

Nama : Prawira Setia Ramdhani

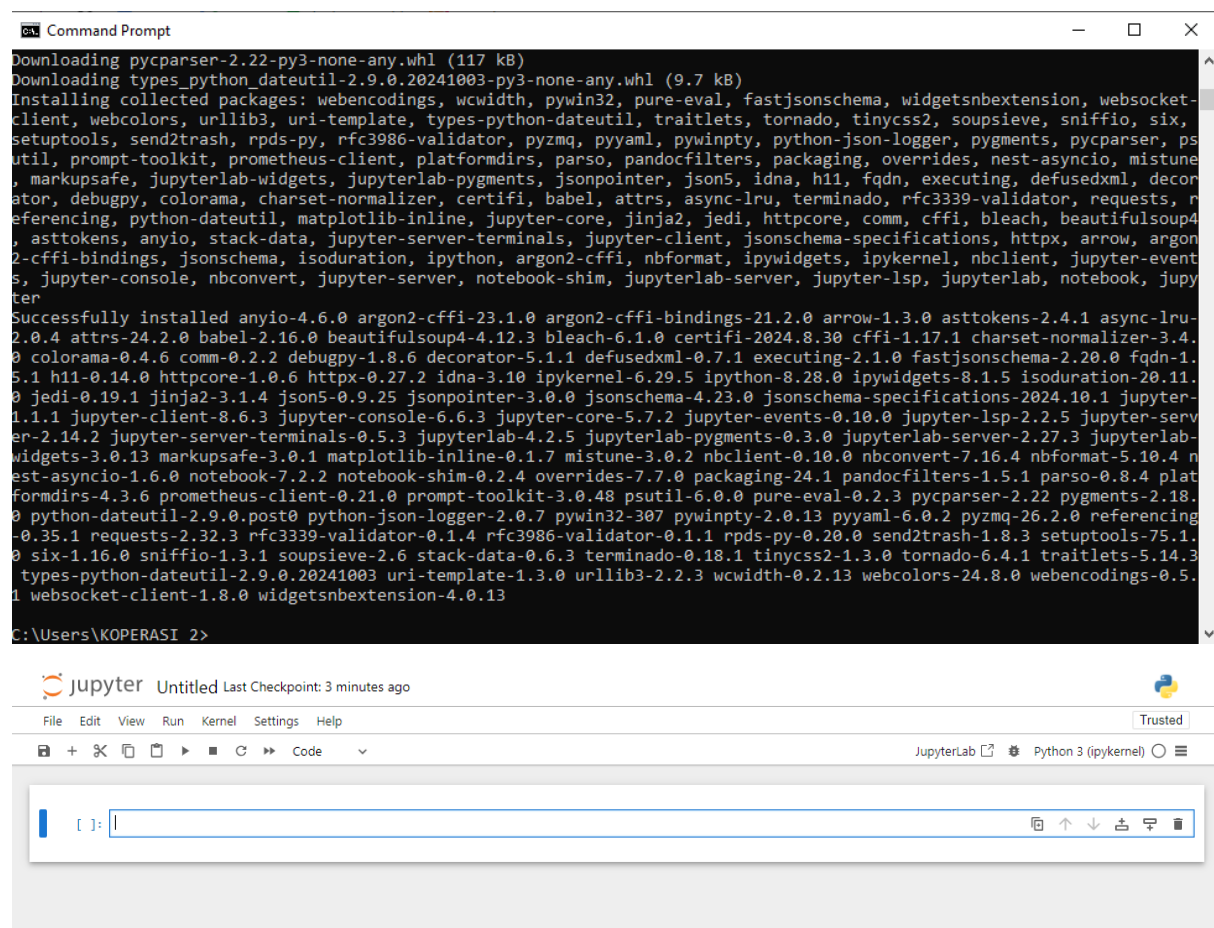
Kelas : INF – A2

NPM : 41155050210062

Tugas Pertemuan 1

1.Instalasi Jupyter Notebook

1. Jupyter Notebook



The image shows a Windows Command Prompt window with the following text:

```
Downloading pycparser-2.22-py3-none-any.whl (117 kB)
Downloading types_python_dateutil-2.9.0.20241003-py3-none-any.whl (9.7 kB)
Installing collected packages: webencodings, wcwidth, pywin32, pure-eval, fastjsonschema, widgetsnbextension, websocket-client, webcolors, urllib3, uri-template, types-python-dateutil, traitlets, tornado, tinycss2, soupsieve, sniffio, six, setuptools, send2trash, rpd-py, rfc3986-validator, pyzmq, pyyaml, pywinpty, python-json-logger, pygments, pycparser, psutil, prompt-toolkit, prometheus-client, platformdirs, parso, pandocfilters, packaging, overrides, nest-asyncio, mistune, markupsafe, jupyterlab-widgets, jupyterlab-pygments, jsonpointer, json5, idna, h11, fqdn, executing, defusedxml, decorator, debugpy, colorama, charset-normalizer, certifi, babel, attrs, async-lru, terminado, rfc3339-validator, requests, referencing, python-dateutil, matplotlib-inline, jupyter-core, jinja2, jedi, httpcore, comm, cffi, bleach, beautifulsoup4, asttokens, anyio, stack-data, jupyter-server-terminals, jupyter-client, jsonschema-specifications, httpx, arrow, argon2-cffi-bindings, jsonschema, isoduration, ipython, argon2-cffi, nbformat, ipywidgets, ipykernel, nbclient, jupyter-events, jupyter-console, nbconvert, jupyter-server, notebook-shim, jupyterlab-server, jupyter-lsp, jupyterlab, notebook, jupyter
