

Riset Informatika

10 Oktober 2024

Mendeley => dapus, sitasi

Mingdep ETS

Blibiografi => daftar pustaka

Proses yang berkaitan dengan literatur review :

- evaluating information sources
- searching and locating information resources
- developing conceptual frameworks and mind mapping
- writing the literature review.

Pakai jurnal finder => dari abstract

Jangan cuma 10 pustaka

Pinter => 20 pustaka

Framework => kerangka kerja/kerangka berpikir

Mindmap => peta map => ide nya mau seperti apa

Temuin scope research

Pentingnya literatur review :

Literature reviews are, then, important in:

- supporting the identification of a research topic, question or hypothesis;
- identifying the literature to which the research will make a contribution, and contextualising the research within that literature;
- building an understanding of theoretical concepts and terminology;
- facilitating the building of a bibliography or list of the sources that have been consulted;
- suggesting research methods that might be useful; and in,
- analyzing and interpreting results.

Evaluating information resources => langsung praktik

Menjabarkan steps proses literature review

4. What is the web resource developer's claim to expertise and authority?
5. Are there links or references to other relevant web, electronic, or print sources?
6. What do reviews or evaluations of the site say?
7. Is a licence or payment necessary for access to the resources?

Literature searching and locating information sources

There are a number of different tools to assist in the identification and location of documents in each of the categories discussed above. These include:

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1. library catalogues - good for locating books held by a library, and journals to which they subscribe;
 2. search engines - good for locating web pages, with simple keyword based searches; and,
 3. on-line databases or abstracting and indexing services, which provide access to journal articles, papers in conference proceedings, reports, dissertations and other documents.

Whilst search engines make for beguilingly easy location of web pages, academic journal articles are more difficult to locate. The process often has a number of stages, and is less than obvious. To add to the complexity each route to the full text of a document is different. Typical stages in this process are:

1. Start with your library web page; this provides directions to some on-line databases, a portal, or a suitable abstracting and indexing service, such as Emerald for business and management;
2. Conduct a search within the online database, examine the references, and possibly expanded annotations and save or print a list of relevant items. If the library subscribes to the appropriate electronic journal collections there may be a direct link to the full text of the journal articles. Alternatively, you need to move on to the next stage;
3. Use these references, to locate the full text of the article, by revisiting the library web page to examine the catalogue of electronic journals; this should yield some full text copies of articles;
4. Locate other articles through the library serials catalogue, and in print form on the library shelves;
5. Finally, order any articles that you can not access or locate in your library, via inter-library loan.

Most search engines, whether they search online databases, or the web, have two levels of search options. It is possible to conduct Basic searches using keywords, or to choose the Advanced search option that offers a range of

Contoh map yang sesuai

- is often a good starting point, for further work.
3. building blocks - takes the concepts in search statement and extends them by using synonyms and related terms. A thorough, but possibly lengthy search is then conducted seeing all of the terms to create a comprehensive set of documents.
 4. successive fractions - is an approach that can be used to reduce a large or too large set of documents. Searching within an already retrieved set of documents can be used to eliminate less relevant or useful documents

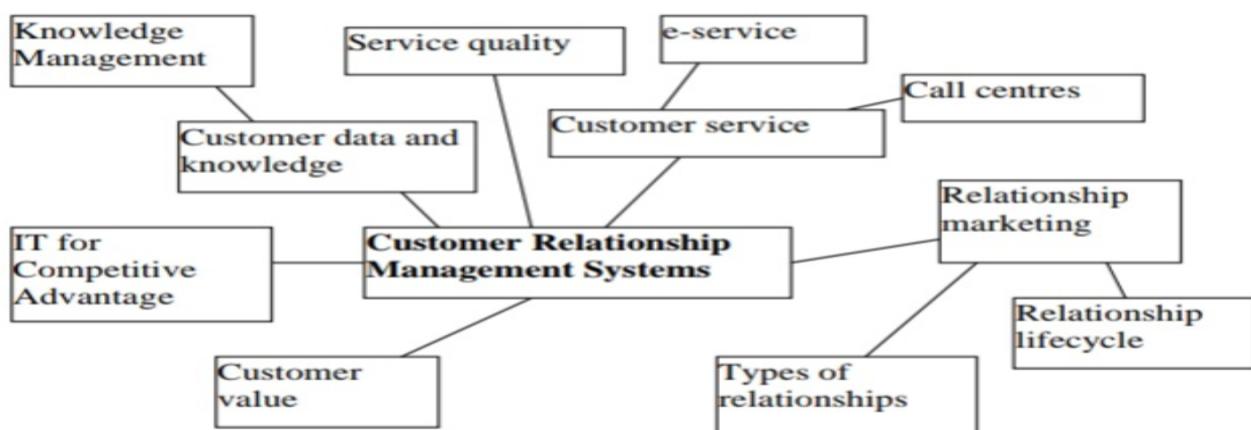
Developing Conceptual Frameworks and Mind Mapping

Concept mapping is a useful way of identifying key concepts in a collection of documents or a research area. Such a map can be used to:

- identify additional search terms during the literature search
- clarify thinking about the structure of the literature review in preparation for writing the review
- understand theory, concepts and the relationships between them.

