

LAMPIRAN

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	age	sex	cp	trestps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalachh	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target									
2	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0.23	0	0	1	1										
3	37	2	2	130	250	0	1	187	0.35	0	0	2	1										
4	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0.14	2	0	2	1										
5	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0.08	2	0	2	1										
6	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1.06	2	0	2	1										
7	57	1	0	140	192	0	1	148	0.04	1	0	1	1										
8	56	0	1	140	294	0	0	153	0.13	1	0	2	1										
9	44	1	3	110	211	0	0	144	1.18	1	0	2	1										
10	52	1	2	172	199	1	1	162	0.05	2	0	3	1										
11	57	1	2	150	168	0	1	174	0.16	2	0	2	1										
12	54	1	0	140	239	0	1	160	0.12	2	0	2	1										
13	48	0	2	130	275	0	1	139	0.02	2	0	2	1										
14	49	1	1	130	266	0	1	171	0.06	2	0	2	1										
15	54	1	3	110	211	0	0	144	1.18	1	0	2	1										
16	58	0	3	150	283	1	0	162	0.10	2	0	2	1										
17	50	0	2	120	219	0	1	158	0.16	1	0	2	1										
18	58	0	2	120	340	0	1	172	0.00	2	0	2	1										
19	66	0	3	150	226	0	1	114	0.26	0	0	2	1										
20	43	1	0	150	247	0	1	171	0.15	2	0	2	1										
21	69	0	3	140	239	0	1	151	0.18	2	2	2	1										
22	59	1	0	135	234	0	1	161	0.05	1	0	3	1										
23	44	1	2	130	233	0	1	179	1.04	2	0	2	1										
24	42	1	0	140	226	0	1	178	0.00	2	0	2	1										
25	61	1	2	150	243	1	1	137	1.10	1	0	2	1										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1865	54	1	0	110	206	0	0	108	1.00	1	1	2	0										
1866	66	1	0	112	212	0	0	132	1.01	2	1	2	0										
1867	55	0	0	180	327	0	2	117	1.34	1	0	2	0										
1868	49	1	2	118	149	0	0	126	0.08	2	3	2	0										
1869	54	1	0	122	286	0	0	116	1.32	1	2	2	0										
1870	52	1	0	130	283	1	0	103	1.16	0	0	3	0										
1871	46	1	0	120	249	0	0	144	0.08	2	0	3	0										
1872	60	1	3	134	234	0	1	145	0.26	1	2	2	0										
1873	67	1	0	120	237	0	1	71	0.10	1	0	2	0										
1874	58	1	0	100	234	0	1	156	0.01	2	1	3	0										
1875	45	1	0	110	275	0	0	118	1.10	1	1	2	0										
1876	52	1	0	125	212	0	1	188	0.10	2	2	3	0										
1877	58	1	0	146	218	0	1	105	0.20	1	1	3	0										
1878	55	1	1	124	261	0	1	141	0.03	2	0	3	0										
1879	58	0	1	136	319	1	0	152	0.00	2	2	2	0										
1880	61	1	0	138	166	0	0	125	1.36	1	1	2	0										
1881	42	1	0	136	315	0	1	125	1.18	1	0	1	0										
1882	50	1	0	128	204	1	1	156	1.10	1	0	0	0										
1883	59	1	2	126	218	1	1	134	0.22	1	1	1	0										
1884	40	1	0	152	223	0	1	181	0.00	2	0	3	0										
1885	60	1	0	140	207	0	0	138	1.19	2	1	3	0										
1886	46	1	0	140	311	0	1	120	1.18	1	2	3	0										
1887	59	1	3	134	204	0	1	162	0.08	2	2	2	0										
1888	54	1	1	154	232	0	0	164	0.00	2	1	2	0										
1889	53	1	0	110	335	0	1	143	1.30	1	1	3	0										

Google Colab

colab.research.google.com/drive/1QvlnTpy34IZIn2WQgZ7LOGkmsAnDXIA

Skripsi IrsanKurniawan.ipynb

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Connect

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, make_scorer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Data Collection Tahapan mengumpulkan dan mempersiapkan data

```

# Menyalin Google Colab ke Google Drive agar dapat mengakses Dataset / DataFrame
from google.colab import drive # library untuk mengakses Google Drive dari Google Colab
drive.mount('/content/drive') # Menghubungkan ke google drive
file_path = '/content/drive/My Drive/Data Penelitian/_heart_dataset.csv' # Alamat File data
df = pd.read_csv(file_path) # Membaca File

