import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore") data = load_breast_cancer(as_frame = True) full_data_X, full_data_Y = load_breast_cancer(return_X_y = True, as_frame=True) X_train_full, X_valid_full, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(full_data_X, full_data_Y, train_size=0.8, test_size=0. # Select categorical columns with relatively low cardinality (convenient but arbitrary) categorical_cols = [cname for cname in X_train_full.columns if X_train_full[cname].dtype == "object"] # Select numerical columns numerical_cols = [cname for cname in X_train_full.columns if X_train_full[cname].dtype in ['int64', 'float64']] X_train_full.head() Out[41]: mean mean mean mean mean mean mean mean worst wo fractal concave area smoothness compactness concavity radius text radius texture perimeter symmetry points dimension 12.22 0.10960 0.08175 0.06894 24 506 20.04 79.47 453.1 0.11520 0.02166 0.2124 13.16 38 14.99 25.20 95.54 698.8 0.09387 0.05131 0.02398 0.02899 0.1565 0.05504 ... 14.99 102.60 761.3 0.10250 0.12040 0.11470 0.1935 223 15.75 20.25 0.06462 0.06303 ... 19.56 0.10420 0.12970 0.05892 0.02880 0.1779 0.06588 ... 14.18 **383** 12.39 17.48 80.64 462.9 0.08999 0.12730 0.05464 ... 20.39 27 **262** 17.29 22.13 114.40 947.8 0.09697 0.07507 0.2108 5 rows × 30 columns **Preprocessing and Pipelining** from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline # Preprocessing for numerical data numerical_transformer = SimpleImputer() # Preprocessing for categorical data categorical_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[('imputer', SimpleImputer()), ('onehot', OneHotEncoder())]) # Bundle preprocessing for numerical and categorical data preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('num', numerical_transformer, numerical_cols), ('cat', categorical_transformer, categorical_cols)]) **Create model** In [43]: import sklearn.linear_model as lm import six import sys sys.modules['sklearn.externals.six'] = six from sklearn import tree from id3 import Id3Estimator from sklearn.cluster import KMeans from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.svm import SVC # Define model modelDTL = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0) modelID3 = Id3Estimator() modelKmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=2, random_state=0) modelLogistic = LogisticRegression(random_state=0) modelNeural = MLPClassifier(random_state=1, max_iter=300) modelSVM = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), SVC(gamma='auto')) # Bundle preprocessing and modeling code in a pipeline clf = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelDTL)]) Fitting and predict **Decision Tree Learning** In [44]: import graphviz # Preprocessing of training data, fit model clf.fit(X_train_full, y_train) #r = tree.export_text(model, feature_names = [d for d in data.feature_names]) dot_dataDTL = tree.export_graphviz(modelDTL, feature_names=[d for d in data.feature_names], class_names= [d for d in data.target_names]) graphDTL = graphviz.Source(dot_dataDTL) # Preprocessing of validation data, get predictions predsDTL = clf.predict(X_valid_full) graphDTL Out[44]: concave points <= gini = 0.164 samples = 310 value = [28, 282] class = benign vorst concavity <= gini = 0.48 samples = 10 value = [4, 6] class = benign n smoothness <= 0 gini = 0.029 samples = 135 value = [133, 2] class = malignant concave points <= gini = 0.079 samples = 292 value = [12, 280] class = benign gini = 0.198 samples = 18 value = [16, 2] gini = 0.444 samples = 21 value = [7, 14] class = benign gini = 0.015 samples = 