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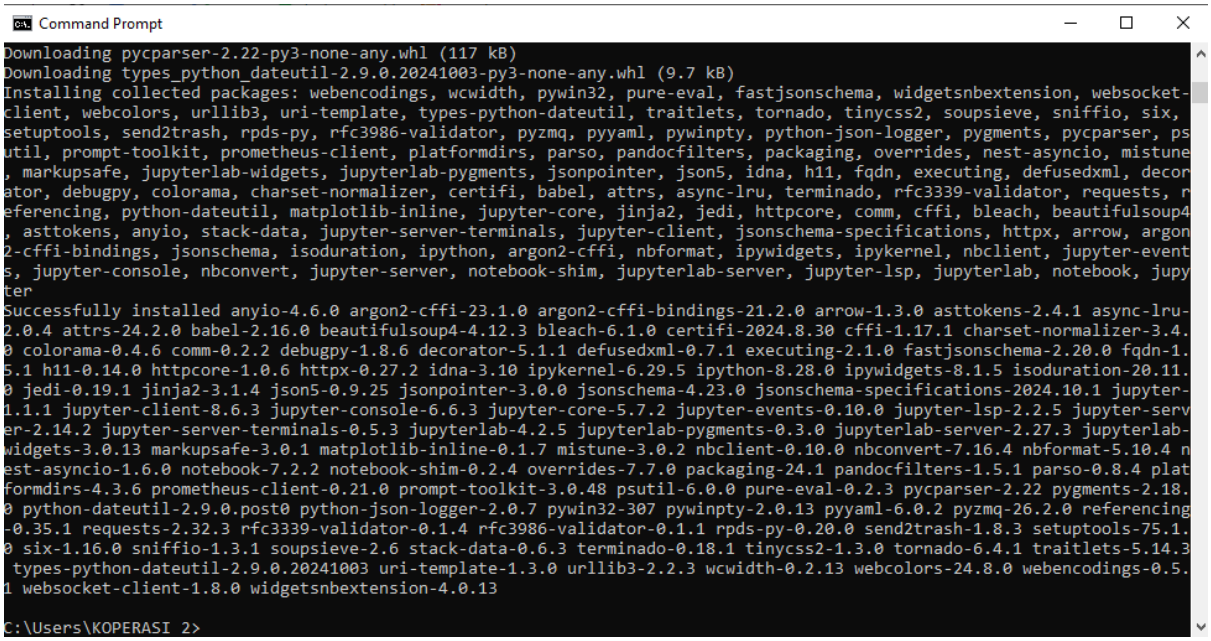
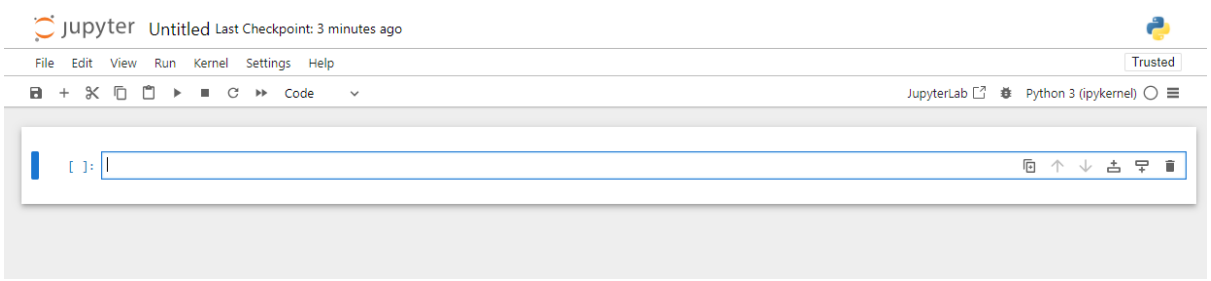
Tugas Pertemuan 1