A concept map is a picture of the territory under study, and represents the concepts in that area and the relationships between them. Concepts are typically represented by labeled circles or boxes, and relationships are represented by lines or arrows. Figure 3 shows an example of such a concept map.

Figure 3: A Concept Map relating to Customer Relationship Management Systems



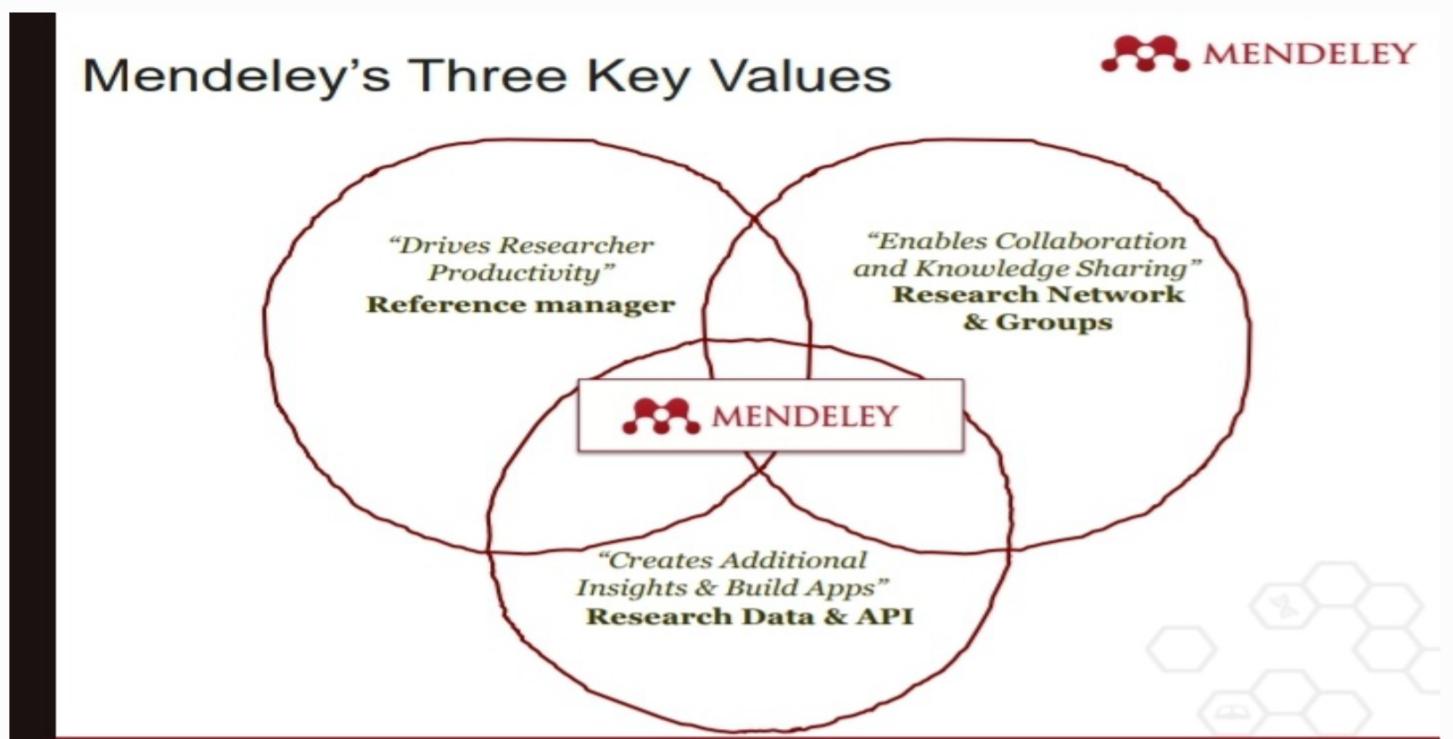
Informasi tambahan yg bisa dicari saat melakukan literatur review
Struktur literatur review

Cabang dari kasus "Customer Relationship Management Systems"

