MOCH SATRIA DHAPA HAMDANI

MINI PROJECT

Analisis Layanan Online Food

CONTENT

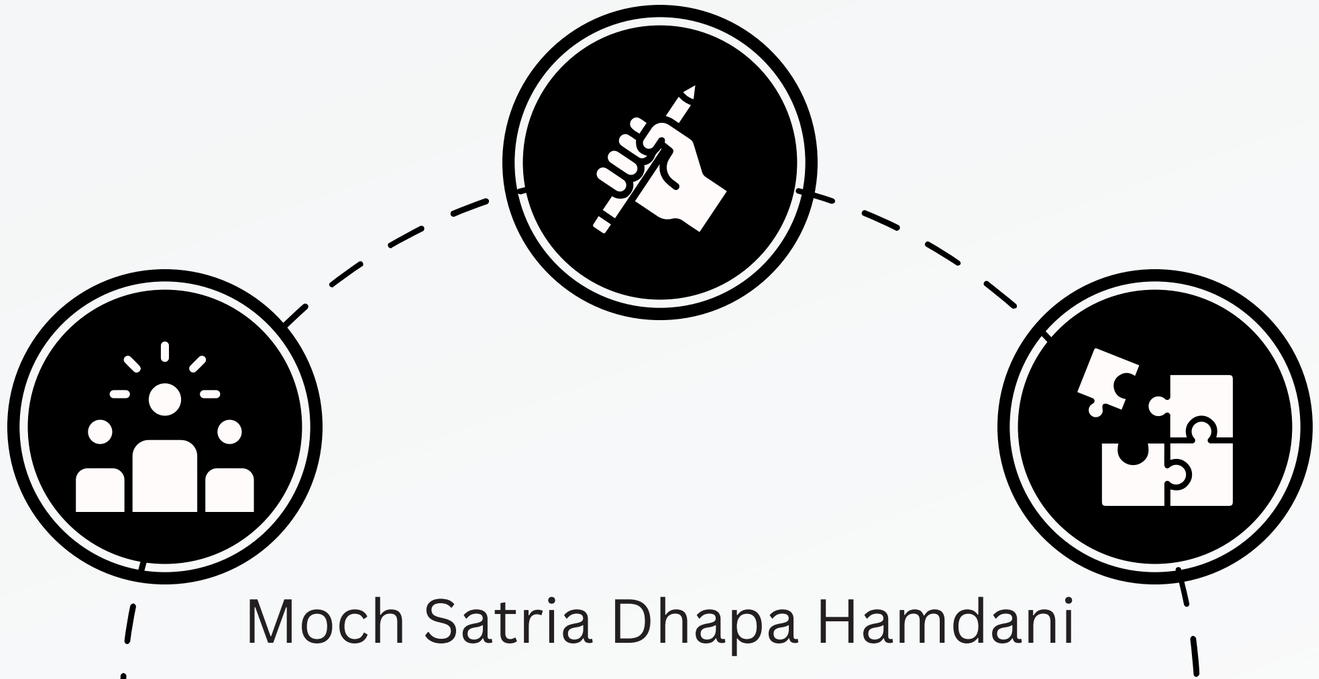
ABOUT ME

I am a fresh graduate from one of the universities in Sukabumi who is interested in the field of data analysis and data science. I am passionate about taking on challenges in data analysis. Additionally, I enjoy sharing the results of mini projects to inspire many people.

- Jupyter
- Python
- SQL
- Google Data Studio
- Microsoft Excel dan Word

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

In the current digital era, online food services have become an integral part of everyday life. With technological advancements, people can easily access a variety of foods from various restaurants and food vendors through online platforms. In this context, we will analyze data from online food services to gain a better understanding of preferences, user profiles, and responses to these services.



Moch Satria Dhapa Hamdani

BACKGROUND

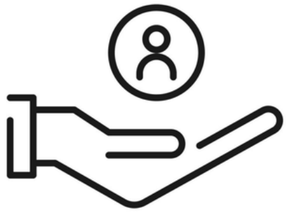
The data being analyzed is a collection of information about users of online food services. This data includes various variables, including age, gender, marital status, occupation, monthly income, educational qualifications, family size, service output, and user feedback.

OBJECTIVES AND ANALYSIS PLAN

- Understand the profile of users of online food services, including age, gender, marital status, and occupation.
- Analyze user preferences in terms of monthly income, educational qualifications, and family size.
- Identify patterns of usage of online food services, including the most frequently used service outputs.
- Analyze user responses to online food services based on feedback provided.

