

10 MITOS PENELITIAN COMPUTING

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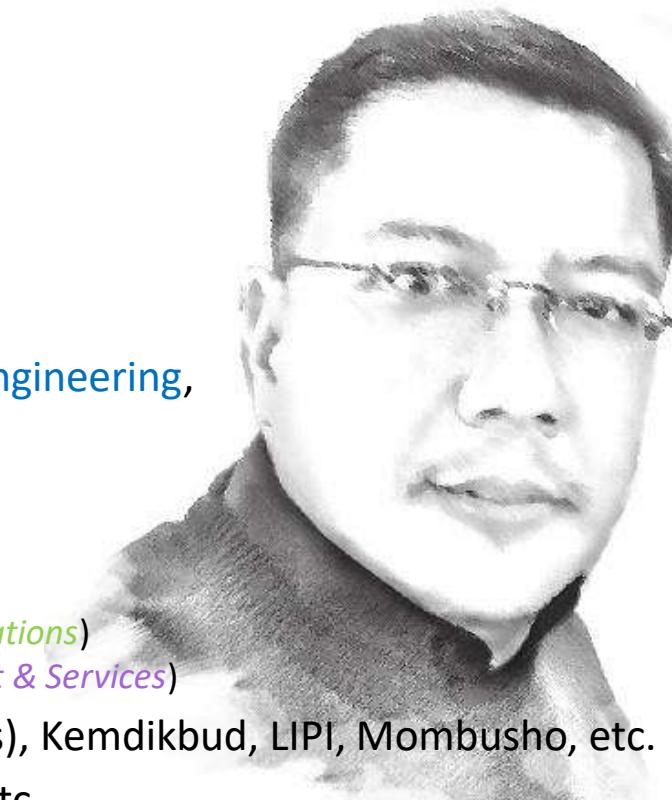
<http://youtube.com/RomiSatriaWahono>

08118228331



Romi Satria Wahono

- SMA Taruna Nusantara Magelang (1993)
- B.Eng, M.Eng & Ph.D in Software Engineering, Saitama University Japan (1994-2004)
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (2012-2014)
- Core Competency in Enterprise Architecture, Software Engineering, and Machine Learning
- LIPI Researcher (2004-2007)
- Founder and CEO:
 - IlmuKomputer.Com (2003) ([Computing eLearning Platform](#))
 - PT Brainmatics Indonesia Cendekia (2005) ([IT Training & Certifications](#))
 - PT IlmuKomputerCom Braidevs Sistema (2014) ([IT Development & Services](#))
- IT & Research Award Winners from WSIS (United Nations), Kemdikbud, LIPI, Mombusho, etc.
- Industrial Certifications: TOGAF, ITIL, PSM, CCAI, CCNA, etc
- Advisory Board of the UGM (DTETI) & Professional Member of IEEE, ACM and PMI
- SCOPUS/ISI Indexed Journal Reviewer: [Information and Software Technology](#), [Journal of Systems and Software](#), [Software: Practice and Experience](#), etc
- Inventor of the integrated multidimensional ([\$i_d\$](#)) Framework for Digital Transformation
 - Enterprise Architecture ([\$i_dEA\$](#))
 - Data Management ([\$i_dDM\$](#))
 - Product Management ([\$i_dPM\$](#))
 - Business Process Management ([\$i_dBPM\$](#))
 - Data Science ([\$i_dDS\$](#))
 - Software Engineering ([\$i_dSE\$](#))
- Industrial Portfolios:
 - K/L: KPK, Polri, BPK, BPKP, OJK, Kemenkeu (LNSW, DJPK), Kemlu, Kominfo, KLHK, ESDM, RistekDikti, etc
 - BUMN/Swasta: Pertamina Group (PEP, PGE, PIP), PLN Group (Corsec, IP, NP, PJB, PJBI, CDB), Taspen, Astra Group (FIF), AIPJ, KOMPAK, etc
 - Universitas: UGM, UT, UPI, PNB, IAIN Pare-pare, etc.





Research Myths

Mitos (Indonesia)

Myths (Inggris)

Mythos (Yunani)

Mythe (Belanda)

Cerita turun temurun sejak masa lampau, yang mengandung penafsiran tentang alam semesta, dan dianggap benar-benar terjadi oleh para pengikut dan penganutnya

Mitos 1

Penelitian Yang Baik Itu Outputnya
Nyata dalam Bentuk Produk

Mitos 10

Kalau Mau Jadi Pebisnis dan
Masuk ke Industri, Nggak Perlu
Mikirin Penelitian

Mitos 2

Tujuan Utama Penelitian adalah
Adanya Kontribusi ke Masyarakat

Mitos 9

Penelitian yang Baik itu Topik dan
Skalanya Besar, serta Berhubungan
dengan Banyak Bidang

Mitos 3

Metode Penelitian yang Saya
Gunakan adalah Waterfall

Mitos 8

Penelitian Itu Semakin Aplikatif dan
Terapan Semakin Mudah Masuk Jurnal
Terindeks

Mitos 4

Masalah Penelitian itu adalah
Masalah Yang Muncul di
Masyarakat

Mitos 7

Saya Melakukan Citation dengan
Meng-Copy Paste Kalimat dan
Paragraf dari Paper Lain

Mitos 5

Studi Literatur Berisi Berbagai
Teori Dasar dan Definisi yang Ada
di Buku

Mitos 6

Semakin Banyak Literatur yang Saya
Baca, Saya Semakin Pusing

MITOS 1

Penelitian Yang Baik Itu Outputnya Nyata dalam Bentuk Produk (Hardware atau Software)



Mengapa Melakukan Penelitian?

- Dilatarbelakangi **masalah kehidupan**
 - Studi literatur dan studi empiris bagaimana **cara/metode/mekanisme penyelesaian masalah** tersebut di bidang kita (*state-of-the-art methods*)
 - Temukan **research gap** dari *state-of-the-art methods* → jadikan itu **masalah penelitian**
 - Usulkan **metode pemecahan yang lebih baik (proposed method)** dibandingkan *state-of-the-art methods*
- **Research** (Inggris) dan **recherche** (Prancis)
 - **re** (kembali)
 - **to search** (mencari)
- *Proposed method* ini disebut **contribution to knowledge** (Dawson, 2009) atau **new knowledge** (Berndtsson et al., 2008)
 - Research is a considered activity, which aims to make an **original contribution to knowledge** (Dawson, 2009)
 - The process of exploring the unknown, studying and learning new things, **building new knowledge** about things that no one has understood before (Berndtsson et al., 2008)

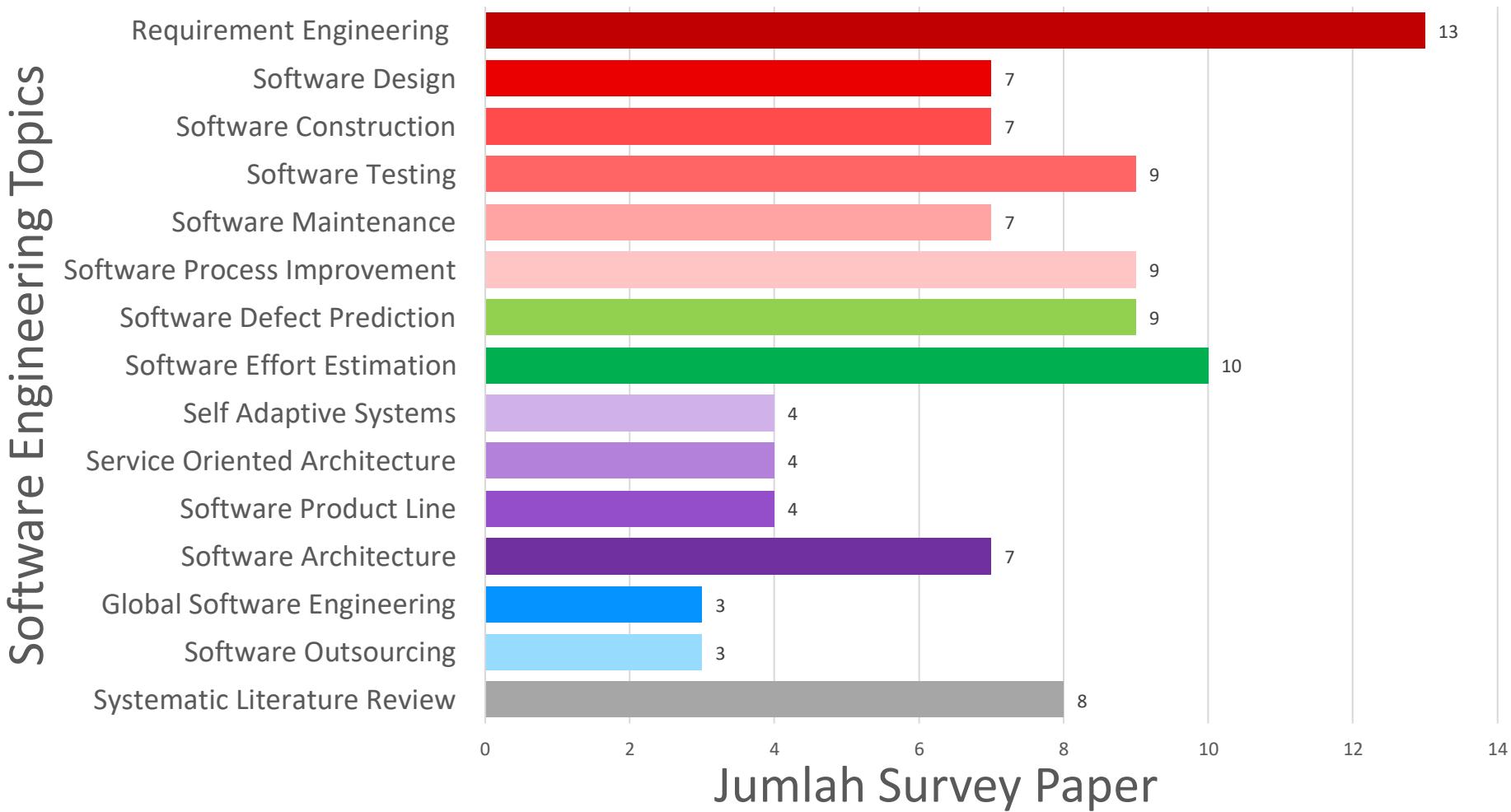


Penelitian Computing Produknya Software?

- Membangun software **bukanlah tujuan utama penelitian**, hanya *testbed* untuk mempermudah kita dalam mengukur hasil penelitian
 - Tidak ada **listing code**, UML atau screenshot software di paper-paper journal (SCOPUS/WoS), kecuali penelitian tentang perbaikan paradigma pemrograman, analisis design, dsb
- Ketika pada penelitian kita **mengusulkan perbaikan suatu algoritma (proposed method)**
 - Bidang image processing, topik penelitian face recognition, memikirkan **perbaikan metode/algoritma untuk pengenalan wajah** dengan akurat/efisien
 - Bidang data mining, topik decision tree, memikirkan **perbaikan algoritma decision tree** sehingga bisa memprediksi (klasifikasi) dengan lebih akurat
- Untuk **mempermudah eksperimen dan evaluasi**, kita **menulis kode program (software)** untuk menguji dan mengevaluasi performance dari algoritma yang kita usulkan

Software Engineering Research Trends

Penelitian bidang software engineering bukan penelitian tentang **pengembangan software yang hasil akhirnya produk software**, tapi penelitian untuk **perbaikan metodologi pengembangan software**



Resources: Survey Papers from ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and IEEE Explore (2011-2020)

MITOS 2

Tujuan Utama Penelitian adalah Adanya Kontribusi ke Masyarakat



Apa Yang Dikejar di Penelitian?

Research is a **considered** activity, which aims to make an **original contribution** to knowledge

(*contribution to the body of knowledge, in the research field of interest*)

(Dawson, 2009)

Research is **creating new knowledge** (Neil Armstrong)

If we knew what were doing it wouldn't be called research
(Albert Einstein)



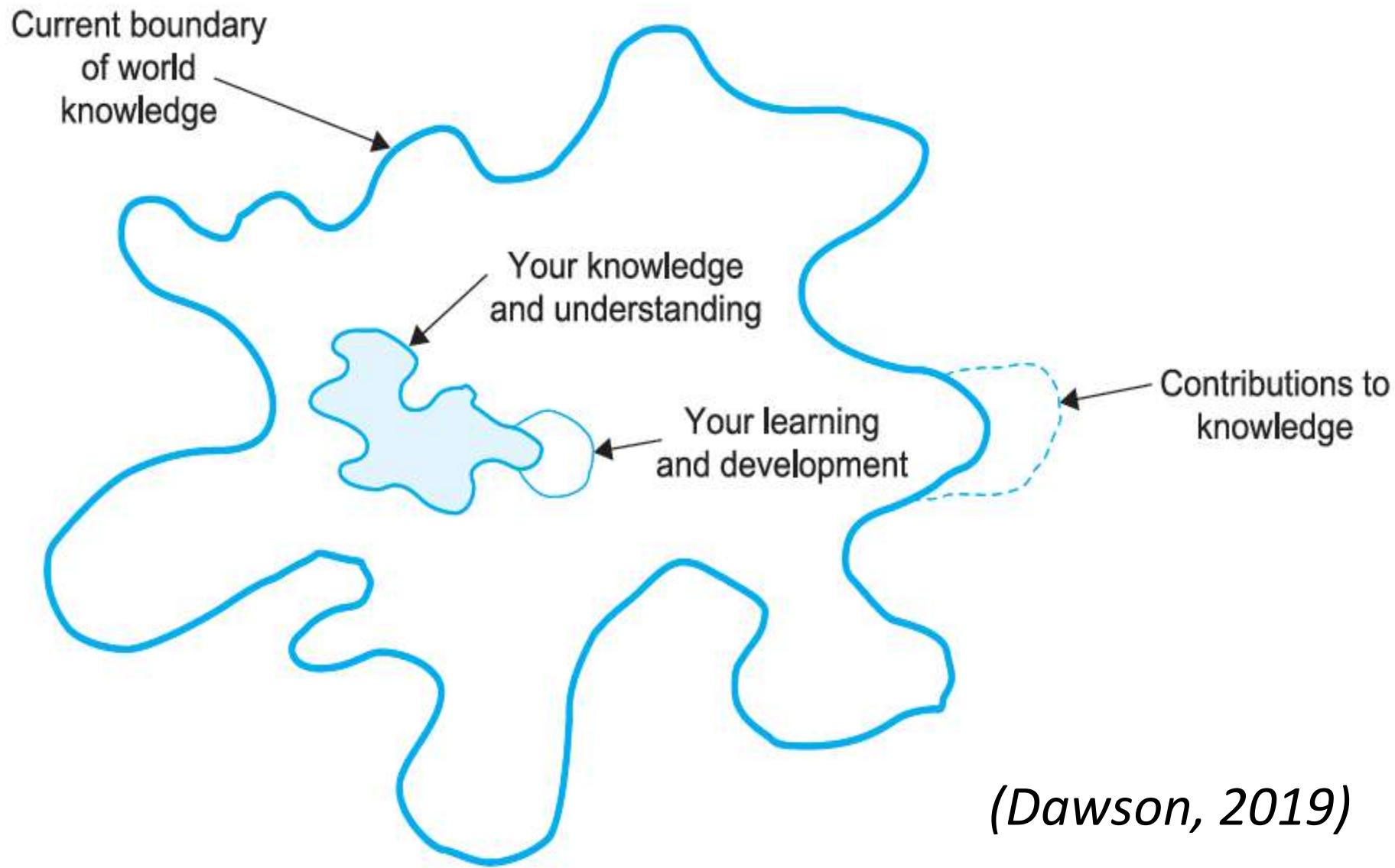


Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Kegiatan penyelidikan dan investigasi terhadap suatu masalah yang dilakukan secara berulang-ulang dan sistematis, dengan tujuan untuk menemukan atau merevisi teori, metode, fakta, dan aplikasi

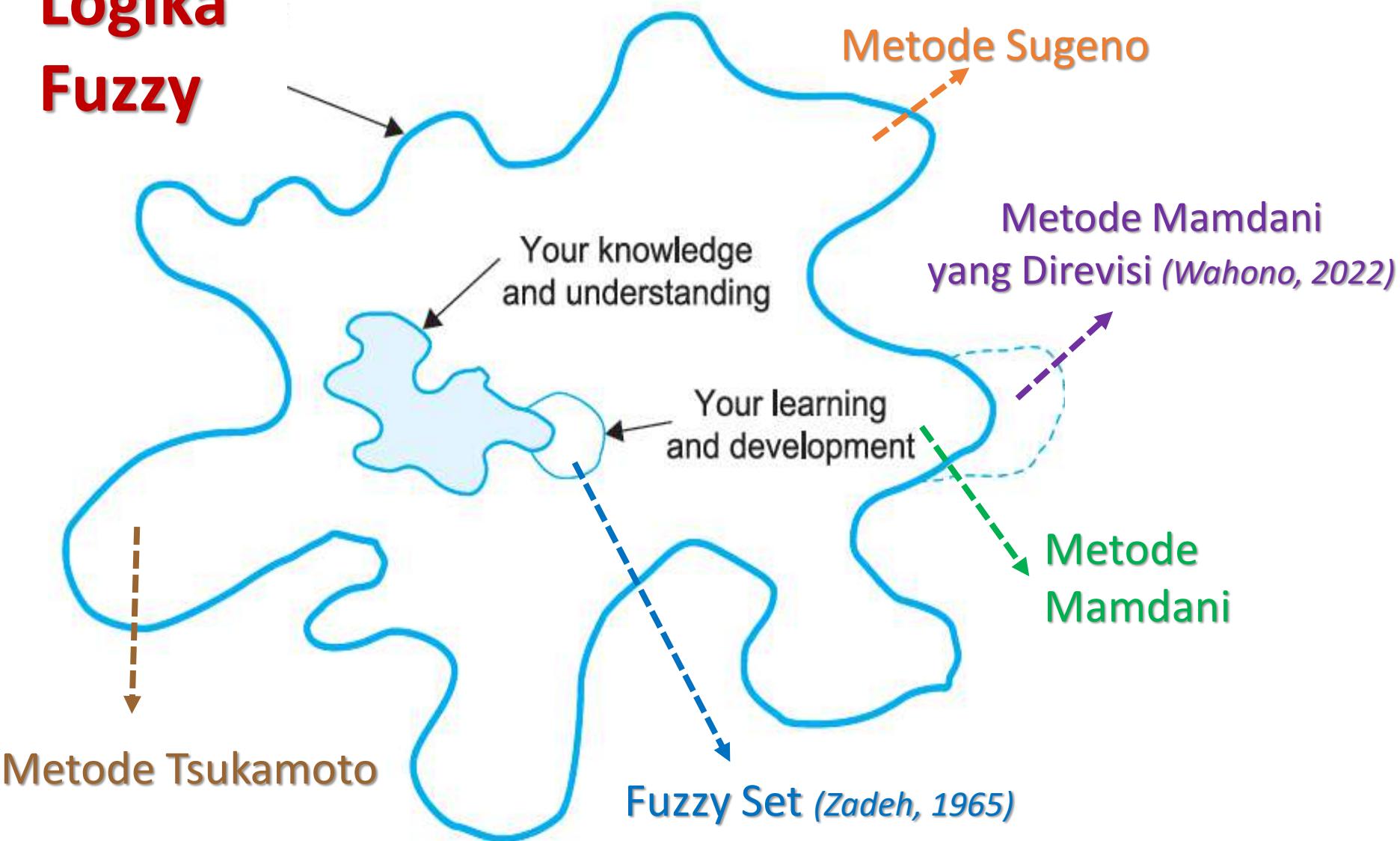
(Berndtsson et al., 2008)

Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan



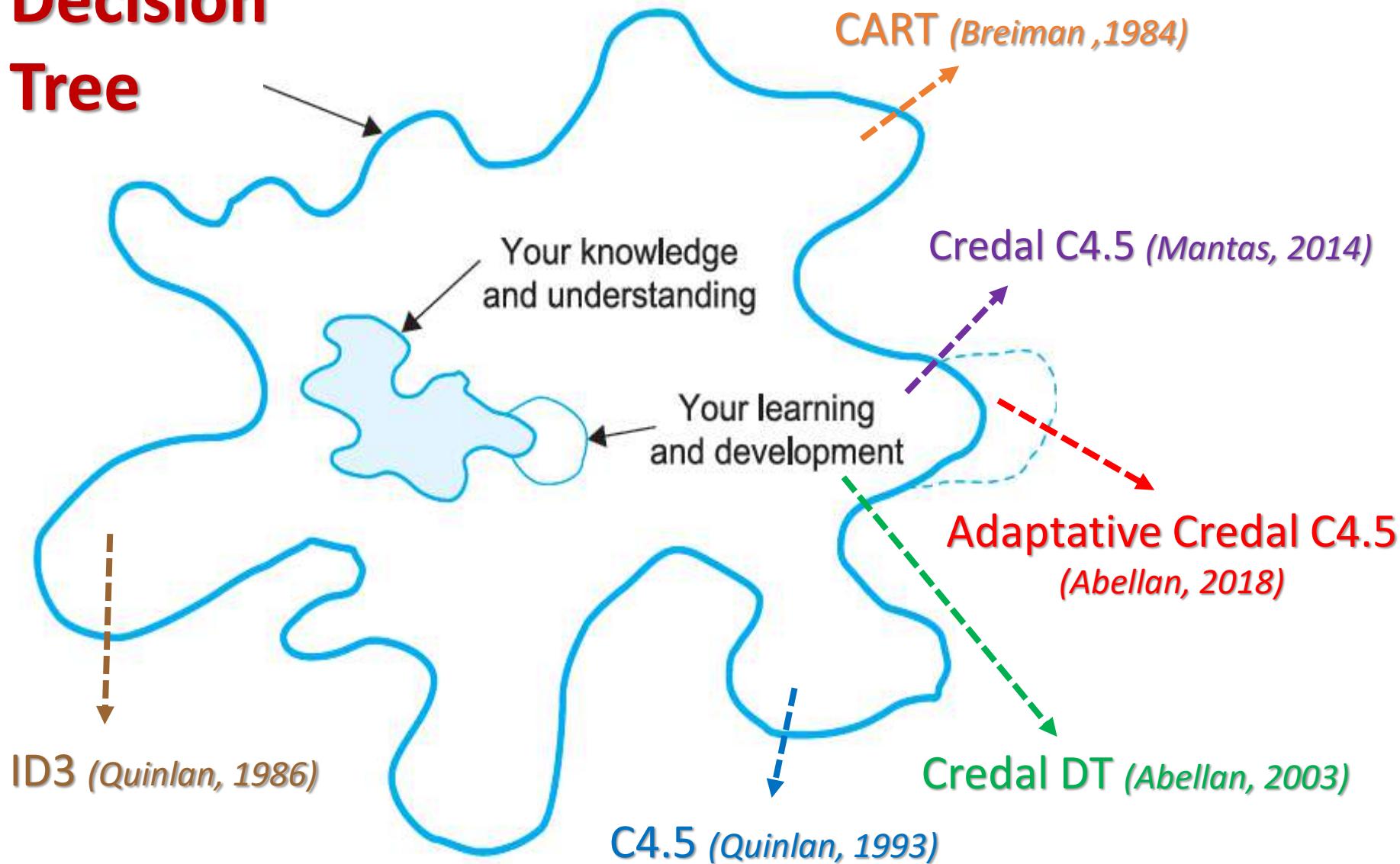
Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Logika Fuzzy



Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Decision Tree

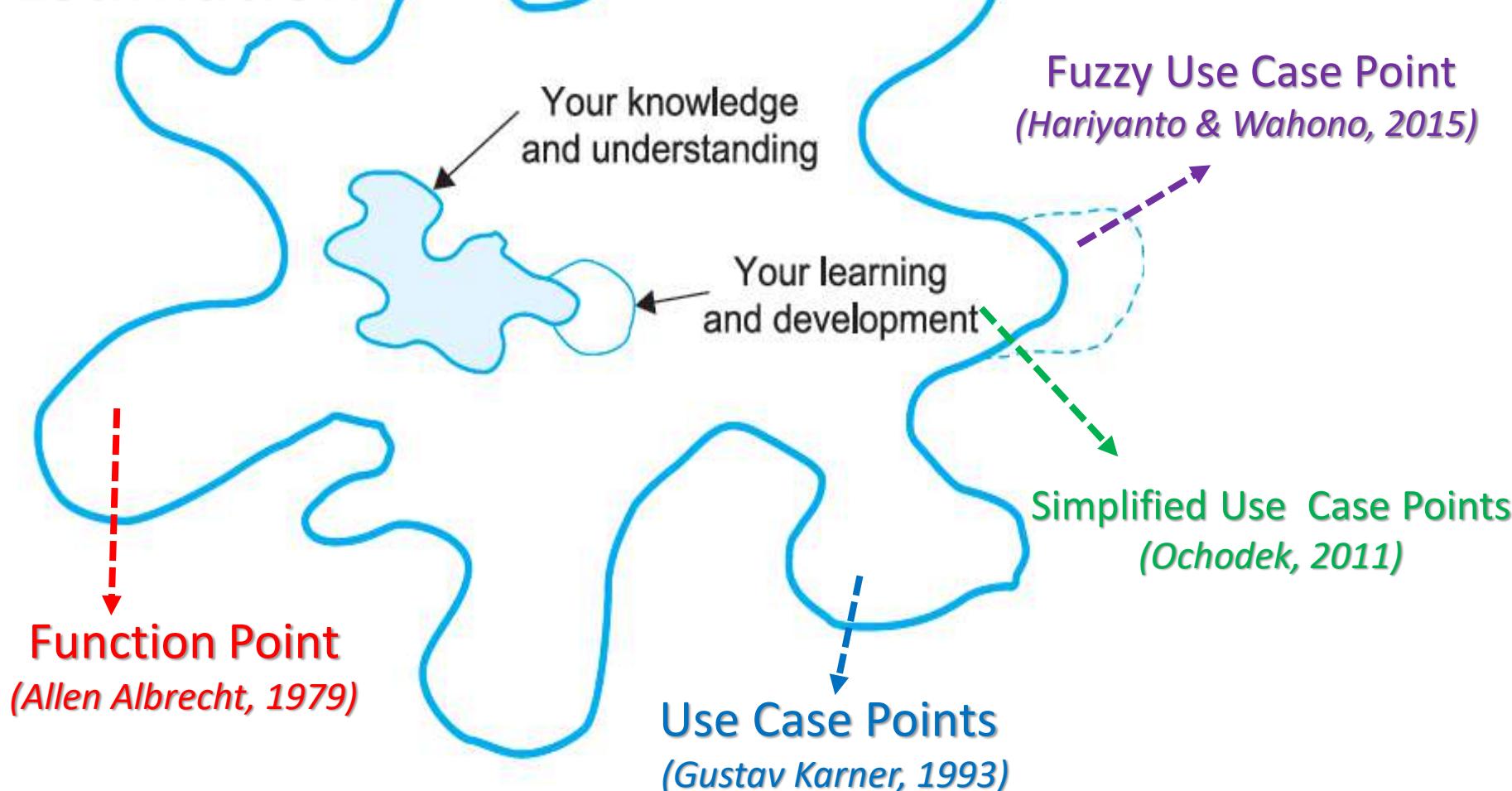


Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Software

Effort

Estimation

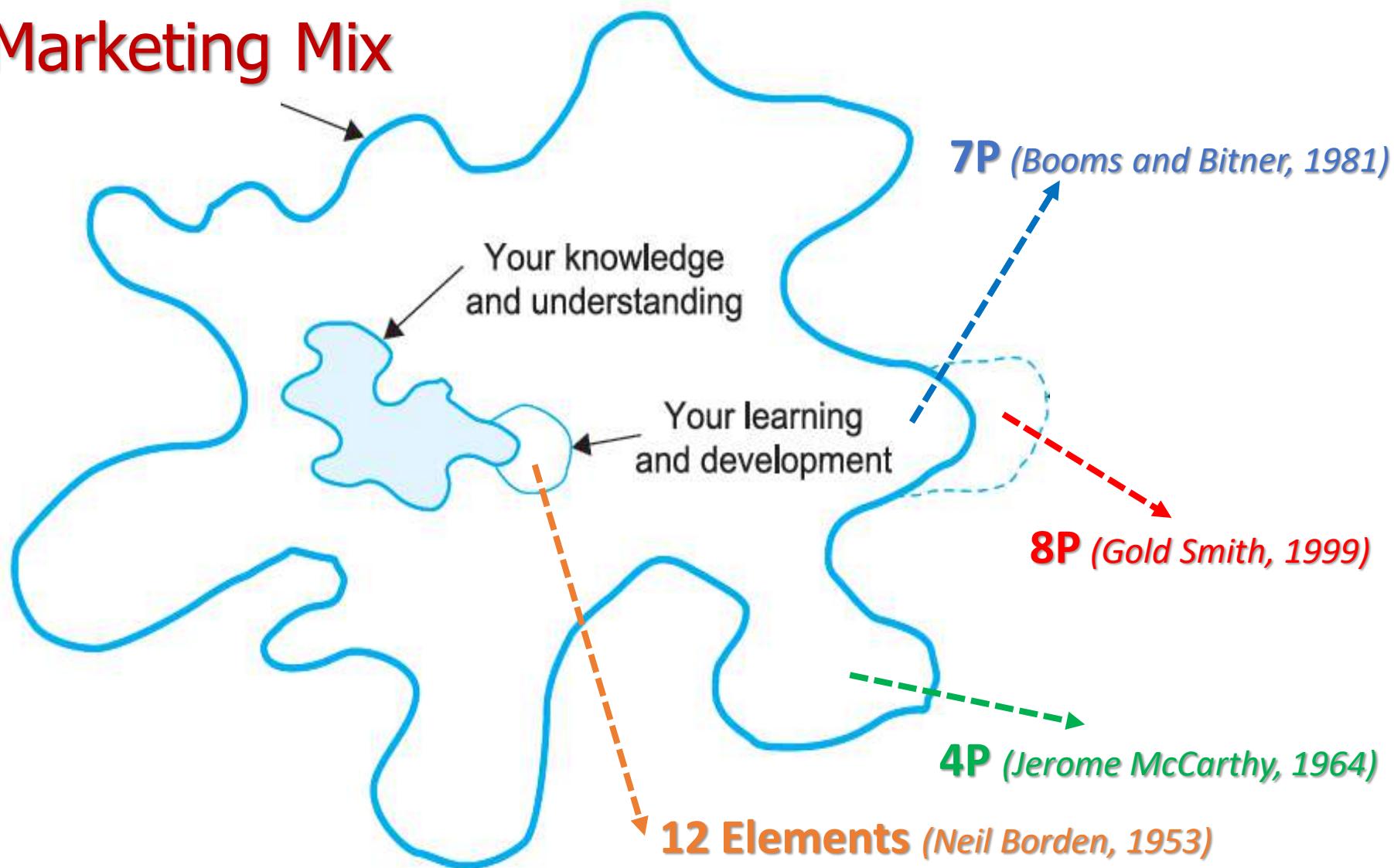


Function Point
(Allen Albrecht, 1979)

Use Case Points
(Gustav Karner, 1993)

Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Marketing Mix



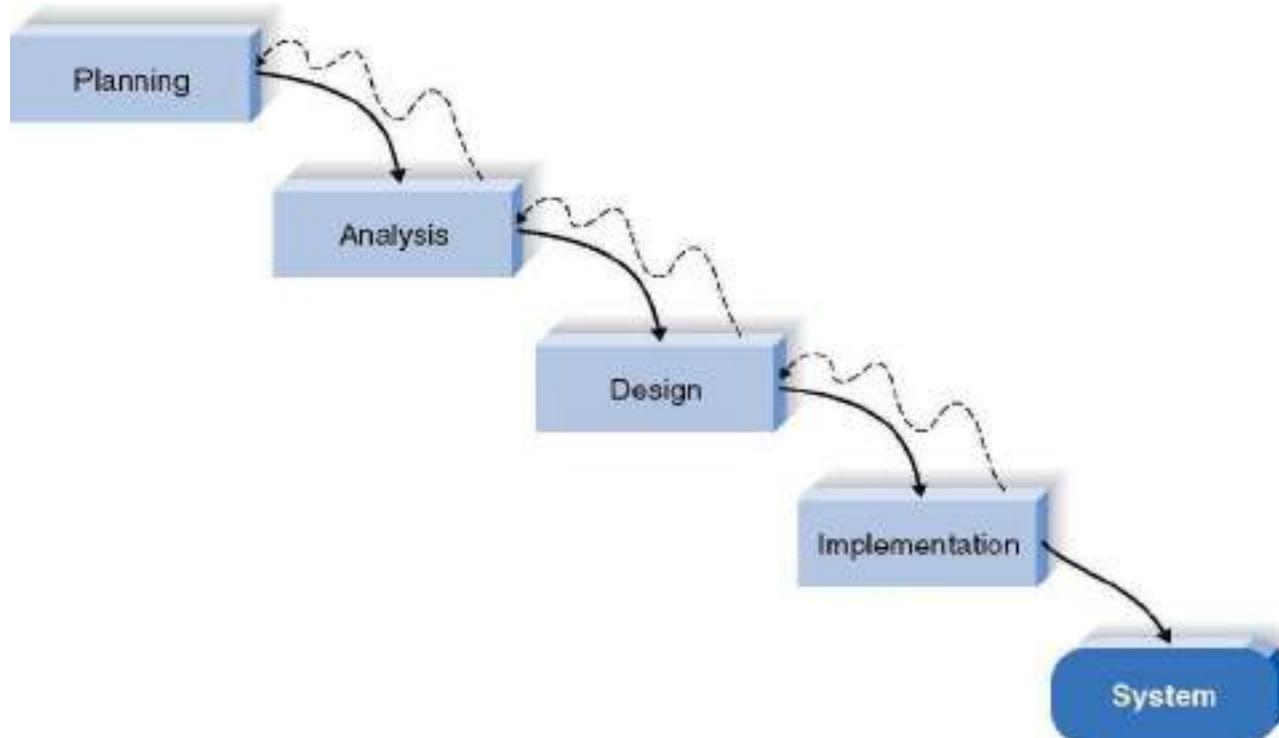
Contoh Penelitian Tanpa Kontribusi

- Penerapan Decision Tree untuk Penentuan Kelulusan Mahasiswa Tepat Waktu: **Studi Kasus Universitas ABC**
- Penerapan Decision Tree untuk Penentuan Kelulusan Mahasiswa Tepat Waktu: **Studi Kasus STMIK DEF**
- Penerapan Decision Tree untuk Penentuan Kelulusan Mahasiswa Tepat Waktu: **Studi Kasus Universitas XYZ**

- ✓ Banyak yang terjebak dengan penelitian tanpa kontribusi dan hanya mengganti obyek tempat
- ✓ Akhirnya ditolak ketika publikasi ke journal internasional terindeks

MITOS 3

Metode Penelitian yang Saya Gunakan
adalah Waterfall



Metode Penelitian vs Metode Pengembangan Software

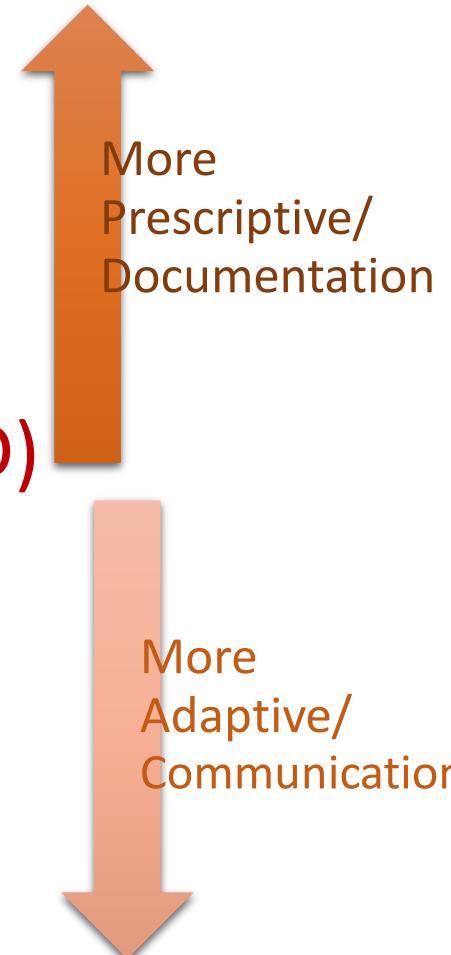
Waterfall itu bukan metode atau metodologi penelitian, tapi **metodologi pengembangan software**



Metodologi Pengembangan Software

1. Structured Design (SD)

- Waterfall method
- Parallel development



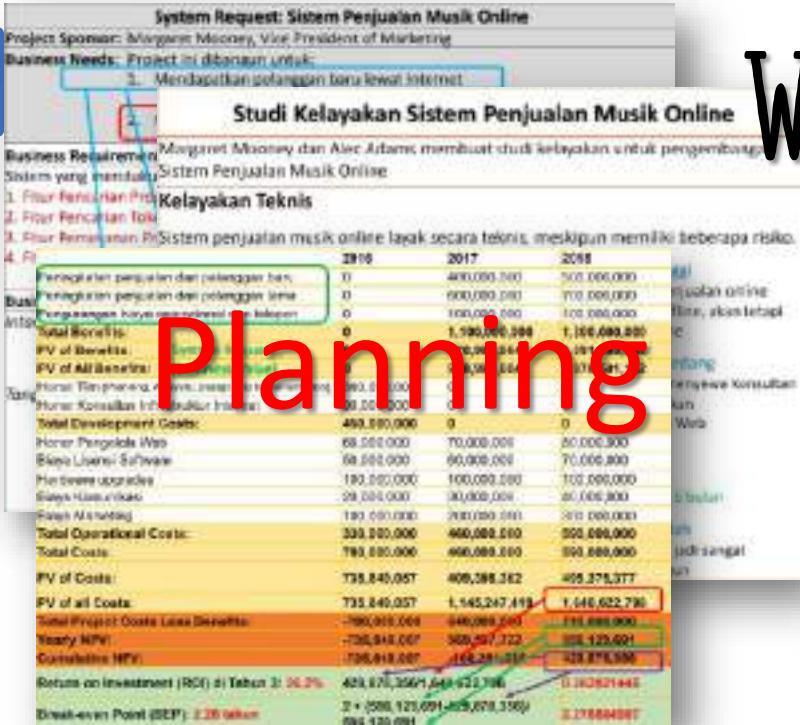
2. Rapid Application Development (RAD)

