

DATA ANALYST | INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING



*Portfolio*

**WAHYU WIBOWO PUTRO**



**2024**







*Hello...*

**IM WAHYU WIBOWO PUTRO**

I am a graduate of Master's Degree in Industrial Engineering (Data engineering and quality). A data analyst with more than 1.5 years of work experience in conducting data analysis for various company needs in the business sector and Drove the growth of a company by increasing project return value by 15%. Familiar with operating SQL, Python, Tableau





# EXPERIENCE



## QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTER

### FRESH FACTORY

September 2023 - January 2024

- I ensure the reliability and functionality of systems and processes.
- Execute a comprehensive test plan, identify defects.
- Collaborating with cross-functional teams confirms my commitment to producing high-quality products.
- Together with FE, BE and PM collaborate to discuss improvising better flows or features for users.

## DATA ANALYST

### PETROLINDO MITRA ENERGI

September 2020 - May 2022

- Understand and Analyze Transactional (Order Related), Behavioral (Event Tracking, Client Activity) and Demographic data.
- Create visually engaging and informative reports, dashboards, and presentations to communicate findings and insights to stakeholders.
- Perform in-depth data analysis to identify trends, patterns and opportunities for optimization.
- Perform data quality checks to ensure data accuracy

# SKILLS

.....



## Hardskills

- Data Analyst
- Data Visualization
- Data Cleaning
- Statistic

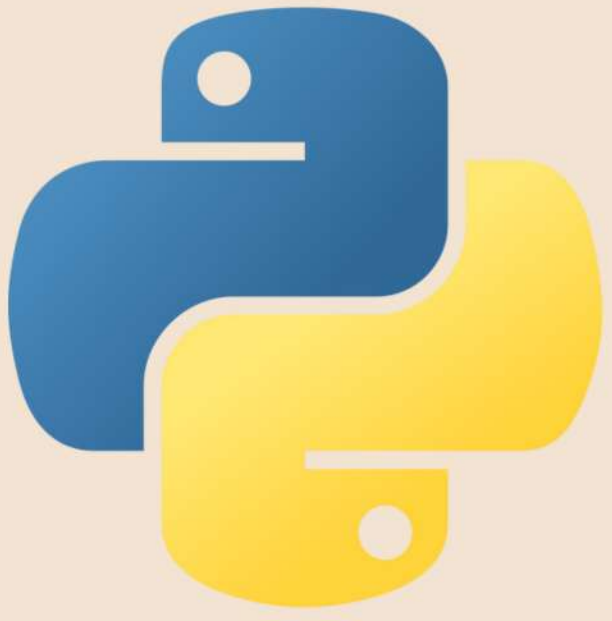


## Softskills

- Communication
- Team Work
- Leadership
- Critical Thinking
- Attention to detail



# TOOLS



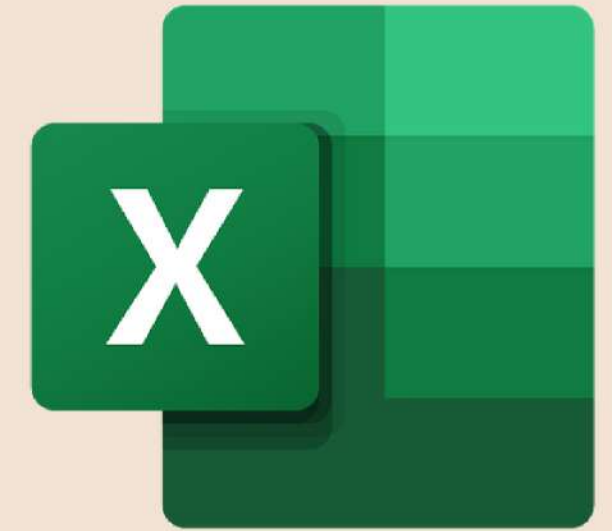
**Python**



**SQL**



**Tableau**



**Excel**

# CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



**Data Analysis with Tableau & SQL  
Intensive Mini Bootcamp**



**Data Analysis Project :  
Business Decision Research**



**Course Coursera :  
Process Data from Dirty to Clean**



**Course Coursera :  
Ask Questions to Make Data-Driven Decision**



**Course Coursera :  
Data Analysis with R Programming**



**Course Coursera :  
Prepare Data for Exploration**



# CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



**Course Coursera :**  
Share Data Through the Art of Visualization



**Course Coursera :**  
Foundations : Data, Data, Everywhere



**Course Coursera :**  
Analyze Data to Answer Questions

The background of the image features a complex, semi-transparent overlay of financial data. It includes multiple candlestick charts, line graphs, and various numerical annotations such as '0.382', '1.618', '0.25', '0.786', '0.625', '2.618', '0.75', '1.0', '0.50', and '0.382'. Some of these numbers are enclosed in small blue circles. The overall aesthetic is technical and data-driven, with a color palette dominated by dark blues and greys.