Successfully installed anyio-4.6.0 argon2-cffi-23.1.0 argon2-cffi-bindings-21.2.0 arrow-1.3.0 asttokens-2.4.1 async-lru-2.0.4 attrs-24.2.0 babel-2.16.0 beautifulsoup4-4.12.3 bleach-6.1.0 certifi-2024.8.30 cffi-1.17.1 charset-normalizer-3.4.0 colorama-0.4.6 comm-0.2.2 debugpy-1.8.6 decorator-5.1.1 defusedxml-0.7.1 executing-2.1.0 fastjsonschema-2.20.0 fqdn-1.5.1 h11-0.14.0 httpcore-1.0.6 httpx-0.27.2 idna-3.10 ipykernel-6.29.5 ipython-8.28.0 ipywidgets-8.1.5 isoduration-20.11.0 jedi-0.19.1 jinja2-3.1.4 json5-0.9.25 jsonpointer-3.0.0 jsonschema-4.23.0 jsonschema-specifications-2024.10.1 jupyter-1.1.1 jupyter-client-8.6.3 jupyter-console-6.6.3 jupyter-core-5.7.2 jupyter-events-0.10.0 jupyter-lsp-2.2.5 jupyter-server-2.14.2 jupyter-server-terminals-0.5.3 jupyterlab-4.2.5 jupyterlab-pygments-0.3.0 jupyterlab-server-2.27.3 jupyterlab-widgets-3.0.13 markupsafe-3.0.1 matplotlib-inline-0.1.7 mistune-3.0.2 nbclient-0.10.0 nbconvert-7.16.4 nbformat-5.10.4 nest-asyncio-1.6.0 notebook-7.2.2 notebook-shim-0.2.4 overrides-7.7.0 packaging-24.1 pandocfilters-1.5.1 parso-0.8.4 platformdirs-4.3.6 prometheus-client-0.21.0 prompt-toolkit-3.0.48 psutil-6.0.0 pure-eval-0.2.3 pycparser-2.22 pygments-2.18.0 python-dateutil-2.9.0.post0 python-json-logger-2.0.7 pywin32-307 pywinpty-2.0.13 pyyaml-6.0.2 pyzmq-26.2.0 referencing-0.35.1 requests-2.32.3 rfc3339-validator-0.1.4 rfc3986-validator-0.1.1 rpd-py-0.20.0 send2trash-1.8.3 setuptools-75.1.0 six-1.16.0 sniffio-1.3.1 soupsieve-2.6 stack-data-0.6.3 terminado-0.18.1 tinycss2-1.3.0 tornado-6.4.1 traitlets-5.14.3 types-python-dateutil-2.9.0.20241003 uri-template-1.3.0 urllib3-2.2.3 wcwidth-0.2.13 webcolors-24.8.0 webencodings-0.5.1 websocket-client-1.8.0 widgetsnbextension-4.0.13
C:\Users\KOPERASI 2>
```