- Phased Development
- Prototyping

3. Agile Development

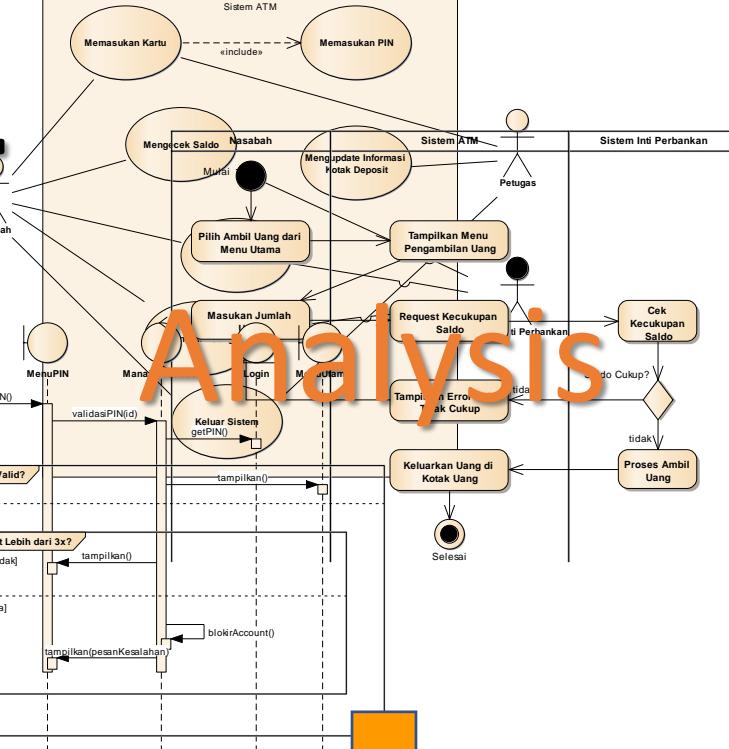
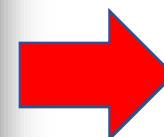
- Extreme Programming (XP)
- Scrum

(Dennis, 2012)



WATERFALL

Planning



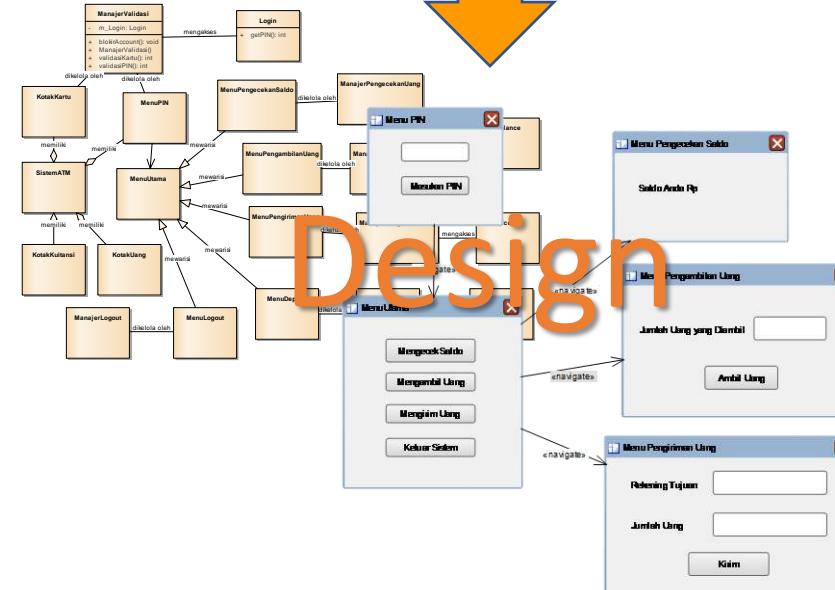
Analysis



Implementation

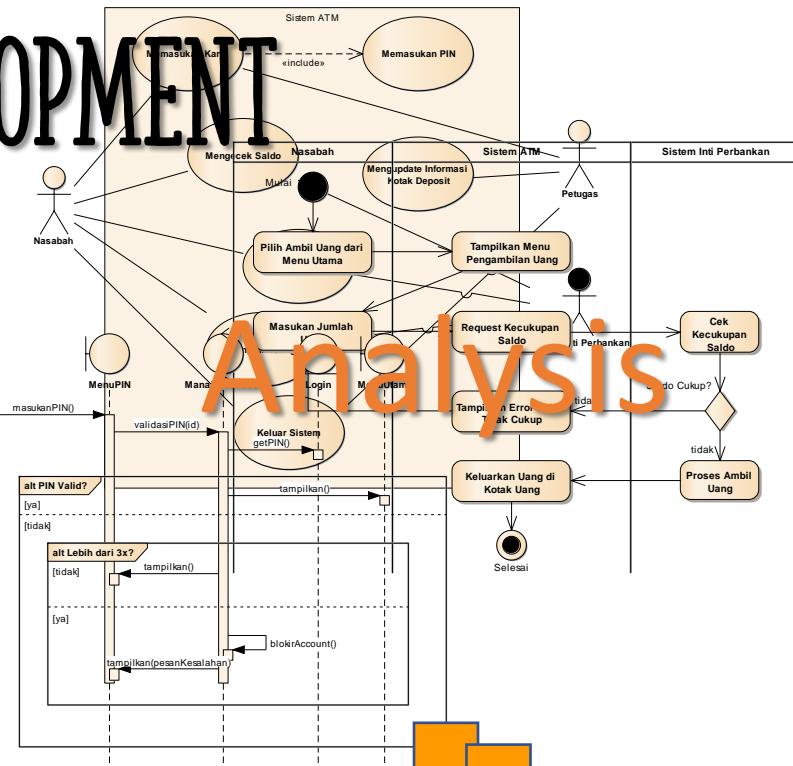
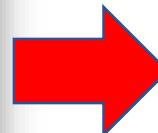
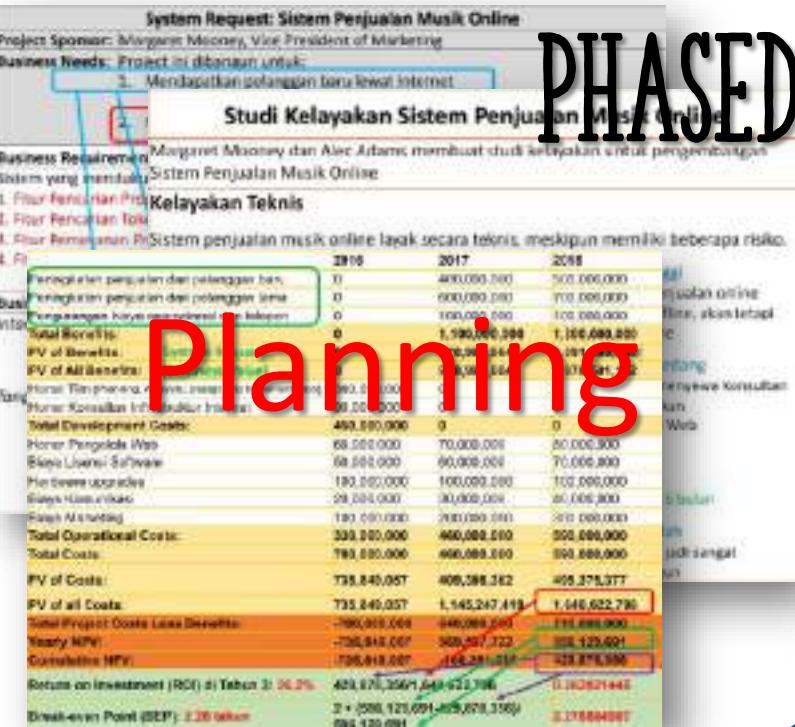


Design

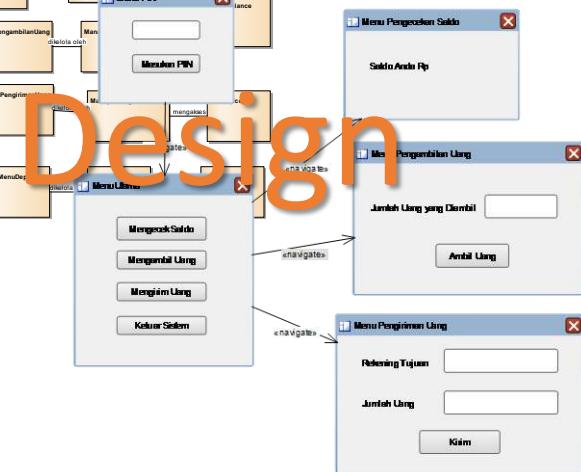
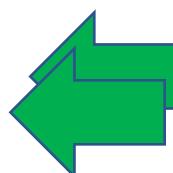


PHASED DEVELOPMENT

Planning



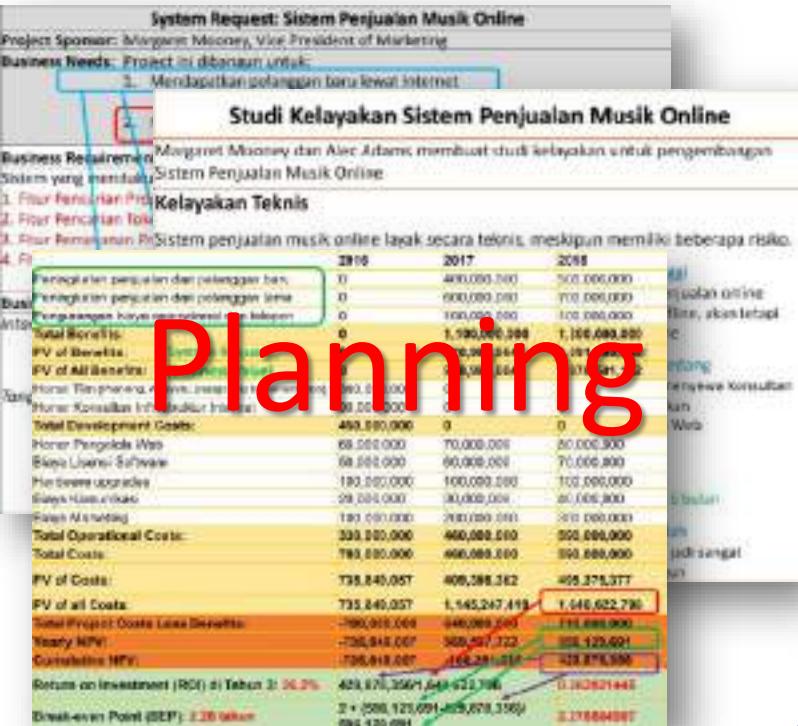
The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of a mobile application interface. The left screenshot, labeled 'Versi 1' in blue text at the top, displays a dark blue header with the 'MusicPedia' logo in white. Below the header is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. The main content area shows a grid of album covers. The right screenshot, labeled 'Versi 2' in red text at the top, has a similar layout but with a light blue header. The 'MusicPedia' logo is also in white. The main content area shows a grid of album covers. Both screens have a large green watermark at the bottom reading 'Implementation'.



The diagram illustrates the use cases and their interactions:

- Use Cases:** Masukan Jumlah, Request Kecukupan Saldo, Tampilkan Saldo, Login, Keluar Sistem.
- Interactions:**
 - Masukan Jumlah interacts with Request Kecukupan Saldo.
 - Request Kecukupan Saldo interacts with Tampilkan Saldo.
 - Request Kecukupan Saldo interacts with Keluar Sistem.
 - Request Kecukupan Saldo interacts with Login.
 - Tampilkan Saldo interacts with Keluar Sistem.
 - Tampilkan Saldo interacts with Login.

A screenshot of the Microsoft Word ribbon interface. The word "Design" is prominently displayed in large orange letters across the top. Below it, the ribbon tabs are visible: Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, and View. The "Design" tab is highlighted with a blue background and white text. A small red circular icon with a white exclamation mark is positioned at the bottom right of the ribbon area.



SCRUM

Planning

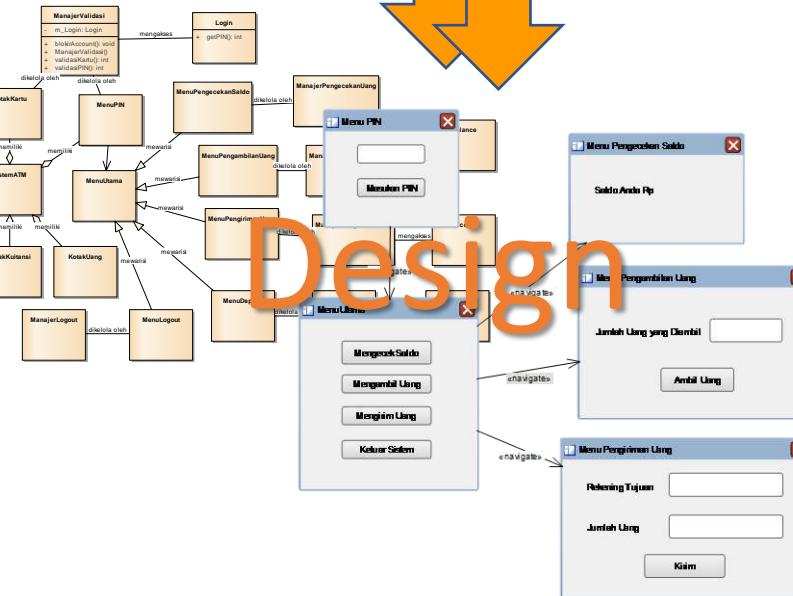
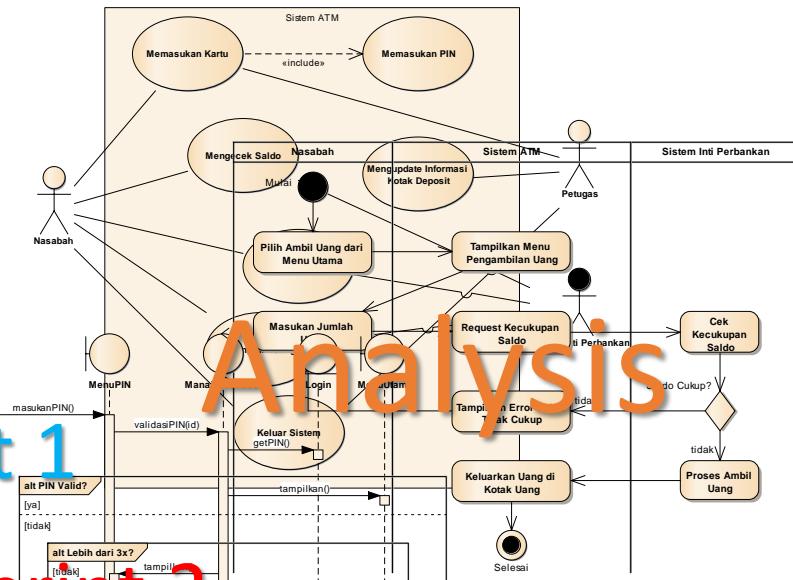
Sprint 1

Sprint 2

Hasil Sprint 1

Hasil Sprint 2

Implementation



Klasifikasi Penelitian

1. Pendekatan

1. Pendekatan **Kualitatif**
2. Pendekatan **Kuantitatif**

2. Metode

1. Metode Penelitian **Tindakan**
2. Metode **Eksperimen**
3. Metode **Studi Kasus**
4. Metode **Survei**

3. Jenis

1. **Dasar** vs **Terapan**
2. **Eksplanatori** vs **Konfirmatori**
3. **Deskripsi** vs **Eksperimen** vs **Korelasi**

4. Level Kontribusi

1. Pengujian Teori (S1)
2. Pengembangan Teori (S2)
3. Penemuan Teori (S3)

4. Level Kontribusi

Aspek	Skripsi (D4/S1)	Tesis (S2)	Disertasi (S3)
Level Kontribusi	Pengujian Teori	Pengembangan Teori	Penemuan Teori Baru
Bentuk Kontribusi	Implementasi dan penerapan	Perbaikan Secara Inkremental dan Terus Menerus	Substansial dan Invention
Target Publikasi	Domestic Conference	International Conference	International Journal

(Permendikbud No 3 tahun 2020 tentang SNPT)

Level Kontribusi Penelitian D4/S1 vs S2 vs S3

- D1-D3:
 - Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Rumah Sakit untuk Rumah Sakit “Suka Sembuh”
 - Karakter: *menguasai skill teknis*
- D4/S1:
 - Sistem Cerdas Berbasis **Neural Network** untuk Prediksi Harga Saham
 - Karakter: *menguji teori, ada software development*
- S2:
 - Penerapan **Algoritma Genetika** untuk **Pemilihan Arsitektur Jaringan Secara Otomatis** pada **Neural Network** untuk Prediksi Harga Saham
 - Karakter: *mengembangkan teori (perbaikan metode), ada kontribusi ke teori/metode meskipun specific obyek*
- S3:
 - Penerapan **Algoritma XYZ** untuk **Pemilihan Arsitektur Jaringan Secara Otomatis** pada **Neural Network**
 - Karakter: *menemukan teori (invensi metode), ada kontribusi ke teori/metode dengan generalisasi lebih luas*



Level Kontribusi Penelitian D4/S1 vs S2 vs S3

- **D4/S1:**

- Pengaruh **4P** Marketing Mix pada Peningkatan Penjualan Perusahaan XYZ
- *Kontribusi: menguji dan menerapkan teori/hukum/model/metode*

- **S2:**

- Pengaruh **4P+3C** Marketing Mix pada Peningkatan Penjualan Perusahaan XYZ
- *Kontribusi: mengembangkan dan memperbaiki teori/hukum/model/metode*

- **S3:**

- Pengaruh **ABCD** Marketing Mix pada Peningkatan Penjualan Perusahaan
- *Kontribusi: mengembangkan dan menemukan (invention) teori/hukum/model/metode baru yang sifatnya lebih general*

MITOS 4

Masalah Penelitian itu adalah **Masalah
Yang Muncul di Masyarakat**



Mengapa Melakukan Penelitian?