RESULT

	Age	Gender	Marital Status	Occupation	Monthly Income	Educational Qualifications	Family size	Output	Feedback
0	20	Female	Single	Student	No Income	Post Graduate	4	Yes	Positive
1	24	Female	Single	Student	Below Rs.10000	Graduate	3	Yes	Positive
2	22	Male	Single	Student	Below Rs.10000	Post Graduate	3	Yes	Negative
3	22	Female	Single	Student	No Income	Graduate	6	Yes	Positive
4	22	Male	Single	Student	Below Rs.10000	Post Graduate	4	Yes	Positive



TOTAL DATA
388

TOTAL COLUMNS
9

RESULT

```
💡 Click here to ask Blackbox to help you code faster
# data preproses
data.isna().sum() # mengecek nilai null
```

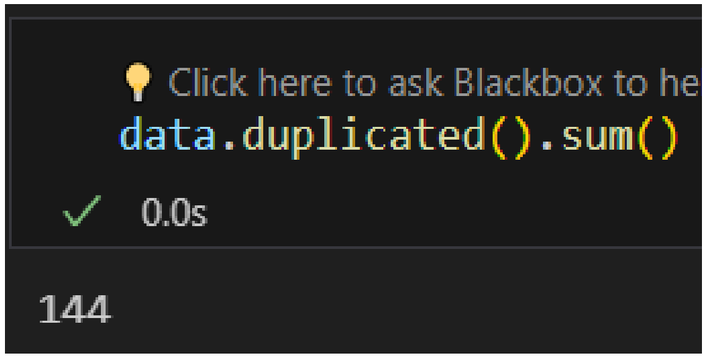
✓ 0.0s

```
Age                              0
Gender                           0
Marital Status                   0
Occupation                       0
Monthly Income                   0
Educational Qualifications       0
Family size                      0
Output                           0
Feedback                         0
dtype: int64
```

IN THE DATA USED, THERE ARE NO NULL VALUES IN OTHER WORDS, IT CAN BE SAID THAT THIS DATA IS CLEAN. THEN WE CAN PROCEED TO THE DATA DUPLICATION CHECK STAGE

