

Bahasa Indonesia (Tata Tulis Karya Ilmiah)

09. Penulisan Abstrak

M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid, S.Kom, Ph.D

<http://udinharun.lecturer.pens.ac.id>

udinharun@pens.ac.id

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا وَارْزُقْنِي فَهْمًا وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ

"Robbi zidnii 'ilman Warzuqnii fahmaa, Waj'alnii minash-shoolihiin"

"Ya Allah, tambahkanlah aku ilmu
dan berilah aku kemampuan untuk memahaminya,
dan jadikanlah aku termasuk golongan orang-orang yang sholeh"

Rencana Pembelajaran Semester (RPS)

Pekan	Pembahasan
1	Pengantar tentang Bahasa
2	Bahasa Tulis Ilmiah
3	Mengenal Karya Tulis Ilmiah
4-5	Format Template Proyek/Laporan Akhir → Proposal
6	Penulisan Pendahuluan
7	Penulisan Dasar Teori
8	Ujian Tengah Semester (UTS)
9	- Format Template Buku Proyek/Laporan Akhir → Progress dan Buku - Penulisan Metodologi Penelitian
10	Penulisan Abstrak
11	Teknik Presentasi
12	Teknik Penulisan Makalah
13	Presentasi mahasiswa: Presentasi Judul dan abstrak SPPA
14-15	Presentasi mahasiswa: Presentasi file PPT & draft Proposal SPPA
16	Iljian Akhir Semester (IIAS)

Capaian Pembelajaran

- Mahasiswa memahami struktur penulisan abstrak.
- Mahasiswa mampu membuat penulisan abstrak pada karya ilmiah.

Pokok Bahasan

- Pentingnya abstrak
- Aliran penulisan abstrak
- Contoh penulisan abstrak

File Referensi dari Dr. Aliridho Barakbah

■ Penulisan Abstrak



Abstrak

- Ringkasan dari isi karya tulis ilmiah
- Miniatur dari karya tulis ilmiah yang ditulis dengan singkat
- Biasanya terdiri dari 1 atau 2 paragraf (terkadang 3 paragraf)
- Abstrak biasanya ditulis pada akhir karya tulis ilmiah
- Abstrak biasanya sering diikuti dengan kata kunci (keywords)