Below the Command Prompt window is the Jupyter Notebook interface. The title bar says "Jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: 3 minutes ago". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Settings, and Help. The toolbar shows icons for file operations and a "Code" button. The main area is a text editor with a cursor at the start of a new line. The bottom status bar indicates "JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)".

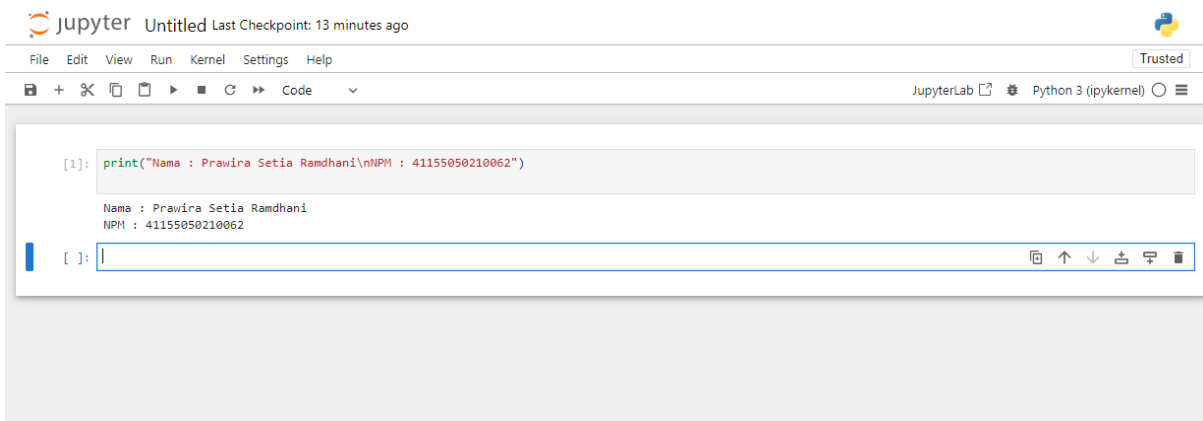
2. Library Python

```

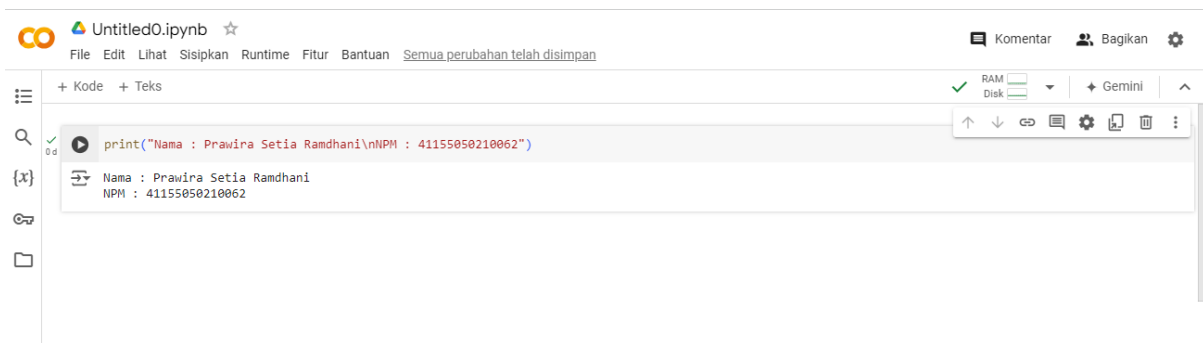
Command Prompt
Downloading numpy-2.1.2-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (12.6 MB)
----- 12.6/12.6 MB 900.1 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading scipy-1.14.1-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (44.5 MB)
----- 44.5/44.5 MB 667.5 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading pandas-2.2.3-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (11.5 MB)
----- 11.5/11.5 MB 941.7 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading matplotlib-3.9.2-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (7.8 MB)
----- 7.8/7.8 MB 1.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading seaborn-0.13.2-py3-none-any.whl (294 kB)
Downloading scikit_learn-1.5.2-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (11.0 MB)
----- 11.0/11.0 MB 1.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading contourpy-1.3.0-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (218 kB)
Downloading cycler-0.12.1-py3-none-any.whl (8.3 kB)
Downloading fonttools-4.54.1-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (2.2 MB)
----- 2.2/2.2 MB 1.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading joblib-1.4.2-py3-none-any.whl (301 kB)
Downloading kiwisolver-1.4.7-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (55 kB)
Downloading pillow-10.4.0-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (2.6 MB)
----- 2.6/2.6 MB 934.7 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading pyparsing-3.1.4-py3-none-any.whl (104 kB)
Downloading pytz-2024.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (508 kB)
Downloading threadpoolctl-3.5.0-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
Downloading tzdata-2024.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (346 kB)
Installing collected packages: pytz, tzdata, threadpoolctl, pyparsing, pillow, numpy, kiwisolver, joblib, fonttools, cyc
ler, scipy, pandas, contourpy, scikit-learn, matplotlib, seaborn
Successfully installed contourpy-1.3.0 cycler-0.12.1 fonttools-4.54.1 joblib-1.4.2 kiwisolver-1.4.7 matplotlib-3.9.2 num
py-2.1.2 pandas-2.2.3 pillow-10.4.0 pyparsing-3.1.4 pytz-2024.2 scikit-learn-1.5.2 scipy-1.14.1 seaborn-0.13.2 threadpo
olctl-3.5.0 tzdata-2024.2

