STATISTIKA

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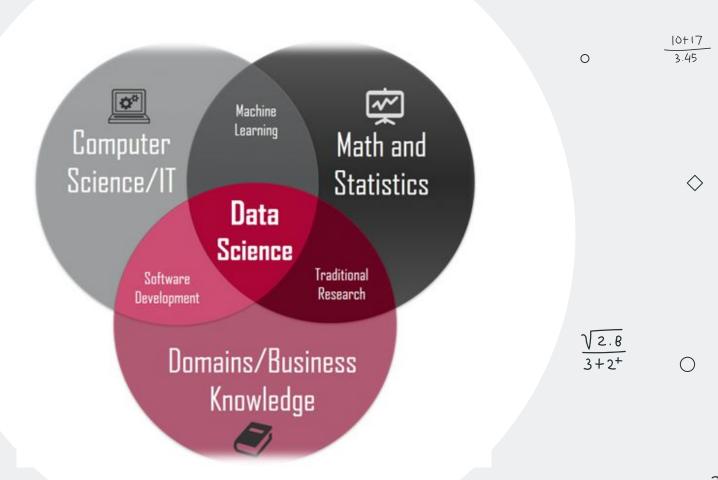
TERAPAN

Disampaikan oleh:

Yohanes Bella Kurniawan Nuriko Chandra Septiorini



PJJ Data Analytics IV September 2022



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Outline

01 Intro to Statistics

02 Descriptive Stats

03 Visualizing Data

Sampling and Probability

05 Inference Stats



 $\frac{\sqrt{2.8}}{3+2^{+}}$



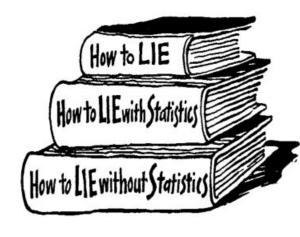
(01) Intro to Stats

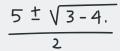


 $\frac{A}{3B}$



"There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics" (B. Disraeli / M. Twain)







Terminologi

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Statistika (Statistics)

Teknik mengumpulkan data, menganalisa, menyimpulkan dan menafsirkan data yang berbentuk angka (Hall, 1892)



Populasi

Keseluruhan objek penelitian yang menjadi sumber data



Sampel

Bagian dari populasi yang dipilih dengan menggunakan metode tertentu dan diharapkan dapat menggambarkan karakteristik populasi





Parameter Sama dengan statistik namun perbedaannya adalah sumber data berasal dari populasi



Statistik

Data hasil pengukuran dalam statistika yang dapat menggambarkan suatu keadaan atau masalah



Tipe Data

Berdasarkan Skala Pengukuran

Kategorik

Nominal **Ordinal**

Tidak memiliki urutan Contoh: Warna

 \Diamond

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Memiliki urutan Contoh: Rating Ojek Online



Numerik

Interval

Memiliki urutan Tidak memiliki nol mutlak Contoh: Suhu 0 derajat bukan berarti tidak ada suhu sama sekali, melainkan suhu di tempat tersebut sangat dingin

Rasio

Memiliki urutan Memiliki nol mutlak Contoh: Tinggi badan peserta PJJ



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Karakteristik Tipe Data

Karakteristik **Nominal Ordinal** Interval Rasio Modus Median \Diamond Mean Penambahan dan Pengurangan 10+17 3.45 Perkalian dan Pembagian











Passenger Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarke
1	r Class	SANCTON TO SANCTON AND SANCTON	100	1 50						C
	J	3 Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22			A/5 21171	7.25		5
2	1	1 Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley	female	38	1		PC 17599	71.2833	C85	С
3	1	3 Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26	0	0	STON/02. 3101282	7.925		S
4	1	1 Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath	female	35	1	0	113803	53.1	C123	S
5	0	3 Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35	0	0	373450	8.05		S
6	0	3 Moran, Mr. James	male		0	0	330877	8.4583		Q
7	0	1 McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J	male	54	0	0	17463	51.8625	E46	S
8	ס	3 Palsson, Master. Gosta Leon	male	2	3	1	349909	21.075		S
9	1	3 Johnson, Mrs. Oscar W (Elis	female	27	0	2	347742	11.1333		S
10	1	2 Nasser, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele	female	14	1	0	237736	30.0708		С
11	1	3 Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerit	female	4	1	1	PP 9549	16.7	G6	S
12	1	1 Bonnell, Miss. Elizabeth	female	58	0	0	113783	26.55	C103	S
13)	3 Saundercock, Mr. William H	male	20	0	0	A/5. 2151	8.05		S
14)	3 Andersson, Mr. Anders Joha	male	39	1	5	347082	31.275		S
15	0	3 Vestrom, Miss. Hulda Aman	female	14	0	0	350406	7.8542		S
16	1	2 Hewlett, Mrs. (Mary D Kingo	female	55	0	0	248706	16		S
17	כ	3 Rice, Master. Eugene	male	2	4	1	382652	29.125		Q
18	1	2 Williams, Mr. Charles Eugen	male		0	0	244373	13		S
4-	-									

