# **JOBSHEET 3**

# PENGENALAN PYTHON DALAM STATISTIKA, DISTRIBUSI NORMAL DAN IMPUTASI DATA

### TUJUAN

- 1. Mahasiswa mampu melakukan operasi statistika dasar menggunakan python
- 2. Mahasiswa dapat melakukan imputasi data jika ada data yang kosong

### PENJELASAN UMUM

- Pada ujicoba ini, menggunakan data ecommerce\_consumer\_behaviour yang dapat diunduh di sini:
  - https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gNBfaLOm-u17kSQew-SLBmBiQ1EgBijd/view?usp=drive link
- Untuk menjalankan kode python, dapat menggunakan Google Collaboratory atau Visual Studio Code, dengan menginstal python sebelumnya

# **Bagian 1: Perintah Dasar**

Sebelum melakukan analisis statistik, kita perlu memahami beberapa perintah dasar dalam Python.

```
# Menampilkan teks
print("Hello, Statistik!")

# Variabel dan tipe data
angka = 10
teks = "Data Statistik"
boolean = True

# Struktur data dasar
list_data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
tuple_data = (10, 20, 30)
dict_data = {"mean": 25, "median": 30}
print(list_data, tuple_data, dict_data)
```

# **Bagian 2: Membuka Dataset**

Setelah mengetahui perintah-perintah dasar dalam python, selanjutnya yang perlu dipelajari adalah cara membuka dataset.

```
# Import necessary library
import pandas as pd

# Mount Google Drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

# Define the file path in Google Drive
file_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Lab Statistika 2025/Job Sheet 3/Ecommerce_Consumer_Behavior_Analysis_Data.csv'

# Open the CSV file using pandas
try:
    # Read the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame
    data = pd.read_csv(file_path)

# Print the first few rows of the DataFrame to verify
print(data.head())
```

#### Catatan:

Pada contoh di atas, data diambil dari Google Drive dengan lokasi file yang sama dengan file python. Untuk cara membuka data yang lain, silakan dicari.

## Bagian 3: Perhitungan Pemusatan Data

Pada bagian ini akan ditunjukkan bagaimana cara menghitung pemusatan data, yakni Mean, Median dan Modus, berdasarkan data yang ada.

```
import pandas as pd
from google.colab import drive
import statistics
# Mount Google Drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
file_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Lab Statistika 2025/Job Sheet 3/Ecommerce_Consumer_Behavior_Analysis_Data.csv'
# Open the CSV file using pandas
 # Read the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame
 data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
  # Calculate Mean, Median, and Mode for relevant numerical columns
  for column in data.select_dtypes(include=['number']): # Only calculate for numerical columns
    if data[column].notnull().any(): #check for empty columns
     mean_val = data[column].mean()
     median_val = data[column].median()
       mode_val = statistics.mode(data[column]) # Use statistics.mode for single mode
     except statistics. Statistics Frror: # Handle cases where there might be multiple modes or no unique mode
         mode_val = "No unique mode"
     print(f"--- Analysis for column '{column}' ---")
      print(f"Mean: {mean_val} (The average value of the data)")
     print(f"Median: {median_val} (The middle value when the data is sorted)")
     print(f"Mode: {mode_val} (The most frequent value in the data)")
     print()
     print(f"--- Analysis for column '{column}' ---")
      print("Column contains only null values. Cannot calculate statistics.")
     print()
```

# Bagian 4: Perhitungan Variablitas Data

Pada bagian ini akan dilakukan penghitungan variabilitas data, seperti variance dan standart deviasi.

```
# Assuming 'data' DataFrame is already loaded as in the previous code

# Calculate Variance and Standard Deviation for relevant numerical columns
for column in data.select_dtypes(include=['number']):
    if data[column].notnull().any(): # Check for empty columns
        variance_val = data[column].var()
        std_dev_val = data[column].std()

        print(f"--- Analysis for column '{column}' ---")
        print(f"Variance: {variance_val} (Measures the spread of the data)")
        print(f"Standard Deviation: {std_dev_val} (Square root of the variance)")
        print()
    else:
        print(f"--- Analysis for column '{column}' ---")
        print("Column contains only null values. Cannot calculate statistics.")
        print()
```