# PORTFOLIO



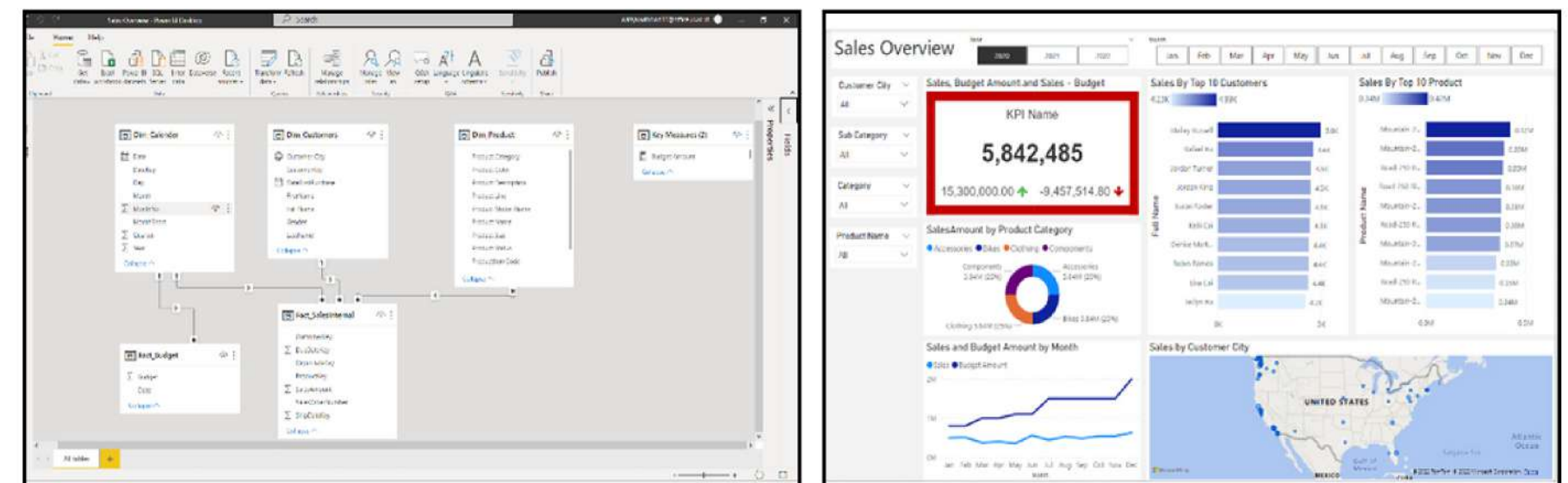
# Sales Management

## Project Summary

- In this project I carried out analysis in sales which will later be used by sales managers for strategy making purposes.
- The aim is to see business insights which can later be used to make plans to increase sales.
- In processing data, SQL is used to filter whatever data is needed and also clean data that will not be used, making it easier to process the data.
- After carrying out the analysis, several conclusions were obtained

1. Annual sales tend to be static in 2020 but there will be an increase in 2021 and 2022.
2. The budget issued in 2020 was more than the sales results, but in the following years there was a reversal between the budget and the sales results.