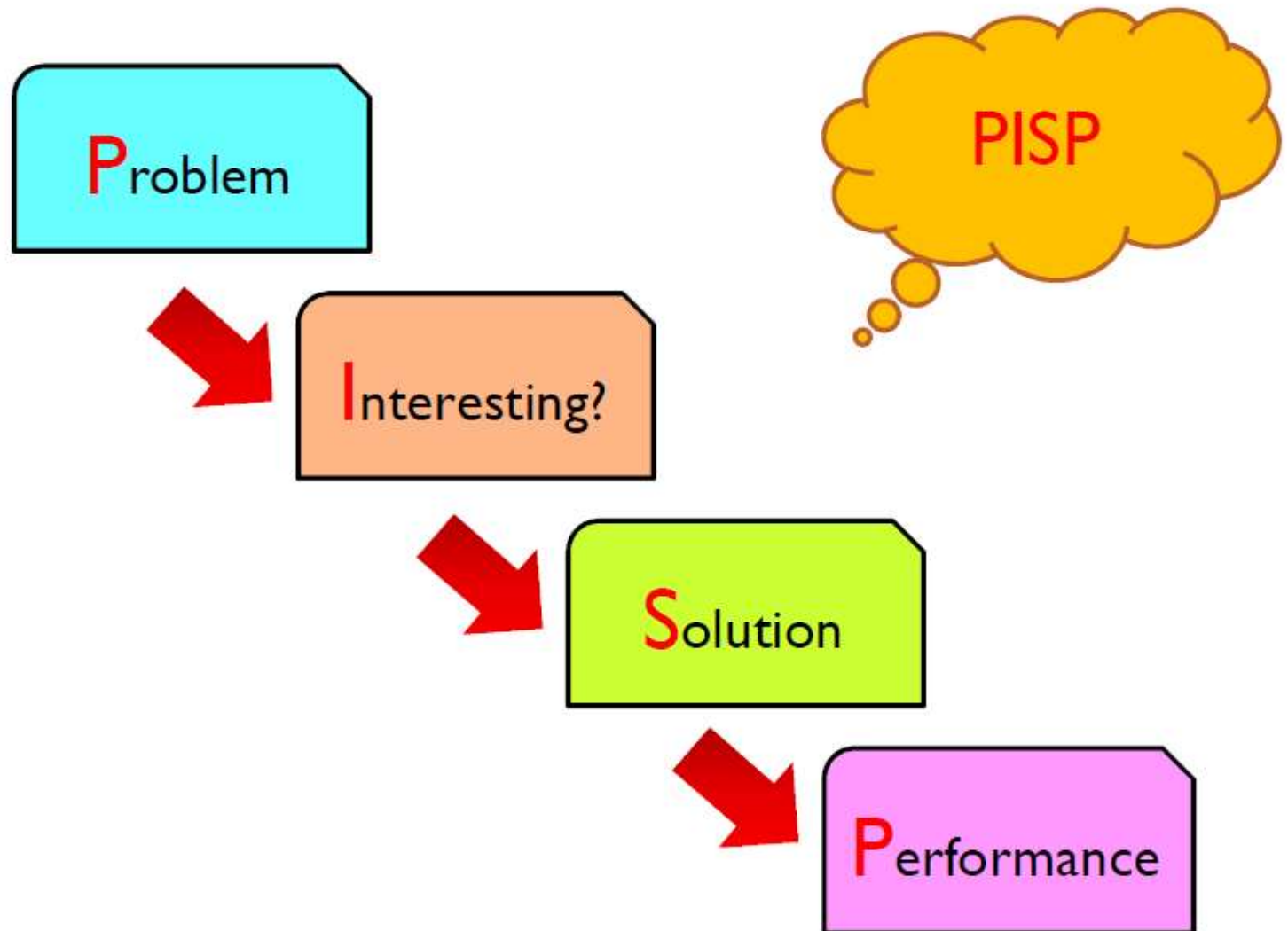
Pentingnya Abstrak

- Ibarat rumah, abstrak adalah pintu masuk dari pembaca yang akan membaca suatu karya tulis ilmiah.
- Jika abstrak ditulis jelas dan menarik, pembaca akan tertarik lebih lanjut membaca suatu karya tulis ilmiah.

Hati-hati!

- Banyak karya riset yang bagus dan ditulis dengan baik, akan tetapi abstraknya ditulis tidak jelas dan tidak menarik, membuat pembaca tidak tertarik membaca isi karya tulis tersebut secara keseluruhan.
- Sangat disayangkan, ide-ide yang bagus dalam suatu karya tulis ilmiah tidak mendapat apresiasi gara-gara penulisan abstrak yang tidak dikemas dengan baik.

Aliran Penulisan Abstrak





Problem

Deskripsikan permasalahan yang diangkat dalam suatu karya ilmiah

Interesting?

