

MySkill

*#RintisKarirImpian*

# Intro to Data Analytics

**Achmad Rozie**

Data Analyst at Flip

# Outline



● Data Analytics

● Steps in Data Analysis



# What is Analysis



Analisis merupakan upaya yang dilakukan untuk *mengamati sesuatu secara mendalam dan mendetail* melalui proses penguraian berbagai komponen pembentuknya atau juga penyusunan komponen tersebut untuk dipelajari atau diselidiki lebih lanjut - *brainly*









# Data Analytics





# Data Analytics (?)





# Data Analyst



What my friends think I do



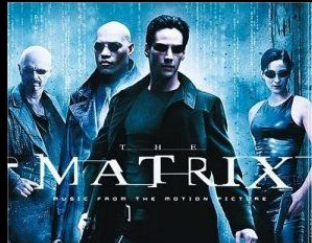
What my Mom thinks I do



What my boss thinks I do



What my customers think I do



What I think I do



What I really do





# Simple definition

Process of examining raw data to extract **useful information**





# DATA ANALYTICS



**PEOPLE WHO  
DON'T KNOW**

**PEOPLE WHO  
KNOW**





# Steps in Data Analysis

- ❑ Define problems
- ❑ *Confirm the analysis point first! with your business user ofc.*
- ❑ Find the data
- ❑ Preprocess the data
- ❑ Do the analysis
- ❑ Interpret the result



# Define Problems



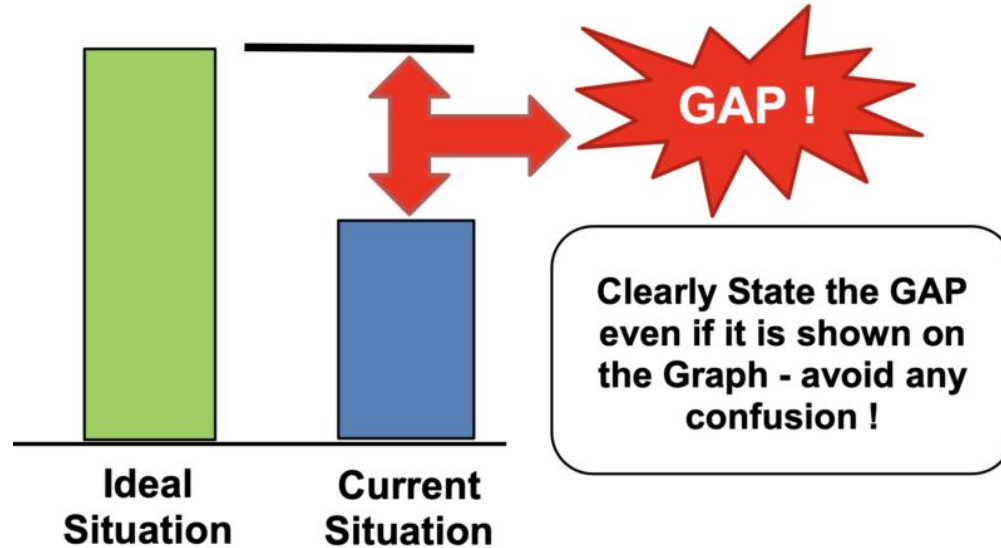




# What is problem?



# Problem = Gap



## Example

- ❑ You are the manager of a cafe. The sales on Q4 2022 is decreased if compared with with Q3 2022. The sales is only achieved IDR 100 Mio while the target is 150 Mio.

**Ideal Condition:**

Sales of cafe is achieved by  
IDR 150 Mio on end Q4

**Gap:**

IDR 50 Mio

**Existing Condition:**

Sales of cafe is achieved by  
IDR 100 Mio on end Q4

## Remember!

- Good gap / problem is able to be **quantified**.
- If you can't **measure** it, you can't improve it!
- How if the problem is subjective?
  - try to look the **benchmark**,
  - or set your own **threshold**!
- Redefine the problem with your own stakeholder!



# Define Problems

- ❑ Related to “why do you do this analysis”?
- ❑ Refine and realign the problems with all stakeholders
- ❑ Cutting as much **assumptions** as possible
- ❑ Stating the **hypotheses**
- ❑ Setting the **priority and urgency**





## What are problem statements of these cases?

- ❑ You are the director of a hospital. Lately you feel that the hospital is more crowded than usual and the rooms are unusually full, but the number of patients seems steady from the record. What problem will you need to address to your analysts?
- ❑ You are the manager of a cafe. The sales of coffee is decreased 20% if compared with last month. What problem will you address to your analysts?







