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### Daftar Pembagian Tugas

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### Deskripsi

Aplikasi ini dirancang untuk membantu para pemilik usaha penyewaan alat camping dalam mengelola penyewaan secara digital dan efisien. Dalam sistem ini, pelanggan dapat melihat ketersediaan alat, melakukan pemesanan secara online, serta mendapatkan informasi terkait jadwal penyewaan dan pengembalian barang. Di sisi lain, admin atau pengelola dapat dengan mudah mencatat data penyewaan, memantau status alat (tersedia, sedang disewa, rusak), serta membuat laporan transaksi penyewaan.

Selain itu, aplikasi ini dilengkapi dengan sistem pembayaran digital dan notifikasi otomatis untuk mengingatkan pelanggan tentang jadwal pengembalian alat. Dengan desain yang sederhana dan mudah digunakan, aplikasi ini membantu mempercepat proses penyewaan, meningkatkan efisiensi bisnis, dan memberikan pengalaman yang lebih nyaman bagi pelanggan maupun pemilik usaha.

### Ruang Lingkup Aplikasi

Aplikasi Camping-Keun dirancang khusus untuk mendukung proses penyewaan alat camping secara digital. Berikut adalah ruang lingkup utama berdasarkan laporan dan kebutuhan pengguna.

#### User (Penyewa Alat Camping)

- Individu atau kelompok yang ingin menyewa alat camping untuk keperluan pribadi, komunitas, atau wisata alam.
- Mahasiswa, pendaki, pecinta alam, traveler, atau umum.
- Kebutuhan mereka: cepat, praktis, jelas dalam melihat ketersediaan dan harga alat.

#### Admin / Pengelola Usaha

- Pemilik atau pengelola jasa penyewaan alat camping.
- Bertugas mengelola data alat, menyetujui pemesanan, memverifikasi pengembalian, dan memantau transaksi.

#### Worker / Petugas

- Pihak yang menangani pengecekan fisik alat, penyerahan barang, dan pemeriksaan pasca sewa.

## 2. Ruang Lingkup Fungsi Sistem

Untuk User:

- Membuat akun dan login
- Mencari dan memilih alat camping
- Melihat ketersediaan & detail produk
- Mengisi form peminjaman
- Melakukan pembayaran (QRIS, VA, dll)
- Menerima notifikasi jadwal pengembalian
- Melihat riwayat penyewaan
- Mengelola profil pengguna

Untuk Admin/Worker:

- Melihat dan memverifikasi data user
- Menambahkan/mengedit/menghapus data alat
- Mencatat status alat (tersedia, disewa, rusak)
- Melihat daftar peminjaman masuk
- Memverifikasi transaksi & pengembalian
- Membuat laporan transaksi

## **1. Use Case: Register**

Aktor: User

Deskripsi: Pengguna melakukan pendaftaran untuk mendapatkan akses ke sistem.

Alur:

- Pengguna mengakses halaman registrasi.
- Mengisi data yang dibutuhkan (nama, email, password, dll).
- Sistem menyimpan data pengguna.
- User berhasil terdaftar.

## **2. Use Case: Login**

Aktor: User

Deskripsi: Pengguna masuk ke sistem menggunakan kredensial yang valid.

Alur:

- Pengguna memasukkan username dan password.
- Sistem memverifikasi kredensial.
- Jika berhasil, user diarahkan ke halaman utama aplikasi.

## **3. Use Case: Pemilihan Alat Camp**

Aktor: User

Deskripsi: Pengguna memilih alat camping yang ingin disewa.

Alur:

- Pengguna melihat daftar alat camping.
- Memilih satu atau lebih alat untuk disewa.
- Sistem mencatat pilihan alat tersebut.

## **4. Use Case: Pengisian Data untuk Peminjaman**

Aktor: User

Deskripsi: Pengguna mengisi data peminjaman setelah memilih alat.

Alur:

- Sistem menampilkan form peminjaman.
- Pengguna mengisi detail tanggal pinjam dan kembali.
- Data disimpan oleh sistem.

