Statistika adalah Ilmu umum yang harus dipelajari oleh semua bidang ilmu karena statistik merupakan tampilan data yang nantinya harus diolah untuk mendapatkan informasi. Kemudian informasi tersebut digunakan untuk mengambil keputusan. Sehingga bidang ilmu Teknik Informatika pun juga perlu mempelajarinya. Apalagi jika levelnya menejer. Sebagai seorang yang berprofesi sebagai ahli IT, yang dianggap mampu berbicara dengan komputer, maka ahli IT harus mengerti tidak saja untuk dipergunakan sendiri saat perencanaan, perancangan dan penjualan aplikasi yang dibuat, tetapi juga untuk membuat aplikasi yang nantinya bisa digunakan oleh orang yang akan menggunakan aplikasi yang telah anda buat untuk mengolah masalah masalah statistik.

STATISTIC :  
1)The science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing, and interpreting data to assist in making more effective decisions.

2)Statistical analysis – used to manipulate summarize, and investigate data, so that useful decision-making information results.

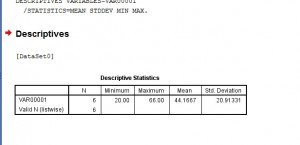
TYPES Of STATISTIC:  
1)**Descriptive statistics** – Methods of organizing, summarizing, and presenting data in an informative way.

2)**Inferential statistics** – The methods used to determine something about a population on the basis of a sample.

* + Population –The entire set of individuals or objects of interest or the measurements obtained from all individuals or objects of interest
  + Sample – A portion, or part, of the population of interest

**Summary Statistics: Definition and Examples**

[Statistics Definitions](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/) > Summary Statistics

[](http://www.statisticshowto.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/spss-mean-5.jpg)

*SPSS output showing the summary statistics minimum, mean, maximum and standard deviation.*

Summary statistics summarize and provide information about your [sample](http://www.statisticshowto.com/sample/)data. It tells you something about the values in your data set. This includes where the [average](http://www.statisticshowto.com/average/)lies and whether your data is [skewed](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/skewed-distribution/). Summary statistics fall into three main categories:

* Measures of location (also called [central tendency](http://www.statisticshowto.com/central-tendency-2/)).
* [Measures of spread](http://www.statisticshowto.com/measures-of-spread/).
* Graphs/charts.

Summary Statistics: Measures of location

Measures of location tell you where your data is centered at, or where a [trend](http://www.statisticshowto.com/trend-analysis/) lies. Click on one of the following common measures of location for a full definition and examples for that particular measure:

* [Mean](http://www.statisticshowto.com/mean/)(also called the arithmetic mean or average).
* [Geometric mean](http://www.statisticshowto.com/geometric-mean-2/) (used for interest rates and other types of growth).
* [Trimmed Mean](http://www.statisticshowto.com/trimmed-mean/) (the mean with [outliers](http://www.statisticshowto.com/find-outliers/)excluded).
* [Median](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/median-formula/)(the middle of a data set).

Summary Statistics: Measures of Spread

Measures of spread tell you (perhaps not surprisingly!) how spread out or varied your data set is. This can be important information. For example, test scores that are in the 60-90 range might be expected while scores in the 20-70 range might indicate a problem. Range isn’t the only measure of spread though. Click on one of the names below for a full definition of that particular measure of spread.

* [Range](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/range-statistics/)(how spread out your data is).
* [Interquartile range](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/interquartile-range/)(where the “[middle fifty](http://www.statisticshowto.com/middle-fifty/)” percent of your data is).
* [Quartiles](http://www.statisticshowto.com/what-are-quartiles/)(boundaries for the lowest, middle and upper quarters of data.
* [Skewed](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/skewed-distribution/)(does your data have mainly low, or mainly high values?).
* [Kurtosis](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/kurtosis-leptokurtic-platykurtic/)(a measure of how much data is in the tails).

Summary Statistics: Graphs and Charts

There are literally dozens of ways to display summary data using graphs or charts. Some of the most common ones are listed below. Click on any name for a definition of that particular chart type.

* [Histogram.](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/descriptive-statistics/histogram-make-chart/)
* [Frequency Distribution Table.](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/descriptive-statistics/frequency-distribution-table/)
* [Box plot.](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/descriptive-statistics/box-plot/)
* [Bar chart.](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/descriptive-statistics/bar-chart-bar-graph-examples/)
* [Scatter plot.](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/regression-analysis/scatter-plot-chart/#definition)
* [Pie char.t](http://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/descriptive-statistics/pie-chart/)

