Exploratory Data Analysis Data Axis (x,y,z)

referensi:

https://www.kaggle.com/code/estevanamazonas/agressive-behaviour-eda-modeling-finetuning https://www.kaggle.com/code/pratul007/deep-learning-with-high-graphics https://www.kaggle.com/code/rajeevctrl/3d-mnist-classification-using-pointcloud-and-voxel

Import Packages

```
In [1]:
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pylab as plt
        import plotly.express as px
        import seaborn as sns
        from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.utils import shuffle
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
In [2]: # Read CSV
        df = pd.read_csv('dataset/merge_data.csv')
In [3]: train_data, test_data = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
In [4]: train_data
Out[4]:
                                                      z label
                             timestamp
                                          Х
                                                У
         11034 2022-07-06 07:54:15.200
                                        -1.0 242.0 43.0
                                                           1.0
         12555 2022-07-06 07:55:16.040
                                        0.0 247.0 42.0
                                                          0.0
         21861
                 2022-07-06 07:49:11.960
                                        1.0 246.0 40.0
                                                          0.0
         12157 2022-07-06 07:55:00.120
                                        0.0 247.0 42.0
                                                          0.0
          3737 2022-07-06 07:44:23.800
                                        1.0 245.0 39.0
                                                          0.0
         21575 2022-07-06 07:49:00.520
                                        1.0 246.0 42.0
                                                          0.0
          5390 2022-07-06 07:56:02.240
                                        0.0 248.0 50.0
                                                          1.0
           860 2022-07-06 07:42:28.720
                                        1.0 250.0 34.0
                                                          1.0
         15795
                 2022-07-06 07:51:15.400
                                        0.0 245.0 43.0
                                                           1.0
         23654 2022-07-06 07:46:01.600 11.0 262.0 49.0
                                                          1.0
        22713 rows × 5 columns
```

Analisis Statistical

In [5]: train_data.shape, test_data.shape

Out[5]: ((22713, 5), (5679, 5))

- rentang nilai dari sumbu x, -97 sampai 394
- rentang nilai dari sumbu y, 169 sampai 394
- rentang nilai dari sumbu y, -48 sampai 352

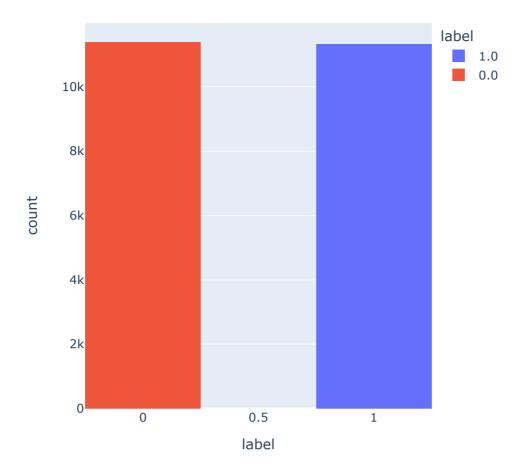
seharusnya mencari rata-rata, median, std tidak diperbolehkan terdapat nilai yang negatif. Nilai negatif ini adalah posisi letak sumbu x,y,z yang memungkinkan nilai menjadi negatif. Maka, akan dilakukan perhitungan ulang dengan menambahkan absolute

```
In [6]:
        # Calculate the mean, median, and standard deviation for each axis
        mean_x = np.mean(abs(train_data['x']))
        mean_y = np.mean(abs(train_data['y']))
        mean_z = np.mean(abs(train_data['z']))
        median_x = np.median(abs(train_data['x']))
        median_y = np.median(abs(train_data['y']))
        median_z = np.median(abs(train_data['z']))
        std_x = np.std(abs(train_data['x']))
        std_y = np.std(abs(train_data['y']))
        std_z = np.std(abs(train_data['z']))
In [7]: # Print the results
        print('Axis X: Mean = {:.2f}, Median = {:.2f}, Standard Deviation = {:.2f}'.format(me
        print('Axis Y: Mean = {:.2f}, Median = {:.2f}, Standard Deviation = {:.2f}'.format(me
        print('Axis Z: Mean = {:.2f}, Median = {:.2f}, Standard Deviation = {:.2f}'.format(me
      Axis X: Mean = 3.87, Median = 2.00, Standard Deviation = 5.84
      Axis Y: Mean = 245.60, Median = 246.00, Standard Deviation = 8.22
      Axis Z: Mean = 41.91, Median = 42.00, Standard Deviation = 7.89
```

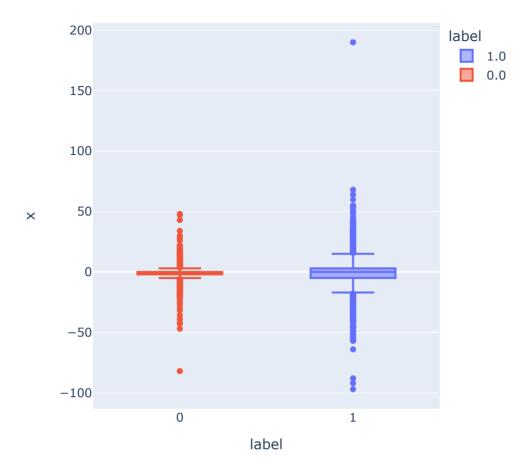
Visualize the Data

Visualize with Histogram and Boxplot

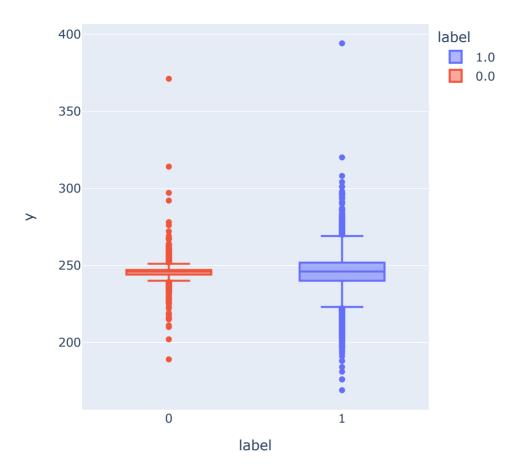
```
In [8]: # bar plot
fig = px.histogram(train_data, x='label', nbins=3, color='label')
fig.show()
```



