PPSTI LAINNYA

SISTEM PENDUKUNG KEPUTUSAN PEMILIHAN HUNIAN IDEAL MENGGUNAKAN METODE AHP-SMARTER (STUDI KASUS BLP PROPERTY)

PROPOSAL



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2024

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SKRIPSI

Judul: SISTEM PENDUKUNG KEPUTUSAN PEMILIHAN HUNIAN IDEAL MENGGUNAKAN METODE AHP-SMARTER (STUDI KASUS BLP PROPERTY)

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Hari Selasa, Tanggal 13 Februari 2024

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BABI

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

BLP Property adalah perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang properti dan telah membangun kawasan perumahan mandiri yang menjadi ikon Gresik sejak berdiri pada tahun 1981. Kawasan perumahan yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas publik telah dibangun oleh BLP Property. Dimana memiliki visi untuk memberikan pengalaman terbaik bagi calon pembeli hunian dengan berbagai kebutuhan dan kepentingan yang diinginkan, hal ini membuat BLP Property mendapatkan kepercayaan selama hampir 40 tahun. Demi meningkatkan kepuasan pelayanan dan meningkatkan kepercayaan calon pembeli dalam membeli hunian. Solusi yang diberikan adalah dengan mengembangkan website profil yang menarik dan informatif, sehingga membantu dalam pemilihan rumah yang ideal bagi para calon pembeli. Profil perusahaan sangat penting untuk menunjukkan profesionalisme dan mengangkat citra positif perusahaan (Y. Ningsih & E. Oemar, 2021). Dikarenakan zaman yang serba digital sekarang calon pembeli tidak hanya melihat secara langsung datang ke kantor, melainkan bisa melihat melalui website profil perusahaan untuk mencari tahu tentang perusahaan apakah terpercaya atau tidak. Menigkatkan rasa kepercayaan calon pembeli terhadap developer rumah adalah dengan melihat proyek apa saja yang telah berhasil dikerjakan dan yang berjalan. Oleh sebab itu, dibuatlah web profil perusahaan yang mencakup banyak informasi didalamnya.

Sistem pendukung keputusan pemilihan hunian ideal yang cocok dengan kriteria pembeli menjadi fitur unggulan utama yang nantinya konsumen bisa melihat dan memilih hunian apa yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan anggaran. Sistem Pendukung Keputusan adalah sebuah sistem informasi yang dimaksudkan untuk membantu, mendukung, atau mendukung proses pengambilan keputusan (Nisa et al., 2021). Sistem Pendukung Keputusan digunakan untuk menghitung bobot dan kriteria yang mendukung untuk pengambilan keputusan seperti harga, jumlah kamar, luas bangunan, fasilitas, dan lain sebagainya.

Metode yang bisa digunakan untuk sistem pengambilan keputusan ini, pada penelitian ini digunakan metode *Analitical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) dan *Simple Multi Atribute Rating Technique Exploiting Ranks* (SMARTER). Algoritma AHP adalah teknik pengambilan keputusan otomatis (Anagora et al., 2020). Pada studi kasus ini digunakan untuk menentukan alternatif dari kriteria yang diinginkan oleh calon pembeli. Metode SMARTER adalah metode pengembangan atau modifikasi dari metode SMART. Pada penelitian sebelumnya oleh Astari et al. (2020) Metode SMART hanya memiliki keakurasian sebesar 42.8%, tingkat akurasi ini tergolong rendah dikatakan pada penelitiannya metode ini menggunakan perhitungan yang sederhana. Maka dari itu penulis menggunakan metode pengotimasian yakni dengan metode SMARTER.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya dapat memberikan beberapa rumusan masalah, yaitu:

- 1. Bagaimana cara untuk merancang sistem pendukung keputusan berbasis website dengan membandingkan berbagai macam rumah sesuai dengan kriteria yang diinginkan?
- 2. Bagaimana menerapkan metode AHP-SMARTER yang ada pada sistem pendukung keputusan?
- 3. Seberapa besar tingkat akurasi kevalidan sistem pendukung kepurtusan dari penggunaan dan penerapan metode AHP-SMARTER?

1.3 Tujuan

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya dapat memberikan tujuan penelitian skripsi ini, yaitu:

- 1. Membuat website sistem pendukung Keputusan dengan metode AHP-SMARTER.
- 2. Membangun sistem pendukung keputusan untuk menyeleksi hunian yang ideal untuk calon pemebeli.

3. Menguji tingkat kevalidan sistem pendukung keputusan dari metode yang digunakan.

1.4 Manfaat

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya dapat memberikan manfaat pada penelitian skripsi ini, yaitu:

- 1. Bagi penulis bermanfaat sebagai syarat akhir untuk lulus sebagai sarjana.
- 2. Bagi mahasiswa bermanfaat sebagai pengalaman dalam membuat sistem website untuk kedepannya menjadi yang lebih baik.
- 3. Bagi tempat studi kasus memberikan pengalaman yang baik kepada konsumen dengan mempertimbangkan kriteria yang diinginkan konsumen.

1.5 Batasan Masalah

- 1. Sistem pendukung keputusan berfokus untuk menyeleksi hunian yang cocok untuk konsumen.
- 2. Kriteria yang digunakan Harga, jumlah kamar, jumlah lantai, fasilitas rumah, halaman, type rumah, luas bangunan, luas tanah, kluster, fasilitas umum.
- 3. Pembuatan website ini menggunakan bahasa PHP dengan framework laravel dan menggunakan MYSQL.
- 4. Tidak membahas masalah keamanan.

BABII

TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Bab ini akan membahas penelitian sebelumnya yang relevan dan teori ilmiah yang mendukung tugas akhir ini. Teori-teori ini mencakup sistem pendukung keputusan, metode SMARTER, dan Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). Serta beberapa teori pendukung yang akan menjadi acuan pada penelitian ini yang berjudul "Implementasi Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Pemilihan Hunian Ideal Menggunakan Metode AHP-SMARTER".

2.1 Penelitian Terdahulu

Beberapa penelitian sebelumnya mendukung dan menjadi acuan untuk penelitian ini, di antaranya:

1. Penelitian Astari et al. (2020)

Pada penelitian sebelumnya pada jurnal ini berbicara tentang perbandingan metode Profile Matching dan metode SMART untuk seleksi asisten laboratorium di UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta. Dalam jurnal ini, Sri Rahayu Astari, Rusydi Umar, dan Sunardi menggunakan data peserta seleksi tahun 2019 berdasarkan dua belas kriteria yang dibagi menjadi empat kategori: administrasi, kompetensi, microteaching, dan wawancara. Hasil jurnal ini menunjukkan bahwa profil matching lebih baik dalam mengukur kesesuaian antara profil peserta dengan kriteria yang dibutuhkan, dengan nilai akurasi 100% dan nilai SMART hanya 42,8%. Oleh karena itu, jurnal ini menyimpulkan bahwa, karena profil matching lebih konsisten dan objektif dalam menghasilkan nilai dan ranking, metode ini adalah yang paling tepat untuk digunakan dalam seleksi asisten laboratorium.

2. Penelitian Fadli et al. (2022)

Jurnal ini menjadi acuan pada penelitian ini. Jurnal ini membahas implementasi metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)-SMARTER dalam sistem pendukung keputusan untuk memberikan sanksi kepada siswa yang melanggar disiplin di SMK-IT Generasi Muslim Cendikia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membangun sistem yang dapat menganalisis setiap kriteria dan sub-kriteria yang telah ditetapkan oleh sekolah. Metode Analytical Hierarchy

Process (AHP) digunakan untuk menentukan bobot kriteria, dan metode SMARTER digunakan untuk melakukan perangkingan sanksi alternatif. Sistem yang dibangun dapat membantu dalam pengolahan data yang berkaitan dengan pelanggaran tata tertib di sekolah. Penelitian ini menghasilkan sistem yang dapat memberikan sanksi berdasarkan tingkat pelanggaran siswa.

3. Penelitian Widyasari dan Yuwono (2019)

Jurnal penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membantu konsumen dalam memilih rumah sesuai dengan kriteria seperti harga, lokasi, fasilitas, luas tanah, dan desain dengan menggunakan metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). Data rumah, data kriteria, data penilaian, dan data nilai penilaian yang diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi pustaka digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini juga menguji konsistensi matriks perbandingan berpasangan dan menentukan bobot dan prioritas masing-masing kriteria. Selain itu, penelitian ini melakukan perangkingan rumah berdasarkan nilai bobot tertinggi secara keseluruhan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, dengan nilai total 2,845647193, Perumahan Grand Zam Zam Cepu Tipe 38/78 adalah rumah yang paling disarankan. Selain itu, penelitian ini menerapkan sistem pendukung keputusan melalui aplikasi berbasis web yang dapat diakses oleh pelanggan.

2.2 Dasar Teori

2.2.1 Sistem Pendukung Keputusan

Sistem pendukung keputusan (SPK) adalah bagian dari sistem informasi berbasis komputer, yang mencakup sistem berbasis pengetahuan atau manajemen pengetahuan yang membantu perusahaan atau organisasi membuat keputusan (Suhendri et al., 2022). Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK) membantu pengambil keputusan dengan memberi mereka informasi yang relevan dari data yang telah diolah yang diperlukan untuk membuat keputusan tentang suatu masalah dengan lebih cepat dan akurat (Suhendri et al., 2022).

2.2.2 Metode Analitycal Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) adalah model pendukung keputusan yang menguraikan masalah yang kompleks dengan banyak faktor atau kriteria menjadi suatu hirarki (Sukmawan, 2019). Metode Analitical Hierarchy Process (AHP), yang

disempurnakan oleh Thomas L. Saaty pada tahun 1970-an, telah diteliti dan dikembangkan lebih lanjut hingga sekarang dapat membantu dalam pengambilan keputusan yang kompleks (Hidayat & Darussalam, 2022). Menurut jurnal acuan (Sofiansyah Fadli, Maulana Ashari, Hasyim Asyari, 2022) Langkah-langkah dalam menggunakan metode Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) untuk memecahkan suatu masalah adalah sebagai berikut.

- 1. Mengidentifikasikan masalah dalam menentukan solusi yang diinginkan.
- 2. Menentukan prioritas elemen.
- 3. Synthesis
 - a. Jumlahkan nilai setiap kolom dalam matrik K.
 - b. Membagi setiap dari kolom dengan total nilai kolom yang sesuai untuk mendapatkan matrik yang dinormalisasi.
 - c. Jumlahkan nilai dari setiap baris dan bagi dengan jumlah elemen untuk mendapatkan bobot prioritas nilai.

4. Mengukur Konsistensi

Hal-hal yang dilakukan dalam langkah langkah ini adalah:

- a. Setiap nilai pada kolom pertama akan dikalikan dengan bobot prioritas elemen pertama, kemudian setiap nilai pada kolom kedua akan dikalikan dengan bobot prioritas elemen kedua dan seterusnya.
- b. Jumlahkan setiap baris ($\sum Row$)
- c. Hasil penjumlahan baris dibagi dengan elemen prioritas yang bersangkutan, sehingga didapatkan Lamda.