```

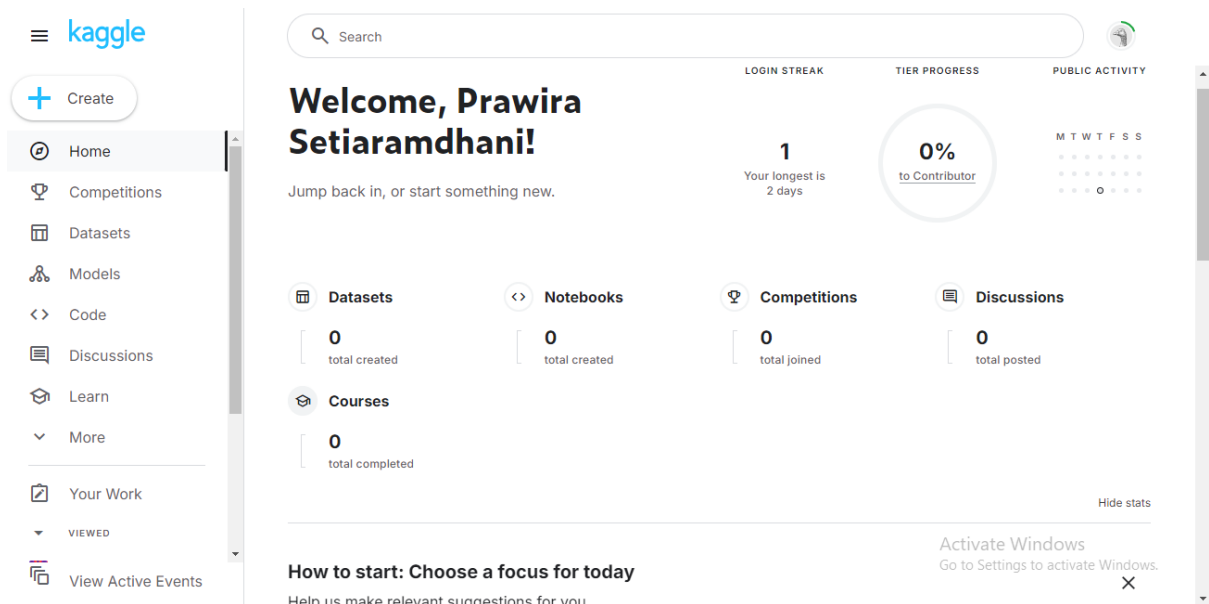
3. Hasil



2. Menggunakan Google Collab

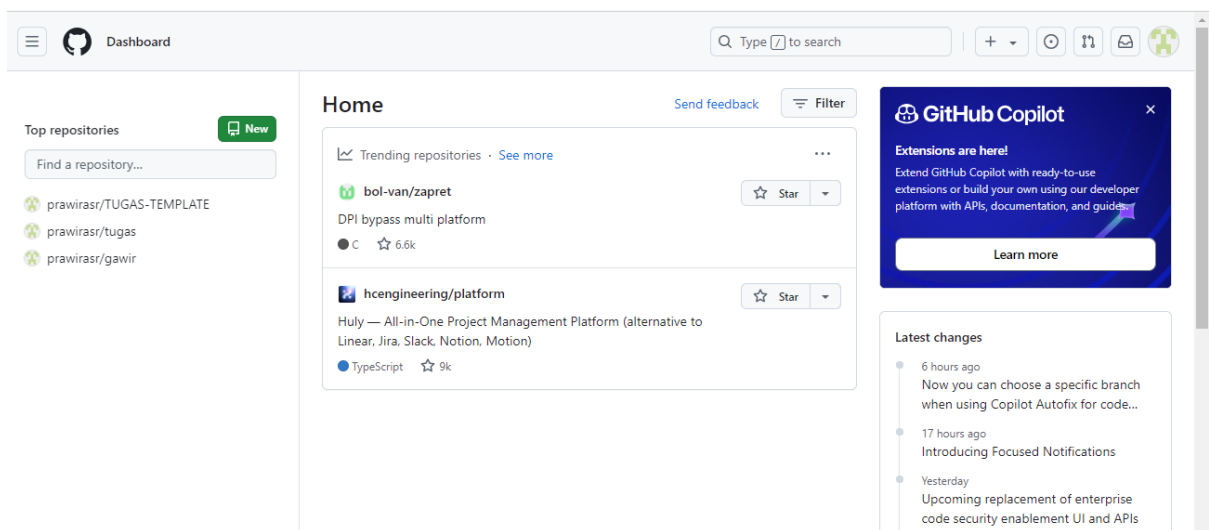


3. Buatlah akun di <https://www.kaggle.com/>



The image shows the Kaggle dashboard for a user named Prawira Setiaramdhani. The dashboard includes a sidebar with navigation links like Home, Competitions, Datasets, Models, Code, Discussions, Learn, and More. The main area displays a welcome message, login streak (1), tier progress (0% to Contributor), and public activity. It also shows statistics for Datasets (0 total created), Notebooks (0 total created), Competitions (0 total joined), and Courses (0 total completed). A 'How to start' section suggests choosing a focus for today. An 'Activate Windows' watermark is visible in the bottom right corner.