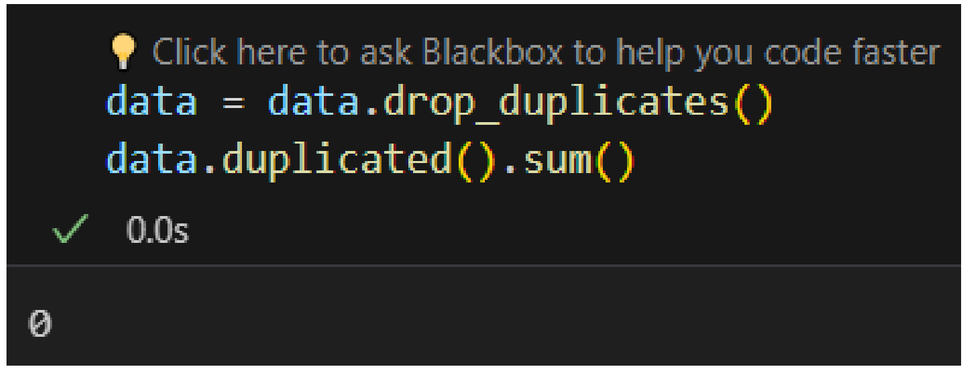
RESULT

FROM THIS



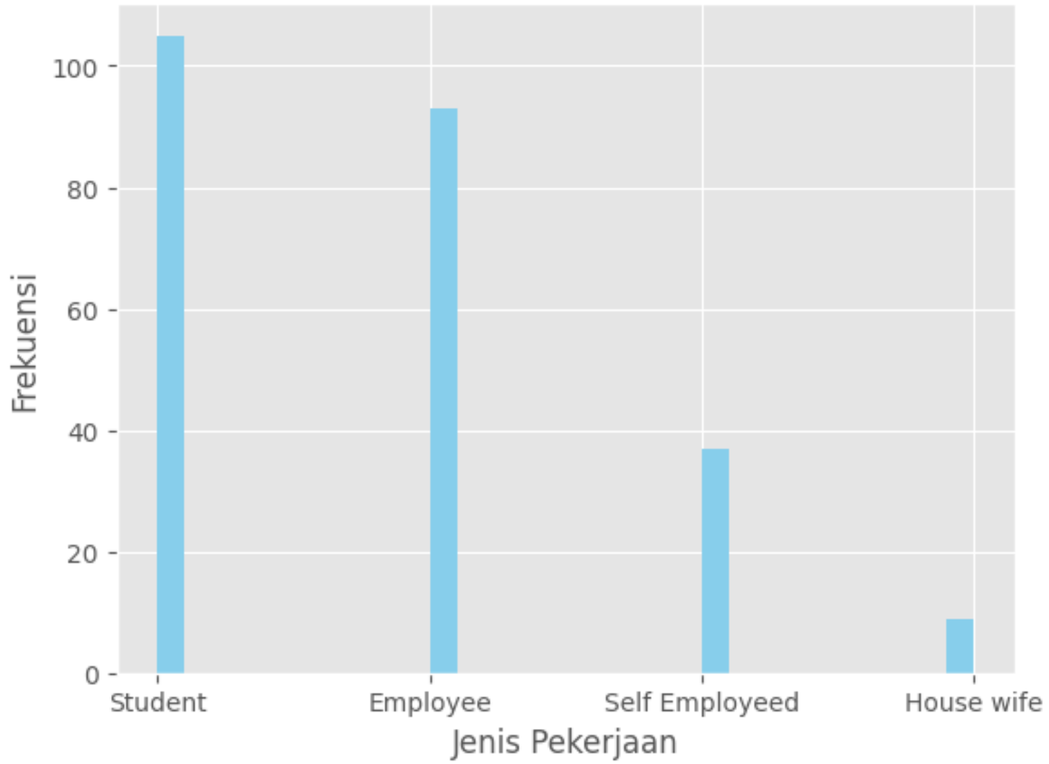
The data used has data with the same value of 144. Therefore, redundant data must be deleted at the next stage.

TO THIS



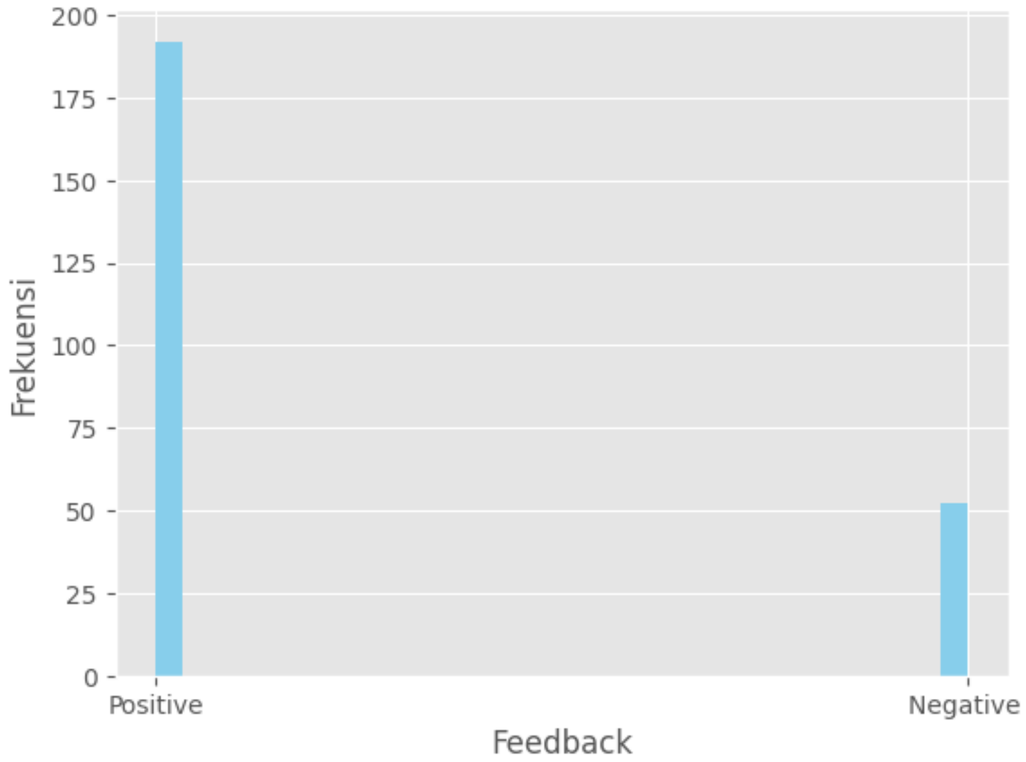
Data that previously contained duplicates now no longer exists because it has been discarded.