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum Row}{Priority}$$
 (2.1)

d. SumLamda (λ) dan hasilnya dibagi dengan jumlah elemen yang ada, hasilnya disebut λ maks.

$$\lambda maks = \frac{(\sum \lambda)}{n}$$
 (2.2)

e. Hitung Consistency Index (CI) dengan rumus:

$$CI = \frac{(\lambda max - n)}{n - 1} \tag{2.3}$$

f. Bandingkan Ratio Consistency (CR) dengan rumus:

$$CR = CI/RC$$
 (2.4)

Tabel 2.1 Nilai Random Consistency (RC)

| N | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rin | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.49 |

g. Memeriksa konsistensi hirarki.

2.2.3 Metode Simple Multi Atribute Rating Technique Exploiting Ranks (SMARTER)

Simple Multi Atribute Rating Technique Exploiting Ranks adalah metode optimalisasi atau modifikasi dari metode SMART. SMARTER adalah teknik pengambilan keputusan multi kriteria berdasarkan teori itu setiap alternatif terdiri dari sejumlah kriteria yang dimiliki nilainya dan setiap kriteria mempunyai bobot yang menggambarkannya penting jika dibandingkan dengan kriteria lainnya (Fadli et al. 2022).

Model yang digunakan di SMART ditujukan dalam persamaan:

$$U(ai) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} Wj \ Ui(ai)$$
(2.5)

Informasi:

Wj = Nilai bobot kriteria ke-j dari kriteria ke-k

U(ai) = Nilai utilitas dari kriteria ke-I untuk kriteria ke-I

Dimana I = 1,2,3...,m

Langkah- langkah pengerjaan metode SMARTER sebagai berikut ini:

- a. Menentukan jumlah pada kriteria untuk keputusan yang akan diambil.
- b. Mentukan bobot pada kriteria dengan interval 1-100 pada setiap kriteria dengan prioritas yang paling penting.

c. Menghitung normalisasi untuk setiap kriteria bersama dengan jumlah bobot kriteria menggunakan rumus berikut:

$$NJW = \frac{Wj}{\sum_{n=1}^{k} Wn} \tag{2.6}$$

Informasi:

NWj = Normalization of J-th criterion weights.

Wj = J-th criterion weight.

K = Numbering of criteria.

Wn = The weight of the N-th criterion.

- d. Memberikan nilai bobot kriteria k-j
- e. Menghitung nilai akhir kriteria untuk setiap alternatif
- f. Menghitung nilai akhir dan melakukan pemeringkatan menggunakan metode SMARTER.

BAB III

METODOLOGI

Bab ini akan menjelaskan langkah-langkah dan metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian, dengan penjelasan komprehensif untuk setiap langkah.

3.1 Studi Literatur

Melakukan literasi berbagai macam informasi perbandingan penelitianpenelitian terdahulu dengan mengambil dari junal penelitian untuk membandingkan akurasi, efisien, dan kecepatan yang berkaitan dalam judul penelitian. Pada proses pengumpulan data yang didapat meliputi type rumah dan detail spesifikasinya.

3.2 Analisa Kebutuhan

Analisa ini dibutuhkan untuk menentukan rekomendasi rumah yang ideal sesuai dengan keinginan dari pemebeli. Data-data yang digunakan pada tugas akhir ini adalah data yang didapatkan dari BLP Property, seperti nama type rumah, data nilai rumah, dan macam – macam kriteria yang digunakan nantinya sebagai sistem pendukung keputusan. Data pada pembobotan kriteria yang didapat berasal dari beberapa pihak yang akan membeli rumah di BLP Property.

3.3 Perancangan Sistem

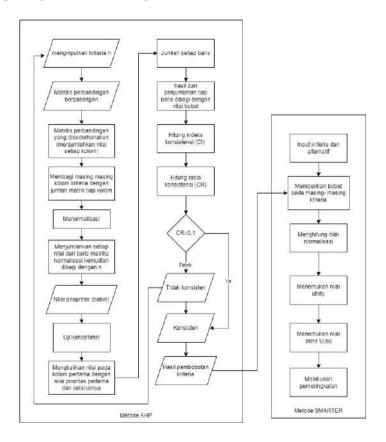
Pada tahapan rancangan sistem ini dilakukan pengumpulan data. Data-data yang telah diperoleh seperti data perumahan yang diambil dari developer BLP Property, kemudian data pembobotan kriteria berdasarkan keinginan dari calon pembeli rumah di BLP Property. Berikut tabel kriteria yang akan digunakan pada tugas akhir ini:

Tabel 3.1 Kriteria rumah

| No | Nama Kriteria |
|----|--------------------|
| 1 | Harga |
| 2 | Jumlah kamar |
| 3 | Jumlah kamar mandi |

| 4 | Jumlah lantai |
|----|----------------|
| 5 | Luas bangunan |
| 6 | Luas tanah |
| 7 | Lokasi |
| 8 | Desain |
| 9 | Fasilitas |
| 10 | Fasilitas umum |

Secara garis besar langkah-langkah yang digunakan pada sistem pendukung keputusan dengan menggunakan metode AHP-SMARTER pada tugas akhir ini digambarkan pada gambar 3.2 sebagai berikut:



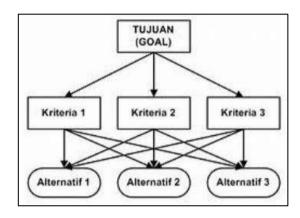
Gambar 3.1 Flowchart metode AHP-SMARTER

Gambar 3.1 mejelaskan bagaimana alur dari metode AHP-SMARTER. Pada tahapan AHP sendiri mulai dari mulai dari penginputan kriteria hingga mendapatkan hasil pembobotan kriteria. Setelah mendapatkan hasil pembobotan

kriteria dari metode AHP, dilakukan perhitungan nilai normalisasi, kemudian menentukan nilai utility, sampai menentukan nilai akhir dari metode SMARTER.

3.3.1 Struktur Hirarki

Tahapan ini digunakan untuk mendefinisikan masalah mulai dari yang umum hingga khusus. Hirarki adalah representasi dari masalah yang kompleks dalam struktur multi-level, dengan tujuan atau sasaran sebagai level pertama, diikuti oleh faktor, kriteria, subkriteria, dan seterusnya hingga level alternatif.(Widyassari & Yuwono, 2019)



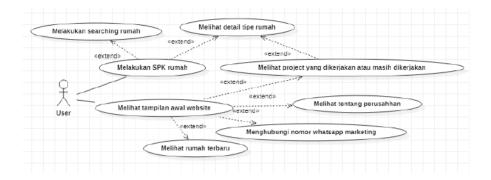
Gambar 3.2 Struktur hirarki

3.3.2 Perancangan UML

Perancangan UML yang dilakukan pada tugas akhir ini yaitu dengan use case diagram, activity diagram, sequence dagram sebagi berikut:

1. Use case diagram

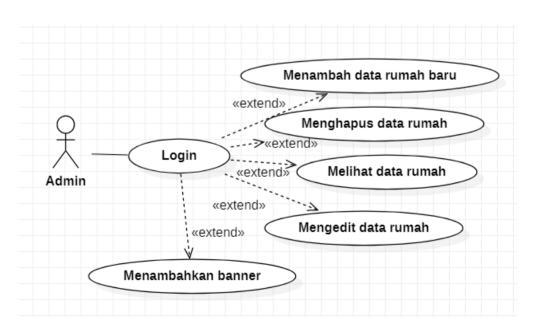
Perancangan untuk use case diagram dilakukan 2 aktor yaitu user dan admin. User tanpa login sudah dapat menggunakan fitur sistem pendukung keputusan rumah ideal.



Gambar 3.3 Use case diagram user

Pada gambar 3.3 diatas dimana memiliki 6 akses fitur yang dapat dilakukan. Berikut adalah beberapa fitur yang dapat diakses oleh user:

- a. Melihat tampilan halaman utama website.
- b. Melakukan searching type rumah.
- c. Melihat detail rumah.
- d. Melakukan pemilihan untuk sistem pendukung keputusan.
- e. Melihat project yang sedang atau yang sudah dikerjakan.
- f. Melihat tentang perusahaan/ about.
- g. Melihat kontak terkait.
- h. Melihat rumah baru atau yang akan di launching.



Gambar 3.4 Use case diagram Admin

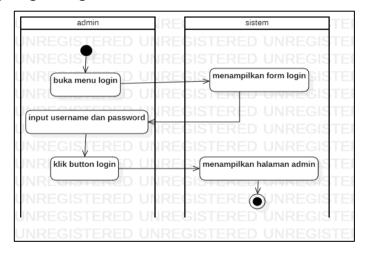
Pada gambar 3.4 diatas dimana memiliki 5 akses fitur yang dapat dilakukan. Berikut adalah beberapa fitur yang dapat diakses oleh user:

- a. Menambahkan data rumah baru.
- b. Mengahapus data rumah.
- c. Melihat data rumah
- d. Mengedit data rumah
- e. Menambahkan banner.

2. Activity diagram

Perancangan activity diagram ini akan dibagi juga menjadi beberapa bagian sesuai dengan use case diagram yang telah dibuat. Berikut adalah perancangan activity diagram:

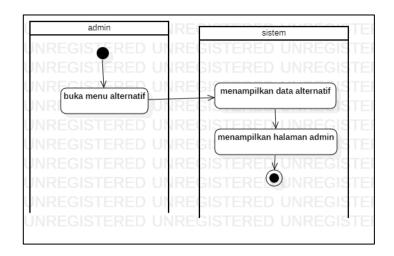
a. Activity diagram login admin



Gambar 3.5 Activity diagram login

Pada gambar 3.5 diatas menunjukkan bagaimana mengakses login pada bagian sistem. Admin membuka menu login dan memasukkan username dan password untuk masuk kedalam halaman admin.

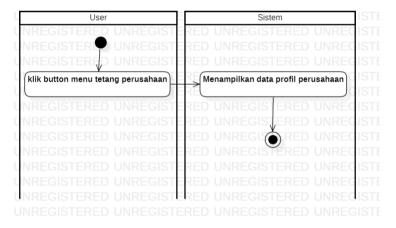
b. Activity diagram user melihat halaman utama



Gambar 3.6 Activity diagram user menu utama

Pada gambar 3.6 diatas menunjukkan bagaimanan user dapat melihat halaman utama dan melihat apasaja yang ada di tampilan utama.

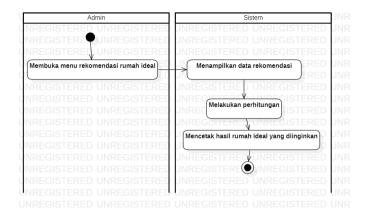
c. Activity diagram user melihat tentang Perusahaan



Gambar 3.7 Activity diagram user melihat tentang Perusahaan

Gambar 3.7 adalah diagram user melihat data profile perusahaan. Seperti contoh user ingin melihat profil perusahaan untuk mengecek kelebihan dan visi misi perusahaan, maka sistem akan membuka halaman tentang perusahaan.

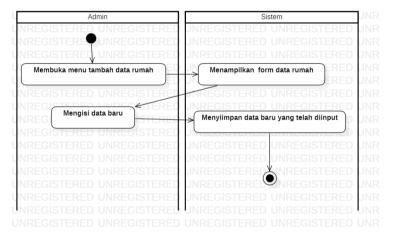
d. Activity diagram user melakukan Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK)



Gambar 3.8 Activity diagram user melakukan SPK

Pada gamabar 3.8 diatas user melakukan pemilihan rumah ideal dengan melakukan pemilihan kriteria, kemudian sistem akan melakukan perhitungan kemudian menampilkan hasil dari pilihan user.