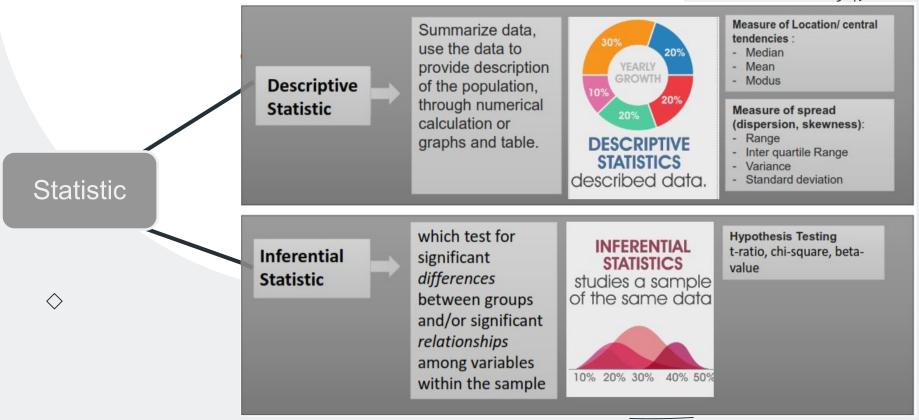
3.45

Tentukan Tipe Data pada Dataset berikut



Type of Statistic

3.45



 $\frac{\sqrt{2.8}}{3+2^{+}}$

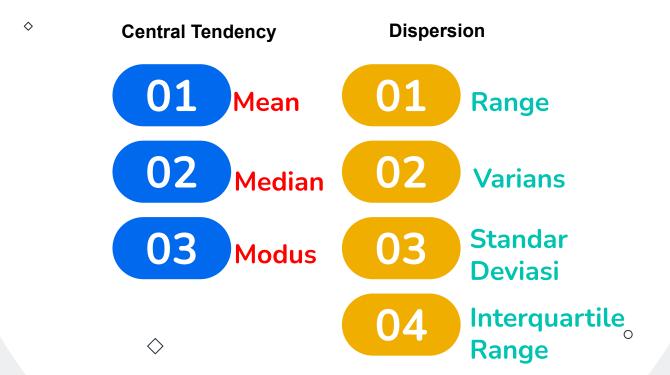


02 Statistika Deskriptif



Statdes Vocabulary

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Central Tendency

Mean

Average, the sum of the observed values divided by the number of observations.

Population Mean

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x}{N}$$

Sample Mean

$$x^{-} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x}{n}$$

Median

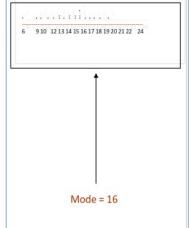
Middle value of data when sorted in order of magnitude, **50th percentile**

Sales Sorted Sales 10 12 13 14 16 14 14 15 14 16___Median 16 17 18 19 20 21 20 22 17 24

(20+1)50/100=10.516 + (.5)(0) = 16

Mode

Most frequently- occurring value



- Menggambarkan pusat atau nilai tengah dari distribusi
- Mean terpengaruh oleh outlier
- Mode dan Median tidak terpengaruh oleh outlier
- Mean menggambarkan terjadinya redistribusi