Tuliskan alasan kenapa permasalahan itu penting untuk diselesaikan

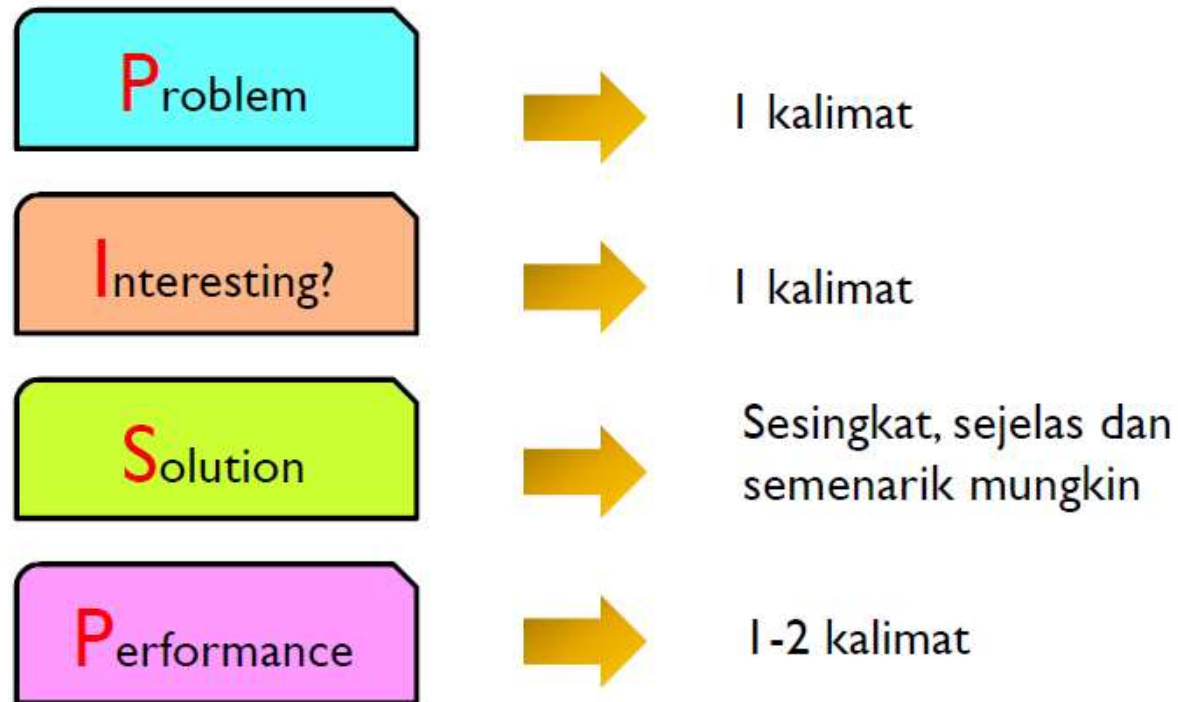
Solution

Ajukan pendekatan/metode/algoritma anda untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan tersebut


Performance

Buatlah klaim kehebatan pendekatan/metode/algoritma yang anda ajukan terhadap kinerjanya setelah diujicoba untuk menyelesaikan masalah

Panjang kalimat




Catatan: Dalam Abstrak pada Tugas Akhir/Skripsi/Disertasi, panjang kalimat bisa lebih panjang dari diatas dan tergantung pada aturan institusi.



Contoh Abstrak dalam paper ilmiah

This paper presents a cluster oriented image retrieval system with context recognition mechanism for selection subspaces of color features. Our idea to implement a context in the image retrieval system is how to recognize the most important features in the image search by connecting the user impression to the query. We apply a context recognition with Mathematical Model of Meaning (MMM) and then make a projection to the color features with a color impression metric. After a user gives a context, the MMM retrieves the highest correlated words to the context. These representative words are projected to the color impression metric to obtain the most significant colors for subspace feature selection. After applying subspace selection, the system then clusters the image database using Pillar-Kmeans algorithm. The centroids of clustering results are used for calculating the similarity measurements to the image query. We perform our proposed system for experimental purpose with the Ukiyo-e image datasets from Tokyo Metropolitan Library for representing the Japanese cultural image collections.

Ali Ridho Barakbah and Yasushi Kiyoki, "Cluster Oriented Image Retrieval System with Context Based Color Feature Subspace Selection", The Industrial Electronics Seminar (IES) 2009, Surabaya, Indonesia.



This paper presents a cluster oriented image retrieval system with context recognition mechanism for selection subspaces of color features. Our idea to implement a context in the image retrieval system is how to recognize the most important features in the image search by connecting the user impression to the query. We apply a context recognition with Mathematical Model of Meaning (MMM) and then make a projection to the color features with a color impression metric. After a user gives a context, the MMM retrieves the highest correlated words to the context. These representative words are projected to the color impression metric to obtain the most significant colors for subspace feature selection. After applying subspace selection, the system then clusters the image database using Pillar-Kmeans algorithm. The centroids of clustering results are used for calculating the similarity measurements to the image query. We perform our proposed system for experimental purpose with the Ukiyo-e image datasets from Tokyo Metropolitan Library for representing the Japanese cultural image collections.


P

I

S

P


Ali Ridho Barakbah and Yasushi Kiyoki, "Cluster Oriented Image Retrieval System with Context Based Color Feature Subspace Selection", The Industrial Electronics Seminar (IES) 2009, Surabaya, Indonesia.