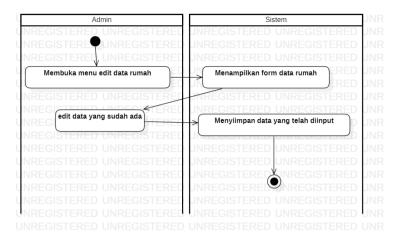
e. Activity diagram admin tambah data rumah



Gambar 3.9 Activity diagram admin tambah data

Pada gambar 3.9 admin melakukan penambahan data baru dengan melakukan pengisian form data rumah yang nantinya akan disimpan dan ditampilkan di bagian projek.

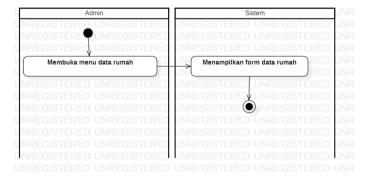
f. Activity diagram admin mengedit data rumah



Gambar 3.10 Activity diagram admin mengedit data

Pada gambar 3.10 menejelaskan dimana admin dapat mengedit data rumah yang sebelumnya diisikan, kemudian sistem akan menyimpan data tersebut.

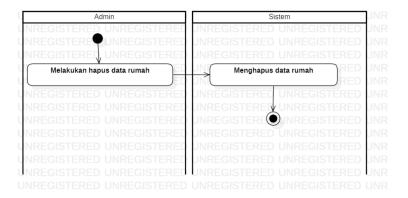
g. Activity diagram admin melihat data rumah



Gambar 3.11 Activity diagram admin melihat data rumah

Pada gambar 3.11 admin dapat melihat data apa saja yang telah diinputkan sebelumnya. Sebagai contoh admin ingin melihat data rumah dan detailnya seperti ukuran tanah, harga, dan lain-lain.

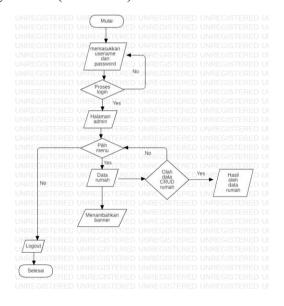
h. Activity diagram admin menghapus data rumah



Gambar 3.12 Activity diagram admin menghapus data

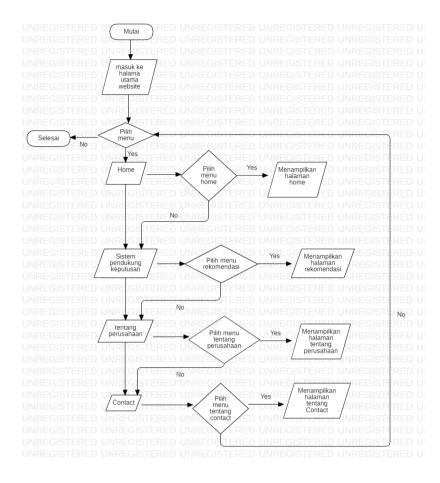
Pada gambar 3.12 diatas dimana admin melakukan penghapusan data rumah yang telah diinputkan sebelumnya.

3. Perancangan diagram alir (Flowchart)



Gambar 3. 13 Flowchart admin

Pada gambar 3.13 adalah flowchart admin. Pada tahapan awal admin diharuskan untuk login dengan menginputkan usernamse dan password. Kemudian admin dapat mengakses data-data dengan dapat melakukan menambahkan, melihat, mengedit, dan menghapus data rumah. Admin juga dapat menambahkan banner, dimana banner ini akan ditampilakn di menu halaman awal website.

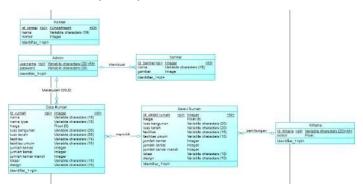


Gambar 3. 14 Flow diagram user

Pada gambar 3.14 adalah flowchart user. Pada tahapan awal user tanpa melakukan login sudah bisa mengakses website, kemudian pada halaman utama website user dapat memilih mau melakukan apa muali dari home, sistem pendukung keputusan pemilihan rumah ideal,tentang perusahaan, dan kontak.

3.3.3 Perancangan Database

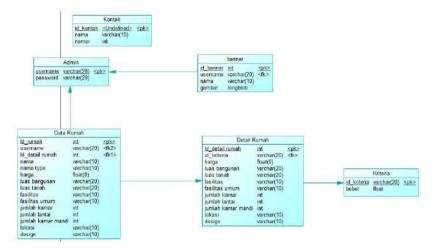
1. Conceptual data Model (CDM)



Gambar 3.15 Conceptual Data Model (CDM)

Pada gambar 3.15 mengenai CDM (*Conceptual Data Model*) dimana terdapat 6 entitas yang terdiri dari kontak, admin, data rumah, detail rumah, kriteria, dan banner. Dimana tabel kontak tidak memiliki relasi dikarenakan tidak memiliki hubungan antara satu sama lain.

2. Pyshical Data Model (PDM)



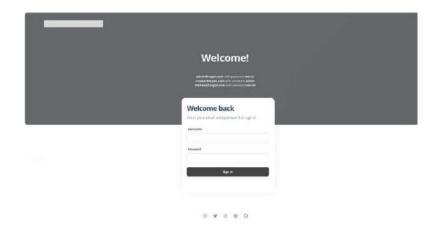
Gambar 3.16 Pyshical Data Model (PDM)

Pada gambar 3.16 menjelaskan bentuk PDM (*Pyshical data Model*) dimana PDM lebih spesifik dibandingkan dengan CDM, karena menggunakan data hubungan antar tabel. PDM ini dibuat dengan melakukan *convert* dari CDM. Proses pada *convert* ini dilakukan melalui aplikasi *power designer* dengan mengenerate data CDM menjadi PDM.

3.3.4 Perancangan Mockup Antar Muka

Pada tahapan ini akan menampilkan tampilan mockup wireframe, dimana pada tahapan ini adalah tampilan awal yang nantinya akan di sempurnakan pada tahapan selanjutnya. Berikut adalah mockup awal dari website sistem pendukung keputusan.

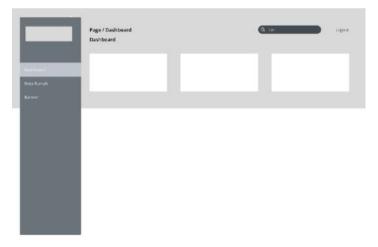
1. Tampilan mockup login admin



Gambar 3.17 Mockup login admin

Pada gamabr 3.17 diatas menunjukkan gambaran awal tampilan login, dengan admin akan memasukkan username dan password untuk masuk kedalam web admin.

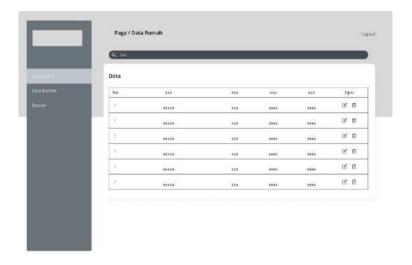
2. Tampilan dashboard admin



Gambar 3.18 Mockup dashboard admin

Pada gambar 3.18 menunjukkan perancangan tampilan untuk halaman awal bagian dashboard admin.

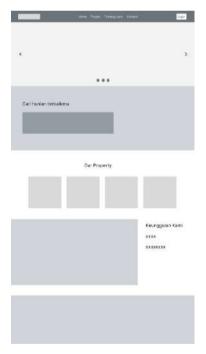
3. Tampilan data rumah halaman admin



Gambar 3.19 Mockup data rumah admin

Pada gambar 3.19 diatas menunjukkan rancangan tanpilan data rumah yang nantinya admin akan bisa melakukan penambahan, melihat, hapus, dan mengedit data rumah.

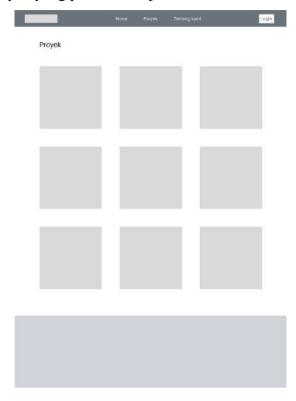
4. Tampilan home pada user



Gambar 3.20 Mockup home user

Gambar 3.20 diatas adalah tampilan utama dari website dimana terdapat navbar, banner, dan tempat untuk melakukan sistempendukung keputusan, property, keunggulan , dan *fotter*:

5. Tampilan proyek yang pernah dikerjakan



Gambar 3.21 Mockup proyek

Pada gambar 3.21 diatas menunjukkan rancangn tampilan untuk halaman proyek, nantinya proyek yang masih berjalan dan sudah selesai akan ditampilkan pada halaman ini.

3.4 Perhitungan AHP-SMARTER

Untuk sistem pendukung keputusan pemilihan rumah, data yang diperlukan termasuk data rumah, nilainya, dan kriteria, serta penilaian dan nilainya. Berikut adalah langkah-langkah proses dari perhintungan AHP:

Mengidentifikasikan masalah dalam menentukan solusi yang diinginkan. Terdiri dari 10 kriteria yang memengaruhi pemilihan rumah, yang ditetapkan oleh developer:

 Harga. Konsumen lebih suka harga rumah yang sesuai dengan dana mereka.

- b. Jumlah kamar. Konsumen ingin jumlah kamarnya sesuai dengan kebutuhan sehingga tidak ada ruang yang tidak diinginkan.
- c. Jumlah kamar mandi. Sama dengan jumlah kamar konsumen juga tidak ingin kekurangan dan kelebihan.
- d. Jumlah lantai. Konsumen dapat memilih jumlah lantai yang diinginkan.
- e. Luas tanah. Luas tanah di sini menunjukkan luas total tanah.
- f. Luas bangunan. Luas bangunan di sini menunjukkan luas total bangunan.
- g. Fasilitas. Fasilitas disini adalah fasilitas yang tersedia pada rumah, seperti kanopi, tempat parkir, dan taman.
- h. Fasilitas umum. Fasilitas yang telah disediakan oleh developer seperti taman, masjid, dan pasar.
- i. Design. Model rumah yang dipilih oleh konsumen.
- j. Lokasi. Konsumen lebih memperhatikan lokasi perumahan yang strategis karena dekat dengan jalan raya, pasar, rumah sakit, tempat kantor, sekolah, dan banyak lagi.