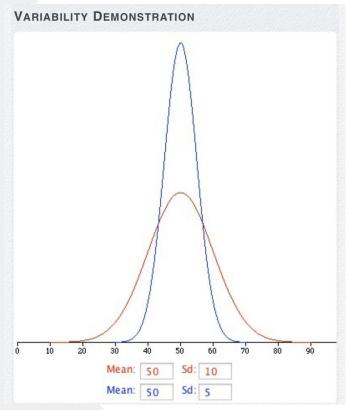
Measures of dispersion

	Sorted		
Sales 9	Sales	Rank	
9	6	1	← Minimum
6	9	2	
12	10	3	
10	12	4	
13	13	4 5 6	
15	14	6	First Quartile
16	14	7	
14	15	8	
14	16	9	
16	16	10	
17	16	11	
16	17	12	
24	17	13	
21	18	14	
22	18	15	-11.1-
18	19	16	Third Quartile
19	20	17	
18	21	18	
20	22	19	
17	24	20	← Maximum
11	27	20	Iviaximum

$$Q_1 = 13 + (.25)(1) = 13.25$$

$$Q_3 = 18 + (.75)(1) = 18.75$$

Measures of dispersion

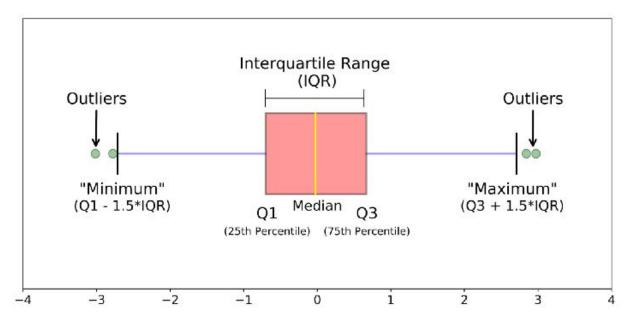


- Varians menggambarkan sebaran data
- Semakin besar nilai varians maka data semakin bervariasi
- Standar deviasi mengukur variasi antar data cluster di sekitar rata-rata



Outliers

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- Data yang berkarakteristik unik terlihat sangat berbeda jauh dengan data lainnya
- Deteksi bisa menggunakan boxplot atau standardized residual

Diskusi

mean	79.6
median	65
std deviasi	17.71534
max	100
min	60
range	40
q1	63
q2	65
q3	97
count	25

0

Dari statistic atas nilai ujian matematika berikut

Kira-kira insight apa yang dapat diambil?

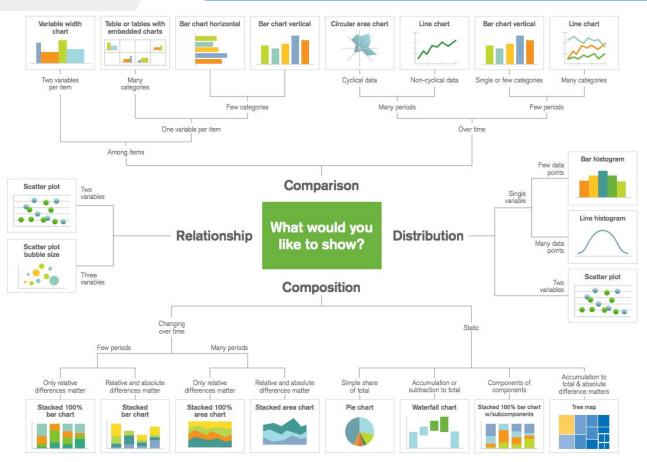
Kalau ditambahkan informasi, nilai batas lulus adalah 65, bagaimana?





