

**INSTITUTE FOR NUSANTARA DIGITAL RESEARCH  
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**AI-BASED PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS FOR  
APPLIED STATISTICAL MODELING**

**Statistical Report**

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*Pagaralam, 14 November 2025*

## **PREFACE**

This report was prepared as a contribution to understanding and developing the application of artificial intelligence in modern statistical analysis. With deep gratitude, the author expresses appreciation for the completion of the report titled AI-BASED PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS FOR APPLIED STATISTICAL MODELING, which is expected to provide comprehensive insights into the integration of AI methods in data processing and interpretation.

This report aims to explain the fundamental principles and relevant predictive approaches in AI-based applied statistics. In addition to serving as an academic reference, this report is also expected to be useful as a practical guide for applying predictive models to various analytical needs in the professional world.

The author hopes this report will provide added value to readers, particularly in strengthening the understanding of AI's role as a catalyst in improving the efficiency, accuracy, and scalability of statistical analysis. May this report serve as an appropriate reference for researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in the field of data analytics.

Finally, the author expresses gratitude to all parties who provided support so that this report could be completed successfully. May the contents of this report provide broad and sustainable benefits.

Sadian Juliansyah

Pagaralam, 14 November 2025

## Table of contents

|                                                 |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Preface _____                                   | i   |
| Table of Contents _____                         | ii  |
| List of Tables _____                            | iii |
| List of Figures _____                           | iv  |
| <b>CHAPTER 1 – Introduction</b> _____           | 1   |
| Background _____                                | 1   |
| Problem Formulation _____                       | 3   |
| Research Objectives _____                       | 3   |
| Research Benefits _____                         | 4   |
| <b>CHAPTER 2 – Theoretical Framework</b> _____  | 6   |
| Basic Concepts of Statistics _____              | 6   |
| Basic Concepts of Artificial Intelligence _____ | 7   |
| Predictive Methods and Modeling _____           | 8   |
| <b>CHAPTER 3 – Methodology</b> _____            | 10  |
| Data Sources _____                              | 10  |
| Analysis Techniques _____                       | 11  |
| Research Procedures _____                       | 13  |
| <b>CHAPTER 4 – Results and Discussion</b> _____ | 15  |
| Data Tables _____                               | 15  |
| Graphs/Charts _____                             | 17  |
| Results Analysis _____                          | 19  |
| <b>CHAPTER 5 - Conclusion</b> _____             | 21  |
| Conclusion _____                                | 21  |
| Suggestions _____                               | 22  |
| Bibliography _____                              | 24  |

## **List of Tables**

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1.1. – Examples of Research Variables_____       | 2  |
| Table 1.2 – Data Sources Used_____                     | 5  |
| Table 3.1 – Details of Analysis Methods _____          | 13 |
| Table 4.1 – Statistical Description of Data_____       | 15 |
| Table 4.2 – Predictive Model Calculation Results _____ | 16 |
| Tabel 4.3 – Model Accuracy Comparison _____            | 16 |

## List of Figures

|                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 4.1 – Data Distribution Graph_____                  | 17 |
| Figure 4.2 – Main Variable Scatter Plot _____              | 17 |
| Figure 4.3 – Predictive Model Accuracy Curve (Dummy) _____ | 18 |
| Figure 4.4 – Model Error Comparison Diagram (Dummy) _____  | 18 |

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

The rapid development of technology has driven an increasing need for faster, more accurate, and adaptive data analysis. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI) serves as one of the main pillars capable of strengthening modern statistical approaches. This report is prepared to provide an understanding of the integration of AI-based predictive methods in applied statistical modeling, while illustrating how the combination of both can produce a more comprehensive and relevant analysis for data-driven decision-making. The discussion in this chapter serves as a general introduction before moving into a deep explanation regarding the research background, problem formulation, research objectives, and the expected benefits of this study.

### 1.1 Background

The development of digital technology in recent decades has generated volumes of data that are increasingly large, diverse, and complex. This condition demands analytical methods capable of providing a deeper understanding of patterns, trends, and relationships between variables. In this context, predictive analysis has become an increasingly widely used approach due to its ability to project future data behavior and provide support for evidence-based decision-making.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in strengthening predictive analysis techniques, especially through machine learning algorithms capable of modeling nonlinear patterns, handling large-scale data, and adapting to the dynamics of changing data. The integration of AI with traditional statistical methods opens opportunities to produce models that are more accurate, efficient, and relevant to modern analytical needs.

However, data analysis without the support of AI-based predictive models often faces various challenges, such as limitations in identifying complex patterns, a high risk of interpretation errors, and the inability of conventional models to process high-dimensional data. These challenges can reduce the quality of analytical results and slow down the decision-making process.

