



FULLSTACK INTENSIVE BOOTCAMP

Data Analyst

MySkill

# Let's Learn Basic Statistic

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MINI PORTOFOLIO

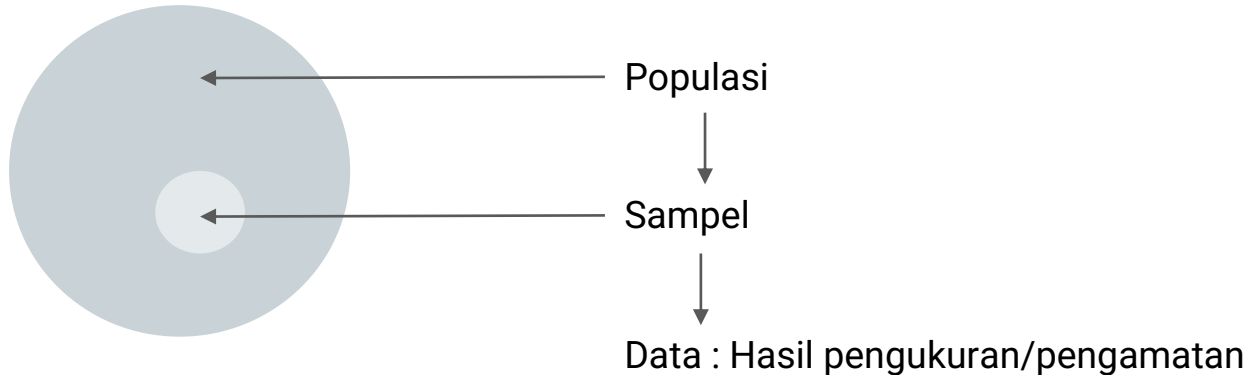
# Course Summary

**Statistik** : nilai-nilai ukuran data fakta yang mudah dimengerti

**Statistika** : ilmu yang berkaitan dengan cara pengumpulan, pengolahan, analisis, dan penarikan kesimpulan atas data.

## Type of statistics

- Statistika deskriptif : Mendeskripsikan dan merangkum data
- Statistika inferensial : Membuat dugaan dari sampel data



# Course Summary



## **Tipe data/observasi**

### 1. Kualitatif/kategorikal

- Nominal : tidak berurutan, contoh jenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan
- Ordinal/rank : berurutan, contoh rating buruk, cukup baik, baik, sangat baik

### 2. Kuantitatif/numerical

- Diskrit : terhitung/integer, contoh jumlah orang dirumah
- Kontinu : terukur mencakup nilai bilangan riil, contoh panjang meja 1,5 cm

## **Metode sampling**

- Random sampling : pengambilan sampel yang dilakukan secara acak
- Sistematis sampling : pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan mengurutkan terlebih dahulu data dari populasi kemudian dipilih secara berkala/berjarak.
- Stratified sampling : pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara acak namun sebelumnya telah dibuat menjadi beberapa karakteristik/kategori terlebih dahulu.



# Course Summary



## Parameter distribusi

- **Ukuran pemusatan**

Mean : nilai rata-rata

Median : nilai tengah.

Mode/modus : nilai yang sering muncul

Kuartil atas Q3, P75 : nilai yang membagi 2 bagian dengan 25% atas/kanan dan 75% bawah/kiri

Kuartil tengah Q2, P50 : nilai yang membagi 2 bagian dengan jumlah yang sama.

Kuartil bawah Q1, P25 : nilai yang membagi 2 bagian dengan 75% atas/kanan dan 25% bawah/kiri

- **Ukuran penyebaran**

Range : jarak antara nilai terbesar dengan nilai terkecil.

Standar deviasi : mengukur jarak rata-rata dari sekelompok data dari nilai-nilai kelompok tersebut.

Variansi : nilai rata-rata dari perbedaan dari setiap data dari mean.