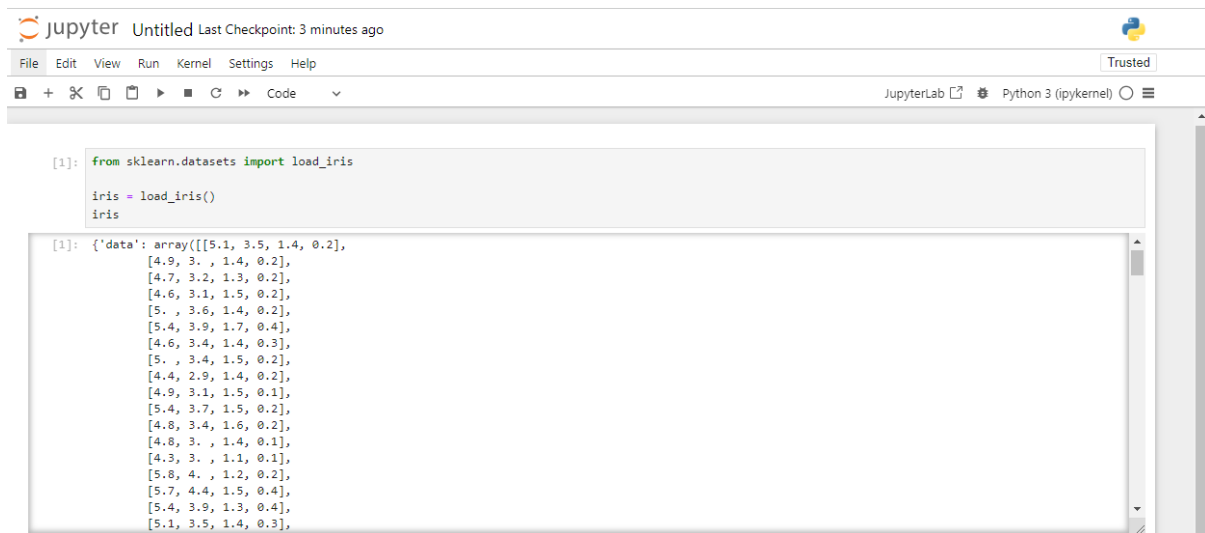
4. Buatlah akun di <https://github.com/>



The image shows the GitHub dashboard for a user named Prawira Setiaramdhani. The dashboard includes a sidebar with navigation links like Top repositories, Find a repository..., and New. The main area displays a 'Home' section with trending repositories, including 'bol-van/zapret' and 'hengineering/platform'. A 'Latest changes' section lists recent updates. A 'GitHub Copilot' banner is also visible. An 'Activate Windows' watermark is visible in the bottom right corner.

