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Praktikum 9 – Data Analitik
METODE DEKOMPOSISI DAN HOLT WINTER

DESKRIPSI MODUL : Melihat hubungan antara variabel Katagorik dengan Variabel Numerik.

No	Elemen Kompetensi	Indikator Kinerja	Jml Jam	hlm
1	Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter	Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter	2	
2	Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi	Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi	2	
3	Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter	Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter dengan data masing-masing praktikan	2	

	dengan data masing-masing praktikan			
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TEORI SINGKAT

Analisis deret waktu (*time series*) dapat menggunakan berbagai macam model yang populer seperti *metode dekomposisi*, model *winter's*, regresi deret waktu, dan model ARIMA. Model peramalan tersebut dapat digunakan untuk *peramalan* data yang mengandung pola musiman dan/atau tren. Data yang digunakan dalam praktikum berupa data sekunder deret waktu volume pasokan (ton) dan harga beras (rupiah) ke Pasar Induk Beras Cipinang (PIBC) per bulan. Karakteristik pasokan beras berikut peramalannya dari berbagai wilayah tersebut kiranya perlu dipahami oleh pengelola PIBC yang bertugas antara lain melakukan pemantauan data pasokan, distribusi dan harga beras. Data tersebut diolah menggunakan dua metode yaitu metode *Holt-Winter* serta metode Dekomposisi. Metode Winter menggunakan *seasonal length* sebesar 12 serta dua tipe metode yaitu *multiplicative* dan *additive*. Metode peramalan ini dipilih karena termasuk metode yang sesuai untuk kasus peramalan dengan pola *trend* dan *seasonal* (Fogarty *et al*, 1991; Minitab, 2000).

LAB SETUP

Untuk dapat menjalankan praktikum ini maka yang harus disiapkan adalah :

1. Aplikasi RStudio
2. Xampp

ELEMEN KOMPETENSI I

Deskripsi : Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter

Kompetensi Dasar : Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter

PRAKTIKUM

Dalam praktikum ini akan dipelajari dan dipraktikkan bagaimana melakukan analisis data terhadap data ricesupply dengan metode holtwinter

```
> library(RMySQL)
> con = dbConnect(MySQL(), user = 'root', password = '', dbname =
+               'db_da', host = 'localhost')
> myQuery <- "select * from ricesupply;"
> ricesupply <- dbGetQuery(con, myQuery)
> View(ricesupply)
```

Output :

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The main window displays a data table with 17 rows and 13 columns. The columns are: Tahun, Bulan, Karawang, Cirebon, Bandung, Cianjur, Banten, Jateng, Jatim, Gdg_Jkt, Bulog, Anpu, and Total.Pasokan. The data represents rice supply from January 2011 to May 2012. The Environment pane on the right shows the following objects:

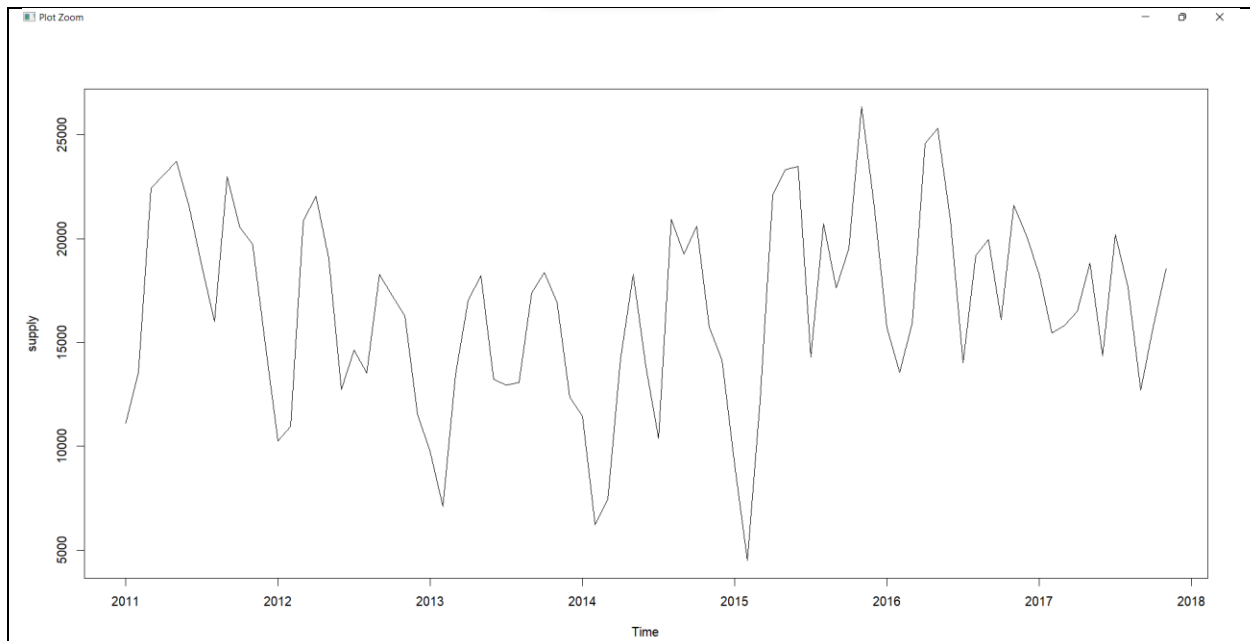
- regresidumi: List of 12
- relasi: List of 12
- reso: List of 9
- resu: List of 9
- ricedec: List of 6
- ricesupply: 83 obs. of 13 variables

The Console pane at the bottom shows the following commands and output:

```
R 4.2.1 ~ > /
> ricesupply=read.csv("D:/File Kuliah Semester 5/Data Analitik/Prak-9/ricesupply.csv", sep = ";")
> View(ricesupply)
> |
```

```
> supply <- ts(ricesupply$Karawang, start = c(2011, 1), frequency = 12)
> plot(supply)
```

Output :



```
> library(forecast)
> fit <- HoltWinters(supply)
> accuracy(forecast(fit))
> f1 <- forecast(fit,h=12)
> print(f1)
> forecast(fit,12)
> plot(fit)
```

Output:

```

> library(forecast)
> fit <- Holtwinters(supply)
> accuracy(forecast(fit))

```

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	56.9985	3574.674	2854.331	-1.482961	18.67965	0.863118	0.2729595

```

> f1 <- forecast(fit,h=12)
> print(f1)

```

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
Dec 2017	18264.52	13651.373	22877.67	11209.319	25319.72
Jan 2018	14978.35	10293.680	19663.03	7813.763	22142.95
Feb 2018	11302.59	6529.157	16076.02	4002.255	18602.92
Mar 2018	11664.69	6784.129	16545.24	4200.518	19128.86
Apr 2018	14243.30	9236.398	19250.20	6585.904	21900.70
May 2018	16689.84	11536.817	21842.86	8808.973	24570.70
Jun 2018	12832.34	7513.145	18151.53	4697.336	20967.34
Jul 2018	15328.02	9822.582	20833.46	6908.178	23747.86
Aug 2018	14085.16	8373.581	19796.74	5350.053	22820.27
Sep 2018	10558.01	4620.762	16495.26	1477.772	19638.25
Oct 2018	12640.37	6458.418	18822.32	3185.892	22094.84
Nov 2018	16127.75	9682.668	22572.84	6270.845	25984.66

```

> forecast(fit,12)

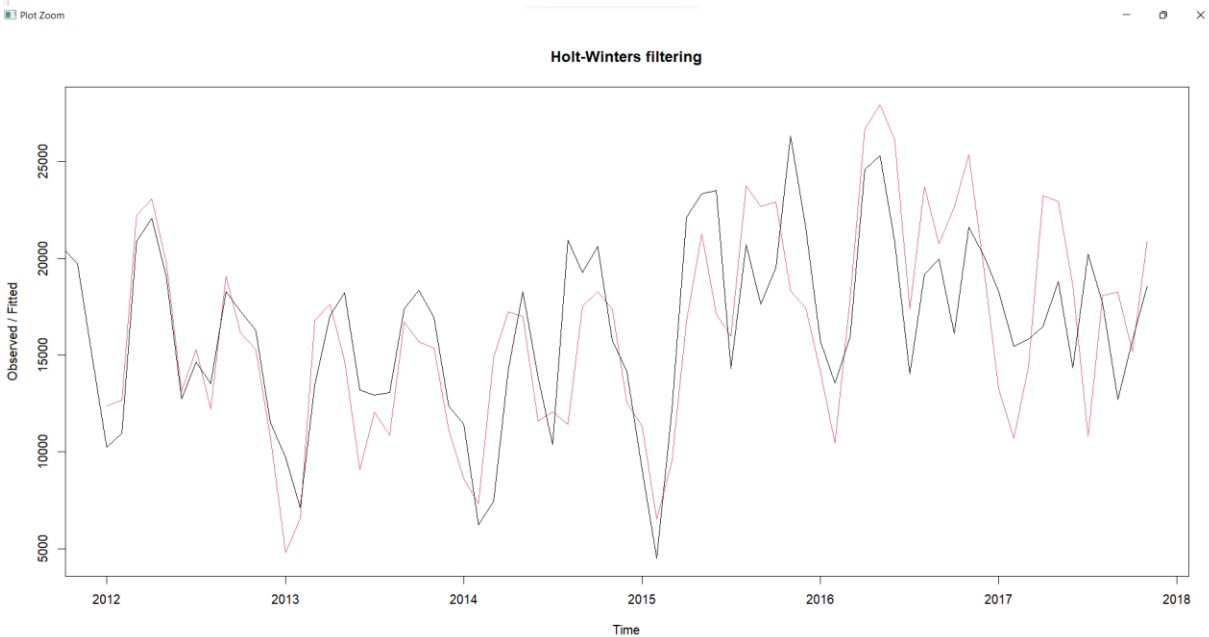
```

