## Cleaning Movie Ticket Sales Dataset



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Visualizations	Description
Time Trends: Line Plot	<ul> <li>Show how the number of journeys changes over time (date and time).</li> <li>Identify peak travel hours and busy days.</li> </ul>
Price Distribution: Histogram	<ul> <li>Visualize the distribution of journey prices.</li> <li>Understand common price ranges and outliers.</li> </ul>
Correlation Heatmap	<ul> <li>Display correlation between numerical variables (distance, duration, price, driver_rating, customer_rating).</li> <li>Visualize relationships and strengths.</li> </ul>
Duration vs. Distance: Scatter Plot	<ul> <li>Plot journey duration on one axis and distance on the other.</li> <li>Explore any relationship between distance and travel time.</li> </ul>
Driver vs. Customer Ratings: Side-by- Side Bar Chart	<ul> <li>Compare average driver and customer ratings.</li> <li>Identify if there's a difference in how they rate each other.</li> </ul>
Price vs. Ratings: Scatter Plot	<ul> <li>Show journey price on one axis and driver/customer ratings on the other.</li> <li>Explore whether higher-priced journeys have higher ratings.</li> </ul>
Time Series Analysis: Line Plot	<ul> <li>Plot the average price and ratings over the course of the month.</li> <li>Identify trends or patterns over time.</li> </ul>

## Analyzing Employee Dataset

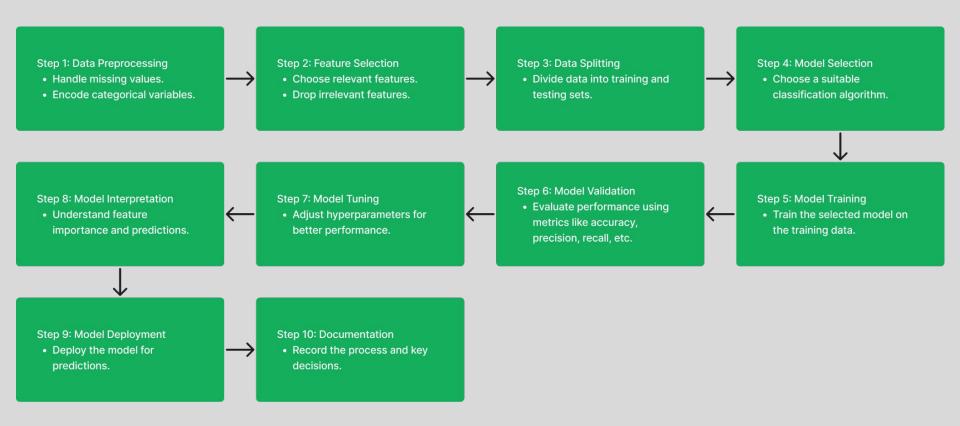
#### 1. Descriptive Statistics:

- Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode (umur, lama\_bekerja, gaji)
- Dispersion: Range, Variance, Std. Deviation (gaji, lama\_bekerja)
- · Distribution: Histograms (umur, gaji)
- Frequency: Gender Count

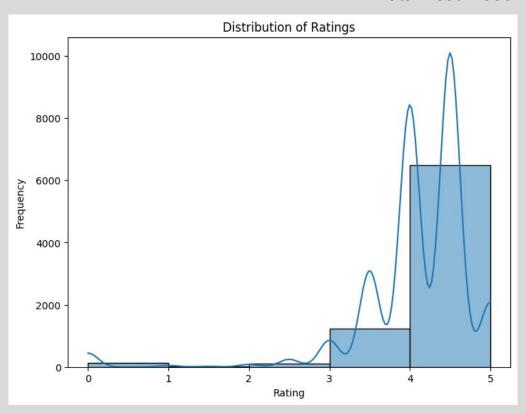
#### 2. Inferential Statistics:

- Correlation: umur, lama\_bekerja, gaji
- Hypothesis Testing: T-tests (gaji berdasarkan jenis kelamin, pendidikan)
- Regression: Predict Salary (umur, lama\_bekerja)
- ANOVA (Analysis of Variance): gaji berdasarkan pendidikan

### Creating a Machine Learning Model for Customer Credit Card Interest Prediction

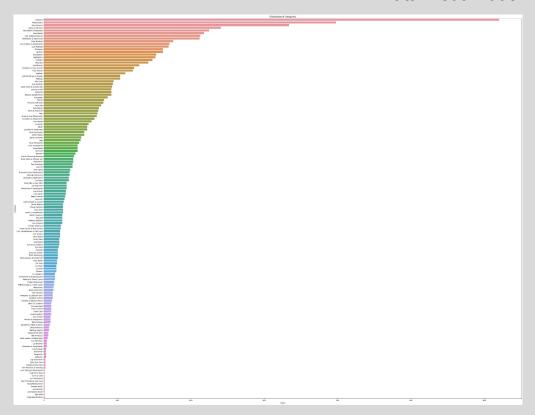


#### **Data Visualization**



- Peaks or clusters in the histogram indicate the most common rating values, helping to identify trends in customer sentiment.
- This visualization offers insights into whether customers tend to rate products more positively (higher ratings) or negatively (lower ratings) and whether any specific rating values dominate.

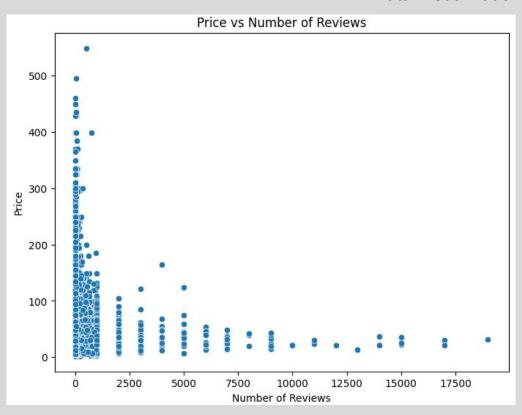
#### **Data Visualization**



#### For bigger resolution of the picture

- The count plot displays the frequency of products in each category, providing a visual summary of category popularity.
- The order of categories can provide insights into which categories are most common or least common.
- This visualization assists in identifying which categories have more product offerings, informing marketing strategies and inventory management.

#### **Data Visualization**



- The scatter plot illustrates the relationship between two numeric variables: 'price' and 'number of reviews'.
- Patterns or trends in the scatter plot reveal potential connections between price and customer engagement (reviews).
- The plot may show whether higher-priced products tend to attract more or fewer reviews, helping to understand the impact of pricing on customer interactions.

Source Code:

https://github.com/andrewsihotang/pre\_test/blob/main/exercise5.ipynb