

Daftar Pustaka

- Akhmad Hizham, F., Nurdiansyah, Y., & Media Firmansyah, D. (n.d.-a). *Hizham et al., Implementasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) Implementasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) dalam Sistem Klasifikasi Ketepatan Waktu Kelulusan Mahasiswa (Studi Kasus: Program Studi Sistem Informasi Universitas Jember) (Implementation of Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) Method in Classification System of Timeliness of Graduation Students (Case Study: Information System Study Program of Jember University)).*
- Akhmad Hizham, F., Nurdiansyah, Y., & Media Firmansyah, D. (n.d.-b). *Hizham et al., Implementasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) Implementasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) dalam Sistem Klasifikasi Ketepatan Waktu Kelulusan Mahasiswa (Studi Kasus: Program Studi Sistem Informasi Universitas Jember) (Implementation of Backpropagation Neural Network (BNN) Method in Classification System of Timeliness of Graduation Students (Case Study: Information System Study Program of Jember University)).*
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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 Model Raw Data

| NO | IS_FR AUD | DAT A CUT OFF | NCL I | ND_I NET | R E G | WITE L | DA TEL | ST O | CITEM_ SPEED | SPEED_ INET | STATUS _INET | USA GE | BILL ING | UMUR_LAN GGANAN | PRA_PA SCA | FLAG GING |
|------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 133 14 | 0 | 2020 12 | 3470 9406 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | T M A | INETF10 0M | 100M | active | 1605. .86 | 94350 0 | 52 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 147 54 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5416 8691 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | B AL | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 335. 35 | 28420 0 | 30 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 130 911 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5322 7060 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | A NT | INETC20 M | 20M | active | 447. 72 | 38470 0 | 56 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 102 861 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5585 7455 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | PN K | INETC40 M | 40M | active | 883. 64 | 54110 0 | 27 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 129 6 | 1 | 2020 12 | 5457 6743 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | B AL | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 1171. .97 | 20200 0 | 34 | PASCAB AYAR | fraud |
| 589 81 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5019 6628 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | B AL | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 445. 19 | 20700 0 | 52 | PASCAB AYAR | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|------------|--------------|--|---|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----|--------|------------|------------|----|----------------|--|
| 401 52 | 0 | 2020 12 | 4503 5518 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | KI M | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 306. 67 | 26830 0 | 55 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 125 733 | 0 | 2020 12 | 4968 6636 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | PK N | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 356. 44 | 23970 0 | 30 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 157 74 | 0 | 2020 12 | 3601 7526 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | SU G | INETC20 M | 20M | active | 699. 58 | 41940 0 | 19 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 303 56 | 0 | 2020 12 | 3041 7543 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | T M A | INETC50 M | 50M | active | 678. 43 | 76630 0 | 11 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 371 8 | 0 | 2020 12 | 3874 5721 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | SU G | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 226. 74 | 23580 0 | 1 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 377 98 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5013 0501 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | B AL | INETC20 M | 20M | active | 408. 98 | 42250 0 | 27 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 190 4 | 0 | 2020 12 | 5453 8426 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | W TP | INETC10 M | 10M | active | 186. 13 | 17150 0 | 15 | PASCAB AYAR | |
| 642 02 | 0 | 2020 12 | 4063 1302 | | 7 | MAKA SSAR | | PN K | INETC20 M | 20M | active | 714. 58 | 47210 0 | 53 | PASCAB AYAR | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--------------|--|---|------------------|--|-----|--------------|-----|--------|-------------|--------|----|--------------------|--|
| 21706 | 0 | 202012 | 426915 75 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | MAT | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 531.47 | 533900 | 47 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 89847 | 0 | 202012 | 519567 86 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | WTP | INETC 50M | 50M | active | 732.46 | 692300 | 40 | PRAB AYAR | |
| 16515 | 0 | 202012 | 404642 30 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | MAR | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 1060.6 7 | 554000 | 49 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 54035 | 0 | 202012 | 450125 48 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUD | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 624.18 | 540400 | 30 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 2084 | 0 | 202012 | 436711 31 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | WTP | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 329.76 | 266400 | 31 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 120590 | 0 | 202012 | 470469 79 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | PNK | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 336.93 | 213600 | 37 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 126827 | 0 | 202012 | 597029 69 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUG | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 450.07 | 529400 | 52 | PASC ABAY AR | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--------------|--|---|------------------|--|-----|--------------|-----|--------|-------------|--------|----|--------------------|--|
| 46922 | 0 | 202012 | 397250 88 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | ANT | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 1059.6 8 | 529200 | 11 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 84757 | 0 | 202012 | 517697 40 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | MAT | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 733.19 | 540500 | 14 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 78022 | 0 | 202012 | 319818 62 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUD | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 315.85 | 220000 | 1 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 58331 | 0 | 202012 | 304331 82 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SIN | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 446.68 | 190700 | 23 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 81338 | 0 | 202012 | 334283 06 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUD | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 435.97 | 186400 | 7 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 59142 | 0 | 202012 | 496428 73 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | BAL | INETC 20M | 20M | active | 714.5 | 501600 | 6 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 130405 | 0 | 202012 | 403765 59 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | ANT | INETC 20M | 20M | active | 251.28 | 430100 | 59 | PASC ABAY AR | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--------------|--|---|------------------|--|-----|---------------|------|--------|-------------|-------------|----|--------------------|--|
| 27571 | 0 | 202012 | 360113 68 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | KIM | INETC 40M | 40M | active | 1034.6 6 | 540400 | 21 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 27602 | 0 | 202012 | 452109 13 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUG | INETC 10M | 10M | active | 201.52 | 270700 | 40 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 90757 | 0 | 202012 | 556021 64 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | SUD | INETF 50M | 50M | active | 691.64 | 685500 | 5 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 14335 | 0 | 202012 | 497821 64 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | BAL | INETC 200M | 200M | active | 2646.4 9 | 185940 0 | 39 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 104338 | 0 | 202012 | 473530 67 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | BAL | INETF 20M | 20M | active | 499.29 | 447200 | 59 | PASC ABAY AR | |
| 104782 | 0 | 202012 | 318453 93 | | 7 | MAK ASSA R | | BAL | INETC 50M | 50M | active | 1324.7 8 | 800900 | 8 | PASC ABAY AR | |

