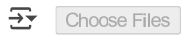


```
# Akses API Kaggle
from google.colab import files
files.upload() # Upload file kaggle.json di sini
```

 No file chosen Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

Saving kaggle (1).json to kaggle (1).json

```
{'kaggle': {'1': {'username': 'nizalivogon', 'key': '1e7f4f46f6b6b18f371ac3e66abeb7f584'}}}
```

```
import pandas as pd # pengolah data berkaitan data frame
import numpy as np # manipulasi array secara mudah dan cepat
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB # Import Gaussian Naive Bayes model
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
# Membaca file excel
df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Student Mental health.csv")
# Tampilkan 5 data pertama
print(df.head())
# Cek struktur data
print(df.info())
# Cek apakah ada missing value
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Timestamp Choose your gender Age What is your course? \
0 8/7/2020 12:02 Female 18.0 Engineering
1 8/7/2020 12:04 Male 21.0 Islamic education
2 8/7/2020 12:05 Male 19.0 BIT
3 8/7/2020 12:06 Female 22.0 Laws
4 8/7/2020 12:13 Male 23.0 Mathematics

Your current year of Study What is your CGPA? Marital status \
0 year 1 3.00 - 3.49 No
1 year 2 3.00 - 3.49 No
2 Year 1 3.00 - 3.49 No
3 year 3 3.00 - 3.49 Yes
4 year 4 3.00 - 3.49 No

Do you have Depression? Do you have Anxiety? Do you have Panic attack? \
0 Yes No Yes
1 No Yes No
2 Yes Yes Yes
3 Yes No No
4 No No No
```

```
Did you seek any specialist for a treatment?
0 No
1 No
2 No
3 No
4 No
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 101 entries, 0 to 100
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Timestamp	101 non-null	object
1	Choose your gender	101 non-null	object
2	Age	100 non-null	float64
3	What is your course?	101 non-null	object
4	Your current year of Study	101 non-null	object
5	What is your CGPA?	101 non-null	object
6	Marital status	101 non-null	object
7	Do you have Depression?	101 non-null	object
8	Do you have Anxiety?	101 non-null	object
9	Do you have Panic attack?	101 non-null	object
10	Did you seek any specialist for a treatment?	101 non-null	object

```
dtypes: float64(1), object(10)
```

```
memory usage: 8.8+ KB
```

```
None
```

```
Timestamp 0
```

```
Choose your gender 0
```

```
Age 1
```

```
What is your course? 0
```

```
Your current year of Study 0
```

```
What is your CGPA? 0
```

```

Marital status          0
Do you have Depression? 0
Do you have Anxiety?    0
Do you have Panic attack? 0
Did you seek any specialist for a treatment? 0
dtvpe: int64

```

```
df.empty
```

```
False
```

```
df.size
```

```
1111
```

```
# 1. Drop the target column and select features
```

```
x = df.drop(['Choose your gender'], axis=1, errors='ignore')
```

```
# 2. Select the target variable
```

```
y = df['Choose your gender']
```

```
# 3. Convert categorical features to numeric using LabelEncoder
```

```
categorical_features = x.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
```

```
for feature in categorical_features:
```

```
    encoder = LabelEncoder() # Inisialisasi LabelEncoder di dalam loop
```

```
    x[feature] = encoder.fit_transform(x[feature].astype(str)) # ubah data type ke string
```

```
# 4. Impute missing values with the most frequent value for each column
```

```
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer # Import SimpleImputer here
```

```
imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent') # Use most frequent strategy
```

```
x = pd.DataFrame(imputer.fit_transform(x), columns=x.columns)
```

```
# --- AKHIR PERUBAHAN ---
```

```
# ... (Kode selanjutnya tetap sama) ...
```

```
# Split data
```

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 123)
```

```
# Mengaktifkan/memanggil/membuat fungsi klasifikasi Naive bayes
```

```
modelnb = GaussianNB()
```

```
# Memasukkan data training pada fungsi klasifikasi naive bayes
```

```
nbtrain = modelnb.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
# Prediksi hasil dari data uji
```

```
y_pred = nbtrain.predict(x_test)
```

```
# Hitung akurasi
```

```
print("Akurasi:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
# Tampilkan classification report
```

```
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
# Tampilkan confusion matrix
```

```
print("\nConfusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
# Visualisasi confusion matrix
```

```
df_cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), index=["Gagal", "Berhasil"], columns=["Pred Gagal", "Pred Berhasil"])
```

```
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
```

```
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
```

```
plt.show()
```