RESULT



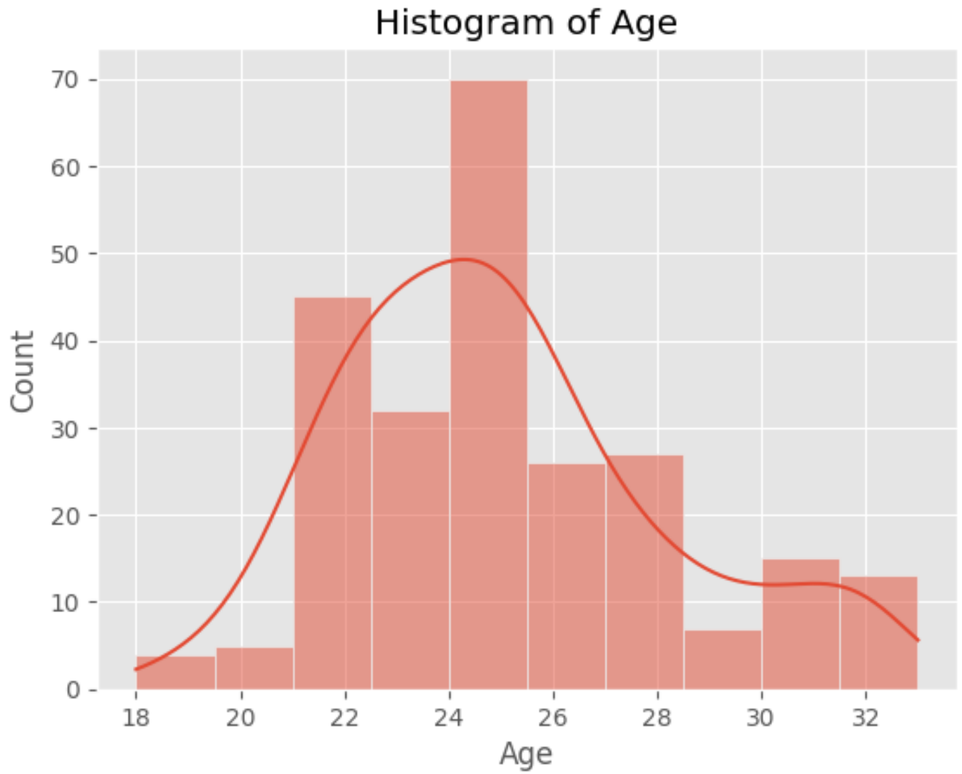
In the initial analysis above, there is a histogram showing the level of use of online food services from various occupational groups. The jobs that often carry out online food transactions are students, who dominate the jobs of employees, self-employed and house wives/housewives. The frequency of students using online food services reaches more than 100 transactions.

RESULT



In the following analysis, it can be reported that the use of online food services gets positive feedback which is more dominant than negative feedback. This shows that online food services are highly trusted by the public to provide fast food without the need to cook at home