Therefore, research on AI-based predictive analysis is becoming increasingly relevant in the field of applied statistics. This study not only contributes to the development of data analysis methodologies but also supports the application of reliable predictive models across various sectors such as business, healthcare, industry, and government.

As a basis for further discussion, this section provides the conceptual foundation leading to the necessity of problem formulation as the initial step in designing a more focused and systematic research.

*Table 1.1 – Examples of Research Variables*

| <b>Variabel</b>     | <b>Description</b>                                                          |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Main Variable       | Numerical value that is the focus of analysis and the basis for prediction. |
| Data Category       | Classification markers such as low, medium, or high.                        |
| Target Value        | The value that the model aims to predict.                                   |
| Time/Period         | Time indicator to observe trends or data movement.                          |
| Supporting Variable | Additional features that help improve model accuracy.                       |

The variables above serve as key components in the predictive analysis process, both for building models and evaluating prediction performance. The presence of input, category, and target variables allows the model to understand the data structure, while supporting variables provide additional context to ensure the prediction results are more accurate and stable.

## **1.2 Problem Formulation**

The problem formulation in this research is based on the background described previously. This formulation aims to identify the main issues that need to be investigated and serves as the basis for developing AI-based predictive analysis in the context of applied statistics.

Based on this, the problem formulations in this research are as follows:

- How to meet the needs of predictive analysis capable of handling complex and dynamic data?
- What are the limitations of traditional statistical methods when used without the support of artificial intelligence algorithms?
- How to objectively evaluate the performance of predictive models to ensure reliable analytical results?
- How to determine the most appropriate and effective predictive model for applied statistical modeling?

With these problems formulated, this research is directed toward establishing clear and measurable objectives to produce an optimal and relevant predictive model for modern statistical analysis needs.

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The research objectives are developed based on the previously explained problem formulation and serve as the foundation for developing AI-based predictive analysis approaches.

The objectives of this research are as follows:

- To build or apply AI-based predictive models to support applied statistical modeling.
- To compare the performance of several statistical and AI-based models to determine the effectiveness of each approach.
- To conduct a comprehensive accuracy analysis and model evaluation to ensure the quality of prediction results.
- To provide recommendations regarding the best predictive model most suitable for the analysis needs in this study.

With these objectives, this research is expected to contribute a deeper understanding of the application of AI-based predictive models in modern statistical analysis.

## 1.4 Research Benefits

The benefits of this research are derived from the analytical results and the achievement of the previously formulated objectives, thereby providing added value both theoretically and practically.

The benefits of this research include:

- **Theoretical Benefits:** Contributing to the development of statistical science and artificial intelligence through a deeper understanding of the integration of modern predictive methods.
- **Methodological Benefits:** Producing a predictive modeling approach that can serve as a reference in further research related to AI-based analysis.
- **Practical Benefits:** Providing the application of predictive models in relevant case studies so they can be used to support data-driven decision-making processes.
- **Evaluative Benefits:** Assisting in determining the best model suitable for data analysis needs through a comprehensive performance evaluation process.

Thus, this research is expected to benefit academics as a basis for scientific study development, as well as practitioners as a reference in implementing more effective AI-based predictive analysis.

Table 1.2 – Data Sources Used

| Data Source                     | Data Type               | Description                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Internal Organizational Dataset | Numerical & Categorical | Used for main analysis and includes relevant operational variables.                             |
| Public Dataset (UCI/Kaggle)     | Numerical               | Serves as supplementary data for model validation and generalization testing.                   |
| Time Series Data                | Time Series             | Describes temporal patterns for prediction needs based on historical trends.                    |
| Field Observation Data          | Categorical & Numerical | Supports variable completeness, especially in the context of real-world behavior or conditions. |
| Measurement Data                | Numerical               | Provides quantitative values with high levels of precision.                                     |
| Derived Data (Preprocessing)    | Derived Features        | Created through transformation, normalization, or encoding to improve model performance.        |

The data sources used in this study reflect a combination of primary and secondary data relevant to AI-based predictive analysis. Each type of data source contributes to the completeness of variables and supports the modeling process to be more accurate and representative. With such diverse data sources, the predictive model can be better trained to capture patterns emerging across various conditions.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework is a crucial component of research as it provides the conceptual foundation that guides the analytical process. In research related to predictive analysis, a deep understanding of statistical theory and artificial intelligence is essential to ensure that every analytical step has a strong scientific justification. The relationship between statistical methods and AI algorithms in the context of prediction serves as the primary foundation bridging the framework of this study. These theories function as references in building models, determining evaluation approaches, and interpreting the obtained results. Therefore, this chapter serves as an introduction to the more focused discussion on the basic concepts of statistics, artificial intelligence, and predictive methods that will be detailed in the following sub-sections.