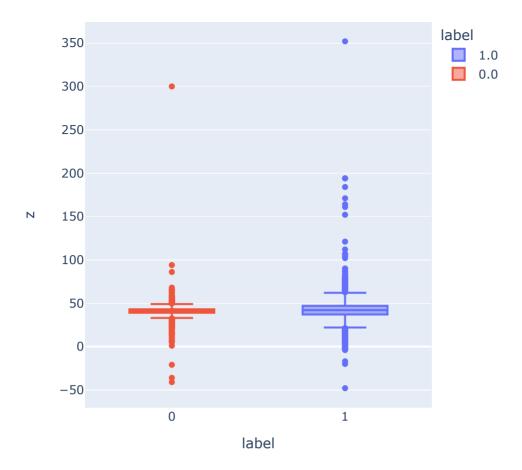
```
In [9]: # box plots
fig = px.box(train_data, x='label', y='x', color='label')
fig.show()
```



```
In [10]: fig = px.box(train_data, x='label', y='y', color='label')
fig.show()
```



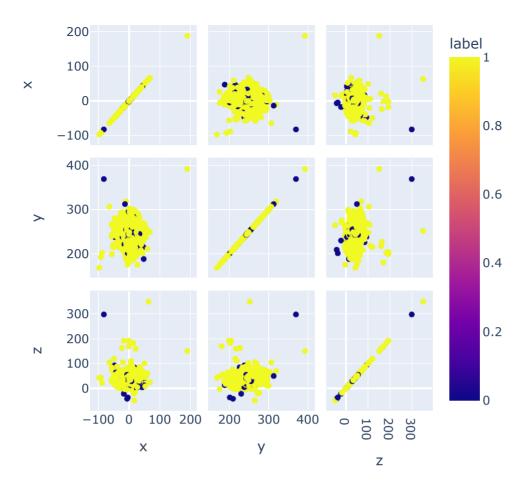
```
In [11]: fig = px.box(train_data, x='label', y='z', color='label')
fig.show()
```



Visualize Pairplot and Correlation Heatmap

```
In [12]: fig = px.scatter_matrix(train_data, dimensions=['x', 'y', 'z'], color='label')
    fig.update_layout(title='Pairplot of Features')
    fig.show()
```

Pairplot of Features



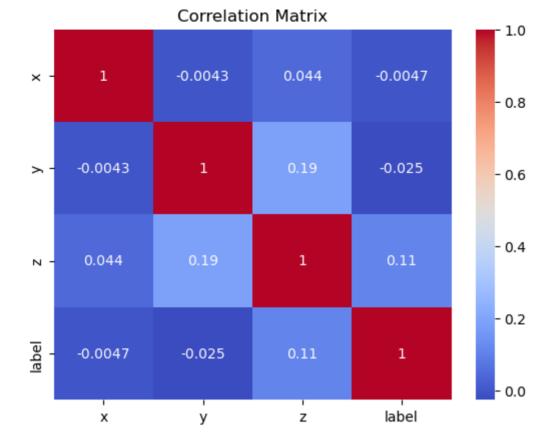
How to read Pairplot

- Korelasi positif: Ketika scatterplot menunjukkan tren naik, itu berarti bahwa ketika satu variabel meningkat, demikian juga variabel lainnya.
- Korelasi negatif: Ketika scatterplot menunjukkan tren menurun, itu berarti bahwa ketika satu variabel meningkat, variabel lainnya menurun.
- Tidak ada korelasi: Ketika scatterplot tidak menunjukkan tren yang jelas, berarti kedua variabel tersebut tidak terkait.

Maka dalam visualisasi pairplot diatas, bisa dikatakan bahwa setiap variable Axis x,y,z tidak mempunya korelasi antar variabel

```
In [13]: corr_matrix = train_data[['timestamp','x', 'y', 'z', 'label']].corr()

# Print correlation matrix
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



Correlation Heatmap menunjukkan korelasi antara semua pasangan variabel dalam dataset. Warna yang lebih terang menunjukkan korelasi positif, sedangkan warna yang lebih gelap menunjukkan korelasi negatif. Kita dapat membaca nilai korelasi dari matriks warna di heatmap. Semakin dekat nilai korelasi dengan 1, semakin kuat hubungan antara dua variabel. **How to read Correlation**Matrix:

- Korelasi positif: Ketika warna lebih dekat ke merah, itu berarti bahwa satu variabel meningkat, demikian juga variabel lainnya. Semakin gelap warna merah, semakin kuat korelasinya.
- Korelasi negatif: Ketika warnanya lebih dekat ke biru, itu berarti bahwa ketika satu variabel meningkat, variabel lainnya menurun. Semakin gelap warna biru, semakin kuat korelasinya.
- Tidak ada korelasi: Bila warnanya mendekati putih, berarti kedua variabel tidak berhubungan.