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
Dec 2017	18264.52	13651.373	22877.67	11209.319	25319.72
Jan 2018	14978.35	10293.680	19663.03	7813.763	22142.95
Feb 2018	11302.59	6529.157	16076.02	4002.255	18602.92
Mar 2018	11664.69	6784.129	16545.24	4200.518	19128.86
Apr 2018	14243.30	9236.398	19250.20	6585.904	21900.70
May 2018	16689.84	11536.817	21842.86	8808.973	24570.70
Jun 2018	12832.34	7513.145	18151.53	4697.336	20967.34
Jul 2018	15328.02	9822.582	20833.46	6908.178	23747.86
Aug 2018	14085.16	8373.581	19796.74	5350.053	22820.27
Sep 2018	10558.01	4620.762	16495.26	1477.772	19638.25
Oct 2018	12640.37	6458.418	18822.32	3185.892	22094.84
Nov 2018	16127.75	9682.668	22572.84	6270.845	25984.66

```

> plot(fit)
>

```



ELEMEN KOMPETENSI II

Deskripsi : Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi

Kompetensi Dasar : Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi

PRAKTIKUM

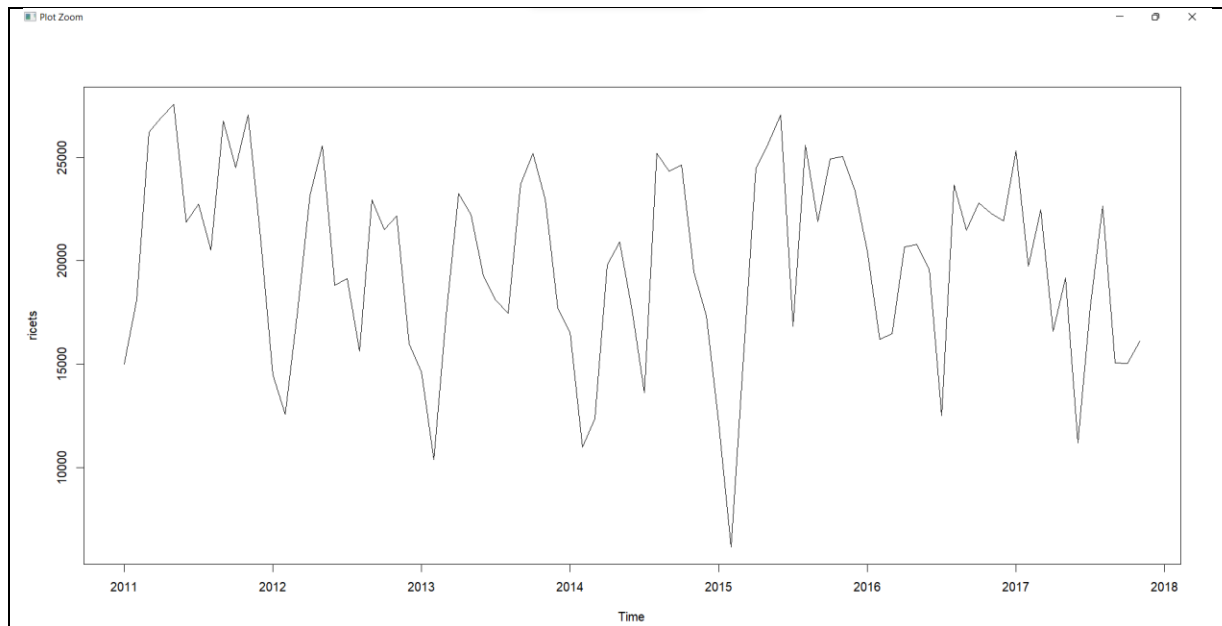
Dalam praktikum ini akan dipelajari dan dipraktekkan bagaimana melakukan analisis data terhadap data ricesupply dengan metode dekomposisi

Seasonal Decomposition

```
> ricets <- ts(ricesupply$Cirebon, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> ricets
> plot.ts(ricets)
```

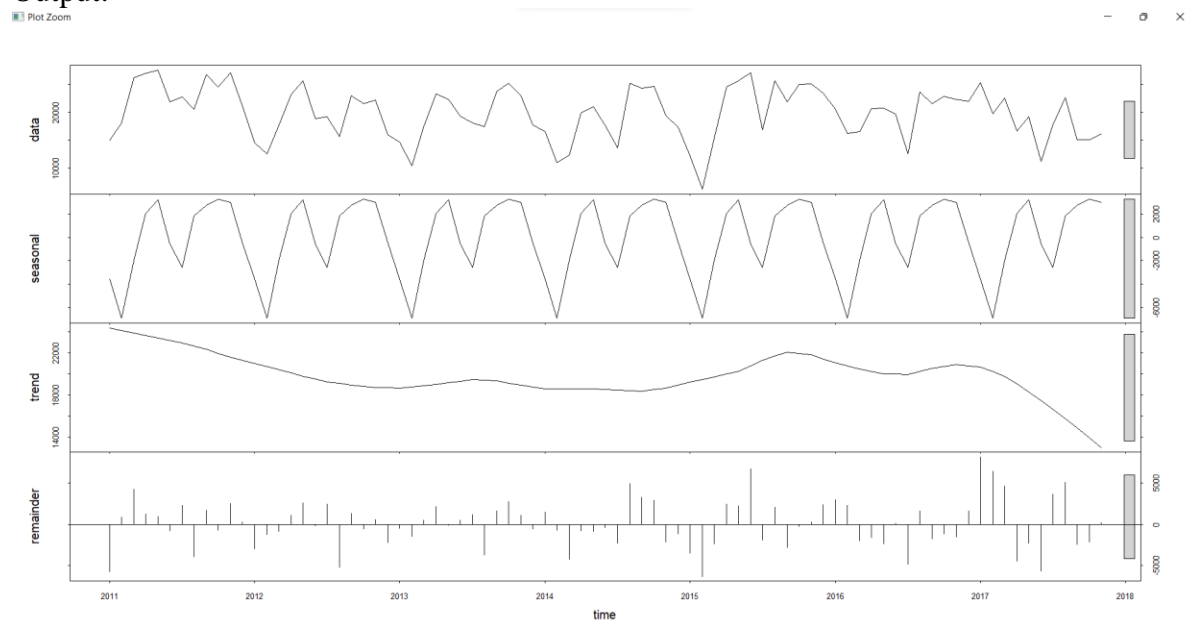
Output:

```
> ##ek 2
> ricets <- ts(ricesupply$Cirebon, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> ricets
      Jan  Feb  Mar  Apr  May  Jun  Jul  Aug  Sep  Oct  Nov  Dec
2011 14991 18099 26227 26939 27555 21858 22739 20520 26754 24516 27071 21156
2012 14485 12567 17589 23187 25573 18805 19139 15642 22940 21524 22177 15986
2013 14606 10383 17416 23242 22237 19262 18092 17449 23699 25200 22962 17723
2014 16536 10978 12354 19812 20924 17611 13630 25190 24325 24643 19430 17335
2015 12163  6170 15342 24457 25672 27051 16846 25588 21895 24915 25046 23400
2016 20473 16189 16469 20661 20788 19579 12505 23674 21476 22797 22302 21943
2017 25310 19750 22475 16581 19186 11190 17765 22642 15060 15046 16116
> plot.ts(ricets)
> |
```



```
> fit <- stl(ricets, s.window="periodic")
> plot(fit)
```