RESULT

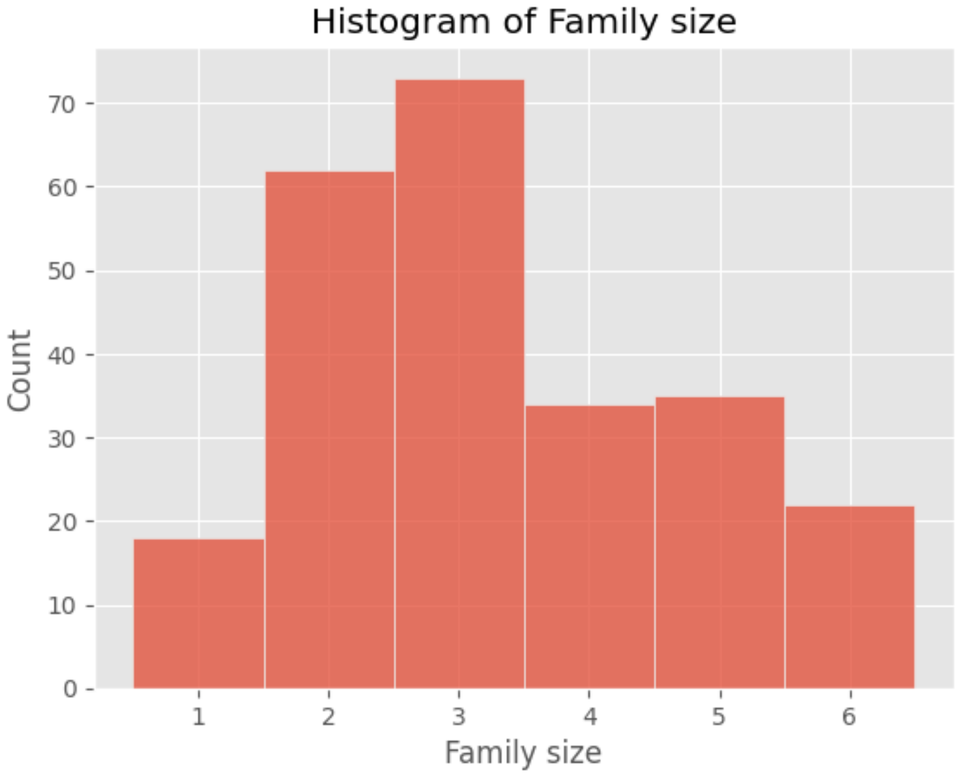


The histogram on the side shows that the population is dominated by people in their 20s and 30s. There are also a large number of people in their 40s and 50s. The number of people in every other age group is relatively small.

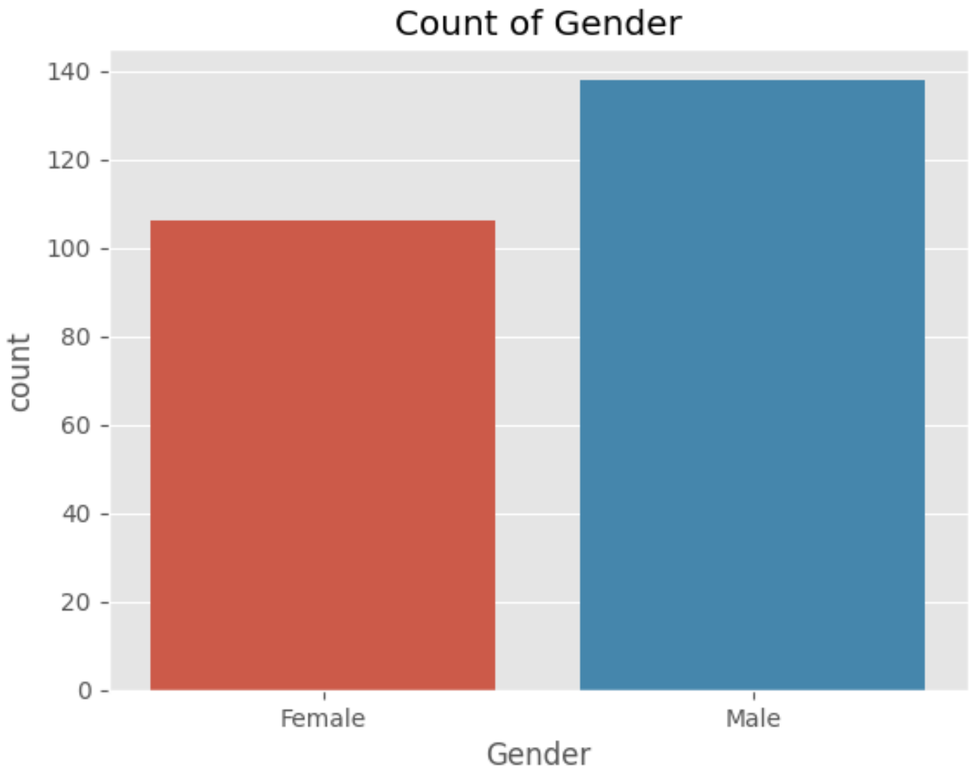
RESULT

Observations based on the histogram beside

The majority of families who use online foods services (around 60%) have 2 or 3 members.
The number of families with 1 member who uses online foods services (10%) and 4 members (18%) is relatively small.
Only a few families who use online foods services (around 12%) have 5 or more members.