U3Visualizing Data

Data Visualization



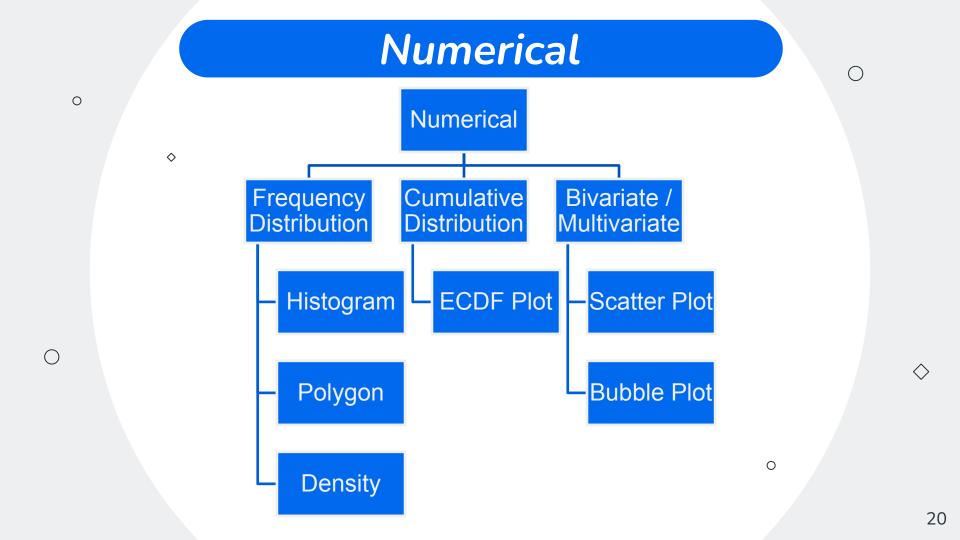
Referensi:

https://towardsdatascience.com/dat a-visualization-101-how-to-choosea-chart-type-9b8830e558d6



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https://huynp.com/2018/07/19/How-to-choose-data-visualization-techniques.html



Numerical

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Data in ordered array:

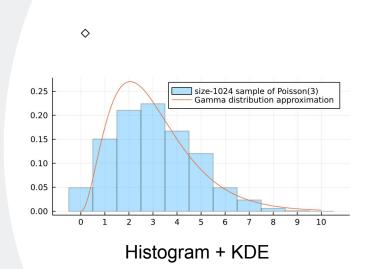
12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 24, 26, 27, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 58

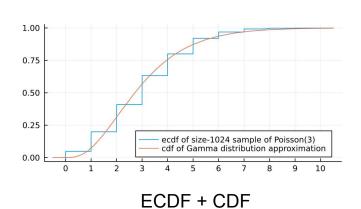
Class	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percentage
10 but less than 20	3	15	3	15
20 but less than 30	6	30	9	45
30 but less than 40	5	25	14	70
40 but less than 50	4	20	18	90
50 but less than 60	2	10	20	100
Total	20	100		