Output:



```
> accuracy (forecast(fit))
> fit <- forecast(ricets)
> accuracy(fit)
```

Output:

```

> plot(fit)
> accuracy (forecast(fit))
               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
Training set -255.8127 3394.641 2629.446 -4.394285 14.78957 0.7498971 0.1017622
> fit <- forecast(ricets)
> accuracy(fit)
               ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
Training set -216.4238 3465.603 2688.879 -4.075693 15.00563 0.766847 0.1038552
>

```

```

> ricedec <- decompose(ricets)
> ricedec$seasonal
> plot(ricedec)

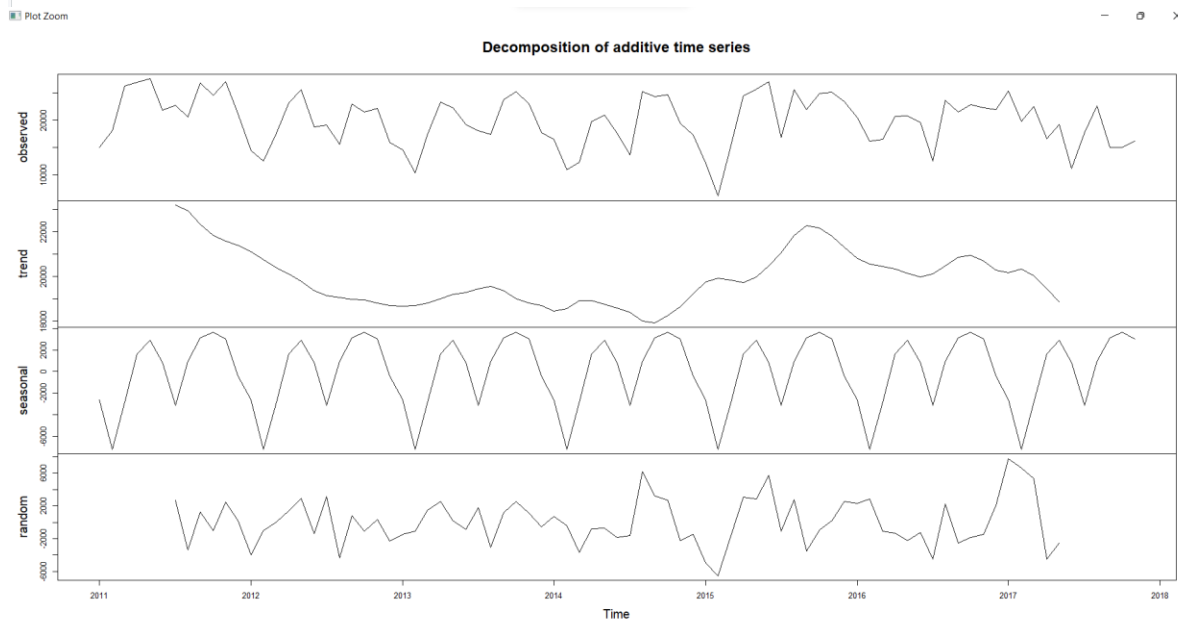
```

Output:

```

> ricedec <- decompose(ricets)
> ricedec$seasonal
      Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug      Sep      Oct
2011 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2012 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2013 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2014 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2015 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2016 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
2017 -2628.9104 -7198.4382 -2863.9660 1665.5062 2880.6799 859.7229 -3132.9035 969.3049 3154.8951 3670.5479
      Nov      Dec
2011 3032.7632 -409.2021
2012 3032.7632 -409.2021
2013 3032.7632 -409.2021
2014 3032.7632 -409.2021
2015 3032.7632 -409.2021
2016 3032.7632 -409.2021
2017 3032.7632
> plot(ricedec)

```



```

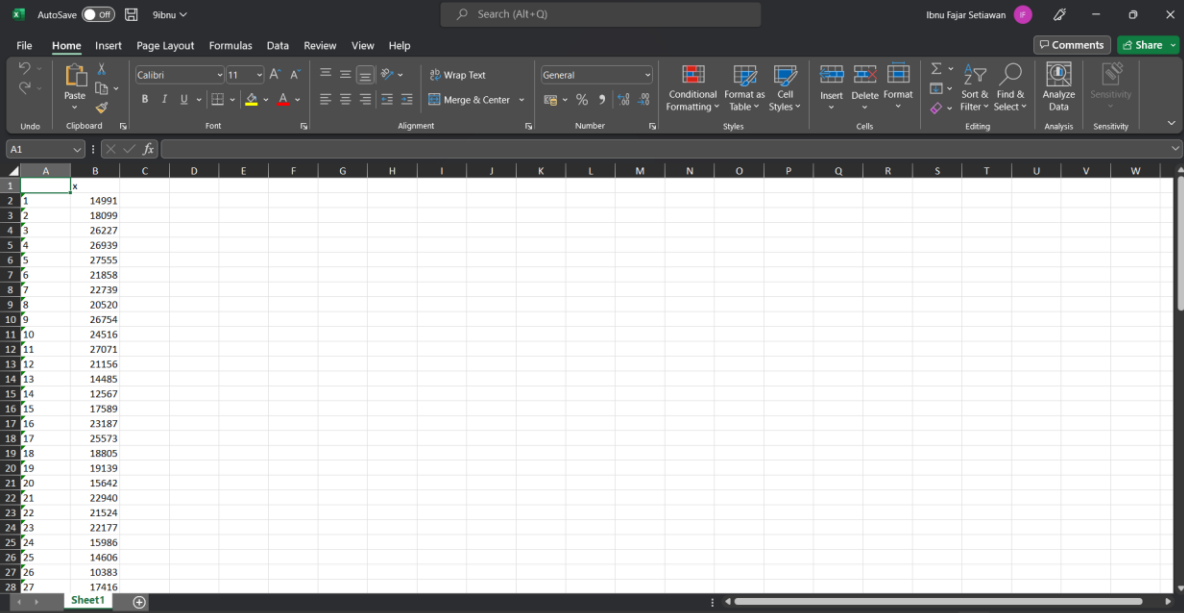
> View(ricets)

```



```
> library(xlsx)
> write.xlsx(ricets, "D:/Document/KULIAH/prak/data analitik/9ida.xlsx")
```

Output:



1		
2	1	14991
3	2	18099
4	3	26227
5	4	26939
6	5	27555
7	6	21858
8	7	22739
9	8	20520
10	9	26754
11	10	24516
12	11	27071
13	12	21156
14	13	14485
15	14	12567
16	15	17589
17	16	23187
18	17	25573
19	18	18805
20	19	19139
21	20	15642
22	21	22940
23	22	21524
24	23	22177
25	24	15986
26	25	14606
27	26	10383
28	27	17416

ELEMEN KOMPETENSI III

Deskripsi : Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter dengan data masing-masing praktikan

Kompetensi Dasar : Mampu melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter dengan data masing-masing praktikan

Dalam praktikum **Gunakan dua matriks data** (pasokan dan harga beras) serta ambil **data dari satu kota** (data pasokan / **ricesupply**) dan **satu jenis beras** (data harga / **hargaberas**). Lakukan perbandingan nilai akurasi dari kedua jenis metode peramalan untuk data musiman (seasonal). Manakah yang errornya lebih kecil. Setiap praktikan tidak boleh sama jenis beras atau kotanya.

