

Predict Electricity From Fuels

Final Project – Renewenergy

Swipe



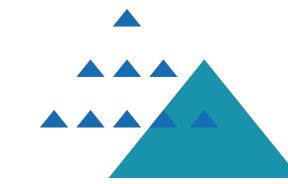


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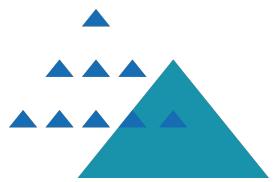


Mohamad Irfan
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Project Overview



01 Business Understanding

02 Data Understanding

03 Data Preparation

04 Modelling

05 Evaluasi

06 Deployment



#1SemesterBarengGreatEdu



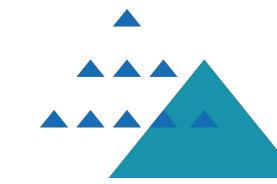
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Business Understanding

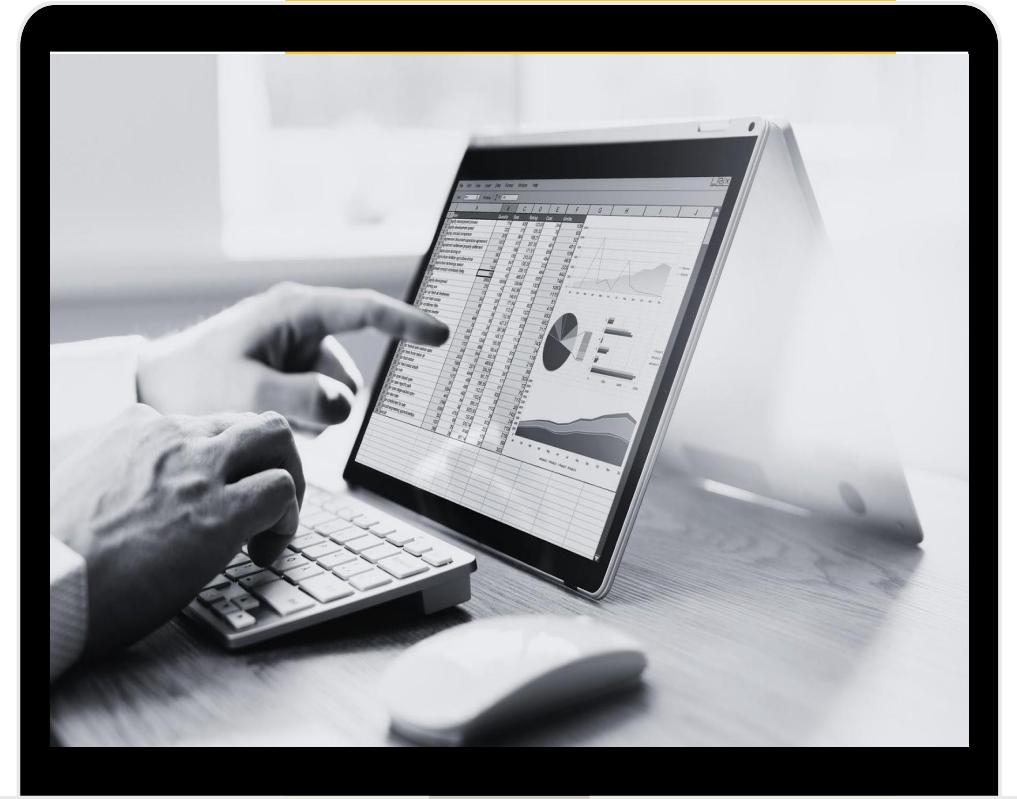
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SIB Cycle 5 | Data Analyst



Business Understanding

1. Permintaan energi global dari sumber non-terbarukan meningkat.
2. Analisis data produksi listrik dari bahan bakar fosil selama dua dekade terakhir (2000-2020) dan informasi mengenai konsekuensi lingkungan adalah kunci dalam merumuskan strategi yang lebih berkelanjutan.
3. Sumber-sumber seperti Our World in Data memberikan wawasan penting tentang keberlanjutan energi dan lingkungan, membantu bisnis mengatasi tantangan lingkungan akibat bahan bakar fosil yang tidak berkelanjutan.



[Website](#)

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Tujuan & Manfaat

- Memprediksi produksi listrik yang berasal dari bahan bakar fosil
 - Dengan memahami prediksi listrik yang berasal dari bahan bakar fosil maka dapat diidentifikasi tren konsumsi listrik yang berasal dari bahan bakar fosil sehingga manfaat yang dapat diperoleh:
 - Membantu pengambilan keputusan oleh pemangku kepentingan untuk merencanakan kebijakan, investasi, atau inisiatif yang lebih baik terkait energi dan lingkungan.
 - Mengurangi dampak lingkungan dari konsumsi energi berbasis bahan bakar fosil.



[Website](#)

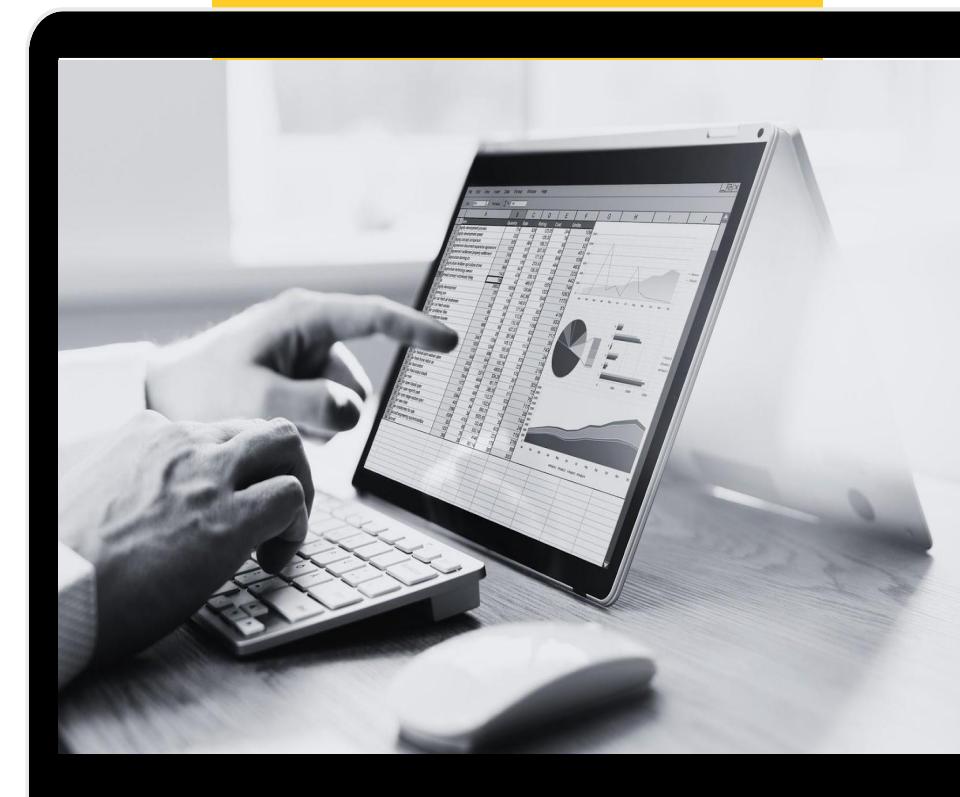
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SIB Cycle 5 | Data Analyst



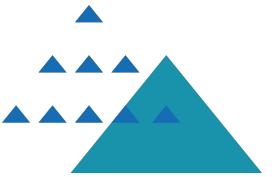
Teknik dan Tools

Metode yang digunakan untuk membuat prediksi dari tren konsumsi energi global adalah metode regresi (regression).



Algoritma yang digunakan untuk pemodelan adalah Random Forest Regressor, Linear Regression, dan Gradient Boosting Regressor. Evaluasi kinerja model dilakukan dengan menggunakan RMSE serta pembuatan dashboard dilakukan dengan menggunakan Google Looker Studio.

[Website](#)

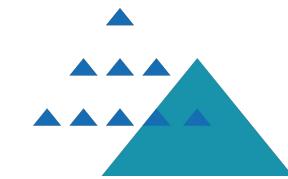


Data Understanding

Swipe

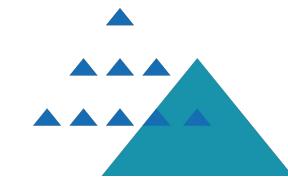


Menggunakan dataset `global_data_on_sustainable_energy` merupakan kumpulan data bersumber dari situs <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs/affordable-clean-energy>. Data berisi indikator energi berkelanjutan dan faktor-faktor lainnya seperti akses listrik, energi terbarukan, emisi karbon, dan intensitas energi di beberapa negara dari tahun 2000 hingga 2020. Data terdiri dari 3649 baris dan 21 kolom.

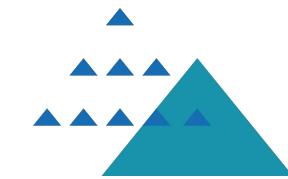


Variabel	Tipe Data	Keterangan
Entity	Object	Nama negara atau wilayah untuk yang data tersebut dilaporkan.
Year	Integer	Tahun untuk yang data tersebut dilaporkan, berkisar dari 2000 hingga 2020.
Access to electricity (% of population)	Float	Persentase dari populasi yang memiliki akses listrik.
Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)	Float	Persentase dari populasi yang bergantung pada bahan bakar bersih utama.

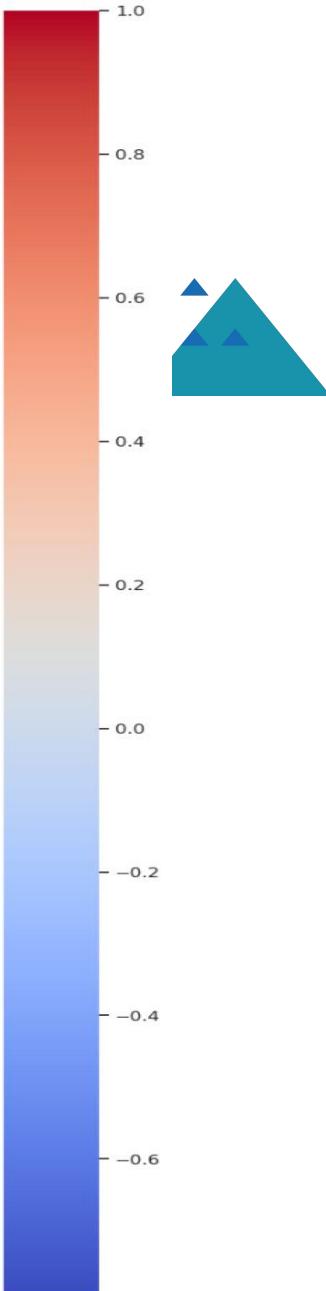
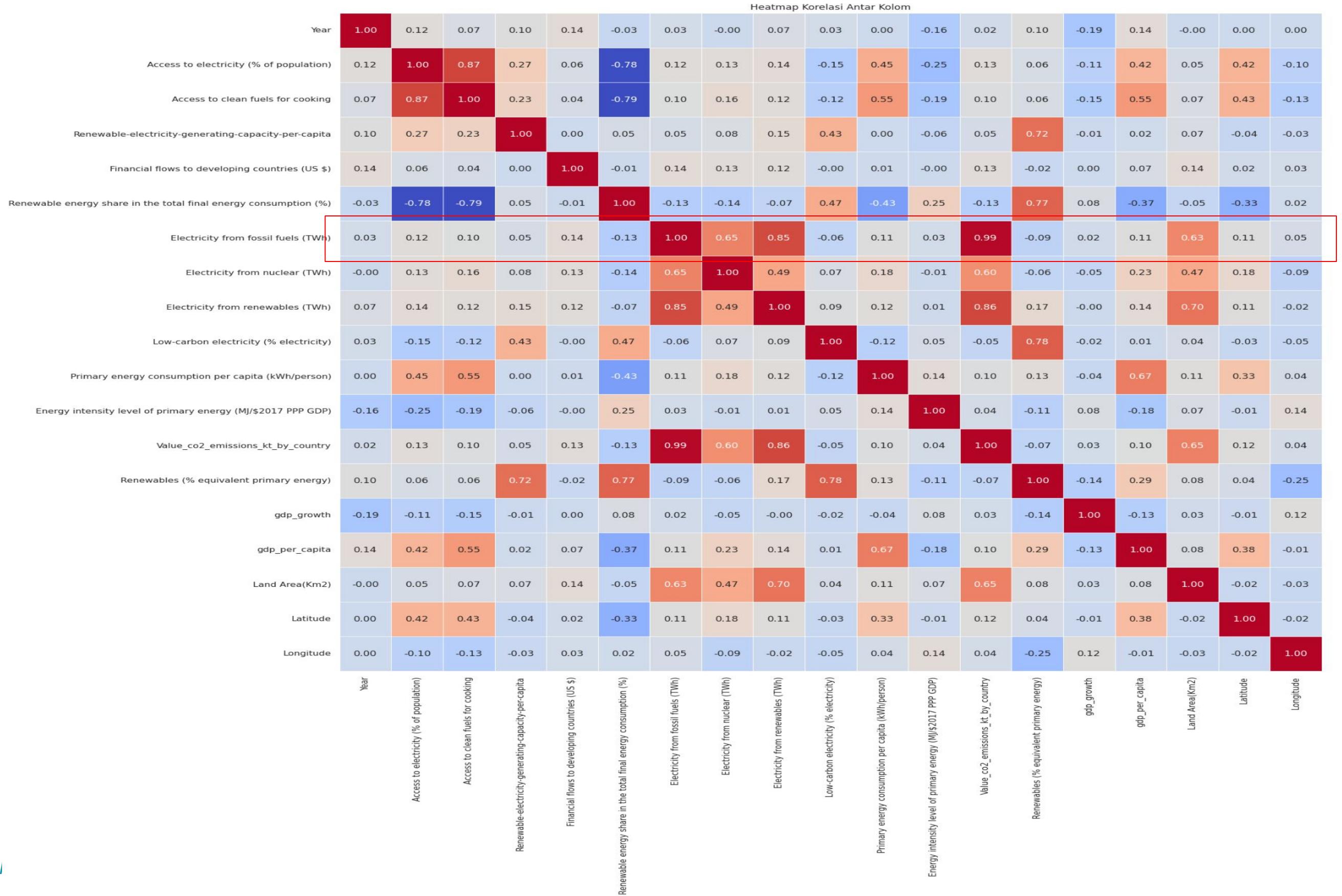
Renewable-electricity-generating-capacity-per-capita	Float	Kapasitas energi terbarukan yang diinstal per orang.
Financial flows to developing countries (US \$)	Float	Bantuan dan bantuan dari negara maju untuk proyek energi bersih.
Renewable energi share in total final energy consumption (%)	Float	Persentase energi terbarukan dalam konsumsi energi akhir.
Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	Float	Listrik yang dihasilkan dari bahan bakar fosil (batu bara, minyak, gas) dalam terawatt-jam.
Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	Float	Listrik yang dihasilkan dari tenaga nuklir dalam terawatt-jam.
Electricity from renewables (TWh)	Float	Listrik yang dihasilkan dari sumber terbarukan (hidro, surya, angin, dll.) dalam terawatt-jam.
Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)	Float	Persentase listrik dari sumber rendah karbon (nuklir dan terbarukan).
Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	Float	Konsumsi energi per orang dalam kilowatt-jam.



Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2011 PPP GDP)	Float	Penggunaan energi per unit GDP pada paritas daya beli.
Value_co2_emissions (metric tons per capita)	Float	Emisi karbon dioksida per orang dalam ton metrik.
Renewables (% equivalent primary energy)	Float	Energi primer setara yang berasal dari sumber terbarukan.
GDP growth (annual %)	Float	Tingkat pertumbuhan PDB tahunan berdasarkan mata uang lokal konstan.
GDP per capita	Float	Produk domestik bruto per orang.
Density (P/Km2)	Object	Kepadatan penduduk dalam orang per kilometer persegi.
Land Area (Km2)	Float	Luas total tanah dalam kilometer persegi.
Latitude	Float	Lintang pusat negara dalam derajat desimal.
Longitude	Float	Bujur pusat negara dalam derajat desimal.



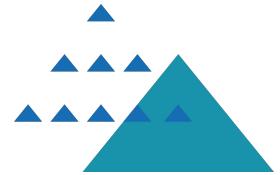
Heatmap Correlation



Korelasi antar atribut

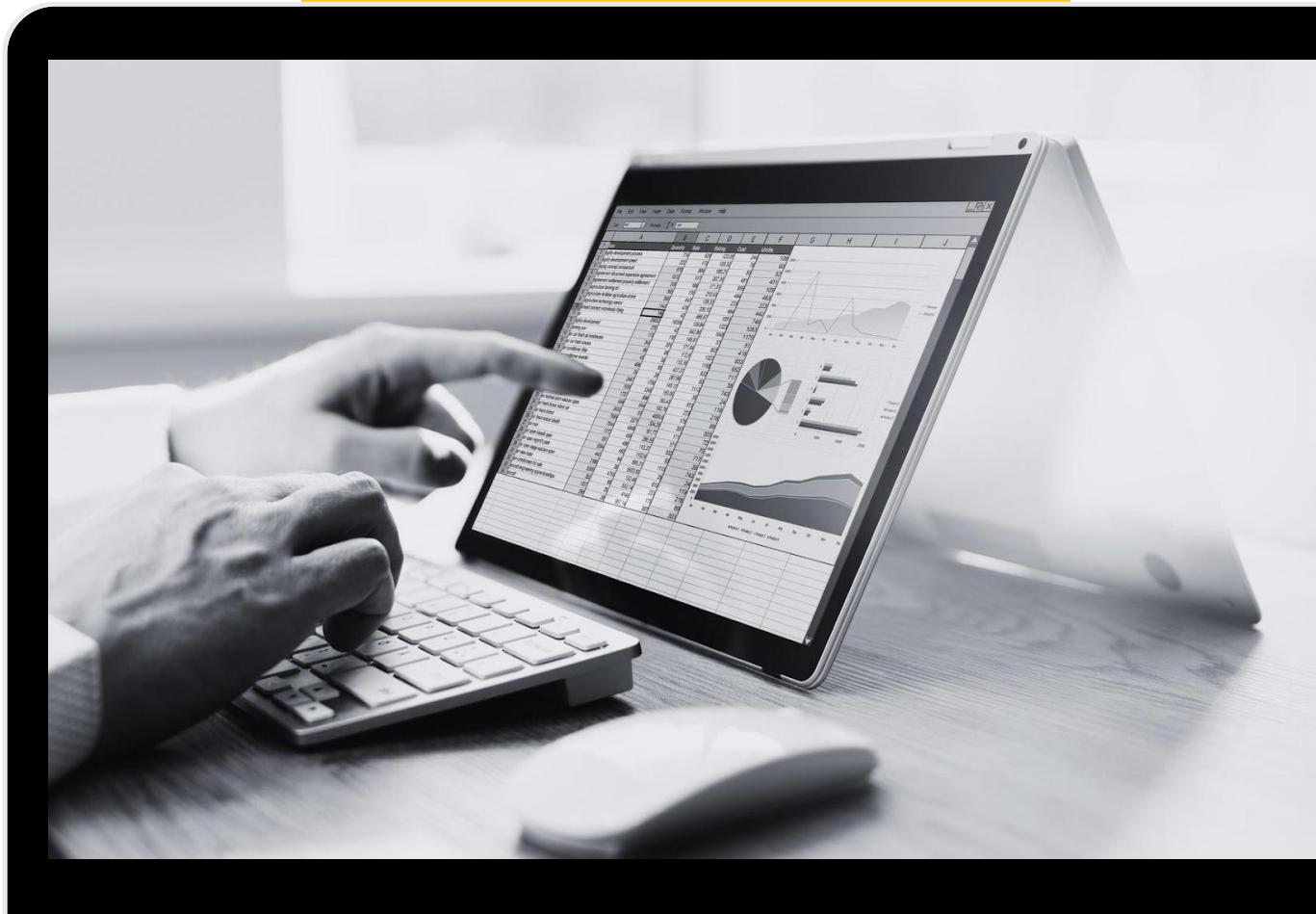
	Year	Access to electricity (% of population)	Access to clean fuels for cooking	Renewable-electricity-generating-capacity-per-capita	Financial flows to developing countries (US \$)	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	Electricity from renewables (TWh)	Low-carbon electricity (%)	Primary energy consumption per capita (kwh/person)	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	Value_co2_emissions_kt_by_country	Renewables (% equivalent primary energy)	Land Area(Km2)	Latitude	Longitude			
Year	1.00000	0.124890	0.073292	0.104365	0.141820	-0.029384	0.032615	-0.004820	0.073935	0.030126	0.004196	-0.161605		0.024759	0.104767	-0.192566	0.135399	-0.001629	0.003507	0.000944
Access to electricity (% of population)	0.124890	1.00000	0.866554	0.270423	0.060478	-0.784514	0.123999	0.128713	0.138057	-0.151062	0.454870	-0.252949		0.126988	0.058195	-0.112071	0.418459	0.054964	0.420548	-0.102857
Access to clean fuels for cooking	0.073292	0.866554	1.00000	0.227962	0.042204	-0.791740	0.100752	0.163473	0.124486	-0.120110	0.551347	-0.194884		0.095629	0.063131	-0.145301	0.545165	0.074630	0.432700	-0.131847
Renewable-electricity-generating-capacity-per-capita	0.104365	0.270423	0.227962	1.00000	0.003677	0.054821	0.051483	0.080168	0.147768	0.427264	0.000290	-0.056445		0.046755	0.718511	-0.013462	0.017266	0.070355	-0.041691	-0.025587
Financial flows to developing countries (US \$)	0.141820	0.060478	0.042204	0.003677	1.00000	-0.005519	0.139238	0.127840	0.122362	-0.002716	0.009860	-0.004231		0.126609	-0.023016	0.003324	0.067525	0.141528	0.021782	0.029141
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	-0.029384	-0.784514	-0.791740	0.054821	-0.005519	1.00000	-0.134888	-0.136525	-0.068779	0.467862	-0.429362	0.247050		-0.132715	0.768166	0.075236	-0.370648	-0.045395	-0.330140	0.018284
Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	0.032615	0.123999	0.100752	0.051483	0.139238	-0.134888	1.00000	0.646716	0.845067	-0.063773	0.105529	0.030998	0.989741	-0.088586	0.020956	0.107793	0.627682	0.110994	0.045413	
Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	-0.004820	0.128713	0.163473	0.080168	0.127840	-0.136525	0.646716	1.00000	0.492011	0.071715	0.180833	-0.007496		0.598495	-0.057667	-0.048455	0.231349	0.473280	0.177961	-0.087111
Electricity from renewables (TWh)	0.073935	0.138057	0.124486	0.147768	0.122362	-0.068779	0.845067	0.492011	1.00000	0.091451	0.119760	0.009425		0.856270	0.166374	-0.002531	0.139674	0.704884	0.112833	-0.016380
Low-carbon electricity (%)	0.030126	-0.151062	-0.120110	0.427264	-0.002716	0.467862	-0.063773	0.071715	0.091451	1.00000	-0.119386	0.047489		-0.054515	0.782388	-0.015196	0.007945	0.044866	-0.029134	-0.045336
Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	0.004196	0.454870	0.551347	0.000290	0.009860	-0.429362	0.105529	0.180833	0.119760	-0.119386	1.00000	0.137876		0.095683	0.130623	-0.035434	0.667172	0.114661	0.329893	0.039724
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	-0.161605	-0.252949	-0.194884	-0.056445	-0.004231	0.247050	0.030998	-0.007496	0.009425	0.047489	0.137876	1.00000		0.039128	-0.106122	0.079293	-0.184681	0.071686	-0.014179	0.135104
Value_co2_emissions_kt_by_country	0.024759	0.126988	0.095629	0.046755	0.126609	-0.132715	0.989741	0.598495	0.856270	-0.054515	0.095683	0.039128		1.00000	-0.073735	0.031523	0.098209	0.653732	0.115571	0.036286
Renewables (% equivalent primary energy)	0.104767	0.058195	0.063131	0.718511	-0.023016	0.768166	-0.088586	-0.057667	0.166374	0.782388	0.130623	-0.106122		-0.073735	1.00000	-0.140636	0.292454	0.083376	0.043961	-0.254428
gdp_growth	-0.192566	-0.112071	-0.145301	-0.013462	0.003324	0.075236	0.020956	-0.048455	-0.002531	-0.015196	-0.035434	0.079293		0.031523	-0.140636	1.00000	-0.128093	0.025588	-0.010859	0.117680
gdp_per_capita	0.135399	0.418459	0.545165	0.017266	0.067525	-0.370648	0.107793	0.231349	0.139674	0.007945	0.667172	-0.184681		0.098209	0.292454	-0.128093	1.00000	0.078850	0.382121	-0.013789
Land Area(Km2)	-0.001629	0.054964	0.074630	0.070355	0.141528	-0.045395	0.627682	0.473280	0.704884	0.044866	0.114661	0.071686		0.653732	0.083376	0.025588	0.078850	1.00000	-0.021608	-0.032837
Latitude	0.003507	0.420548	0.432700	-0.041691	0.021782	-0.330140	0.110994	0.177961	0.112833	-0.029134	0.329893	-0.014179		0.115571	0.043961	-0.010859	0.382121	-0.021608	1.00000	-0.016475
Longitude	0.000944	-0.102857	-0.131847	-0.025587	0.029141	0.018284	0.045413	-0.087111	-0.016380	-0.045336	0.039724	0.135104		0.036286	-0.254428	0.117680	-0.013789	-0.032837	-0.016475	1.00000

Pada dataset ini terdapat 21 variabel yang terdiri dari 1 variabel dependent dan 20 variabel independent. Variabel dependent ini akan dijadikan target dimana variabel ini dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain. Nilai korelasi yang paling tinggi dapat dilihat pada hubungan antara "Value_co2_emissions_kt_by_country" dan "Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)" dengan nilai korelasi sebesar 0.989741. Ini menunjukkan bahwa ada korelasi positif yang kuat antara emisi karbon dioksida dan listrik yang dihasilkan dari bahan bakar fosil.





#1SemesterBarengGreatEdu



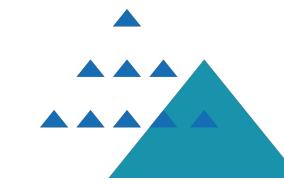
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Data Preparation

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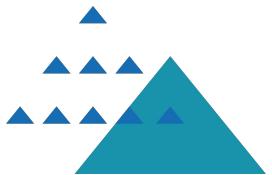
● Mengubah nama fitur

```
#mengganti nama kolom
df = df.rename(columns = {"Density\\n(P/Km2)": "Density (P/km2)",
                           "Value_co2_emissions_kt_by_country": "CO2 emissions value by country (kT)",
                           "Access to clean fuels for cooking": "Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)",
                           "gdp_growth": "GDP growth",
                           "gdp_per_capita": "GDP per capita",
                           "Renewable-electricity-generating-capacity-per-capita": "Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita"
                           })
```

```
df
```

Entity	Year	Access to electricity (% of population)	Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)	Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita	Financial flows to developing countries (US \$)	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	Electricity from renewables (TWh)	...	Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
--------	------	---	---	--	---	--	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----	--	--	-------------------------------------

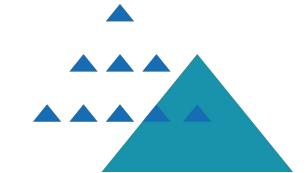
Mengubah nama fitur atau kolom agar lebih informatif, seragam dan mengatasi masalah seperti karakter khusus yang sulit diakses dalam pengolahan data.



