

Tugas Materi 7

Zul Fauzi Oktaviansyah

2110181056

3 – D4 IT - B

Code 1

```
In [2]: dataset = pd.read_csv('titanic.csv')
dataset
```

Out[2]:

PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked	
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S
...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	S
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	S
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	C
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	Q

Membaca data csv titanic

Code 2

```
In [3]: test_data = pd.read_csv('titanic_test.csv')
test_data
```

Out[3]:

	PassengerId	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	892	3	Kelly, Mr. James	male	34.5	0	0	330911	7.8292	NaN	Q
1	893	3	Wilkes, Mrs. James (Ellen Needs)	female	47.0	1	0	363272	7.0000	NaN	S
2	894	2	Myles, Mr. Thomas Francis	male	62.0	0	0	240276	9.6875	NaN	Q
3	895	3	Wirz, Mr. Albert	male	27.0	0	0	315154	8.6625	NaN	S
4	896	3	Hirvonen, Mrs. Alexander (Helga E Lindqvist)	female	22.0	1	1	3101298	12.2875	NaN	S
...
413	1305	3	Spector, Mr. Woolf	male	NaN	0	0	A.5. 3236	8.0500	NaN	S
414	1306	1	Oliva y Ocana, Dona. Fermina	female	39.0	0	0	PC 17758	108.9000	C105	C
415	1307	3	Saether, Mr. Simon Sivertsen	male	38.5	0	0	SOTON/O.Q. 3101262	7.2500	NaN	S
416	1308	3	Ware, Mr. Frederick	male	NaN	0	0	359309	8.0500	NaN	S
417	1309	3	Peter, Master. Michael J	male	NaN	1	1	2668	22.3583	NaN	C

418 rows × 11 columns

Membaca data csv titanic_test

Code 3

```
In [4]: test_label = pd.read_csv('titanic_testlabel.csv')
test_label
```

Out[4]:

	PassengerId	Survived
0	892	0
1	893	1
2	894	0
3	895	0
4	896	1
...
413	1305	0
414	1306	1
415	1307	0
416	1308	0
417	1309	0

Membaca data csv titanic_testlabel

Code 4

```
In [5]: train_data = dataset[['Sex', 'Age', 'Pclass', 'Fare']]
train_data
```

Out[5]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	male	22.0	3	7.2500
1	female	38.0	1	71.2833
2	female	26.0	3	7.9250
3	female	35.0	1	53.1000
4	male	35.0	3	8.0500
...
886	male	27.0	2	13.0000
887	female	19.0	1	30.0000
888	female	NaN	3	23.4500
889	male	26.0	1	30.0000
890	male	32.0	3	7.7500

891 rows × 4 columns

Mengambil data csv titanic kolom sex age pclass fare

Code 5

```
In [6]: train_data=train_data.replace('male', 1)
train_data = train_data.replace('female', 0)
```

```
In [7]: train_data
```

Out[7]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	1	22.0	3	7.2500
1	0	38.0	1	71.2833
2	0	26.0	3	7.9250
3	0	35.0	1	53.1000
4	1	35.0	3	8.0500
...
886	1	27.0	2	13.0000
887	0	19.0	1	30.0000
888	0	NaN	3	23.4500
889	1	26.0	1	30.0000
890	1	32.0	3	7.7500

Mengubah male dan female menjadi 1 dan 0

Code 6

```
In [8]: mean = train_data['Age'].mean()

train_data = train_data.replace(np.nan, mean)
train_data
```

Out[8]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	1	22.000000	3	7.2500
1	0	38.000000	1	71.2833
2	0	26.000000	3	7.9250
3	0	35.000000	1	53.1000
4	1	35.000000	3	8.0500
...
886	1	27.000000	2	13.0000
887	0	19.000000	1	30.0000
888	0	29.699118	3	23.4500
889	1	26.000000	1	30.0000
890	1	32.000000	3	7.7500