258 value = [2, 256] class = benign gini = 0.444 samples = 3 value = [2, 1] class = malignant gini = 0.0 samples = 238 value = [0, 238] class = benign gini = 0.0 samples = 1 value = [1, 0] rst texture <= 33. gini = 0.142 samples = 13 value = [1, 12] class = benign **ID3 Estimator** In [45]: **import graphviz** from id3 import export_graphviz # Preprocessing of training data, fit model modelID3.fit(X_train_full, y_train) #r = tree.export_text(model, feature_names = [d for d in data.feature_names]) dot_treeID3 = export_graphviz(modelID3.tree_, 'graph.dot', feature_names=[d for d in data.feature_names], with open("graph.dot") as f: dot_graphID3 = f.read() graphID3 = graphviz.Source(dot_graphID3) # Preprocessing of validation data, get predictions predsID3 = modelID3.predict(X_valid_full) graphID3 Out[45]: worst perimeter <=105.95 >105.95 worst concave points worst concave points <=0.16 >0.16 <=0.15 >0.15 mean texture worst texture worst texture mean texture =21.58 >21.58 <=23.47\>23.47 <=19.91 **\>19.91** <=15.35 >15.35 0(121) 1(2) 0(7) 1(13) worst radius mean radius area error worst area =46.93 >46.93 <=646.45 <=16.80 \>16.80 >646.45 <=14.95` \>14.95 mean smoothness 0(3) 1(226) mean compactness mean radius texture error 1(1) <=0.06 >0.06 <=0.09 >0.09 <=13.45 >13.45 >1.44 1(3) 0(3) 1(7) 0(20) mean smoothness mean compactness mean texture <=20.67\>20.67 <=0.09 <=0.13\>0.13 >0.09 0(5) 1(1) 0(3) mean perimeter <=92.57 \>92.57 0(2) **KMeans** In [46]: modelKmeans.fit(X_train_full, y_train) predsKmeans = modelKmeans.predict(X_valid_full) **Logistic Regression** In [47]: modelLogistic.fit(X_train_full, y_train) predsLogistic = modelLogistic.predict(X_valid_full) **Neural Network** In [48]: modelNeural.fit(X_train_full, y_train) predsNeural = modelNeural.predict(X_valid_full) **SVM** In [49]: modelSVM.fit(X_train_full, y_train) predsSVM = modelSVM.predict(X_valid_full) **Accuracy and F1 Score** In [50]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score # Decision Tree Learning accuracyDTL = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsDTL) f1DTL = f1_score(y_valid, predsDTL) # ID3 Estimator accuracyID3 = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsID3) f1ID3 = f1_score(y_valid, predsID3) # KMeans accuracyKmeans = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsKmeans) f1Kmeans = f1_score(y_valid, predsKmeans) # Logistic Regression accuracyLogistic = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsLogistic) f1Logistic = f1_score(y_valid, predsLogistic) # Neural Network accuracyNeural = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsNeural) f1Neural = f1_score(y_valid, predsNeural) # SVM accuracySVM = accuracy_score(y_valid, predsSVM) f1SVM = f1_score(y_valid, predsSVM) # All Model accuracyAll = [accuracyDTL, accuracyID3, accuracyKmeans, accuracyLogistic, accuracyNeural, a ccuracySVM] f1All = [f1DTL, f1ID3, f1Kmeans, f1Logistic, f1Neural, f1SVM] score_dataAll = {'accuracy': accuracyAll, 'f1': f1All} allScore = pd.DataFrame(data = score_dataAll, index=['Decision Tree', 'ID3', 'KMeans', 'Logi stic', 'Neural Network', 'SVM']) allScore Out[50]: f1 accuracy **Decision Tree** 0.938596 0.948905 **ID3** 0.938596 0.948148 KMeans 0.833333 0.875817 **Logistic** 0.964912 0.970149 Neural Network 0.947368 0.955224 **SVM** 0.982456 0.985294 **Dataset Play Tennis Setup Library dan Dataset** In [51]: import pandas as pd from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split full_data_X = pd.read_csv('PlayTennis.csv') full_data_X.dropna(axis=0, subset=['Play Tennis'], inplace=True) full_data_Y = full_data_X['Play Tennis'] full_data_X.drop(['Play Tennis'], axis=1, inplace=True) X_train_full, X_valid_full, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(full_data_X, full_data_Y, train_size=0.8, test_size=0. # Select categorical columns with relatively low cardinality (convenient but arbitrary) categorical_cols = [cname for cname in X_train_full.columns if X_train_full[cname].dtype == "object"] # Select numerical columns numerical_cols = [cname for cname in X_train_full.columns if X_train_full[cname].dtype in ['int64', 'float64']] full_data_X.head() Out[51]: **Outlook Temperature Humidity** Wind Sunny Weak Hot High Sunny Hot High Strong High Weak 2 Overcast Rain Rain Normal Weak Cool **Preprocessing and Pipelining** In [52]: **from sklearn.preprocessing import** OneHotEncoder from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline # Preprocessing for numerical data numerical_transformer = SimpleImputer() # Preprocessing for categorical data categorical_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[('onehot', OneHotEncoder())]) # Bundle preprocessing for numerical and categorical data preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('num', numerical_transformer, numerical_cols), ('cat', categorical_transformer, categorical_cols)]) **Create model** In [53]: **from sklearn import** tree import six import sys sys.modules['sklearn.externals.six'] = six from id3 import Id3Estimator from sklearn.cluster import KMeans from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.svm import SVC # Define model modelDtl = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0) modelID3 = Id3Estimator() kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=2, random_state=0) modelLogistic = LogisticRegression(random_state=0, max_iter=100) modelNeural = MLPClassifier(random_state=0, max_iter=300) modelSVM = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), SVC(gamma='auto', random_state=0)) # Bundle preprocessing and modeling code in a pipeline dtl = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelDtl)]) modID3 = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelID3)]) modelKmeans = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', kmeans)]) modlogistic = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelLogistic) modNeural = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelNeural) modSVM = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('model', modelSVM) Fitting and predict **Decision Tree Learning** In [54]: import graphviz # Preprocessing of training data, fit model dtl.fit(X_train_full, y_train) #r = tree.export_text(model, feature_names = [d for d in data.feature_names]) dot_data = tree.export_graphviz(modelDtl, feature_names=dtl.named_steps['preprocessor'].transformers_[1][1]\ .named_steps['onehot'].get_feature_names(X_train_full.columns), class_names = ['Yes', 'No']) graph = graphviz.Source(dot_data) # Preprocessing of validation data, get predictions predsDtl = dtl.predict(X_valid_full) graph Out[54]: Humidity_Normal <= 0.5 gini = 0.463samples = 11value = [4, 7]class = NoTrue False Outlook_Overcast <= 0.5 Wind_Weak <= 0.5 gini = 0.375gini = 0.245samples = 4samples = 7value = [3, 1]value = [1, 6]class = Yesclass = NoOutlook_Rain <= 0.5 gini = 0.0gini = 0.0gini = 0.0gini = 0.444samples = 3samples = 1samples = 4samples = 3value = [0, 4]value = [3, 0]value = [0, 1]value = [1, 2]class = Yesclass = Noclass = Noclass = Nogini = 0.0gini = 0.0samples = 1samples = 2value = [0, 2]value = [1, 0]class = Noclass = Yes**ID3 Estimator** In [55]: from id3 import export_graphviz