Rating dan nilai dari kirteria dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah ini:

Tabel 3. 2 Rating dan nilai pada kriteria harga

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|--------|--|-------|
| Murah | x< 300 jt | 3 |
| Sedang | 300 jt <x< 1="" miliar<="" td=""><td>2</td></x<> | 2 |
| Mahal | x > 1miliar | 1 |

Tabel 3. 3 Rating dan nilai pada jumlah kamar

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|---------|---------|-------|
| Banyak | x>2 | 3 |
| Sedang | 1<=x<=2 | 2 |
| Sedikit | x<1 | 1 |

Tabel 3. 4 Rating dan nilai pada jumlah kamar mandi

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|---------|-------|-------|
| banyak | x>2 | 3 |
| sedikit | x<1 | 2 |

Tabel 3. 5 Rating dan nilai pada jumlah lantai

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|--------|-------|-------|
| lnt 2 | x>=2 | 2 |
| lnt 1 | x<1 | 1 |

Tabel 3. 6 Rating dan nilai pada luas tanah

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Sanngat Luas | x >= 90 | 3 |
| Luas | 90 <x<65< td=""><td>2</td></x<65<> | 2 |
| Sempit | x < 65 | 1 |

Tabel 3. 7 Rating dan nilai pada luas bangunan

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Sanngat Luas | x > = 50 | 3 |
| Luas | 30 <x<50< td=""><td>2</td></x<50<> | 2 |
| Sempit | x <= 30 | 1 |

Tabel 3. 8 Rating dan nilai pada fasilitas

| Rating | Nilai |
|----------------------|-------|
| Lengkap | 3 |
| cukup kurang lengkap | 2 |
| kurang lengkap | 1 |

Tabel 3. 9 Rating dan nilai pada fasilitas umum

| Rating | Nilai |
|----------------------|-------|
| Lengkap | 3 |
| cukup kurang lengkap | 2 |
| kurang lengkap | 1 |

Tabel 3. 10 Rating dan nilai pada lokasi

| Rating | Range | Nilai |
|------------------|---|-------|
| Strategis | x < 2 km dari keramaian | 3 |
| cukup strategis | 2 km dari keramaian ≤ x ≤ 5 km dari keramaian | 2 |
| kurang strategis | x > 5 km dari keramaian | 1 |

Tabel 3. 11 Rating dan nilai pada desain

| Rating | Nilai |
|-----------|-------|
| mewah | 3 |
| minimalis | 2 |
| biasa | 1 |

Untuk pengisian skala nilai diisi dengan skala perbandingan antara kriteria pemilihan rumah yang telah diisi oleh individu yang akan membeli rumah. Skala kepentingan pada metode ahp ini dapat dilihat pada tabel 3.12.

Tabel 3. 12 Skala kepentingan

| Nilai | Keterangan |
|-----------|--|
| 1 | Kriteria/alternatif A sama penting dengan |
| 1 | kriteria/alternatif B |
| 3 | A sedikit lebih penting dari B |
| 5 | A jelas lebih penting dari B |
| 7 | A sangan jelas lebih penting dari B |
| 9 | A Mutlak lebih pending dari B |
| 2,4,6,8 | Apabila ragu- ragu antara dua nilai yang berdekatan |
| | jika alternatif 1 dibandngkan dengan alterdatif 2 nilainya |
| Kebalikan | 3, maka alternatif 2 dibandingkan dengan alternatif 1 |
| | nilainya 1/3 |

Melakukan penyusunan prioritas dengan kriteria- kriteria dalam bentuk matriks perbandingan berpasangan.

Tabel 3. 13 Kode Kriteria

| Kode | Nama |
|------|--------------------|
| C1 | Harga |
| C2 | Jumlah kamar |
| С3 | Jumlah Kamar Mandi |
| C4 | Jumlah lantai |
| C5 | Fasilitas |
| C6 | Fasilitas umum |
| C7 | Luas tanah |
| C8 | Luas bangunan |
| С9 | Lokasi |
| C10 | Design |

Tabel 3. 14 Matriks perbandingan berpasangan

| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | 9D | C2 | | 6D | C10 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|----|-------|------|--------|-----|-------|--------|
| C1 | | 5 | 5 | w. | 2 | 4 | 0.167 | 0.2 | 1 | 5 |
| C2 | 0.2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.2 | | 1 | 3 |
| C3 | 0.2 | 0.143 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.111 | | 0.143 | 2 |
| C4 | 0.333 | 0.333 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.111 | | 0.111 | 0.2 |
| C5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | S | 1 | 6 | 9 | l | 1 | 5 |
| 92 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.333 | 2 | 0.111 | | 0.333 | | 0.333 | 0.333 |
| C2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0.167 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| C8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| 6 O | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| C10 | 0.2 | 0.333 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 1 |
| Jumlah | 14.683 | 16.510 | 33.333 | 42 | 8.678 | 34.5 | 10.122 | | 6.787 | 31.533 |

Setelah melakukan perhitungan skala kepentingan dan menjumlahkannya, maka langkah selanjutnya adalah membagi kolom dengan jumlah yang sudah dihitung.

Tabel 3. 15 Normalisasi nilai elemen kriteria

| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | 9) | C2 | C8 | 60 | C10 | Jumlah |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| C1 | 0.068 | 0.303 | 0.15 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.116 | 0.016 | 0.036 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 1.273 |
| C2 | 0.014 | 0.061 | 0.21 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.145 | 0.020 | 0.090 | 0.147 | 0.095 | 1.059 |
| C3 | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.03 | 0.048 | 0.103 | 0.087 | 0.011 | 0.090 | 0.021 | 0.063 | 0.475 |
| C4 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 090.0 | 0.016 | 900.0 | 0.210 |
| C5 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.03 | 0.119 | 0.103 | 0.261 | 0.593 | 0.090 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 1.566 |
| 9D | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.01 | 0.048 | 0.011 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 090.0 | 0.049 | 0.011 | 0.280 |
| C2 | 0.409 | 0.303 | 0.27 | 0.214 | 0.017 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 1.884 |
| C8 | 0.341 | 0.121 | 90.0 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 1.471 |
| 60 | 0.068 | 0.121 | 0.21 | 0.214 | 0.103 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 1.388 |
| C10 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.119 | 0.021 | 0.087 | 0.020 | 0.036 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.392 |
| Jumlah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

Selanjutnya menentukan jumlah kolom kriteria. Langkahnya adalah dengan menghintung nilai prioritas kriteria atau membuat matriks konsistensi kriteria dengan rumus elemen kriteria dibagi dengan jumlah kriteria dalam studi kasus ini 10.

Tabel 3. 16 Matriks rata-rata normalisasi konsistensi kriteria

| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C2 | 92 | C2 | C8 | 60 | C10 | Prioritas |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 0.068 | 0.303 | 0.15 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.116 | 0.016 | 0.036 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 0.127 |
| | 0.014 | 0.061 | 0.21 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.145 | 0.020 | 0.090 | 0.147 | 0.095 | 0.106 |
| | 0.014 | 0.009 | 0.03 | 0.048 | 0.103 | 0.087 | 0.011 | 0.090 | 0.021 | 0.063 | 0.048 |
| | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.024 | 0.021 | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.060 | 0.016 | 900.0 | 0.021 |
| C5 | 0.034 | 0.030 | 0.03 | 0.119 | 0.103 | 0.261 | 0.593 | 0.090 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 0.157 |
| | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.01 | 0.048 | 0.011 | 0.029 | 0.033 | 0.060 | 0.049 | 0.011 | 0.028 |
| C7 | 0.409 | 0.303 | 0.27 | 0.214 | 0.017 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 0.188 |
| | 0.341 | 0.121 | 90.0 | 0.071 | 0.207 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 0.147 |
| C6 | 0.068 | 0.121 | 0.21 | 0.214 | 0.103 | 0.087 | 0.099 | 0.180 | 0.147 | 0.159 | 0.139 |
| C10 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.119 | 0.021 | 0.087 | 0.020 | 0.036 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.039 |
| umlah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Setelah menghitung prioritas kemudian mengkalikan elemen-elemen pada kolom matriks perbandingan berpasangan dikalikan dengan hasil nilai prioritas pada tabel 3.16, hasil perkalian tersebut kemudian dijumlahkan per masing masing baris.

Tabel 3. 17 Matriks penjumlahan dari nilai prioritas

| C8 C9 C10 Quantity per line | 0.005 0.019 0.020 0.162 | 0.010 0.016 0.010 0.112 | 0.004 0.001 0.003 0.023 | 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.004 | 0.014 0.023 0.025 0.245 | 0.002 0.001 0.000 0.008 | 0.028 0.030 | 0.026 0.022 0.023 0.216 | 0.025 0.020 0.022 0.193 | 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.015 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| C7 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.093 | 0.001 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.001 |
| 9D | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.004 | 0.000 | 0.041 | 0.001 | 0.016 | 0.013 | 0.012 | £00 0 |
| C5 | 0.026 | 0.022 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.030 | 0.014 | 0.001 |
| C4 | 0.009 | 800.0 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.040 | 0.011 | 0.030 | 5000 |
| C3 | 0.019 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.051 | 0.009 | 0.029 | 1000 |
| C2 | 0.039 | 900.0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.057 | 0.018 | 0.017 | 1000 |
| C1 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.077 | 0.050 | 0.009 | 0.001 |
| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | 92 | C2 | C8 | 62 | C10 |

Langkah selanjutnya adalah dengan menjumlahkan matriks *Quantity per line* pada tabel 3.17 dengan jumlah prioritas pada tabel 3.16

Tabel 3. 18 Jumlah elemen per baris dengan prioritas

| | Quantity per line | Prioritas | Hasil |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| C1 | 0.162 | 0.127 | 0.289 |
| C2 | 0.112 | 0.106 | 0.218 |
| C3 | 0.023 | 0.048 | 0.071 |
| C4 | 0.004 | 0.021 | 0.025 |
| C5 | 0.245 | 0.157 | 0.402 |
| C6 | 0.008 | 0.028 | 0.036 |
| C7 | 0.355 | 0.188 | 0.543 |
| C8 | 0.216 | 0.147 | 0.363 |
| C9 | 0.193 | 0.139 | 0.332 |
| C10 | 0.015 | 0.039 | 0.054 |
| | | t = | 0.998 |
| | | CI = | -1.000 |
| | | RC = | 1.49 |
| | | CR = | 0.671 |

Dari tabel 3.18 diatas diperoleh nilai nilai berikut ini:

$$t = (1/10)*((0.162/0.127)+(0.112/0.106)+(0.023/0.048)+(0.004/0.021)+(0.245/0.157)+(0.008/0.028)+(0.355/0.188)+(0.216/0.147)+(0.193/0.139)+(0.015/0.039) = 0.997885124$$

Nilai n = 10 dan RC= 1.49

$$CI = (0.998-10)/(10-1) = -1.0002222222$$

$$CR = (CI/RC) = -1.0002222222 / 1.49 = -0.671290082$$

Oleh karena CR≤ 0.1 maka rasio konsistensi perhitungan mendapatkan (consistent).

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan hasil nilai bobot preferensi dapat menunjukkan bahawa kriteria urutan bobot paling penting dengan bobot 16% pada kriteria fasilitas dan paling rendah pada kriteria jumlah lantai yakni 2% saja, hasil dari pembobotan ini digunakan untuk perhitungan metode SMARTER.

Tabel 3. 19 Preferensi bobot kriteria

| No | Kriteria | Bobot % | Bobot |
|----|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Harga | 13% | 0.127 |

| 2 | Jumlah kamar | 11% | 0.106 |
|----|--------------------|------|-------|
| 3 | Jumlah Kamar Mandi | 5% | 0.048 |
| 4 | Jumlah lantai | 2% | 0.021 |
| 5 | Fasilitas | 16% | 0.157 |
| 6 | Fasilitas umum | 3% | 0.028 |
| 7 | Luas tanah | 19% | 0.188 |
| 8 | Luas bangunan | 15% | 0.147 |
| 9 | Lokasi | 14% | 0.139 |
| 10 | Design | 4% | 0.039 |
| | Total | 100% | 1 |

Pada perhitungan menggunakan metode SMARTER ini bobot yang telah dihitung akan digunakan sebagi perhitungan dengan mengkalikan nilai normalisasi dengan utilitas.

