

Tugas Materi 4

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3 – D4 IT - B

Code 1 & 2

```
In [2]: #1 #2  
dataset = pd.read_csv('titanic.csv')  
test_dataset = pd.read_csv('titanic_test.csv')
```

Membaca data csv titanic & titanic_test

Code 3

```
In [3]: #3
train_data = dataset[['Age', 'Fare']].dropna()
```

```
In [4]: #3
naIsTrue = dataset[['Age', 'Fare']].isna()
tempIsNa = naIsTrue[naIsTrue["Age"] == True]
tempIsNa1 = naIsTrue[naIsTrue["Fare"] == True]

pos_missing_train = np.append(tempIsNa1.index, tempIsNa.index)
```

Dropna() digunakan untuk menghapus 1 baris apabila di salah satu kolomnya terdapat missing values, Kemudian isna() digunakan untuk mengubah NaN menjadi true dan Selain NaN menjadi false, index digunakan untuk mengambil semua posisi index Dan append digunakan untuk menggabungkan banyak data.

Code 4

```
In [5]: #4
test_data = test_dataset[['Age', 'Fare']].dropna()
```

```
In [6]: #4
naIsTrue2 = test_dataset[['Age', 'Fare']].isna()
tempIsNa2 = naIsTrue2[naIsTrue2["Age"] == True]
tempIsNa3 = naIsTrue2[naIsTrue2["Fare"] == True]

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

Dropna() digunakan untuk menghapus 1 baris apabila di salah satu kolomnya terdapat missing values, Kemudian isna() digunakan untuk mengubah NaN menjadi true dan Selain NaN menjadi false, index digunakan untuk mengambil semua posisi index Dan append digunakan untuk menggabungkan banyak data.

Code 5

```
In [11]: train_label = dataset.drop(pos_missing_train)
         train_label = train_label[['Survived']]
         train_label
```

Drop() digunakan sebagai menghapus 1 baris data sesuai index yang ingin dihapus.

Code 6

```
In [9]: label_data = pd.read_csv('titanic_testlabel.csv')  
test_label = label_data.drop(pos_missing_test)  
test_label = test_label[['Survived']]
```

Drop() digunakan sebagai menghapus 1 baris data sesuai index yang ingin dihapus.

Code 7

```
In [12]: def min_max_scaling(data):  
        data_norm = data.copy()  
  
        for column in data_norm.columns:  
            data_norm[column] = (data_norm[column] - data_norm[column].min()) / (data_norm[column].max() - data_norm[column].min())  
  
        return data_norm
```

Fungsi diatas digunakan sebagai menormalisasikan suatu data dengan Rumus metode min max

Code 7

```
In [33]: norm_train_data = min_max_scaling(train_data)
min_train_age = np.array(norm_train_data['Age']).min()
max_train_age = np.array(norm_train_data['Age']).max()
min_train_fare = np.array(norm_train_data['Fare']).min()
max_train_fare = np.array(norm_train_data['Fare']).max()
```

Np.array() digunakan sebagai mengubah sebuah kumpulan data menjadi Bertipe numpy array, min() untuk mencari nilai minimum dan max() maksimum.

Code 8

```
In [36]: norm_test_data = min_max_scaling(test_data)
min_test_age = np.array(norm_test_data['Age']).min()
max_test_age = np.array(norm_test_data['Age']).max()
min_test_fare = np.array(norm_test_data['Fare']).min()
max_test_fare = np.array(norm_test_data['Fare']).max()
```

Np.array() digunakan sebagai mengubah sebuah kumpulan data menjadi Bertipe numpy array, min() untuk mencari nilai minimum dan max() maksimum.

Code 9 / K = 1

```
In [39]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
In [40]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1, weights='distance')
```

```
In [41]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
          class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
          class_result
```

Code diatas digunakan untuk memanggil KNN pada library sklearn, Fit() digunakan untuk mentraining sebuah model, predict() digunakan untuk Memprediksi hasil.

Code 10

```
In [42]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [43]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [44]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[44]: 0.4441087613293051
```

Code diatas untuk mendapatkan error ratio dengan mengkalkulasi selisih dari Ratio ketepatan dari hasil yg diprediksi dan yang sebenarnya.

K = 2

```
In [55]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2, weights='distance')
```

```
In [56]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [57]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [58]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [59]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[59]: 0.4441087613293051
```

K = 3

```
In [60]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3, weights='distance')
```

```
In [61]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [62]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [63]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [64]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[64]: 0.43504531722054385
```

K = 4

```
In [65]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=4, weights='distance')
```

```
In [66]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [67]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [68]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [69]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[69]: 0.45317220543806647
```

K = 5

```
In [70]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, weights='distance')
```

```
In [71]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [72]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [73]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [74]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[74]: 0.43202416918429
```

K = 6

```
In [75]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=6, weights='distance')
```

```
In [76]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [77]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [78]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [79]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[79]: 0.43202416918429
```


K = 7

```
kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7, weights='distance')
```

```
kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)  
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)  
class_result
```

```
In [82]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [83]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [84]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[84]: 0.3867069486404834
```

K = 8

```
In [85]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=8, weights='distance')
```

```
In [86]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [87]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [88]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [89]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[89]: 0.41389728096676737
```

K = 9

```
In [90]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=9, weights='distance')
```

```
In [91]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [92]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [93]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [94]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[94]: 0.3987915407854985
```

K = 10

```
In [95]: kNN=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10, weights='distance')
```

```
In [96]: kNN.fit(norm_train_data, train_label)
class_result = kNN.predict(norm_test_data)
class_result
```

```
In [97]: precision_ratio=kNN.score(norm_test_data, test_label)
```

```
In [98]: error_ratio=1-precision_ratio
```

```
In [99]: error_ratio
```

```
Out[99]: 0.4169184290030211
```