#	As a (role)	I want (request/demand)	So that I (user value)	Acceptance Criteria
1	Sales Manager	To get a dashboard overview of internet sales	Can follow better which customers and products sells the best	A Power BI dashboard which updates data once a day
2	Sales Representative	A detailed overview of internet sales per customers	Can follow up my customers that buys the most and who we can sell more to	A power BI dashboard which allows me to filter data for each customer
3	Sales Representative	A detailed overview of internet sales per products	Can follow up my products that sells the most	A power BI dashboard which allows me to filter data for each product
4	Sales Manager	A dashboard overview of internet sales	follow sales over time againsts budget	A power BI dashboard with graphs and KPIs comparing againsts budget



```

-- Cleansed Dim_DateTable --
SELECT TOP (1000) [DateKey]
, [FullDateAlternateKey] AS Date
, [DayNumberOfWeek]
, [EnglishDayNameOfWeek] AS Day
, [SpanishDayNameOfWeek]
, [FrenchDayNameOfWeek]
, [DayNumberOfMonth]
, [WeekNumberOfYear]
, [EnglishMonthName] AS Month
, LEFT([EnglishMonthName], 3) AS MonthShort
, [SpanishMonthName]
, [FrenchMonthName]
, [MonthNumberOfYear] AS MonthNo
, [CalendarQuarter] AS Quarter
, [CalendarYear] AS Year
, [FiscalQuarter]
, [FiscalYear]
, [FiscalSemester]
FROM [AdventureWorksDW2019].[dbo].[DimDate]
Where CalendarYear >= 2020

-- Cleansed Fact_InternetSales --
SELECT [ProductKey]
, [OrderDateKey]
, [DueDateKey]
, [ShipDateKey]
, [CustomerKey]
, [PromotionKey]
, [CurrencyKey]
, [SalesTerritoryKey]
, [SalesOrderNumber]
, [SalesOrderLineNumber]
, [RevisionNumber]
, [OrderQuantity]
, [UnitPrice]
, [ExtendedAmount]
, [UnitPriceDiscountPct]
, [DiscountAmount]
, [ProductStandardCost]
, [TotalProductCost]
, [SalesAmount]
, [TaxAmt]
, [Freight]
, [CarrierTrackingNumber]
, [CustomerPONumber]
, [OrderDate]
, [ShipDate]
FROM [AdventureWorksDW2019].[dbo].[FactInternetSales]
Where (LEFT (OrderDateKey,4) >= YEAR(GETDATE())) < 2
ORDER BY
OrderDateKey ASC

```

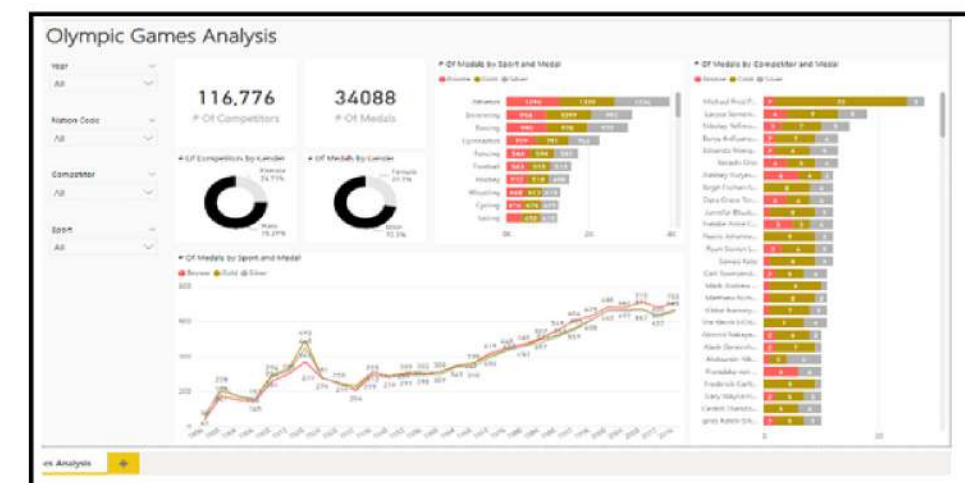
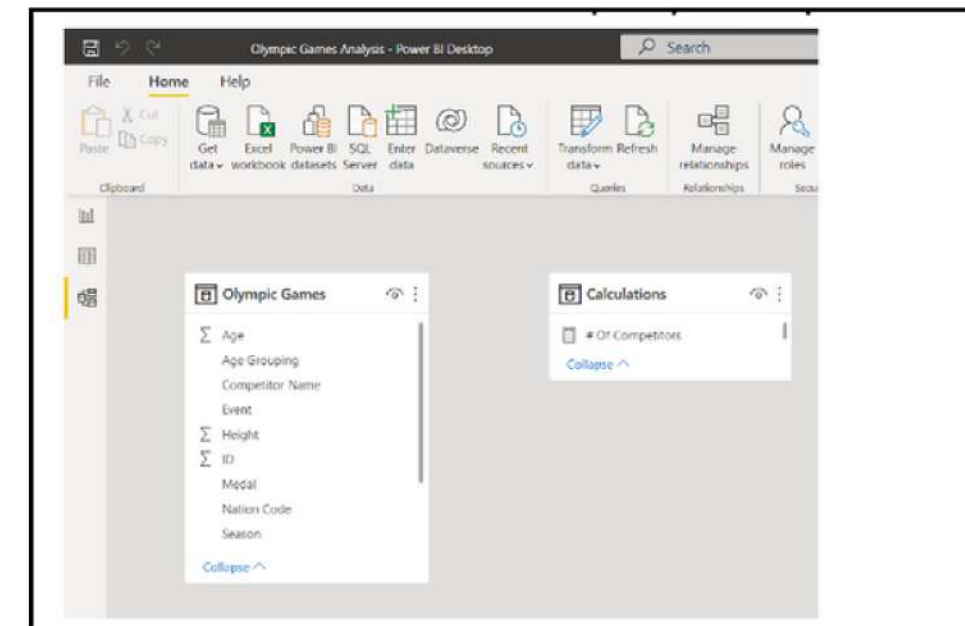