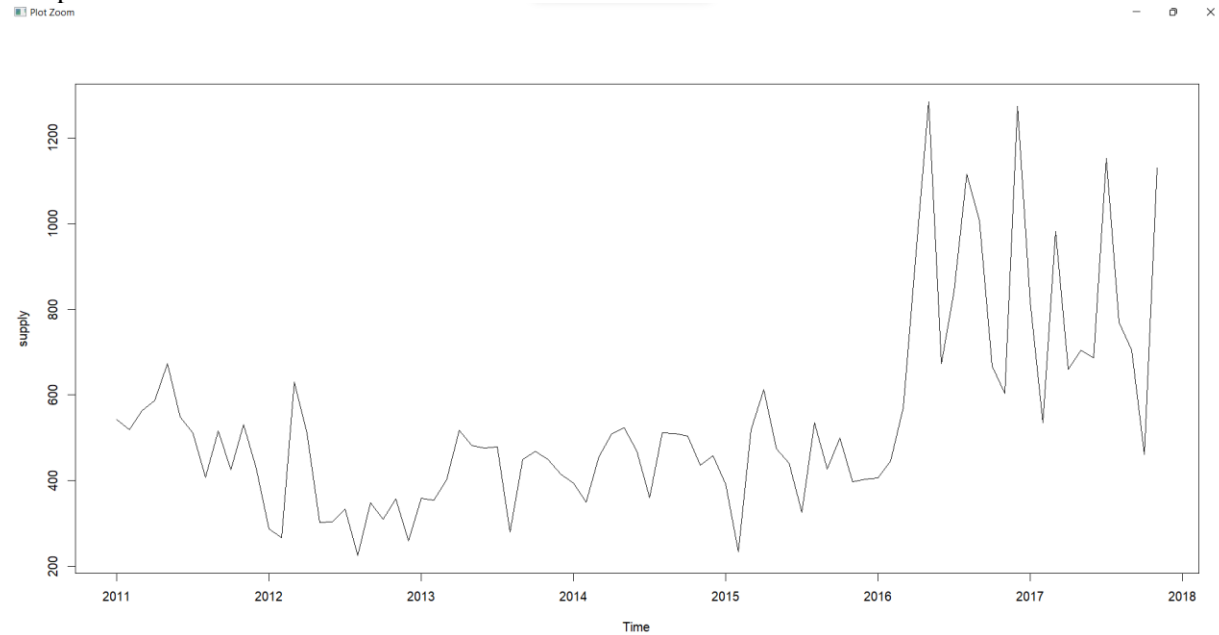
Data ricesupply : Data Cianjur

```
> library(RMySQL)
> con = dbConnect(MySQL(), user = 'root', password = "", dbname =
+               'db_da', host = 'localhost')
> myQuery <- "select * from namadata;"
> ricesupply <- dbGetQuery(con, myQuery)
> View(ricesupply)
```

Output:

```
> supply <- ts(ricesupply$Cianjur, start = c(2011, 1), frequency = 12)
> plot(supply)
```

Output:



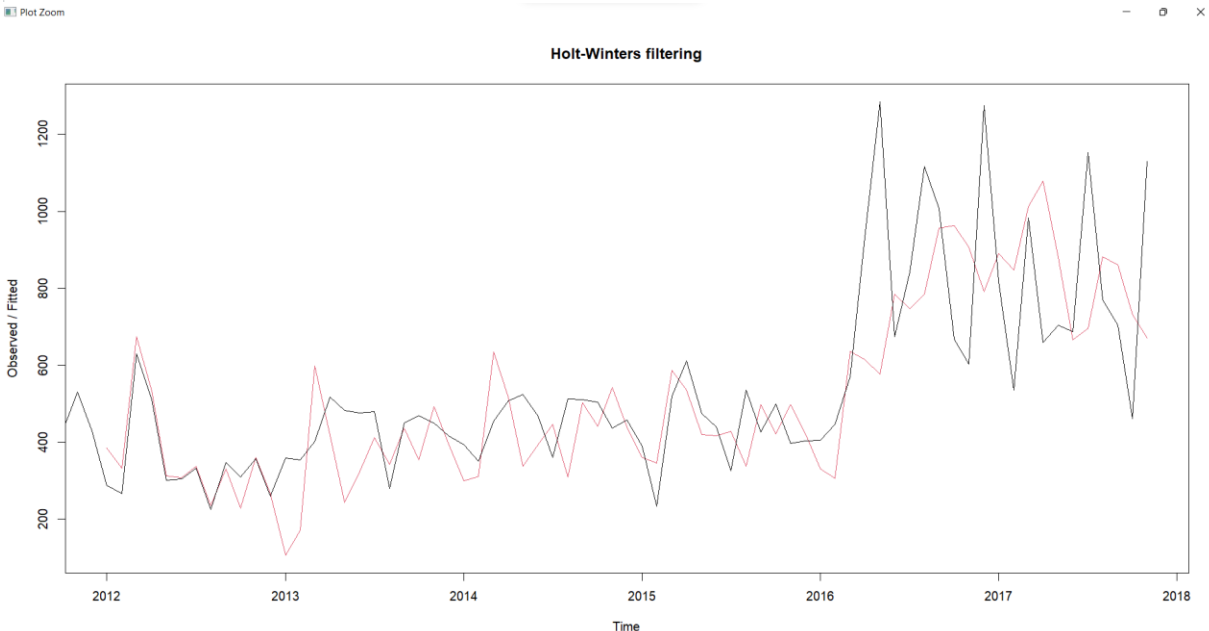
```
> library(forecast)
> fit <- HoltWinters(supply)
> accuracy(forecast(fit))
> f1 <- forecast(fit, h=12)
> print(f1)
> forecast(fit, 12)
> plot(fit)
```

Output:

```

> accuracy (forecast(fit))
              ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
Training set 25.05589 189.0146 130.5452 1.00759 22.66015 0.7130874 0.01190773
> f1 <- forecast(fit,h=12)
> print(f1)
      Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
Dec 2017      924.9819 683.1789 1166.7850 555.1760 1294.788
Jan 2018      771.9474 517.9092 1025.9857 383.4294 1160.465
Feb 2018      703.2017 436.5822  969.8211 295.4424 1110.961
Mar 2018     1010.5572 731.0241 1290.0903 583.0483 1438.066
Apr 2018     1016.6204 723.8536 1309.3872 568.8723 1464.369
May 2018      993.0743 686.7648 1299.3837 524.6144 1461.534
Jun 2018      871.8647 551.7139 1192.0154 382.2364 1361.493
Jul 2018      974.6247 640.3433 1308.9061 463.3855 1485.864
Aug 2018      920.8177 572.1249 1269.5105 387.5381 1454.097
Sep 2018      926.2149 562.8378 1289.5921 370.4776 1481.952
Oct 2018      828.7669 450.4398 1207.0940 250.1655 1407.368
Nov 2018      982.5012 588.9652 1376.0372 380.6398 1584.363
> forecast(fit,12)
      Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
Dec 2017      924.9819 683.1789 1166.7850 555.1760 1294.788
Jan 2018      771.9474 517.9092 1025.9857 383.4294 1160.465
Feb 2018      703.2017 436.5822  969.8211 295.4424 1110.961
Mar 2018     1010.5572 731.0241 1290.0903 583.0483 1438.066
Apr 2018     1016.6204 723.8536 1309.3872 568.8723 1464.369
May 2018      993.0743 686.7648 1299.3837 524.6144 1461.534
Jun 2018      871.8647 551.7139 1192.0154 382.2364 1361.493
Jul 2018      974.6247 640.3433 1308.9061 463.3855 1485.864
Aug 2018      920.8177 572.1249 1269.5105 387.5381 1454.097
Sep 2018      926.2149 562.8378 1289.5921 370.4776 1481.952
Oct 2018      828.7669 450.4398 1207.0940 250.1655 1407.368
Nov 2018      982.5012 588.9652 1376.0372 380.6398 1584.363
> plot(fit)
>

```



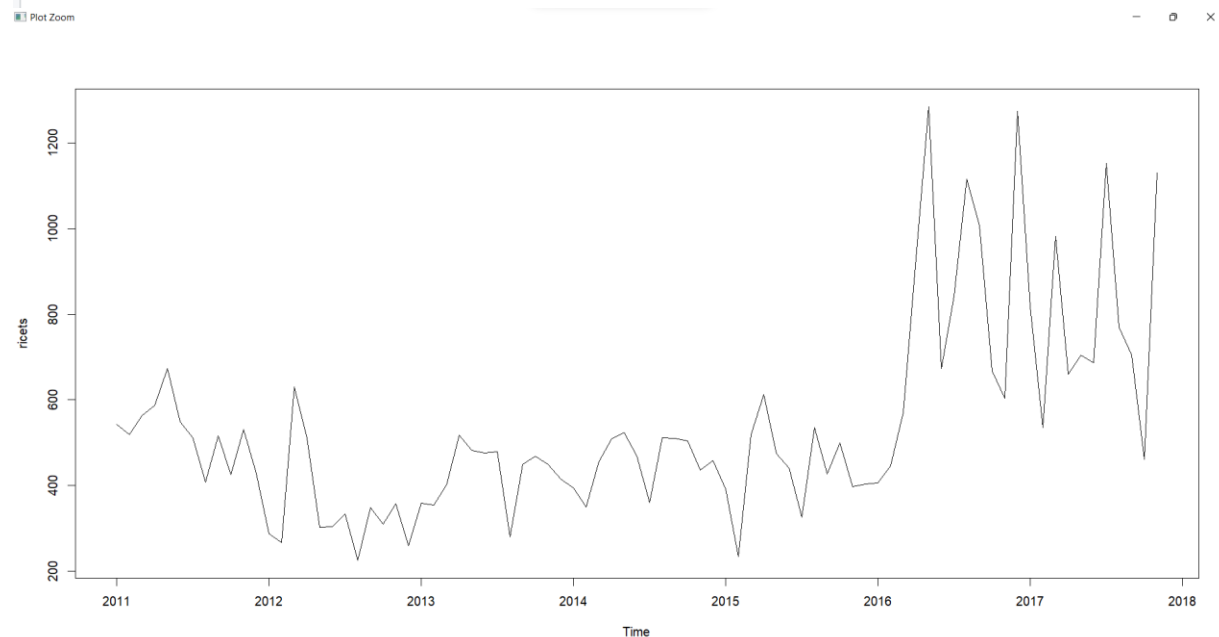
```
> ricets <- ts(ricesupply$Cianjur, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> ricets
> plot.ts(ricets)
```

