

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Vocational Faculty D4 Sports Coaching Study Program

Document Code

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Courses				COL	E				Cour	se Fan	nily	Cred	dit We	ight		SEM	ESTER	Compi	ilation
Applied S	Statis	stics		9999	852020	3031						T=2	P=1	ECTS=	4.77		4	July 16	5, 2024
AUTHOR	RIZAT	TION		SPI	Develop	er					Cour	se Clu	ster C	oordina	ator		ly Progr rdinator		
																Dr. ŀ	Kunjung M.Fis	Ashadi, ., AIFO.	S.Pd.,
Learning model	I	Project Based	Learnir	ng															
Program Learning		PLO study pro				ged to	the c	ourse											
Outcom (PLO)		Program Obje		(PO)															
()		PLO-PO Matri	X																
				P.	0														
		PO Matrix at t	he end	l of e	ach lea	rning	stage	(Sub-F	PO)										
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					1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9	9 1	0 :	11 1	2	13	14	15 1	6
Short Course Descript	tion	This course pro support the pre parametric). Lea presenting resea	paratio arning i	n of is car	a thesis	both	in stat	tistical a	analys	is, bot	n desc	riptive	and	nferenti	al sta	tistics	(param	etric an	d non-
Referen	ces	Main :																	
		 Sujana. Sugiona Djarwar 	. 1994	. Meto	da Pen	elitian <i>A</i>	Admini	stratif . I	Bandu										
		Supporters:																	
Support lecturer		Dr. Rachman W Afif Rusdiawan, Dio Alif Airlangg	S.Pd.,	M.Kes	S.		sikolo	g											
Week-	eac				Εν	/aluatio	on				Lea Stude	lelp Le trning ent As stima	metho signm ted tir	ods, lents, ne]		ma	arning terials [erences		sment ht (%)
	(Su	b-PO)	I	ndica	tor		riteria	a & Fori	m		ine (ine)	C	nline	(online)		1		
(1)		(2)		(3)			((4)		(5)		((6)			(7)	3)	3)
1	un ma as sy	udents derstand the aterial and sessment stem for one mester.	expla mate assiç asse syste	erial,	e main nts and nt	obt the cor que wei	I mark: ained i questi rectly, estion I ght of	if you do	ch a :he	Lectu 3 X 50								04	%

2 Preventing from: various forms: 2 Preventing data with various presentation from: various presentat							
Calculate the mean, median, median (Measures of Data (Measures of Data (Measures of Data (Measures))	2	present data in	Explain the various types of data presentation. 2.Presenting data with various presentation	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with each question having a weight of 50, so the	discussions and questions and answers		0%
calculate quartiles, deciles and percentiles (Data Location Measures) Students can calculate the location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Calculate the location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Students can calculate her location size (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Spread of super (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Criteria: Spread of super (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Spread of super (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Criteria: Spread of super (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). Spread of super (quart	3	calculate the mean, median, and mode (Measures of Data	Explain the meaning of mean, median and mode. 2.Calculate the mean, median,	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with each question having a weight of 50, so the	discussions, exercises		0%
Calculate the average deviation, standard deviation, variance, range, measure of standard deviation, variance, range, measure of stope and Measure of skewness (Measures of Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness (curtrosis) Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of sharpness (curtrosis) Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly with a total score of sharpness (curtrosis) Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly with a total score of sharpness (curtrosis) Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly with a total score of sharpness (curtrosis) Calculating probabilities, combinations and combinations, and combinations, and combinations, combinations, and	4	calculate quartiles, deciles and percentiles (Data Location	Explain the meaning of location measurements (quartiles, deciles and percentiles). 2. Calculate the location size (quartiles, deciles and	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with the weight of questions 1 and question 2 being 30, question 3 being 40, so the total score	discussions, exercises		0%
understand the Normal Distribution. Explain the normal distribution 2. Calculate the area using the z table 3. can read tables 1. Students can calculate probabilities, combinations and permutations. Pull marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100. Criteria: -Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100. Criteria: -Full marks can be obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100. Criteria: -Full marks can be obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100. Criteria: -Full marks can be obtained if you do the questions correctly with a total score of 100.	5	calculate the average deviation, standard deviation, quartile deviation, variance, range, measure of sharpness and measure of skewness (Measures of Data	Explain the meaning of Standard Deviation, Measure of slope and Measure of taper (curftosis) 2.Calculating Standard Deviation, Size of slope and Measure of sharpness	Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of	discussions, exercises		0%
calculate probabilities, combinations and permutations. Explain the meaning of probability, permutation and combination 2. Calculating probabilities, permutations and combinations 8 Midterm exam Explain the meaning of probability, permutation and combination 2. Calculating probabilities, permutations and combinations, 8 Midterm exam	6	understand the Normal	Explain the normal distribution function 2.Calculate the area using the z table 3.can read	Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of	discussions, exercises		0%
	7	calculate probabilities, combinations and	Explain the meaning of probability, permutation and combination 2.Calculating probabilities, permutations and	-Full marks can be obtained if you do the questions correctly with a total score of	discussion, practice		0%
	8	Midterm exam			3 X 50		0%

9	Students can	1 Studente com	Criteria:	Lectures.		0%
	state and test descriptive, comparative, associative, causal hypotheses, statistical hypotheses and research hypotheses.	1.Students can: Explain the hypothesis. 2.State descriptive, comparative and associative hypotheses. 3.Explain how to test a hypothesis.	Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with the weight of questions 1 and question 2 being 30, question 3 being 40, so the total score is 100	discussions and questions and answers 3 X 50		370
10	Students understand and can carry out statistical tests.	1.Students can: Explain the use of the t test 2.Using the t test to test the hypothesis	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with each question having a weight of 25, so the total score is 100.	Lectures, discussions and questions and answers 3 X 50		0%
11	Students can understand JASP.	Students can: Explain the meaning of correlation Calculating correlation	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do all the questions correctly, with each question having a weight of 25, so the total score is 100.	Lectures, discussions, exercises 3 X 50		0%
12	Students can understand Regression.	1.Students can: Explain the meaning of single regression 2.Calculating a single regression	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100.	Lectures, discussions, exercises 3 X 50		0%
13	Students can calculate Anava.	1.Students can: Explain the meaning of multiple regression 2.Calculating multiple regression	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100.	Lectures, discussions, exercises 3 X 50		0%
14	Students can calculate the T-Test.	1.Students can: Explain the meaning of multiple regression 2.Calculating multiple regression	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100.	Lectures, discussions, exercises 3 X 50		0%
15	Students can calculate Correlation.	1.Students can: Explain the meaning of anava 2.Calculating anava	Criteria: Full marks are obtained if you do the questions correctly, with a total score of 100.	Lectures, discussions, exercises 3 X 50		0%
16	Final exams					0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study
 Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their
 study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which
 are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and
 knowledge.
- 3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.

- Indicators for assessing abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements
 that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 6. Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.