# Olympic Games Analysis

## Project Summary

- In this project I carry out analysis in sports to predict which country will have the greatest chance of getting the most medals.
  - The aim is to see the potential of which countries have the greatest possibility of winning the Olympics next year, then what branches each country is championing.
  - In processing data, SQL is used to filter whatever data is needed and also clean data that will not be used, making it easier to process the data.
  - After carrying out the analysis, several conclusions were obtained
1. Every 4 years the total number of medals at the Olympics tends to increase, which means there are always new branches or additional medals in each sport.
  2. There are several countries that tend to have increasing performance every year so that they become strong candidates to win the next Olympics.

```
SELECT [ID]
, [Name] AS 'Competitor Name'
, CASE WHEN Sex = 'M' THEN 'Male' ELSE 'Female' END AS Sex
, [Age]
, CASE WHEN [Age] < 18 THEN 'Under 18'
      WHEN [Age] BETWEEN 18 AND 25 THEN '18-25'
      WHEN [Age] BETWEEN 25 AND 30 THEN '25-30'
      WHEN [Age] > 30 THEN 'Over 30'
      END AS [Age Grouping]
, [Height]
, [Weight]
, [NOC] AS 'Nation Code'
, LEFT (Games, CHARINDEX(' ', Games) - 1) AS 'Year'
, RIGHT (Games, CHARINDEX(' ', REVERSE(Games)) - 1) AS 'Season'
--, [Games]
--, [City]
, [Sport]
, [Event]
, CASE WHEN [Medal] = 'NA' THEN 'Not Registered' ELSE [Medal] END AS Medal
FROM [olympic_games].[dbo].[athletes_event_results]
Where RIGHT (Games, CHARINDEX(' ', REVERSE(Games)) - 1) = 'Summer'
```