## What metrics can you propose to these cases?

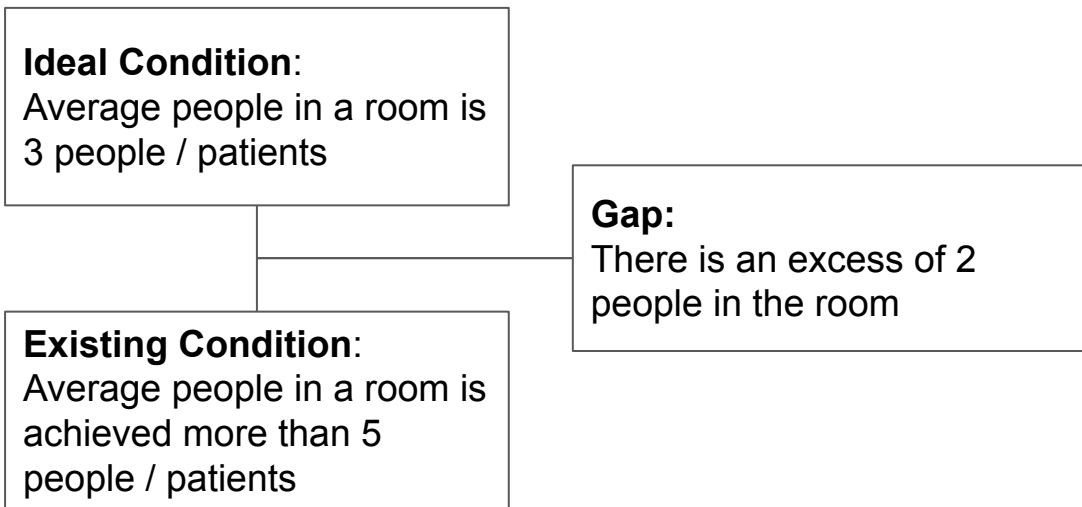
- ❑ How to rank best students in the class?
- ❑ How to categorize consumers loyalty?
- ❑ How to measure our delivery speed?
- ❑ How to know the users satisfaction?





## Example

You are the director of a hospital. Lately you feel that the hospital is **more crowded than usual** and the rooms are unusually full, but the number of patients seems steady from the record. What problem will you need to address to your analysts?





**Confirm your analysis point first!**





# Why?



In order to **minimize** the rework.

Remember, most of analysis is never ending process, we need to minimize and limit it.



# Analysis Framework Component

Analysis Framework that usually I used is contained of 8 steps problems and problem tree. I usually divide to 3 things. **Problem Setting, Problem Breakdown, Root Cause analysis**