```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
df.head()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalachh	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1

Variables Terminal

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Google Colab

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Skripsi IrsanKurniawan.ipynb

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Connect

```
df.head()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalachh	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	167	0	3.5	0	0	2	1
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2	1
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2	1

Mengecek Type Data

```
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1888 entries, 0 to 1887
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
---
0 age 1888 non-null int64
1 sex 1888 non-null int64
2 cp 1888 non-null int64
3 trestbps 1888 non-null int64
4 chol 1888 non-null int64
5 fbs 1888 non-null int64
6 restecg 1888 non-null int64
7 thalachh 1888 non-null int64

```

Variables Terminal

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```
[ ] # analisis data outlier

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

def detect_and_plot_outliers(df, column_name):
    """
    Mendeteksi dan memvisualisasikan outlier untuk kolom tertentu menggunakan box plot.

    Args:
        df: The DataFrame containing the data.
        column_name: The name of the column to analyze.
    """
    # Menghitung Kuartil
    Q1 = df[column_name].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[column_name].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

    # Identifikasi outliers
    outliers = df[(df[column_name] < lower_bound) | (df[column_name] > upper_bound)]

    # Membuat boxplot
    plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2))
    sns.boxplot(y=df[column_name])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot of {column_name} with outliers')

    # Highlight outliers on the boxplot
```

```
[ ] # code mengurangi outlier pada kolom yang terdapat outlier

def handle_outliers_iqr(df, column_name):
    """
    Handles outliers in a specified column using the IQR method without removing data.

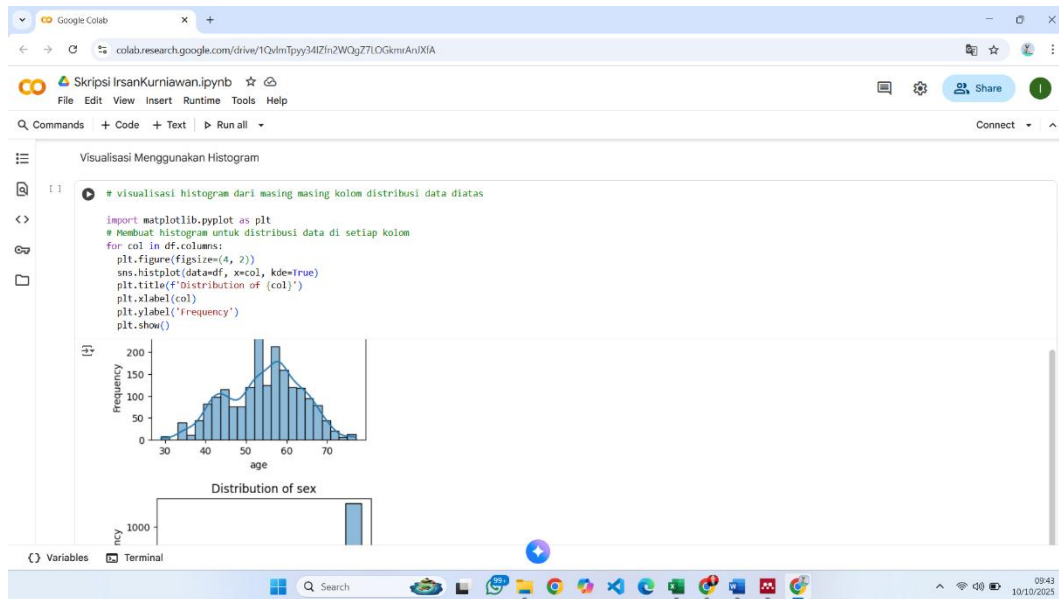
    Args:
        df: The DataFrame containing the data.
        column_name: The name of the column to process.
    """
    Q1 = df[column_name].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[column_name].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

    # Replace outliers with the bounds
    df.loc[df[column_name] < lower_bound, column_name] = lower_bound
    df.loc[df[column_name] > upper_bound, column_name] = upper_bound

    # Specify the columns to handle outliers
    columns_to_handle = ['trestbps', 'chol', 'fbs', 'thalachh', 'oldpeak', 'ca', 'thal']

    # Apply outlier handling to specified columns
    for col in columns_to_handle:
        handle_outliers_iqr(df, col)

    # Now you can proceed with your further analysis.
    # For example, you can visualize the boxplots again to see the effect
    # of outlier handling:
    for col in columns_to_handle:
        detect_and_plot_outliers(df, col)
```