Preprocessing of training data, fit model

graphID3 = graphviz.Source(dot_graphID3)

predsID3 = modID3.predict(X_valid_full)

Outlook_Rain

<=0.50 \>0.50

Wind_Strong

<=0.50

Yes(2)

In [56]: modelKmeans.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

In [57]: modlogistic.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

Out[57]: array(['Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes'], dtype=object)

In [58]: modNeural.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

Out[58]: array(['Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes'], dtype='<U3')</pre>

modSVM.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

Out[59]: array(['Yes', 'Yes', 'Yes'], dtype=object)

Accuracy and F1 Score

os_label='Yes')]

Kesimpulan

yang diskrit.

score

Out[60]:

predsSVM = modSVM.predict(X_valid_full)

In [60]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score

sNeural),accuracy_score(y_valid, predsSVM)]

score_data = {'accuracy': accuracy, 'f1': f1}

accuracy

K-Means 1.000000 1.000000

SVM 0.666667 0.800000

ID3 Estimator 0.666667 0.666667

Decision Tree Learning 0.666667 0.666667

Logistic Regression 0.666667 0.800000

Neural Network 0.666667 0.800000

-Means', 'Logistic Regression', 'Neural Network', 'SVM'])

f1

Preprocessing of validation data, get predictions

Humidity_High

<=0.50

>0.50

No(1)

predsLogistic = modlogistic.predict(X_valid_full)

predsNeural = modNeural.predict(X_valid_full)

dot_treeID3 = export_graphviz(modelID3.tree_, 'graph.dot',

#r = tree.export_text(model, feature_names = [d for d in data.feature_names])

.named_steps['onehot'].get_feature_names(X_train_full.columns),

>0.50

No(3)

Outlook_Overcast

<=0.50

>0.50

Yes(1)

predsKmeans = ['Yes' if item==1 else 'No' for item in modelKmeans.predict(X_valid_full)]

accuracy = [accuracy_score(y_valid, predsDtl),accuracy_score(y_valid, predsID3),accuracy_sco re(y_valid, predsKmeans),accuracy_score(y_valid, predsLogistic),accuracy_score(y_valid, pred

f1 = [f1_score(y_valid, predsDtl, pos_label='Yes'), f1_score(y_valid, predsID3, pos_label='Y
es'), f1_score(y_valid, predsKmeans, pos_label='Yes'), f1_score(y_valid, predsLogistic, pos_
label='Yes'), f1_score(y_valid, predsNeural, pos_label='Yes'), f1_score(y_valid, predsSVM, p

score = pd.DataFrame(data = score_data, index=['Decision Tree Learning', 'ID3 Estimator', 'K

Pada tugas ini, kami menggunakan dua dataset, yakni dataset Breast Cancer dan dataset Play Tennis. Hasil dari penerapan model algoritma yang digunakan pada kedua dataset tersebut bisa dilihat pada output di atas. Dari beberapa model yang sudah diuji coba, dapat terlihat bahwa model SVM memiliki skor akurasi serta f1 paling tinggi dibanding model lainnya. Hal ini disebabkan oleh perhitungan SVM yang meninjau vektor dari masing masing atribut. Terlihat juga bahwa algoritma yang paling buruk dan tidak menentu adalah algoritma K-Means. Alasannya adalah karena dataset yang digunakan merupakan dataset untuk klasifikasi, sehingga algoritma yang harus digunakan adalah algoritma supervised learning, sedangkan K-

Means merupakan algoritma clustering yang digunakan untuk permalasahan unsupervised Learning. Selain itu, nilai accuracy dan f1 dari model algoritma Logistic Regression dan Neural Network sering mengalami kendala epoch yang dilakukan tidak mengalami kondisi konvergen sehingga nilai akurasi dan f1 tidak menentu. Nilai algoritma Decision Tree Learning dan ID3 Estimator memiliki nilai yang relatif stabil karena dataset yang digunakan merupakan dataset yang memiliki nilai atribut target

feature_names=dtl.named_steps['preprocessor'].transformers_[1][1]\

modID3.fit(X_train_full, y_train)

with open("graph.dot") as f:
 dot_graphID3 = f.read()

graphID3

Yes(4)

KMeans

predsKmeans

Out[56]: ['Yes', 'Yes', 'No']

predsLogistic

predsNeural

SVM

predsSVM

Logistic Regression

Out[55]:

Tugas Kecil 1 - IF3270 Pembelajaran Mesin

Anggota Kelompok:

In [41]: import pandas as pd

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 Muchammad Ibnu Sidqi / 13518072

Dataset Breast Cancer

Setup Library dan Dataset

from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn import tree