- Mengubah type data

```
#mengkonversi ke tipe data numerik.  
df[ 'Density (P/km2)' ] = df[ 'Density (P/km2)' ].str.replace(',', '')
```

```
#mengubah type data ojc ke tipe data numeric  
df[ 'Density (P/km2)' ] = pd.to_numeric(df[ 'Density (P/km2)' ])
```



Mengubah data type dari object ke float. Pemrosesan ini membantu dalam mempersiapkan data untuk penggunaan lebih lanjut dalam analisis dan mempersiapkan data menjadi format yang lebih sesuai.

- Menghapus Kolom

```
: #menghapus fitur yang tidak perlu  
df = df.drop(['Financial flows to developing countries (US $)', 'Renewables (% equivalent primary energy)'], axis=1)
```

Menghapus fitur yang memiliki banyak missing value hal ini mencegah terjadinya overfitting.

● Data Cleansing

Missing value

Menangani missing value menggunakan nilai median.

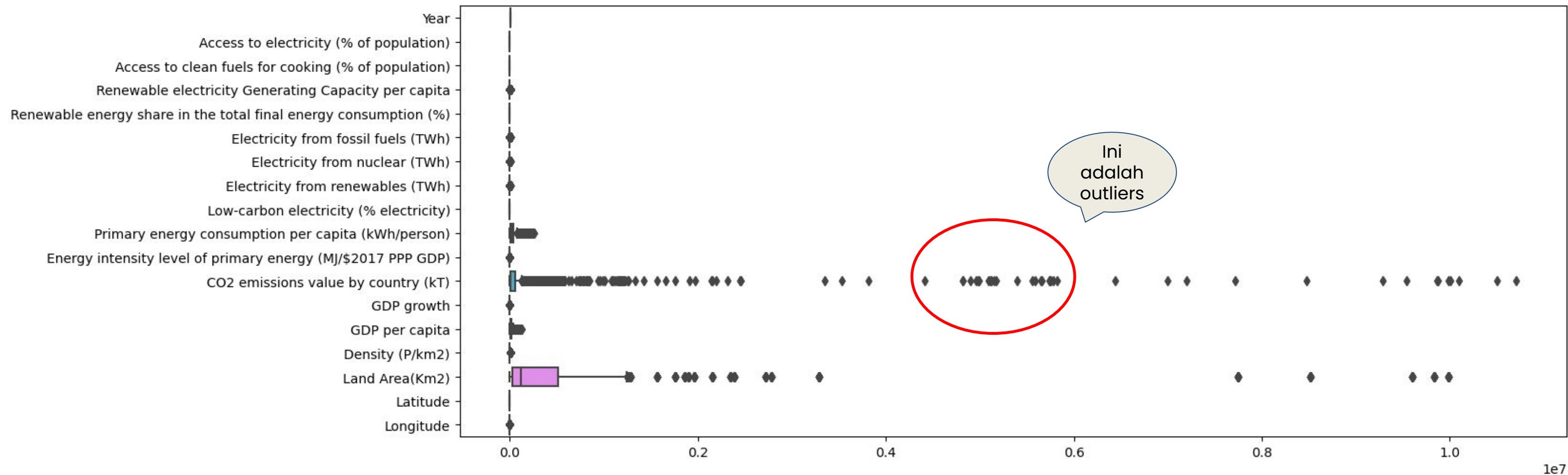
```
Entity
Year
Access to electricity (% of population)
Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
Financial flows to developing countries (US $)
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
Electricity from nuclear (TWh)
Electricity from renewables (TWh)
Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
Renewables (% equivalent primary energy)
GDP growth
GDP per capita
Density (P/km2)
Land Area(Km2)
Latitude
Longitude
dtype: int64
```

Missing values yang terdeteksi

```
Entity
Year
Access to electricity (% of population)
Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
Electricity from nuclear (TWh)
Electricity from renewables (TWh)
Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
GDP growth
GDP per capita
Density (P/km2)
Land Area(Km2)
Latitude
Longitude
dtype: int64
```

Penanganan missing value dapat membantu memastikan bahwa data yang digunakan dalam analisis atau pemodelan konsisten.

Visualisasi Outliers



Outliers

```
: outliers.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 2284 entries, 7 to 3648
Data columns (total 19 columns):
 #   Column          Dtype  
--- 
 0   Entity           object 
 1   Year            int64  
 2   Access to electricity (% of population)    float64
 3   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)    float64
 4   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita    float64
 5   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)    float64
 6   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)        float64
 7   Electricity from nuclear (TWh)        float64
 8   Electricity from renewables (TWh)        float64
 9   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)    float64
 10  Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)    float64
 11  Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)    float64
 12  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)        float64
 13  GDP growth         float64
 14  GDP per capita      float64
 15  Density (P/km2)       float64
 16  Land Area(Km2)       float64
 17  Latitude           float64
 18  Longitude          float64
dtypes: float64(17), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 356.9+ KB
```

Outliers yang terdeteksi

	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0 Entity	2284 non-null	object
1 Year	2284 non-null	int64
2 Access to electricity (% of population)	2284 non-null	float64
3 Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)	2284 non-null	float64
4 Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita	2284 non-null	float64
5 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	2284 non-null	float64
6 Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	2284 non-null	float64
7 Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	2284 non-null	float64
8 Electricity from renewables (TWh)	2284 non-null	float64
9 Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)	2284 non-null	float64
10 Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	2284 non-null	float64
11 Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	2284 non-null	float64
12 CO2 emissions value by country (kT)	2284 non-null	float64
13 GDP growth	2284 non-null	float64
14 GDP per capita	2284 non-null	float64
15 Density (P/km2)	2284 non-null	float64
16 Land Area(Km2)	2284 non-null	float64
17 Latitude	2284 non-null	float64
18 Longitude	2284 non-null	float64



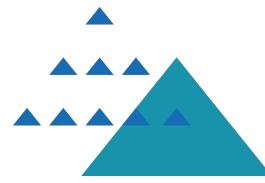
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 19 columns):
 #   Column          Dtype  
--- 
 0   Entity           object 
 1   Year            int64  
 2   Access to electricity (% of population)    float64
 3   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)    float64
 4   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita    float64
 5   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)    float64
 6   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)        float64
 7   Electricity from nuclear (TWh)        float64
 8   Electricity from renewables (TWh)        float64
 9   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)    float64
 10  Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)    float64
 11  Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)    float64
 12  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)        float64
 13  GDP growth         float64
 14  GDP per capita      float64
 15  Density (P/km2)       float64
 16  Land Area(Km2)       float64
 17  Latitude           float64
 18  Longitude          float64
dtypes: float64(17), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 213.3+ KB
```

	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0 Entity	1365 non-null	object
1 Year	1365 non-null	int64
2 Access to electricity (% of population)	1365 non-null	float64
3 Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)	1365 non-null	float64
4 Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita	1365 non-null	float64
5 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	1365 non-null	float64
6 Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	1365 non-null	float64
7 Electricity from nuclear (TWh)	1365 non-null	float64
8 Electricity from renewables (TWh)	1365 non-null	float64
9 Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)	1365 non-null	float64
10 Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	1365 non-null	float64
11 Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	1365 non-null	float64
12 CO2 emissions value by country (kT)	1365 non-null	float64
13 GDP growth	1365 non-null	float64
14 GDP per capita	1365 non-null	float64
15 Density (P/km2)	1365 non-null	float64
16 Land Area(Km2)	1365 non-null	float64
17 Latitude	1365 non-null	float64
18 Longitude	1365 non-null	float64

Jumlah outliers setelah dibersihkan

Pembersihan outlier membantu menghasilkan estimasi yang lebih akurat tentang pusat dan sebaran data.

Melakukan Pemilihan fitur



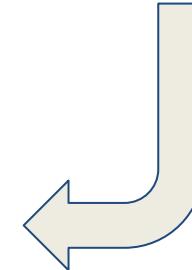
Melakukan pemilihan fitur yang akan digunakan pada pemodelan

```
[ ] df_clean.info()

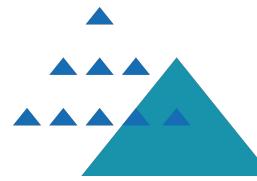
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column
 --- 
 0   Year
 1   Access to electricity (% of population)
 2   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
 3   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
 4   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
 5   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
 6   Electricity from renewables (TWh)
 7   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
 8   Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
 9   Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
 10  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
 11  GDP growth
 12  GDP per capita
 13  Density (P/km2)
 14  Land Area(Km2)
 15  Longitude
dtypes: float64(15), int64(1)
memory usage: 181.3 KB
```

	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0 Year	1365 non-null	int64
1 Access to electricity (% of population)	1365 non-null	float64
2 Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)	1365 non-null	float64
3 Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita	1365 non-null	float64
4 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	1365 non-null	float64
5 Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)	1365 non-null	float64
6 Electricity from renewables (TWh)	1365 non-null	float64
7 Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)	1365 non-null	float64
8 Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)	1365 non-null	float64
9 Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	1365 non-null	float64
10 CO2 emissions value by country (kT)	1365 non-null	float64
11 GDP growth	1365 non-null	float64
12 GDP per capita	1365 non-null	float64
13 Density (P/km2)	1365 non-null	float64
14 Land Area(Km2)	1365 non-null	float64
15 Longitude	1365 non-null	float64

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 19 columns):
 #   Column
 --- 
 0   Entity
 1   Year
 2   Access to electricity (% of population)
 3   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
 4   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
 5   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
 6   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
 7   Electricity from nuclear (TWh)
 8   Electricity from renewables (TWh)
 9   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
 10  Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
 11  Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
 12  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
 13  GDP growth
 14  GDP per capita
 15  Density (P/km2)
 16  Land Area(Km2)
 17  Latitude
 18  Longitude
dtypes: float64(17), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 213.3+ KB
```



Melakukan Pemilihan fitur



Melakukan pemilihan fitur yang paling relevan dengan target.

```
[ ] df_clean.info()
```



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column
 --- 
 0   Year
 1   Access to electricity (% of population)
 2   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
 3   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
 4   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
 5   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
 6   Electricity from renewables (TWh)
 7   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
 8   Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
 9   Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
 10  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
 11  GDP growth
 12  GDP per capita
 13  Density (P/km2)
 14  Land Area(Km2)
 15  Longitude
dtypes: float64(15), int64(1)
memory usage: 181.3 KB
```



```
[ ] df_cleaned.info()
```

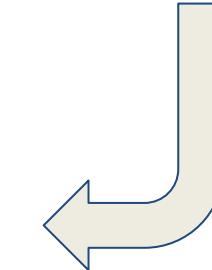


```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column
 --- 
 0   Access to electricity (% of population)
 1   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
 2   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
 3   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
 4   Electricity from renewables (TWh)
 5   Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
 6   CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
 7   GDP per capita
dtypes: float64(8)
memory usage: 96.0 KB
```

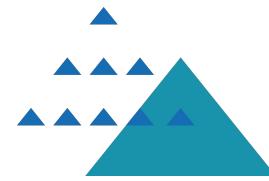
```
[ ] df_clean.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1365 entries, 0 to 3646
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column
 --- 
 0   Year
 1   Access to electricity (% of population)
 2   Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population)
 3   Renewable electricity Generating Capacity per capita
 4   Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)
 5   Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
 6   Electricity from renewables (TWh)
 7   Low-carbon electricity (% electricity)
 8   Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person)
 9   Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2017 PPP GDP)
 10  CO2 emissions value by country (kT)
 11  GDP growth
 12  GDP per capita
 13  Density (P/km2)
 14  Land Area(Km2)
 15  Longitude
dtypes: float64(15), int64(1)
memory usage: 181.3 KB
```

	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	1365 non-null	int64
1	1365 non-null	float64
2	1365 non-null	float64
3	1365 non-null	float64
4	1365 non-null	float64
5	1365 non-null	float64
6	1365 non-null	float64
7	1365 non-null	float64
8	1365 non-null	float64
9	1365 non-null	float64
10	1365 non-null	float64
11	1365 non-null	float64
12	1365 non-null	float64
13	1365 non-null	float64
14	1365 non-null	float64
15	1365 non-null	float64



Memisahkan Target dari DataFrame

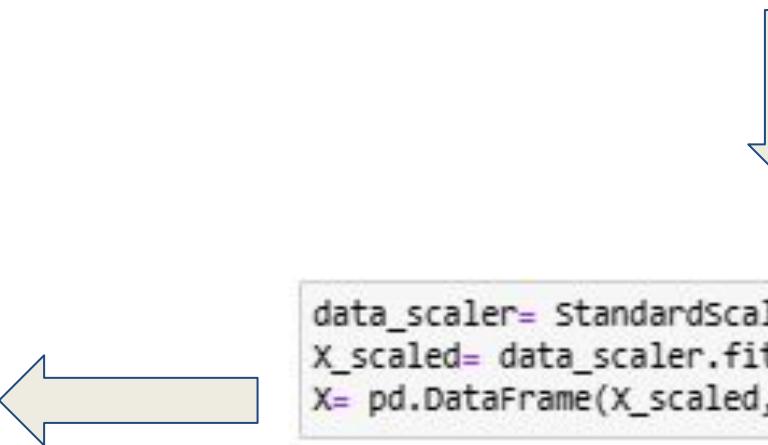


```
: x
:   Access to electricity (% of population) Access to clean fuels for cooking (% of population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) Electricity from renewables (TWh) Primary energy consumption per capita (kWh/person) CO2 emissions value by country (kT) GDP per capita
: 0 -2.198293 -1.148345 0.207224 -0.534350 -0.807848 -0.641664 -0.698087
  1 -2.119203 -1.122876 0.227671 -0.483990 -0.812621 -0.643014 -0.698087
  2 -1.947762 -1.097408 -0.032780 -0.468086 -0.814512 -0.629519 -0.671067
  3 -1.776490 -1.064298 -0.071998 -0.449532 -0.813124 -0.620972 -0.669353
  4 -1.605310 -1.028642 0.182084 -0.468086 -0.814994 -0.629519 -0.666201
...
1360 -0.819241 -1.041376 -0.519826 2.855697 -0.604689 -0.203535 -0.548370
1361 -1.168563 -0.453044 1.020755 0.295271 -0.472439 -0.059591 -0.612646
1362 -1.151917 -0.450497 1.096845 0.244910 -0.494565 -0.050595 -0.611834
1363 -0.830356 -0.547279 1.463219 0.523218 -0.606947 -0.210732 -0.510290
1364 -0.785556 -0.544732 1.388469 0.830681 -0.579778 -0.118968 -0.507327
1365 rows × 7 columns
```

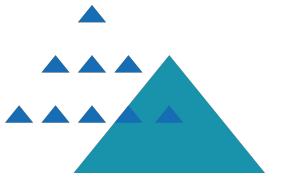