#### **2.1 Basic Concepts of Statistics**

Statistics is a branch of science that studies the process of collecting, processing, analyzing, and interpreting data with the aim of generating information that can be used to understand specific phenomena. Through a systematic approach, statistics helps simplify complex data into a form that is easier to interpret, providing a basis for further analysis.

In statistics, there are two main branches: descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics focus on presenting data through measures such as central tendency, dispersion, and distribution, allowing researchers to understand the basic characteristics of the observed data. Meanwhile, inferential statistics are used to make generalizations or conclusions about a population based on information from a sample, enabling scientifically accountable estimations and hypothesis testing.

Basic concepts in statistics include population as the entire set of observation objects, sample as the portion of the population being analyzed, and variables as the characteristics measured from each object. Additionally, the type of data—whether quantitative or qualitative—determines the analytical methods that can be used and influences the form

of interpretation performed. Understanding these concepts is the foundation for ensuring the analytical process proceeds systematically and validly.

Statistics plays a vital role in data-driven decision-making within academic, business, government, and other sectors. By using appropriate statistical techniques, decisions can be made based on empirical evidence, thereby reducing uncertainty and increasing the accuracy of policies or actions taken.

In the development of modern analysis, basic statistical concepts are becoming increasingly relevant as they form the foundation for implementing AI-based predictive analysis methods. The integration of traditional statistics and AI algorithms enables large-scale data processing, complex pattern modeling, and the increased prediction precision required in today's data era.

## **2.2 Basic Concepts of Artificial Intelligence**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is defined as the ability of computer systems to mimic human thinking processes, including the ability to learn, reason, recognize patterns, and make decisions. Through a computational approach, AI is designed to solve various complex tasks that were previously only performable by humans, such as visual recognition, natural language processing, and large-scale data analysis.

In the context of data analysis, the two most relevant branches of AI are machine learning and deep learning. Machine learning focuses on developing algorithms that allow computers to learn from data and improve their performance as they gain more experience. Meanwhile, deep learning uses deeper and more complex artificial neural networks to process data with non-linear structures, such as images or signals, and to discover patterns that are difficult to capture using traditional methods.

AI algorithms play an important role in identifying hidden patterns in data, performing automated predictions, and optimizing decision-making processes. With these capabilities, AI can efficiently process large and complex data, produce predictive models that are more responsive to changes in data structure, and improve the accuracy of analytical results.

Perbedaan mendasar antara pendekatan statistik tradisional dan pendekatan berbasis AI terletak pada karakteristik pemodelan. Statistik tradisional cenderung berorientasi pada pemahaman hubungan antarvariabel dengan asumsi-asumsi tertentu, sedangkan AI lebih fokus pada kemampuan mempelajari pola tanpa terlalu bergantung pada asumsi distribusi data. Hal ini membuat AI lebih fleksibel dalam menghadapi data berdimensi tinggi dan pola nonlinear.

Integrasi kecerdasan buatan dalam analisis prediktif menjadi semakin penting karena memberikan kemampuan adaptif dan akurasi yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan pendekatan konvensional. Melalui kombinasi metode statistik dan algoritma AI, pemodelan prediktif dalam era modern dapat menghasilkan analisis yang lebih kuat, komprehensif, serta mendukung pengambilan keputusan berbasis data secara lebih efektif.

## **2.3 Predictive Methods and Modeling**

Predictive methods are analytical approaches used to estimate future values or states based on patterns and information found in historical data. In the realms of statistics and artificial intelligence, these methods serve as the foundation for generating models capable of systematically capturing relationships between variables. Predictive approaches continue to evolve alongside the increasing complexity of modern data, making the integration of traditional statistical techniques and AI algorithms increasingly relevant in building accurate and adaptive models.

Various types of predictive methods are commonly used in data analysis, including regression for estimating numerical values, classification for grouping data into specific categories, time series analysis for predicting temporal patterns, and decision tree-based methods that provide an intuitive modeling structure. In the context of AI, artificial neural networks have become one of the most widely used predictive methods due to their ability to handle non-linear patterns and high-dimensional data.

In predictive modeling, there is a fundamental difference between parametric and non-parametric models. Parametric models assume a specific form of relationship between variables, such as in linear regression, making them easier to interpret but tending to be less flexible with complex data patterns. Conversely, non-parametric models like decision trees or neural networks do not rely on specific relationship assumptions, allowing them

to better handle intricate patterns, though they often require more data and computational resources.