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

1. Load sample dataset



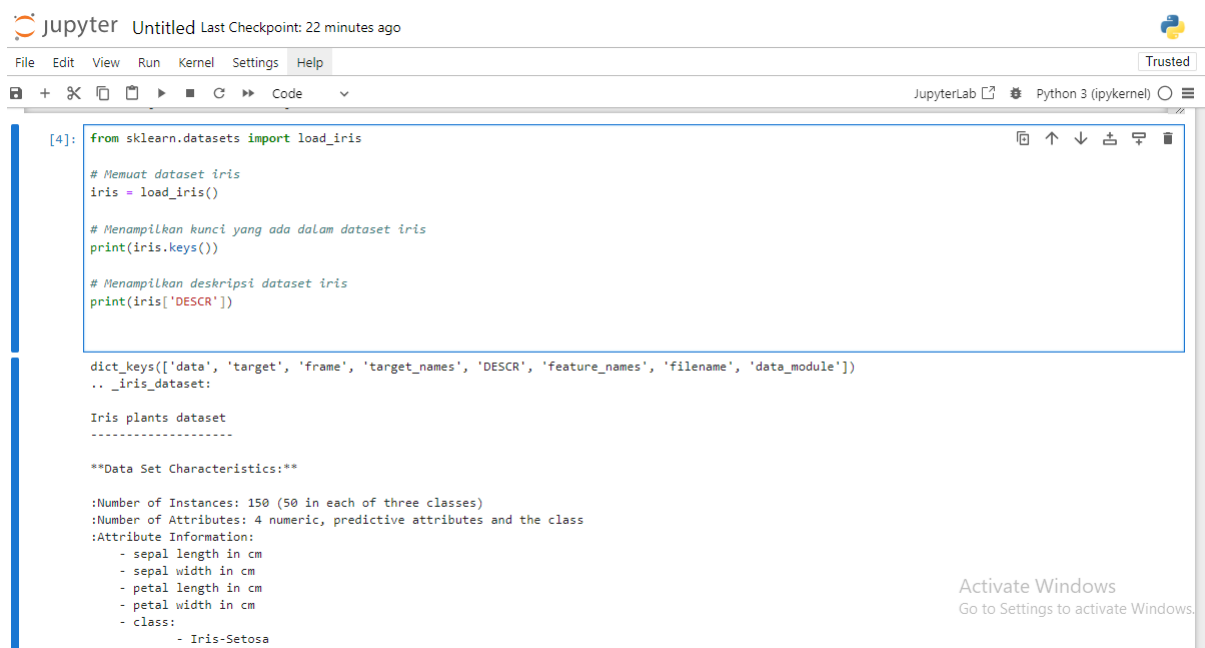
The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a code editor and a console. The code in the editor loads the Iris dataset from sklearn. The console output shows the first 15 rows of the dataset as a list of lists, where each inner list represents a single flower's measurements (sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width) and its class (0.2, 0.1, or 0.3).