```
: y
: 0    0.16
  1    0.09
  2    0.13
  3    0.31
  4    0.33
...
3627  2.00
3628  3.30
3629  4.33
3645  3.05
3646  3.73
Name: Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh), Length: 1365, dtype: float64
```

```
# Memisahkan kolom target
X = df_cleaned.drop('Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)', axis=1)
y = df_cleaned['Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)'] # target
```



Melakukan pemodelan dengan mendrop kolom target dan melakukan standardscaler.



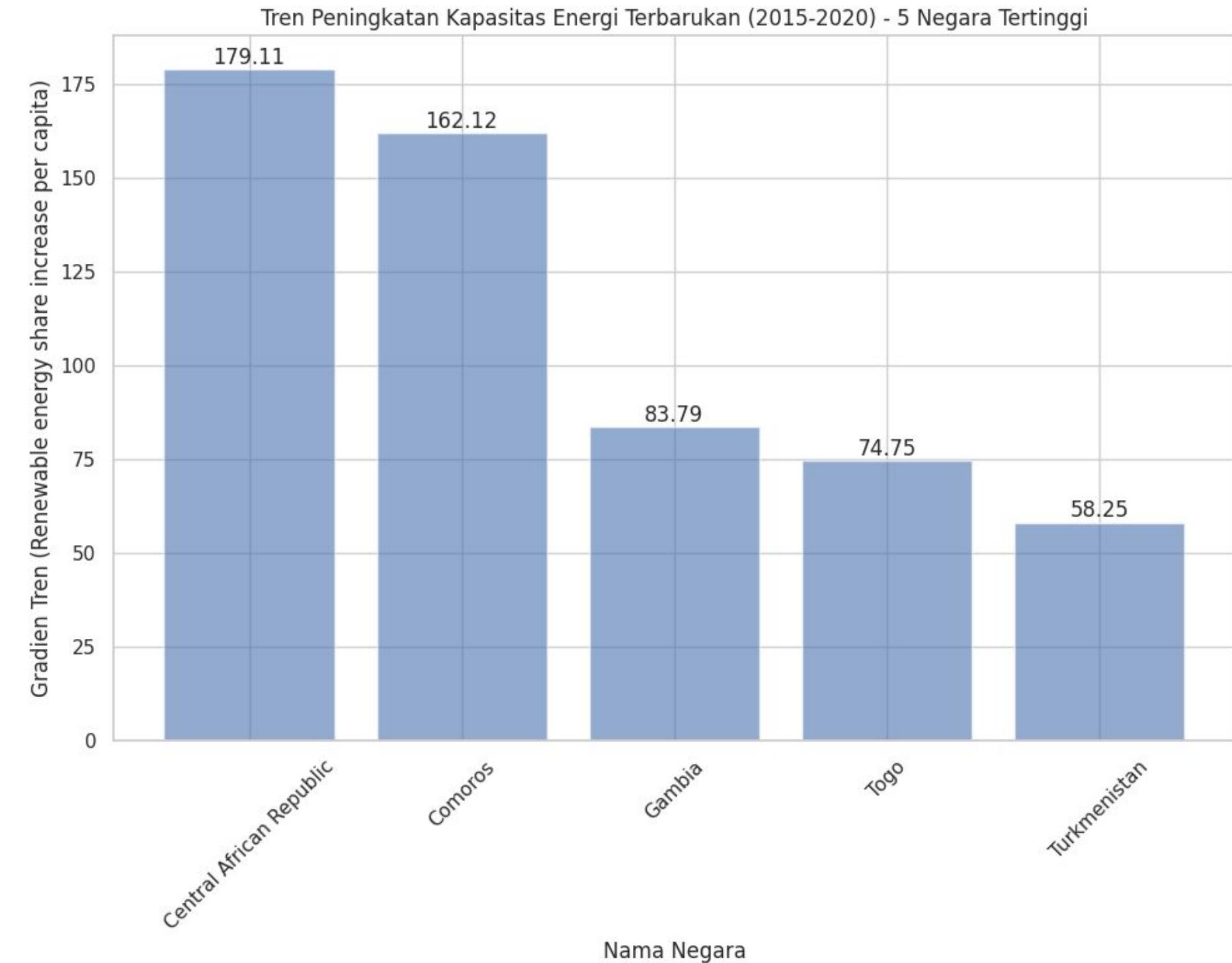
EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)

Swipe



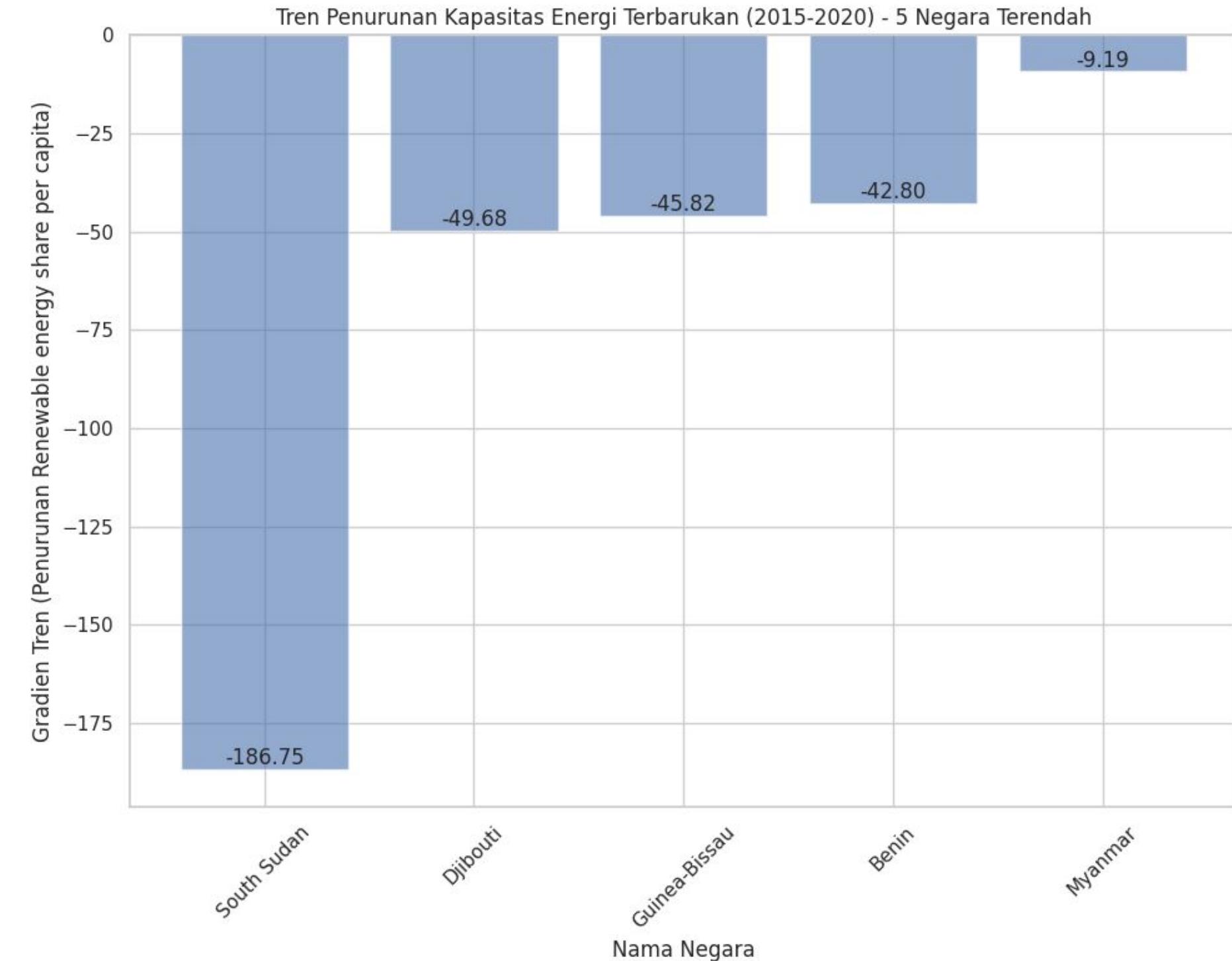
Pertumbuhan Kapasitas Energi Terbarukan pada Lima Negara Tertinggi (2015-2020)

Berdasarkan Histogram di samping negara yang menunjukkan peningkatan energi terbarukan adalah Central African Republic dengan peningkatan selama 5 tahun terakhir sebesar 179,11.



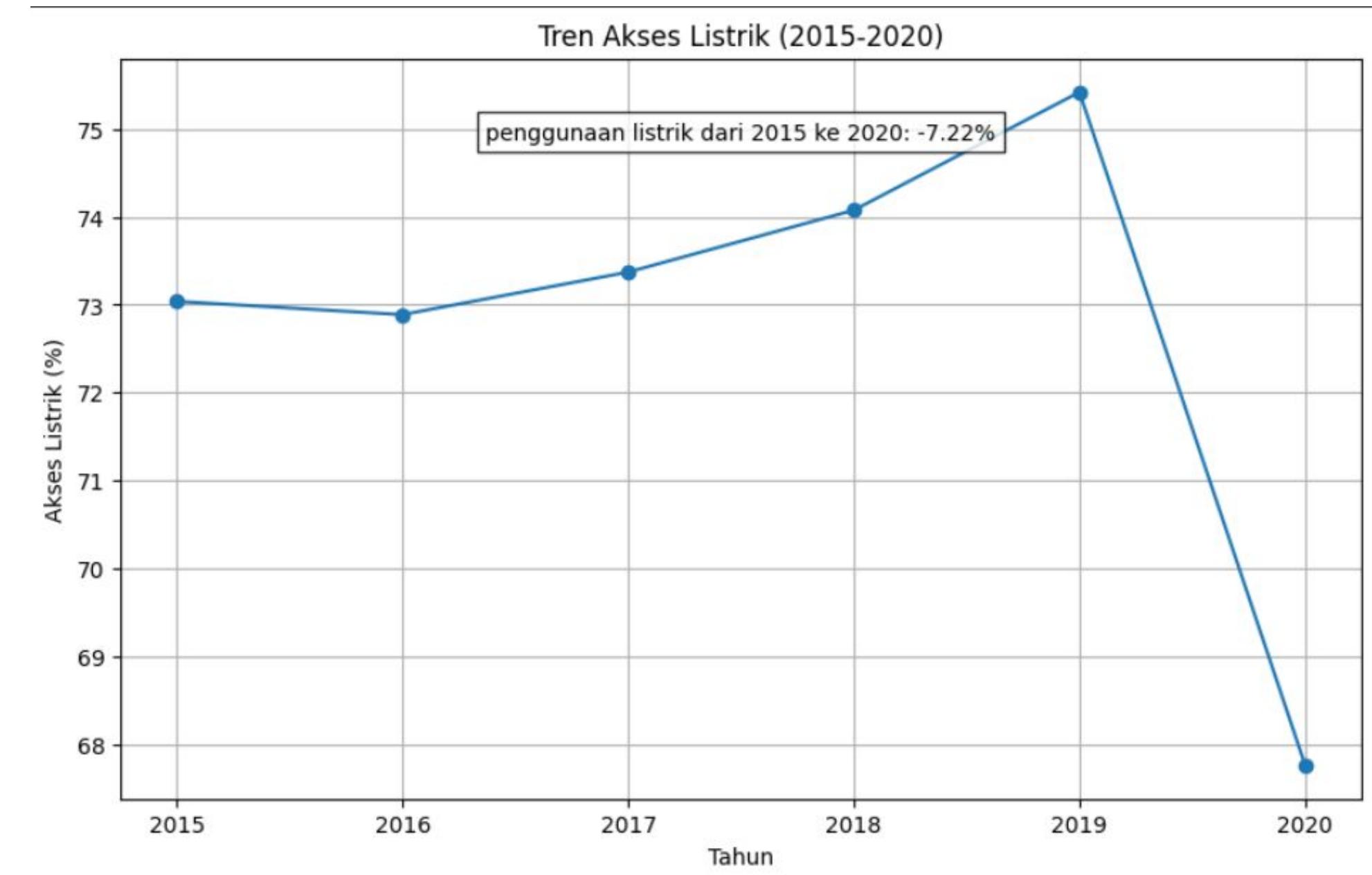
Penurunan Kapasitas Energi Terbarukan (2015-2020) Pada Lima Negara dengan Tren Terendah

Berdasarkan Histogram di samping negara yang menunjukkan penurunan energi terbarukan adalah South Sudan dengan penurunan selama 5 tahun terakhir sebesar 186,75.



Tren Pengaksesan Listrik Selama 5 tahun terakhir

Grafik disamping menunjukkan pengaksesan listrik cenderung meningkat. Namun pada tahun 2020 terjadi penurunan sebanyak 7,22%.



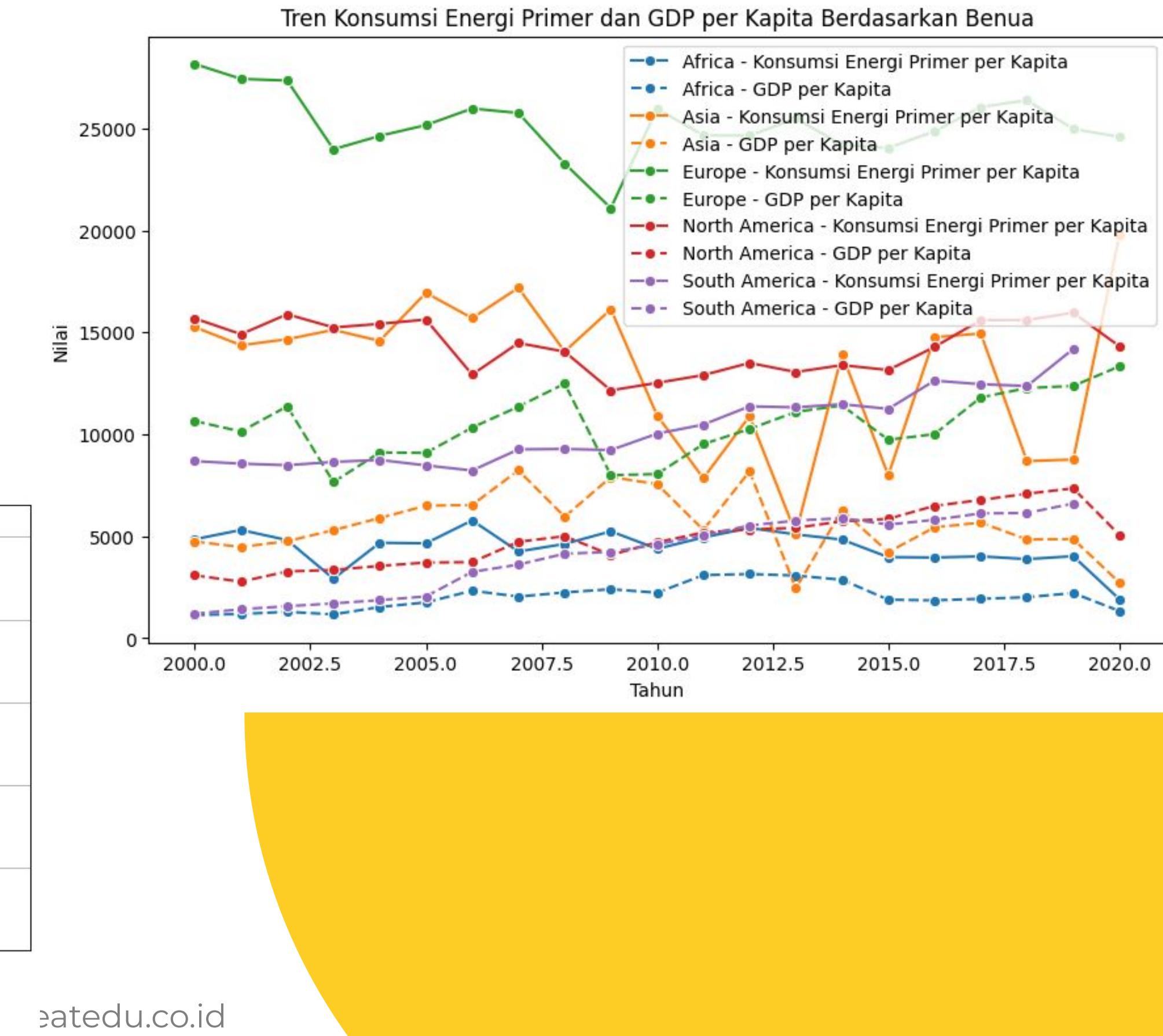