# Course Summary

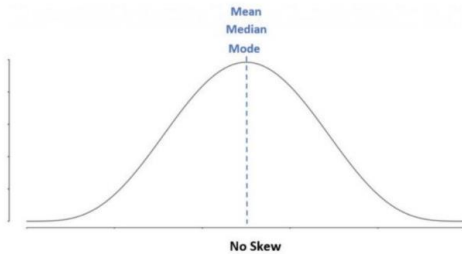
- **Karakteristik distribusi**

Simetris :  $\text{mean} = \text{median} = \text{mode}$

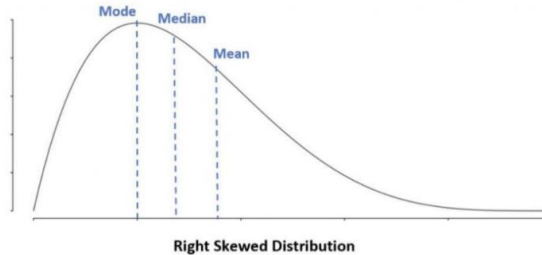
Left skewed/skew positif :  $\text{mode} > \text{median} > \text{mean}$

Right skewed/skew negative :  $\text{mode} < \text{median} < \text{mean}$

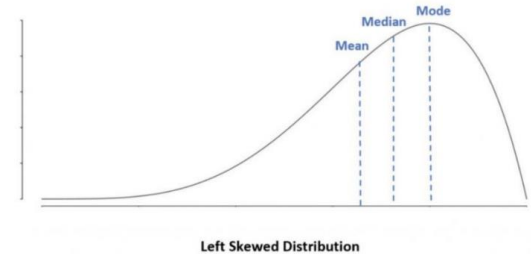
Puncak : berpuncak tunggal (modus = 1), berpuncak jamak (modus > 1)



Distribusi simetris:  $\text{mean} = \text{median} = \text{mode}$



Distribusi menceng kanan:  $\text{mode} < \text{median} < \text{mean}$



Distribusi menceng kiri:  $\text{mean} < \text{median} < \text{mode}$

# Course Summary



- **Outlier/pencilan** : Data yang memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda jauh dari observasi-observasi lainnya dan muncul dalam bentuk nilai ekstrim baik untuk variabel tunggal atau variabel kombinasi.
- **IQR (Inter Quartil Range)** : jarak antar kuartil yang berguna untuk nge-define apakah nilai dalam data tersebut termasuk outlier atau masih dapat di consider dalam perhitungan.(mengidentifikasi fraud)
- **Uji hipotesis** : metode statistik yang digunakan dalam pengambilan keputusan statistik dengan menggunakan data eksperimen.
  - H0 : Hipotesis yang ingin diuji. Dapat berupa: hasil penelitian sebelumnya, info dari buku, atau hasil percobaan orang lain.
  - H1 : Hipotesis yang ingin dibuktikan.
- **Regresi** : menentukan/menaksir parameter-parameter yang terlibat dalam suatu model matematik yang linear terhadap parameter-parameter tersebut. (memprediksi/forecasting nilai suatu variable)



# 15 MINS: LET'S DO THIS!

| Date       | Voucher Redeem |
|------------|----------------|
| 2023-01-01 | 98             |
| 2023-01-02 | 112            |
| 2023-01-03 | 1              |
| 2023-01-04 | 41             |
| 2023-01-05 | 106            |
| 2023-01-06 | 111            |
| 2023-01-07 | 86             |
| 2023-01-08 | 142            |
| 2023-01-09 | 143            |
| 2023-01-10 | 88             |
| 2023-01-11 | 32             |
| 2023-01-12 | 66             |
| 2023-01-13 | 92             |
| 2023-01-14 | 94             |
| 2023-01-15 | 118            |
| 2023-01-16 | 53             |
| 2023-01-17 | 119            |
| 2023-01-18 | 12             |
| 2023-01-19 | 37             |
| 2023-01-20 | 90             |
| 2023-01-21 | 128            |
| 2023-01-22 | 79             |
| 2023-01-23 | 86             |
| 2023-01-24 | 45             |
| 2023-01-25 | 33             |
| 2023-01-26 | 54             |
| 2023-01-27 | 115            |
| 2023-01-28 | 129            |
| 2023-01-29 | 56             |
| 2023-01-30 | 83             |

