preprocessing

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TUGAS PERTEMUAN 3 DATA MINING PREPROCESSING

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RAHMADINI CAHYA DEMORA
     A11.2022.14464
     A11.4509
     DATA MINING
     Junta Zeniarja, M.Kom
     Import Library yang Digunakan
[26]: import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import pandas as pd
     Import Dataset
[27]: | dataset = pd.read_csv("Data.csv")
[28]: x = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
      y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
[29]: print(x)
     [['France' 44.0 72000.0]
      ['Spain' 27.0 48000.0]
      ['Germany' 30.0 54000.0]
      ['Spain' 38.0 61000.0]
      ['Germany' 40.0 nan]
      ['France' 35.0 58000.0]
      ['Spain' nan 52000.0]
      ['France' 48.0 79000.0]
      ['Germany' 50.0 83000.0]
      ['France' 37.0 67000.0]]
[30]: print(y)
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['No' 'Yes' 'No' 'No' 'Yes' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes']
     Menghilangkan Missing Value (nan)
[32]: from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
      imputer = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='mean')
      imputer.fit(x[:, 1:3])
      x[:, 1:3] = imputer.transform(x[:, 1:3])
[33]: print(x)
     [['France' 44.0 72000.0]
      ['Spain' 27.0 48000.0]
      ['Germany' 30.0 54000.0]
      ['Spain' 38.0 61000.0]
      ['Germany' 40.0 63777.777777778]
      ['France' 35.0 58000.0]
      ['Spain' 38.77777777777 52000.0]
      ['France' 48.0 79000.0]
      ['Germany' 50.0 83000.0]
      ['France' 37.0 67000.0]]
     Encoding data kategori (Atribut)
[34]: from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
      from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
      ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [0])],
       →remainder='passthrough')
      x = np.array(ct.fit_transform(x))
[35]: print(x)
     [[1.0 0.0 0.0 44.0 72000.0]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 27.0 48000.0]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 30.0 54000.0]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.0 61000.0]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 40.0 63777.7777777778]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 35.0 58000.0]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.77777777777 52000.0]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 48.0 79000.0]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 50.0 83000.0]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 37.0 67000.0]]
     Encoding data kategori (Class/Label)
[36]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
      le = LabelEncoder()
      y = le.fit_transform(y)
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[37]: print(y)
     [0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1]
     Membagi dataset ke dalam training set dan test set
[38]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
      x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2,__
       \rightarrowrandom state = 1)
[39]: print(x_train)
     [[0.0 0.0 1.0 38.777777777778 52000.0]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 40.0 63777.7777777778]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 44.0 72000.0]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.0 61000.0]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 27.0 48000.0]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 48.0 79000.0]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 50.0 83000.0]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 35.0 58000.0]]
[40]: print(x_test)
     [[0.0 1.0 0.0 30.0 54000.0]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 37.0 67000.0]]
[41]: print(y_train)
     [0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1]
[42]: print(y_test)
     [0 1]
     Feature Scaling
[43]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      sc = StandardScaler()
      x_train[:, 3:] = sc.fit_transform(x_train[:, 3:])
      x_test[:, 3:] = sc.transform(x_test[:, 3:])
[44]: print(x_train)
     [[0.0 0.0 1.0 -0.19159184384578545 -1.0781259408412425]
      [0.0 1.0 0.0 -0.014117293757057777 -0.07013167641635372]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 0.566708506533324 0.633562432710455]
      [0.0\ 0.0\ 1.0\ -0.30453019390224867\ -0.30786617274297867]
      [0.0 0.0 1.0 -1.9018011447007988 -1.420463615551582]
      [1.0 0.0 0.0 1.1475343068237058 1.232653363453549]
```

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[0.0 1.0 0.0 1.4379472069688968 1.5749910381638885]
[1.0 0.0 0.0 -0.7401495441200351 -0.5646194287757332]]
```

[45]: print(x_test)

[[0.0 1.0 0.0 -1.4661817944830124 -0.9069571034860727] [1.0 0.0 0.0 -0.44973664397484414 0.2056403393225306]]