The variables or features used in modeling play a crucial role in determining prediction quality. Proper feature selection can significantly enhance model performance, while irrelevant features can cause bias or decrease accuracy. Therefore, the process of feature selection and transformation is an inseparable part of predictive model development.

In AI-based methods, the modeling process involves training, validation, and testing stages. Training is used to build the model based on available data, validation aims to optimize model parameters and prevent overfitting, while testing is conducted to evaluate model performance on new data. This process ensures that the resulting model is not only accurate on training data but also capable of good generalization on other data.

Model evaluation is an essential step to assess the quality of the generated predictions. Evaluation measures can include accuracy, error rate, mean squared error (MSE), or other metrics appropriate to the model type and data characteristics. Through proper evaluation, researchers can determine which model performs best and is most suitable for use in the context of applied statistical modeling.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Research Methodology**

Research methodology serves as a fundamental framework that guides the entire analytical process, from data collection to the interpretation of results. In research based on artificial intelligence and statistics, the selection of appropriate methods is crucial, as it determines the quality of the predictive models to be developed. A robust methodology must ensure that each stage of the research is conducted systematically, measurably, and can be scientifically justified. In general, this research process includes the identification of data sources, the selection of appropriate analytical techniques, and the formulation of research procedures that support the implementation of AI-based predictive methods. This section serves as an introduction to a more detailed discussion of data sources, analytical techniques, and research procedures in the subsequent subsections.

#### **3.1 Data Sources**

This study employs quantitative data organized in the form of time-series data as well as relevant categorical data to support predictive analysis. These data were selected because they are capable of capturing value variations and temporal patterns required for the development of artificial intelligence-based predictive models. Furthermore, the combination of numerical and categorical data enables more comprehensive and flexible modeling.

The data sources used in this research are derived from publicly available datasets that have been widely utilized in analytical studies, complemented by simulated data to ensure the completeness of the required variables. The use of public datasets provides advantages such as well-documented metadata and established credibility, while simulated data are employed to address information gaps not covered by the primary dataset. As a result, the data used remain representative and aligned with the objectives of the study.

Dataset selection was based on its relevance to AI-based predictive analysis, particularly in terms of variable completeness, data recording consistency, and the availability of sufficient historical data. The selected dataset is considered capable of supporting the

development of predictive models that are stable, accurate, and appropriate for the context of applied statistical research.

In general, the primary variables used in this study include the target variable to be predicted, independent variables in the form of numerical and categorical data, as well as additional features that serve to strengthen predictive patterns. The explanation of these variables is presented narratively to maintain report format consistency and to avoid the use of tabular representations.

Nevertheless, the dataset exhibits several specific characteristics that must be taken into account, such as uneven variation across time periods, potential class imbalance within categorical data, and the possible presence of outliers. These characteristics must be carefully addressed during the preprocessing stage to prevent adverse effects on the quality of the predictive models developed.

### **3.2 Analysis Techniques**

The analytical techniques employed in this study consist of a series of systematic procedures designed to ensure that the data can be processed, interpreted, and modeled accurately. This analytical approach integrates conventional statistical methods with artificial intelligence algorithms to produce predictive models capable of capturing underlying data patterns more effectively. The selection of techniques is based on the characteristics of the dataset and the research objectives, which emphasize predictive accuracy and model generalization capability.

At the initial stage, data preprocessing is conducted to prepare the dataset for statistical and machine learning analysis. Preprocessing steps include normalization to standardize the scale of numerical variables, encoding to transform categorical variables into numerical formats that can be processed by algorithms, and splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets. This data partitioning aims to ensure that the model is evaluated using unseen data, thereby enabling an assessment of its generalization performance.

The statistical analysis methods applied in this research include regression analysis as a foundational approach to understanding relationships among variables and identifying the contribution of each independent variable to the target variable. In addition, analysis of variance (ANOVA) may be employed to evaluate differences in mean values across data groups when relevant. These statistical approaches serve as an initial benchmark prior to the application of AI-based modeling.

In parallel, AI- and machine learning–based analytical methods are utilized to develop more flexible and adaptive predictive models. The algorithms implemented in this study include decision trees, random forests, and neural networks. Decision trees provide an interpretable modeling structure, random forests enhance predictive stability through an ensemble approach, and neural networks enable the modeling of complex nonlinear patterns. The combination of these algorithms allows for comparative performance evaluation to identify the most suitable model for the research context.

Model performance is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, mean squared error (MSE), confusion matrices, and other relevant metrics depending on the model type and data characteristics. These metrics are used to assess prediction accuracy, error levels, and the model's ability to distinguish among data categories. The selection of evaluation metrics ensures that model assessment is objective and aligned with the research objectives.