Output:

```
> plot(ric)
> ricets <- ts(ricesupply$Cianjur, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> ricets
```

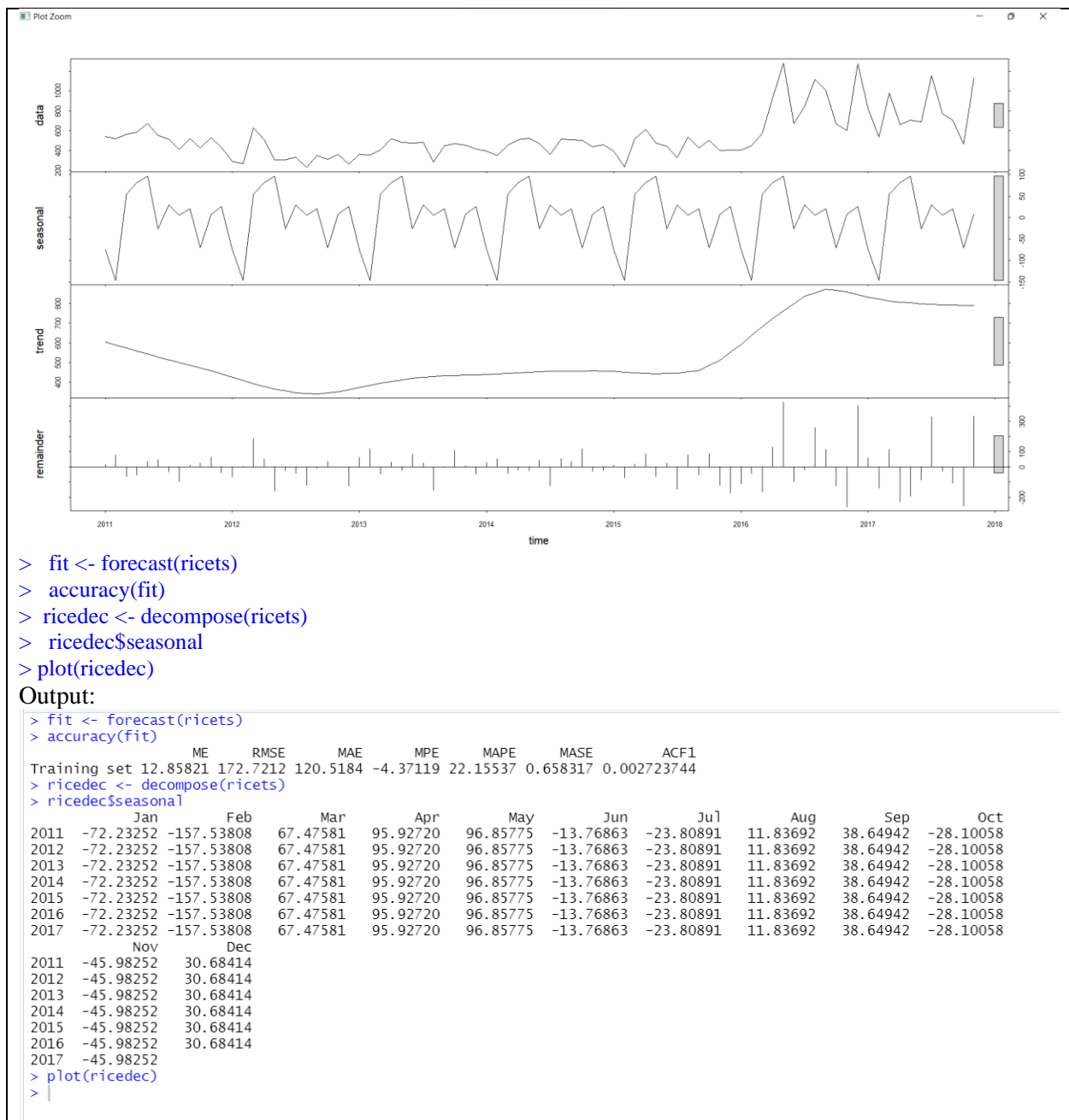
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	543	519	563	587	674	549	511	408	516	426	531	429
2012	288	267	630	510	302	304	333	226	348	310	357	260
2013	359	354	402	518	482	476	479	280	449	469	450	416
2014	394	350	455	508	524	468	360	512	510	504	436	458
2015	391	234	519	612	475	440	326	536	427	500	397	404
2016	406	446	571	931	1284	674	843	1116	1007	668	603	1274
2017	818	535	982	660	704	687	1153	770	704	461	1130	

```
> plot.ts(ricets)
> |
```



```
> fit <- stl(ricets, s.window="periodic")
> plot(fit)
```

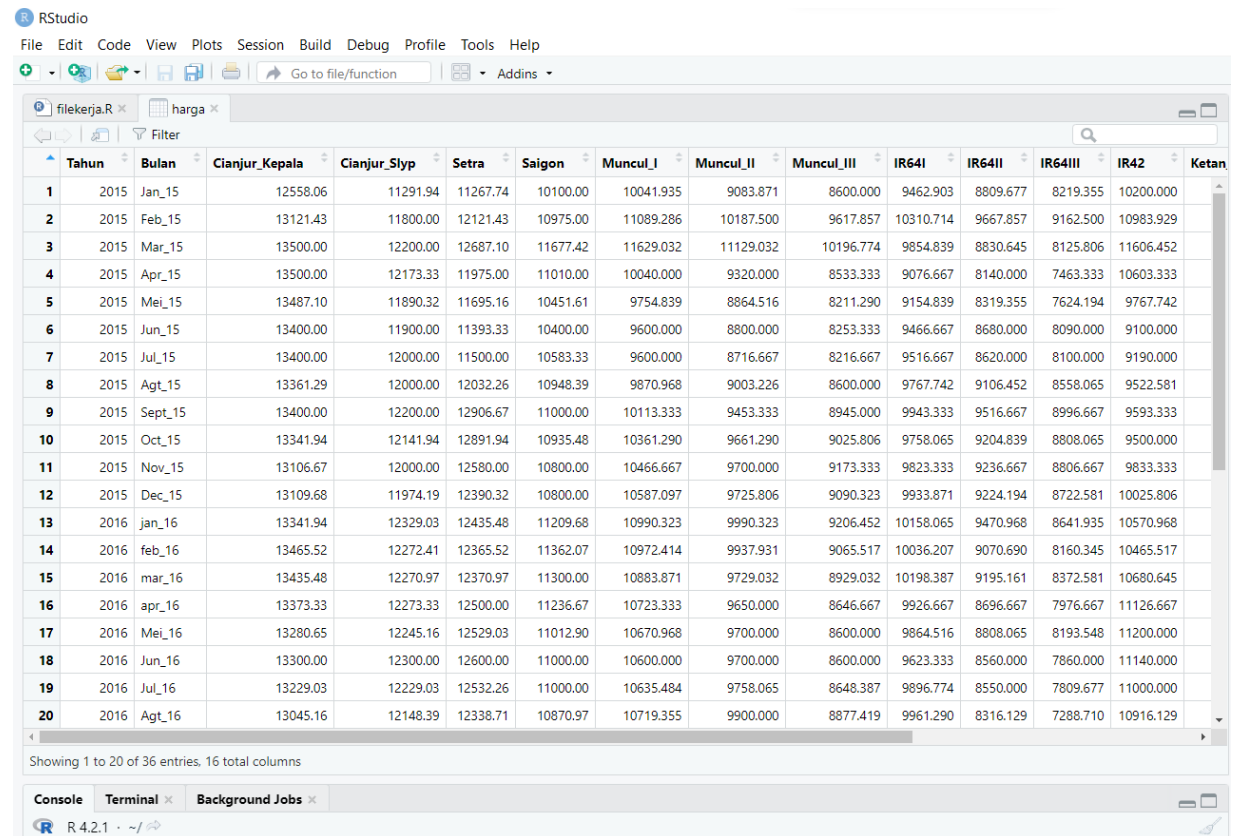
Output:



Data HargaBeras

```
> library(RMySQL)
> con = dbConnect(MySQL(), user = 'root', password = '', dbname =
+ 'db_da', host = 'localhost')
> myQuery <- "select * from namadata;"
> harga <- dbGetQuery(con, myQuery)
> View(harga)
```

Output:

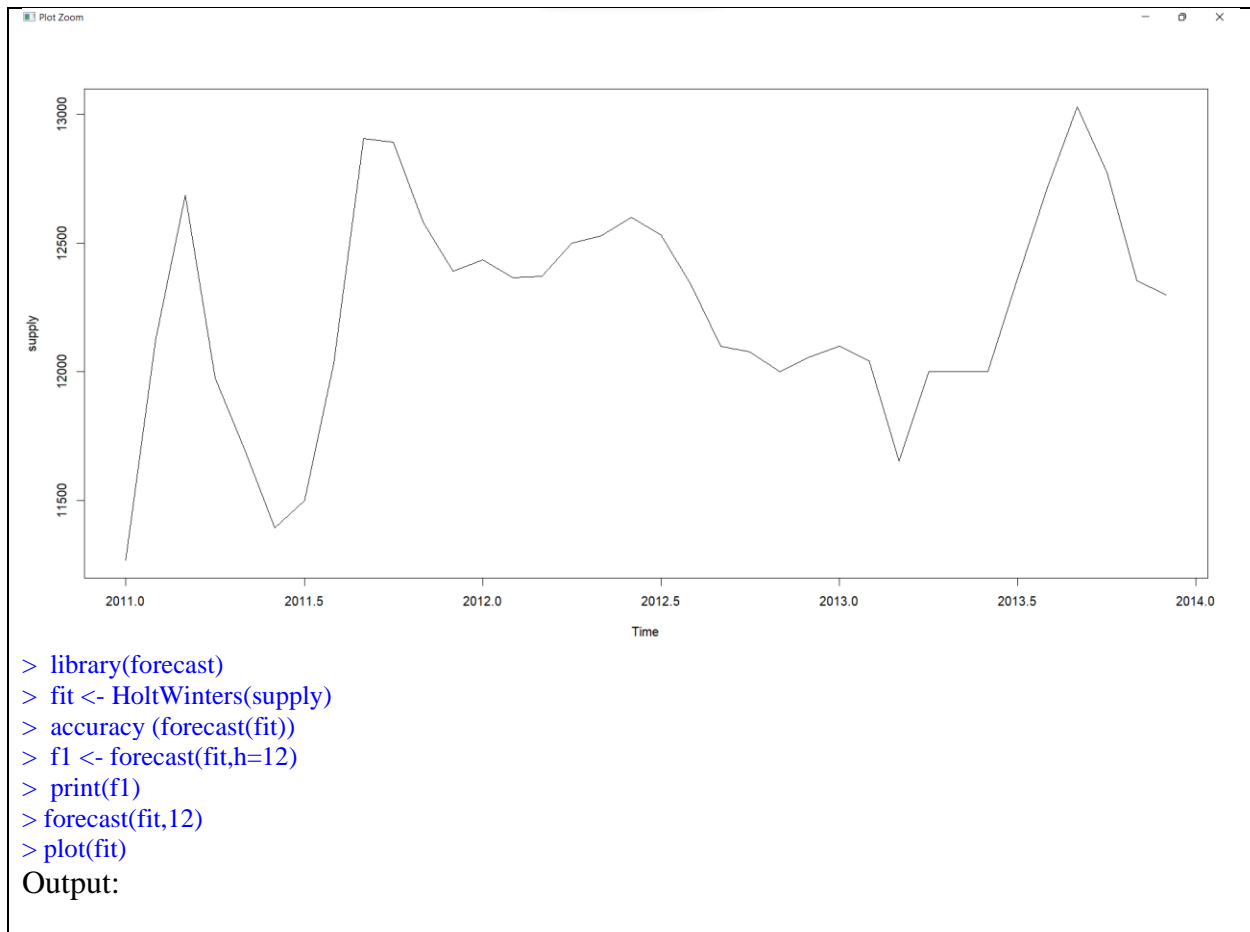


The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data table named 'harga' open in the viewer pane. The table has 16 columns and 20 rows of data. The columns are: Tahun, Bulan, Cianjur_Kepala, Cianjur_Slyp, Setra, Saigon, Muncul_I, Muncul_II, Muncul_III, IR64I, IR64II, IR64III, IR42, and Ketan. The data represents rice prices over time from 2015 to 2016.

	Tahun	Bulan	Cianjur_Kepala	Cianjur_Slyp	Setra	Saigon	Muncul_I	Muncul_II	Muncul_III	IR64I	IR64II	IR64III	IR42	Ketan
1	2015	Jan_15	12558.06	11291.94	11267.74	10100.00	10041.935	9083.871	8600.000	9462.903	8809.677	8219.355	10200.000	
2	2015	Feb_15	13121.43	11800.00	12121.43	10975.00	11089.286	10187.500	9617.857	10310.714	9667.857	9162.500	10983.929	
3	2015	Mar_15	13500.00	12200.00	12687.10	11677.42	11629.032	11129.032	10196.774	9854.839	8830.645	8125.806	11606.452	
4	2015	Apr_15	13500.00	12173.33	11975.00	11010.00	10040.000	9320.000	8533.333	9076.667	8140.000	7463.333	10603.333	
5	2015	Mei_15	13487.10	11890.32	11695.16	10451.61	9754.839	8864.516	8211.290	9154.839	8319.355	7624.194	9767.742	
6	2015	Jun_15	13400.00	11900.00	11393.33	10400.00	9600.000	8800.000	8253.333	9466.667	8680.000	8090.000	9100.000	
7	2015	Jul_15	13400.00	12000.00	11500.00	10583.33	9600.000	8716.667	8216.667	9516.667	8620.000	8100.000	9190.000	
8	2015	Agt_15	13361.29	12000.00	12032.26	10948.39	9870.968	9003.226	8600.000	9767.742	9106.452	8558.065	9522.581	
9	2015	Sept_15	13400.00	12200.00	12906.67	11000.00	10113.333	9453.333	8945.000	9943.333	9516.667	8996.667	9593.333	
10	2015	Oct_15	13341.94	12141.94	12891.94	10935.48	10361.290	9661.290	9025.806	9758.065	9204.839	8808.065	9500.000	
11	2015	Nov_15	13106.67	12000.00	12580.00	10800.00	10466.667	9700.000	9173.333	9823.333	9236.667	8806.667	9833.333	
12	2015	Dec_15	13109.68	11974.19	12390.32	10800.00	10587.097	9725.806	9090.323	9933.871	9224.194	8722.581	10025.806	
13	2016	jan_16	13341.94	12329.03	12435.48	11209.68	10990.323	9990.323	9206.452	10158.065	9470.968	8641.935	10570.968	
14	2016	feb_16	13465.52	12272.41	12365.52	11362.07	10972.414	9937.931	9065.517	10036.207	9070.690	8160.345	10465.517	
15	2016	mar_16	13435.48	12270.97	12370.97	11300.00	10883.871	9729.032	8929.032	10198.387	9195.161	8372.581	10680.645	
16	2016	apr_16	13373.33	12273.33	12500.00	11236.67	10723.333	9650.000	8646.667	9926.667	8696.667	7976.667	11126.667	
17	2016	Mei_16	13280.65	12245.16	12529.03	11012.90	10670.968	9700.000	8600.000	9864.516	8808.065	8193.548	11200.000	
18	2016	Jun_16	13300.00	12300.00	12600.00	11000.00	10600.000	9700.000	8600.000	9623.333	8560.000	7860.000	11140.000	
19	2016	Jul_16	13229.03	12229.03	12532.26	11000.00	10635.484	9758.065	8648.387	9896.774	8550.000	7809.677	11000.000	
20	2016	Agt_16	13045.16	12148.39	12338.71	10870.97	10719.355	9900.000	8877.419	9961.290	8316.129	7288.710	10916.129	

```
> supply <- ts(harga$Setra, start = c(2011, 1), frequency = 12)
> plot(supply)
```

Output:



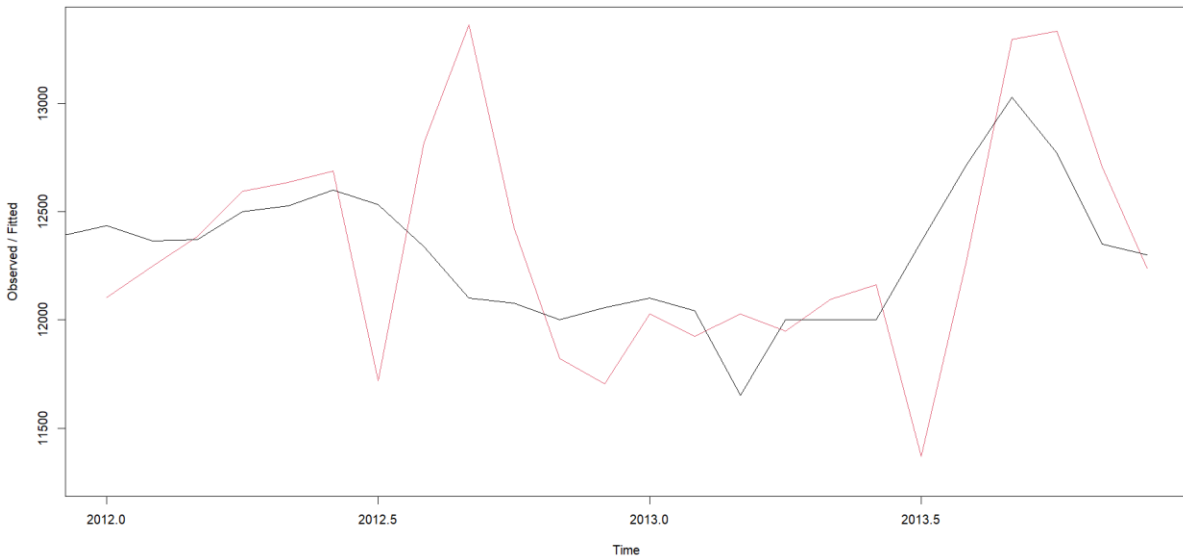

```

> library(forecast)
> fit <- HoltWinters(supply)
> accuracy (forecast(fit))
Training set -28.70975 448.5596 323.2938 -0.2444304 2.624221 0.5567333 0.2260333
> f1 <- forecast(fit,h=12)
> print(f1)
      Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
Jan 2014      12272.83 11686.82 12858.84 11376.60 13169.06
Feb 2014      12127.83 11398.29 12857.37 11012.09 13243.57
Mar 2014      12015.99 11166.84 12865.14 10717.33 13314.65
Apr 2014      12326.31 11372.44 13280.18 10867.48 13785.14
May 2014      12396.65 11348.46 13444.84 10793.58 13999.72
Jun 2014      12516.69 11382.00 13651.38 10781.33 14252.04
Jul 2014      12143.56 10928.51 13358.60 10285.30 14001.81
Aug 2014      12164.90 10874.49 13455.32 10191.39 14138.42
Sep 2014      12678.58 11316.97 14040.20 10596.18 14760.99
Oct 2014      12839.59 11410.33 14268.86 10653.72 15025.47
Nov 2014      12684.36 11190.50 14178.23 10399.69 14969.03
Dec 2014      12587.38 11031.60 14143.16 10208.02 14966.75
> forecast(fit,12)
      Point Forecast      Lo 80      Hi 80      Lo 95      Hi 95
Jan 2014      12272.83 11686.82 12858.84 11376.60 13169.06
Feb 2014      12127.83 11398.29 12857.37 11012.09 13243.57
Mar 2014      12015.99 11166.84 12865.14 10717.33 13314.65
Apr 2014      12326.31 11372.44 13280.18 10867.48 13785.14
May 2014      12396.65 11348.46 13444.84 10793.58 13999.72
Jun 2014      12516.69 11382.00 13651.38 10781.33 14252.04
Jul 2014      12143.56 10928.51 13358.60 10285.30 14001.81
Aug 2014      12164.90 10874.49 13455.32 10191.39 14138.42
Sep 2014      12678.58 11316.97 14040.20 10596.18 14760.99
Oct 2014      12839.59 11410.33 14268.86 10653.72 15025.47
Nov 2014      12684.36 11190.50 14178.23 10399.69 14969.03
Dec 2014      12587.38 11031.60 14143.16 10208.02 14966.75
> plot(fit)
> |

```

Plot Zoom

Holt-Winters filtering



```

> harga_beras <- ts(harga$Setra, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> harga_beras
> plot.ts(harga_beras)

```

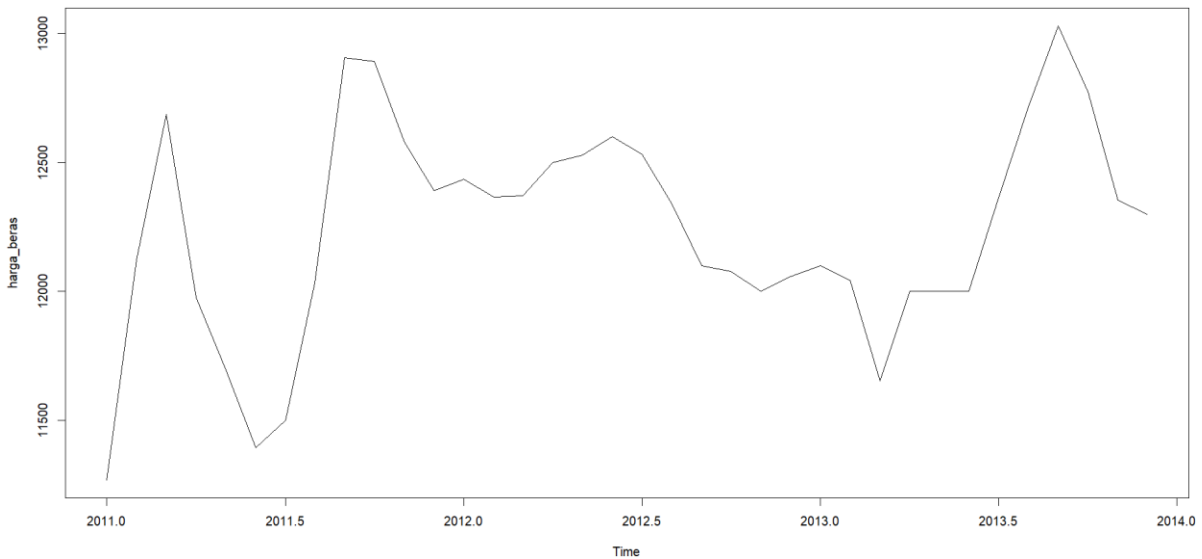
Output:

```
> harga_beras <- ts(harga$Setra, frequency=12, start=c(2011,1))
> harga_beras
```

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	11267.74	12121.43	12687.10	11975.00	11695.16	11393.33	11500.00	12032.26	12906.67	12891.94	12580.00	12390.32
2012	12435.48	12365.52	12370.97	12500.00	12529.03	12600.00	12532.26	12338.71	12100.00	12077.42	12000.00	12058.06
2013	12100.00	12042.86	11651.61	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00	12363.23	12715.48	13029.17	12772.58	12352.50	12300.00

```
> plot.ts(harga_beras)
>
```

Plot Zoom

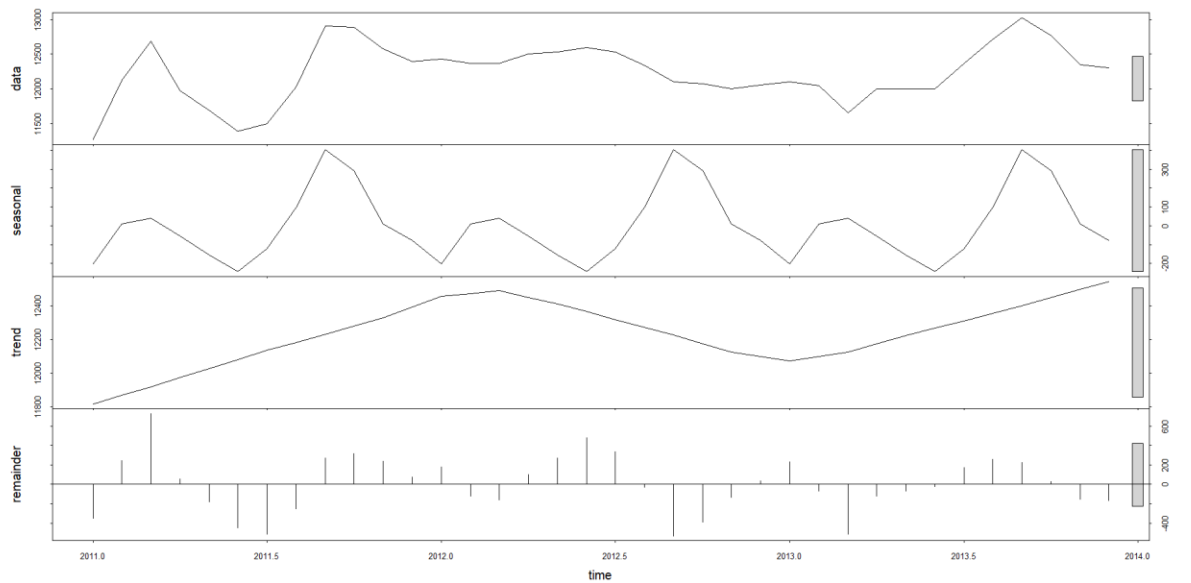


```
> fit <- stl(harga_beras, s.window="periodic")
```

```
> plot(fit)
```