Tabel 3. 20 Kriteria bobot dan poin

| No | kode | kriteria | point | bobot |
|----|------------|--|-------|-------|
| | C 1 | Harga | | |
| 1 | a | x < 300 jt | | 100/ |
| 1 | b | 300 jt <x< 1="" miliar<="" td=""><td>2</td><td>13%</td></x<> | 2 | 13% |
| | c | x >=1miliar | 3 | |
| | C2 | Jumlah kamar | | |
| 2 | a | x>2 | 3 | 11% |
| | b | 1<=x<=2 | 2 | 1170 |
| | С | x<1 | 1 | |
| | C3 | Jumlah kamar mandi | | |
| 3 | a | x>=2 | 2 | 5% |
| | b | x<=1 | 1 | |
| | C4 | Jumlah lantai | | |
| 4 | a | x>2 | 2 | 2% |
| | b | x<1 | 1 | |
| | C5 | Fasilitas | | |
| _ | a | Lengkap | 3 | 1.60/ |
| 5 | b | cukup | 2 | 16% |
| | c | kurang lengkap | 1 | |
| | C6 | Fasilitas umum | | |
| 6 | a | Lengkap | 3 | |
| | b | cukup | 2 | |

| | c | kurang lengkap | 1 | |
|----|-----------|--|---|-------|
| | C7 | Luas tanah | | |
| 7 | a | x >= 90 | 3 | 100/ |
| / | b | 90 <x<65< td=""><td>2</td><td>19%</td></x<65<> | 2 | 19% |
| | c | x < 65 | 1 | |
| | C8 | Luas bangunan | | |
| 0 | a | x > = 50 | 3 | 1.50/ |
| 8 | b | 30 <x<50< td=""><td>2</td><td>15%</td></x<50<> | 2 | 15% |
| | С | x <= 30 | 1 | |
| | C9 | Lokasi | | |
| | a | x < 2 km dari keramaian | 3 | |
| 9 | b | 2 km dari keramaian ≤ x ≤ 5 km dari keramaian | 2 | 14% |
| | c | x > 5 km dari keramaian | 1 | |
| | C10 | Design | | |
| 10 | a | mewah | 3 | 4% |
| 10 | b | minimalis | | 4% |
| | c | biasa | 1 | |

Perhitungan yang digunakan ini adalah langkah langkah yang dilakukan untuk melakukan metode SMARTER. Sebagai contoh perhitungan, terdapat studi kasus konsumen yang akan membeli rumah dengan kriteria sebagi berikut.:

- 1. Harga kurang dari 300 jt
- 2. Memiliki 2 kamar
- 3. Memiliki 2 kamar mandi
- 4. Memiliki 1 lantai
- 5. Memiliki fasilitas lengkap seperti kanopi dan tempat parkir
- 6. Terdapat fasilitas umum cukup lengkap seperti masjid dan taman
- 7. Memiliki luas tanah sebesar 65 m2
- 8. Memiliki luas bangunan sebesar 40 m2
- 9. Memiliki lokasi yang strategis
- 10. Memiliki design minimalis

Perhitungan menggunakan metode SMARTER sebagai berikut:

a. Mencari nilai utilitasDengan rumus

Ui (ai) =
$$100 \frac{cmax - cmin}{cmax - cmin} \%$$
 (3.1)

Informasi:

Cmax awal dihitung dari kriteria yang ditentukan.

Kriteria C1 harga < 300

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{0}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100.0 \%$$

$$Ui = 0$$

Kriteria C2 Memiliki 2 kamar

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 . 0.5 \%$$

$$Ui = 50$$

Kriteria C3 Memiliki 2 kamar mandi

$$Ui = 100 \, \frac{2-1}{2-1} \, \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1}{1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100.1 \%$$

$$Ui = 100$$

Kriteria C4 Memiliki 1 lantai

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1-1}{2-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{0}{1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100.0 \%$$

$$Ui = 0$$

Kriteria C5 Fasilitas lengkap

$$Ui = 100 \frac{3-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100.1 \%$$

$$Ui = 100$$

Kriteria C6 Fasilitas umum cukup lengkap

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 . 0.5 \%$$

$$Ui = 50$$

Kriteria C7 luas tanah 70 m2 tergolong sedang

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 . 0.5 \%$$

$$Ui = 50$$

Kriteria C8 luas bangunan 40 m2 tergolong sedang

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2-1}{3-1} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 . 0.5 \%$$

$$Ui = 50$$

Kriteria C9 memiliki lokasi yang strategis

$$Ui = 100 \, \frac{3-1}{3-1} \, \%$$

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2}{2} \%$$

$$Ui = 100 . 1 \%$$

$$U_i = 100$$

Kriteria C10 desain yang minimalis

$$Ui = 100 \frac{2-1}{3-1} \%$$

Ui =
$$100 \frac{1}{2} \%$$

Ui = $100 \cdot 0.5 \%$
Ui = 50

b. Nilai hasil diperoleh dari rumus nilai utilitas * dengan normalisasi

$$C1 = 0*0.127 = 0$$

 $C2 = 50*0.106 = 5.3$
 $C3 = 100*0.048 = 4.8$
 $C4 = 0*0.021 = 0$
 $C5 = 100*0.157 = 1.57$
 $C6 = 50*0.028 = 1.4$
 $C7 = 50*0.188 = 9.4$
 $C8 = 50*0.147 = 7.35$
 $C9 = 100*0.139 = 13.9$

C10 = 50*0.039 = 1.95

c. Perhitungan hasil akhir metode SMARTER

$$U(ai) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} Wj Ui(ai)$$
(3.2)

$$U(ai) = 0 + 5.3 + 4.8 + 0 + 1.57 + 1.4 + 9.4 + 7.35 + 13.9 + 1.95 = 45.67$$

Pada studi kasus ini perhitungan SMARTER mendapatkan nilai 45.67. poin ini nantinya akan menjadi hasil yang akan di bandingkan dengan poin alternatif.

Tabel 3. 21 Hasil perhitungan SMARTER

| Inputan | Kriteria | Poin | Normalisasi |
|---------|----------|------|-------------|
| | C1.a | 1 | 0.127 |
| | C2.b | 2 | 0.106 |
| User1 | C3.b | 1 | 0.048 |
| | C4.b | 1 | 0.021 |
| | C5.a | 3 | 0.157 |
| | C6.b | 2 | 0.028 |

| C7.b | 2 | 0.188 |
|-------|---|-------|
| C8.b | 2 | 0.147 |
| C9.a | 3 | 0.139 |
| C10.b | 2 | 0.039 |

Pada tabel 3.21 ini menampilkan hasil dari rangkuman nilai normalisasi atau bobot, beserta poin yang di dapat konsumen dari kriteria yang diinginkan. Selanjutnya menghitung nilai dari alternatifnya seperti pada tabel 3.22.

Tabel 3. 22 Perhitungan alternatif

| Cluster | Type | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | Total |
|-----------|---------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 10.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 1.57 | 2.8 | 18.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 79.52 |
| Natura | Tokyo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 0 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0 | 1.57 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 1.95 | 45.67 |
| Natura | Osaka | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 0 | 38.75 |
| Natura | kyoto | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0 | 1.57 | 1.4 | 18.8 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 63.37 |
| Sportivo | Winner | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.78 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 1.95 | 46.43 |
| Sportivo | Sporty | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 5 |
| Permata | Typo | 6.35 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 1.57 | 2.8 | 18.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 74.22 |
| Orchard | Type | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 0 | 4.8 | 0 | 1.57 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 48.67 |
| Discovery | Cliff | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.78 | 1.4 | 9.4 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 1.95 | 41.13 |
| | highlan | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 5 |
| Discovery | d | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permata | Type | 6.35 | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.57 | 1.4 | 18.8 | 7.35 | 13.9 | 1.95 | 56.62 |
| Discovery | hilltop | | | | | | | | | | | |

Perhitungan alternatif pada tabel 3.22 perhitungan didapat dari perkalian kriteria dengan utilitas, maka akan didapat jumlah total dari setiap alternatif. Selanjutnya membandingkan nilai yang sesuai dengan pilihan user dan alternatif.

Tabel 3. 23 Hasil SPK AHP-SMARTER

| Inputan | Untility value | Hasil akhir SMARTER | Hasil |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | 0 | | |
| | 50 | | |
| | 100 | | |
| | 0 | | Permata |
| User1 | 100 | 45.67 | Natura Type |
| OSCIT | 50 | | Osaka |
| | 50 | | Osaka |
| | 50 | | |
| | 100 | | |
| | 50 | | |

Pada tabel 3.23 menampilkan hasil yang cocok antara kriteria yang diinginkan user dan kriteria alternatif, sehingga didapatkan hasil yang sesuai dengan akurasi sebesar 100%. Jika nantinya pada studi kasus lain hasil nilai yang didapat pembeli mendekati nilai dari alternatif, maka yang akan ditampilkan adalah alternatif yang mememiliki poin hampir mendekati, sehingga pembeli akan memeliki referensi pilihan rumah idealnya.

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: Masfi Ulil Affandi

NIDM

: 20081010020

Program Studi: Informatika

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Implementation of the AHP-SMARTER Method in the Decision Support System for Giving Sanctions for Violation of Student Disciplines

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Abstract —Violations of school rules are often carried out by students, including lack of respect for teachers, students who are not on time, often late for class, skipping classes, jumping fences, smoking and not paying attention to the rules and other regulations in school. This study aims to build a decision support system for sanctions for violations of student discipline that has the ability to analyze each of the criteria and sub-criteria that have been determined by the school. In this case, students who violate school rules will be punished and given sanctions so as to provide an output value of priority intensity which results in a system that provides an assessment of violations against students. The method used in building this decision support system is by combining the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method and the Simple Multi Attribute Rating Technique Exploiting Rank (SMARTER) method. Weighting criteria using the AHP method and for ranking using the SMARTER method. The system created can be used to assist in processing data on violations of school rules. With this decision support system, it is hoped that policy makers will have no difficulty in determining what types of actions and sanctions will be given to students who violate school rules.

Keywords - Decision Support System, AHP Method, SMARTER Method, School Rules

I. INTRODUCTION

Each school has its own policy in determining the level of student discipline. The Integrated Islamic Vocational High School (SMK) of Generasi Muslim Cendikia (GMC) still uses a system of calculating points for violations and determining the sanctions for violations that are still manual, namely by recording all events or student problems into a book. The decision support system suggested by the counseling guidance teacher is a system that makes it easier to evaluate the level of student discipline and sanctions for violations effectively and efficiently. Giving sanctions by teachers in the teaching process is influenced by several factors, namely the seriousness factor in learning, consequences, delinquency at the school level, and family stability factors.[2]. Education in Indonesia not only prioritizes the development of cognitive aspects or knowledge of students, but also pays attention to individual development as a whole person[4].

SMK-IT GMC is a vocational school that has quite a lot of students. Every school must have rules and regulations that must be obeyed and followed by every student but not infrequently these rules and regulations are violated, the violations that often occur are students who are not on time, often late for class, skipping class time, jumping fences, smoking and so on.

According to [5] The system of sanctions for violations of the rules in some schools is still in the form of warning letters and direct reprimands to students. Along with presents development of technology and communication a new challenge that can make guidance and counseling more practical. One of them is a Decision Support System which

is an approach to decision making[6]. The method that can support solving this problem is by combining the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method and the Simple Multi Attribute Rating Technique Exploiting Rank (SMARTER) method.

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234

The system built can be used to assist in processing data on violations of school rules, especially student violations[3]. Although basically there are rules and sanctions that have been implemented in schools, the sanctions are still handled in the usual way without clear differences between the violations committed and the sanctions given (different violations the sanctions are almost the same).