Contoh Abstrak dalam paper ilmiah

Abstract— Clustering performance of the K-means greatly relies upon the correctness of the initial centroids. Usually the initial centroids for the K-means clustering are determined randomly so that the determined centroids may reach the nearest local minima, not the global optimum. This paper proposes a new approach to optimizing the designation of initial centroids for K-means clustering. This approach is inspired by the thought process of determining a set of pillars' locations in order to make a stable house or building. We consider the pillars' placement which should be located as far as possible from each other to withstand against the pressure distribution of a roof, as identical to the number of centroids amongst the data distribution. Therefore, our proposed approach in this paper designates positions of initial centroids by using the farthest accumulated distance between them. First, the accumulated distance metric between all data points and their grand mean is created. The first initial centroid which has maximum accumulated distance metric is selected from the data points. The next initial centroids are designated by modifying the accumulated distance metric between each data point and all previous initial centroids, and then, a data point which has the maximum distance is selected as a new initial centroid. This iterative process is needed so that all the initial centroids are designated. This approach also has a mechanism to avoid outlier data being chosen as the initial centroids. The experimental results show effectiveness of the proposed algorithm for improving the clustering results of K-means clustering.

Ali Ridho Barakbah and Yasushi Kiyoki, "A Pillar Algorithm for K-Means Optimization by Distance Maximization for Initial Centroid Designation", The IEEE Symposium on Computational Intelligence and Data Mining (CIDM) 2009, Nashville-Tennessee, USA, March 30-April 2, 2009.



Abstract— Clustering performance of the K-means greatly relies upon the correctness of the initial centroids. Usually the initial centroids for the K-means clustering are determined randomly so that the determined centroids may reach the nearest local minima, not the global optimum. This paper proposes a new approach to optimizing the designation of initial centroids for K-means clustering. This approach is inspired by the thought process of determining a set of pillars' locations in order to make a stable house or building. We consider the pillars' placement which should be located as far as possible from each other to withstand against the pressure distribution of a roof, as identical to the number of centroids amongst the data distribution. Therefore, our proposed approach in this paper designates positions of initial centroids by using the farthest accumulated distance between them. First, the accumulated distance metric between all data points and their grand mean is created. The first initial centroid which has maximum accumulated distance metric is selected from the data points. The next initial centroids are designated by modifying the accumulated distance metric between each data point and all previous initial centroids, and then, a data point which has the maximum distance is selected as a new initial centroid. This iterative process is needed so that all the initial centroids are designated. This approach also has a mechanism to avoid outlier data being chosen as the initial centroids. The experimental results show effectiveness of the proposed algorithm for improving the clustering results of K-means clustering.

I
P

S

P

Ali Ridho Barakbah and Yasushi Kiyoki, "A Pillar Algorithm for K-Means Optimization by Distance Maximization for Initial Centroid Designation", The IEEE Symposium on Computational Intelligence and Data Mining (CIDM) 2009, Nashville-Tennessee, USA, March 30-April 2, 2009.

Contoh Abstrak lain - 01.

- M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid, Sritrusta Sukaridhoto, Amang Sudarsono, Afdolash Nur Kaffah, "Design and Implementation of Hypothermia Symptoms Early Detection with Smart Jacket based on Wireless Body Area Network," IEEE Access, 2020.:<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9174736>

Design and Implementation of Hypothermia Symptoms Early Detection With Smart Jacket Based on Wireless Body Area Network

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

PDF

M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid  ; Sritrusta Sukaridhoto ; Amang Sudarsono  ; Afdolash Nur Kaffah [All Authors](#)

388
Full
Text Views



Open Access



Comment(s)

Under a Creative Commons License

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Related Work

III. System Architecture

IV. Methodology

V. Experimental Results

Show Full Outline ▾

Authors

Figures

References

Abstract:

Hypothermia is a state where the body cannot balance the body heat due to excessive cold temperature pressure so that there will be loss of heat in the body. The result will be a quickly decreasing body temperature. A condition where a body temperature is less than 35°C and that it is accompanied by a decrease in consciousness may cause a death threat. Hypothermia is more common when climbers perform activities in cold temperatures and strong winds, and when they wear wet clothes. It is not easy for a mountain climber to find out his own body temperature as well as that of his friends and to determine whether the body temperature is safe or affected by hypothermia symptoms. Therefore, this research formed a device to detect hypothermia. It consists of temperature sensor, pulse sensor, and accompanied by heating elements based on wireless body area network (WBAN). This device will connect to the user's smartphone by using Bluetooth, so the user can see the condition of his body, adjust the temperature of the heating element, and make a group of climbers. The experiment result shows that the device can detect hypothermia symptoms and inform these symptoms to the users and groups of mountaineers in WBAN area, and the climbers can be more vigilant in responding to hypothermia so that mortality cases caused by hypothermia can be minimized.

Published in: IEEE Access (Volume: 8)

Contoh Abstrak lain - 02.

- M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid, M. Husni Mubarrok, Jauari Akhmad Nur Hasim, "Implementation of Environmental Monitoring Based on KAA IoT Platform," Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics (BEEI) Journal, 2020.

ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor network (WSN) is a key to access the internet of things (IoT). The popularity of IoT and the prediction that there will be more devices connected to the Internet cause difficulties in integrating and making connected devices. The problem of IoT implementation are the lack of real-time data collection, processing, and the inability to provide continuous monitoring. To overcome these problems, this paper proposes an IoT device for monitoring environmental conditions through the IoT KAA platform that can be monitored anywhere and anytime in real time. The end device node consists of several sensors such as as temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) sensors. The collected data from the end device node will be transmitted via a communication based on IEEE 802.15.4 to Raspberry Pi gateway, then sent to the KAA cloud server and saved into the database. The environmental data can be accessed via a web-based sensor application. We Analyze the performance evaluation in terms of transaction, availability, data transfer, response time, transaction rate, throughput, and concurrency. The experimental result shows that the use of KAA IoT platform is better than that without platform.

Tugas 09

- Buat penulisan abstrak untuk penelitian yang kalian kerjakan dengan pola: P-I-S-P atau I-P-S-P di file DOC/DOCX dalam bentuk rekaman video.
- Upload Video di Google Drive
- Upload link google drive di file notepad melalui ETHOL (pastikan link google drive sudah di-share)

Next

Teknik Presentasi

IKLAN STRATEGI BELAJAR DAN SUKSES MENJADI MAHASISWA

Strategi Belajar Online dan Komunikasi yang Efektif



- Cek jaringan, kuota, PC/Laptop/smartphone
- Membaca dan melihat konten materi dari dosen sebelum pembelajaran dimulai.
- Hadir tepat waktu sesuai jam kuliah.
- Ijin ke dosen jika datang terlambat kuliah atau ada kendala.
- Catat hal-hal yang tidak dimengerti dan tanyakan saat kuliah online sinkron.
- Proaktif dalam forum diskusi secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.
- Kerjakan semua tugas tepat waktu.
- Jangan sampai tidak mengerjakan tugas.
- Pastikan tugas sudah sukses diunggah secara online.

Strategi Belajar Online dan Komunikasi yang Efektif



- Berkomunikasi dengan dosen sesuai etika. Perhatikan pemakaian kosakata yang baik, waktu, tempat, alat komunikasi.
- Diskusi dengan teman/kakak kelas berkaitan dengan tugas dan materi.
- Buat forum diskusi online dengan teman seangkatan.
- Ikuti forum komunitas IT di kampus maupun luar kampus.
- Ikuti forum BEM/HIMA/UKKI
- Aktif dalam kompetisi lomba mahasiswa.
- Menambah pengetahuan dari luar kampus secara online:
 - edX
 - Coursera
 - udemy
 - Khan Academy
 - MIT Opencourseware
 - W3schools
 - Youtube
 - etc



Tips Sukses Menjadi Mahasiswa



- Siapkan mentalmu dahulu
- Atur jadwalmu dengan sebaik mungkin
- Lengkapi alat-alat yang menunjang perkuliahan
- Pasang target IPK
- Belajar dengan fokus dan kerja keras
- Review materi kuliah
- Dekat dengan dosen
- Asah skill
- Jalin jaringan yang luas
- Berorganisasi
- Berdoa kepada Allah SWT dan meminta doa restu dari kedua orangtua