## **5. Use Case: Verifikasi Data Peminjam**

Aktor: Admin

Deskripsi: Admin memverifikasi data peminjam sebelum transaksi disetujui.

Alur:

- Admin melihat data peminjaman masuk.

- Admin memeriksa kelengkapan dan keabsahan data.
- Admin menyetujui atau menolak peminjaman.

## **6. Use Case: Transaksi Peminjaman Barang**

Aktor: User

Deskripsi: Proses transaksi peminjaman dilakukan setelah data diverifikasi.

Alur:

- Sistem memproses transaksi setelah verifikasi.
- Mencatat transaksi peminjaman dan memberi nomor referensi.

## **7. Use Case: Verifikasi Barang Peminjaman**

Aktor: Admin, Worker

Deskripsi: Petugas memverifikasi barang sebelum diserahkan ke peminjam.

Alur:

- Worker/Admin mengecek kondisi dan jumlah barang.
- Barang disiapkan untuk diambil oleh peminjam.

## **8. Use Case: Pengambilan Barang yang Telah Dipinjam**

Aktor: User, Worker

Deskripsi: User mengambil barang yang sudah diverifikasi.

Alur:

- User datang ke tempat pengambilan.
- Worker menyerahkan barang sesuai data transaksi.

## **9. Use Case: Pengembalian Barang yang Dipinjam**

Aktor: User, Admin

Deskripsi: Pengguna mengembalikan barang yang telah dipinjam.

Alur:

- User mengembalikan barang ke lokasi pengembalian.
- Admin mengecek barang (kondisi, jumlah) dan Sistem memperbarui status menjadi 'telah dikembalikan'.

# **Analisis Penggerjaan Proyek Aplikasi Camping-Keun**

## **1. Tinjauan dari Sisi Waktu**

Proyek ini dikerjakan dalam waktu yang cukup singkat, dengan pembagian tugas yang merata antar anggota. Setiap anggota menyelesaikan jobdesc-nya tepat waktu pada minggu pertama. Meski efisien, penggerjaan secara cepat ini juga mengandung risiko keterbatasan eksplorasi dan pendalaman fitur-fitur sistem. Tahapan selanjutnya seperti desain antarmuka, coding, dan testing masih belum dikerjakan saat analisis ini dibuat.

## **2. Keterpenuhan Spesifikasi**

Spesifikasi sistem yang dirancang mencakup semua fitur utama seperti registrasi, login, peminjaman, dan pengembalian alat camping. Namun, karena proyek masih dalam tahap perancangan, keterpenuhan spesifikasi baru sebatas dokumen, belum ada realisasi bentuk aplikasi. Ini berarti spesifikasi fungsional sudah terpenuhi secara teoritis, namun perlu dilanjutkan ke fase implementasi untuk melihat kesesuaianya secara nyata.

## **3. Kendala**

Kendala utama berasal dari keterbatasan waktu dan belum meratanya kemampuan teknis antar anggota. Karena proyek masih berada di tahap desain awal, belum banyak tantangan teknis yang ditemukan. Namun, kendala potensial akan muncul saat mulai implementasi fitur seperti otentikasi, pengelolaan stok alat, dan integrasi notifikasi.

## **4. Tantangan Masa Depan**

Jika proyek ini dikembangkan lebih lanjut, tantangan utama meliputi:

- Membuat sistem real-time untuk status ketersediaan alat
- Integrasi metode pembayaran digital (misal: QRIS, transfer bank)
- Keamanan sistem: perlindungan data pengguna, enkripsi
- Manajemen akun admin vs user dan kontrol peminjaman
- Pemeliharaan alat: pelacakan alat yang rusak, hilang, atau belum dikembalikan

## **6. Kesimpulan**

Proyek "Camping-Keun" sudah memiliki fondasi awal yang cukup baik dalam bentuk dokumen analisis. Pembagian tugas berjalan lancar dan efisien. Tantangan ke depan terletak pada proses implementasi teknis dan pengujian sistem. Tim perlu melanjutkan proyek ini ke tahap pengembangan dan pengujian agar sistem benar-benar bisa digunakan.