1. Problem Setting

2. Problem Breakdown (Optional)

3. Root cause Analysis / Problem Tree



# Example of Analysis Framework (1) - *easier to be used*

## Problem Setting

### Ideal Condition

The target sales of Maxue, branch Pulogebang is IDR 3 Billion rupiah

### Actual Condition

The sales of Maxue, branch Pulogebang is achieved only IDR 2 Billion rupiah

### Gap

There is IDR 1 billion gap that make this branch is not reached the target

## Root cause Analysis / Problem Tree

**Hypotheses 1: There is out of stock of Ice at the prime time** (material)

**Hypotheses 2 : The online customer is slowly response** (man, method)

**Hypotheses 3 : Customer receive bad treatment from the employee** (method)

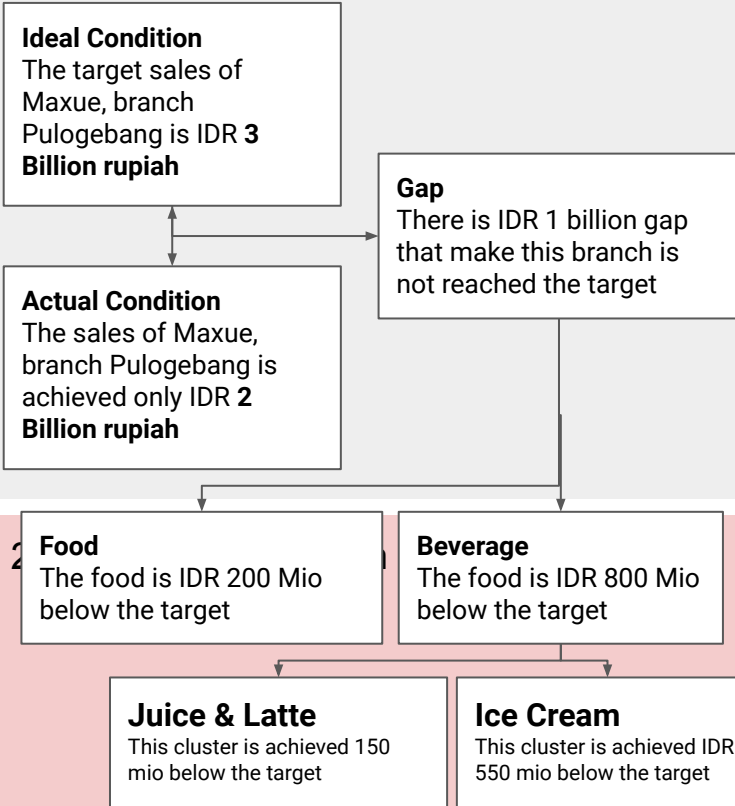
**Hypotheses 4 : Our food quality is bad** (material)

Analysis

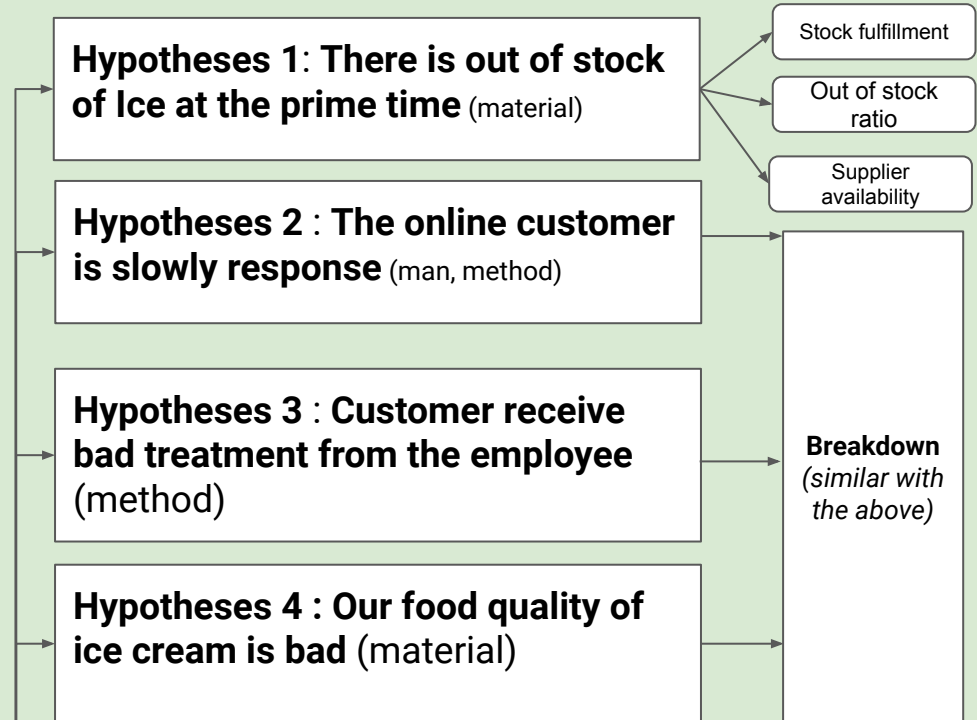


# Example of Analysis Framework (2) - more targeted

## Problem Setting



## Root cause Analysis / Problem Tree



# How? we can use / **optimize** through analysis framework!

After you got the problem (gap):

**Define your analysis point.** It can be:

- a. Hypotheses,
- b. Point that may be affected
- c. Factor / event that may cause the problem

**Discuss with business user**

Confirm is it enough or is there anything else that not inserted on your analysis framework

**Also confirm the constraints**

It can be the:

- a. the data should we used
- b. The time period
- c. the condition

## Additional tips for “confirm your analysis point first!”



1. **At the beginning, usually i write it on a piece of paper / tab first!**

→ help **to organize** what we want to look for

1. **Don't make it too complex!**

→ because the analysis will come and come continuously, we must finish it quickly (of course still within our work pace)