Google Colab

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Skripsi IrsanKurniawan.ipynb

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Connect

PERBANDINGAN ALGORITMA RANDOM FOREST DAN DECISION TREE

```
# code metode random forest dengan decision tree dengan perbandingan prediksi

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

# Inisialisasi model Random Forest
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)

# latih model Random Forest
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Buat prediksi dengan Random Forest
rf_predictions = rf_model.predict(X_test)

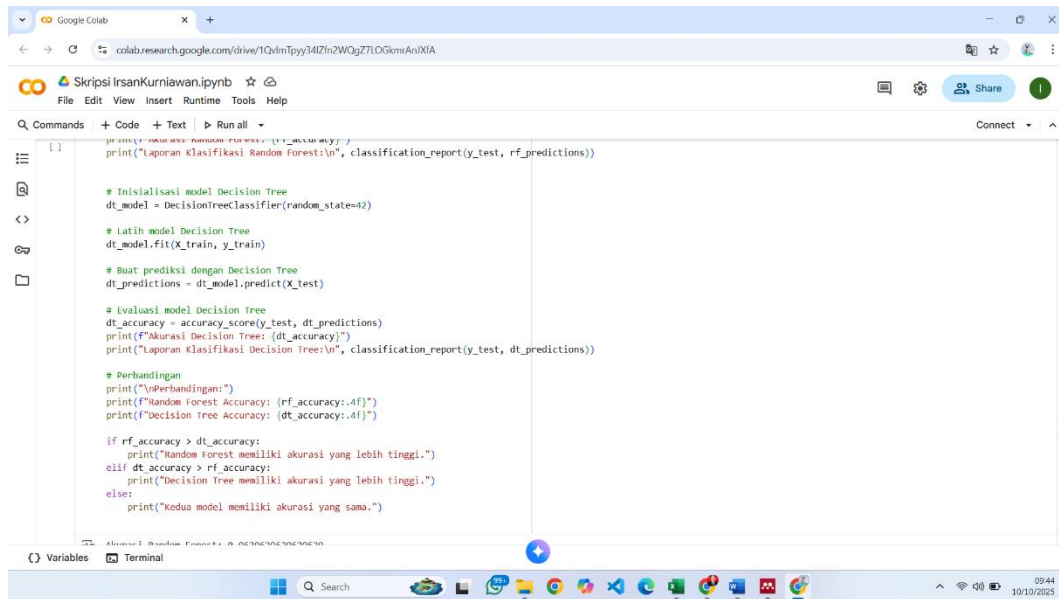
# Evaluasi model Random Forest
rf_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, rf_predictions)
print(f"Akurasi Random Forest: {rf_accuracy}")
print("Laporan Klasifikasi Random Forest:\n", classification_report(y_test, rf_predictions))

# Inisialisasi model Decision Tree
dt_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)

# latih model Decision Tree
dt_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

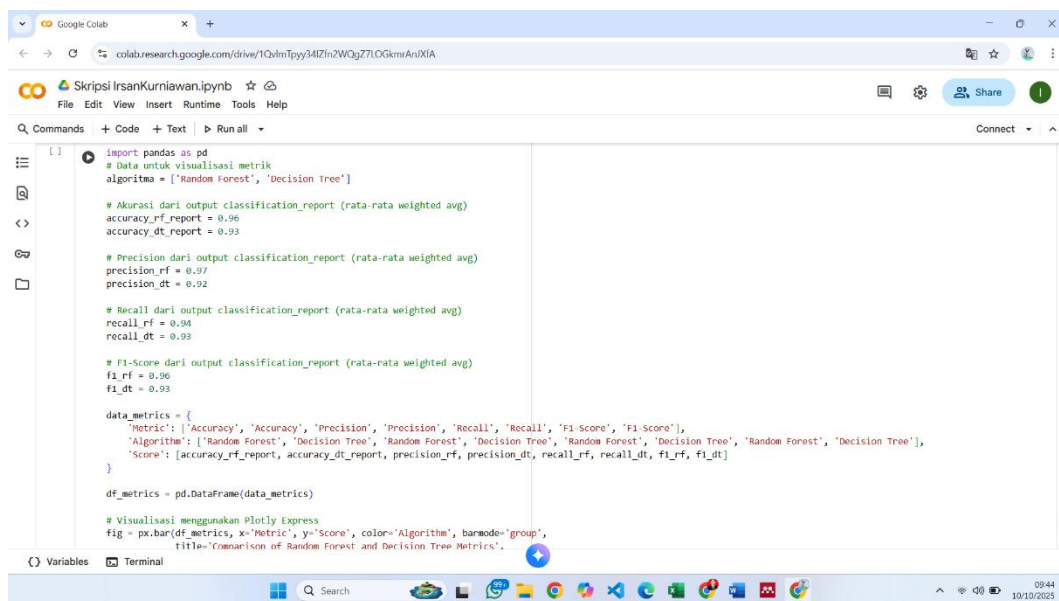
Variables Terminal

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The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Skripsi IrsanKurniawan.ipynb". The code in the notebook performs the following steps:

- Imports necessary libraries: `from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report`
- Prints the accuracy of a Random Forest model: `print("Akurasi Random Forest: {}".format(rf_accuracy))`
- Prints the classification report for the Random Forest model: `print("Laporan Klasifikasi Random Forest:\n", classification_report(y_test, rf_predictions))`
- Initializes a Decision Tree model: `dt_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)`
- Trains the Decision Tree model: `dt_model.fit(X_train, y_train)`
- Makes predictions with the trained Decision Tree model: `dt_predictions = dt_model.predict(X_test)`