## Bagian 5: Penyajian Data

Pada bagian ini akan dicontohkan beberapa cara menyajikan data, menggunakan data ecommerce\_consumer\_behaviour

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from google.colab import drive
# Mount Google Drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
# Define the file path in Google Drive
file_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Lab Statistika 2025/Job Sheet 3/Ecommerce_Consumer_Behavior_Analysis_Data.csv'
     # Read the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame
     data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
     # --- Histograms
     for col in data.select_dtypes(include=['number']):
    if data[col].notnull().any():
             plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) # Adjust figure size as needed
sns.histplot(data[col], kde=True) # KDE adds a kernel density estimate
plt.title(f'Distribution of {col}')
              plt.xlabel(col)
               plt.ylabel('Frequency')
              plt.show()
```

```
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for col in data.select_dtypes(include=['number']):
    if data[col].notnull().any():
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
      sns.boxplot(y=data[col])
      plt.title(f'Box Plot of {col}')
      plt.ylabel(col)
      plt.show()
# --- Scatter plots (example: if you have two numerical columns to compare) --- # Replace 'col1' and 'col2' with actual column names
if 'Purchase Amount (USD)' in data.columns and 'Age' in data.columns :
  if data['Purchase Amount (USD)'].notnull().any() and data['Age'].notnull().any():
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    sns.scatterplot(x='Age', y='Purchase Amount (USD)', data=data)
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Purchase Amount vs. Age')
    plt.xlabel('Age')
    plt.ylabel('Purchase Amount (USD)')
    plt.show()
if 'Gender' in data.columns:
  if data['Gender'].notnull().any():
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
      sns.countplot(x='Gender', data=data)
      plt.title('Distribution of Gender')
      plt.xlabel('Gender')
      plt.ylabel('Count')
      plt.show()
```

# **Bagian 6: Mengecek Data Kosong**

Pada bagian ini akan dicontohkan bagaimana cara mengecek apakah ada data kosong atau tidak.

```
# Check for missing values in the DataFrame
missing_values = data.isnull().sum()

# Print the number of missing values for each column
print("--- Missing Values per Column ---")
print(missing_values)

# Check if there are any missing values in the entire DataFrame
if missing_values.sum() > 0:
    print("\nThe DataFrame contains missing values.")
else:
    print("\nThe DataFrame does not contain any missing values.")
```

# **Bagian 7: Treatment Data Kosong**

Jika ada data kosong, maka dilakukan imputasi data, berikut ini cara melakukannya.

```
import pandas as pd
missing values = data.isnull().sum()
print("--- Missing Values per Column -
print(missing_values)
 # Iterate through columns with missing values and perform imputation
for column in data.columns:
     if data[column].isnull().any():
          if pd.api.types.is_numeric_dtype(data[column]):
              # For numerical columns, use the mean to fill missing values
#This is just an example. You can use median, or other imputation methods.
              data[column].fillna(data[column].mean(), inplace=True)
              print(f"Imputed missing values in '{column}' with the mean.")
          elif pd.api.types.is_object_dtype(data[column]):
              data[column].fillna(data[column].mode()[0], inplace=True) #mode()[0] is used because mode() returns a series
print(f"Imputed missing values in '{column}' with the mode.")
              print(f"Column '{column}' has a data type that is not handled by this code.")
missing_values_after_imputation = data.isnull().sum()
print("\n--- Missing Values After Imputation --
missing_values_after_imputation
```

Silakan dicoba, bagaimana hasilnya?

# Tugas

#### Tugas 1

- Download dataset Titanic pada <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/titanic-dataset/code">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/titanic-dataset/code</a>
- Cek, apakah variabel "Age" dan "Fare" memiliki data yang nilainya hilang. Jika ya, berapa jumlahnya?
- Cek pola distribusi data pada "Age" dan "Fare".
- Gunakan teknik simple data imputation yang tepat untuk mensubtitusi data yang hilang.

#### Tugas 2

- Imputasi data yang hilang pada "Age" dengan menggunakan mean
- Hitung z-score dari "Age" untuk semua data
- Tentukan jumlah outlier dari "Age" → |Z| > 3
- Diasumsuikan "Age" terdistribusi secara normal, berapa peluang "Age" < 20?