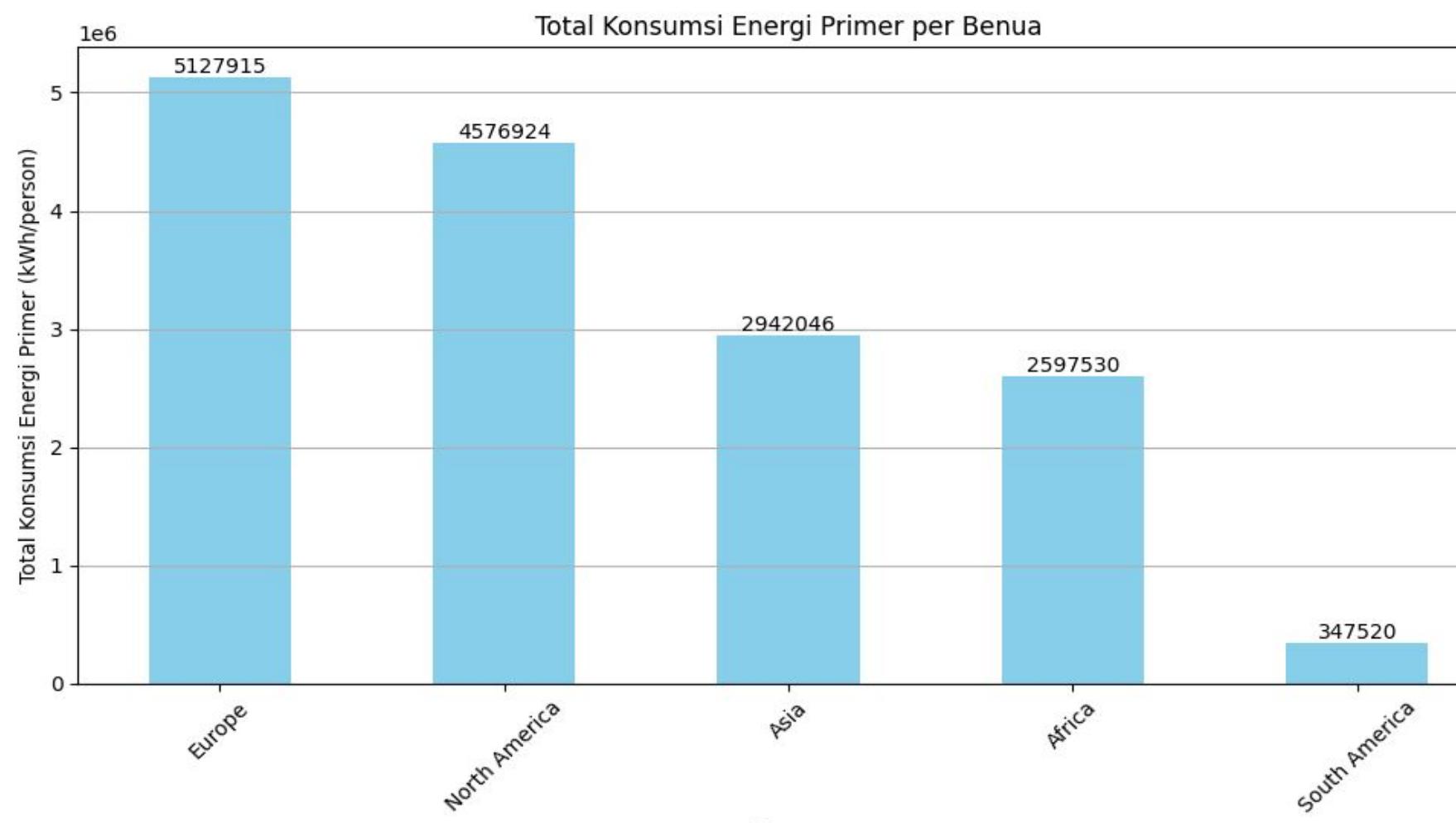
Tren Penggunaan bahan bakar ramah lingkungan

Penggunaan bahan bakar yang ramah lingkungan cenderung tidak stabil dari tahun 2000 sampai 2020. Untuk penggunaan bahan bakar ramah lingkungan yang paling tinggi terjadi pada tahun 2002 dan 2012. Selain itu, terjadi penurunan yang cukup ekstrim pada tahun 2009..



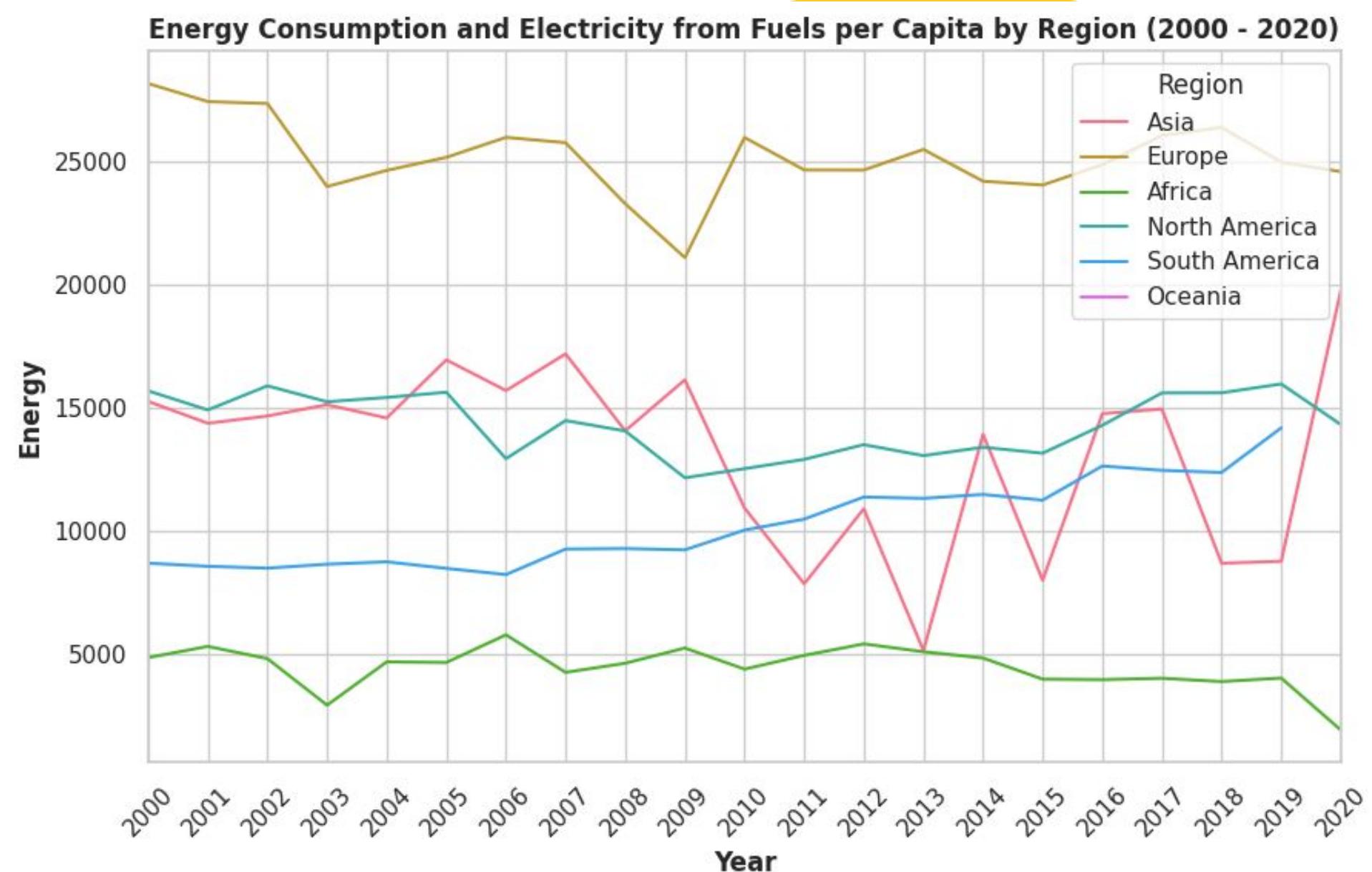
Tren Konsumsi Energi Primer dan GDP per Kapita Berdasarkan Benua dari Tahun ke Tahun

Visualisasi disamping menggambarkan tren yang membandingkan konsumsi energi primer per kapita dan GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per kapita dari berbagai benua. Berdasarkan grafik disamping benua yang paling banyak menggunakan primer yaitu benua Eropa dengan GDP benua tersebut yang paling besar dibandingkan benua lainnya.



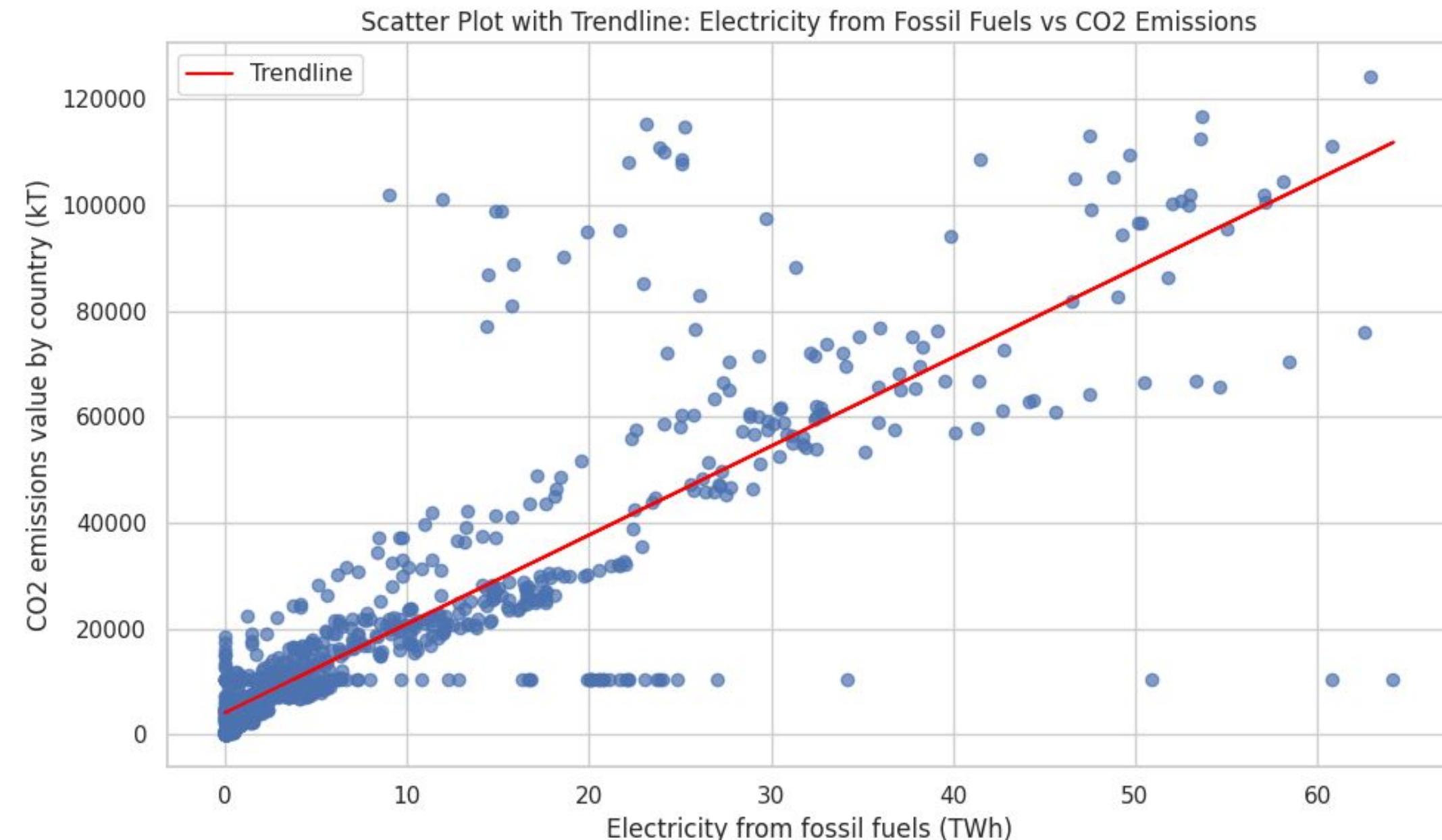
Perubahan Konsumsi Energi dan Listrik dari Bahan Bakar Fosil per Kapita Menurut Wilayah (2000-2020)

Pada grafik disamping setiap tahun dari masing masing benua mengalami perubahan konsumsi energi dan listrik dari bahan bakar fosil. Pada satu tahun terakhir setiap benua mengalami penurunan. Namun, untuk benua Asia dan South America mengalami kenaikan dengan Asia yang menduduki kenaikan tertinggi.



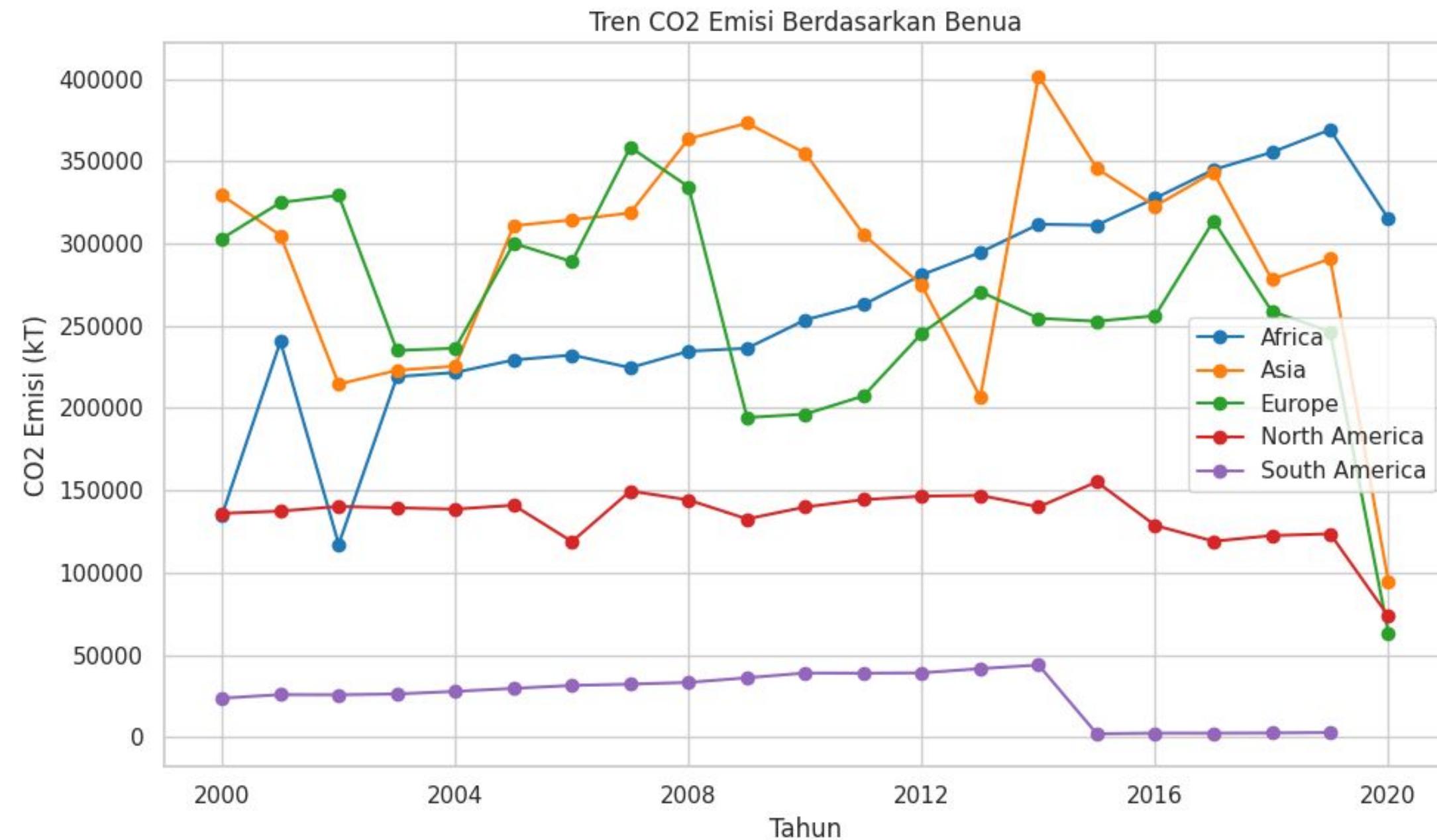
Hubungan Antara Konsumsi Listrik dari Bahan Bakar Fosil dan Emisi CO₂

Berdasarkan scatter plot dan juga garis trendline yang naik menunjukkan hubungan positif di antara kedua variabel, yang berarti semakin tinggi konsumsi listrik dari bahan bakar fosil, semakin tinggi juga emisi CO₂.



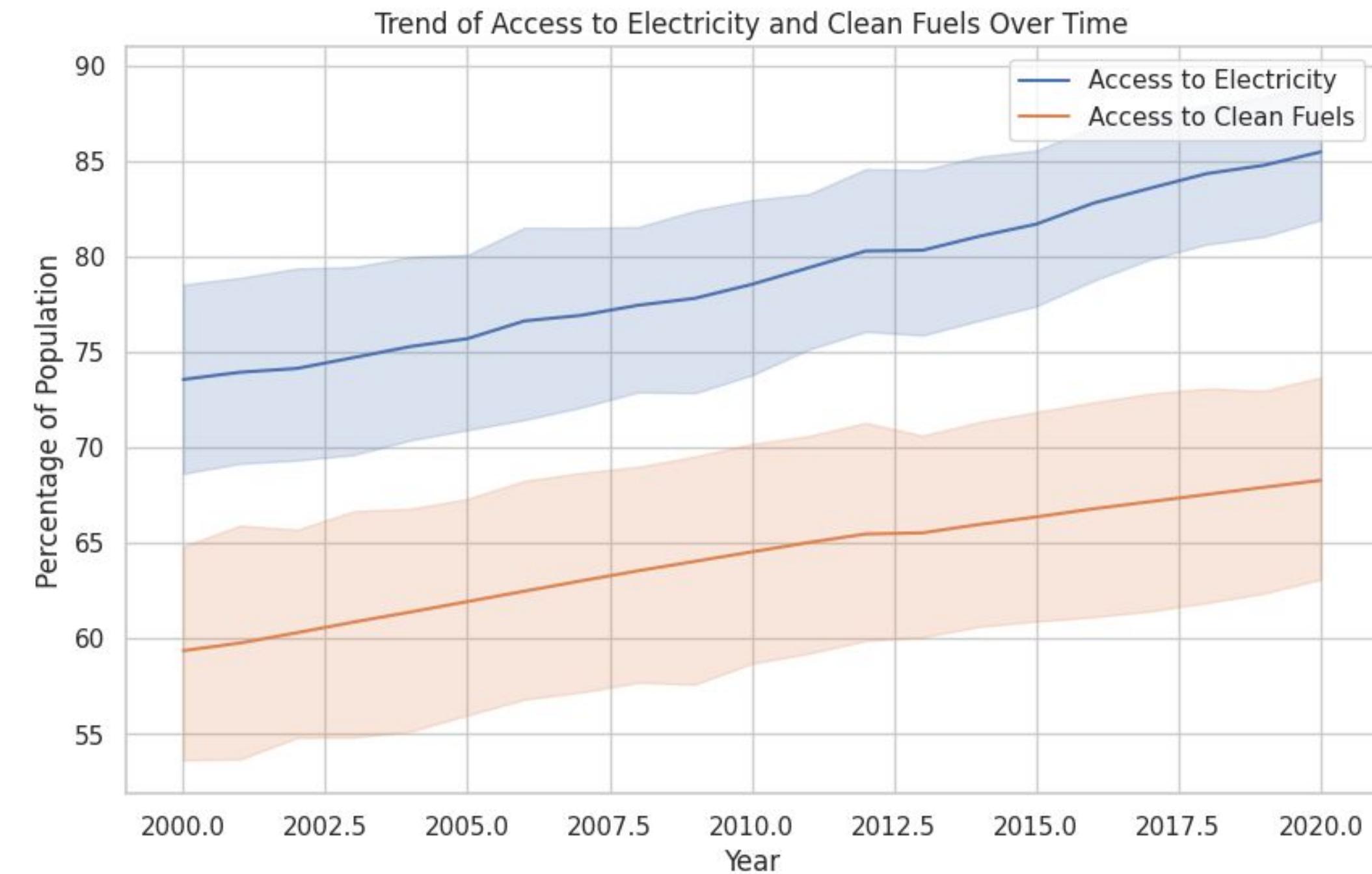
Tren Emisi CO₂ Berdasarkan Benua dari Tahun ke Tahun

Grafik disamping menunjukkan perubahan emisi CO₂ dari setiap benua. Kenaikan paling tinggi terjadi pada benua Asia yang mencapai 400.000 kT yang terjadi pada rentang tahun 2012 sampai 2016. Pada tahun 2020 setiap benua mengalami penurun emisi CO₂



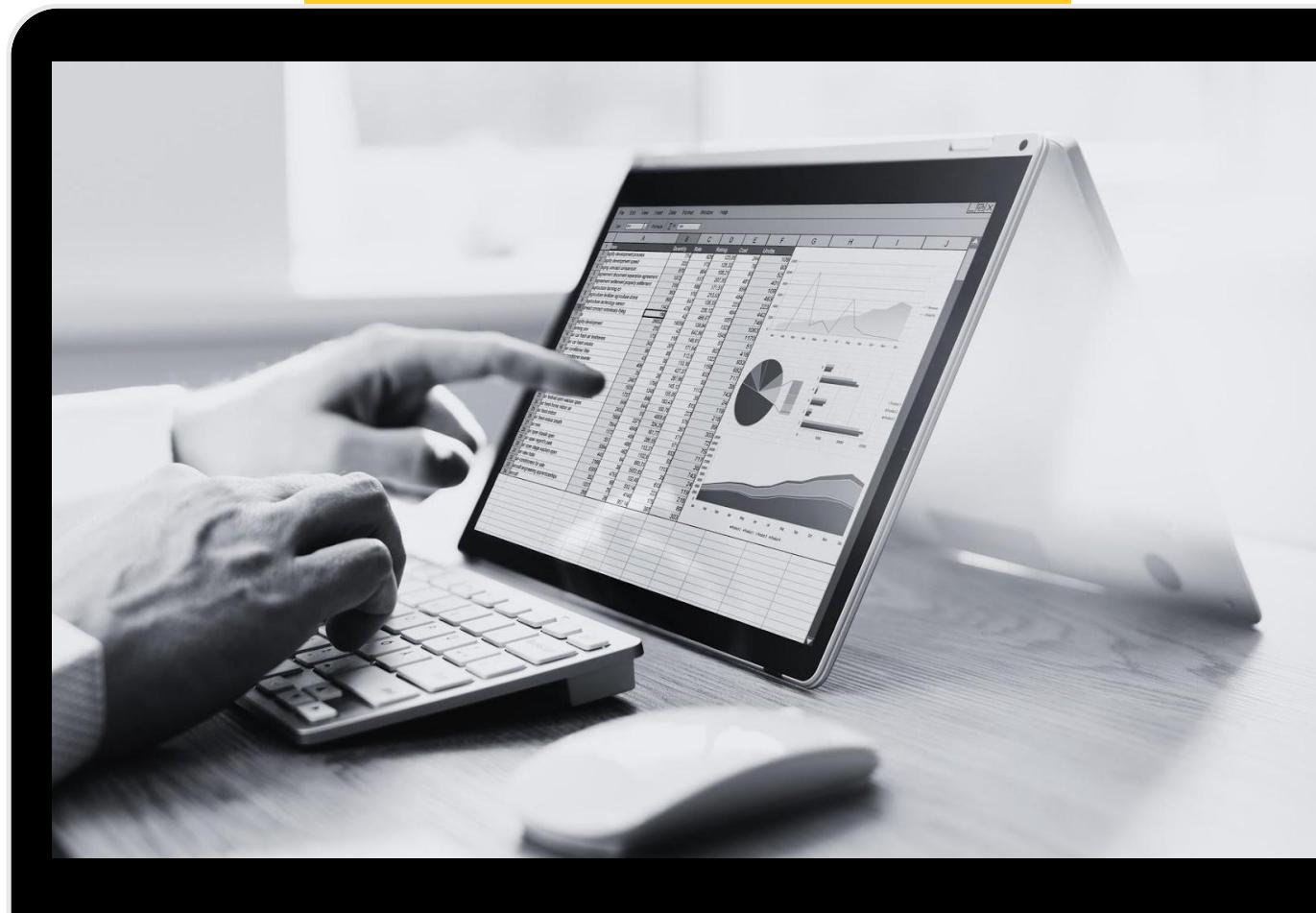
Perbandingan Akses Listrik dan Penduduk yang bergantung Pada Bahan Bakar Ramah Lingkungan

Pada tahun 2000, sekitar 70% penduduk memiliki akses listrik dan angka ini naik menjadi hampir 90% pada tahun 2020. Di tahun 2020, sekitar 65% penduduk masih bergantung pada bahan bakar ramah lingkungan.





#1SemesterBarengGreatEdu



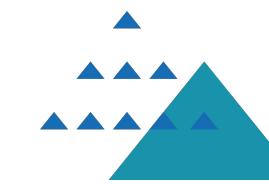
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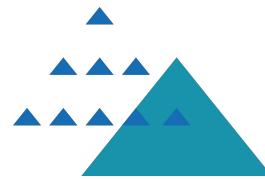


Modelling

Website

www.greatedu.co.id
SIB Cycle 5 | Data Analyst

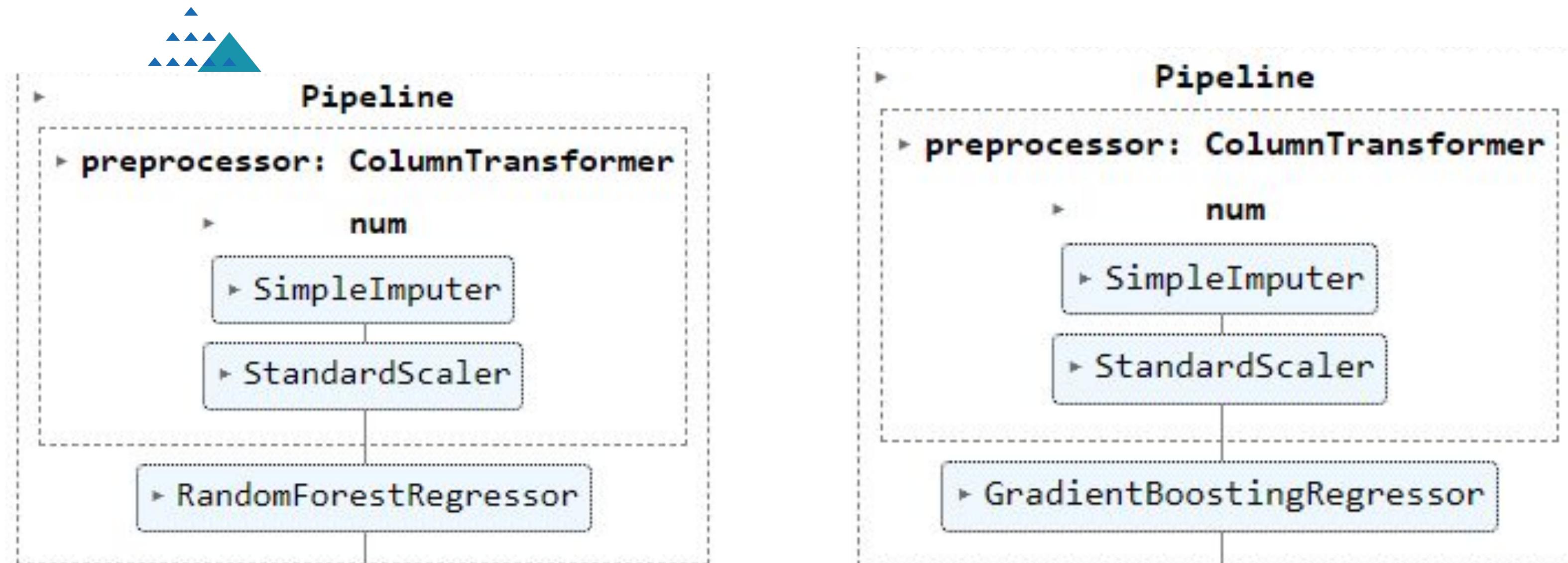
Pemodelan



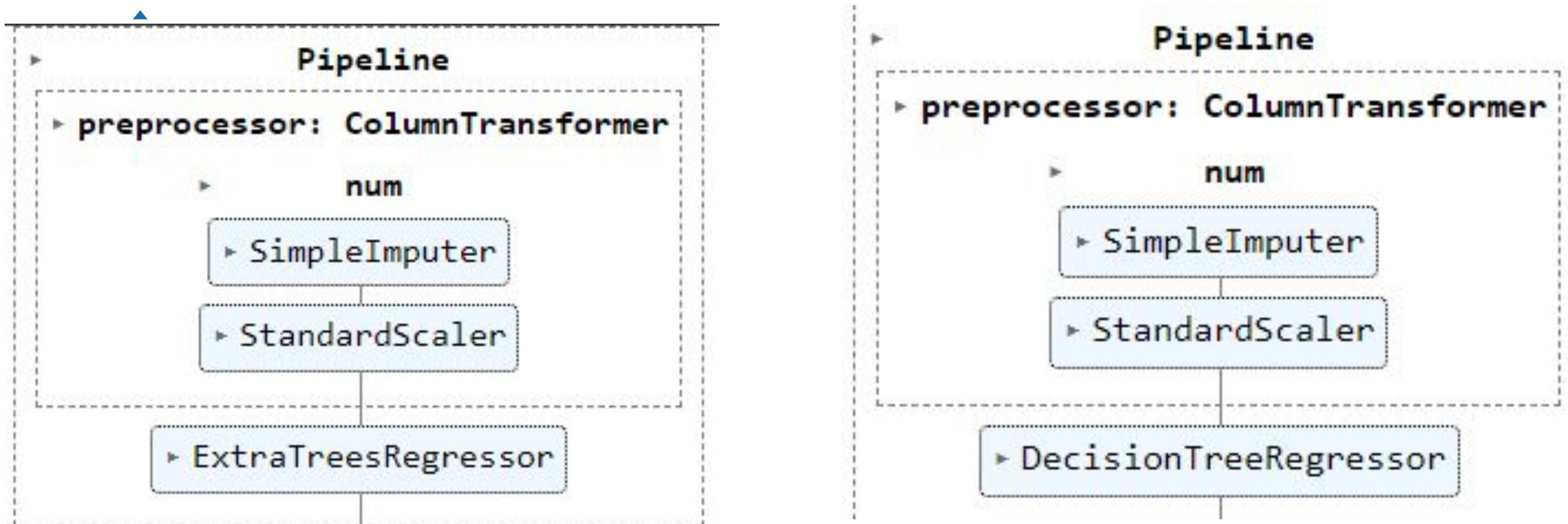
Pemodelan yang digunakan adalah pemodelan supervised learning yaitu regresi dengan kolom targetnya adalah Electricity From Fuels. Pemodelan ini menggunakan Decision Tree Regressor, Random Forest Regressor, Extra Tree Regressor dan Gradient Boosting Regressor.



Melakukan Pemodelan



Melakukan Pemodelan



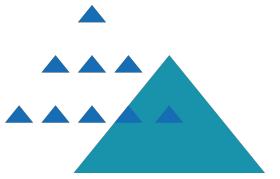
Hasil Prediksi

	RandomForest_Prediction	GradientBoosting_Prediction	ExtraTrees_Prediction	DecisionTree_Prediction	Electricity from fossil fuels (TWh)
0	32.46565	31.387824	33.374100	31.931667	30.84
1	24.94785	24.460415	24.231742	29.756250	24.13
2	0.03925	0.035119	0.040363	0.042727	0.04
3	0.86055	1.040040	0.882242	0.646210	0.92
4	1.83535	1.318827	1.729092	1.532976	2.19
...
268	0.09405	0.110455	0.093283	1.532976	0.10
269	33.86140	28.194367	29.018454	37.693529	32.38
270	14.41080	13.813846	14.157000	15.172857	14.13
271	2.97325	2.307932	3.013196	1.532976	2.58
272	0.30645	0.196384	0.311167	0.157829	0.32

273 rows × 5 columns

Nilai predict

Nilai aktual



Evaluasi

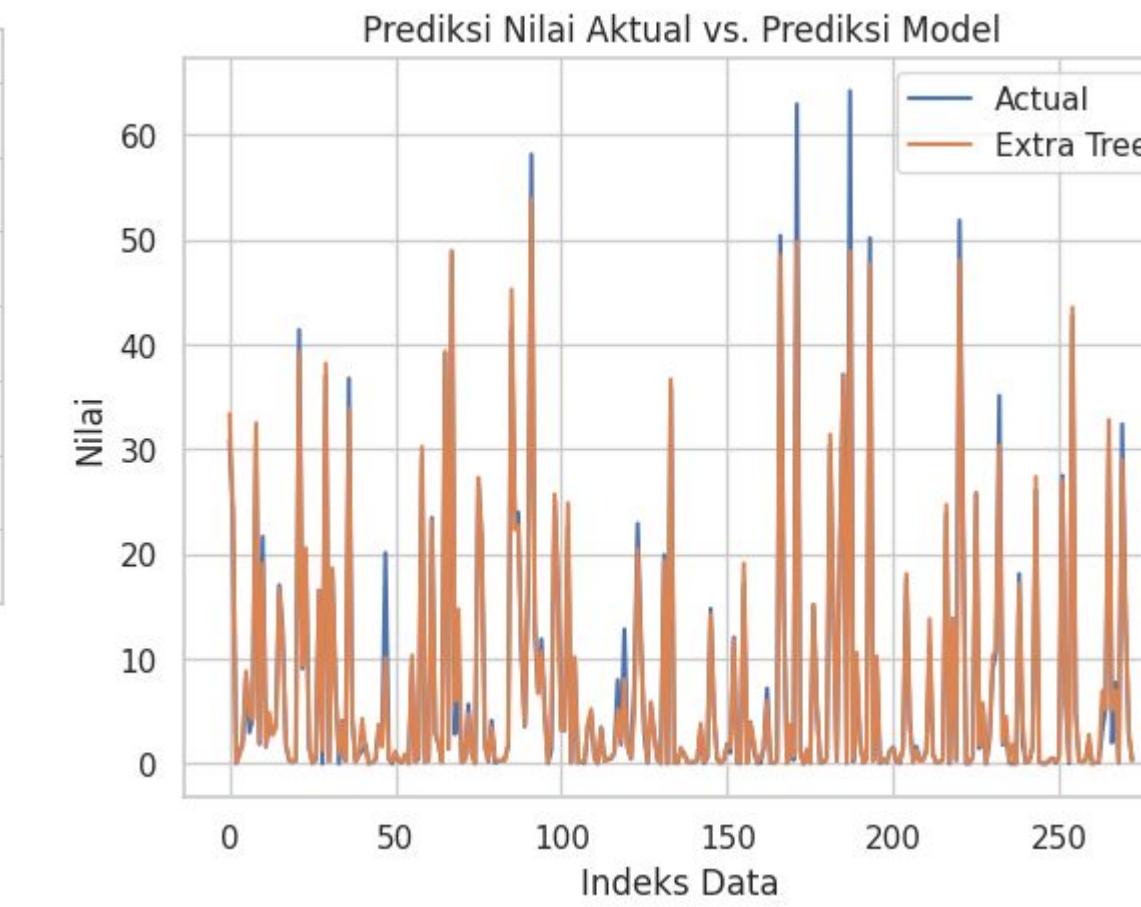
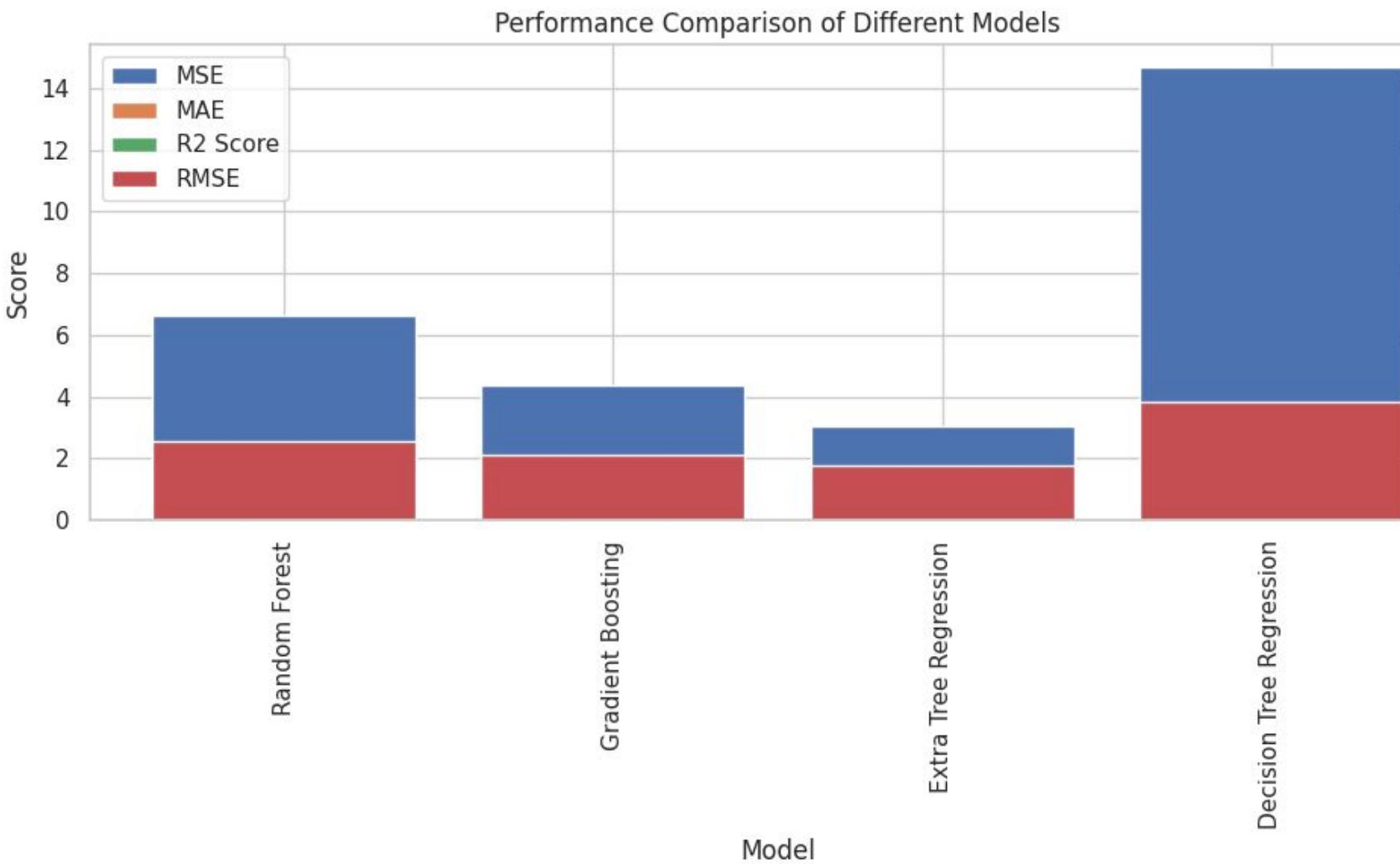
Swipe



Matriks Evaluasi

	Model	MSE	MAE	R2 Score	RMSE
0	Random Forest	6.623396	0.810628	0.957529	2.573596
1	Gradient Boosting	4.386702	0.875327	0.971871	2.094446
2	Extra Tree Regression	3.064039	0.686837	0.980352	1.750440
3	Decision Tree Regression	14.672345	1.441283	0.905916	3.830450

Berdasarkan Hasil matriks evaluasi model Extra tree Regressor, pemodelan yang paling baik dengan skor RMSE sebesar 1,750440.



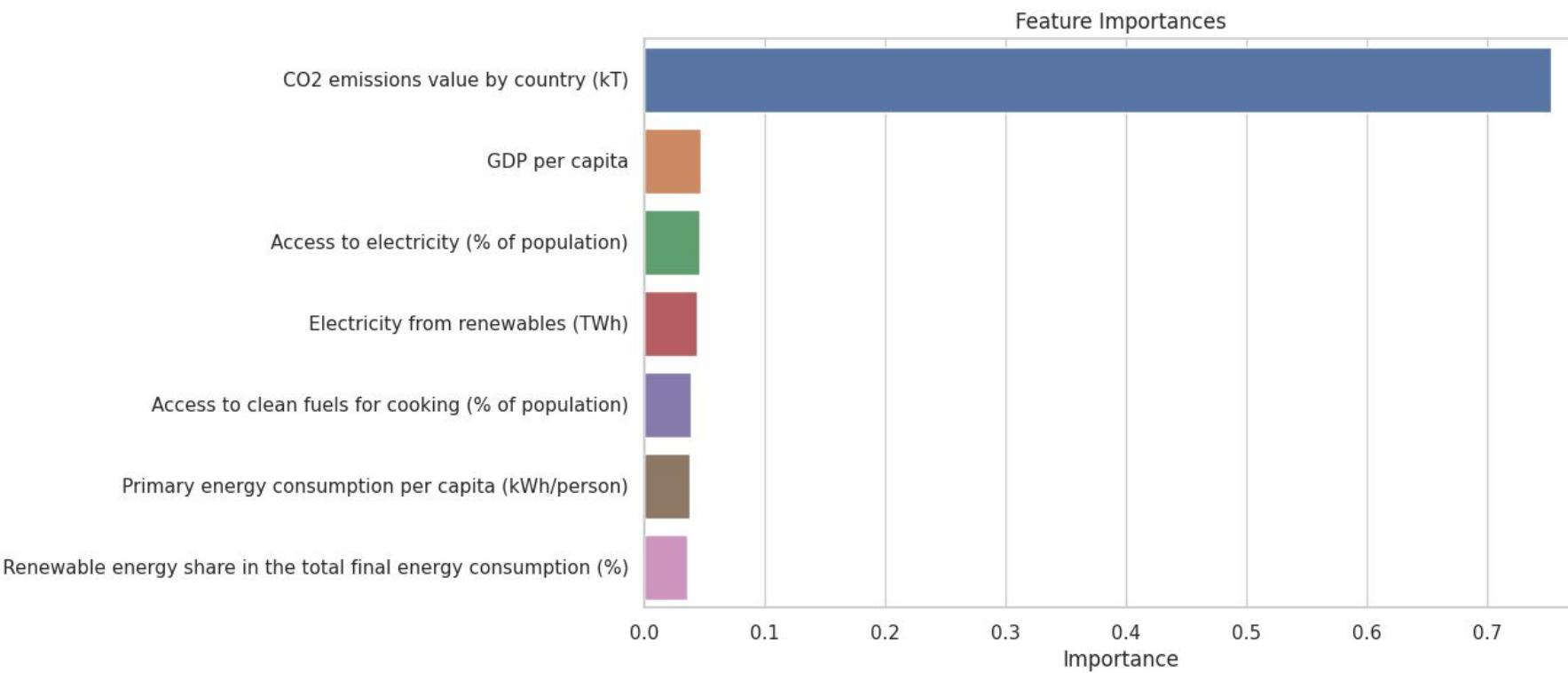


Feature

Importance

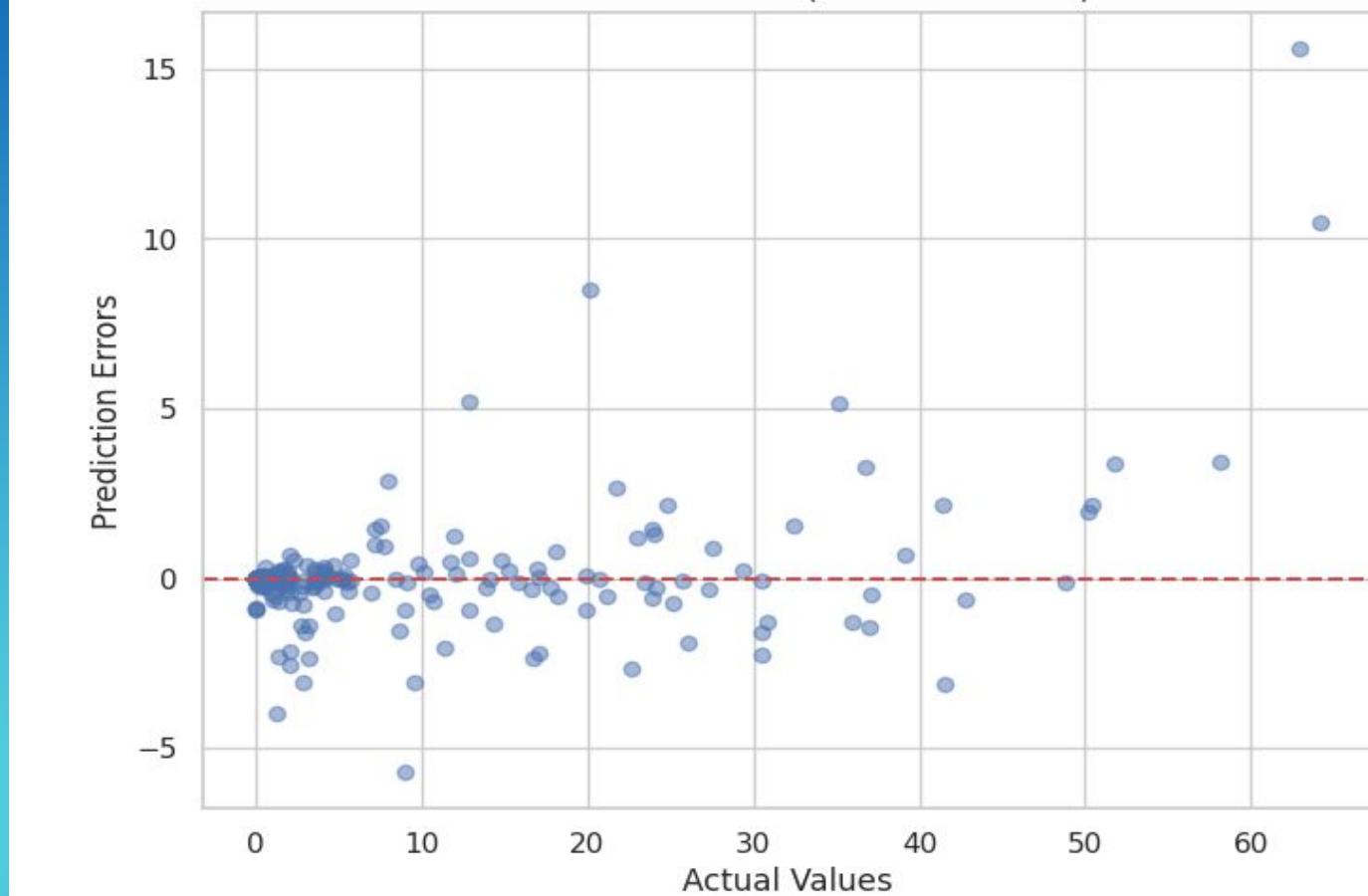


Feature



	Model	MSE	MAE	R2 Score	RMSE
0	Random Forest	6.623396	0.810628	0.957529	2.573596
1	Gradient Boosting	4.386702	0.875327	0.971871	2.094446