# Machine Learning

## Project Summary

- In this project I aim to create machine learning about the production needed in the next few months using data from the past 10 years.
- The model was created with monthly data for the last 10 years to predict production for the next year every month.
- The sample data obtained was 120 months over the last 10 years.
- Existing data is used with a ratio of 80:20 where 20 is for training data and 80 is for test data.
- In the process, I used Python to create machine learning coding with 3 methods, namely SARIMA, SARIMAX, and Rolling SARIMA.
- After processing and modeling, the results of predictions for production for the next year (12 months) were found using 3 methods.
- To see which method is the best, we use the MAPE calculation function and look at the lowest MAPE value to become the best method.

```
## Plotting PACF & ACF
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
import statsmodels.api as sm

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(211)
fig = sm.graphics.tsa.plot_acf(df['Seasonal First Difference'].iloc[13:],lags=40,ax=ax1)
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(212)
fig = sm.graphics.tsa.plot_pacf(df['Seasonal First Difference'].iloc[13:],lags=40,ax=ax2)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(211)
fig = sm.graphics.tsa.plot_acf(df['Produksi'].iloc[13:],lags=40,ax=ax1)
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(212)
fig = sm.graphics.tsa.plot_pacf(df['Produksi'].iloc[13:],lags=40,ax=ax2)

## Pembagian Train & Test Data
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
print(df.shape)
train=df.iloc[:-24]
test=df.iloc[-24:]
print(train.shape,test.shape)

## Pemodelan SARIMA
model=sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(train['Produksi'],order=(1, 1, 0),seasonal_order=(1,1,1,12))
results=model.fit()
results.summary()
df['forecast']=results.predict(start=96,end=120,dynamic=True)
df[['Produksi','forecast']].plot(figsize=(12,8))

def MAPE(Y_Actual,Y_Predicted):
    mape = np.mean(np.abs((Y_Actual - Y_Predicted)/Y_Actual))*100
    return mape

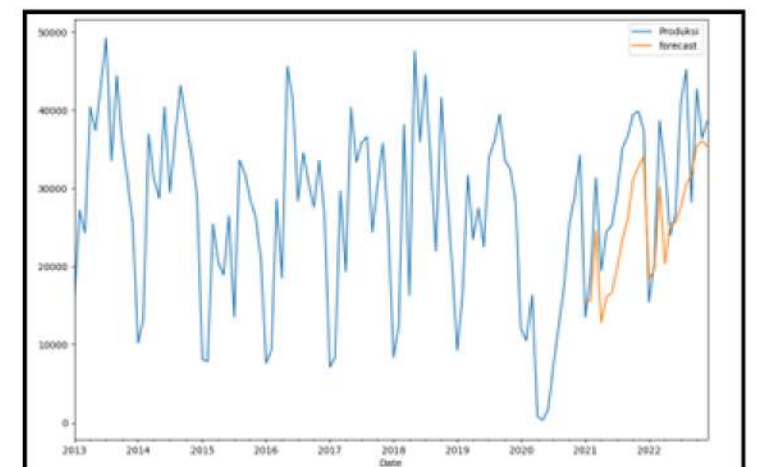
LR_MAPE= MAPE(test['Produksi'],prediction)
print("MAPE: ",LR_MAPE)
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

## Import data
df=pd.read_csv('...csv')
df['Date']=pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
df.set_index('Date',inplace=True)
df['Produksi'].plot()

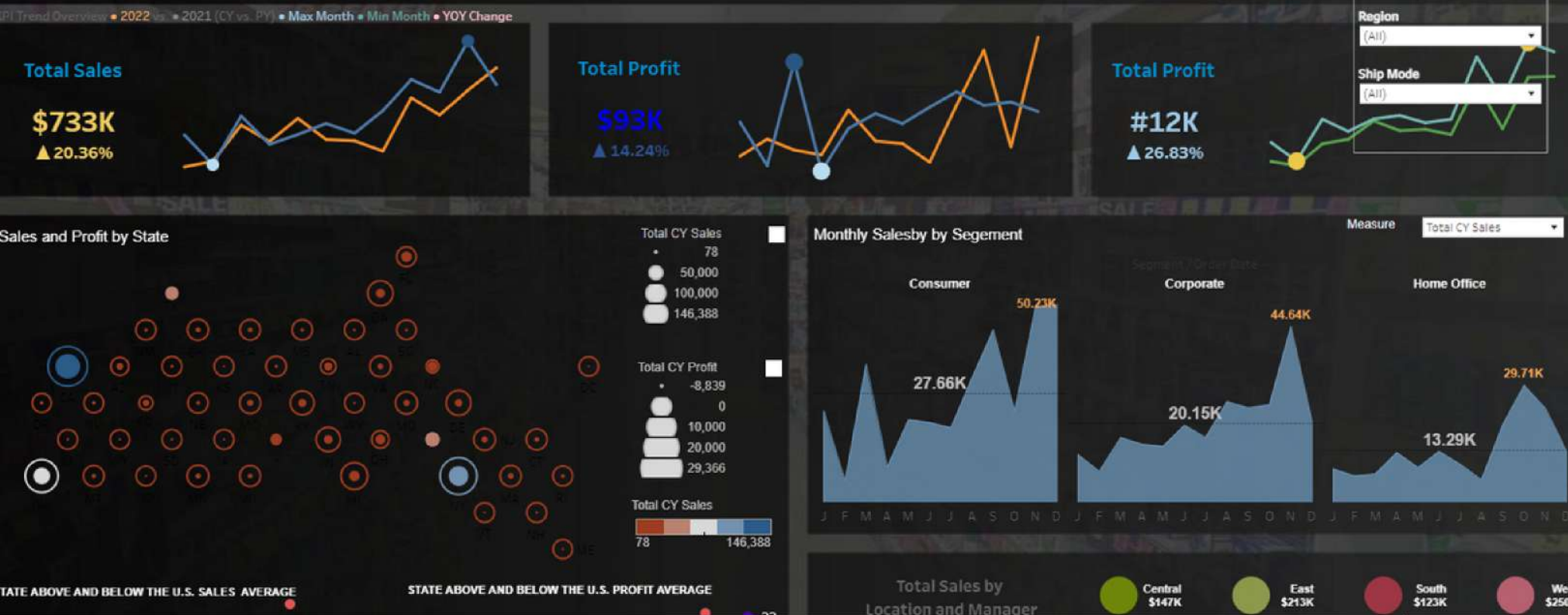
## Pengujian ADF Test & Differencing
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
test_result=adfuller(df['Produksi'])
def adfuller_test(Produksi):
    result=adfuller(Produksi)
    labels = ['ADF Test Statistic','p-value','#Lags Used','Number of Observations Used']
    for value,label in zip(result,labels):
        print(label+' : '+str(value) )
    if result[1] <= 0.05:
        print("strong evidence against the null hypothesis(Ho), reject the null hypothesis. Data has no unit root and is stationary")
    else:
        print("weak evidence against null hypothesis, time series has a unit root, indicating it is non-stationary ")
    adfuller_test(df['Produksi'])
df['Produksi First Difference'] = df['Produksi'] - df['Produksi'].shift(1)
df['Produksi'].shift(1)
## Again test dickey fuller test
adfuller_test(df['Produksi First Difference'].dropna())
```