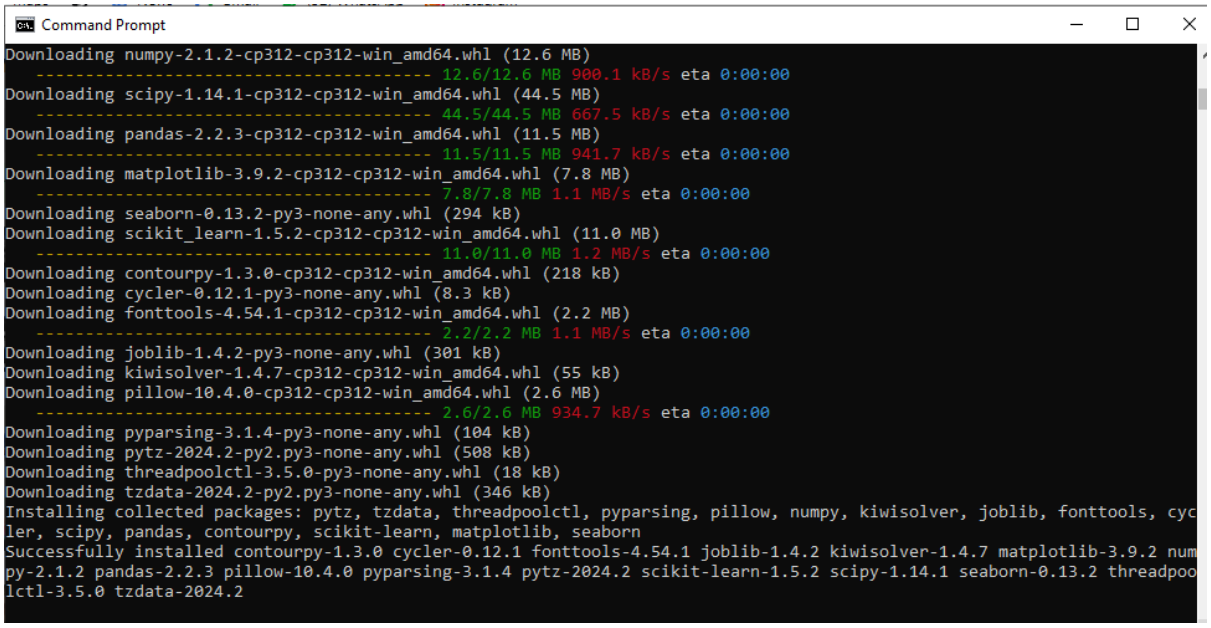
1.Instalasi Jupyter Notebook

1. Jupyter Notebook

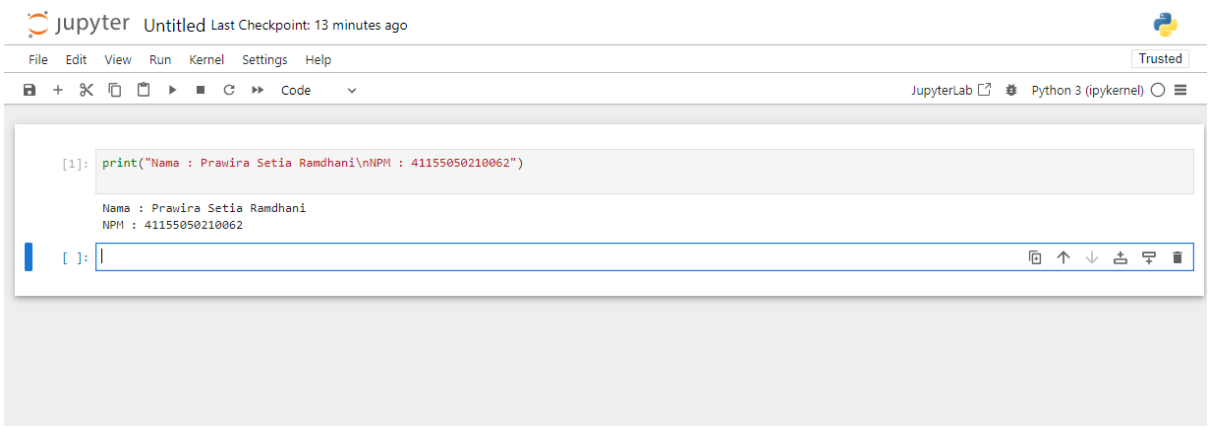




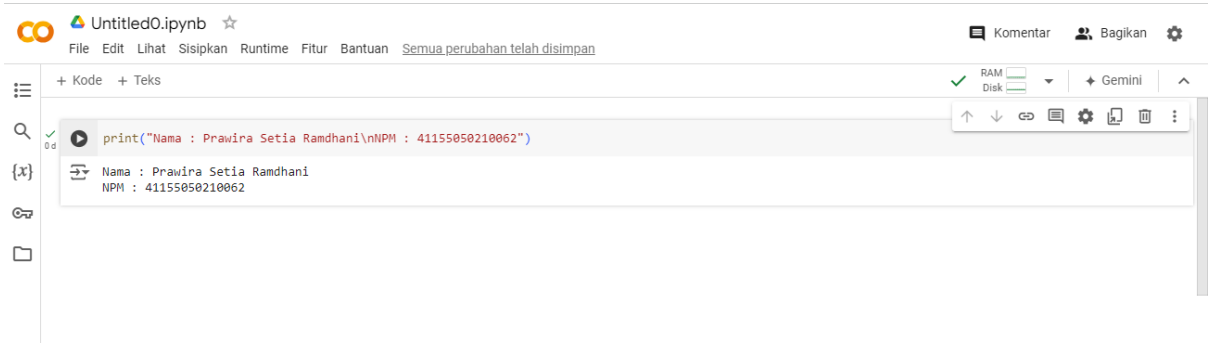
2. Library Python



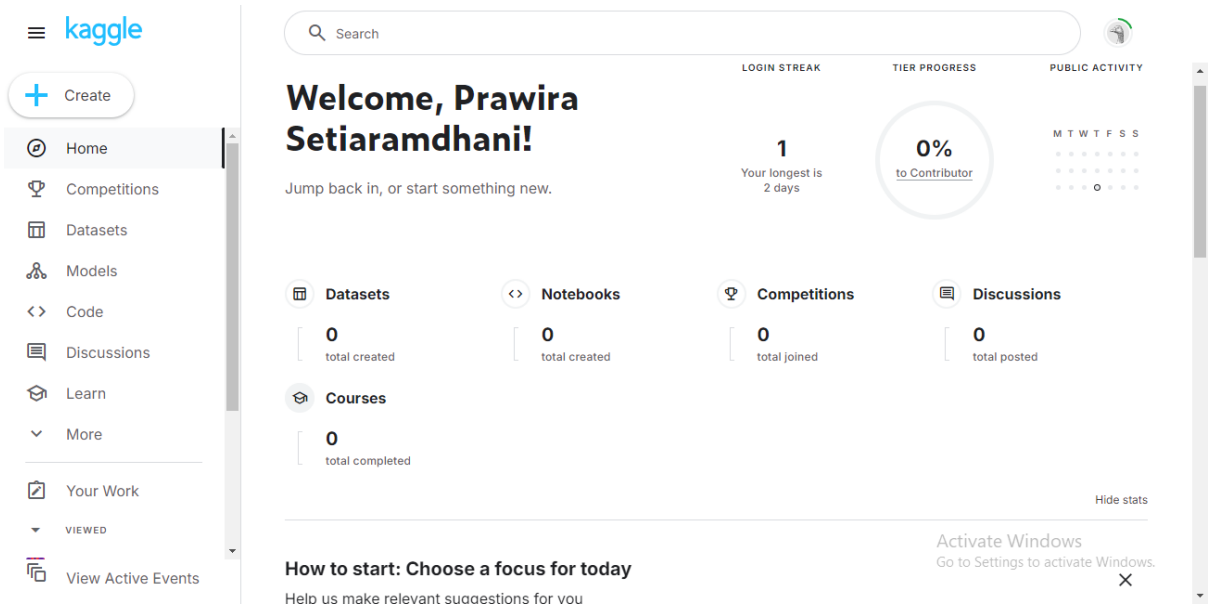
3. Hasil



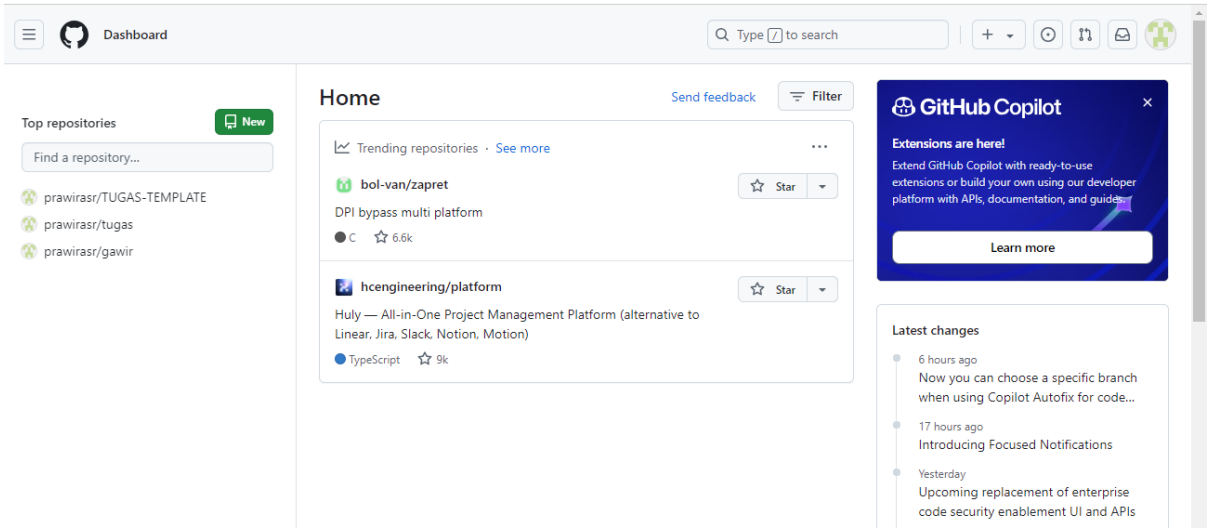
2. Menggunakan Google Collab



3. Buatlah akun di https://www.kaggle.com/

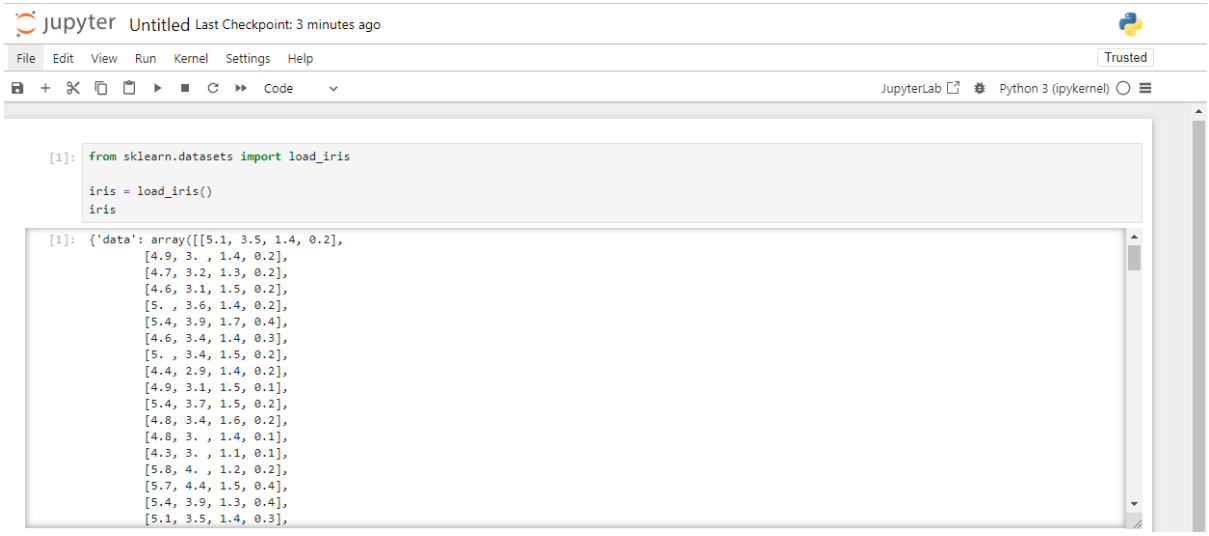