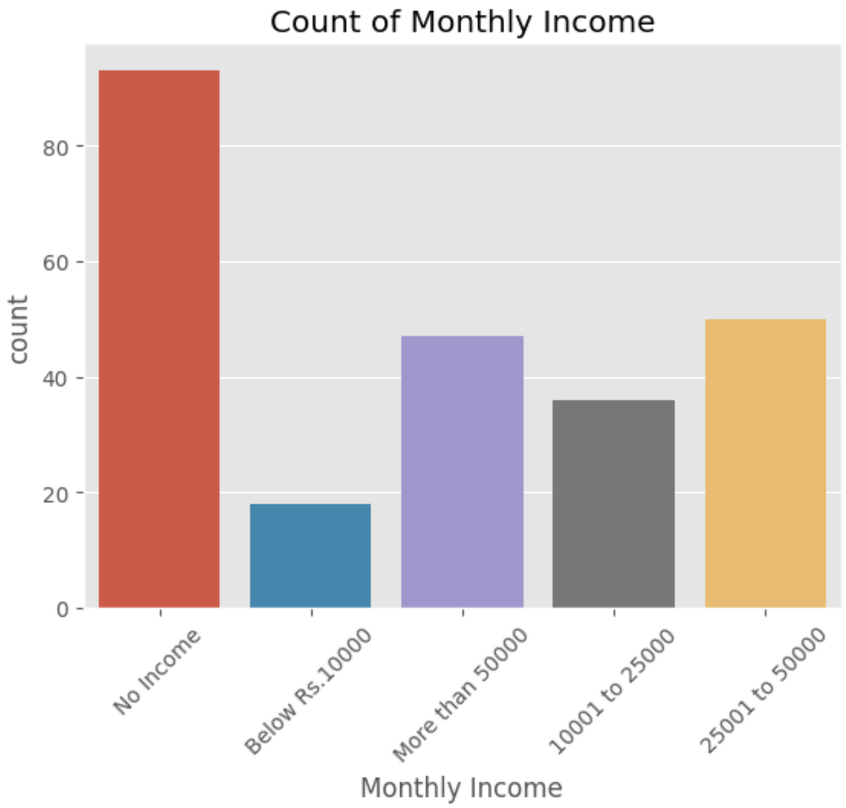


RESULT



Based on the histogram results above, men use online food services more than women

RESULT



conclusion on the histogram next to:

- **The majority of people who use online foods services (60%) have an income of between IDR 10,001 and IDR 50,000.**
- **The number of people who use online foods services with incomes below IDR 10,000 and more than IDR 50,000 is the same.**
- **About 20% of people with no income use online foods services.**

RESULT INFERENTIAL ANALYTICAL STATISTICS

T-test for Age between Female and Male:
T-statistic: -0.1938918225117208
P-value: 0.8464232378314748
Tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak hipotesis nol.

Feedback counts for Monthly Income Above Rs. 10,000:
Positive 11
Negative 7
Name: Feedback, dtype: int64

Feedback counts for Monthly Income Below Rs. 10,000:
Positive 181
Negative 45
Name: Feedback, dtype: int64

Chi-square Test for Feedback between Monthly Income groups:
Chi-square: 2.538230293346444
P-value: 0.11111926892048332
Tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak hipotesis nol.

CONCLUSION

In the initial analysis, a histogram of online food service usage among various occupational groups is observed. Students are the most active users, followed by employees, entrepreneurs, and housewives. Positive feedback dominates, indicating public trust in this service. The population is mainly comprised of individuals in their 20s and 30s, with a significant number in their 40s and 50s.

The majority of families using the service (60%) have 2-3 members, while those with one member or more than five members are relatively few. Men are more active users of online food services. Most users (60%) have incomes between IDR 10,001 and IDR 50,000. About 20% of them without income also use this service.

T-test for Age between Female and Male:
T-statistic: -0.1938918225117208
P-value: 0.8464232378314748
Tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak hipotesis nol.

Feedback counts for Monthly Income Above Rs. 10,000:
Positive 11
Negative 7
Name: Feedback

Feedback counts for Monthly Income Below Rs. 10,000:
Positive 181
Negative 45
Name: Feedback

Chi-square Test for Feedback between Monthly Income groups:
Chi-square: 2.538230293346444
P-value: 0.11111926892048332
Tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak hipotesis nol.

CONTACT TO KEEP A TOUCH

EMAIL

satriadhapa10@gmail.com

Github

https://github.com/satriadhapa

LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.com/in/moch-satria-dhapa-hamdani-918880205/

THANK'S

MOCH SATRIA DHAPA HAMDANI