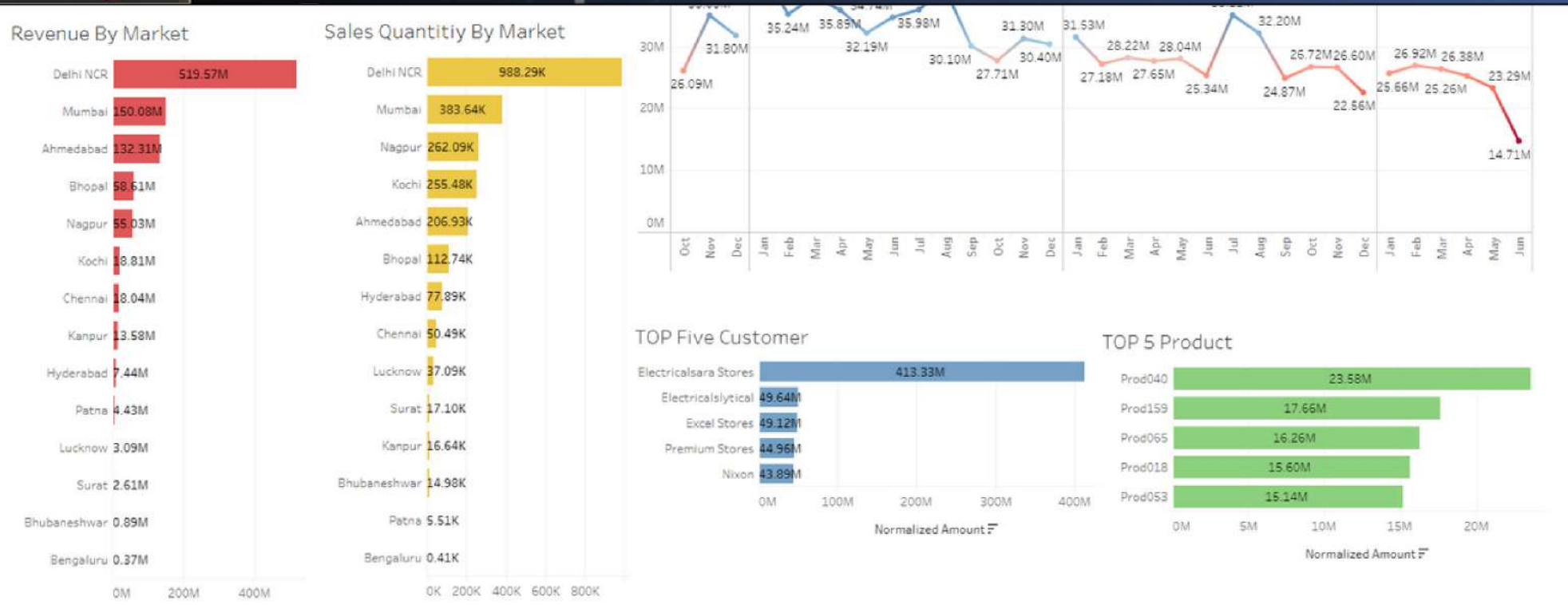


# Dashboard

## SALES DASHBOARD | OVERVIEW



## HR ANALYTICS DASHBOARD





# Contact



**Wahyu Wibowo**



**(+62) 812 2626 4526**