## Continue your previous problem definition (5 mins)

### At least 3 hypotheses

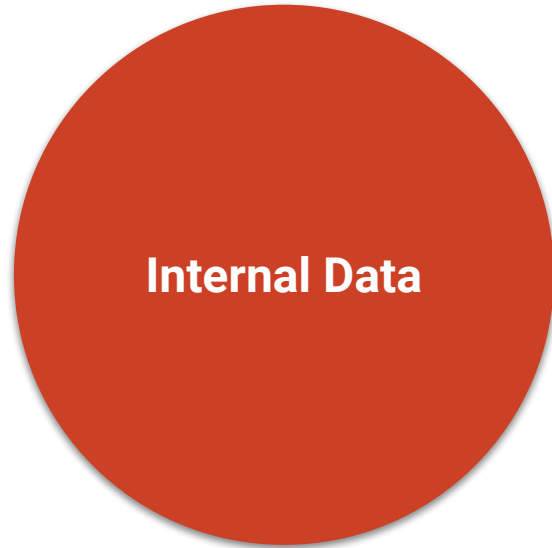
- ❑ You are the director of a hospital. Lately you feel that the hospital is more crowded than usual and the rooms are unusually full, but the number of patients seems steady from the record. What problem will you need to address to your analysts?
- ❑ You are the manager of a cafe. The sales of coffee is decreased 20% if compared with last month. What problem will you address to your analysts?





# Find the Data

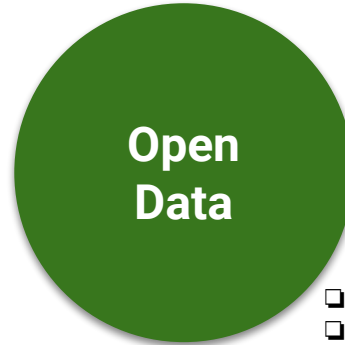




- ❑ App tracking
- ❑ Business logs
- ❑ Customers data



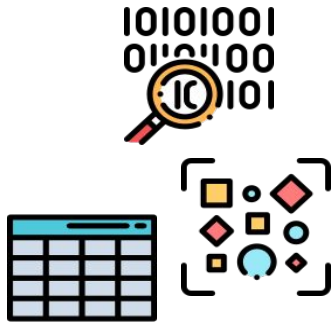
- ❑ Google analytics
- ❑ Competitors data
- ❑ Vendors data



- ❑ Public holidays
- ❑ Postal codes
- ❑ Landmark locations



# This is what we do, daily ...



**Raw sources**



**Analytics databases**



**Analytics tools**  
(Big Query, Google  
Sheets, Python, Redash,  
Looker, or even your  
note)





## Common issues

- ❑ Are the data available?
- ❑ Are the data ready to use?
- ❑ Are the data reliable?
- ❑ Are the data restricted?
- ❑ Are the data condition is right? (*underrated but important*)
- ❑ etc





# Preprocess the Data





**MY FAMILY'S REACTION TO DIRTY DATA**



# Data preprocessing

- ❑ Remove **duplicates**
- ❑ Handle **anomalies** and dirty data
- ❑ Take action on **missing** data
- ❑ **Standardize** the format and types





# Do the analysis







BigQuery



**SQL based**



**Spreadsheet based**

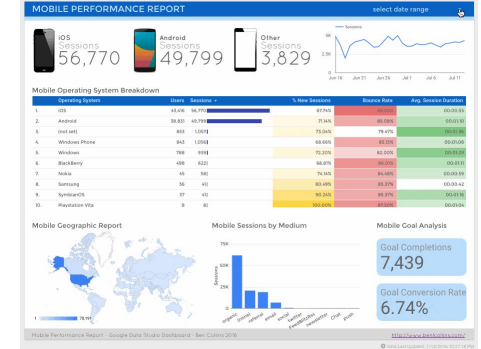


**Coding based**





Google Forms





# Common statistics in data analysis

- ❑ Count
- ❑ Count distinct
- ❑ Sum
- ❑ Min
- ❑ Max
- ❑ Average
- ❑ Median
- ❑ Percentile
- ❑ etc