Lampiran 2 Package yang digunakan

```
from google.colab import drive
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn import tree
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
# Decision tree algorithm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Data Splitting
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Data Standadization
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
#Min-Max Data Normalization
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
# Random Forest tree algorithm
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
# Logistic regression algorithm
from imblearn.over_sampling import ADASYN
# Oversampling Data with ADASYN
```

Lampiran 3 Import Data

```
#IMPORTING DATA
```

```
url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdyAhmadi24/Fraud/main/Flagging_Wit  
el_202012.csv'
```

```
df= pd.read_csv(url)
```

```
#Check the columns name
```

```
df.columns.values.tolist()
```

Lampiran 4 Preprocessing data

```
#Removing unnecessary column
uc = ['IS_FRAUD', 'NO', 'DATA CUTOFF', 'NCLI', 'ND_INET', 'REG', 'WITEL',
'DATEL', 'CITEM_SPEED','STATUS_INET']
df.drop(uc, inplace=True, axis=1)
df

#Rename classes column
df.rename(columns={'FLAGGING': 'Class'}, inplace=True)

#Filling classes column with int value
df['Class'] = df['Class'].fillna(0)
df['Class'] = df['Class'].replace(['fraud'], 1)

#Summarizing fraudulent cases
cases = len(df)
nonfraud_count = len(df[df.Class == 0])
fraud_count = len(df[df.Class == 1])
fraud_percentage = round(fraud_count/nonfraud_count*100, 2)

print('CASE COUNT')
print('.....')
print('Total number of cases are {}'.format(cases))
print('Number of Non-fraud cases are {}'.format(nonfraud_count))
print('Number of Non-fraud cases are {}'.format(fraud_count))
print('Percentage of fraud cases is {}'.format(fraud_percentage))
print('.....')

#Replace categorical column with int value
df['STO'].value_counts()
df['PRA_PASCA'].value_counts()
```

```

df['SPEED_INET'].value_counts()

# Replace categorical data
df['STO'] = df['STO'].replace(['PNK'], 1).replace(['BAL'], 2).replace(['MAT'], 3).r
eplace(['SUG'], 4).replace(['TMA'], 5).replace(['SUD'], 6).replace(['WTP'], 7).repl
ace(['ANT'], 8).replace(['MAR'], 9).replace(['PKN'], 10).replace(['TKA'], 11).repl
ace(['SIN'], 12).replace(['KIM'], 13).replace(['MAL'], 14).replace(['BLK'], 15).rep
lace(['BTN'], 16).replace(['SLY'], 17).replace(['JNP'], 18)
df['SPEED_INET'] = df['SPEED_INET'].replace(['200M'], 200).replace(['100M'],
100).replace(['50M'], 50).replace(['40M'], 40).replace(['20M'], 20).replace(['10M']
, 10)
df['PRA_PASCA'] = df['PRA_PASCA'].replace(['PRABAYAR'], 0).replace(['PA
SCABAYAR'], 1)
df

#Oversampling Data
ada = ADASYN(sampling_strategy=1.0, random_state=27)
x_train, y_train = ada.fit_resample(x_train, y_train)

#Min-Max Data Scalling
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_train = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = scaler.transform(x_test)

#Data Split
x = df.drop('Class', axis = 1).values
y = df['Class'].values
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state
= 0)

```

Lampiran 5 Menghitung waktu execute

```
from datetime import datetime  
start = datetime.now()  
end = datetime.now()  
time_taken = end - start  
print('Time: ', time_taken)  
rf.get_params()
```

Lampiran 6 Algoritma Algoritma *Random Forest*

```
start = datetime.now()  
#Random Forest  
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 15, max_features = 1)  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)  
rf_yhat = rf.predict(x_test)  
end = datetime.now()  
time_taken = end - start  
print('Time: ', time_taken)  
rf.get_params()
```

Lampiran 7 Algoritma XG Boost

```
start = datetime.now()

#XGBoost
reg = xgb.XGBClassifier(max_depth=3, n_estimators=250)
reg.fit(x_train, y_train)

y_xgb_pred = reg.predict(x_test)
print(y_test)
print(y_xgb_pred)

end = datetime.now()
time_taken = end - start
print('Time: ', time_taken)
reg.get_params()
```

Lampiran 8 Algoritma Logistic Regression

```
start = datetime.now()  
#Logistic Regression  
lr = LogisticRegression()  
lr.fit(x_train, y_train)  
lr_yhat = lr.predict(x_test)  
end = datetime.now()  
time_taken = end - start  
print('Time: ', time_taken)  
lr.get_params()
```

Lampiran 9 Algoritma Backpropagation Neural Network

```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier

#Data Scaling for BPNN
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_train_nn = scaler.fit_transform(x_train) # transform
x_test_nn = scaler.transform(x_test) # transform

#Multi Layer Perceptron Classifier
mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=125,
                     max_iter=480,
                     alpha=1e-4,
                     solver='sgd',
                     tol=1e-4,
                     random_state=1,
                     learning_rate='adaptive',
                     learning_rate_init=.1)

mlp.fit(x_train_nn, y_train)
mlp_yhat = mlp.predict(x_test_nn)
end = datetime.now()
time_taken = end - start
print('Time: ', time_taken)
mlp.get_params()
```

Lampiran 10 Confusion Matrix

```

import itertools # advanced tools
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

#Confusion Matrix
#Defining the plot function
def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes, title, normalize = False, cmap = plt.cm.Blues):
    title = 'Confusion Matrix of {}'.format(title)
    if normalize:
        cm = cm.astype(float) / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]

    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation = 'nearest', cmap = cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation = 45)
    plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)

    fmt = '.2f' if normalize else 'd'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.

    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                 horizontalalignment = 'center',
                 color = 'white' if cm[i, j] > thresh else 'black')

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.ylabel('True label')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

```

```

#Compute confusion matrix for the models

tree_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, tree_yhat, labels = [0, 1]) #Decision tree
rf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, rf_yhat, labels = [0, 1]) #Random
Forest Tree
lr_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, lr_yhat, labels = [0, 1]) #Logistic Regression
mlp_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, mlp_yhat, labels = [0, 1]) #BPNN
xgb_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_xgb_pred, labels = [0, 1]) #XGBoost

#Plot the confusion matrix
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (6, 6)

#Decision tree
tree_cm_plot = plot_confusion_matrix(tree_matrix,
                                      classes = ['Negative(0)', 'Positive(1)'],
                                      normalize = False, title = 'Decision tree')
plt.savefig('tree_cm_plot.png')
plt.show()

#Random Forest tree
rf_cm_plot = plot_confusion_matrix(rf_matrix,
                                      classes = ['Negative(0)', 'Positive(1)'],
                                      normalize = False, title = 'Random Forest Tree')
plt.savefig('rf_cm_plot.png')
plt.show()

# Logistic regression
lr_cm_plot = plot_confusion_matrix(lr_matrix,
                                      classes = ['Negative(0)', 'Positive(1)'],
                                      normalize = False, title = 'Logistic Regression')
plt.savefig('lr_cm_plot.png')

```

```
plt.show()

# BPNN
mlp_cm_plot = plot_confusion_matrix(mlp_matrix,
                                      classes = ['Negative(0)','Positive(1)'],
                                      normalize = False, title = 'Backpropagation Neural Network')
plt.savefig('lr_cm_plot.png')
plt.show()

#XGBoost
xgb_cm_plot = plot_confusion_matrix(xgb_matrix,
                                      classes = ['Negative(0)','Positive(1)'],
                                      normalize = False, title = 'XG Boost')
plt.savefig('xgb_cm_plot.png')
plt.show()
```

Lampiran 11 Scoring Algoritma

```

from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

#Scoring
print('Precision Decision tree {}'.format(precision_score(y_test, tree_yhat)))
print('Recall Decision tree {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, tree_yhat)))
print('F1 Score Decision tree {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, tree_yhat)))
print('Accuracy Score Decision
tree {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, tree_yhat)))
print('_____
_____
')

print('Precision Random Forest {}'.format(precision_score(y_test, rf_yhat)))
print('Recall Random Forest {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, rf_yhat)))
print('F1 Score Random Forest {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, rf_yhat)))
print('Accuracy Score Random
Forest {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, rf_yhat)))
print('_____
_____
')

print('Precision Logistic Regression {}'.format(precision_score(y_test, lr_yhat)))
print('Recall Logistic Regression {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, lr_yhat)))
print('F1 Score Logistic Regression {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, lr_yhat)))
print('Accuracy Score Logistic Regression {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, lr_y
hat)))
print('_____
_____
')

print('Precision Backpropagation Neural Network {}'.format(precision_score(y_te
st, mlp_yhat)))

```

```
print('Recall Backpropagation Neural Network {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, mlp
_yhat)))
print('F1 Score Backpropagation Neural Network {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, mlp
_yhat)))
print('Accuracy Score Backpropagation Neural Network {}'.format(accuracy_scor
e(y_test, mlp_yhat)))
print('_____')
print('Precision XGBoost{}'.format(precision_score(y_test, y_xgb_pred)))
print('Recall XGBoost {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, y_xgb_pred)))
print('F1 Score XGBoost {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, y_xgb_pred)))
print('Accuracy Score XGBoost {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_xgb_pred)))
```

Lampiran 12 ROC Curve

```

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

#Defining ROC AUC
def plot_roc_curve(fpr, tpr):
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='orange', label='ROC')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='darkblue', linestyle='--')
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

#Defining probs of each model
#XG Boost
tree_model_prob = tree_model.predict_proba(x_test)
tree_model_prob = tree_model_prob[:, 1]
auc_tree_model = roc_auc_score(y_test, tree_model_prob)
print('AUC: %.2f % auc_tree_model)

fpr_tree_model, tpr_tree_model, thresholds_tree_model = roc_curve(y_test, tree_
model_prob)

#Random Forest
rf_prob = rf.predict_proba(x_test)
rf_prob = rf_prob[:, 1]
auc_rf = roc_auc_score(y_test, rf_prob)
print('AUC: %.2f % auc_rf)

fpr_rf, tpr_rf, thresholds_rf = roc_curve(y_test, rf_prob)

#Logistic Regression
lr_prob = lr.predict_proba(x_test)

```

```
lr_prob = lr_prob[:, 1]
auc_lr = roc_auc_score(y_test, lr_prob)
print('AUC: %.2f % auc_lr)
fpr_lr, tpr_lr, thresholds_lr = roc_curve(y_test, lr_prob)
#BPNN
mlp_prob = mlp.predict_proba(x_test_nn)
mlp_prob = mlp_prob[:, 1]
auc_mlp = roc_auc_score(y_test, mlp_prob)
print('AUC: %.2f % auc_mlp)
fpr_mlp, tpr_mlp, thresholds_mlp = roc_curve(y_test, mlp_prob)

#Plotting roc
#XG Boost
plot_roc_curve(fpr_tree_model, tpr_tree_model)
#Random Forest
plot_roc_curve(fpr_rf, tpr_rf)
#Logistic Regression
plot_roc_curve(fpr_lr, tpr_lr)
#BPNN
plot_roc_curve(fpr_mlp, tpr_mlp)
```

Lampiran 13 Data Generik

Sebagai contoh, dibuat data generik yang berisikan 4 variabel yang mewakili *internet speed*, *billing*, *usage*, dan *fraud* dengan masing-masing 10 buah data sebagai berikut:

| No | Internet_Speed | Billing | Usage | Fraud |
|----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 10 | 100 | 500 | 0 |
| 2 | 20 | 200 | 700 | 0 |
| 3 | 30 | 150 | 600 | 0 |
| 4 | 40 | 170 | 800 | 1 |
| 5 | 50 | 300 | 900 | 1 |
| 6 | 60 | 250 | 1000 | 1 |
| 7 | 70 | 280 | 1100 | 1 |
| 8 | 80 | 350 | 1200 | 1 |
| 9 | 90 | 400 | 1300 | 0 |
| 10 | 100 | 450 | 1400 | 0 |

Lampiran 14 Contoh Sederhana Cara Kerja *Random Forest* Menghasilkan Prediksi

Berikut adalah ilustrasi cara kerja *Random Forest* menggunakan data generik yang terlampir pada lampiran 13 diatas.

1. Billing ≤ 100 :

Subset 1 (Billing ≤ 100): - Fraud=0: 1 – Fraud=1: 0 Gini Impurity = 1 - $[(1)^2 + (0)^2] = 0$

Subset 2 (Billing > 100): - Fraud=0: 3 – Fraud=1: 6 Gini Impurity = 1 - $[(3/9)^2 + (6/9)^2] = 0.44$

Weighted Gini Impurity = $(1/10)*0 + (9/10)*0.44 = 0.40$

2. Billing ≤ 150 :

Sama seperti perhitungan sebelumnya, Weighted Gini Impurity = 0.42

3. Billing ≤ 170 :

Subset 1 (Billing ≤ 170): - Fraud=0: 3 – Fraud=1: 1 Gini Impurity = 1 - $[(3/4)^2 + (1/4)^2] = 0.38$

Subset 2 (Billing > 170): - Fraud=0: 1 – Fraud=1: 5 Gini Impurity = 1 - $[(1/6)^2 + (5/6)^2] = 0.28$

Weighted Gini Impurity = $(4/10)*0.38 + (6/10)*0.28 = 0.32$

Dan seterusnya, dilakukan perhitungan ini untuk semua nilai unik Billing. Dipilih nilai threshold mana yang memberikan Weighted Gini Impurity terendah sebagai threshold optimal untuk membagi data berdasarkan fitur Billing. Proses mencari nilai impurity ini biasanya dilakukan secara otomatis oleh algoritma Random Forest. Misalkan sudah ditentukan Billing memiliki *threshold* 200 memberikan penurunan *gini impurity* terbesar, maka:

1. Pembagian pertama: data dibagi menjadi dua grup berdasarkan `internet_speed`, grup pertama yang memiliki `Billing <=200` dan grup lainnya `Billing >200`.
2. Pembagian selanjutnya: Mengulang proses pencarian *threshold* terbaik untuk setiap grup, tetapi dengan mempertimbangkan `internet_speed` dan `Usage`. Misalkan ditemukan pembagian `Billing <=200` berdasarkan `internet_speed <=20` dan membagi `Billing >200` berdasarkan `Usage <=800` memberikan penurunan impurity terbesar.
3. Proses lanjutan: proses dilanjutkan hingga mencapai kedalaman terdalam pohon atau tidak ada lagi pembagian yang bisa meningkatkan impurity.
4. Membuat prediksi: Setelah pohon keputusan selesai dibangun, pohon tersebut bisa digunakan untuk membuat prediksi. Untuk setiap sampel baru dimulai dengan pohon dan mengikuti cabang yang sesuai berdasarkan fitur sampel, prediksi untuk sampel tersebut adalah label mayoritas dari sampel training.

Berdasarkan pembahasan kita sebelumnya, kita memiliki data yang dibagi berdasarkan fitur `Billing` dengan threshold 200, dan kemudian dibagi lagi berdasarkan `Usage` dengan threshold 800 dan 1000.

1. Node pertama(root): `Billing <=200?`

- a. Jika ya, pergi ke node 2.
- b. Jika tidak, pergi ke node 3.

2. Node kedua: `Usage <=800?`

- a. Jika ya, pergi ke node 4.
- b. Jika tidak, pergi ke node 5.

3. Node ketiga: `Usage <=1000?`

- a. Jika ya, pergi ke node 6.
- b. Jika tidak, pergi ke node 7.

Setiap node daun model akan membuat prediksi berdasarkan mayoritas label kelas di data yang tersisa. Misalnya jika sebagian besar data di node 4 terdeteksi

sebagai fraud = 0, maka model akan memprediksi fraud=0 untuk data baru yang mencapai node ini.

Lampiran 15 Contoh Sederhana Cara Kerja XGBoost Menghasilkan Prediksi

Berikut adalah ilustrasi cara kerja *xgboost* menggunakan data generik yang terlampir pada tabel 1.

1. Langkah pertama adalah lakukan inisialisasi untuk nilai prediksi awal, pada kasus perhitungan ini, probabilitas awal semua data adalah 0,5 yang merupakan default dari algoritma XGBoost.
2. Hitung gradient dan hessian, Pertama tentukan fungsi loss:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Log-Loss} &= -0 * \log(0,5) - (1-0) * \log(1 - 0,5) \\
 &= -0 - \log(0,5) \\
 &= 0,693147
 \end{aligned}$$

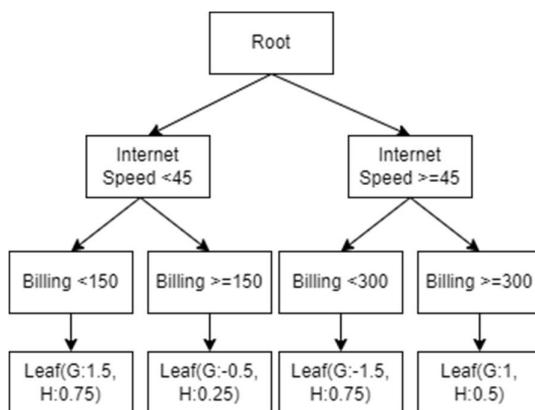
Gradien adalah turunan pertama dari fungsi loss ini yang dihitung sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gradien} &= y-p \\
 &= 0 - 0,5 \\
 &= -0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

Hessian adalah turunan kedua dari fungsi loss ini, yang dihitung sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hessian} &= p * (1-p) \\
 &= 0,5 * (1-0,5) \\
 &= 0,25
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Tahap selanjutnya yaitu membentuk pohon baru berdasarkan nilai gradien dan hessian yang telah dihitung sebelumnya.



Selanjutnya, hitung nilai daun untuk setiap daun pada pohon menggunakan formula berikut :

$$\text{Hitung bobot daun : } -\frac{\text{Gradient}}{\text{Hessian}+\lambda}$$

$$\text{Daun 1} = 1.5/(0.75+1) = 0,857$$

$$\text{Daun 2} = -0.5/(0.25+1) = -0,4$$

$$\text{Daun 3} = -1,5/(0,75+1) = - 0,857$$

$$\text{Daun 4} = 1/(0,5+1) = 0,666$$

Nilai daun kemudian akan digunakan dalam langkah selanjutnya yaitu optimasi pohon dengan meminimalkan fungsi loss berikut setiap daunnya :

$$Obj = \sum_i [pred_i - y_i]^2 + \sum_j Reg_j$$

di mana $pred_i$ adalah prediksi untuk sampel i , y_i adalah label sebenarnya, dan Reg_j adalah regularisasi pada daun J

Regularisasi biasanya dihitung sebagai:

$$Reg = \gamma T + 1/2 \lambda \sum_{j=1}^J w_j^2$$

Hitung Fungsi loss objektif :

$$= 2 \times (0.857-0)^2 + 2 \times (-0.4 - 0)^2 + 3 \times (0.857 - 1)^2 + 3 \times (0.666 - 0)^2 + 5,036227$$

$$= 2 \times 0,734449 + 2 \times 0,16 + 3 \times 3,4489 + 3 \times 0,443556 + 5,36227$$

$$= 1,468898 + 0,32 + 10,3467 + 1,330668 + 5,036227$$

$$= 18,502493$$

Fungsi loss objektif dari model ini adalah 18,502493

Ini adalah metrik yang akan kita gunakan untuk mengevaluasi dan membandingkan model ini dengan model lain dalam proses boosting.

4. Selanjutnya pembaruan prediksi, ini dilakukan dengan menambahkan prediksi dari pohon baru yang telah dibangun ke prediksi yang ada. Secara matematis ditulis sebagai berikut :

Prediksi baru = prediksi lama + learning rate * prediksi pohon baru

Berdasarkan algoritma xgboost dengan 2 iterasi yang telah dibuat, menggunakan sampel berikut:

| No | Internet_Speed | Billing | Usage | Fraud |
|----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 47 | 250 | 800 | ? |

Untuk data baru ini, jalur yang diambil adalah: Root -> [Billing >= 200] -> Leaf (0.666) untuk pohon pertama

Jalur yang diambil adalah: Root -> [Speed >= 30] -> Leaf (d) untuk pohon kedua
Asumsikan bahwa leaf(d) adalah 0.5 maka:

$$\text{Prediksi Akhir} = \eta \times (0.666 + 0.5) = 1 \times (0.666 + 0.5) = 1.166$$

Karena ini adalah tugas klasifikasi, akan digunakan fungsi sigmoid untuk mengubah prediksi ini menjadi probabilitas:

$$\text{Probabilitas} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1.166}} \approx 0.76$$

Yang artinya data termasuk kedalam kelas 1 (Fraud)

Lampiran 16 Contoh Sederhana Cara Kerja Logistic Regression Menghasilkan Prediksi

Cara kerja *logistic regression* pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode *gradient descent*. Proses ini diawali dengan inisialisasi nilai bobot dan nilai bias serta penentuan *learning rate*.

Sebagai simulasi menggunakan data generik yang terlampir pada lampiran 13, berikut adalah cara kerja logistic regression dalam penelitian ini:

Pertama lakukan inisialisasi bobot dan bias masing $b_0 = -10$, $b_1 = 0.2$ (untuk *internet_speed*), $b_2 = 0.02$ (untuk var 2), dan $b_3 = 0.01$ (untuk Usage). Untuk baris pertama data, kita bisa menghitung probabilitas Fraud adalah 1 sebagai berikut:

$$P(Y=1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(b_0 + b_1*X_1 + b_2*X_2 + b_3*X_3)})$$

Substitusi dengan nilai-nilai yang kita punya:

$$P(Y=1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(-10 + 0.2*10 + 0.02*100 + 0.01*500)})$$

$$P(Y=1) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(-10 + 2 + 2 + 5)})$$

$$P(Y=1) = 1/(1 + e^{-1})$$

$P = 0,731\%$ (Terdeteksi fraud namun data yang terlampir tidak fraud, sehingga nilai bobot dan biasnya harus diubah)

Dalam contoh ini, dibuat asumsi sembarang mengenai nilai koefisien b_0 , b_1 , b_2 , dan b_3 untuk demonstrasi. Sebenarnya, nilai-nilai ini harus ditemukan melalui proses pembelajaran dari data latih, ketika melatih model logistic regression dengan data yang benar-benar ada, nilai koefisien ditemukan dengan meminimalkan kesalahan antara prediksi model dan label yang sebenarnya dalam data latih.

Lampiran 17 Contoh Sederhana Cara Kerja BPNN Menghasilkan Prediksi

Menggunakan data generik yang terlampir pada lampiran 13, sebagai contoh diambil data pertama dengan

SPEED_INET = 10, BILLING = 100, USAGE = 500, IS_FRAUD = 0

Dengan menggunakan struktur jaringan sebagai berikut:

- Input layer : 3
- Hidden layer : 2
- Output layer : 1

Langkah 1: Inisialisasi bobot dan bias, sebagai contoh bobot dan bias diinisialisasikan dengan angka acak kecil berikut:

w1 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3], w2 = [0.4, 0.5, 0.6]

bias pada hidden layer :

b1 = 0.1, b2 = 0.2

bobot antara hidden dan output layer :

w3 = [0.7, 0.8]

bias pada output layer:

b3 = 0.3

Langkah 2 : Feed forward

Misal diambil contoh 1 titik data : x = [10, 100, 500] dan y = 0

Dari Input ke Hidden Layer

$$z1 = (0.1 \times 10) + (0.2 \times 100) + (0.3 \times 500) + 0.1$$

$$z1 = 1 + 20 + 150 + 0.1$$

$$z1 = 171.1$$

$$z2 = (0.4 \times 10) + (0.5 \times 100) + (0.6 \times 500) + 0.2$$

$$z2 = 4 + 50 + 300 + 0.2$$

$$z2 = 354.2$$

$$a1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-171.1}}$$

$$a2 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-354.2}}$$

Gunakan fungsi sigmoid:

$$h'1 = \sigma(h1) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-171,1}} \approx 1$$

$$h'2 = \sigma(h2) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-35,2}} \approx 1$$

Menghitung output neuron pada output layer:

$$z_{\text{output}} = (0.7 \times a1) + (0.8 \times a2) + 0.3 \approx 1.8$$

$$a_{\text{output}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_{\text{output}}}} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-1.8}} \approx 0.858$$

Langkah 3 : Menghitung Kesalahan

Fungsi kerugian maka kesalahan pada output adalah :

$$\delta_{\text{output}} = (y - a_{\text{output}}) \times a_{\text{output}} \times (1 - a_{\text{output}})$$

$$\delta_{\text{output}} = (0 - 0.858) \times 0.858 \times (1 - 0.858)$$

$$\delta_{\text{output}} \approx -0.1046$$

Nilai ini akan digunakan dalam langkah backpropagation untuk mengupdate bobot dan bias dari jaringan saraf tiruan

Hitung Kesalahan pada hidden layer,

Dimisalkan nilai $w_{o1} = 0.7$ dan nilai $w_{o2} = 0.8$

Maka kesalahan pada neuron 1 dan 2 pada hidden layer adalah:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial h1} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h1} * w_{o1} * h'1 * (1 - h'1) = 0.858 * 0.7 * 1 * (1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial h2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial h2} * w_{o2} * h'2 * (1 - h'2) = 0.858 * 0.8 * 1 * (1 - 1) = 0$$

Memperbarui bobot dan bias di seluruh jaringan

1. Update Bobot antara Hidden dan Output Layer

$$W_{\text{hidden-output}} \text{ baru} = [0.7, 0.8] + \alpha \times [-0.1046] \times [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$$

Misalkan $\alpha=0.01$, maka:

$$W_{\text{hidden-output}} \text{ baru} = [0.7 - 0.001046, 0.8 - 0.001046]$$

$$W_{\text{hidden-output}} \text{ baru} = [0.698954, 0.798954]$$

2. Update Bias pada Output Layer

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0.3 + \alpha \cdot x - 0.1046 \\
 &= 0.2989540.298954
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Update Bobot antara Input dan Hidden Layer

= Tidak berubah dikarenakan nilai keduanya adalah 0

algoritma Backpropagation Neural Network (BPNN) atau biasanya disebut sebagai Backpropagation saja, bisa dikatakan algoritma untuk menyesuaikan bobot dan bias dalam jaringan neural

Langkah 4 Iterasi

Ulangi langkah 2 dan 3 sampai error mencapai batas yang diinginkan atau jumlah iterasi maksimum tercapai

Berdasarkan algoritma bpnn dengan menggunakan 1 titik data dengan 2 kali iterasi menggunakan data berikut :

| No | Internet_Speed | Billing | Usage | Fraud |
|----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 47 | 250 | 800 | ? |

Didapatkan :

$$a1 \approx 1$$

$$a2 \approx 1$$

$$z_{\text{output}} = 1.7968954$$

$$a_{\text{output}} \approx 0.858 \text{ (Terdeteksi Fraud)}$$

LEMBAR PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

**"IMPLEMENTASI DETEKSI FRAUD PENGGUNAAN
JARINGAN INTERNET FIBER DI PERUSAHAAN PENYEDIA
LAYANAN INTERNET"**

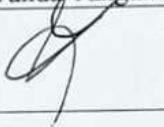
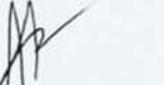
OLEH:

**ADY AHMADI SUWARDI
D121171517**

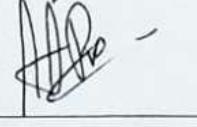
Skripsi ini telah dipertahankan pada Ujian Akhir Sarjana tanggal 5 September 2023.

Telah dilakukan perbaikan penulisan dan isi skripsi berdasarkan usulan dari penguji dan pembimbing skripsi.

Persetujuan perbaikan oleh tim penguji:

| | Nama | Tanda Tangan |
|------------|---|---|
| Ketua | Dr. Amil Ahmad Ilham, S.T., M.IT. |  |
| Sekretaris | A. Ais Prayogi Alimuddin, S.T., M.Eng |  |
| Anggota | Prof. Dr. Eng. Intan Sari Areni, S.T., M.T. |  |
| | Muhammad Alief Fahdal Imran Oemar, S.T., M.Sc |  |

Persetujuan Perbaikan oleh pembimbing:

| Pembimbing | Nama | Tanda Tangan |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| I | Dr. Amil Ahmad Ilham, S.T., M.IT. |  |
| II | A. Ais Prayogi Alimuddin, S.T., M.Eng |  |