- Evaluates the Decision Tree model: `dt_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, dt_predictions)`
- Prints the accuracy of the Decision Tree model: `print("Akurasi Decision Tree: {}".format(dt_accuracy))`
- Prints the classification report for the Decision Tree model: `print("Laporan Klasifikasi Decision Tree:\n", classification_report(y_test, dt_predictions))`
- Compares the accuracies of the Random Forest and Decision Tree models: `if rf_accuracy > dt_accuracy: print("Random Forest memiliki akurasi yang lebih tinggi.") elif dt_accuracy > rf_accuracy: print("Decision Tree memiliki akurasi yang lebih tinggi.") else: print("Kedua model memiliki akurasi yang sama.")`



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Skripsi IrsanKurniawan.ipynb". The code in the notebook performs the following steps:

- Imports Pandas: `import pandas as pd`
- Defines data for visualization: `algoritma = ['Random Forest', 'Decision Tree']`
- Defines accuracy values: `accuracy_rf_report = 0.96`, `accuracy_dt_report = 0.93`
- Defines precision values: `precision_rf = 0.97`, `precision_dt = 0.92`
- Defines recall values: `recall_rf = 0.94`, `recall_dt = 0.93`
- Defines F1-Score values: `f1_rf = 0.96`, `f1_dt = 0.93`
- Creates a dictionary for metrics: `data_metrics = {'Metric': ['Accuracy', 'Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'Recall', 'F1-Score', 'F1-Score'], 'Algorithm': ['Random Forest', 'Decision Tree', 'Random Forest', 'Decision Tree', 'Random Forest', 'Decision Tree', 'Random Forest', 'Decision Tree'], 'Score': [accuracy_rf_report, accuracy_dt_report, precision_rf, precision_dt, recall_rf, recall_dt, f1_rf, f1_dt]}`
- Creates a DataFrame: `df_metrics = pd.DataFrame(data_metrics)`
- Visualizes the metrics using Plotly Express: `fig = px.bar(df_metrics, x='Metric', y='Score', color='Algorithm', barmode='group', title='Comparison of Random Forest and Decision Tree Metrics')`