891 rows x 4 columns

Mengisi missing value pada kolom age dengan rata2 kolom age

Code 7

```
In [32]: test_data = test_dataset[['Sex', 'Age', 'Pclass', 'Fare']]  
test_data
```

Out[32]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	male	34.5	3	7.8292
1	female	47.0	3	7.0000
2	male	62.0	2	9.6875
3	male	27.0	3	8.6625
4	female	22.0	3	12.2875
...
413	male	NaN	3	8.0500
414	female	39.0	1	108.9000
415	male	38.5	3	7.2500
416	male	NaN	3	8.0500
417	male	NaN	3	22.3583

Mengambil test_dataset kolom sex age pclass fare

Code 8

```
In [9]: train_label=dataset['Survived']  
train_label
```

```
Out[9]: 0      0  
1      1  
2      1  
3      1  
4      0  
..  
886    0  
887    1  
888    0  
889    1  
890    0  
Name: Survived, Length: 891, dtype: int64
```

Mengambil train_label, kolom survived

Code 9

```
In [10]: test_data = test_data[['Sex', 'Age', 'Pclass', 'Fare']]  
test_data
```

Out[10]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	male	34.5	3	7.8292
1	female	47.0	3	7.0000
2	male	62.0	2	9.6875
3	male	27.0	3	8.6625
4	female	22.0	3	12.2875
...
413	male	NaN	3	8.0500
414	female	39.0	1	108.9000
415	male	38.5	3	7.2500
416	male	NaN	3	8.0500
417	male	NaN	3	22.3583

Mengambil test data fitur sex age pclass fare

Code 10

```
In [11]: test_data = test_data.replace('male', 1)
test_data = test_data.replace('female', 0)
test_data
```

Out[11]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	1	34.5	3	7.8292
1	0	47.0	3	7.0000
2	1	62.0	2	9.6875
3	1	27.0	3	8.6625
4	0	22.0	3	12.2875
...
413	1	NaN	3	8.0500
414	0	39.0	1	108.9000
415	1	38.5	3	7.2500
416	1	NaN	3	8.0500
417	1	NaN	3	22.3583

418 rows × 4 columns

Mengubah fitur male female menjadi 1 dan 0

Code 11

```
In [12]: naIsTrue2 = test_data[['Age', 'Fare']].isna()
tempIsNa2 = naIsTrue2[naIsTrue2["Age"] == True]
tempIsNa3 = naIsTrue2[naIsTrue2["Fare"] == True]

pos_missing_test = np.append(tempIsNa3.index, tempIsNa2.index)
pos_missing_test

Out[12]: array([152, 10, 22, 29, 33, 36, 39, 41, 47, 54, 58, 65, 76,
                83, 84, 85, 88, 91, 93, 102, 107, 108, 111, 116, 121, 124,
                127, 132, 133, 146, 148, 151, 160, 163, 168, 170, 173, 183, 188,
                191, 199, 200, 205, 211, 216, 219, 225, 227, 233, 243, 244, 249,
                255, 256, 265, 266, 267, 268, 271, 273, 274, 282, 286, 288, 289,
                290, 292, 297, 301, 304, 312, 332, 339, 342, 344, 357, 358, 365,
                366, 380, 382, 384, 408, 410, 413, 416, 417], dtype=int64)
```

Mengambil posisi index missing value pada test data

Code 12

```
In [13]: test_data = test_data.drop(pos_missing_test)
test_data
```

Out[13]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare
0	1	34.5	3	7.8292
1	0	47.0	3	7.0000
2	1	62.0	2	9.6875
3	1	27.0	3	8.6625
4	0	22.0	3	12.2875
...
409	0	3.0	3	13.7750
411	0	37.0	1	90.0000
412	0	28.0	3	7.7750
414	0	39.0	1	108.9000
415	1	38.5	3	7.2500