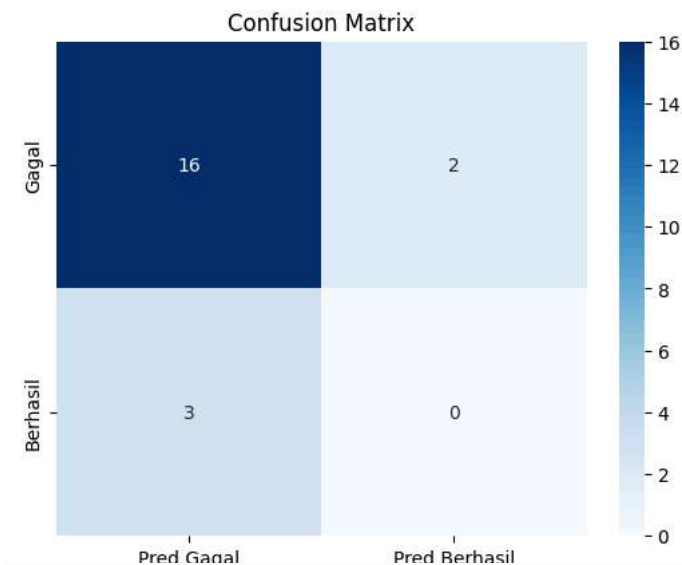
↳ Akurasi: 0.7619047619047619

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Female	0.84	0.89	0.86	18
Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
accuracy			0.76	21
macro avg	0.42	0.44	0.43	21
weighted avg	0.72	0.76	0.74	21

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[16  2]
 [ 3  0]]
```



# Contoh Data Pasien Baru

# Pastikan data\_pasien\_baru memiliki 10 fitur, sesuai dengan data latih

# Anda perlu menyesuaikan nilai-nilai ini dengan data pasien baru yang sebenarnya

# dan urutan fitur yang sama seperti yang digunakan saat melatih model.

data\_pasien\_baru = [[35, 1, 10, 2, 5, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]] # Ganti dengan nilai yang sesuai

# Contoh:

# data\_pasien\_baru = [[usia, gender, durasi, jumlah, area, riwayat, fitur7, fitur8, fitur9, fitur10]]

prediksi = nbtrain.predict(data\_pasien\_baru)

if prediksi[0] == 1:

print("Prediksi: Perawatan kemungkinan berhasil ✅")

else:

print("Prediksi: Perawatan kemungkinan gagal ❌")

↳ Prediksi: Perawatan kemungkinan gagal ❌

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but Gaussian warnings.warn()

# Prediksi beberapa pasien

data\_batch = [

[29, 0, 5, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # Add 4 more features here

[45, 1, 12, 3, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], # Add 4 more features here

[31, 1, 8, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], # Add 4 more features here

]

hasil\_batch = nbtrain.predict(data\_batch)

for i, hasil in enumerate(hasil\_batch):

status = "Berhasil ✅" if hasil == 1 else "Gagal ❌"

print(f"Pasien {i+1}: {status}")

↳ Pasien 1: Gagal ❌

Pasien 2: Gagal ❌

Pasien 3: Gagal ❌

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but Gaussian
warnings.warn(
```

```
# Tampilkan probabilitas prediksi untuk pasien baru
proba = nbtrain.predict_proba(data_pasien_baru)
print(f"Probabilitas Gagal: {proba[0][0]:.2f}")
print(f"Probabilitas Berhasil: {proba[0][1]:.2f}")

# Gunakan probabilitas untuk pengambilan keputusan berbasis threshold
threshold = 0.7
if proba[0][1] > threshold:
    print("Rekomendasi: Lanjutkan perawatan karena kemungkinan berhasil tinggi.")
else:
    print("Rekomendasi: Pertimbangkan opsi lain karena kemungkinan berhasil rendah.")
```

```
↗ Probabilitas Gagal: 0.60
Probabilitas Berhasil: 0.40
Rekomendasi: Pertimbangkan opsi lain karena kemungkinan berhasil rendah.
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but Gaussian
warnings.warn(
```