- Dilatarbelakangi **masalah kehidupan**
 - Studi literatur dan studi empiris bagaimana **cara/metode/mekanisme penyelesaian masalah tersebut di bidang kita (state-of-the-art methods)**
 - Temukan **research gap** dari *state-of-the-art methods* → jadikan itu **masalah penelitian**
 - Usulkan **metode pemecahan yang lebih baik (proposed method)** dibandingkan *state-of-the-art methods*
- *Proposed method* ini disebut **contribution to knowledge** (Dawson, 2009) atau **new knowledge** (Berndtsson et al., 2008)
 - Research is a considered activity, which aims to make an **original contribution to knowledge** (Dawson, 2009)
- **Research** (Inggris) dan **recherche** (Prancis)
 - **re** (kembali)
 - **to search** (mencari)

Evolusi Masalah Kehidupan - Masalah Penelitian - Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

- Kemacetan lalu lintas di kota besar semakin meningkat
- Penyebab kemacetan adalah *traffic light* persimpangan jalan
- *Traffic light* yang dibuat tetap (tidak berubah) sehingga tidak dapat menyelesaikan kondisi kepadatan kendaraan yang berbagai waktu

- *Traffic light* harus didesain dinamis sesuai perubahan berbagai parameter
- Metode untuk menentukan waktu yang tepat secara dinamis dapat menggunakan AHP, ANP, FUZZY LOGIC, dsb

State-of-the-Art Methods

- AHP memiliki kelebihan A dan kelemahan B...
- ANP memiliki kelebihan C dan kelemahan D...
- Fuzzy logic memiliki kelebihan bisa mengatasi masalah B (pada AHP) dan kelebihan E (pada ANP) dan kelemahan F

Research Gap → Masalah Penelitian

Metode XYZ untuk Penyelesaian Masalah E
pada Fuzzy Logic untuk Pengaturan
Lampu Lalu Lintas Dinamis

Evolusi Masalah Kehidupan - Masalah Penelitian - Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

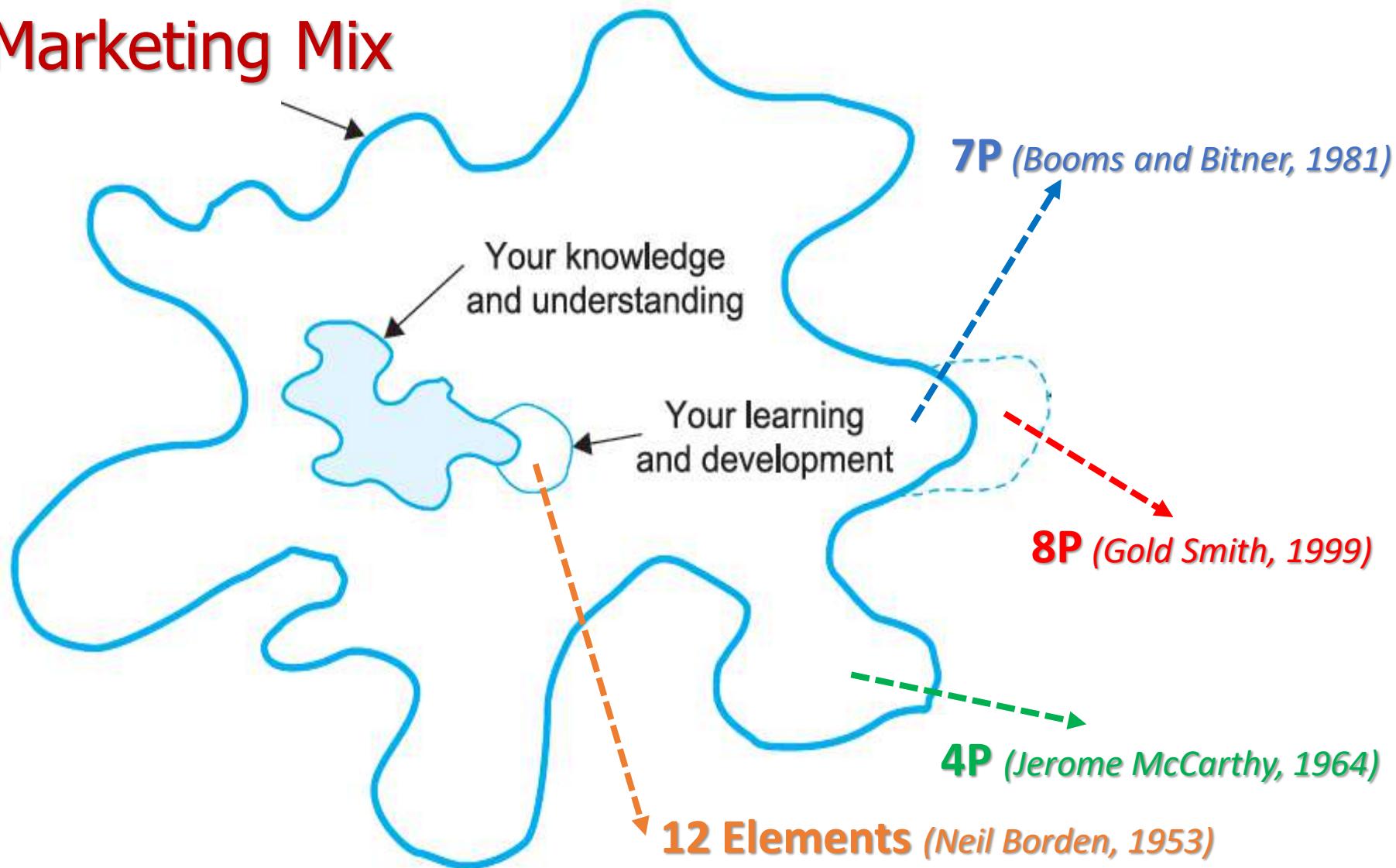
- Pebisnis makanan berbasis kultural & emosional seperti kopi/wine/etc membuat strategi pemasaran
- Strategi pemasaran sebuah produk menggunakan faktor dan parameter **bauran pemasaran**
- Metode bauran pemasaran yang saat ini ada adalah **4P** (Jerome McCarthy, 1964) , **7P** (Booms and Bitner, 1981), **8P** (Goldsmith, 1987), **10P** (**State-of-the-Art Methods**)
 - **7P** memiliki kelebihan A dan kelemahan B...
 - **8P** memiliki kelebihan C dan kelemahan D...
 - **4P** memiliki kelebihan E dan kelemahan F...
- Sayangnya **7P**, **8P** dan bahkan termasuk **4P** tidak efektif dan efisien di pasar produk publik berbasiskultural dan emosional seperti kopi dan wine

Research Gap → Masalah Penelitian

Model Bauran Pemasaran 4E untuk Efisiensi dan Efektifitas Strategi Pemasaran Produk Kopi

Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Marketing Mix



Masalah Penelitian di Paper?

Marketing Mix Evolution (*Festa et al., 2015*)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Business Research

Research
Gaps

The (r)evolution of wine marketing mix: From the 4Ps to the 4Es*

Dino Metallo^{1,2}, Antonio Festa^{1,2}

¹Italy), University of Salerno, Via Giovanni Paolo II-132, 84084 Fisciano, SA, Italy
²Italy), University of Salerno, Italy

In the case of wine, a progressively deeper knowledge on the part of consumers could allow a better understanding (product as expertise) and appreciation of the utility of the product (wine), not only in terms of money, but in a more general judgment (price as evaluation). Accordingly, this effect could result in a better contextualization of product perception to present/future occasions of consumption (promotion as education), consequently enriching the purchase situation (place as experience).

In other studies, wine promotion through knowledge has a person different from the consumer as the originator (for example, a professional sommelier: Chocarro & Cortiñas, 2013; Dewald, 2008; Manske & Cordua, 2005), whereas this study analyzes the opportunity of wine promotion through knowledge (particularly, a sommelier knowledge) in the consumer. Moving from these considerations, the fundamental research question for this exploratory research is the following.

RQ: Is a new concept of marketing mix, based on knowledge and articulated in 4Es (expertise, evaluation, education, and experience), useful in promoting better to actual and potential consumers the real value of a specific wine?

Masalah
Penelitian

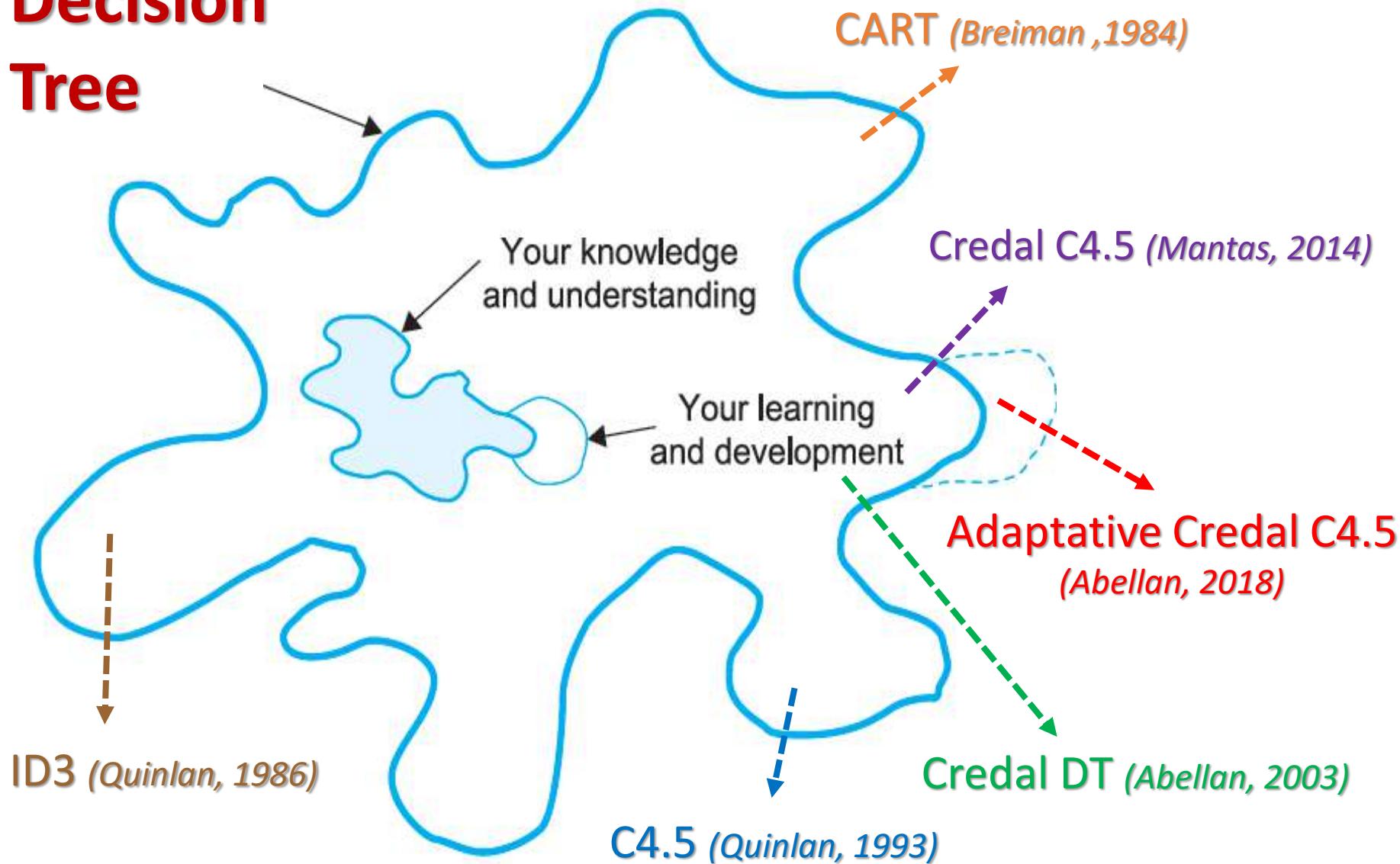
Pemecahan
Masalah Penelitian
(Contribution to Knowledge)

sector is developing very fast, particularly in new world countries (as new world ones). Furthermore, it seems that there is a shift from a product orientation, whereas a market orientation. Starting from the 4Ps model (product, price, promotion, and place) to a more complex one, including education and experience, certain knowledge of this, a new concept of marketing mix can be proposed. The evolution of the marketing mix, according to a point of expertise. The research questions that follow should support the relevant knowledge to the wine-marketing mix.

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Bentuk Kontribusi ke Pengetahuan

Decision Tree



2. Previous knowledge

2.1.

On the other hand, C4.5 algorithm uses a measure of information gain ratio for selecting an input variable in each node (split criterion). This variable selection process is based on the precise probabilities calculated from the training set. Therefore, C4.5 considers that the training set is reliable when the variable selection process is carried out, and it considers that the training set is not reliable when the pruning process is made. This situation can be unsuitable, specially when noisy data are classified. Let us see an example of this situation.

In the last years, several formal theories for manipulation of imprecise probabilities have been developed (Walley, 1996; Wang, 2010; Weichselberger, 2000). By using the theory of imprecise probabilities presented in Walley (1996), known as the Imprecise Dirichlet Model (IDM), Abellán and Moral (2003) have developed an algorithm for designing decision trees, called *credal decision trees* (CDTs). The variable selection process for this algorithm (split criterion) is based on imprecise probabilities and uncertainty measures on credal sets, i.e. closed and convex sets of probability distributions. In particular, the CDT algorithm extends the measure of information gain used by ID3. The split criterion is called the Imprecise Info-Gain (IIG).

Recently, in Mantas and Abellán (2014), credal decision trees are built by using an extension of the IIG criterion. In this work, the probability values of the class variable and features are estimated via imprecise probabilities. The CDT algorithm obtains good

Research

Gaps

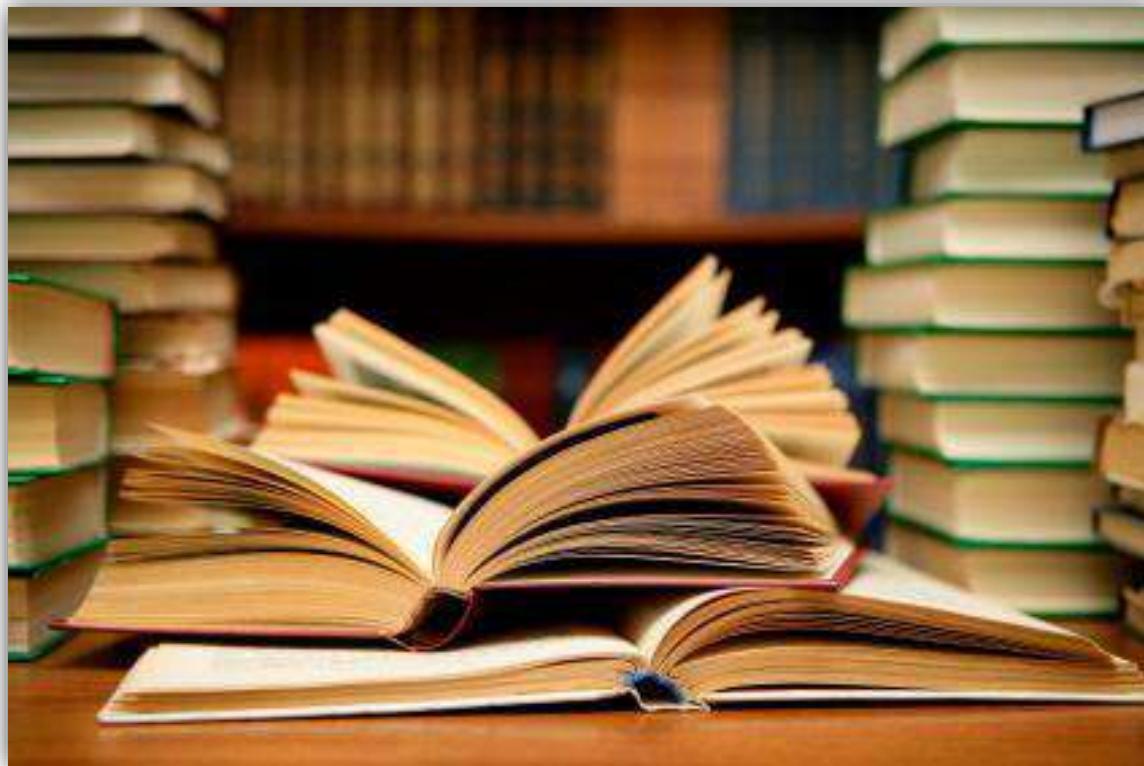
Masalah Penelitian

Pemecahan Masalah Penelitian

(Contribution to Knowledge)

MITOS 5

Studi Literatur Berisi Berbagai Teori
Dasar dan **Definisi yang Ada di Buku**



Tahapan Penelitian vs Studi Literatur

Literature Review



1. Pahami Prinsip & Konsep Penelitian (**Research Principles**)



2. Penentuan Bidang Penelitian (**Research Field**)



3. Penentuan Topik Penelitian (**Research Topic**)



4. Penentuan Masalah Utama pada Topik Penelitian (**State-of-the-Art Problems**)



5. Perangkuman Metode-Metode Yang Ada (**State-of-the-Art Methods**)



6. Penentuan Research Gap dan Masalah Penelitian (**Research Problem**)



7. Penentuan Metode Yang Diusulkan (**Proposed Method**)



8. Penulisan Ilmiah dan Publikasi Hasil Penelitian (**Research Publications**)

*<https://www.site.uottawa.ca/~bochmann/dsrg/how-to-do-good-research/>

*<http://romisatriawahono.net/2013/01/23/tahapan-memulai-penelitian-untuk-mahasiswa-galau/>

Jenis Literatur Ilmiah

1. **Paper dari Journal *** atau Book Chapter
2. Paper dari Conference (Proceedings)
3. Thesis dan Disertasi
4. Report (Laporan) dari Organisasi yang Terpercaya
5. Buku Textbook



* Prioritaskan paper journal terindeks WoS (Clarivate) or SCOPUS
Cek kepastian tingkat SJR dan Quartile di <http://scimagojr.com>

Jenis Paper Ilmiah

1. Technical Paper (*Research Articles*)

1. Paper yang isinya adalah **hasil penelitian dan eksperimen** yang dilakukan seorang peneliti
2. Penilaian kualitas technical paper dari **kontribusi ke pengetahuan**



2. Survey Paper (*Review Articles*)

1. Paper yang isinya adalah **review dan survey tentang topik/tema suatu penelitian**, biasanya jumlah penelitian yang direview mencapai ratusan atau ribuan paper
2. Rujukan dan panduan penting bagi peneliti yang baru memulai penelitian untuk **memahami suatu topik/tema penelitian secara komprehensif**

Tujuan Literature Review vs Jenis Literatur Ilmiah

	Tujuan Literature Review	Jenis Literatur Ilmiah
1	Memperdalam pengetahuan umum tentang bidang dan topik yang diteliti	Textbooks
2	Memperdalam pengetahuan detail tentang topik yang diteliti	Survey Paper
4	Mengetahui masalah utama yang biasa diangkat pada topik penelitian (<i>State-of-the-art Problems</i>)	Survey Paper & Technical Paper
3	Mengetahui hasil penelitian yang berhubungan dan yang sudah pernah diteliti oleh peneliti lain (<i>State-of-the-art Methods</i>)	Technical Paper
5	Mencari <i>research gaps</i> , memperjelas dan melandasi masalah penelitian	Technical Paper

Tahapan Penelitian vs Jenis Paper Ilmiah

Literature Review

1. Pahami Prinsip & Konsep Penelitian (**Research Principles**)

- Hasil Tahapan 1-5, Apabila Ditulis Dalam Bentuk Paper dan

2. Perentuan Bidang Penelitian (**Research Field**) **(Review Article)**

- Biasanya Dijadikan Bab 2 Pada Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi

4. Perangkuman Metode-Metode Yang Ada (**State-of-the-Art Methods**) Salah Satu Metode Pelaksanaan dan Penulisan Survey Paper ialah **Systematic Literature Review (SLR)**

5. Perangkuman Metode-Metode Yang Ada (**State-of-the-Art Methods**)

6. Pengembangan Rancangan Metode Penelitian (**Proposed Problem**) Hasil Tahapan 6-8, Apabila Ditulis Dalam Bentuk Paper dan Dipublikasikan ke Journal Dikategorikan Sebagai **Technical Paper** **(Research Article)**

8. Pengembangan Rancangan Metode Penelitian (**Proposed Problem**) Biasanya Dijadikan Bab 3-4-5 Pada Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi

*<https://www.site.uottawa.ca/~bochmann/dsrg/how-to-do-good-research/>

*<http://romisatriawahono.net/2013/01/23/tahapan-memulai-penelitian-untuk-mahasiswa-galau/>

MITOS 6

Semakin **Banyak Literatur** yang Saya Baca,
Saya Semakin Pusing





Berapa Jumlah Literatur yang Harus Dibaca?