Therefore, researchers want to design a decision support system for sanctions for violating student rules. Every student who violates the rules will be given sanctions so that it can provide a deterrent effect and increase the values of decency and order in the school environment. This is useful to facilitate decision making related to disciplinary issues.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Decision Support System

Decision Support Systems (DSS) are usually built to support a solution to a problem or to an opportunity. Decision Support System (DSS) applications are used in decision making[7]. Decision Support System (DSS) application uses a flexible, interactive and adaptable CBIS (Computer Based Information System), which was developed to support solutions to unstructured specific management problems[8].

B. AHP (Analitical Hierarchy Process)



This method was first developed by Saaty (Saaty, 1980)[9]. The hierarchical model stated by Saaty is a functional hierarchical model with the main input being human perception.

In general, the steps in using the AHP method for solving a problem are as follows[10]:

- Defining the problem and determining the desired solution.
- b. Determining the priority of elements
- c. Synthesis

The things to do in this step are:

- 1) Sum the values of each column in the K matrix.
- Divide each value from the column by the corresponding column total to obtain a normalized matrix.
- Sum the values of each row and divide by the number of elements to get the priority weight value.

d. Measuring Consistency

The things that are done in this step are as follows:

- Each value in the first column is multiplied by the priority weight of the first element, then each value in the second column is multiplied by the priority weight of the second element and so on.
- 2) Sum each row (\sum row).
- 3) he result of the sum of the rows is divided by the priority element in question so that it gets Lambda.

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum_{row}^{row}}{priority} \tag{1}$$

 SumLamda (λ) and the result is divided by the number of elements present, the result is called λ max.

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sum \lambda}{n}$$
 (2)

e. Calculate Consistency Index (CI) with formula:

$$CI = \frac{(\lambda max - n)}{n - 1} \tag{3}$$

f. Compare Consistency Ratio (CR) with formula:

$$CR = CI/RC$$
 (4)

| | Tabl | e1. Rana | lom Cons | istensy V | alue (RC | () | |
|-----|------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------|------|
| N | 1.2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Rin | 0.00 | 0.58 | 0.90 | 1.12 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.41 |

- g. Checking hierarchy consistency
- C. Simple Multi Attribute Rating Technique Exploiting Rank (SMARTER)

According to [2] states that SMARTER is a multicriteria decision-making technique based on the theory that each alternative consists of a number of criteria that have values and each criterion has a weight that describes its importance when compared to other criteria. This weighting is used to assess each alternative in order to obtain the best alternative. SMARTER uses a linear additive model to predict the value of each alternative. The analysis involved is transparent so this method provides a high level of understanding of the problem and can be accepted by decision makers [1].

The model used in SMART is shown in the equation:

$$U(ai) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} Wj \ Ui(ai)$$
 (5)

Information:

Wj = The weighting value of the J-th criterion of the k criteria.

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234

U(ai) = The utility value of the I-th criterion for the I-th criterion

Where I = 1, 2, ..., m

The steps of the SMARTER method are as follows[3]:

- a. Determine the number of criteria for the decision to be taken.
- Giving weight to each criterion by using an interval of 1-100 for each criterion with the most important priority.
- c. Calculating the normalization of each criterion by comparing the value of the weight of the criteria with the number of weights of the criteria, using the formula:

$$NWj = \frac{Wj}{\sum_{n=1}^{k} Wn} \tag{6}$$

Information:

NWj = Normalization of J-th criterion weights

Wj =J-th criterion weight

k = Number of criteria

Wn= The weight of the N-th criterion.

- d. Provide a criterion value for each alternative
- e. Calculates final grades and performs rankings using the SMARTER model.

D. Research Stages

To assist in the preparation of this research, it is necessary to have a clear framework for the stages[11]. This framework is the steps that will be taken in solving the problems that will be discussed.

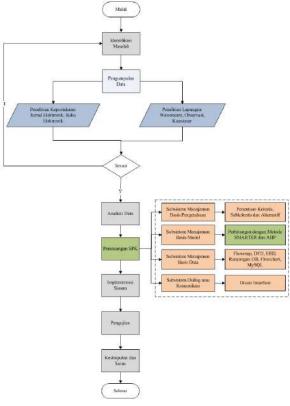


Figure 1. Research Stages



a. Identification of problems that occur in SMK-IT Generasi Muslim Cendikia is the current system that is still not standardized in this case different violations (mild and severe) but the handling is the same and the sanctions given are sometimes the same as other violations. In giving sanctions, there is only a warning and a statement letter, so there are several procedures that are not in accordance with the procedures that should have been applied to students.

b. In this study, data collection was done by interview, observation and literature study. At this stage, it is done to find out, get data and information that will later support this research[12].

Observation Method

Observations were carried out directly at SMK-IT GMC by looking at the daily lives of students and teachers as well as existing problems to find out the types of violations and sanctions that students received if they violated the rules and regulations.

Interview Method

Interviews were conducted by asking directly to the Guidance Counseling teacher who directly handles problematic students at SMK-IT GMC.

Library Study Method

Literature study is done by reading various kinds of information related to the research title. Researchers took reference sources from national scientific journals and books from the internet.

- c. The problem analysis step is needed to determine recommendations for sanctions for violations of school rules committed by students. With this data analysis, a clear picture of the problems discussed will be obtained[7].
- d. Decision Support System Design, this stage is the activity carried out to make the formulation of the model, the selection of what criteria are taken into consideration for decision makers to decide the best alternative, measure and predict the results that occur.[4].
- e. In this study, the authors implement the AHP-SMARTER method so that they are able to provide recommendations for sanctions for violations of school regulations committed by students. This phase translates the design results into software.
- f. The process of testing the application using blackbox. Testing is done by testing all existing navigation, this test ensures that the processes carried out produce output that is in accordance with the design that has been made[13].
- g. Conclusions are drawn after the design, implementation, and testing stages have been completed[14]. This stage discusses the results of the final goal to be achieved, namely the creation of a decision support system application that can later benefit schools related to the provision of appropriate sanctions in accordance with existing standard procedures.[13].

E. Research Material

The research material used to make a decision support system for the awarding of sanctions for student discipline violations is by using the AHP-SMARTER method. With the object of research SMK-IT Generasi Muslim Cendikia.

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234

F. Design Model

Research with the application of the SMARTER Method in determining the sanctions for violations which will be combined with the AHP method, will use linear sequential in the design model. The activities in linear sequential are:

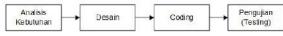


Figure 2. Linear Sequential Model[15]

- Requirements analysis is the stage of analyzing the needs needed in making software
- b. The design stage is the translation stage of the analyzed data into a form that is easily understood by users.
- c. Coding is the stage of translating data that has been designed using a particular programming language.
- d. Testing is the stage of testing the software that has been made.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of this system is carried out using two process methods, namely weighting criteria using the AHP method and ranking using the SMARTER method.

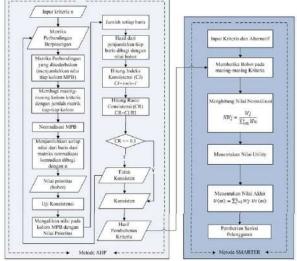


Figure 3. AHP-SMARTER Method Completion Flowchart

The dotted line indicates the transfer of the calculation process from the AHP method to the SMARTER method, indicating the separation between the AHP process and the SMARTER process. In the AHP method, after the weights are obtained, it will be continued by testing the consistency. The goal is whether the weights are consistent or not. If the weights are consistent, it will result in weighting, and if not, it will return to the pairwise comparison matrix. After the weight is obtained, it will be continued with ranking using the SMARTER method[1]. The weights obtained in the AHP method will be used as weights on the criteria.

Decision Support System Criteria and Alternatives The criteria used in this decision support system are as follows:



| No Criteria Type of Violation Point Attendance at school Absence without explanation 1-3 times Absence without explanation 4-6 times Absence without explanation 7-10 times Absence without explanation more than 10 times Complete attribute Absence without explanation more than 10 times Absence without explanation 7-10 In effective for a school with the terms of the day of use Absence without explanation 7-10 In effective for a chief and Incomplete attribute Absence without explanation 1-3 In effective for a school evironment Absence without explanation 1-3 In effective for a school evironment Absence without explanation 1-3 In effective for a school evironment Absence without explanation 1-3 In effective for a school evironment Absence without explanation 1-3 In effective for a school evironment 1-3 In | Table 2. Violation Criteria | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|--|
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| than 10 times 2 | | c | times | 15 | | |
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| b Dating in the school environment c Mocking/ threatening/ hitting teachers/ employees d Caught pregnant, pregnant, married 0 5 C5 Discipline | 4 | C4 | Courtesy of Association | | | |
| c Mocking/ threatening/ hitting teachers/ employees d Caught pregnant, pregnant, married 10 0 5 C5 Discipline Male student wear earrings, bracelets, necklaces, tattoos b Male student with long hair, dyeing hair other than black c Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited d Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment e Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | | | | | |
| teachers/ employees d Caught pregnant, pregnant, married 10 0 5 C5 Discipline Male student wear earrings, bracelets, necklaces, tattoos b Male student with long hair, dyeing hair other than black c Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited d Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment e Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven 10 Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | b | | 20 | | |
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| a Male student wear earrings, bracelets, necklaces, tattoos b Male student with long hair, dyeing hair other than black c Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited d Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment e Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | d | Caught pregnant, pregnant, married | | | |
| b bracelets, necklaces, tattoos b Male student with long hair, dyeing hair other than black c Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited d Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment e Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | 5 | C5 | | | | |
| hair other than black Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited Market Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | a | bracelets, necklaces, tattoos | 10 | | |
| VCDs is prohibited d Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment e Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | b | hair other than black | 20 | | |
| device in the school environment Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students h Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | c | VCDs is prohibited | 25 | | |
| f environment wears school attributes f Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours g Getting into fights or molesting fellow students Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages i Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | d | device in the school environment | 30 | | |
| class hours Getting into fights or molesting fellow students Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | e | 8 | 30 | | |
| fellow students Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | f | class hours | 30 | | |
| beverages Arrested for a crime and proven Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the | | g | fellow students | 50 | | |
| Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, | | h | | 75 | | |
| Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, | | i | Arrested for a crime and proven | | | |
| i thereby harming and threatening the | | 1 | C | 0 | | |
| safety of others | | j | thereby harming and threatening the | 10 0 | | |

| Tab12 | 2 | Cabaal | Action |
|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | | | |

| No | Action | Point | 61.14. |
|----|--------|-----------|---|
| | Code | Range | School Action |
| 1 | T0 | 0.1 - 0.9 | Verbal Reprimand |
| 2 | T1 | 1 – 10 | Held coaching by Counseling Guidance teachers and homeroom teachers |
| 3 | T2 | 11 – 25 | Parents are called to school, Coaching is held by Guidance Counseling teachers and homeroom teachers, Make guidance statements |
| 4 | Т3 | 26 – 40 | Parents are called to school, Guidance is held by the Guidance Counseling teachers and homeroom teacher, Makes a guidance statement and gives the 1st Warning Letter to parents/guardians |
| 5 | T4 | 41 – 55 | Parents are called to school, Guidance is held by the Guidance Counseling teachers and homeroom teacher, Makes a guidance statement and gives |

| No | Action Code | Point Range | School Action |
|----|----------------|----------------|--|
| | | | a 2nd warning letter to |
| | | | parents/guardians |
| 6 | T5 | 56–75 | Parents are called to school, Guidance |
| | | | from the principal is witnessed by the |
| | | | homeroom teacher, Counseling |
| | | | Guidance teacher and students, Makes |
| | | | a statement letter stamped 6000 about |
| | | | willingness to be issued if the score is |
| | | | above 75 and does not go up class |
| 7 | Т6 | 76 - 100 | Parents are called to school, students |
| ′ | 10 | 70 100 | are returned to parents |

