

Langkah Metode VIKOR

1. Membuat sebuah Matrik Keputusan

$$D = \begin{matrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \\ A_4 \\ A_m \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{1n} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{2n} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{3n} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{4n} \\ X_{m1} & X_{m2} & X_{m3} & X_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Menormalisasikan nilai Rij

$$R_{ij} = \left(\frac{x_j^+ - x_{ij}}{x_j^+ - x_j^-} \right)$$

3. Menghitung nilai S dan R

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^n W_j \left(\frac{x_j^+ - x_{ij}}{x_j^+ - x_j^-} \right)$$

dan

$$R_i = \max_j \left[W_j \left(\frac{x_j^+ - x_{ij}}{x_j^+ - x_j^-} \right) \right]$$

Dimana W_j adalah bobot dari tiap kriteria j

4. Menghitung nilai Alternatif (Q_i)

$$Q_i = \left[\frac{S_i - S^+}{S^+ - S^-} \right] v + \left[\frac{R_i - R^+}{R^+ - R^-} \right] (1 - v)$$

Dimana $S^- = \min S_i$, $S^+ = \max S_i$ dan $R^- = \min R_i$, $R^+ = \max R_i$ dan $v = 0,5$
 Nilai Q_i yang terbaik merupakan nilai yang terendah.

Perhitungan Manual Dengan Metode VIKOR

Data Kriteria

| Kriteria | Keterangan | Bobot |
|----------|------------------------------|-------|
| C1 | Efisiensi Keuangan | 0.30 |
| C2 | Absensi | 0.15 |
| C3 | Masa Jabatan | 0.10 |
| C4 | Memiliki Keterampilan Teknis | 0.25 |
| C5 | Inovatif | 0.20 |

Data Sub Kriteria Efisiensi Keuangan

| Sub Kriteria | Bobot |
|--------------|-------|
| Sangat Baik | 50 |
| Baik | 40 |
| Cukup | 30 |
| Buruk | 20 |
| Sangat Buruk | 10 |

Data Sub Kriteria Absensi

| Sub Kriteria | Bobot |
|--------------|-------|
| Sangat Baik | 50 |
| Baik | 40 |
| Cukup | 30 |
| Buruk | 20 |
| Sangat Buruk | 10 |

Data Sub Kriteria Masa Jabatan

| Sub Kriteria | Bobot |
|--------------|-------|
| Sangat Baik | 50 |
| Baik | 40 |
| Cukup | 30 |
| Buruk | 20 |
| Sangat Buruk | 10 |

Data Sub Kriteria Memiliki Keterampilan Teknis

| Sub Kriteria | Bobot |
|--------------|-------|
| Sangat Baik | 50 |
| Baik | 40 |
| Cukup | 30 |
| Buruk | 20 |
| Sangat Buruk | 10 |

Data Sub Kriteria Inovatif

| Sub Kriteria | Bobot |
|--------------|-------|
| Sangat Baik | 50 |
| Baik | 40 |
| Cukup | 30 |
| Buruk | 20 |
| Sangat Buruk | 10 |

Data Alternatif

| Alternatif | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Alternatif 1 | Sangat Baik | Sangat Baik | Baik | Sangat Baik | Cukup |
| Alternatif 2 | Sangat Baik | Baik | Buruk | Sangat Baik | Sangat Baik |
| Alternatif 3 | Sangat Baik | Sangat Baik | Sangat Buruk | Sangat Baik | Cukup |
| Alternatif 4 | Baik | Buruk | Cukup | Sangat Baik | Cukup |
| Alternatif 5 | Sangat Baik | Baik | Cukup | Sangat Baik | Sangat Baik |
| Alternatif 6 | Baik | Sangat Buruk | Buruk | Cukup | Sangat Baik |

Langkah Perhitungan Manual Metode VIKOR

1. Matrik Keputusan

| No | Alternatif | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 |
|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Alternatif 1 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 30 |
| 2 | Alternatif 2 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Alternatif 3 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 30 |
| 4 | Alternatif 4 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 30 |
| 5 | Alternatif 5 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 | Alternatif 6 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 50 |