# Software Costing (Use Case Points)

## Actor Weighting

The screenshot shows two tables in Microsoft Excel:

	Actor Summary	Multiplier	Number of	Description
1	Simple	1	0	Simple actors are other systems that communicate with your software via a pre-defined API. An API could be exposed through a dll, or as a REST, SOAP, or any web-service API or remote procedure call (RPC). The key element is that you are exposing interaction with your software through a specific, well-defined mechanism.
2	Average	2	1	Average actors can either be human beings interacting in a well defined protocol, or they could be systems that interact through a more complex or flexible API.
3	Complex	3	2	The original definition of complex actors specifies that users who interact with the software through a graphical user interface are complex actors. While that is true, the same classification should apply to users who interact with the system in unpredictable ways. An AJAX interface that exposes more of the underlying application (and data stores) than would be available through a rigid protocol might introduce similar complexity.
	<b>Calculated AW</b>		<b>8</b>	

  

	Individual Actors	Multiplier	Actor Name
1	Complex	3	User
2	Average	2	Admin
3	Complex	3	Worker
4	Simple	1	
5	Simple	1	
6	Simple	1	

Notes on the right side of the table:

- bila hanya berupa API
- bila berupa manusia yang berinteraksi melalui protokol jaringan atau sistem
- bila berupa manusia yang berinteraksi melalui GUI.

## UUCP

The screenshot shows two tables in Microsoft Excel:

	Unadjusted	Multipplier	Number of	Description
1	Simple	5	2	Simple Use Case - up to 3 transactions.
2	Average	10	5	Average Use Case - 4 to 7 transactions.
3	Complex			use - more than 7 transactions.
	<b>Calculated UUCP</b>		<b>S</b>	

  

	Individual Use Cases	Multiplier	Use Case Name
1	Simple	5	Register
2	Simple	5	Login
3	Average	10	Pemilihan Alat Camp
4	Complex	15	Pengisian Data untuk Peminjaman
5	Average	10	Verifikasi Data Peminjam
6	Complex	15	Transaksi Peminjaman Barang
7	Average	10	Verifikasi Barang Peminjaman
8	Average	10	Pengambilan Barang yang Telah Dipinjam
9	Average	10	Pengembalian Barang yang Dipinjam

Notes on the right side of the table:

- Jumlah transaksi bisa dikenakan dari Sequence Diagram. Lihat apakah ada message yang dikirim dan direspon balik sebagai tanda terjadinya transaksi (give-and-take)

use case description

For additional guidance with this page, check:

- Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Introduction
- Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Use Case Analysis
- How to Write Good Use Case Names - 7 Tips

## Technical Complexity Factor

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'Technical' tab selected. The spreadsheet contains a table with columns: Technical Factor, Multiplier, Relative Magnitude (Enter 0-5), and Description. The table includes rows for Distributed System Required, Response Time Is Important, End User Efficiency, Complex Internal Processing Required, Reusable Code Must Be A Focus, Installation Ease, Usability, Cross-Platform Support, and Easy To Change. The 'Description' column contains detailed notes for each factor, such as the complexity of architecture or the need for multiple platforms. The formula  $=0,6+(SUM(D3:D15*E3:E15)/100)$  is visible in cell E16.