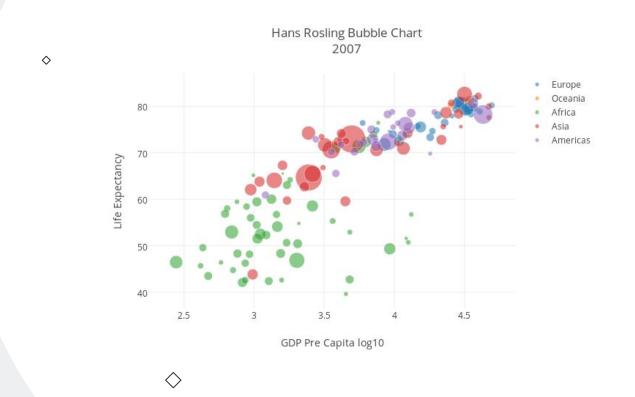


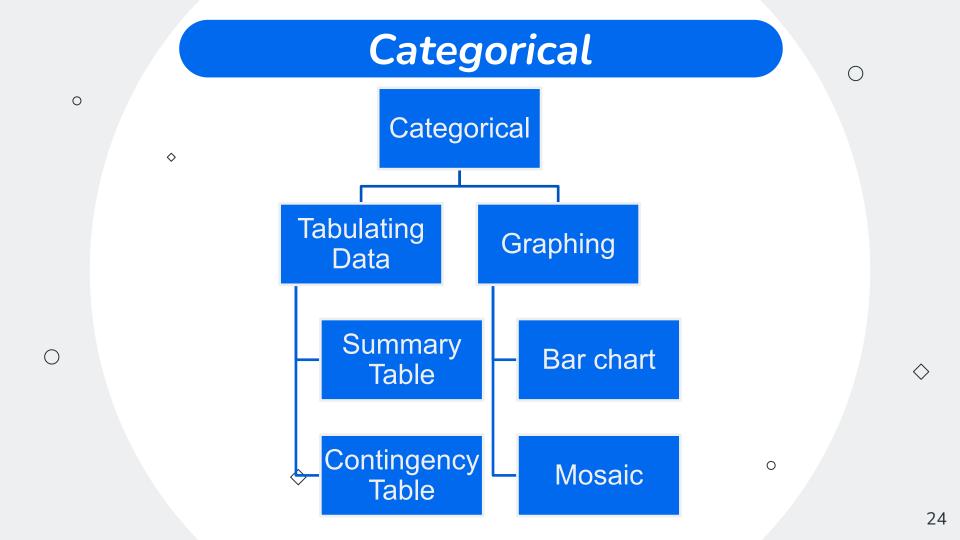
Numerical





Numerical





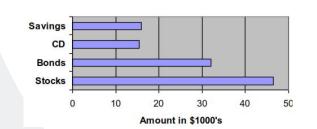
Categorical

0

Univariate

Investment Type	Amount (in thousands \$)	Percentage (%)
Stocks	46.5	42.27
Bonds	32.0	29.09
CD	15.5	14.09
Savings	16.0	14.55
Total	110.0	100.0

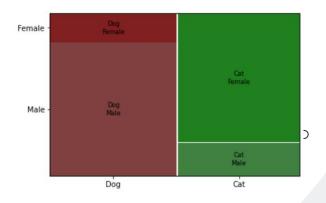
Summary Table



Bivariate

	Dog	Cat	Total
Male	42	10	52
Female	9	39	48
Total	51	49	100

Contingency Table / Crosstab



 $\frac{\sqrt{2.8}}{3+2^{+}}$



04

Sampling and Probability

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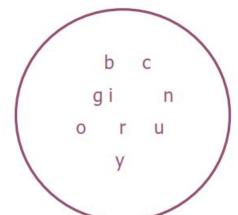
Population & Sample





c d ghijkl m n opq rs t u v w

VS







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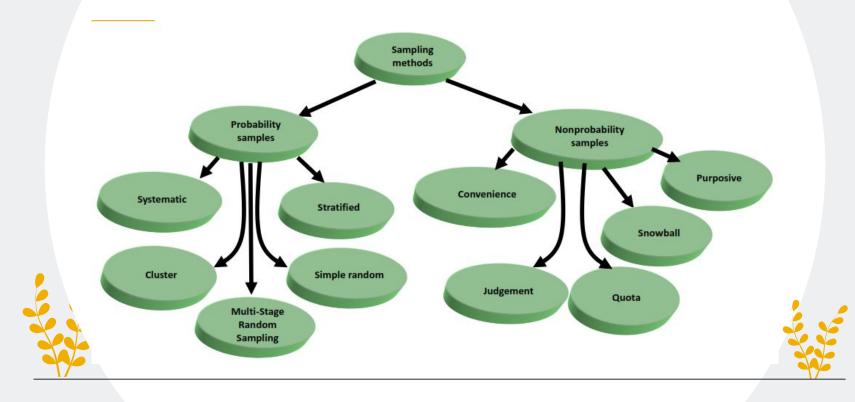




Sampling Method

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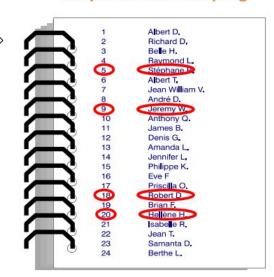


Probabilistic

 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$

0

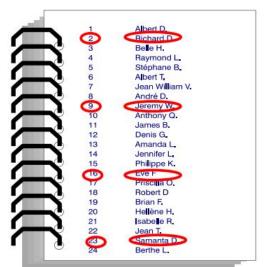
Simple Random Sampling



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4+6+(2/3)

Systematic Sampling





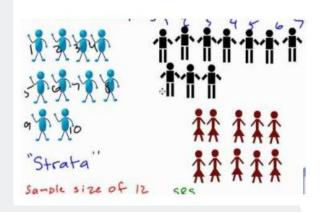
$$\frac{C^3 + 5CA}{2CA}$$

Probabilistic

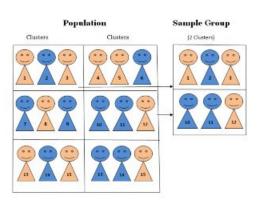


Stratified Sampling

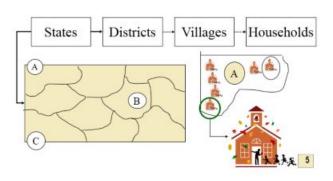
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Cluster Sampling