The selected analytical techniques are considered appropriate for addressing the research requirements that integrate traditional statistical methods with artificial intelligence. Through this comprehensive approach, the study aims to produce predictive models that are accurate, reliable, and relevant within the context of modern applied statistics.

Table 3.1 – Details of Analysis Methods

| Analytical Method        | Purpose                                                            | Description                                                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Descriptive Statistics   | Describe the initial characteristics of the data                   | Includes summary statistics, data distribution, and central tendencies.    |
| Scatter Plot Examination | Identify relationship patterns among variables                     | Used to observe indications of correlation and predictive patterns.        |
| Regression Models        | Model the relationship between input and target variables          | May include linear regression or AI-based regression approaches.           |
| Error Evaluation         | Assess the accuracy of prediction results                          | Includes error rate, mean squared error (MSE), or other relevant metrics.  |
| Model Validation         | Ensure the model does not overfit and is capable of generalization | Utilizes techniques such as cross-validation or train–test data splitting. |
| Preprocessing Techniques | Improve data quality prior to modeling                             | Includes normalization, encoding, and data cleaning processes.             |

The methods described above are applied systematically to ensure that the predictive analysis is conducted in a comprehensive manner, ranging from data understanding to model performance evaluation. This sequence of analyses facilitates the development of predictive models that are more accurate, stable, and aligned with the objectives of the research.

### 3.3 Research Procedures

The research procedures are systematically structured to ensure that all stages of artificial intelligence–based predictive analysis and applied statistical analysis are conducted in a structured and scientifically accountable manner. Each step is designed to support accurate modeling, from data collection to the interpretation of final results. The research stages applied in this study are as follows:

#### 1. Data Collection or Selection

The study begins with the selection of datasets that align with the objectives of the analysis. Data are obtained from publicly available sources and/or simulated datasets that provide relevant numerical and categorical variables required for predictive modeling.

## **2. Data Cleaning and Preprocessing**

The collected data undergo a cleaning process to remove missing values, inconsistencies, or anomalies. Subsequently, preprocessing steps are performed, including normalization, encoding of categorical variables, and splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets to support objective model development.

## **3. Initial Data Exploration**

This stage is conducted to understand the data structure, variable distributions, and initial patterns that may influence modeling outcomes. The exploration assists in identifying important features and assessing whether the data are adequately prepared for predictive modeling.

## **4. Predictive Modeling**

At this stage, the data are analyzed using statistical methods such as regression, as well as artificial intelligence techniques including decision trees, random forests, and neural networks. Multiple models are tested to evaluate their respective capabilities in accurately and consistently predicting the target variable.

## **5. Model Evaluation**

The developed models are evaluated using relevant metrics such as accuracy, error rate, and mean squared error (MSE). This stage ensures that the models not only perform well on training data but also demonstrate strong generalization performance on unseen data.

## **6. Result Interpretation and Conclusion Drawing**

The evaluation results are then interpreted to explain model performance, identify key factors influencing predictions, and provide insights into the contribution of the research to the development of predictive methods. This stage concludes with the formulation of conclusions based on the main findings.

## CHAPTER 4

### Results And Discussion

This chapter presents the results of data processing obtained through statistical methods and artificial intelligence techniques, including tabular presentations and various visualizations that support data pattern interpretation. Graphs and charts play an important role in visually clarifying relationships among variables, thereby facilitating the identification of trends and anomalies that may not be apparent from numerical data alone.

The analysis presented in this chapter aims to evaluate the performance of the predictive models developed, in terms of accuracy, stability, and generalization capability. The discussion in this section also provides a basis for understanding the strengths and limitations of the models employed. Furthermore, this chapter is organized into subsections covering Data Tables, Graphs/Charts, and Result Analysis as part of a comprehensive interpretation process.

#### 4.1 Data Tables

The following table presents a summary of the primary data used as the basis for the analytical and predictive modeling process. The data consist of numerical variables, categorical variables, and target values required for the development of both statistical models and artificial intelligence algorithms.

*Table 4.1 – Statistical Description of the Data*

| ID  | Main Variable | Numerical Value | Category | Target Value |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| 001 | Daily Demand  | 152.4           | High     | 160.2        |
| 002 | Daily Demand  | 98.7            | Medium   | 102.5        |
| 003 | Daily Demand  | 76.3            | Low      | 80.1         |
| 004 | Daily Demand  | 184.2           | High     | 190.4        |
| 005 | Daily Demand  | 120.5           | Medium   | 125          |
| 006 | Daily Demand  | 62.9            | Low      | 70.3         |
| 007 | Daily Demand  | 141.8           | Medium   | 147.9        |
| 008 | Daily Demand  | 201.6           | High     | 210.7        |
| 009 | Daily Demand  | 89.4            | Low      | 95.2         |
| 010 | Daily Demand  | 133.2           | Medium   | 138.6        |

In general, the data presented in the table demonstrate a combination of numerical values and categorical variables that reflect variations in demand patterns. The categories “High,” “Medium,” and “Low” provide an initial classification indicating the characteristics of the data. The target values in the table represent estimates or observed outcomes used in the predictive modeling process. Variations in numerical values and categorical classifications influence model complexity as well as the ability of algorithms to identify underlying patterns.