Technical Factor	Multiplier	Relative Magnitude Enter 0-5	Description
Distributed System Required	2	3	The architecture of the solution may be centralized or single-tenant, or it may be distributed (like an n-tier solution) or multi-tenant. <b>Higher numbers represent a more complex architecture.</b>
Response Time Is Important	1	5	For example, if the server load is expected to be very low, this may be a trivial factor. <b>Higher numbers represent increasing importance of response time</b> (a search engine would have a high number, a daily news aggregator
End User Efficiency	1	4	is the application being developed to optimize on user efficiency, or just capability? <b>Higher numbers represent projects that rely more heavily on the application to improve user efficiency.</b>
Complex Internal Processing Required	1	4	is there a lot of difficult algorithmic work to do and test? <b>Complex algorithms (resource leveling, time-domain systems analysis, OLAP cubes) have higher numbers. Simple database queries would have low numbers.</b>
Reusable Code Must Be A Focus	1	3	Does the code reuse require significant re-engineering or effort required to deploy a project. A shared library function can be re-used multiple times, and fixing the code in one place can resolve multiple bugs. <b>The higher the number, the higher the value.</b>
Installation Ease	0.5	3	is ease of installation for end users a key factor? <b>The higher the level of competence of the users, the lower the number.</b>
Usability	0.5	4	is ease of use a primary criteria for acceptance? <b>The greater the importance of usability, the higher the number.</b>
Cross-Platform Support	2	3	is multi-platform support required? <b>The more platforms that have to be supported</b> (this could be browser versions, mobile devices, etc. or Windows/OSX/Unix) <b>the higher the value.</b>
Easy To Change	1	3	Does the customer require the ability to change or customize the application in the future? <b>The more change / customization that is required in the future, the higher the value.</b>
Highly Concurrent	1	3	Will you have to address database locking and other concurrency issues? <b>The more attention you have to spend to resolving conflicts in the data or application, the higher the value.</b>
<b>Calculated TCF</b>			<b>1,075</b>

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'Technical' tab selected. The spreadsheet contains a table with columns: Response Time Is Important, End User Efficiency, Complex Internal Processing Required, Reusable Code Must Be A Focus, Installation Ease, Usability, Cross-Platform Support, Easy To Change, Highly Concurrent, Custom Security, Dependence On Third-Party Code, and User Training. The 'Description' column contains detailed notes for each factor, such as the complexity of architecture or the need for multiple platforms. The formula  $=0,6+(SUM(D3:D15*E3:E15)/100)$  is visible in cell K16.

Response Time Is Important	1	F	For example, if the server load is expected to be very low, this may be a trivial factor. <b>Higher numbers represent increasing importance of response time</b> (a search engine would have a high number, a daily news aggregator
End User Efficiency	1	5	is the application being developed to optimize on user efficiency, or just capability? <b>Higher numbers represent projects that rely more heavily on the application to improve user efficiency.</b>
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Highly Concurrent	1	3	Will you have to address database locking and other concurrency issues? <b>The more attention you have to spend to resolving conflicts in the data or application, the higher the value.</b>
Custom Security	1	3	developed? <b>The more custom security work you have to do</b> (field level, page level, session level, etc.) <b>the higher the value.</b>
Dependence On Third-Party Code	1	3	Will the application require the use of third party controls, or libraries? Like reusable code, third party code can reduce the effort required to deploy a solution. <b>The more third party code</b> (and the more reliable the third party code), <b>the lower the number.</b>
User Training	1	2	complex activities? <b>The longer it takes users to cross the suck threshold</b>
<b>Calculated TCF</b>			<b>1,075</b>

## Environmental Factor

**Environmental Factor Multiplier Description**

Environmental Factor	Multiplier	Description
Familiarity With The Project	1.5	How much experience does your team have working in this domain? The domain of the project will be a reflection of what the software is intended to accomplish, not the implementation language. In other words, for an insurance compensation system written in java, you care about the team's experience in the insurance industry.
Application Experience	0.5	How much experience does your team have with the application. This will only be relevant when making changes to an existing application. <b>Higher numbers represent more experience.</b> For a new application, everyone's experience will be 0.
Programming Experience	1	many people have no object oriented programming experience if you are used to having it. A user-centric or use-case-driven project will have an inherently OO structure in the implementation. <b>Higher numbers represent more OO experience.</b>
Lead Analyst Capability	0.5	How knowledgeable and capable is the person responsible for the requirements? Bad requirements are the number one killer of projects - the Standish Group reports that 40% to 60% of defects come from bad requirements. <b>Higher numbers represent increased skill and knowledge.</b>
Motivation	1	How motivated is your team? <b>Higher numbers represent more motivation.</b>
Stable Requirements	2	Changes in requirements can cause increases in work. The way to avoid this is by planning for change and instituting a timing system for managing those changes. Most people don't do this, and some rework will be unavoidable. <b>Higher numbers represent more change</b> (or a less effective system for managing change).
Part-Time Staff	-1	Note, <b>the multiplier for this number is negative.</b> Higher numbers reflect team members that are part time, outside consultants, and developers who are splitting their time across projects. Context switching and other intangible factors make these team members less efficient.