4. Buatlah akun di https://github.com/

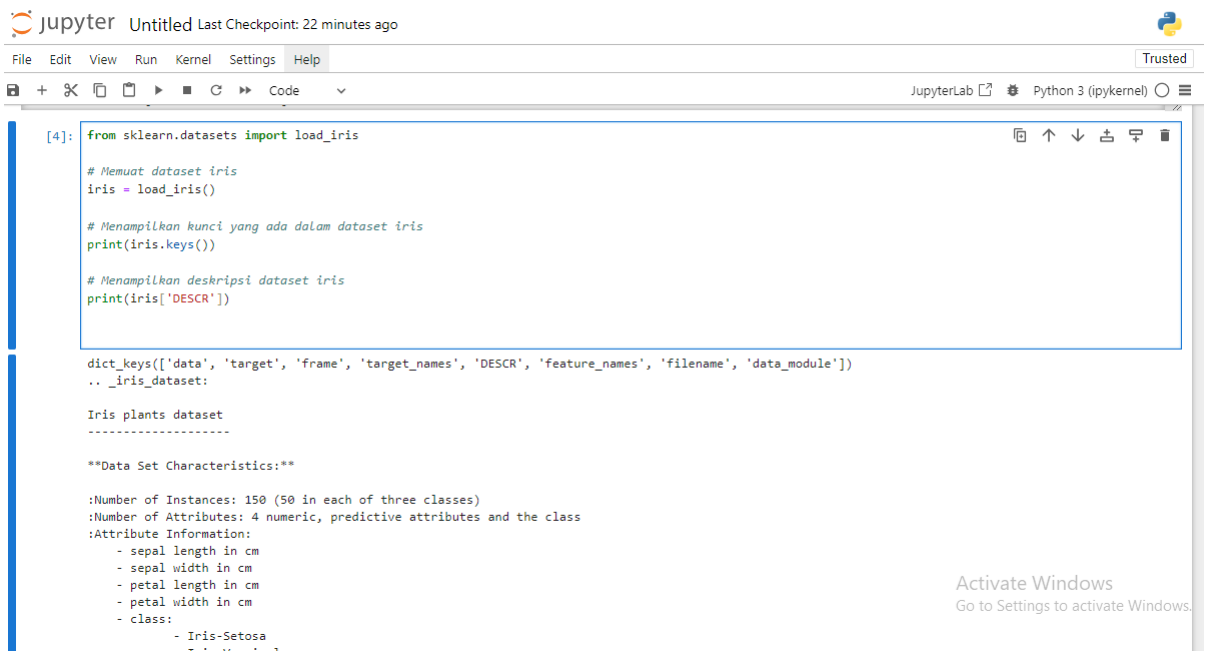


5. Lakukan praktek dari https://youtu.be/mSO2hJln0OY?feature=shared

1. Load sample dataset



2. Metadata | Deskripsi dari sample dataset



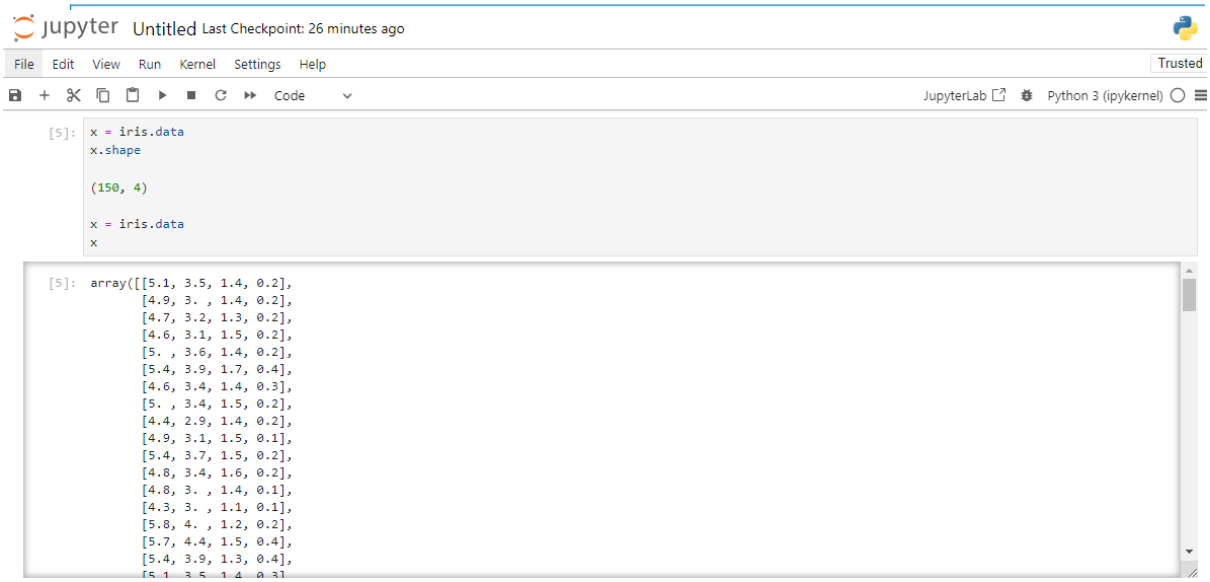
3. Explanatory & Response variables | Fatures & Target

```
[6]: y = iris.target
     y.shape

     (150,)

     y = iris.target
     y
```

```
[6]: array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
            2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
            2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2])
```



4. Feature & Target Names

```
feature_names = iris.feature_names
feature_names

['sepal length (cm)',
 'sepal width (cm)',
 'petal length (cm)',
 'petal width (cm)']

feature_names = iris.target_names
feature_names

array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')
```

5. Visualisasi Data

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Code JupyterLab

[9]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

# Memuat dataset iris
iris = load_iris()
X = iris['data'][:, :2]  # Mengambil dua fitur pertama (sepal length dan sepal width)
y = iris['target']

# Menentukan batas-batas untuk sumbu x dan y
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 0.5, X[:, 0].max() + 0.5
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 0.5, X[:, 1].max() + 0.5

# Membuat plot scatter
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y)
plt.xlabel('Sepal length (cm)')
plt.ylabel('Sepal width (cm)')