Multistage Sampling







$$\frac{C^3 + 5CA}{2CA}$$

Non - Probabilistic

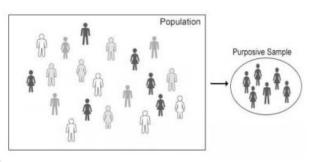




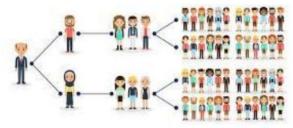
Convenience Sampling



Purposive Sampling



Snowball Sampling





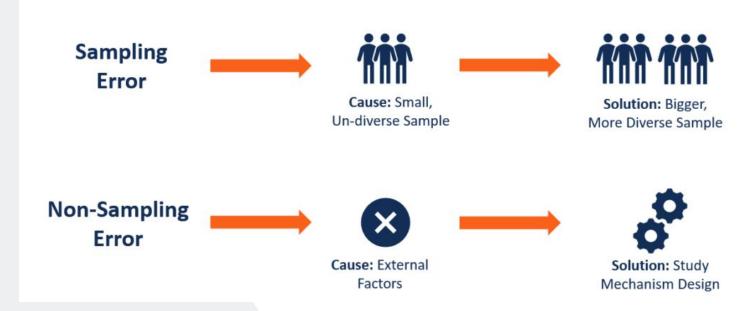


$$\frac{C^3 + 5CA}{2CA}$$

Sampling Error



Reducing Sampling & Non Sampling Errors



Peluang

Event

Hasil dari eksperimen

Contoh: Mendapatkan angka 6 dalam melempar satu buah dadu

Sample Space

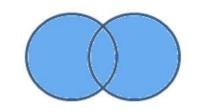
Kumpulan semua kemungkinan hasil eksperimen

Contoh: Kemungkinan angka dalam melempar satu dadu {1,2,3,4,5,6}

Kombinasi antar event

Gabungan

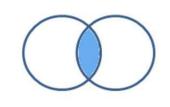
 $P(A \cup B)$



Irisan

 $P(A \cap B)$

Disjoint





https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/03/conditional-probability-bayes-theorem/





Inference Statistic



Korelasi

- Digunakan untuk menemukan hubungan antara dua variabel kuantitatif
- Kausalitas: variabel X menyebabkan perubahan pada variabel Y
- Memiliki rentang nilai antara -1 hingga 1

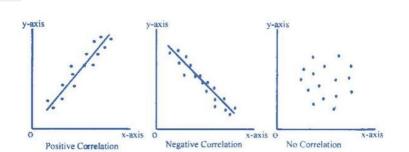
Note:

- Jika X dan Y berkorelasi, bisa jadi X dan Y memiliki hubungan sebab akibat bisa jadi tidak
- Jika X dan Y memiliki hubungan sebab akibat, X dan Y pasti berkorelasi

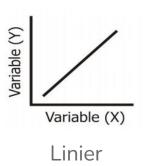


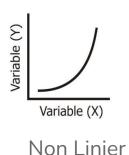


Korelasi



Berdasarkan perubahan proporsi





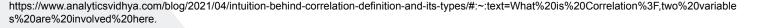
Berdasarkan derajat korelasi

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- > dua variabel = multiple correlation (Koefisien Determinasi/ R-square)
- Korelasi hanya menggambarkan arah dan besaran relatif



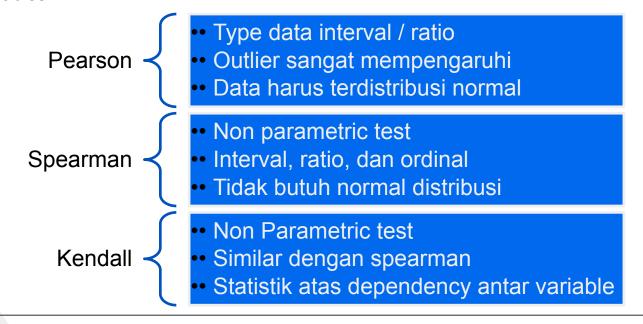


Uji Korelasi

Numerical Correlation:

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It's a measure of the strength and the direction of a linearrelationship between two variables.