## Case

You are a part of CRM Team and asked to evaluate the redeemed voucher of the day

1. What are the

mean

median

mode

std.dev

and upper & lower threshold (Cari tau apakah ada outlier of the last month performan)

2. Is there any outlier from the last month performance?

3. If yes? how many?

## Answer

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Mean          | 81.63       |
| Median        | 87          |
| Mode          | 86          |
| Var           | 1460.309195 |
| Std Dev S     | 38.21399214 |
| Percentile 25 | 53.25       |
| Percentile 75 | 111.75      |
| IQR           | 58.5        |

LOWER THRESHOLD -34.5

UPPER THRESHOLD 199.5

COUNTIF 0

**Note : no outlier from the last month performance**

# 15 MINS: LET'S DO THIS!

| Transaction ID | service duration |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1              | 1                |
| 2              | 4                |
| 3              | 8                |
| 4              | 5                |
| 5              | 5                |
| 6              | 1                |
| 7              | 10               |
| 8              | 5                |
| 9              | 6                |
| 10             | 1                |
| 11             | 1                |
| 12             | 10               |
| 13             | 2                |
| 14             | 1                |
| 15             | 4                |
| 16             | 6                |
| 17             | 8                |
| 18             | 4                |
| 19             | 9                |
| 20             | 5                |
| 21             | 10               |
| 22             | 7                |
| 23             | 10               |
| 24             | 2                |
| 25             | 10               |
| 26             | 2                |
| 27             | 7                |
| 28             | 10               |
| 29             | 7                |
| 30             | 4                |
| 31             | 3                |
| 32             | 10               |
| 33             | 8                |
| 34             | 10               |
| 35             | 4                |
| 36             | 10               |
| 37             | 10               |
| 38             | 5                |
| 39             | 10               |
| 40             | 9                |
| 41             | 3                |
| 42             | 7                |
| 43             | 9                |
| 44             | 9                |
| 45             | 6                |
| 46             | 3                |
| 47             | 5                |
| 48             | 7                |
| 49             | 6                |
| 50             | 8                |

## Task

In one money transfer company, the expected of P90 SLA is under 5 mins to ensure the customer satisfaction of the service provided. There are 50 transactions occurred with each of SLA is attached. Is the company was achieved P90 Satisfaction Level Condition? What is your recommendation to product team to solve this condition?

## Answer

P90 10

The company was not achieved P90 Satisfaction Level Condition, because P90 SLA from 50 transactions can under 10 mins. I recommendation to product team in companies to give P90 SLA under 10 mins to ensure the customer satisfaction of the service provided.