- Adagium **level pendidikan** dan **jumlah literatur** yang harus dibaca untuk penyelesaian penelitian
 - **S1:** 20-70 paper
 - **S2:** 70-200 paper
 - **S3:** 200-700 paper
- Makin banyak baca paper **makin pusing?**
- Kepala jadi pusing **bukan karena kita banyak membaca**
 - tapi karena **yang kita baca memang “belum banyak”**



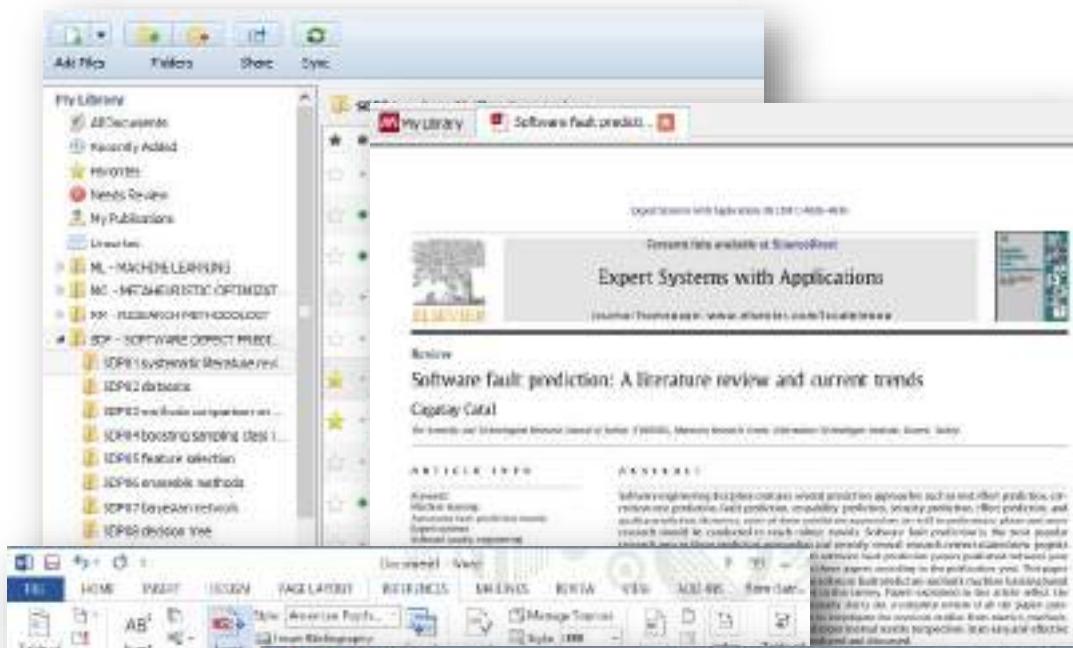
Tools Pengelola Literatur Ilmiah

- Mendeley: mengelola literatur ilmiah yang didownload dan membantu dalam penulisan ilmiah
- Vosviewer: analisis, abstraksi dan visualisasi bibliometrik untuk mendapatkan *insight* dan *finding* dalam waktu cepat
- Researcher: monitoring literatur terbaru pada topik penelitian

Mendeley

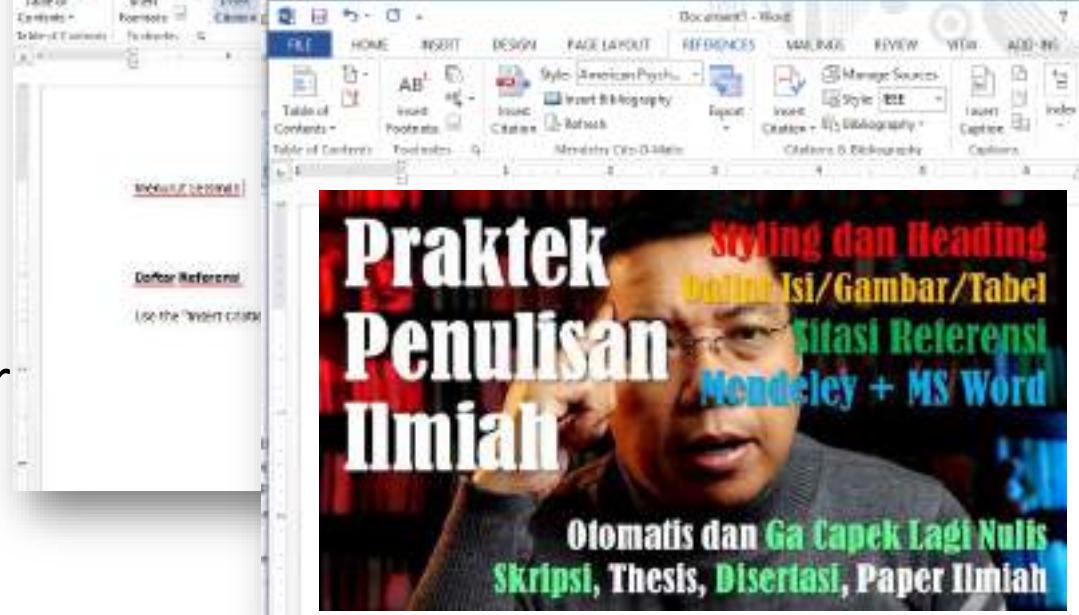
• Pengelolaan Paper

- Buat account di [mendeley.com](https://www.mendeley.com) dan instal aplikasinya
- Buat folder dan sub folder di mendeley, dan letakkan paper (pdf) ke folder atau sub folder



• Penulisan Paper

- Install MS Word Plugin untuk membantu dalam menuliskan sitasi dan daftar referensi
- Generate otomatis daftar isi/gambar/tabel, daftar referensi dan sitasi referensi di body text



Bibliometric Analysis (Mendeley -> RIS)

The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application interface. On the left, the 'File' menu is open, with 'Export...' selected. The main window displays a list of documents under the heading 'SDP - SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION'. Below this, there are sections for 'Authors', 'Title', and 'Abstract'. A right-click context menu is open over one of the documents. A file explorer window titled 'Export Selected Documents' is overlaid on the application, showing the save path as 'This PC > RSWHDD (D) > VOSviewer_1.6.15'. The file 'SDP.ris' is being saved with a file size of 166 KB.

Mendeley Desktop

File Edit View Tools Help

Add File... Ctrl+O
Add Folder... Ctrl+Shift+O
Watch Folder...
Add Entry Manually...
Import...
Export... Ctrl+E
Merge Documents...
Export PDF(s) with Annotations...
Delete Documents
Remove from Folder
Rename Document Files...
Synchronise Library F5
Sign Out (remixawhono@gmail.com)
Exit Ctrl+Q

ML - MACHINE LEARNING
MO - METAHEURISTIC OPTIMIZATION
RM - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
SDP - SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION
SDP1 systematic literature review
SDP2 datasets
SDP3 methods comparison and evaluation

Filter by Authors

Abbas, Golmoham
Abdelatef, Huda
Acosta-Díaz, Pablo J. L.
Achour-Cangauze, Ali
Afolabi, Kafayat
Akter-Rutu, J.S.
Almeid, Fabiano
Aminola, Olusagun
Al-Dalati, Jaber
Amin, Orah
Amin, E.B.
Amin, Edward
Amieva, Mauricio De Amorim De

SDP - SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION Edit Settings

Authors

- Ezzeldin, Ahmed Magdy
- Olsland, Thomas J.; Weyuker, Bruce J.
- Liu, Junji; Xi, Zheng; Qiao, Jianzhong; Lin, Shiluan
- Kanu, A.G.

Title

- A Survey Of Fault Prediction Using Machine Learning Algorithms
- Software Fault prediction tool
- A defect prediction model for software based on service-oriented architecture using EXPERT COCOMO
- Building Defect Prediction Models in Practice

Abstract

- A systematic review of software fault prediction studies
- Assessing the Cost Effectiveness of Fault Prediction in Acceptance Testing
- On the Relationship Between Change Coupling and Software Defects
- Artificial neural network-based metric selection for software fault prediction

Export Selected Documents

This PC > RSWHDD (D) > VOSviewer_1.6.15

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
SDP.ris	25/05/2021 19:00	RIS File	166 KB

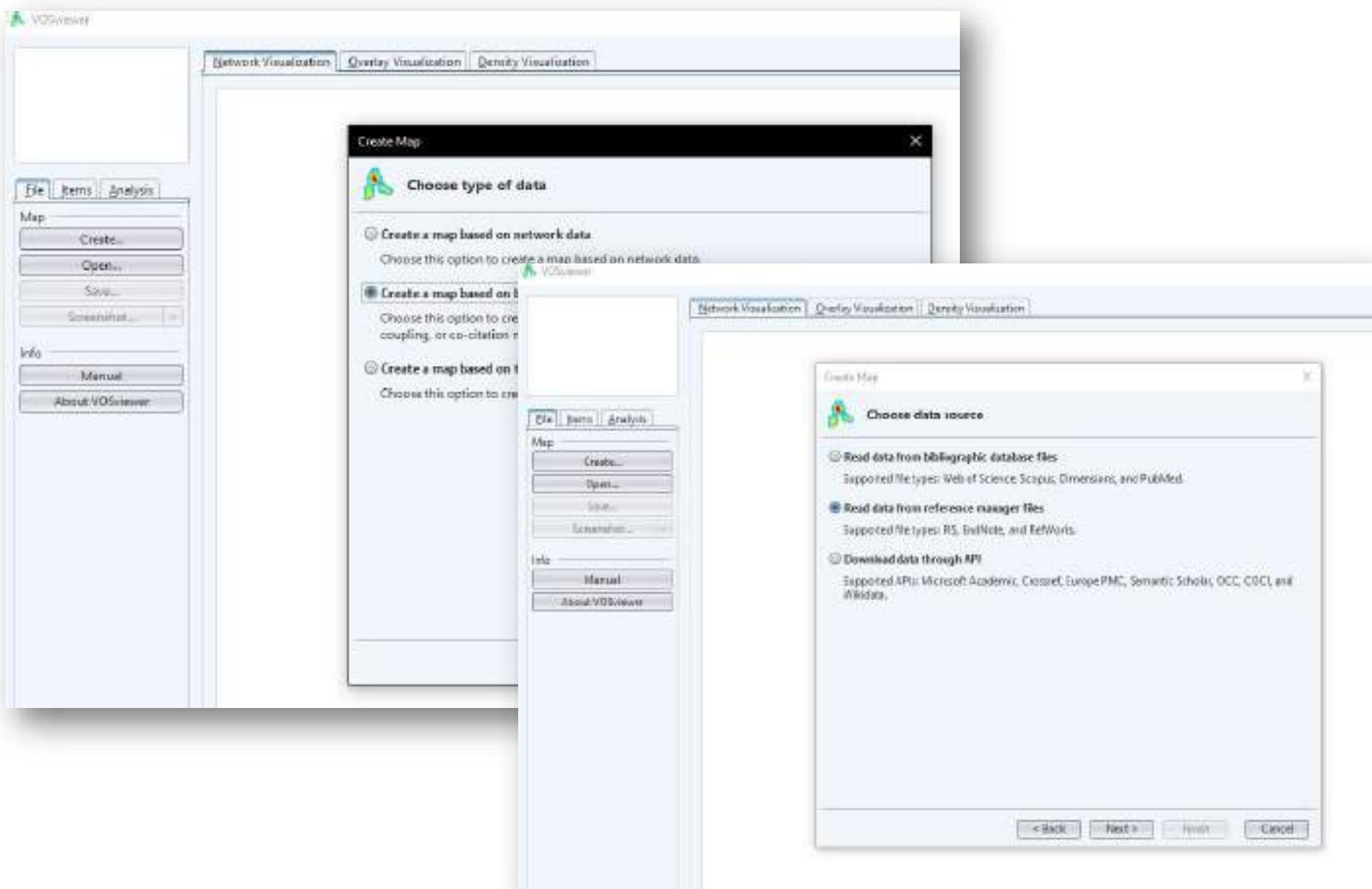
Organise New folder

File name: SDP

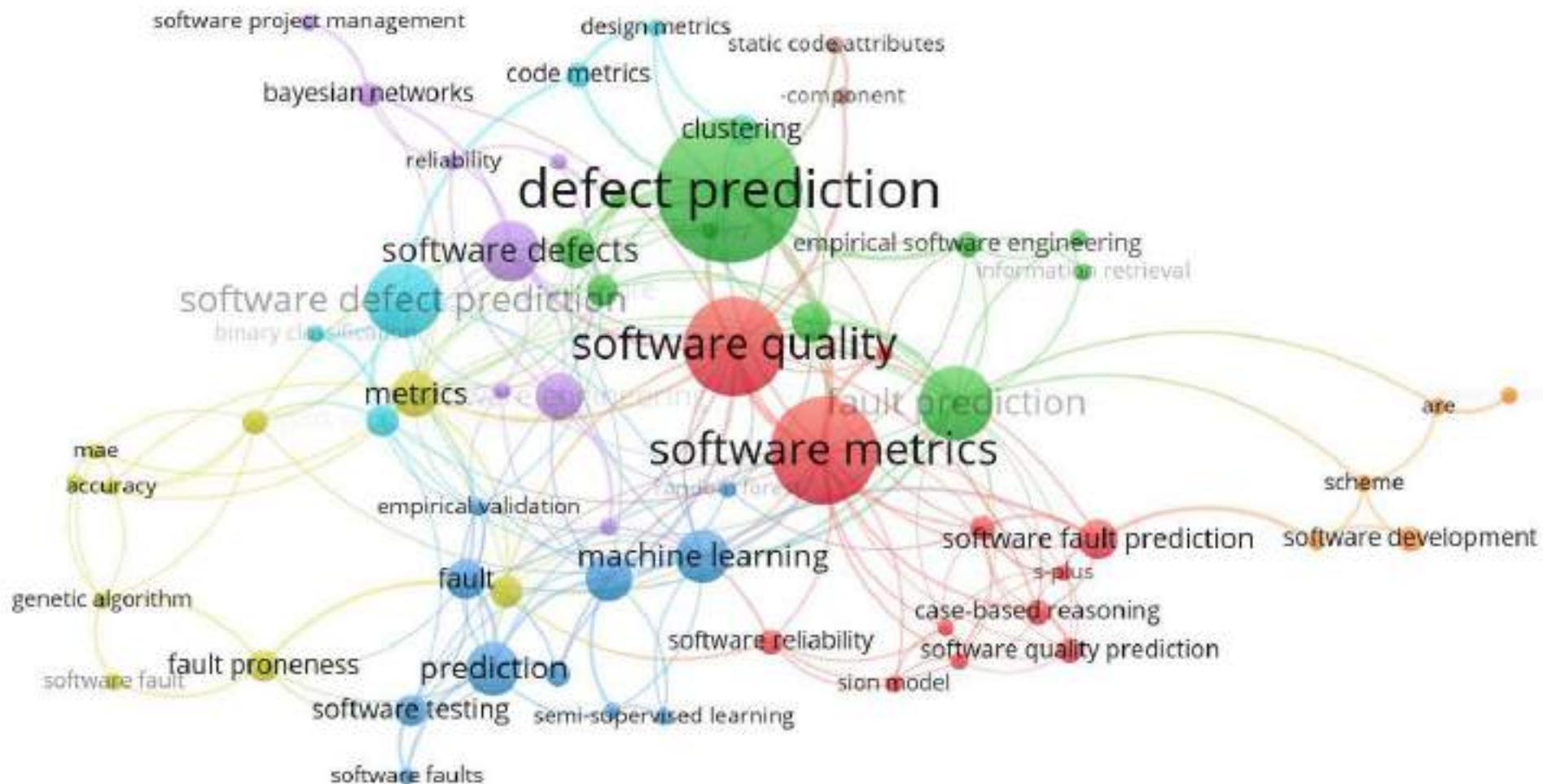
Save as type: RIS - Research Information Systems (*.ris)

Save Cancel

Bibliometric Analysis (RIS -> Vosviewer)



Bibliometric Analysis (RIS -> Vosviewer)



Researcher: Research Topics Monitoring

The screenshot shows the Researcher mobile application interface. At the top, there are three blue vertical bars. The main title "Researcher: Research Topics Monitoring" is displayed prominently.

The left sidebar contains the user profile of Reni Satria Wahono, Research Fellow at Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, and navigation links for "HOME", "(SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION) OR (SOFTWARE FAULT PREDICTION)", "(SOFTWARE EFFORT ESTIMATION) OR (SOFTWARE COST ESTIMATION)", and "(PRUNING) AND (DECISION TREE) OR (C4.5) AND (PRUNING)".