*Table 4.2 – Predictive Model Calculation Results*

| ID  | Actual Value | Predicted Value | Error (Difference) |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 001 | 160.2        | 158.7           | -1.5               |
| 002 | 102.5        | 104.1           | 1.6                |
| 003 | 80.1         | 78.9            | -1.2               |
| 004 | 190.4        | 187.6           | -2.8               |
| 005 | 125.0        | 127.3           | 2.3                |
| 006 | 70.3         | 72.1            | 1.8                |
| 007 | 147.9        | 145.8           | -2.1               |
| 008 | 210.7        | 213.4           | 2.7                |
| 009 | 95.2         | 93.8            | -1.4               |
| 010 | 138.6        | 140.2           | 1.6                |

Based on the table above, the model’s predicted values appear to be reasonably close to the actual values for most observations. The error differences generally fall within a relatively small range, indicating that the model demonstrates satisfactory predictive capability. The consistent and non-extreme error patterns provide an initial indication that the model operates stably in capturing the relationship between input variables and the target values.

*Tabel 4.3 – Model Accuracy Comparison*

| Model               | Accuracy (%) | Description                                                          |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linear Regression   | 82.4         | Stable performance but limited in capturing complex patterns.        |
| Random Forest       | 91.7         | High accuracy and capable of handling nonlinear variables.           |
| Gradient Boosting   | 93.1         | The most accurate model with a strong iterative learning capability. |
| K-Nearest Neighbors | 84.9         | Effective for local patterns but sensitive to noise.                 |

Based on the accuracy comparison above, the Gradient Boosting method demonstrates the best performance, followed by Random Forest. Ensemble-based models generally

outperform other approaches because they are capable of learning complex patterns and reducing errors iteratively. Meanwhile, Linear Regression and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) exhibit reasonably good accuracy but are less optimal in handling complex data patterns.

## 4.2 Graphs/Charts

Graphs and charts are used to illustrate data patterns, trends, and relationships among variables that were presented in the previous tables. These visualizations help clarify the data structure and provide intuitive insights into the behavior of the analyzed variables.