# Mengatur batas pada sumbu x dan y
plt.xlim(x_min, x_max)
plt.ylim(y_min, y_max)

# Menambahkan grid
plt.grid(True)

# Menampilkan plot
plt.show()
```


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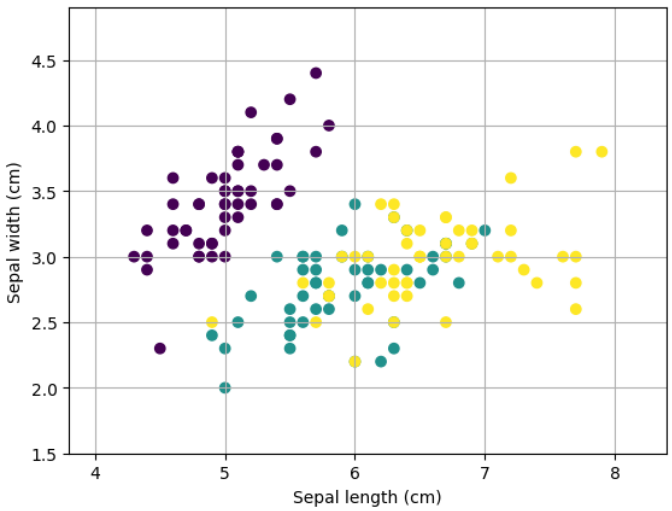
Code JupyterLab

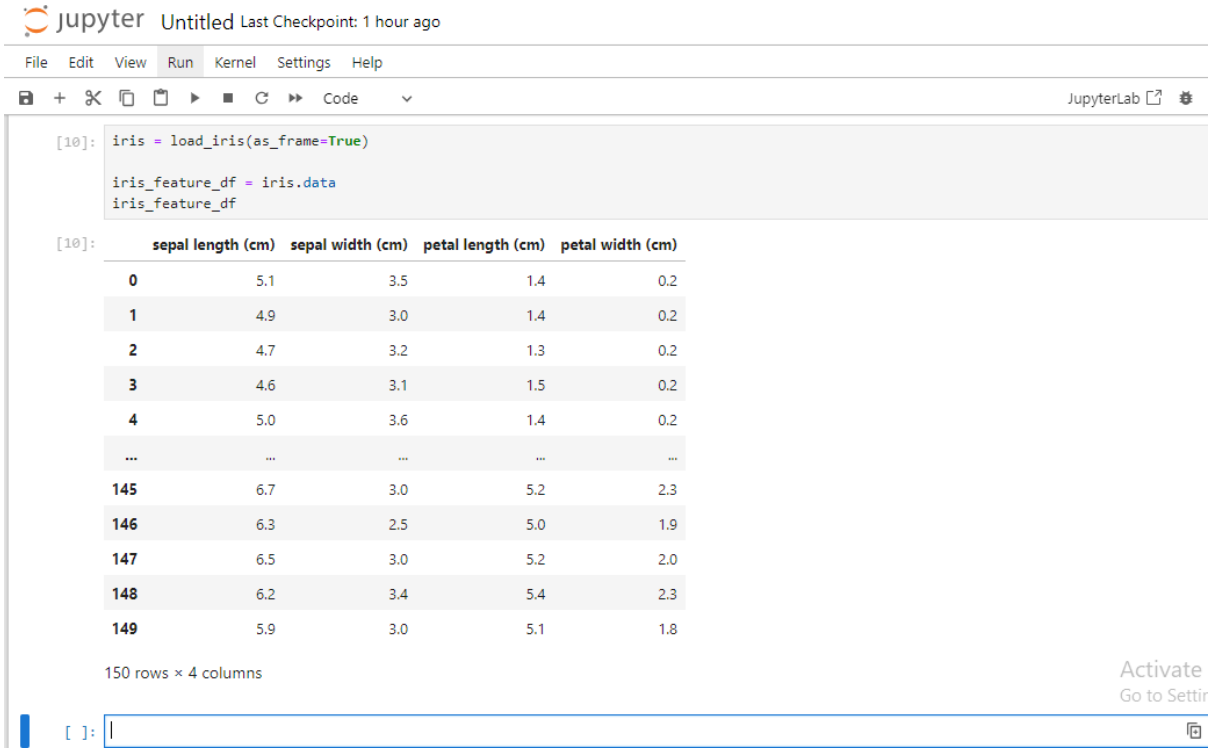


6. Training Set & Testing Set

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test-split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                    y,
                                                    test_size=0.3,
                                                    random_state=1)
print(f'X train: {X_train.shape}')
print(f'X test: {X_test.shape}')
print(f'X train: {y_train.shape}')
print(f'X test: {y_test.shape}')
X train: (105, 2)
X test: (45, 2)
y train: (105,)
y test: (45,)
```

7. Load sample dataset sebagai Pandas Data Frame



6. Lakukan praktek dari https://youtu.be/iREcHrtDLo?feature=shared

1. Persiapan dataset | Loading & splitting dataset

```
[6]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

     iris = load_iris()

     X = iris.data
     y = iris.target
```

```
[7]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                         y,
                                                         test_size=0.4,
                                                         random_state=1)
```