2	Extra Tree Regression	3.064039	0.686837	0.980352	1.750440
3	Decision Tree Regression	14.672345	1.441283	0.905916	3.830450

Prediction Error Plot (Extra Tree Model)



Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan pemodelan yang sudah dilakukan pemodelan yang terbaik adalah Extra Tree Regression dengan skor RMSE sebesar 1,750440 dimana skor ini yang terbaik karena mendekati 0.



#1SemesterBarengGreatEdu



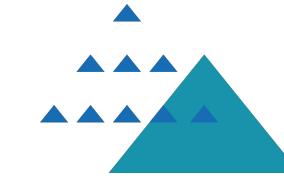
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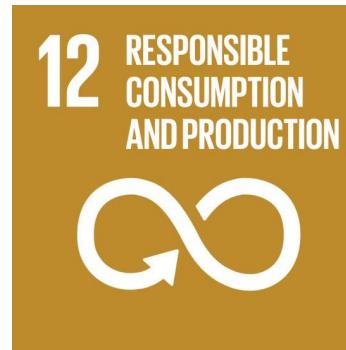
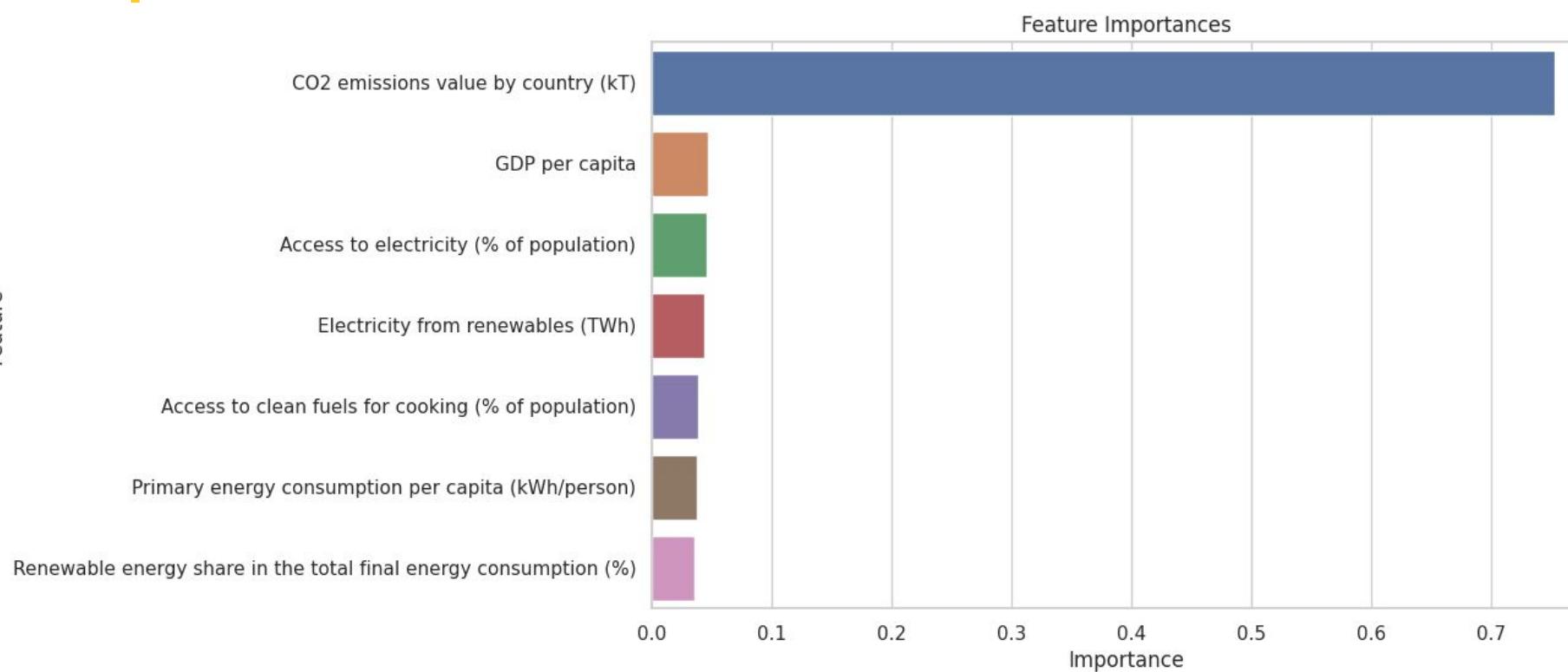


Deployment

Website

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Feature Importance



Deployment

Hasil proyek ini adalah laporan nilai produksi listrik dari bahan bakar fosil (batu bara, minyak, gas) dalam satuan terawatt-hour (TWh), dengan tujuan untuk memprediksi produksi listrik dari bahan bakar fosil. Berdasarkan analisis regresi, terbukti bahwa emisi CO₂ menjadi faktor utama yang mempengaruhi produksi listrik tersebut, dengan tingkat signifikansi sebesar 0.753765. Mengurangi emisi CO₂ sangat penting sejalan dengan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), terutama SDG 7, 13, dan 12. Untuk mencapai target-target SDGs tersebut, maka harus dilakukan pengembangan sumber energi berkelanjutan dan peningkatan efisiensi energi agar dapat mengurangi ketergantungan pada bahan bakar fosil.



Terima kasih