The main content area displays four research feeds:

- (SOFTWARE DEFECT PREDICTION) OR (SOFTWARE FAULT PREDICTION)**
 - Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research:
 - Annotator Rationales for Labeling Tasks In Crowdsourcing
 - IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics:
 - Cooperative Coevolutionary Bars-Bones Particle Swarm Optimization With Function Independent Decomposition for Large-Scale Supply Chain Netw...
 - IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics:
 - Real-World ISAR Object Recognition Using Deep Multimodal Relation Learning
 - IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics:
 - Robust Flexible Preserving Embedding
- (SOFTWARE EFFORT ESTIMATION) OR (SOFTWARE COST ESTIMATION)**
- (PRUNING) AND (DECISION TREE) OR (C4.5) AND (PRUNING)**

The right side of the screen shows a detailed view of the first feed item from the "Software - Practice and Experience" section:

21:29 @ 99% 4:59%

Software - Practice and Experience

23 September 2020

Evaluating management and orchestration impact on closed-loop orchestration delay

Juan Garcia-Roig [...] David Cerdai-Venturero

Abstract

Network "softwarization" is enabling new features such as detecting the risk to violate a Service Level Agreement (SLA) and performing the required automated control actions on a network slice. A real-time Network Function Virtualization (NFV) Management and Orchestration (MANO) system should detect any SLA degradation and act to recover the SLA. The closed-loop automation approach monitors the state of the network and triggers policy-based control actions when needed. The delay between the detection of an SLA issue and the completion of a correcting action is

FULL TEXT

MITOS 7

Saya Melakukan Citation dengan Meng-
Copy Paste Kalimat dan Paragraf dari
Paper Lain



Jenis Citation

1. **Kutipan (Quotation)**: Kata-kata yang diambil persis sama dengan apa yang dituliskan (tanpa perubahan). Ditulis dalam tanda kutip
2. **Paraphrase**: Menyusun kembali pemikiran penulis dan mengungkapkannya dengan kata-kata sendiri
3. **Ringkasan**: Sari dari suatu tulisan
4. **Evaluasi**: Interpretasi dalam bentuk komentar, baik setuju atau tidak dengan menyebutkan alasannya



(Beast & Kohn, 1998)



Konsep Dasar Penulisan

- Kutipan itu tidak berarti bahwa **satu paragraf kita copy-paste**. Praktek seperti ini tetap disebut plagiarism meskipun referensi disebutkan
- Kutipan hanya untuk hal penting (**hasil penelitian, teori, data, model, definisi**) dalam paper
- Segala kalimat yang **tidak merujuk** atau menunjuk ke kutipan, **berarti adalah tulisan karya sendiri**
- Daftar referensi bukan daftar bacaan, tapi **daftar rujukan atau kutipan** (dibaca langsung, bukan dari penulis ketiga)

MITOS 8

Penelitian Itu Semakin Aplikatif dan
Terapan Semakin Mudah Masuk Jurnal
Terindeks



Penerapan **C4.5** untuk Prediksi Kelulusan Mahasiswa pada STMIK ABC

Split Criterion

C4.5

Gain Ratio

(Quinlan, 1993)

Teori Gain (*Kullback & Leibler, 1951*)

Penerapan **Credal C4.5** untuk Prediksi Kelulusan Mahasiswa pada STMIK ABC

Split Criterion

Credal C4.5

Imprecise
Gain Ratio

(Mantas, 2013)

Imprecise Probability Theory (*Walley, 1996*)

Pengaruh 4P Marketing Mix pada Peningkatan Penjualan Perusahaan XYZ

4P
of the
Marketing
Mix

(Jerome
McCarthy, 1964)

Mixer of Ingredients (*James Culliton, 1948*)

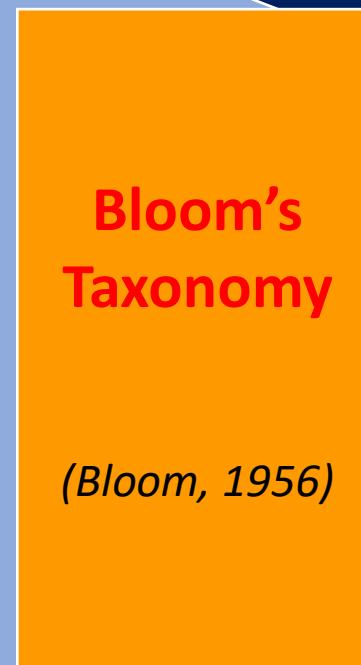
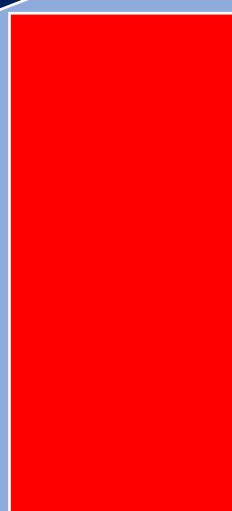
Pengaruh 7P Marketing Mix pada Peningkatan Penjualan Perusahaan XYZ

7P
of the
Marketing
Mix

*(Booms and
Bitner, 1981)*

Mixer of Ingredients (*James Culliton, 1948*)

Penerapan Bloom's Taxonomy untuk Evaluasi Pembelajaran di Sekolah ABC



Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction
(Tyler, 1949)

Penerapan Bloom's Modified Taxonomy untuk Evaluasi Pembelajaran di Sekolah ABC

Bloom's
Modified
Taxonomy

(Lorin, 2001)

Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction
(Tyler, 1949)



Perbaikan 4P Menjadi 4E

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Future Business Journal 3 (2017) 47–60



Marketing Mix Baru
Khusus untuk Industri Turisme

European Journal of Management
and Business Economicswww.elsevier.com/locate/ejmbe

Article

Marketing mix effects on

Carmen Abril^{a,*}, Belén Rodríguez^b^a Facultad de CC Económicas y Empresariales, Universidad
^b Universidad Pontificia de Comillas, C/Javier Angulo 2

ELSEVIER

Marketing Mix Khusus untuk
Private Labels Brand Equity

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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International Business Review 20 (2012) 66–80

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS
REVIEWwww.elsevier.com/locate/ibusrev

Standarisasi Marketing Mix untuk
Generalisasi Lebih Luas

Marketing mix standardization: a cross cultural study of four countries

Richard Alan Kustin

Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT 06515, USA

Abstract

The study researched the possibility of standardizing the marketing mix by investigating the cross-cultural responses from the United States, Brazil, France and India. The study tested the premise of standardization by determining if respondents perceived specific attributes of a common non-durable consumer product the same or differently. The results indicate the opportunity for dynamic marketing standardization remains limited but applicable within specific cultural country markets. Several attribute perceptions between US and foreign respondents are found to be more similar than dissimilar suggesting advantages may exist for a limited implementation of marketing mix standardization as part of a global marketing

Introduction

Private label brands, also known as "store brands", were considered low-price, low-quality decades ago; currently, however, they represent 40% of the market in six European countries (Manufacturers Association [PEMA] 2015). In the United States, private label brands refer to brands owned by the retailer or distributor.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Expert Systems with Applications

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/eswa



Memperbaiki C4.5

Credal-C4.5: Decision tree based on imprecise probabilities to classify noisy data



Carlos J. Mantas, Joaquín Abellán *

Department of Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence, University of Granada, ETSI Informática, c/Periodista Daniel Saucedo Aranda s/n, 18071 Granada, Spain



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Information and Software Technology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/infsos



Simplifying effort estimation based on Use Case Points *

M. Ochodek *, J. Nawrocki, K. Kwartciak

Poznań University of Technology, Institute of Computing Science, ul. Piotrowo 2, 60-906 Poznań, Poland

A R T

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SYSTEMS, MAN, AND CYBERNETICS—PART C: APPLICATIONS AND REVIEWS, VOL. 41, NO. 1, JANUARY 2011

93

Genetic Algorithms With Guided and Local Search Strategies for University Course Timetabling

Shengxiang Yang, Member, IEEE, and Sadaf Naseem Jat

Abstract—The university course timetabling problem (UCTP) is a combinatorial optimization problem, in which a set of events has to be scheduled into time slots and located into suitable rooms. The design of course timetables for academic institutions is a very difficult task because it is an NP-hard problem. This paper investigates genetic algorithms (GAs) with a guided search strategy and local search (LS) techniques for the UCTP. The guided search strategy is used to create offspring into the population based on a data structure that stores information extracted from good individuals.

The research on timetabling problems has a long history of more than 40 years, starting with Gotlieb in 1962 [22]. Researchers have proposed various timetabling approaches by using graph coloring methods, constraint-based methods, population-based approaches (e.g., genetic algorithms (GAs), ant-colony optimization, and memetic algorithms), metaheuristic methods (e.g., tabu search (TS), simulated annealing (SA), and most delayed variable neighborhood search (VNS)), by

Memperbaiki
Use Case Points

Memperbaiki
Genetic Algorithms

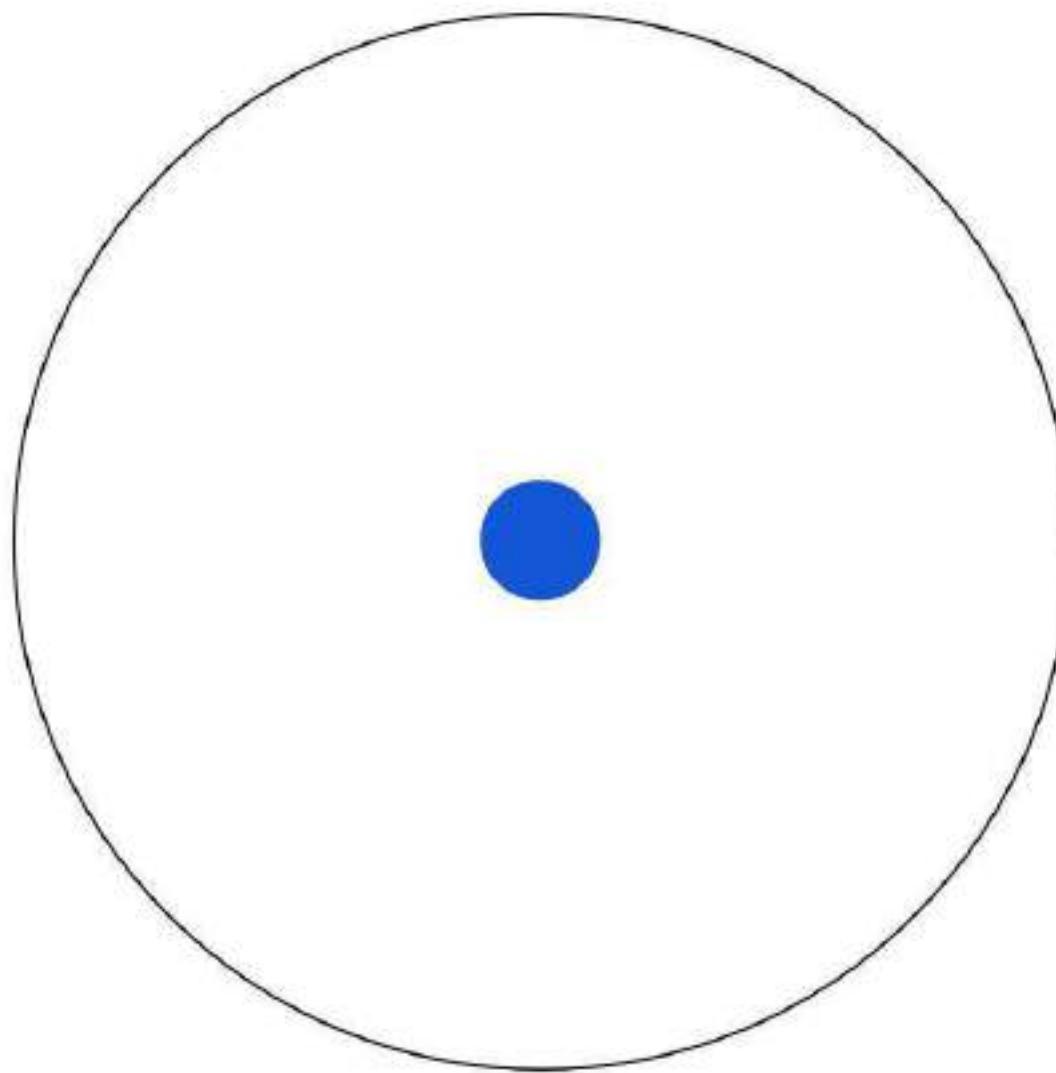
MITOS 9

Penelitian yang Baik itu **Topik dan Skalanya Besar**, serta Berhubungan dengan Banyak Bidang



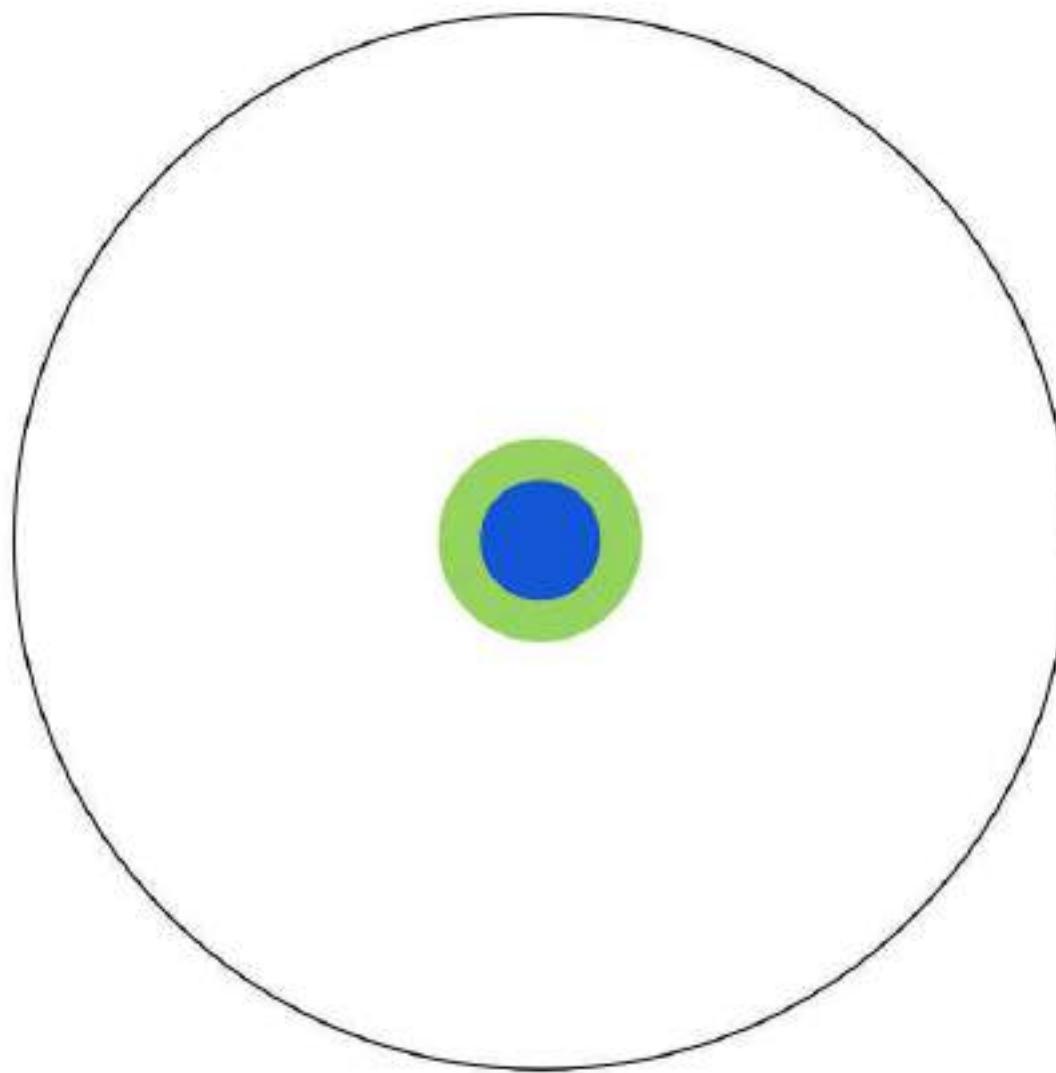


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)



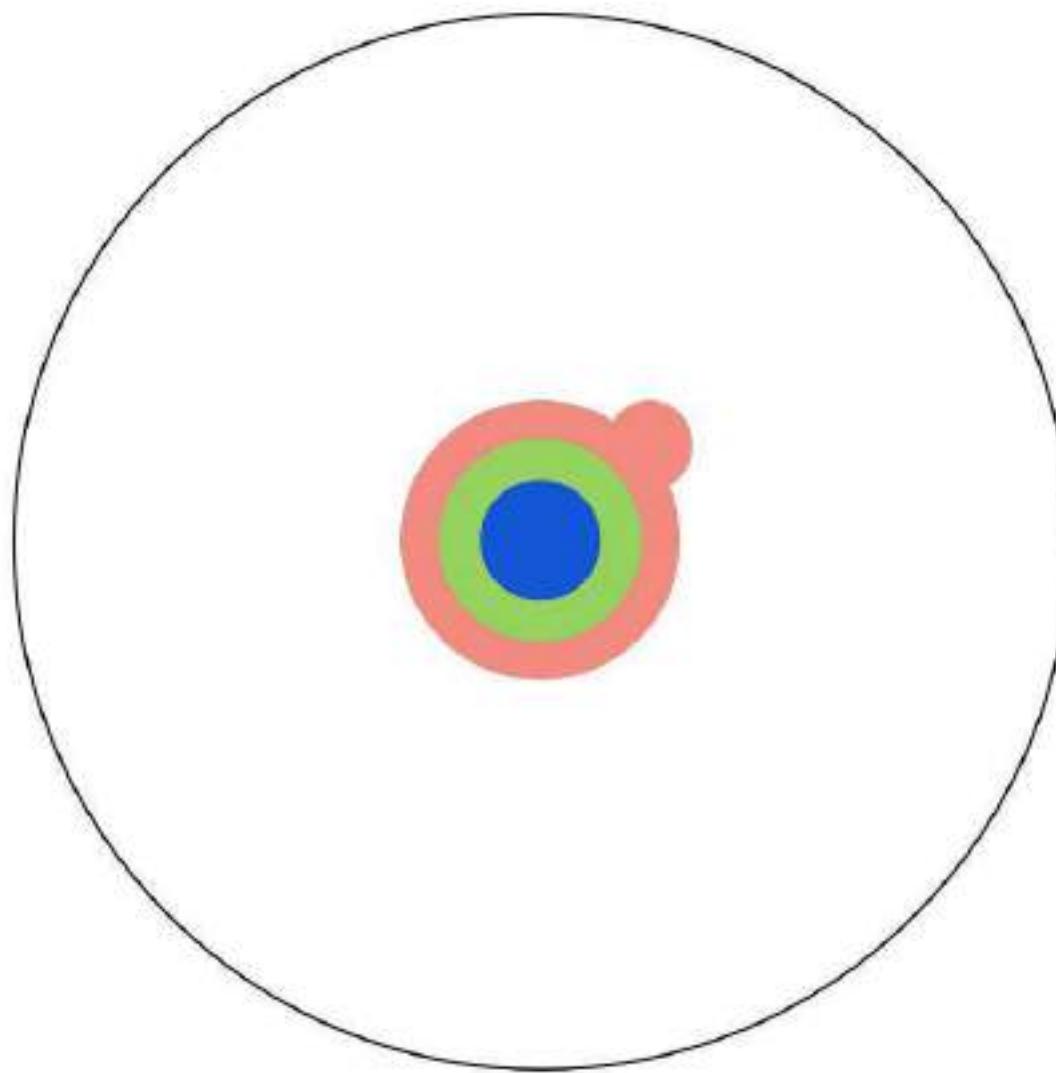


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)



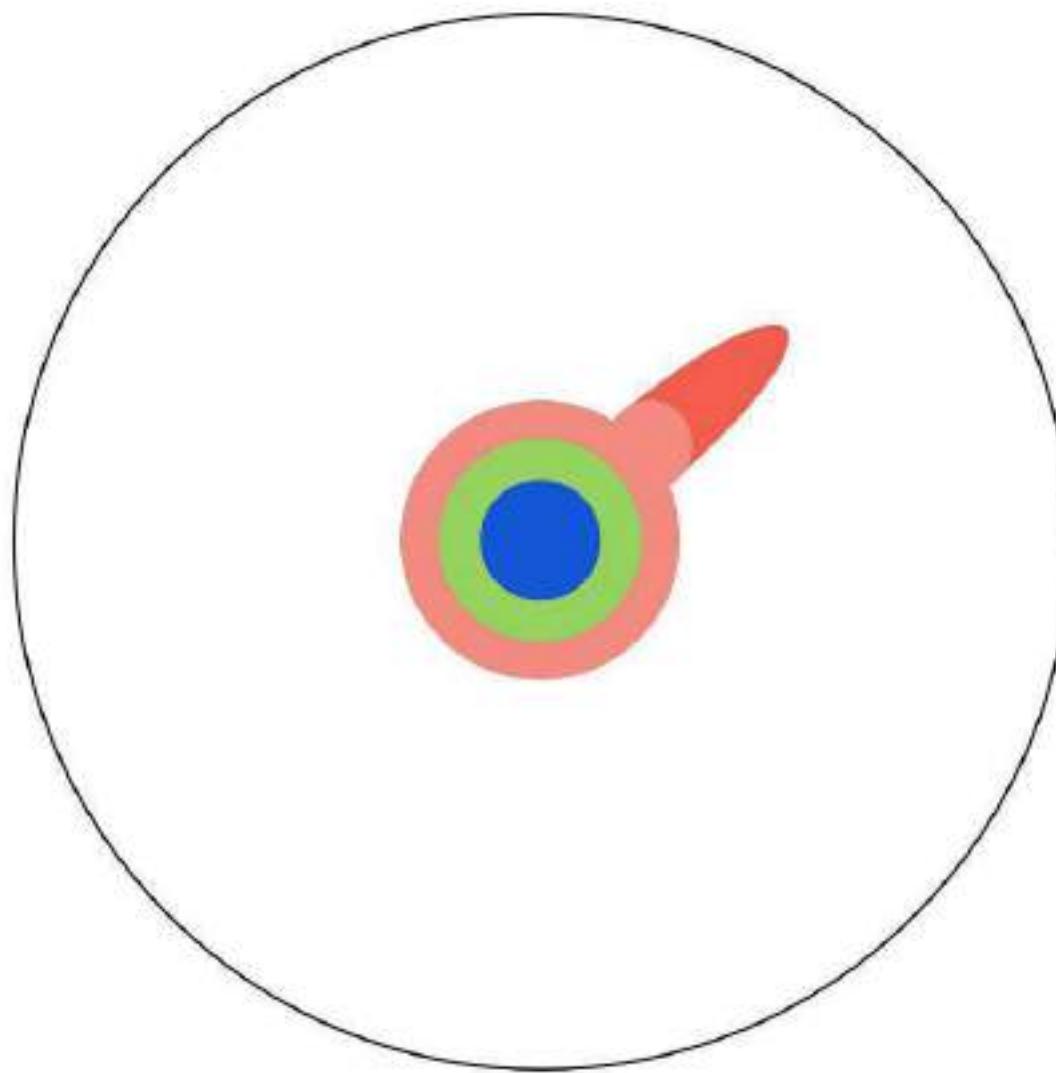


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)



