylabel ('Actual Label')
plt.xlabel ('Predicted Label')
```

Out[14]: Text(0.5, 15.0, 'Predicted Label')



Latihan (10)

Plot hasil model DecisionTreeClassifier dengan library plot_tree

```
In [15]: from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
         plt.figure(figsize = (15,10))
         plot_tree(decision_tree.fit(X_train, y_train) ,filled=True)
         plt.show()
                                            X[2] \le 2.45
                                            gini = 0.665
                                           samples = 98
                                        value = [29, 34, 35]
                                                         X[3] <= 1.75
                                gini = 0.0
                                                           gini = 0.5
                              samples = 29
                                                         samples = 69
                            value = [29, 0, 0]
                                                      value = [0, 34, 35]
                                            X[2] <= 5.35
                                                                        gini = 0.0
                                            gini = 0.149
                                                                      samples = 32
                                           samples = 37
                                                                    value = [0, 0, 32]
                                         value = [0, 34, 3]
                               X[0] \le 5.0
                                                           gini = 0.0
                               gini = 0.056
                                                         samples = 2
                              samples = 35
                                                       value = [0, 0, 2]
                            value = [0, 34, 1]
                  gini = 0.0
                                             gini = 0.0
```

samples = 1 value = [0, 0, 1]

samples = 34

value = [0, 34, 0]