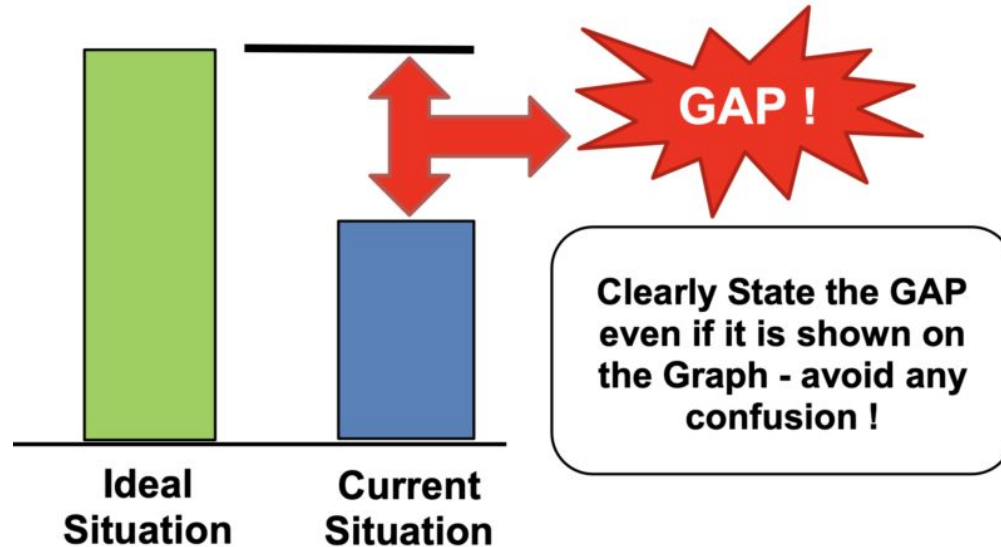




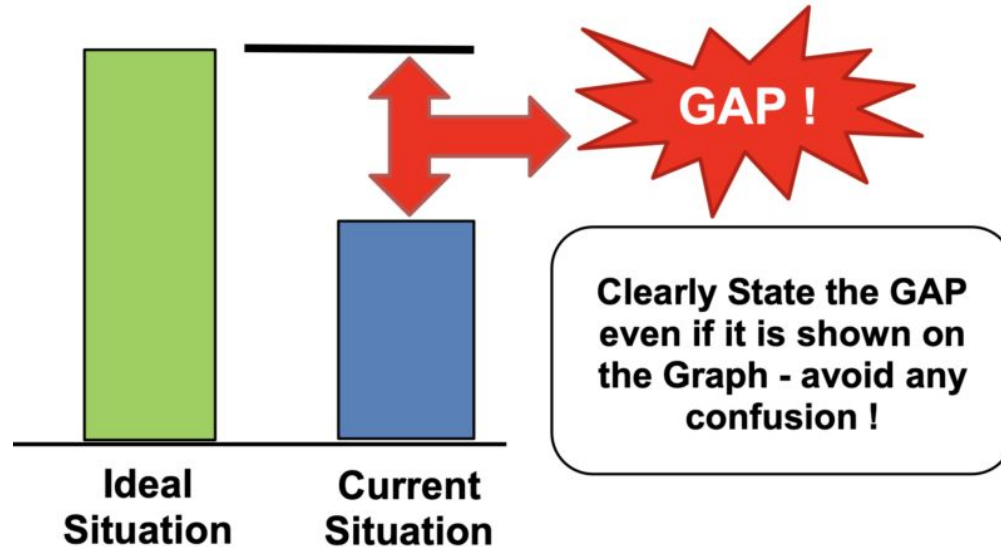
# Interpret the Result



Problem = Gap. **Know the gap first!**

