

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] Kumar, Vinay; Fausto, Nelson; Abbas, Abul K.; Cotran, Ramzi S. ; Robbins, Stanley L. (2005). *Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease* (7th ed.). Philadelphia, Pa.: Saunders. hlmn. 1194–1195.
- [2] Shoback, edited by David G. Gardner, Dolores (2011). *Greenspan's basic & clinical endocrinology* (9th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Medical. hlmn. Chapter 17.
- [3] Rusydina, A. W. (2016). Perbandingan Metode Feature Selection Pada High Dimensional Data dan Klasifikasi Menggunakan Support Vector Machine. Surabaya: Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember.
- [4] Mukesh Kumar, Sandeep Singh, and Santanu Kumar Rath (2015). Classification of microarray data using functional link neural network. *Procedia Computer Science*, 57:727–737
- [5] R M Parry (2010). *k*-Nearest neighbor models for microarray gene expression analysis and clinical outcome prediction. *The Pharmacogenomics Journal*
- [6] Xindong Zhang, Lin Gao, Zhi-Ping Liu dan Luonan (2015). *Identifying Module Biomarker in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus By Discriminative Area of Functional Activity*. *BMC bioinformatics*, 16(1), 92.
- [7] Stekel, D., 2003, *Microarray Bioinformatics*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
- [8] Ramaswamy, S., Tamayo, P., Rifkin, R., Mukherjee, S., Yeang, C.-H., Angelo, M., Ladd, C., Reich, M., Latulippe, E., Mesirov, J.P., Poggio, T., Gerald, W., Loda, M., Lander, E.S. dan Golub, T.R., (2001), Multiclass cancer diagnosis using tumor gene expression signatures. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 98(26), 15149-15154.
- [9] Ridwan, R. (2015). *Mengenal alat analisa molekuler DNA sequencing*. Biotrends 3.1, 22-25.
- [10] Razavi, A. E. (2012). *Dna Microarray*, Isfahan University Of Medical Science, School Of Pharmacy Department Of Clinical Biochemistry.
- [11] Bolstad M, B. I. (2003). *A comparison of normalization methods for high density oligonucleotide array data based on variance and bias*. *Bioinformatics*, 186-187.
- [12] Haykin, S. (2009). *Neural Networks and Learning Machine* (3rd ed.). (M. J. Horton, A. Dworkin, D. Mars, W. Opaluch, S. Disanno, & G. Dulles, Eds.) New Jersey: Pearson Education.

itaningrum, D. (2006). *Pengantar Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan*. Yogyakarta:



Penerbit Andi.

- [14] Riadi, M. (2016). *Kajian Pustaka*. Retrieved May 2, 2018, from Jaringan Saraf Tiruan (JST):n <https://www.kajianpustaka.com/2016/11/jaringan-saraf-tiruan-jst.html>
- [15] Siang, J. (2004). *Aplikasi Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan dan Pemrograman Menggunakan MATLAB*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.
- [16] Ramadhani, P. W. (2017). *Deteksi Kanker berdasarkan Klasifikasi Data Microarray menggunakan Functional Link Neural Network dengan Seleksi Fitur Genetic Algorithm*. *Indonesian Journal on Computing (Indo-JC)*, 11-22.
- [17] Ramadhani, P. W. (2017). *Deteksi Kanker berdasarkan Klasifikasi Data Microarray menggunakan Functional Link Neural Network dengan Seleksi Fitur Genetic Algorithm*. *Indonesian Journal on Computing (Indo-JC)*, 11-22.
- [18] Antoni Wibowo, (2017). *10-Fold Cross Validation*. <https://mti.binus.ac.id/2017/11/24/10-fold-cross-validation/>
- [19] Florin Gonurescu (2011). *Data Mining concept, models, and technique*. Springer.
- [20] Henny Leidiyana (2013). *Penerapan algoritma k-nearest neighbor untuk penentuan resiko kredit kepemilikan kendaraan bermotor*. STIMIK Nusa Mandiri
- [21] Obuchowski, N. (2003). Receiver operating characteristic curves and their use radiology. *Radiology*, 229: 3-8.
- [22] Park, S. H., Goo, J. M., & Jo, C. H. (2004). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve: practical review for radiologists. *Korean Journal Radiology*, 5(1), 11-18.
- [23] Brefeld, U., & Scheffer, T. (2005.. *AUC maximizing support vector learning*. In Proceedings of the ICML 2005 workshop on ROC Analysis in Machine Learning.



LAMPIRAN



Lampiran 1 ambil package

```
library("GEOquery")
library(preprocessCore)
library(neuralnet)
library(DMwR)
library(dplyr)
library(caret)
library(R.utils)
library(pROC)
library("reshape2")
library("ggplot2")
```

Lampiran 2 Proses ambil data

```
#ambil data
data <- getGEO(file="GSE18732_series_matrix.txt")
load(file="data.Rdata")
```

Lampiran 3 Uji normalitas

```
#uji normalitas
tes_data <- t(exprs(data))

tes <- apply(tes_data,2,shapiro.test)
tes <- data.frame(matrix(unlist(tes),nrow=25770,byrow = T))
tes <- as.numeric(as.character(tes$X2))
```

```
norm_data <-t(exprs(data))
featureName <- dimnames(norm_data)
featureName<-featureName[[2]]
```

Lampiran 4 proses standarisasi Min-Max

```
for(i in 1:25770){
  n(norm_data[,i])
  x(norm_data[,i])
}
```



```

for(j in 1:118){
  norm_data[j,i] = (norm_data[j,i]-min)/(max-min)
}
}

```

Lampiran 5 Normalisasi quantile

```

norm_data <- normalize.quantiles(norm_data)
colnames(norm_data)<- featureName

tes2 <- apply(norm_data,2,shapiro.test)
tes2 <- data.frame(matrix(unlist(tes2),nrow=25770,byrow = T))
tes2 <- as.numeric(as.character(tes2$X2))

```

Lampiran 6 Seleksi Fitur

```

#seleksi fitur
norm_data <- as.data.frame(norm_data)
label <- data$characteristics_ch1.5

ff <- function(x)(t.test(x~label)$p.value)
p.value <- apply(norm_data,2,ff)
ord <- order(p.value)

signifikansi <- p.value[ord[1:50]]

data10 <- as.data.frame(norm_data[,ord[1:10]])
data20 <- as.data.frame(norm_data[,ord[1:20]])
data30 <- as.data.frame(norm_data[,ord[1:30]])
data40 <- as.data.frame(norm_data[,ord[1:40]])
data50 <- as.data.frame(norm_data[,ord[1:50]])

```



proses ekspansi
7 Ekspansi

```

#10 fitur terbaik dengan orde2
#expansi legendre

expansionL10_ord3 <-matrix(0, ncol = 30,nrow = 118)
expansionL10_ord3 <-as.data.frame(expansionL10_ord3)
expansionL20_ord3 <-matrix(0, ncol = 60,nrow = 118)
expansionL20_ord3 <-as.data.frame(expansionL20_ord3)
expansionL30_ord3 <-matrix(0, ncol = 90,nrow = 118)
expansionL30_ord3 <-as.data.frame(expansionL30_ord3)
expansionL40_ord3 <-matrix(0, ncol = 120,nrow = 118)
expansionL40_ord3 <-as.data.frame(expansionL40_ord3)
expansionL50_ord3 <-matrix(0, ncol = 150,nrow = 118)
expansionL50_ord3 <-as.data.frame(expansionL50_ord3)

for(i in 1:10){
  for(j in 1:118 ){
    expansionL10_ord3[j,i]=data10[j,i]
    expansionL10_ord3[j,i+10]=1/2*((3*data10[j,i]^2)-1)
    expansionL10_ord3[j,i+20]=1/2*((5*data10[j,i]^3)-3*data10[j,i])

  }
}

for(i in 1:20){
  for(j in 1:118 ){
    expansionL20_ord3[j,i]=data20[j,i]
    expansionL20_ord3[j,i+20]=1/2*((3*data20[j,i]^2)-1)
    expansionL20_ord3[j,i+40]=1/2*((5*data20[j,i]^3)-3*data20[j,i])

  }
}

for(i in 1:30){

```



```

for(j in 1:118 ){
  expansionL30_ord3[j,i]=data30[j,i]
  expansionL30_ord3[j,i+30]=1/2*((3*data30[j,i]^2)-1)
  expansionL30_ord3[j,i+60]=1/2*((5*data30[j,i]^3)-3*data30[j,i])
}
}

for(i in 1:40){
  for(j in 1:118 ){
    expansionL40_ord3[j,i]=data40[j,i]
    expansionL40_ord3[j,i+40]=1/2*((3*data40[j,i]^2)-1)
    expansionL40_ord3[j,i+80]=1/2*((5*data40[j,i]^3)-3*data40[j,i])
  }
}

for(i in 1:50){
  for(j in 1:118 ){
    expansionL50_ord3[j,i]=data50[j,i]
    expansionL50_ord3[j,i+50]=1/2*((3*data50[j,i]^2)-1)
    expansionL50_ord3[j,i+100]=1/2*((5*data50[j,i]^3)-3*data50[j,i])
  }
}

expansionL10_ord3$y <- as.numeric(label)
expansionL10_ord3$y <- as.numeric(expansionL10_ord3$y==2)
expansionL20_ord3$y <- as.numeric(label)
expansionL20_ord3$y <- as.numeric(expansionL20_ord3$y==2)
expansionL30_ord3$y <- as.numeric(label)
expansionL30_ord3$y <- as.numeric(expansionL30_ord3$y==2)
expansionL40_ord3$y <- as.numeric(label)
expansionL40_ord3$y <- as.numeric(expansionL40_ord3$y==2)
expansionL50_ord3$y <- as.numeric(label)
expansionL50_ord3$y <- as.numeric(expansionL50_ord3$y==2)

```



Lampiran 8 Klasifikasi data 70% data latih dengan 30% data uji

```
best.train10_ord3 <- NULL

best.acc10_ord3 <- 0

acc <- NULL

pb <- txtProgressBar(min = 0, max = 1000, style = 3)

for(i in 1:1000){
  Sys.sleep(0.1)

  train.proportion <- 0.70

  train.index <- sample(x = 1:nrow(expansionL10_ord3),
                        size = floor(train.proportion *
nrow(expansionL10_ord3)),
                        replace = F)

  expansion.train.data <- expansionL10_ord3[train.index, ]
  expansion.test.data <- expansionL10_ord3[-train.index, ]
  expansion.test.labels <- expansion.test.data$y
  expansion.test.data <- subset(expansion.test.data, select = -c(y))

  formula <- sprintf("%s%s", "y ~ ", paste("V", 1:30, collapse = " + ",
sep = ""))

  expansion.net <- neuralnet(formula, data = expansion.train.data,
                             linear.output = F, rep = 1,
                             err.fct = "sse", act.fct = 'logistic',
threshold = 0.1,algorithm = 'backprop',
                             learningrate = 0.1, hidden=(0))

  net.predictions <- neuralnet::compute(expansion.net,
expansion.test.data)$net.result

  thresholded.net.predictions <- ifelse(net.predictions > 0.5, 1, 0)

  result <- sum(as.numeric(thresholded.net.predictions ==
test.labels))
}
```




```

acc[i] <- num.correct / length(expansion.test.labels)
if(acc[i]>best.acc10_ord3){
  best.acc10_ord3<- acc[i]
  best.train10_ord3<- NULL
  best.train10_ord3 <- expansion.train.data
  best.test10_ord3 <- expansion.test.labels
  matrixConfussion10_ord3 <-
confusionMatrix(as.factor(expansion.test.labels),as.factor(thresholded.net
t.predictions))
  neuraModel10_ord3 <- expansion.net
  auc10_ord3 <-
multiclass.roc(expansion.test.labels,thresholded.net.predictions)
}
setTxtProgressBar(pb,i)
}
close(pb)

```

Lampiran 9 proses klasifikasi 80% data latih dengan 20% data uji

```

best.train10_ord3_80 <- NULL
best.acc10_ord3_80 <- 0
acc <- NULL
pb <- txtProgressBar(min = 0, max = 1000, style = 3)

for(i in 1:1000){
  Sys.sleep(0.1)
  train.proportion <- 0.80
  train.index <- sample(x = 1:nrow(expansionL10_ord3),
                        size = floor(train.proportion *
nrow(expansionL10_ord3)),
                        replace = F)
  expansion.train.data <- expansionL10_ord3[train.index, ]
  expansion.test.data <- expansionL10_ord3[-train.index, ]
  expansion.test.labels <- expansion.test.data$y
  expansion.test.data <- subset(expansion.test.data, select = -c(y))

```



```

formula <- sprintf("%s%s", "y ~ ", paste("V", 1:30, collapse = " + ",
sep = ""))

expansion.net <- neuralnet(formula, data = expansion.train.data,
                           linear.output = F, rep = 1,
                           err.fct = "sse", act.fct = 'logistic',
threshold = 0.1,algorithm = 'backprop',
                           learningrate = 0.1, hidden=(0))

net.predictions <- neuralnet::compute(expansion.net,
expansion.test.data)$net.result

thresholded.net.predictions <- ifelse(net.predictions > 0.5, 1, 0)

num.correct <- sum(as.numeric(thresholded.net.predictions ==
expansion.test.labels))

acc[i] <- num.correct / length(expansion.test.labels)

if(acc[i]>best.acc10_ord3_80){
  best.acc10_ord3_80<- acc[i]
  best.train10_ord3_80<- NULL
  best.train10_ord3_80 <- expansion.train.data
  best.test10_ord3_80 <- expansion.test.labels

  matrixConfussion10_ord3_80 <-
confusionMatrix(as.factor(expansion.test.labels),as.factor(thresholded.net.predictions))

  neuraModel10_ord3_80 <- expansion.net

  auc10_ord3_80 <-
multiclass.roc(expansion.test.labels,thresholded.net.predictions)
}

setTxtProgressBar(pb,i)
}

close(pb)

```

10 Plot grafik hasil klasifikasi



```

result_tabel <-
rbind(best.acc10_ord3,best.acc20_ord3,best.acc30_ord3,best.acc40_ord3,bes
t.acc50_ord3)

result_tabel2 <-
rbind(best.acc10_ord3_80,best.acc20_ord3_80,best.acc30_ord3_80,best.acc40
_ord3_80,best.acc50_ord3_80)

result_tabel3 <- rbind(result_tabel,result_tabel2)

result_index <- c("10","20","30","40","50","10","20","30","40","50")

group_plot <- rep(c("70% training, 30% testing","80% training, 20%
testing"),each=5)

df <- data.frame(Banyak_fitur = result_index, accuracy = result_tabel3,
Jenis = group_plot)

p<-ggplot(data=df, aes(x=Banyak_fitur, y=accuracy, group=Jenis))
+geom_line(aes(color=Jenis))+ geom_point(aes(color=Jenis))

+ylim(min,max)

plot(p)

```

Lampiran 11 Cross Validasi

```

acc.cv_10 <- NULL

foldL10 <- createFolds(expansionL10_ord3$y,10, list = FALSE)

formula10 <- sprintf("%s%s", "y ~ ", paste("V", 1:30, collapse = " + ",
sep = ""))

pb <- txtProgressBar(min = 0, max = 10, style = 3)

for(i in 1:10){

  index <- which(foldL10==i)

  train.cv <- expansionL10_ord3[-index,]

  tes.cv <- expansionL10_ord3[index,]

  tes.label.cv <- tes.cv$y

  tes.cv <- subset(tes.cv, select=-c(y))

  expansion.net <- neuralnet(formula10, data = train.cv,

                             linear.output = F, rep = 1,

                             err.fct = "sse", act.fct = 'logistic',

threshold = 0.1,algorithm = 'backprop',

                             learningrate = 0.1,hidden = 0)

  predictions <- neuralnet::compute(expansion.net,
t.result

```



```
thresholded.net.predictions <- ifelse(net.predictions > 0.5, 1, 0)
num.correct <- sum(as.numeric(thresholded.net.predictions ==
tes.label.cv))
acc.cv_10[i] <- num.correct / length(tes.label.cv)
setTxtProgressBar(pb,i)
}

mean.acc.cv_10 <- mean(acc.cv_10)
```