2. Normalisasi Matriks X Nilai Rij

$$R_{11}=(50-50)/(50-40)=0$$

$$R_{12}=(50-50)/(50-40)=0$$

$$R_{13}=(50-50)/(50-40)=0$$

$$R_{14}=(50-40)/(50-40)=1$$

$$R_{15}=(50-50)/(50-40)=0$$

$$R_{16}=(50-40)/(50-40)=1$$

$$R_{21}=(50-50)/(50-10)=0$$

$$R_{22}=(50-40)/(50-10)=0.25$$

$$R_{23}=(50-50)/(50-10)=0$$

$$R_{24}=(50-20)/(50-10)=0.75$$

$$R_{25}=(50-40)/(50-10)=0.25$$

$$R_{26}=(50-10)/(50-10)=1$$

$$R_{31}=(40-40)/(40-10)=0$$

$$R_{32}=(40-20)/(40-10)=0.67$$

$$R_{33}=(40-10)/(40-10)=1$$

$$R_{34}=(40-30)/(40-10)=0.33$$

$$R_{35}=(40-30)/(40-10)=0.33$$

$$R_{36}=(40-20)/(40-10)=0.67$$

$$R_{41}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{42}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{43}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{44}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{45}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{46}=(50-30)/(50-30)=1$$

$$R_{51}=(50-30)/(50-30)=1$$

$$R_{52}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{53}=(50-30)/(50-30)=1$$

$$R_{54}=(50-30)/(50-30)=1$$

$$R_{55}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

$$R_{56}=(50-50)/(50-30)=0$$

| No | Alternatif | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 |
|----|--------------|----|------|------|----|----|
| 1 | Alternatif 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Alternatif 2 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.67 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Alternatif 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Alternatif 4 | 1 | 0.75 | 0.33 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | Alternatif 5 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Alternatif 6 | 1 | 1 | 0.67 | 1 | 0 |

3. Menentukan Nilai R

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Rij*Wj= | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.200 |
| | 0 | 0.038 | 0.067 | 0 | 0 | 0.067 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.200 |
| | 0.3 | 0.113 | 0.033 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.300 |
| | 0 | 0.038 | 0.033 | 0 | 0 | 0.038 |
| | 0.3 | 0.15 | 0.067 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.300 |

4. Menentukan Nilai S

$$S1=0+0+0+0+0.2=0.2$$

$$S2=0+0.038+0.067+0+0=0.105$$

$$S3=0+0+0.1+0+0.2=0.3$$

$$S4=0.3+0.113+0.033+0+0.2=0.646$$

$$S5=0+0.038+0.033+0+0=0.071$$

$$S6=0.3+0.15+0.067+0.25+0=0.767$$

$$S+ = 0.767$$

$$S- = 0.071$$

$$R+ = 0.300$$

$$R- = 0.038$$

5. Menghitung Nilai Qi

$$Q1 = (((0.2-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.2-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q1 = (0.1853*0.5) + (0.6183*0.5)$$

$$Q1 = 0.0926 + 0.3091$$

$$Q1 = 0.4017$$

$$Q2 = (((0.105-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.067-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q2 = (0.0488 *0.5) + (0.1106 *0.5)$$

$$Q2 = 0.0244 + 0.0553$$

$$Q2 = 0.0797$$

$$Q3 = (((0.3-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.2-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q3 = (0.3290*0.5) + (0.6183*0.5)$$

$$Q3 = 0.1645 + 0.3091$$

$$Q3 = 0.4736$$

$$Q4 = (((0.646-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.3-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q4 = (0.8261*0.5) + (1*0.5)$$

$$Q4 = 0.4130+0.5$$

$$Q4 = 0.913$$

$$Q5 = (((0.071-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.038-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q5 = (0*0.5) + (0*0.5)$$

$$Q5 = 0+0$$

$$Q5 = 0$$

$$Q6 = (((0.767-0.071)/(0.767-0.071))*0.5)+(((0.3-0.038)/(0.300-0.038))*(1-0.5))$$

$$Q6 = (1*0.5) + (1*0.5)$$

$$Q6 = 0.5+0.5$$

$$Q6 = 1$$

| No | Alternatif | Nilai Qi |
|----|--------------|----------|
| 1 | Alternatif 1 | 0.4017 |
| 2 | Alternatif 2 | 0.0797 |
| 3 | Alternatif 3 | 0.4736 |
| 4 | Alternatif 4 | 0.913 |
| 5 | Alternatif 5 | 0 |
| 6 | Alternatif 6 | 1 |

6. Ranking

| Alternatif | Nilai Qi | Ranking |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| Alternatif 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Alternatif 2 | 0.0797 | 2 |
| Alternatif 1 | 0.4017 | 3 |
| Alternatif 3 | 0.4736 | 4 |
| Alternatif 4 | 0.913 | 5 |
| Alternatif 6 | 1 | 6 |