Buat mindmap harus kalo menyusun literatur review

Download how to use mendeley

Buka di AI/chatgpt/perplexity "Buatkan saya Mindmap dari literatur review dari judul skripsi Klasifikasi data karakteristik mahasiswa salah satu kampus di jawa timur berpotensi drop-out berdasarkan xxx menggunakan algoritma neighbour"



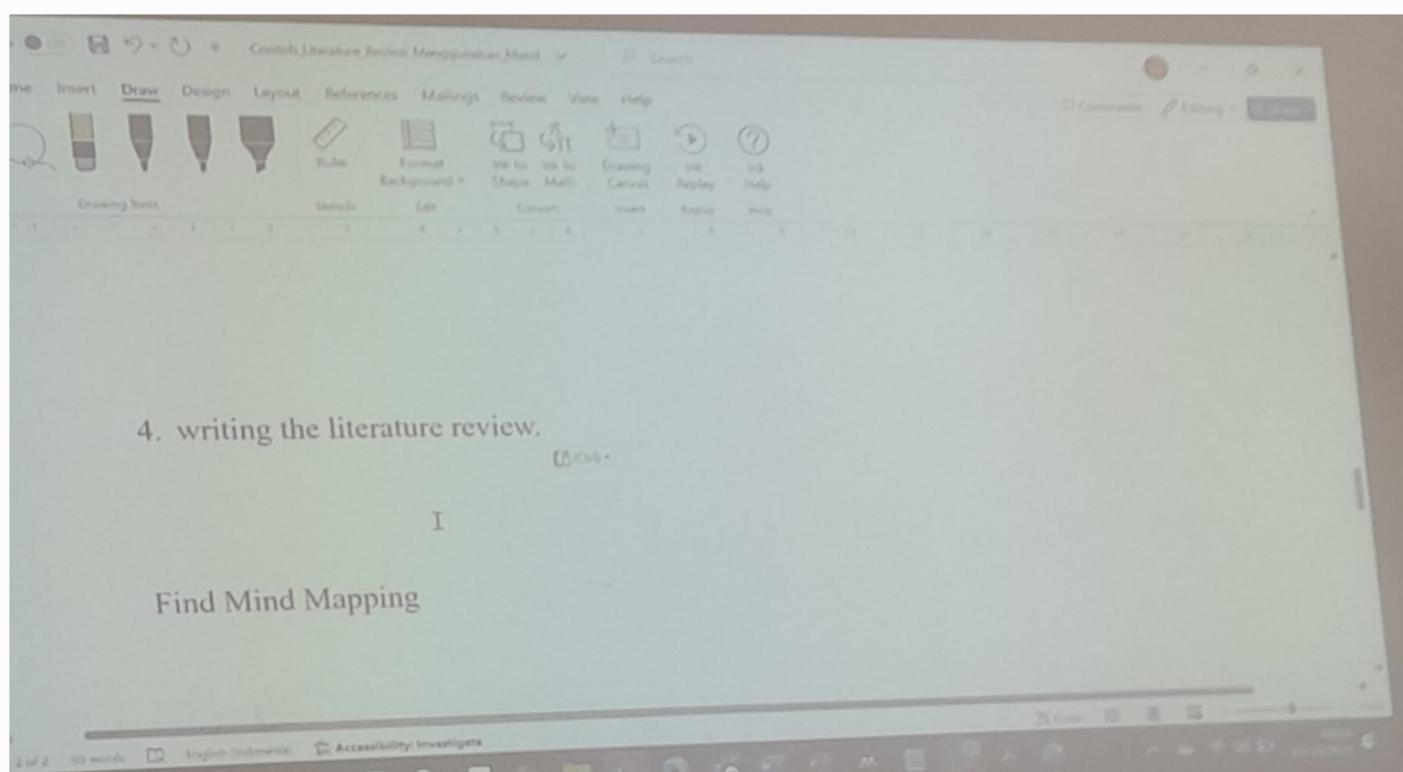
Latihan = pura-pura mengusun bab 2

Pilihkan saya metode improved knn untuk judul skripsi Klasifikasi data karakteristik mahasiswa salah satu kampus di jawa timur berpotensi drop-out berdasarkan xxx menggunakan algoritma neighbour

Buka di AI/chatgpt/perplexity

Harus ada kata kunci/mindmap sebelum menyusun literatur review

TIPS! Baca buku pak bas yang ada di grup



4. Menyusun teori Peneliti terdahulu

TUGAS = MENGGANTI JUDUL DAN
LANGKAH LANGKAH 4 LANGKAH LALU
GABUNG KE METHOD

Ini bisa di buat bab 1 2 3
Karena method dulu baru teori
Habis nemu method cari teori yg
mendukung method