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234

| T. 1.1. | 4 | Т | · C | C |
|---------|----|-------|-----|----------|
| i anie | 4. | i vne | OT | Sanction |

| No | Sanction Code | Point Range | Type of Sanction |
|----|------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | S0 | 0.1 - 0.9 | Doing Cleaning |
| 2 | S1 | 1 - 10 | Not allowed to follow class hours until |
| | | | the change of lessons |
| 3 | S2 | 11 - 25 | Make a statement known to the |
| | | | homeroom teacher and |
| | | | parents/guardians |
| 4 | S3 | 26 - 40 | 1st Warning Letter and 2 day |
| | | | suspension |
| 5 | S4 | 41 - 55 | 2nd Warning Letter and 5 day |
| | | | suspension |
| 6 | S5 | 56–75 | Stay in class |
| 7 | S6 | 75 - 100 | Expelled from school |

The alternatives used in this decision support system are as follows:

This alternative set is the students of SMK-IT GMC, as a sample taken as many as 5 students, so that if there are 5 alternative decisions, then these alternatives can be written as $A = \{Ai|i=1,2,3,4,5\}$ with:

A1: Student 1 A2: Student 2 A3: Student 3 A4: Student 4 A5: Student 5

Calculation Using AHP Method

The next stage is to determine the priority of the elements by compiling criteria and sub-criteria in the form of a pairwise comparison matrix[8]. To find out the results of the weighting of the criteria used in calculating the priority of criteria and sub-criteria with the AHP method, it is necessary to search for values. How to get a value that can be with a certainty value or by conducting a survey through several respondents using a questionnaire sheet[11]. The value of certainty is a value that is directly given for certain criteria, while the value of the questionnaire is the value obtained from the assessment given by the respondent where each respondent gives a different preference value using a scale of 1-9 [8].

Determining the priority of elements by compiling these criteria in the form of a pairwise comparison matrix[9].

| | Table5. Pairwise comparison matrix | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | |
| C1 | 1.000 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.500 | |
| C2 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.500 | 0.500 | 0.333 | |
| C3 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.500 | 0.500 | |
| C4 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 1.000 | 0.500 | |
| C5 | 2.000 | 3.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 1.000 | |
| Total | 9.000 | 8.500 | 6.000 | 4.500 | 2.833 | |
| | | | | | | |



Next is to calculate the value of the criteria column elements, where each criterion column element is divided by the number of matrices for each column in table 5, then add up the row matrix of the values of each element.

Table 6. Normalization Matrix of Criteria Element Values

| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | Total |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| C1 | 0.111 | 0.059 | 0.083 | 0.111 | 0.176 | 0.541 |
| C2 | 0.222 | 0.118 | 0.083 | 0.111 | 0.118 | 0.652 |
| C3 | 0.222 | 0.235 | 0.167 | 0.111 | 0.176 | 0.912 |
| C4 | 0.222 | 0.235 | 0.333 | 0.222 | 0.176 | 1.190 |
| C5 | 0.222 | 0.353 | 0.333 | 0.444 | 0.353 | 1.706 |
| Total | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 5.000 |

After determining the number of criteria columns, the next step is to calculate the priority value of the criteria or create a criteria consistency matrix with the formula for the number of criteria elements divided by the number of criteria in this case 5.

Table7. Average matrix of criteria consistency normalization

| | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | Priority |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| C1 | 0.111 | 0.059 | 0.083 | 0.111 | 0.176 | 0.108 |
| C2 | 0.222 | 0.118 | 0.083 | 0.111 | 0.118 | 0.130 |
| C3 | 0.222 | 0.235 | 0.167 | 0.111 | 0.176 | 0.182 |
| C4 | 0.222 | 0.235 | 0.333 | 0.222 | 0.176 | 0.238 |
| C5 | 0.222 | 0.353 | 0.333 | 0.444 | 0.353 | 0.341 |
| Total | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |

The next stage is to multiply the elements in the pairwise comparison matrix column multiplied by the priority value results in Table 7, the multiplication results are then added up per each row.

Table 8. The summation matrix of each row

| | C1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | C5 | Quantity Per Line |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| C1 | 0.108 | 0.065 | 0.091 | 0.119 | 0.171 | 0.554 |
| C2 | 0.216 | 0.130 | 0.091 | 0.119 | 0.114 | 0.671 |
| C3 | 0.216 | 0.261 | 0.182 | 0.119 | 0.171 | 0.949 |
| C4 | 0.216 | 0.261 | 0.365 | 0.238 | 0.171 | 1.250 |
| C5 | 0.216 | 0.391 | 0.365 | 0.476 | 0.341 | 1.789 |

The next step is to add up the matrix of the sum of each row in Table 6 with the result of the "priority" value in Table 8.

Table 9. The sum of the number of elements per line with the priority

| 14010 | y. The sam of the hamo | value | per ime . | run une prierre, |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| | Quantity Per Line | Priority | Result | |
| C1 | 0.554 | 0.108 | 0.662 | |
| C2 | 0.671 | 0.130 | 0.801 | |
| C3 | 0.949 | 0.182 | 1.131 | |
| C4 | 1.250 | 0.238 | 1.488 | |
| C5 | 1.789 | 0.341 | 2.130 | |
| | | t = | 5.194 | |
| | | CI = | 0.048 | |
| | | IR = | 1.12 | |
| | | CR = | 0.043 | Consistence |

From table 8, the following values are obtained:

t =
$$(1/5)$$
 * $((0.554/0.108) + (0.671/0.130) + (0.949/0.182) + (1.250/0.238) + (1.789/0.341)) = 5.194$
For n = 5 obtained RI₆ = 1.12 so that:

CI =
$$(5.194-5)/(5-1) = 0.048$$

$$RI_6 = 1.12$$

CR =
$$(CI/RI_6) = -0.048/1.2 = -0.043$$

Therefore $CR \le 0.1$ then the consistency ratio of the calculation is acceptable (consistent).

From the results of the calculations in the table above, the value of the preference weights can show that the most important weight order criteria with a weight of 34.1%. Next are the criteria for Politeness in Association with a weighted value of 23.8%, the criteria for leaving school with a value of 18.2%, the criteria for school uniforms 13.0% and the criteria for school attendance with a weighting value of 10.8%.

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234

Weigh

Table 10. Criteria Weight Preference

| No | Criteria | (%) Weight | Weight (Wj) |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Attendance at school | 10.8 % | 0.108 |
| 2 | School uniform | 13.0 % | 0.130 |
| 3 | Leaving school | 18.2 % | 0.182 |
| 4 | Courtesy of association | 23.8 % | 0.238 |
| 5 | Discipline | 34.1 % | 0.341 |
| Total | 1 | 100% | 1 |

Calculation Using the SMARTER Method

Weighting on SMART uses a scale between 0 and 1, making it easier to calculate and compare values for each alternative[1]. The model used in SMART is shown in

Table 11. Criteria Weight Preference

| No | Criteria | Type of Violation | Point | Weigh t Wj |
|----|----------|--|-------|---------------|
| 1 | C1 | Attendance at school | | _ |
| | a | Absence without explanation 1-3 times | 5 | - |
| | b | Absence without explanation 4-6 times | 10 | 10.8 % |
| | c | Absence without explanation 7-10 times | 15 | |
| | d | Absence without explanation more than 10 times | 20 | |
| 2 | C2 | School Uniform | | _ |
| | a | Uniforms not in accordance with the terms of the day of | 5 | |
| | b | Not wearing shoes at school | 5 | 13.0 % |
| | c | Wearing a hat in class or hijab is not uniform | 5 | |
| | d | Incomplete attribute | 5 | |
| 3 | C3 | Leaving School | | _ |
| | a | In effective hours without explanation | 10 | 18.2 % |
| | b | Permission to leave and not return to school is not in the school's interest | 15 | |
| 4 | C4 | Courtesy of Association | | |
| | a | Jump over the fence | 15 | - |
| | | Dating in the school | | |
| | b | environment | 20 | 23.8 % |
| | c | Mocking/ threatening/ hitting teachers/ employees | 50 | |
| 5 | C5 | Discipline | | _ |
| | a | Male student wear earrings, bracelets, necklaces, tattoos | 10 | |
| | b | Male student with long hair, dyeing hair other than black | 20 | |
| | c | Bringing books, magazines, tapes, VCDs is prohibited | 25 | |
| | d | Smoking or carrying a smoking device in the school environment | 30 | 34.1 % |
| | e | Smoking outside the school environment wears school attributes | 30 | |
| | f | Bring a cellphone and use it during class hours | 30 | |
| | g | Getting into fights or molesting fellow students | 50 | |
| | | | | |



| h | Carrying and using illegal drugs and beverages | 75 |
|---|---|-----|
| i | Caught pregnant, pregnant, married | 100 |
| j | Arrested for a crime and proven | 100 |
| k | Carrying sharp weapons & firearms, thereby harming and threatening the safety of others | 100 |

Sample Calculation Using the SMARTER Method

NIS : 1719 Name : Supriadi Type of Violation :

- 1. Do not enter without information 4 days a week
- 2. Incomplete attribute
- 3. Permission to leave and not return to school and not in the interest of the school
- 4. Jump over the fence
- 5. Bring cellphones to school and use them during class hours

Calculations using the SMARTER method are as follows:

a. Finding the utility value is as follows:

Utility value formula:

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(Cmax - Cmin)}{(Cmax - Cmin)} \%$$
(7)

Information:

Ui(ai) = the utility value of the 1st criterion for the i-th criterion

Cmax = maximum criterion value
 Cmin = minimum criterion value
 How to get the utility value as follows:

1. School Attendance Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(10-5)}{(20-5)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(5)}{(15)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0.3333 \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 33.33$$

2. School Uniform Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(5-5)}{(5-5)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(0)}{(0)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0 \%$$

$$Ui(ai) = 0$$

3. Criteria for Leaving School

Ui (ai) =
$$100 \frac{(15-10)}{(15-10)}\%$$

Ui (ai) = $100 \frac{(5)}{(5)}\%$
Ui (ai) = 100.1%
Ui (ai) = 100.1%

4. Criteria for Courtesy of Association

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(15-15)}{(50-15)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(0)}{(35)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0 \%$$

 $Ui (ai) = 100$

5. Order Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(30-10)}{(100-10)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(20)}{(90)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0.2222 \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 22.22$$

b. The result value is obtained from:

Formula = Value of utility x normalization

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- 1. School Attendance Criteria Result = 33.33 x 0.108= 3.60
- 2. School Uniform Criteria Result = 0 x 0,13=0
- 3. Criteria for Leaving School Result = 100 x 0.182= 18.2
- 4. Criteria for Courtesy of Association Result = 0 x 0.238= 0
- 5. Order Criteria Result = 22.22 x 0.341= 7.58

c. Looking for the Final Result of SMARTER Calculation $= U(ai) \sum_{j=1}^{m} NWjUi(ai)$ (8)
Result = 3.60 + 0 + 18.2 + 0 + 7.58

Result
$$= 3.60 + 0 + 18.2 + 0 + 7.58$$
$$= 29.38$$

NIS : 3454

Name : Muhamad Sunardi

Type of Violation

- Did not enter / did not attend without explanation / alpha more than 3 times
- 2. Hijab is not uniform
- Uniforms not in accordance with the terms of the day of use

Calculation using the SMARTER method

- a. Finding the utility value is as follows:
 - 1. School Attendance Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(5-5)}{(20-5)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(0)}{(15)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0 \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 0$$

2. - School Uniform Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(5-5)}{(5-5)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(0)}{(0)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.0 \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 0$$

- School Uniform Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(5-5)}{(5-5)} \%$$

 $Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(0)}{(0)} \%$



$$Ui (ai) = 100.0 \%$$

 $Ui (ai) = 0$

5. Order Criteria

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(50-10)}{(100-10)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100 \frac{(40)}{(90)} \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 100.44.44 \%$$

$$Ui (ai) = 44.44$$

b. The result value is obtained from: Formula = Value of utility x normalization

1. School Attendance Criteria

Result = $0 \times 0.108 = 0$

- 2. —School Uniform Criteria
 Result = 0 x 0,13=0
 School Uniform Criteria
 Result = 0 x 0,13=0
- 5. Order Criteria

Result = $44.44 \times 0.341 = 15.15$

c. Finding the Final Result of SMARTER Calculation $= U(ai) \sum_{j=1}^{m} NWjUi(ai)$ Result = 0 + 0 + 0 + 15.15 = 15.15

| No | Student Name | Criteria | Point | Normalizati |
|----|-----------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| | Name | G1.1 | 10 | on |
| | | C1.b | 10 | 0.108 |
| | a : 1: | C2.d | 5 | 0.130 |
| 1 | Supriadi | C3.b | 15 | 0.182 |
| | | C4.a | 15 | 0.238 |
| | | C5.f | 30 | 0.341 |
| | | C1.a | 5 | 0.108 |
| 2 | Muhamad | C2.a | 5 | 0.130 |
| | Sunardi | C2.c | 5 | 0.130 |
| | | C5.g | 50 | 0.341 |
| | | C3.a | 15 | 0.182 |
| 3 | Lalu Akbar | C4.a | 15 | 0.238 |
| | Hasibuan | C5.d | 30 | 0.341 |
| | | C5.f | 30 | 0.341 |
| 4 | Roy Ardianto | C1.c | 15 | 0.108 |
| | Putra | C2.d | 5 | 0.130 |
| | 1 444 | C5.f | 30 | 0.341 |
| | | C1.a | 5 | 0.108 |
| 5 | Rumlan | C3.b | 15 | 0.182 |
| | Hasanudin | C4.a | 15 | 0.238 |
| | Hasanaani | C5.b | 20 | 0.341 |
| | | C5.e | 30 | 0.341 |
| | Maulana | C1.c | 15 | 0.108 |
| 6 | Gilang | C5.f | 30 | 0.341 |
| | Apriano | | | |
| | | C1.c | 15 | 0.108 |
| 7 | Wahyuni | C2.c | 5 | 0.130 |
| / | Sawitri | C2.d | 5 | 0.130 |
| | | C3.a | 10 | 0.182 |
| | | C1.d | 20 | 0.108 |
| 8 | Marhan Ristu | C2.a | 5 | 0.130 |
| | | C3.b | 15 | 0.182 |
| 9 | Lalu Fikto | C5.f | 30 | 0.341 |
| 9 | Alanda Sofia | C3.1 | 30 | 0.341 |
| | | C1.d | 20 | 0.108 |
| | | | | |

Table 13. Advanced SMARTER Calculation Results

15

| Utility Value | Final Result | Action | Type of Sanction |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| | | | |

C2.d

C4.a

C4.b

| 33.33 | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----------|
| 0 | | | |
| 100 | 29.38 | Т3 | S3 |
| 0 | | | |
| 22,22 | | | |
| 0 | | | |
| 0 | 15.15 | T2 | S2 |
| 0 | | | |
| 44.44 | | | |
| 100 | | | |
| 0 | 33.36 | Т3 | S3 |
| 22.22 22.22 | | | |
| 66.67 | | | |
| 0 | 14.78 | T2 | S2 |
| 22.22 | 14.76 | 12 | 32 |
| 0 | | | |
| 100 | | | |
| 0 | 29.57 | Т3 | S3 |
| 11.1 | 25.57 | 13 | 55 |
| 22.22 | | | |
| 66.67 | 1.4.70 | TT2 | ~2 |
| 22.22 | 14.78 | T2 | S2 |
| 66.67 | | | |
| 0 | 25.4 | Т3 | S3 |
| 0 | 23.4 | 13 | 33 |
| 100 | | | |
| 100 | | | |
| 0 | 29 | Т3 | S3 |
| 100 | | | |
| 22.22 | 7.58 | T1 | S1 |
| 100 | | | |
| 0 | 14.13 | T2 | S2 |
| 0 | | _ | |
| 14 | | | |
| | | | |

| | Table 14. Value Range | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| No | Value Range | Information | |
| 1 | 1 - 10 | Normal | |
| 2 | 11 - 25 | Slight/Light | |
| 3 | 26 - 40 | Medium | |
| 4 | 41 - 55 | Heavy Enough | |
| 5 | 56 - 74 | Heavy | |
| 6 | 75 - 100 | Very Heavy | |

Use Case Diagram

- 1. In the Use Case Diagram below, there are 4 actors who play a role in the running of the program. The first actor is the BK teacher, the BK teacher can do the login process, manage data such as student data, violation data, witness data, action data, summons, and change passwords.
- 2. The second actor is students, in this system students can log in and view their own data.
- The third actor is the principal, in this system the principal can log in and see all the existing data. The principal also received a report
- 4. The fourth actor is the student's guardian, in this system the student's guardian can log in and view the data on rules, violations, sanctions and student/children's own data. Guardians of students can also receive summons.

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0.130

0.238

0.238



Bahrul

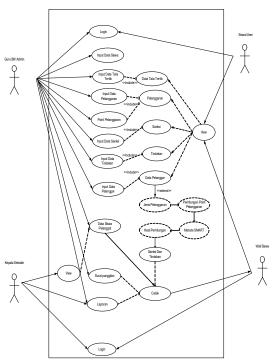


Figure 4. Use Case Diagram

Between TablesRelationships

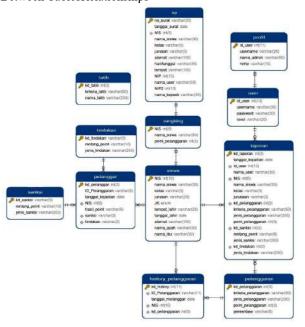
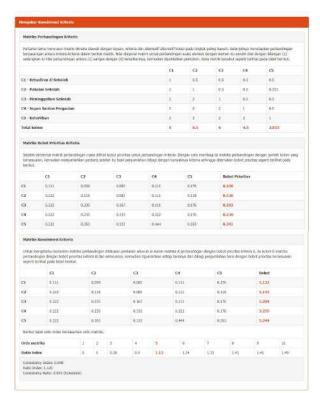


Figure 5. Between Tables relationships

Sistem Implementation

This section will discuss the implementation of system analysis and design. The things discussed in the implementation include the opening view, the main menu display, the sub menu display, the input and output design display[16],[17],[18].[19].[20].

Display of the Criteria Calculation Form using the AHP Method.



e-ISSN: 2614-8404

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Figure 6. Criteria Weight Calculation

Dashboard/Main Page Form Display



Figure 7. Main Page Form

Student Data Form Display

On the student data page, student data is directly imported into the database by first filling in student data using Microsoft Office Excel because the number of students is quite large.



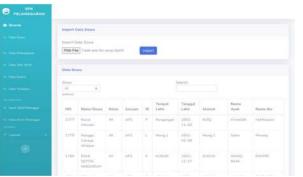


Figure 8. Student Data Form

Display of Violation Data Form

On the violation data page, each violation is directly inputted by selecting the criteria for the violation, the type of violation, the point of violation and the percentage of weight that has been normalized into decimal form.

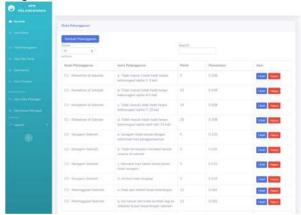
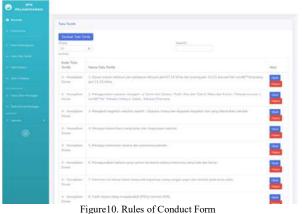


Figure 9. Violation Data Form

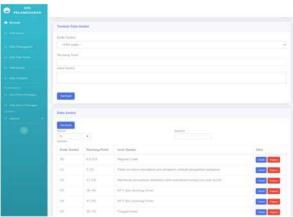
Display of Rules of Conduct

The fields on the code of conduct data page are the code of conduct and the name of the code of conduct.



Sanction Form Display

The sanction data page is filled with inputting the sanction code, point range and type of sanction.



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p-ISSN: 2776-3234

Figure 11. Sanction Form

Action Data Form Display

The action data page is filled with inputting the action code, point range and type of action.

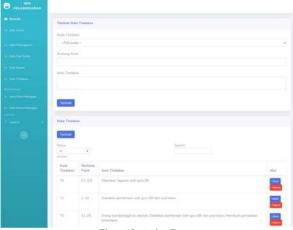


Figure 12. Action Form

Violator Data Input Form Display

On the violator's data input page, all student data already exists so that if there are students who violate the admin immediately look for the student's name and click the violating button.



Figure 13. Violator Data Input Form

After selecting the violating student, it will be processed by selecting the criteria for the violation and the type of violation then the violation process.



Prises Priority State | State

Figure 14. Student Violation Filling Page

After the violation process will be summed up all types of violations committed then will be shown the type of sanctions that will be given and the actions that will be taken by the Counseling Guidance teacher.

Display of Violation Point Calculation Result Form The results obtained after all violations are processed are the display of the number of points, the sanctions obtained and the actions to be taken by the Counseling Guidance teacher. After the calculation results appear, the Admin can print the results by clicking the print results button.



Figure 15. Violation Point Calculation Results Page

After the violation committed by the student is processed, the admin can print the violation card.

e-ISSN: 2614-8404

p-ISSN: 2776-3234



Figure 16. Violation Result Print Form page

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research carried out up to the stage of designing, implementing, and testing the software, it can be concluded that from testing the process of calculating student discipline violations with the AHP-SMARTER method, it can be used and is able to provide the right solution in making decisions about giving sanctions to participants. students who violate school rules. From the results of this study, the 5 highest violations committed by students were taken by looking at the first violation point 78.5 sanctions given S6 and actions taken by T6, the two students with 46.5 violation points with S4 sanctions and T4 sanctions, the third students with 31.25 violation points with S3 sanctions and T3 sanctions, the four students with 21.5 violation points with S2 sanctions and T2 actions and the five students with violation points 15.75 with a S2 sanction and T2 action. The decisions taken by the Counseling Guidance Teachers, homeroom teachers and principals can be accounted for with the support of model calculations in the decision support system.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank Ristekbrin who has fully funded this research through the Penelitian Dosen Pemula (PDP) Grant for the 2020 Proposed Year and the 2021 implementation year, all agencies and individuals who have provided support and assistance during the implementation of the research.

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