331 rows × 4 columns

Menghapus data test yang memiliki missing value

Code 13

```
In [14]: test_label = test_label['Survived']  
test_label = test_label.drop(pos_missing_test)  
test_label
```

```
Out[14]: 0      0  
1      1  
2      0  
3      0  
4      1  
      ..  
409    1  
411    1  
412    1  
414    1  
415    0  
Name: Survived, Length: 331, dtype: int64
```

Menghapus data pada testlabel yang memiliki missing value

Code 14

```
In [15]: from sklearn import tree
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        import graphviz
```

```
In [16]: dtc=DecisionTreeClassifier()
        dtc.fit(train_data, train_label)
        class_result=dtc.predict(test_data)
        class_result
```

```
Out[16]: array([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
                1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
                1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1,
                0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
                1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
                1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
                1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1,
                1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1,
                0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,
                1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1,
                0], dtype=int64)
```

Membuat model decision tree menggunakan library sklearn

Code 15

```
In [17]: acc=dtc.score(test_data, test_label)
         acc
```

```
Out[17]: 0.8096676737160121
```

```
In [18]: err=round((1-acc)*100, 2)
         print('\n\nError ratio = ', err, '%')
```

```
Error ratio = 19.03 %
```

```
In [19]: acc=dtc.score(train_data, train_label)
         acc
```

```
Out[19]: 0.9797979797979798
```

```
In [20]: err=round((1-acc)*100, 2)
         print('\n\nError ratio = ', err, '%')
```

```
Error ratio = 2.02 %
```

Menghitung nilai akurasi dan error rasio pada test data dan train data

Code 16

Out[8]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare	SibSp	Parch
0	1	22.000000	3	7.2500	1	0
1	0	38.000000	1	71.2833	1	0
2	0	26.000000	3	7.9250	0	0
3	0	35.000000	1	53.1000	1	0
4	1	35.000000	3	8.0500	0	0
...
886	1	27.000000	2	13.0000	0	0
887	0	19.000000	1	30.0000	0	0
888	0	29.699118	3	23.4500	1	2
889	1	26.000000	1	30.0000	0	0
890	1	32.000000	3	7.7500	0	0

891 rows × 6 columns

```
In [13]: test_data = test_data.drop(pos_missing_test)
test_data
```

Out[13]:

	Sex	Age	Pclass	Fare	SibSp	Parch
0	1	34.5	3	7.8292	0	0
1	0	47.0	3	7.0000	1	0
2	1	62.0	2	9.6875	0	0
3	1	27.0	3	8.6625	0	0
4	0	22.0	3	12.2875	1	1
...
409	0	3.0	3	13.7750	1	1
411	0	37.0	1	90.0000	1	0
412	0	28.0	3	7.7750	0	0
414	0	39.0	1	108.9000	0	0
415	1	38.5	3	7.2500	0	0

331 rows × 6 columns

Menambahkan fitur sibsp dan parch

Code 17

```
In [16]: dtc=DecisionTreeClassifier()  
dtc.fit(train_data, train_label)  
class_result=dtc.predict(test_data)  
class_result
```

```
Out[16]: array([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,  
1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,  
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,  
1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0,  
1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1,  
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1,  
0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,  
1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1,  
0], dtype=int64)
```

Membuat ulang model dan prediksi dengan tambahan fitur baru

Code 18

```
In [17]: acc=dtc.score(train_data, train_label)
         acc
```

```
Out[17]: 0.9820426487093153
```

```
In [18]: err=round((1-acc)*100, 2)
         print('\n\nError ratio = ', err, '%')
```

```
Error ratio = 1.8 %
```

```
In [17]: acc=dtc.score(test_data, test_label)
         acc
```

```
Out[17]: 0.8308157099697885
```

```
In [18]: err=round((1-acc)*100, 2)
         print('\n\nError ratio = ', err, '%')
```

```
Error ratio = 16.92 %
```

Dapat kita ketahui dengan menambahkan fitur kita memperoleh penurunan error ratio