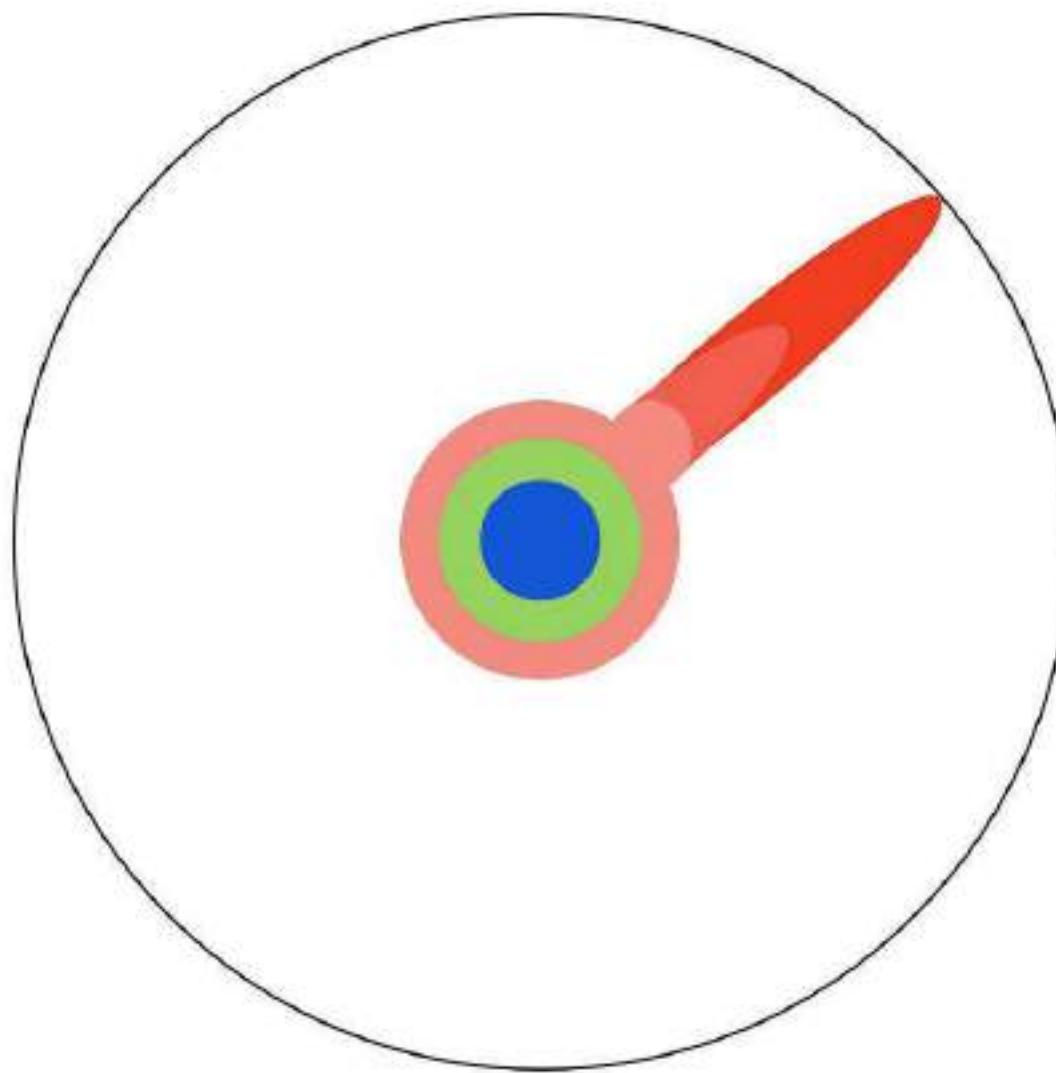


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)





The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)





The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)

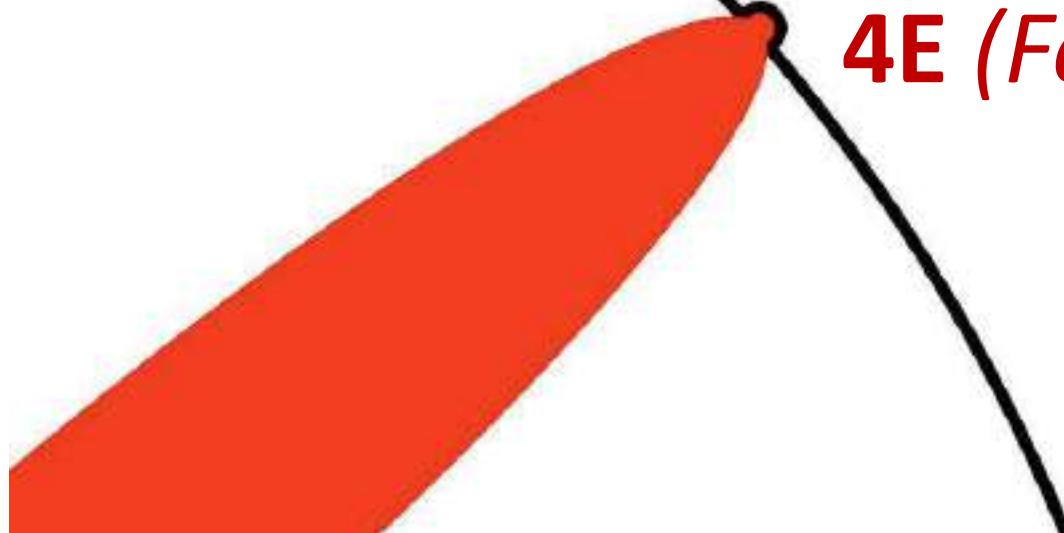
12 Elements (*Neil Borden, 1953*)

7P (Booms and Bitner, 1981)

4P (*Jerome McCarthy, 1964*) **8P** (*Gold Smith, 1999*)

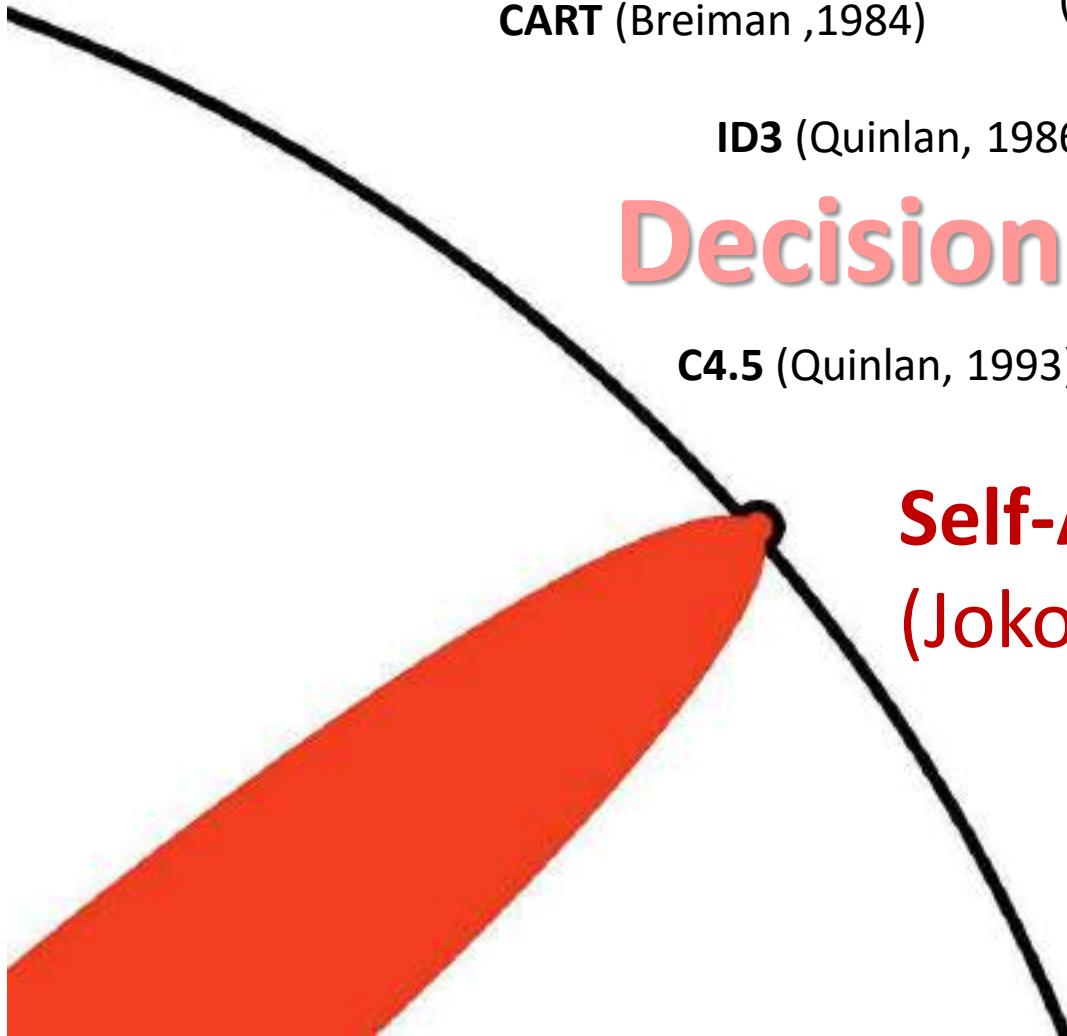
Marketing Mix

4E (*Festa, 2015*)



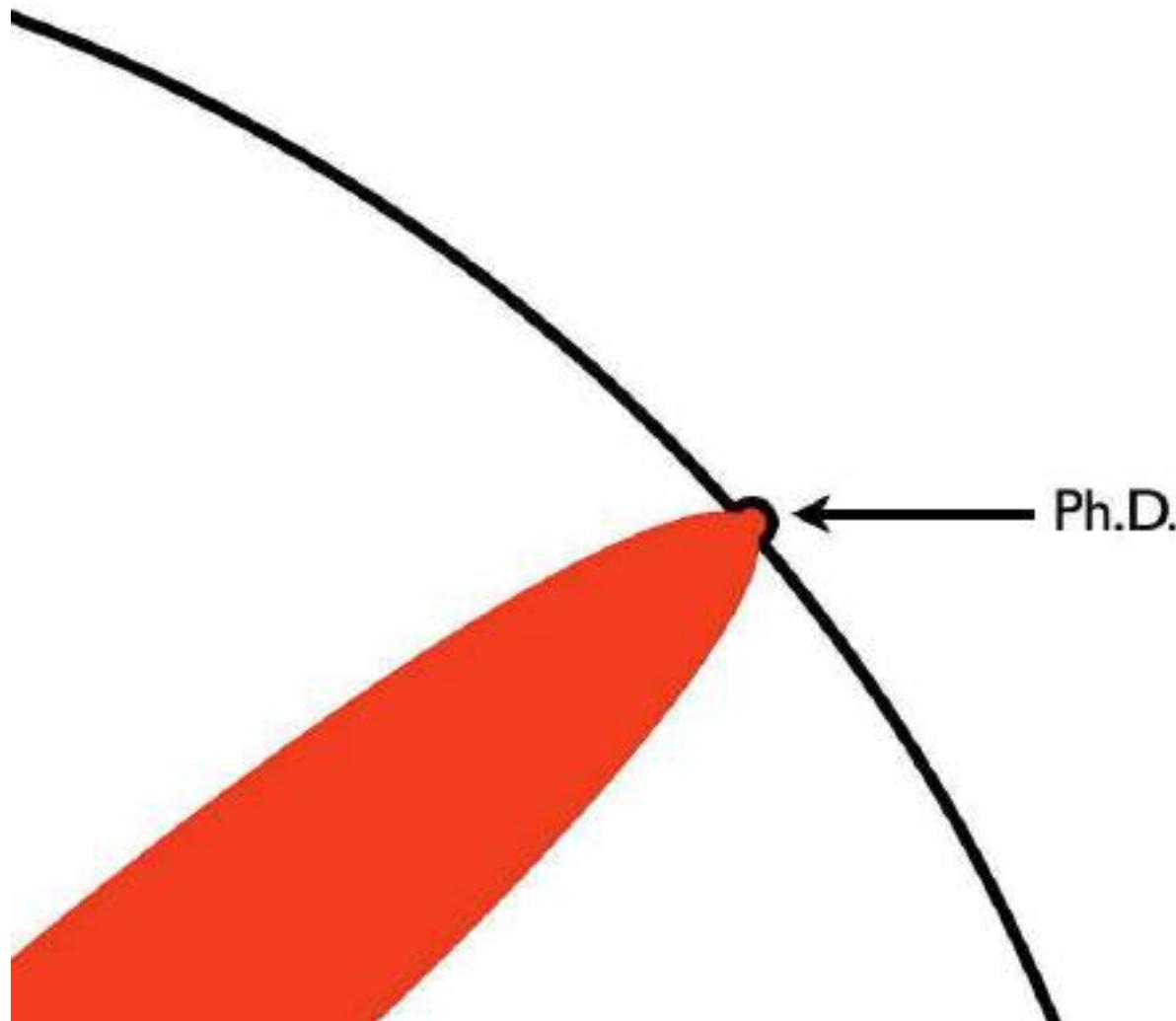


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)



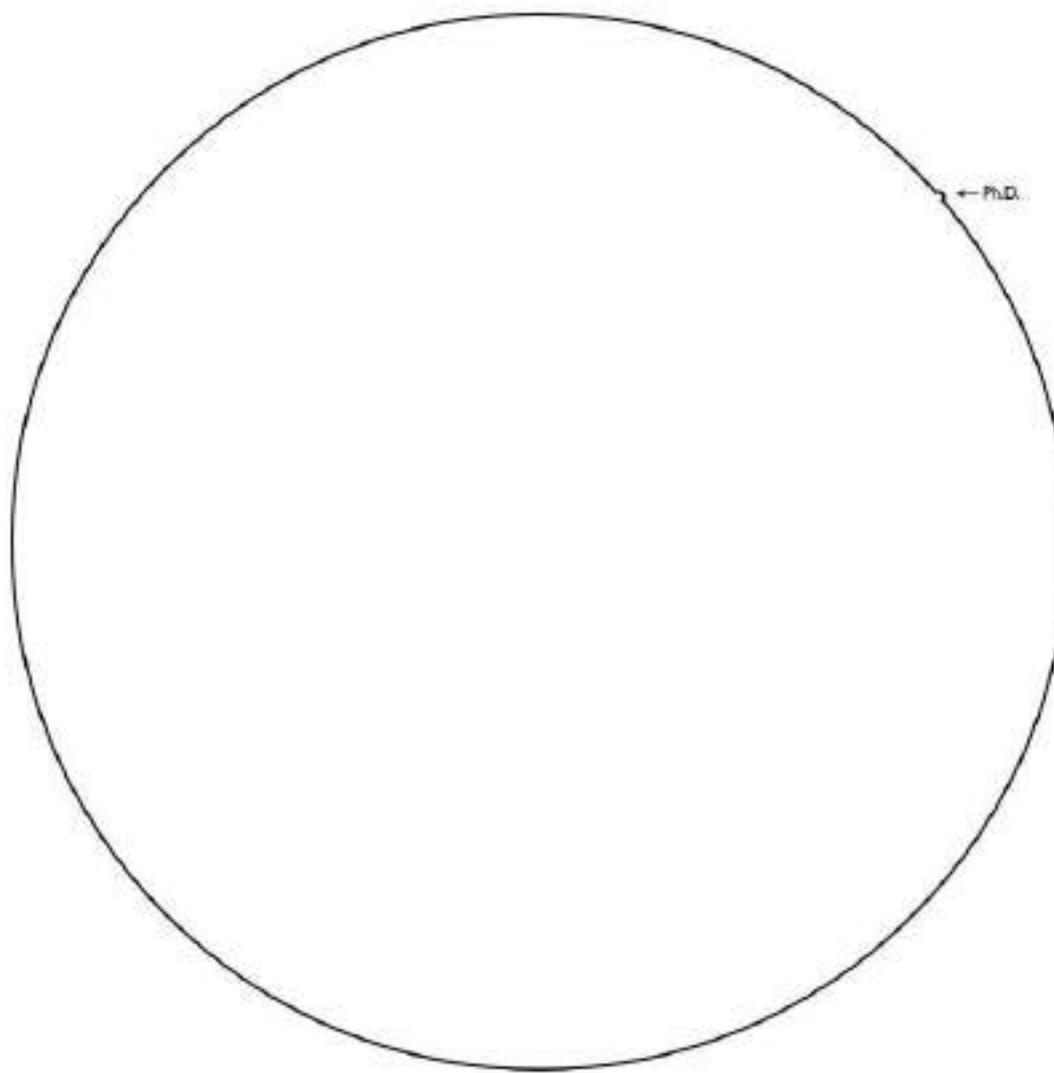


The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D (Might, 2010)





The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D. (Might, 2010)



Penelitian yang Berkualitas Tinggi

Topik dan skalanya **kecil, fokus, dalam**, ada **kontribusi ke pengetahuan**, dan membawa pengaruh yang besar ke bidang penelitian kita (**situsi ke publikasi tinggi**)