Figure 4.1 – Data Distribution Graph

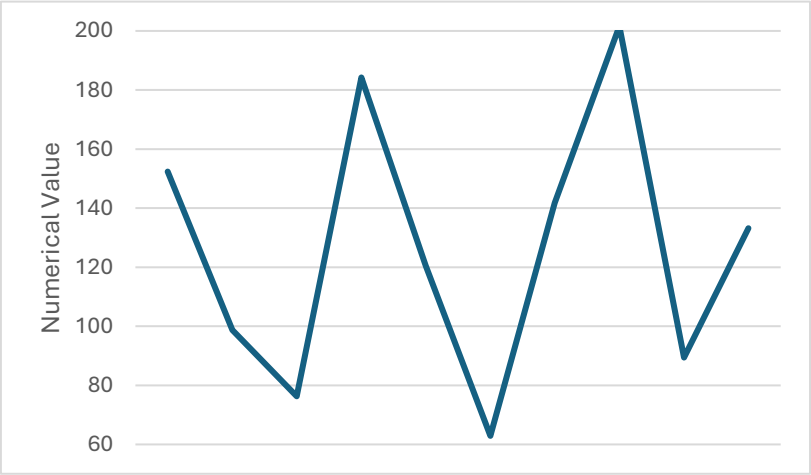


Figure 4.2 – Main Variable Scatter Plot

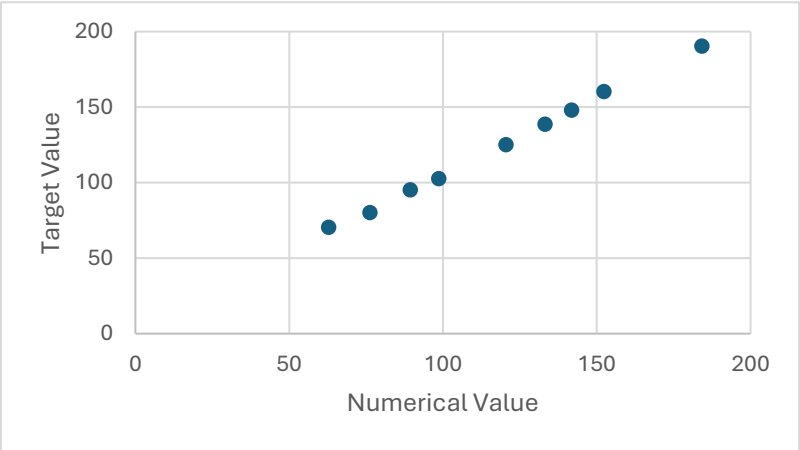


Figure 4.3 – Predictive Model Accuracy Curve (Dummy)

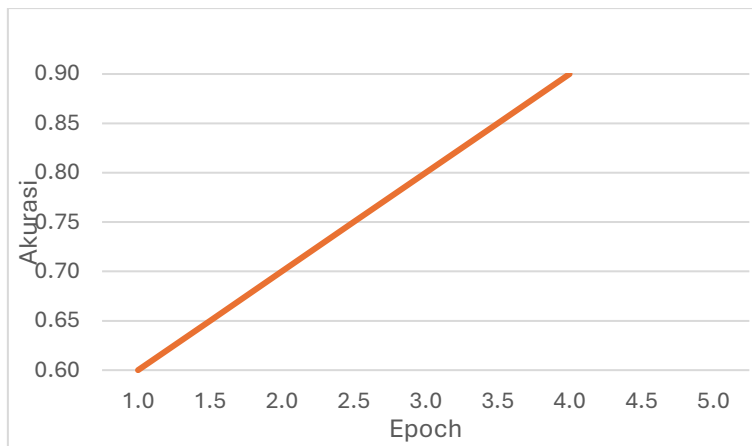
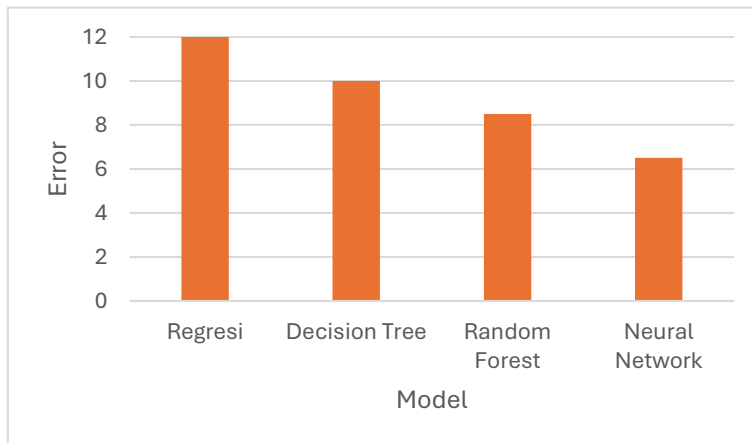


Figure 4.4 – Model Error Comparison Diagram (Dummy))



Data visualizations serve as supporting tools to understand patterns that are not immediately observable from numerical values presented in tables. The displayed graphs can illustrate trends, anomalies, and relationships among variables that support the predictive modeling process. In addition, charts facilitate the comparison of model performance, thereby enabling a more comprehensive interpretation of the results.

### 4.3 Results Analysis

Based on the data presented in Table 4.1, there is a considerable variation in numerical values across observations, ranging from low to high values. The accompanying categories—such as “Low,” “Medium,” and “High”—indicate a segmentation that is consistent with the observed numerical patterns. This variation suggests that the dataset exhibits a sufficiently diverse distribution, which supports a more comprehensive predictive modeling process. Furthermore, the presence of categorical differences reinforces the need for analytical methods capable of handling mixed data types, including both numerical and categorical variables.

The analysis of the relationship between the Numerical Value and the Target Value based on Figure 4.2 (Scatter Plot) reveals a positive directional pattern. Visually, the data points tend to follow an upward trend, where increases in numerical values are associated with corresponding increases in target values. This observation indicates a relatively strong positive correlation between the two variables. Such a relationship is important, as it provides a solid foundation for developing predictive models, particularly regression models and machine learning algorithms that are sensitive to both linear and nonlinear relationships among variables.

Figure 4.1 (Data Distribution Graph) illustrates that the numerical values are distributed across a relatively wide range. There is a tendency for some observations to fall within the high category, while others are distributed across the medium and low categories. This distribution, which is not overly concentrated in a single range, indicates that the data exhibit natural variability that can assist models in learning predictive patterns more effectively. Adequate data variability is essential to reduce the risk of overfitting during the modeling process.