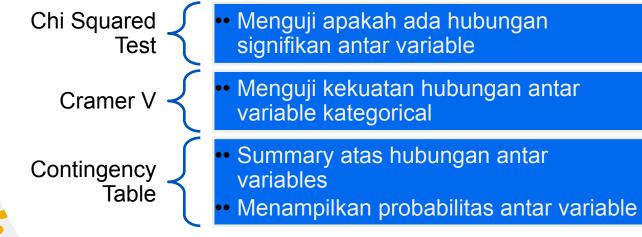
Relationship Test

Categorical Relationship:

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Determine if there is an association between two or more categorical variables.





Uji Hipotesis

Bagian dari Statistika Inferensia yang digunakan untuk mengambil kesimpulan untuk populasi berdasarkan sampel yang representatif

Tujuan : memverifikasi apakah H₀ ditolak atau gagal tolak

- H_n (Null Hypothesis) = tidak ada hal baru yang terjadi pada populasi
- H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis) = negasi dari H₀



• Gagal tolak $H_0 \neq \text{Terima } H_0$

 Jika data yg dikumpulkan tidak mendukung hipotesis alternatif, bukan berarti hipotesis nol benar. Namun belum cukup bukti untuk menolak H₀, maka dari itu istilahnya Gagal menolak bukan menerima



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Uji t

- Termasuk uji parametrik (sampel mengikuti distribusi normal)
- Digunakan ketika sampel kecil dan tidak diketahui nilai varians dari populasi
- Data berdistribusi normal

Uji t Satu sampel Uji t dua sampel

Uji t berpasangan



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Uji t Satu sampel

- Membandingkan rata-rata sampel dengan suatu nilai yang spesifik
- Sampel independen
- Berdistribusi normal
- Sampel diambil secara random
- Contoh H_a:

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$$\mu = 0$$
, $\mu > xx$, $\mu <= xx$

Uji t dua sampel

- Membandingkan rata-rata dua independen sampel
- Sampel independen
- Berdistribusi normal
- Memiliki varians yang sama
- Contoh H₀:
- $\mu_1 = \mu_2, \mu_1 < \mu_2$

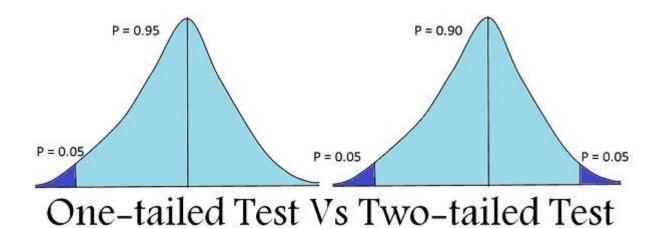
Uji t berpasangan

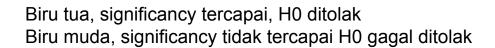
- Membandingkan dua ukuran entitas yang sama dari waktu ke o waktu
- Data berdistribusi normal



Uji t

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Tipe Error

Hypothesis Test	TRUE	FALSE
REJECTED	Type I Error	Correct Decision
NOT REJECTED	Correct Decision	Type II Error



H0 salah, gagal ditolak = Error Tipe II (Beta/False Negatif)



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Besarnya alpha (confident level) mempengaruhi jumlah error Alpha yang kecil berarti mencari kepercayaan lebih besar untuk mengurangi type I error, namun menambah type II error





"Statistics is The Grammar of Science"



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 $\frac{\sqrt{2.8}}{3+2+}$

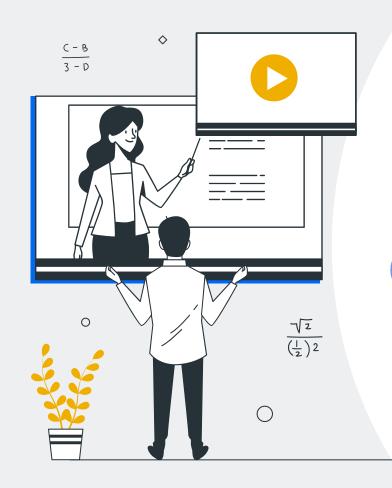
C



Karl Pearson







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