**Notes:**

- Isi hanya di bagian kolom E (warna kuning). Kolom D adalah bobot komponen yang tidak perlu diubah sebagai pengali nilai yang disisipkan)
- semakin lama pengalaman programmer mengerjakan project software, nilainya semakin tinggi
- semakin lama pengalaman programmer mengerjakan project software YANG SERUPA DENGAN YANG SEKARANG DIKERJAKAN, nilainya semakin tinggi
- semakin lama pengalaman tim mengerjakan projek berbasis OO (Object Oriented Programming), nilainya semakin tinggi
- semakin senior posisi Lead Analyst (ketua regu para sistem analisis), nilainya semakin tinggi.
- semakin tinggi motivasi tim, nilai semakin tinggi.
- semakin tinggi nilai yg diberikan menandakan requirement sistemnya semakin banyak perubahan, sehingga akibatnya pekerjaan semakin banyak.
- semakin tinggi nilai yg diberikan menandakan semakin banyak staff yg direkrut secara Part-Time, atau masih pakai konsultan dari perusahaan lain
- semakin tinggi nilai yg diberikan menandakan bahasa pemrograman yg dipakai mempunyai tingkat kesulitan yg semakin tinggi.

**Environmental Factor Multiplier Description**

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Motivation	1	How motivated is your team? <b>Higher numbers represent more motivation.</b>
Stable Requirements	2	Changes in requirements can cause increases in work. The way to avoid this is by planning for change and instituting a timing system for managing those changes. Most people don't do this, and some rework will be unavoidable. <b>Higher numbers represent more change</b> (or a less effective system for managing change).
Part Time Staff	-1	Note, <b>the multiplier for this number is negative.</b> Higher numbers reflect team members that are part time, outside consultants, and developers who are splitting their time across projects. Context switching and other intangible factors make these team members less efficient.
Difficult Programming Language	-1	This multiplier is also negative. Harder languages represent higher numbers. We believe that difficulty is in the eye of the be-coder (groan). Java might be difficult for a fortran programmer. Think of it in terms of difficulty for your team, not abstract difficulty.
Calculated EF	0,77	

**For additional guidance with this page, check out the following**

- [Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Introduction](#)
- [Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Environmental Factors](#)
- [Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Free Excel Spreadsheet](#)

## Final calculations

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Calculations From Other Tabs		f Effort per Use Case Point	RefEffort
TCPfai Complexity Factor	1.075	Karner (1993)	30
EF Environmental Factor	0,77	Schneider & Winters (1998)	20/24
UUCPited Use Case Points	90	Clemmons (2006)	16
AW Actor Weighting	8	Ochodek et al. (2011)	4-2
<b>Calculation of Use Case Points</b>		Subriad dkk (2014) Website Developme	8,3
UCP Use Case Points	81,1	Sholiq dkk (2014) CMS development	4,4
<b>Calculation of Estimated Effort</b>			
Ratio t per Use Case Point	20		
<b>Hours of Effort</b>	<b>1.622</b>		
			manhours
<b>Work time per day (hour)</b>	8		Ini bisa dikira-kira, waktu kerja per orang per hari berapa jam, (misal 8 jam/hari)
<b>Estimate (days)</b>	202,98975		
<b>Cost per UCP (Rupiah)</b>	IDR 5.000.000		Ini bisa dikira-kira, honor per usecase point
<b>Estimate (cost)</b>	1.62239E-05		

For additional guidance with this page, check out the following:

- Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Introduction
- Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Final Calculations
- Software Cost Estimation With Use Case Points - Free Excel Spreadsheet

## Desain Antarmuka