# 15 MINS: LET'S DO THIS!

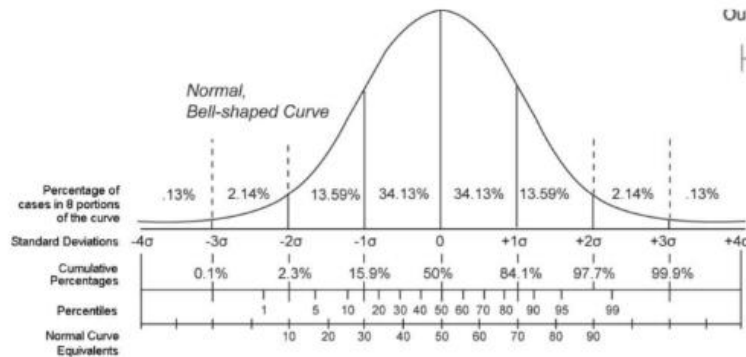
| Date       | Visitor of the Public Service |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 2022-12-01 | 4                             |
| 2022-12-02 | 2                             |
| 2022-12-03 | 5                             |
| 2022-12-04 | 10                            |
| 2022-12-05 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-06 | 8                             |
| 2022-12-07 | 10                            |
| 2022-12-08 | 5                             |
| 2022-12-09 | 8                             |
| 2022-12-10 | 4                             |
| 2022-12-11 | 9                             |
| 2022-12-12 | 6                             |
| 2022-12-13 | 10                            |
| 2022-12-14 | 8                             |
| 2022-12-15 | 4                             |
| 2022-12-16 | 6                             |
| 2022-12-17 | 8                             |
| 2022-12-18 | 5                             |
| 2022-12-19 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-20 | 3                             |
| 2022-12-21 | 9                             |
| 2022-12-22 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-23 | 5                             |
| 2022-12-24 | 4                             |
| 2022-12-25 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-26 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-27 | 7                             |
| 2022-12-28 | 5                             |
| 2022-12-29 | 8                             |
| 2022-12-30 | 5                             |

## Case

If you are the leader of one institution in Surabaya, how many chair that you need to prepared to cover 68% of all visitor at least will get the seat?

## Answer

Mean                      6.4  
Stdev                     2.1



With assuming the data is normally distributed  
We can prepare the chair to cover 68% of the seat  
at least for  
mean + 1 \* std. deviasi  
 $6,4 + 1 * 2,1$   
8.6

9 chair we need to prepare.

# 15 MINS: LET'S DO THIS!

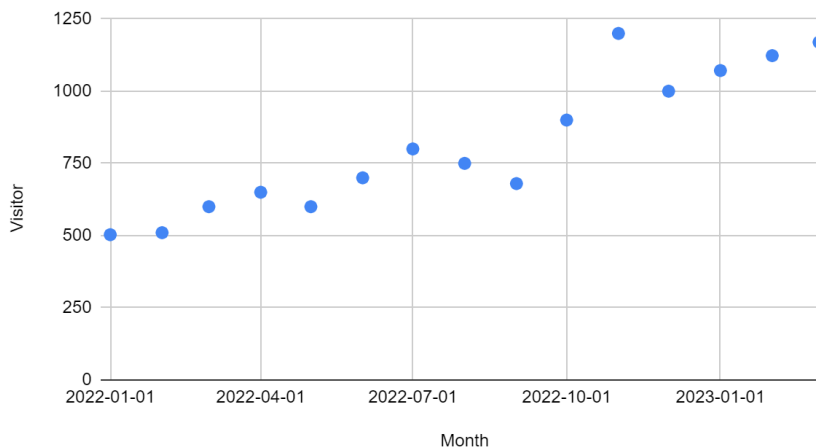


| Month      | Visitor |  |
|------------|---------|--|
| 2022-01-01 | 503     |  |
| 2022-02-01 | 510     |  |
| 2022-03-01 | 600     |  |
| 2022-04-01 | 650     |  |
| 2022-05-01 | 600     |  |
| 2022-06-01 | 700     |  |
| 2022-07-01 | 800     |  |
| 2022-08-01 | 750     |  |
| 2022-09-01 | 680     |  |
| 2022-10-01 | 900     | modal belajar buat<br>bikin formula /<br>persamaan dari si<br>linear regresi |
| 2022-11-01 | 1200    |  |
| 2022-12-01 | 1000    |  |
| 2023-01-01 | 1071    |  |
| 2023-02-01 | 1123    |  |
| 2023-03-01 | 1170    |  |

You are the manager of the museum, you asked to forecast and visualize the forecast of the 2023 Q1 potential visitor

1. Provide a forecast for Q1 2023
2. Provide the visualization (in scatter plot)

Visitor vs. Month



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