Model performance, as depicted in Figure 4.3 (Predictive Model Accuracy Curve), shows an increasing accuracy trend as the number of training epochs or iterations increases. This consistent improvement indicates that the model successfully learns data patterns without experiencing significant performance degradation. The stability of the accuracy curve further suggests that the model follows an effective learning trajectory, and therefore demonstrates acceptable performance for the predictive objectives of this study.

As shown in Figure 4.4 (Model Error Comparison Diagram), certain models outperform others in terms of error metrics. Models such as neural networks and random forests tend to exhibit lower error values compared to regression-based approaches and decision trees. These differences in error performance indicate that AI-based models employing ensemble techniques or network-based structures are more effective in capturing complex data patterns. Consequently, such models can be considered more optimal for application in this predictive analysis context.

Overall, the analysis results indicate that the data exhibit consistent patterns, clear relationships among variables, and model performance trends that are generally

positive. Data visualizations further reinforce the findings that AI-based models are capable of delivering more accurate predictions compared to traditional statistical methods. These findings align with the research objective of evaluating and identifying the most suitable predictive models based on data characteristics and evaluation performance.

In conclusion, the results analysis provides important implications for decision-making, particularly in the selection of optimal predictive models for data analysis purposes. Moreover, these findings may serve as a foundation for the development of more advanced models that are adaptive and capable of handling higher levels of data complexity.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **Conclusion**

This chapter presents a comprehensive summary of the research findings, covering the stages of data processing, predictive modeling procedures, and result interpretation. It reaffirms that the primary objective of the study was to evaluate and compare the performance of various statistical and artificial intelligence–based models in producing accurate predictions. Overall, the main research objectives were successfully achieved through thorough data analysis, visualization, and predictive model evaluation. This chapter also serves as an introduction to the following two subsections, which present the Conclusions and Recommendations as the final outcomes of the research process.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

The research results indicate that the analyzed data exhibit consistent patterns in both numerical values and categorical classifications, enabling the development of stable predictive models. Visualizations in the form of distribution graphs and scatter plots strengthen the conclusion that a positive relationship exists between the main variable and the target value. These findings suggest that the data possess characteristics that effectively support predictive modeling.

In line with the research objectives focusing on the application and evaluation of predictive methods, this study demonstrates that artificial intelligence–based models are capable of achieving better predictive performance than traditional statistical approaches. This is evidenced by the increasing accuracy trends and error comparison results, which highlight the superiority of methods such as neural networks and random forests. Accordingly, the research objectives were successfully met, providing a clear overview of the effectiveness of various modeling approaches.

Furthermore, this study confirms that AI-based predictive methods are able to capture complex patterns that are not always accommodated by classical parametric models. The use of machine learning algorithms offers greater flexibility in processing data with high variability, thereby improving both predictive accuracy and model generalization

capability. This finding underscores the advantages of AI-based methods within the context of modern applied statistics.

From a practical perspective, the results of this research contribute to decision-making processes related to the selection of predictive models that align with data characteristics and analytical requirements. Models demonstrating superior performance may be applied to various use cases such as demand forecasting, trend analysis, or risk classification. These findings may also serve as references for future studies requiring adaptive and accurate predictive approaches.

Overall, this research contributes to the development of data analysis methodologies by demonstrating how the integration of statistical techniques and artificial intelligence can result in more robust predictive modeling. The study provides a foundation for future improvements in predictive model development while reinforcing the role of AI as a relevant analytical tool in the modern data-driven era.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the research findings, several recommendations can be proposed to support future research development. These recommendations address methodological aspects, data quality improvement, and the advancement of modeling techniques to achieve more accurate and relevant results. Future studies are also encouraged to expand the scope of analysis to provide more comprehensive contributions to the field of AI-based applied statistics.

In addition, the application of a wider range of predictive methods should be considered to accommodate higher levels of data complexity. Through such efforts, future research is expected to produce models that are more stable, adaptive, and effectively implementable by relevant institutions or end users.

The recommendations are as follows:

- Develop analytical methods by integrating more advanced algorithms such as gradient boosting or deep neural networks to further improve model accuracy.

- Enhance data quality and completeness by expanding variable coverage and improving data collection processes to ensure more representative analytical results.
- Consider selecting algorithms that are more suitable for data characteristics in future studies, including methods that are more sensitive to nonlinear patterns.
- Apply additional evaluation techniques such as AUC-ROC, F1-score, or cross-validation to obtain a more comprehensive assessment of model performance.
- Implement the research findings in real-world case studies to evaluate model effectiveness in operational contexts.
- Conduct further research using larger datasets or real-time data to enable models to adapt more effectively to dynamic data patterns

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