2. Training model Machine Learning

```
[12]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

      model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
      model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[12]: KNeighborsClassifier
      KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
```

3. Evaluasi model Machine Learning

```
[14]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
      acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
      print(f'Accuracy: {acc}')
```

```
Accuracy: 0.9833333333333333
```

4. Pemanfaatan trained model machine learning

```
[15]: data_baru = [[4, 6, 2, 2],
                   [2, 3, 3, 5]]

      preds = model.predict(data_baru)
      preds
```

```
[15]: array([0, 1])
```

```
[16]: pred_species = [str(iris.target_names[p])for p in preds]
      print(f'Hasil Prediksi: {pred_species}')
```

```
Hasil Prediksi: ['setosa', 'versicolor']
```

```
[ ]:
```

5. Deploy model Machine learning | dumping dan loading model machine

```
[18]: import joblib

      joblib.dump(model, 'iris_classifier_knn.joblib')
```

```
[18]: ['iris_classifier_knn.joblib']
```

```
[19]: production_model = joblib.load('iris_classifier_knn.joblib')
```

```
[ ]:
```

7. . Lakukan praktek dari https://youtu.be/smNnhEd26Ek?feature=shared . Praktek tersebut yaitu:

1. Persiapan sample dataset

[2]:
```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing

sample_data = np.array([[2.1, -1.9, 5.5],
                        [-1.5, 2.4, 3.5],
                        [0.5, -7.9, 5.6],
                        [5.9, 2.3, -5.8]])
sample_data
```

[2]:
```
array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])
```

[3]:
```
sample_data.shape
```

[3]:
```
(4, 3)
```

2. **Teknik data preprocessing 1: binarisation**

[4]:
```
preprocessor = preprocessing.Binarizer(threshold=0.5)
binarised_data = preprocessor.transform(sample_data)
binarised_data
```

[4]:
```
array([[1., 0., 1.],
       [0., 1., 1.],
       [0., 0., 1.],
       [1., 1., 0.]])
```

3. Teknik data preprocessing 2: scaling

[5]:
```
sample_data
```

[5]:
```
array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])
```

[8]:
```
preprocessor = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))
preprocessor.fit(sample_data)
scaled_data = preprocessor.transform(sample_data)
scaled_data
```

[8]:
```
array([[0.48648649, 0.58252427, 0.99122807],
       [0.        , 1.        , 0.81578947],
       [0.27027027, 0.        , 1.        ],
       [1.        , 0.99029126, 0.        ]])
```

[9]:
```
scaled_data = preprocessor.fit_transform(sample_data)
scaled_data
```

[9]:
```
array([[0.48648649, 0.58252427, 0.99122807],
       [0.        , 1.        , 0.81578947],
       [0.27027027, 0.        , 1.        ],
       [1.        , 0.99029126, 0.        ]])
```

[ ]:

4. Teknik data preprocessing 3: normalisation

[10]:
```
sample_data
```

[10]:
```
array([[ 2.1, -1.9,  5.5],
       [-1.5,  2.4,  3.5],
       [ 0.5, -7.9,  5.6],
       [ 5.9,  2.3, -5.8]])
```

[12]:
```
li_normalised_data = preprocessing.normalize(sample_data, norm='l1')
li_normalised_data
```

[12]:
```
array([[ 0.22105263, -0.2       ,  0.57894737],
       [-0.2027027 ,  0.32432432,  0.47297297],
       [ 0.03571429, -0.56428571,  0.4       ],
       [ 0.42142857,  0.16428571, -0.41428571]])
```

[13]:
```
l2_normalised_data = preprocessing.normalize(sample_data, norm='l2')
l2_normalised_data
```

[13]:
```
array([[ 0.33946114, -0.30713151,  0.88906489],
       [-0.33325106,  0.53320169,  0.7775858 ],
       [ 0.05156558, -0.81473612,  0.57753446],
       [ 0.68706914,  0.26784051, -0.6754239 ]])
```

[ ]: