

APPENDIX

INPUT IMAGE

```
final String path =  
"/home/kape/NetBeansProjects/BandengClassifier_1/Gambar/Data  
Training";
```

DATA TRAINING

```
public ProsesGambar dataTraining(BufferedImage input, String  
className) {  
    ProsesGambar image = new ProsesGambar();  
  
    image.setImage(input);  
    double[] fitur = {image.getR(), image.getG(),  
image.getB()};  
    valueFeature = new ArrayDataTiapFitur(fitur[0], fitur[1],  
fitur[2]);  
    for (int i = 0; i < class_.length; i++) {  
        if  
(class_[i].toLowerCase().equals(className.toLowerCase())) {  
            //Add ArrayDataEachFeature new to dataset class_  
at index i  
            this.dataset.get(i).addData(valueFeature);  
            break;  
        }  
    }  
    return image;  
}
```

DATA TESTING

```
public String dataTesting(BufferedImage input) {  
    //Take data sample test  
    ArrayDataTiapFitur dataTesting;  
    ProsesGambar imageTesting = new ProsesGambar();  
    imageTesting.setImage(input);  
    //    System.out.println(input);  
    double[] fitur =  
{imageTesting.getR(), imageTesting.getG(), imageTesting.getB()};  
    dataTesting = new ArrayDataTiapFitur(fitur[0], fitur[1],  
fitur[2]);  
    double[] sampel = dataTesting.getMatrix();  
  
    //Create ArrayDataMeanVar Mean & Variance  
    ArrayList<ArrayDataMeanVar> cl = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    //    System.out.println("banyak class_ :"+class_.length);  
    //    System.out.println("banyak class_ :"+class_[0]);  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < class_.length; i++) {  
        //    System.out.println("class_ ke-"+i+": "+class_[i]);  
    }
```

```

//
System.out.println("dataset :"+dataset.get(1).toString());
                                cl.add(new ArrayDataMeanVar(class_[i],
dataset.get(i).getMatrix()));
    }

    //Compute prob. likelihood
    ArrayList<ArrayDataLikelihood> lk = new ArrayList<>();
    for(int j = 0; j < class_.length; j++) {
        lk.add(new ArrayDataLikelihood(class_[j], cl.get(j),
sampel));
    }

    //Compute prob. posterior
    ArrayList<ArrayDataPosterior> pt = new ArrayList<>();
    for(int k = 0; k < class_.length; k++) {
        pt.add(new ArrayDataPosterior(class_[k], lk.get(k),
getProbClass(k)));
    }

    //Final decision class as result
    ArrayDataPosterior chosen = pt.get(0);
    for(int m = 1; m < class_.length; m++) {
        if(chosen.getProbability() <
pt.get(m).getProbability()) {
            chosen = pt.get(m);
        }
    }

    this.allPosterior = pt;

    System.out.println("Class Final Is " +
chosen.getNameClass());
    return chosen.getNameClass();
}

```



0% PLAGIARISM
APPROXIMATELY

Report #11583614

Chapter 1 Introduction Background Ikan bandeng is still be favorited to consume and also as the livelihood source for fisherman and traders. This happens because ikan bandeng is a kind of fish that is easy to be fried, cooked and even presto. As time goes by, the consumption level of ikan bandeng in Indonesia increase and this makes irresponsible traders take advantage by determining which ikan bandeng is good to consume or not. Some kind of ways are used to be a manual alternatif to examine the level freshness. Computer could help us to find which ikan bandeng is still fresh or not. The Naive Bayes Algorithm could be used here as a method that is integrated into the system to achieve the goal by using probability and statistic method as a way of the Naive Bayes Algorithm. From the problems, there will be a desktop application using the Naive Bayes Classifier Algorithm, which is expected to help us to choose the fresh ikan bandeng or not Problem Formulation Based on the background, there are the following problems : How is the implementation of Naive Bayes Algorithm in determining the freshness level of bandeng? How does the application work as a tool for testing the level freshness of ikan bandeng? How are the result obtains from the application as the level freshness of ikan bandeng? Scope These are some scope : The writer only uses eyes, gills