Output:

Plot Zoom



```
> fit <- forecast(harga_beras)
```

```
> accuracy(fit)
```

```
> hargadec <- decompose(harga_beras)
```

```
> hargadec $seasonal
```

```
> plot(hargadec)
```

Output:

```
> plot(hargadec)
> fit <- forecast(harga_beras)
> accuracy(fit)
```

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	28.6685	330.6387	231.8905	0.2068072	1.88821	0.3993306	0.2811701

```
> hargadec <- decompose(harga_beras)
```

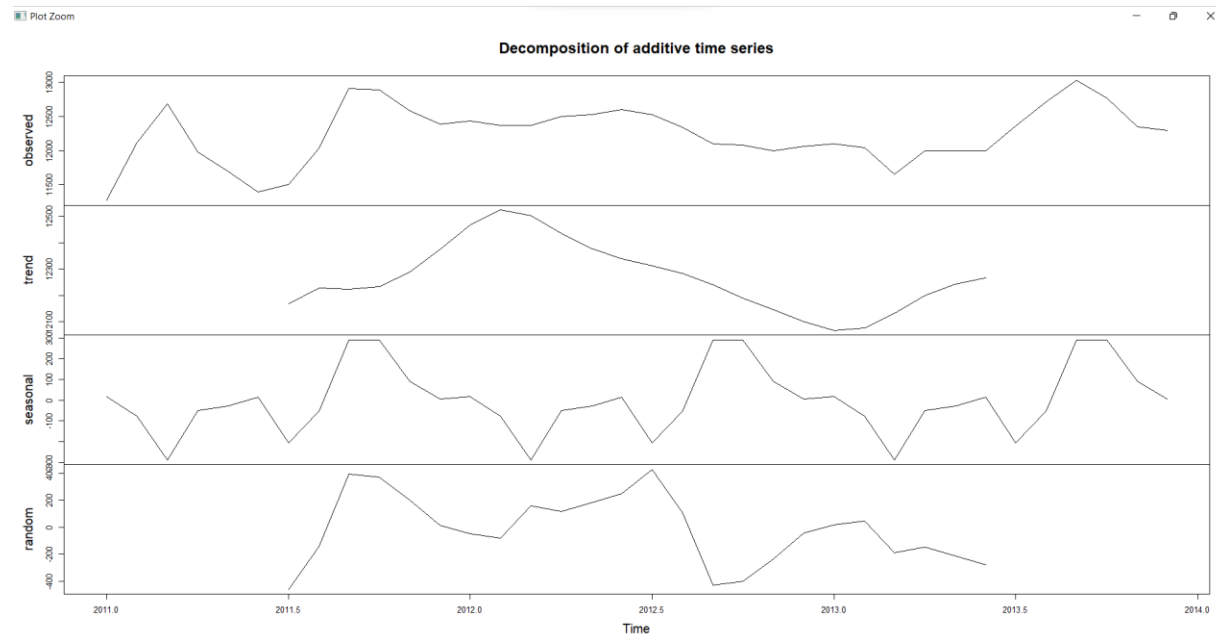
```
> hargadec $seasonal
```

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
2011	17.200564	-78.571923	-288.254747	-49.610592	-27.868319	14.236854	-206.487674	-52.834638	288.224312
2012	17.200564	-78.571923	-288.254747	-49.610592	-27.868319	14.236854	-206.487674	-52.834638	288.224312
2013	17.200564	-78.571923	-288.254747	-49.610592	-27.868319	14.236854	-206.487674	-52.834638	288.224312

	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	290.620139	89.071085	4.274939
2012	290.620139	89.071085	4.274939
2013	290.620139	89.071085	4.274939

```
> plot(hargadec)
```

```
> |
```

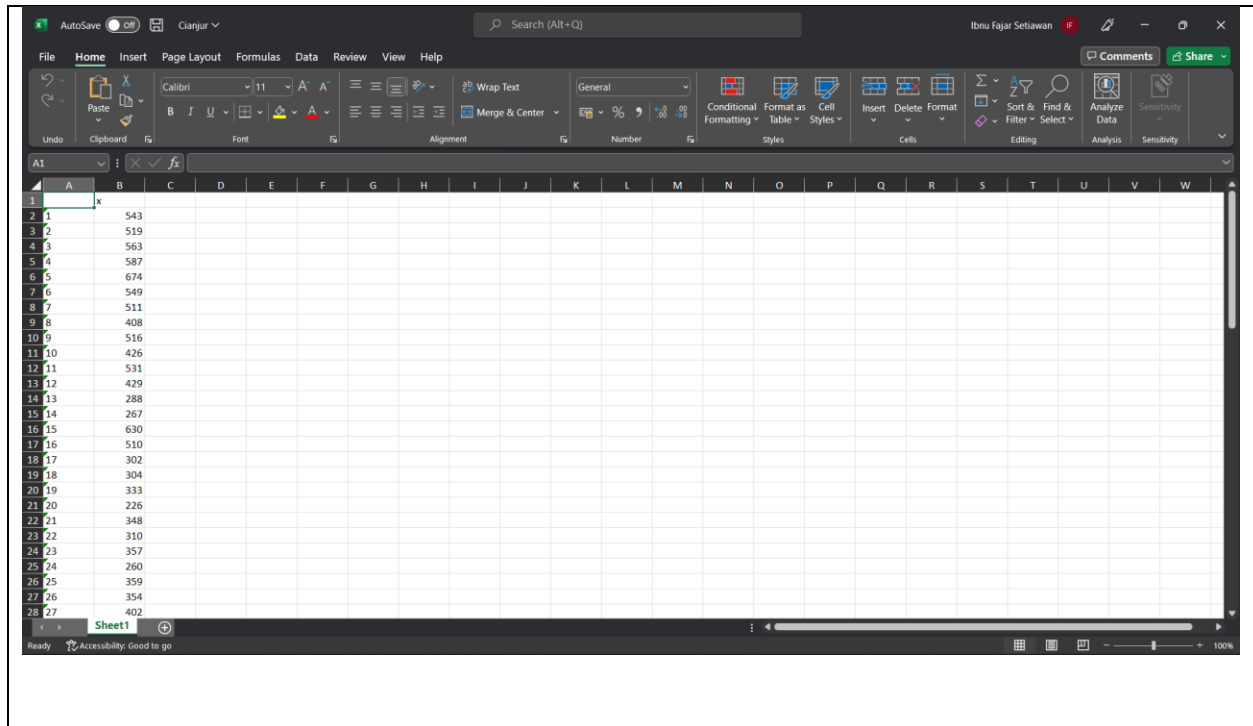


```
> View(hargadec)
```

```
> library(xlsx)
```

```
> write.xlsx(ricets, "D:/Cianjur.xlsx")
```

Output:



Output:

1. Cek List

No	Elemen Kompetensi	Penyelesaian	
		Selesai	Tidak
1	Elemen Kompetensi I Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter	✓	
2	Elemen Kompetensi II Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi	✓	
	Elemen Kompetensi III	✓	

	Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter dengan data masing-masing praktikan		
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2. Form Umpan Balik

Elemen Kompetensi	Waktu Pengerjaan	Kriteria
Elemen Kompetensi I Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode holtwinter	15	1
Elemen Kompetensi II Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi	15	1
Elemen Kompetensi II Dapat melakukan analisis timeseries dengan menggunakan metode dekomposisi dan holtwinter dengan data masing-masing praktikan	15	1

Kriteria

- 1.Sangat Menarik
- 2.Cukup Menarik
- 3.Kurang Menarik
- 4.Sangat Kurang Menarik