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

iris = load_iris()
iris

[1]: {'data': array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
                    [4.9, 3. , 1.4, 0.2],
                    [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
                    [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2],
                    [5. , 3.6, 1.4, 0.2],
                    [5.4, 3.9, 1.7, 0.4],
                    [4.6, 3.4, 1.4, 0.3],
                    [5. , 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
                    [4.4, 2.9, 1.4, 0.2],
                    [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
                    [5.4, 3.7, 1.5, 0.2],
                    [4.8, 3.4, 1.6, 0.2],
                    [4.8, 3. , 1.4, 0.1],
                    [4.3, 3. , 1.1, 0.1],
                    [5.8, 4. , 1.2, 0.2],
                    [5.7, 4.4, 1.5, 0.4],
                    [5.4, 3.9, 1.3, 0.4],
                    [5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.3],
```

2. Metadata | Deskripsi dari sample dataset



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window with a code editor and a console. The code in the editor loads the Iris dataset, prints its keys, and prints the dataset's description. The console output shows the keys of the dataset and a detailed description of the Iris plants dataset, including the number of instances, attributes, and a list of attributes.

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

# Memuat dataset iris
iris = load_iris()

# Menampilkan kunci yang ada dalam dataset iris
print(iris.keys())

# Menampilkan deskripsi dataset iris
print(iris['DESCR'])

dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'target_names', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'filename', 'data_module'])
.. _iris_dataset:

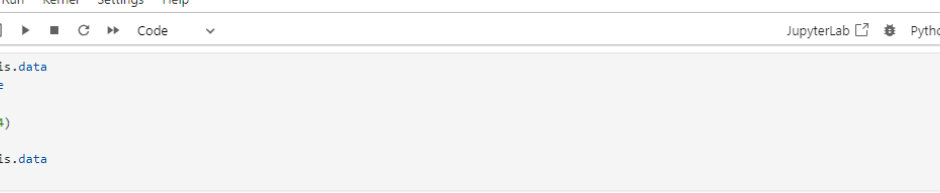
Iris plants dataset
-----

**Data Set Characteristics:**

:Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)
:Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class
:Attribute Information:
  - sepal length in cm
  - sepal width in cm
  - petal length in cm
  - petal width in cm
  - class:
    - Iris-Setosa
```

3. Explanatory & Response variables | Features & 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, 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, 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, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2])
```



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab window titled "Jupyter - Last Checkpoint: 26 minutes ago". The interface includes a top menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Run", "Kernel", "Settings", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The main area contains a code cell with the following code:

```
[5]: x = iris.data
      x.shape

      (150, 4)

      x = iris.data
      x
```

The output of the code cell is displayed below the code, showing the shape of the array and the first five rows of the data:

```
[5]: array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
            [4.9, 3. , 1.4, 0.2],
            [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
            [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2],
            [5. , 3.6, 1.4, 0.2],
            [5.4, 3.9, 1.7, 0.4],
            [4.6, 3.4, 1.4, 0.3],
            [5. , 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
            [4.4, 2.9, 1.4, 0.2],
            [4.9, 3.1, 1.5, 0.1],
            [5.4, 3.7, 1.5, 0.2],
            [4.8, 3.4, 1.6, 0.2],
            [4.8, 3. , 1.4, 0.1],
            [4.3, 3. , 1.1, 0.1],
            [5.8, 4. , 1.2, 0.2],
            [5.7, 4.4, 1.5, 0.4],
            [5.4, 3.9, 1.3, 0.4],
```

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

```
jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: 1 hour ago
File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

[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']

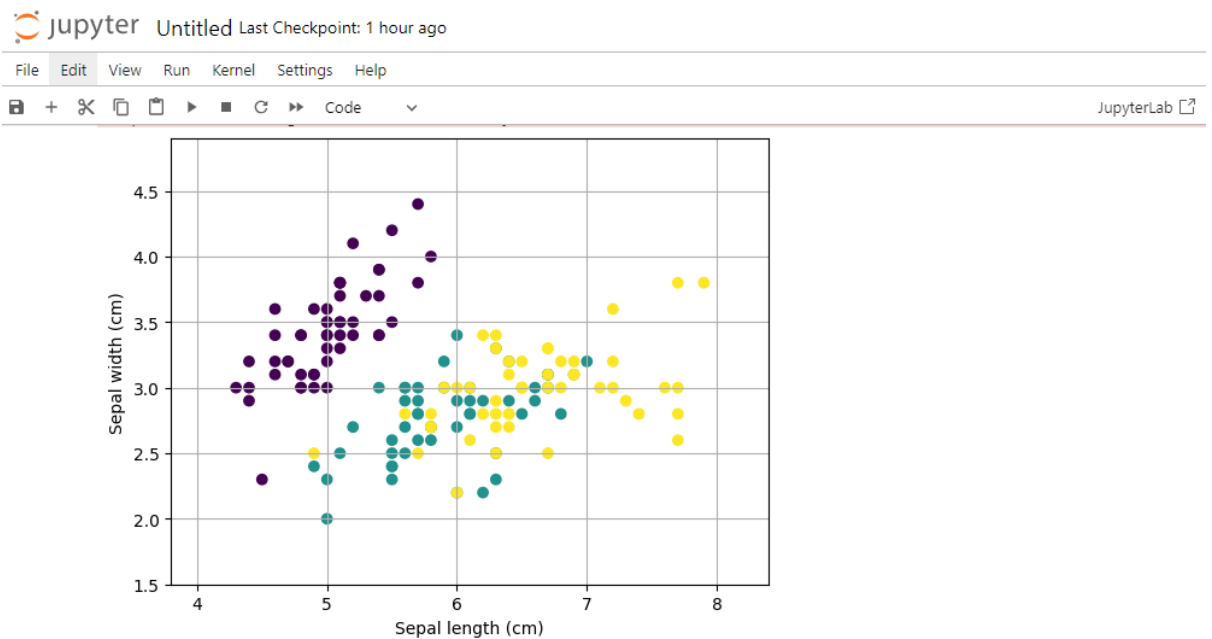
      # Menentukan batas-batas untuk sumbu x dan y
      x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 0.5, X[:, 0].max() + 0.5
      y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 0.5, X[:, 1].max() + 0.5

      # 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()
```




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'y train: {y_train.shape}')
print(f'y 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

 jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: 1 hour ago

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

 +       Code

JupyterLab 

```
[10]: iris = load_iris(as_frame=True)

iris_feature_df = iris.data
iris_feature_df
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

150 rows × 4 columns

Activate
Go to Settings

[]: |

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.          ]])
```

```
[ 1: |
```

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 ]])

[ ]: |
```