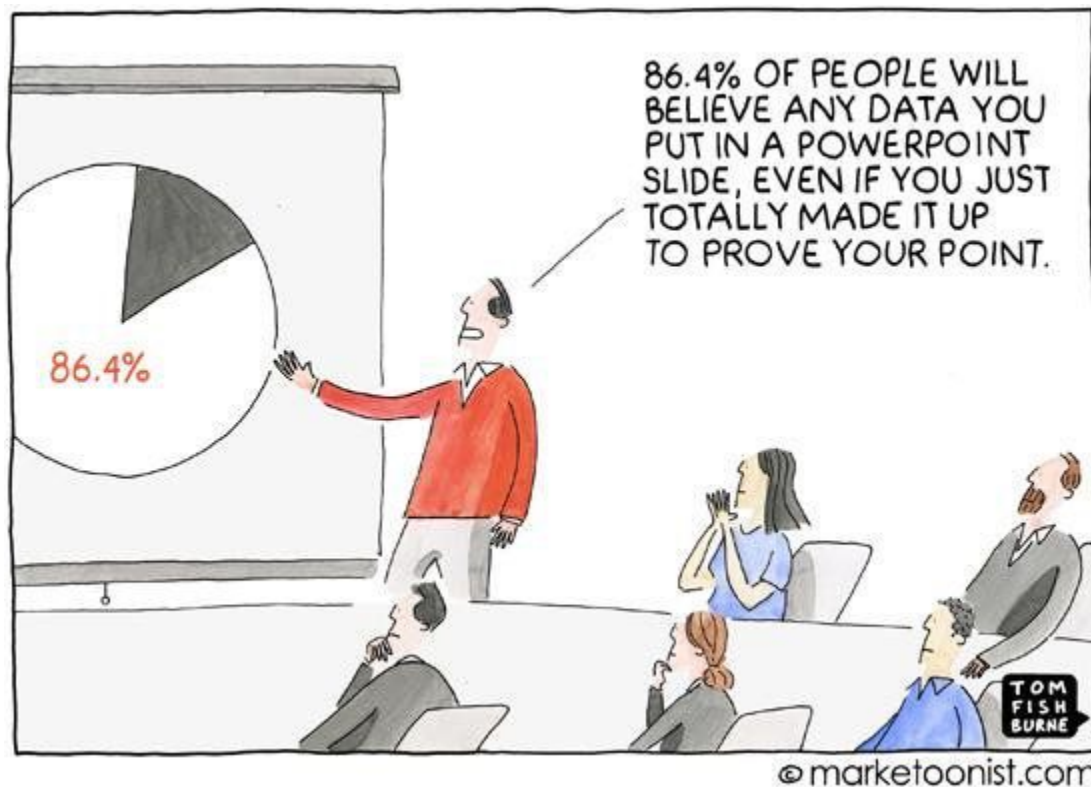


Problem = Gap. **Know the gap first!**

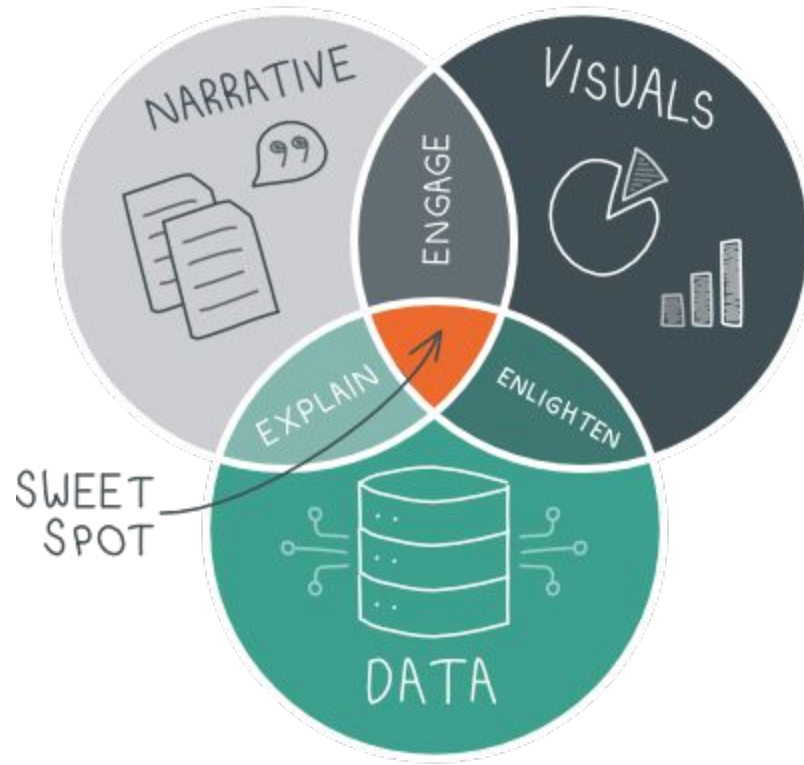














end.