MITOS 10

Kalau Mau Jadi Pebisnis dan Masuk ke Industri, Nggak Perlu Mikirin Penelitian



Academic vs Industry



Meja Indah



Meja Kuat



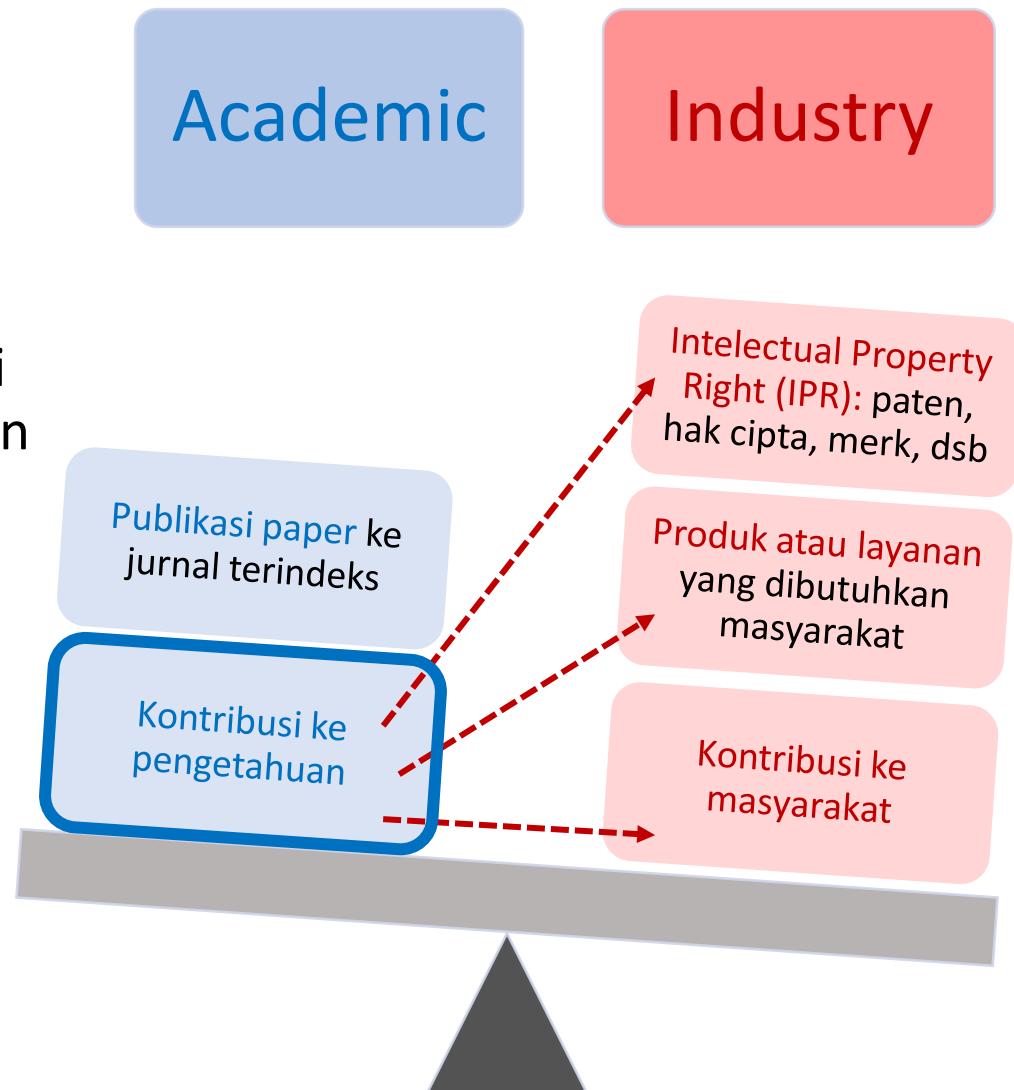
Meja Luas

- **Industry**
 1. Jual Produk
 2. Beri **Nilai Tambah** Produk
 3. Jadikan Aset, **Jual Layanan**
- **Akademic**
 1. Pelajari, **Preteli Komponen**
 2. Ciptakan **Meja Baru** yang Berbeda dengan 3 Meja Itu
- **Academic + Industry Collab**
 - Membangun **produk/layanan** dari hasil penelitian **akademisi**

Research and (then) Development

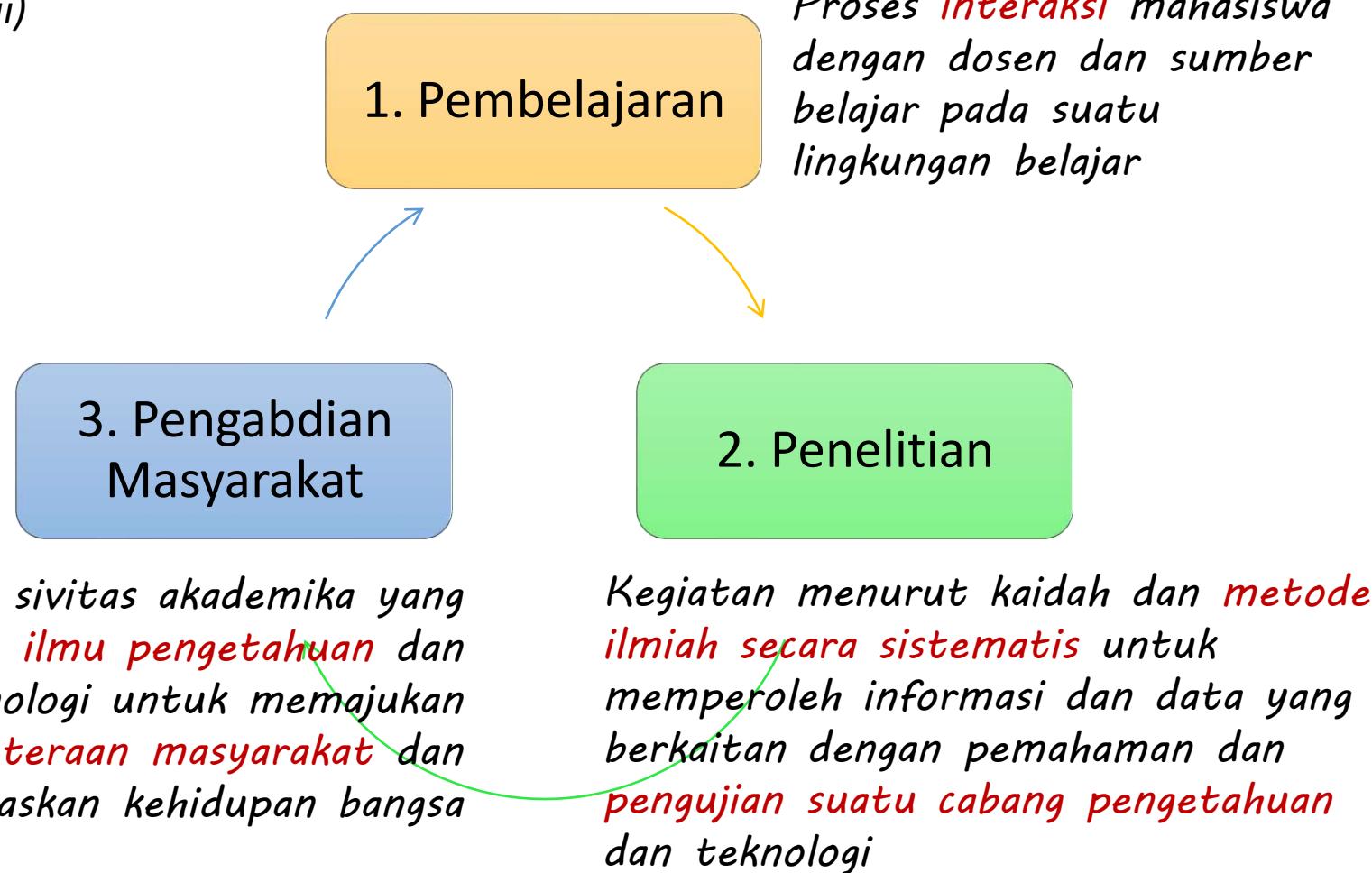
(Contribution-to-Knowledge → Contribution-to-People)

- Setelah peneliti **memperbaiki algoritma** sehingga membuat prediksi lebih akurat (*contribution to knowledge*)
- Technopreneur di dunia industri **mengembangkan produk** dengan berdasarkan algoritma yang sudah diperbaiki peneliti tadi
- Karena produk unik dan lebih akurat, bisa **terserap pasar** dengan baik dan dimanfaatkan untuk perbaikan kehidupan (*contribution to people*)



University Business Process Life Cycle

(Permendikbud No 3 2020
tentang Standard Nasional
Pendidikan Tinggi)





Hasil Pembelajaran

1. **Sikap** merupakan **perilaku benar dan berbudaya sebagai hasil dari internalisasi dan aktualisasi nilai dan norma** yang tercermin dalam kehidupan spiritual dan sosial melalui proses pembelajaran, pengalaman kerja mahasiswa, penelitian dan/atau pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang terkait pembelajaran
2. **Pengetahuan** merupakan **penguasaan konsep, teori, metode, dan/atau falsafah** bidang ilmu tertentu secara sistematis yang diperoleh melalui penalaran dalam proses pembelajaran, pengalaman kerja mahasiswa, penelitian dan/atau pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang terkait pembelajaran.
3. **Keterampilan** merupakan **kemampuan melakukan unjuk kerja** dengan menggunakan konsep, teori, metode, bahan, dan/atau instrumen, yang diperoleh melalui pembelajaran, pengalaman kerja mahasiswa, penelitian dan/atau pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang terkait pembelajaran

(Permendikbud no 3 tahun 2020 tentang SNPT)



Hasil Penelitian

- **Kontribusi ke pengetahuan**
 - Research is a considered activity, which aims to make an **original contribution to knowledge** (*Dawson, 2009*)
 - The process of exploring the unknown, studying and learning new things, **building new knowledge** about things that no one has understood before (*Berndtsson et al., 2008*)
- **Tingkat kontribusi ke pengetahuan** dari penelitian:
 - Level 6 KKNI: Menguasai dan **menerapkan konsep teoritis**
 - Level 8 KKNI: **Mengembangkan** pengetahuan
 - Level 9 KKNI: **Invensi** pengetahuan
- **Menuliskan** hasil penelitian (kontribusi ke pengetahuan) dalam bentuk artikel (paper) ilmiah dan **mempublikasikannya** ke jurnal ilmiah atau prosiding konferensi

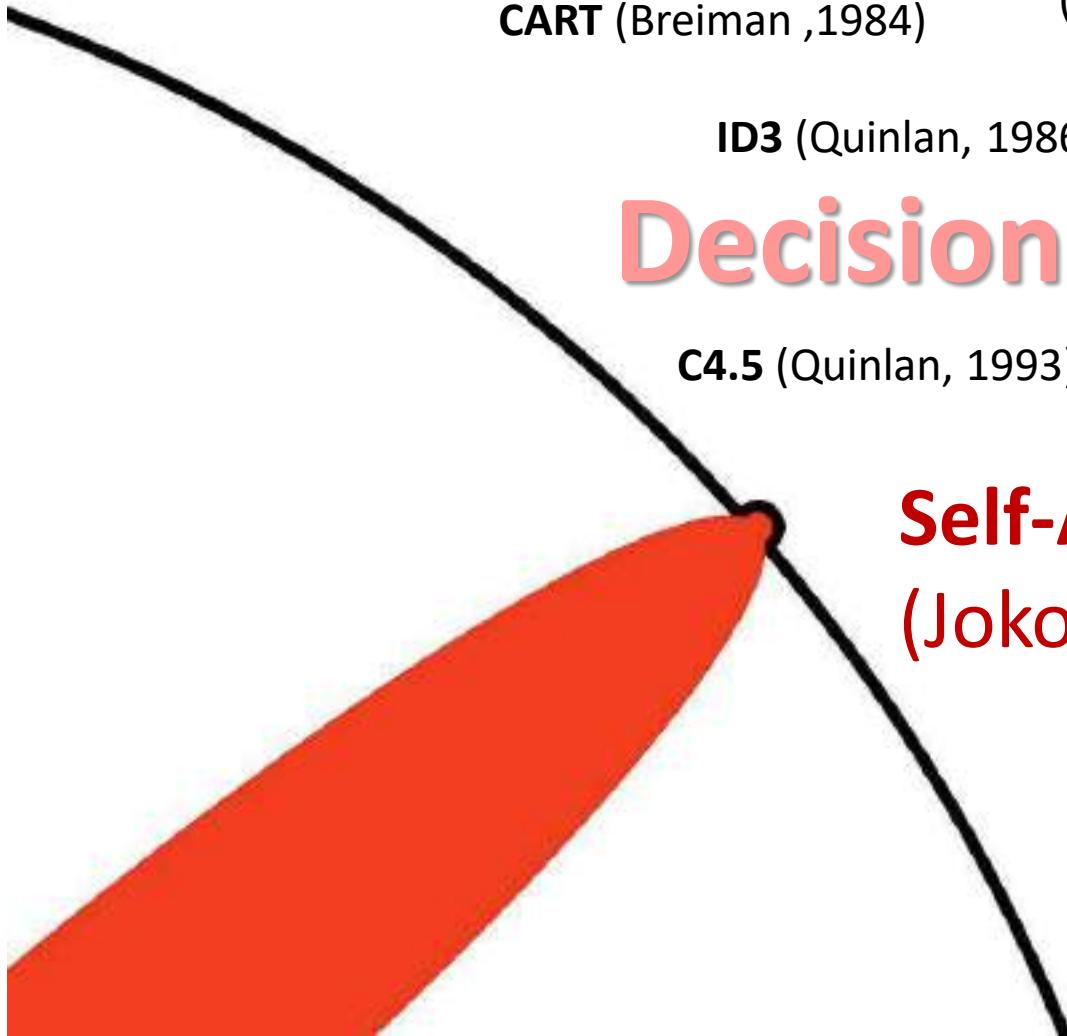
Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat

- Penyelesaian masalah yang dihadapi masyarakat dengan **memanfaatkan keahlian sivitas akademika** yang relevan
- Bahan **pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi**
 - Kekayaan Intelektual (KI) atau **rekomendasi kebijakan** yang dapat diterapkan langsung oleh masyarakat, dunia usaha, dan industri
- Perguruan Tinggi **wajib** mengupayakan pendanaan Pendidikan Tinggi dari berbagai sumber **di luar biaya pendidikan dari mahasiswa**, melalui:
 - Jasa layanan profesi dan/atau keahlian
 - Kerja sama kelembagaan pemerintah dan swasta
 - Hibah
 - Dana lestari dari alumni dan filantropis

(Permendikbud No 3 2020 tentang Standard Nasional Pendidikan Tinggi)



Research untuk Contribution to Knowledge (Mas Joko dengan Algoritma Self-Adaptive C4.5)

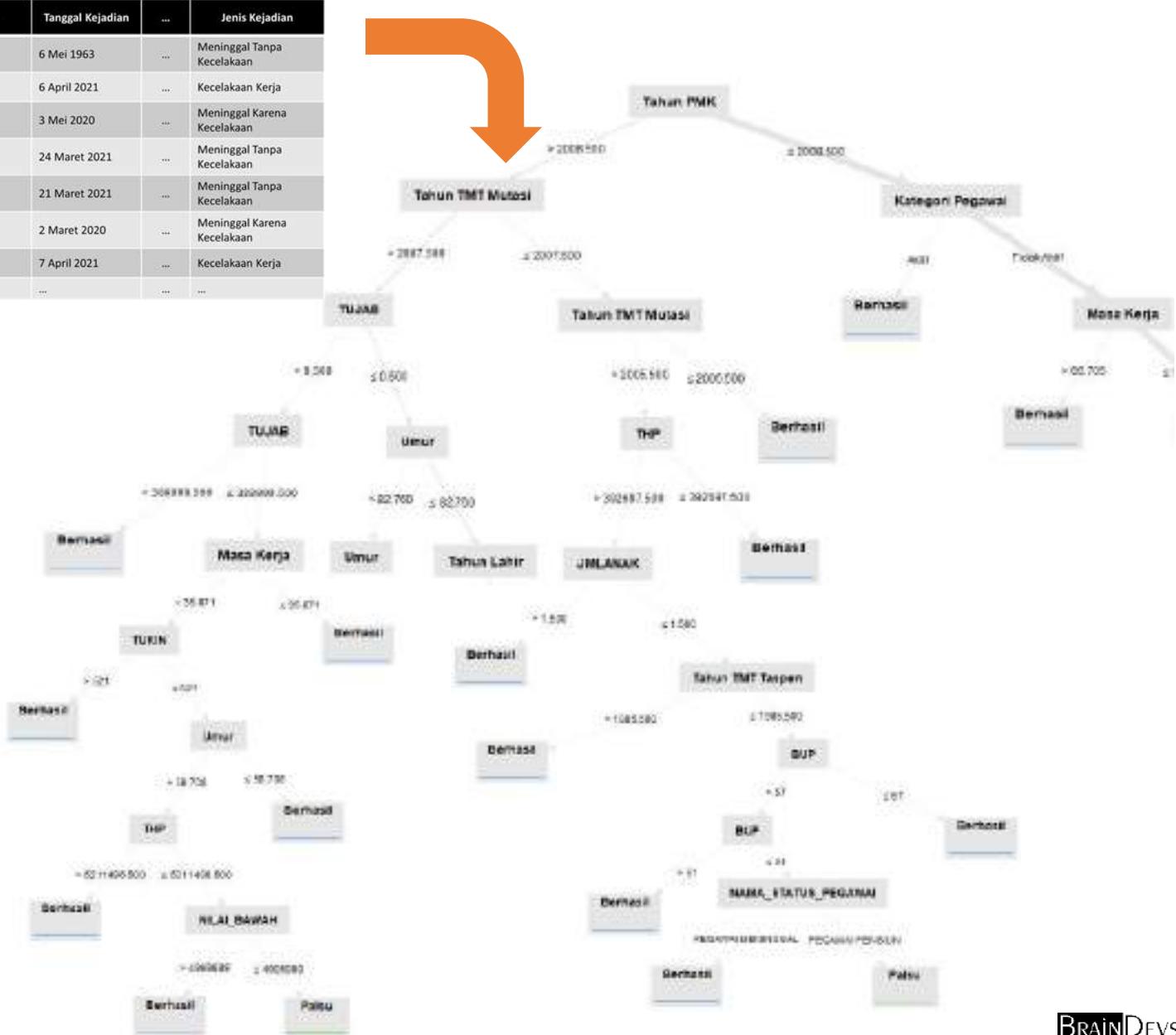


Penerapan Algoritma Self-Adaptive C4.5 untuk Prediksi Pola Risiko Kecelakaan/Meninggal (Contribution-to-Knowledge → Contribution-to-People)

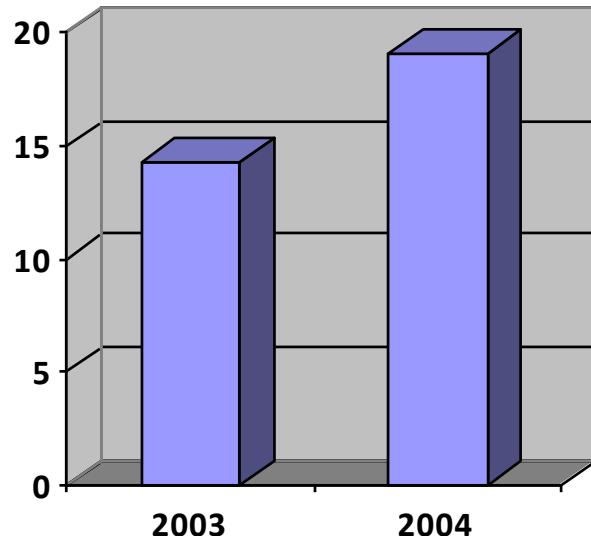


Prediksi Klaim Palsu atau Bukan

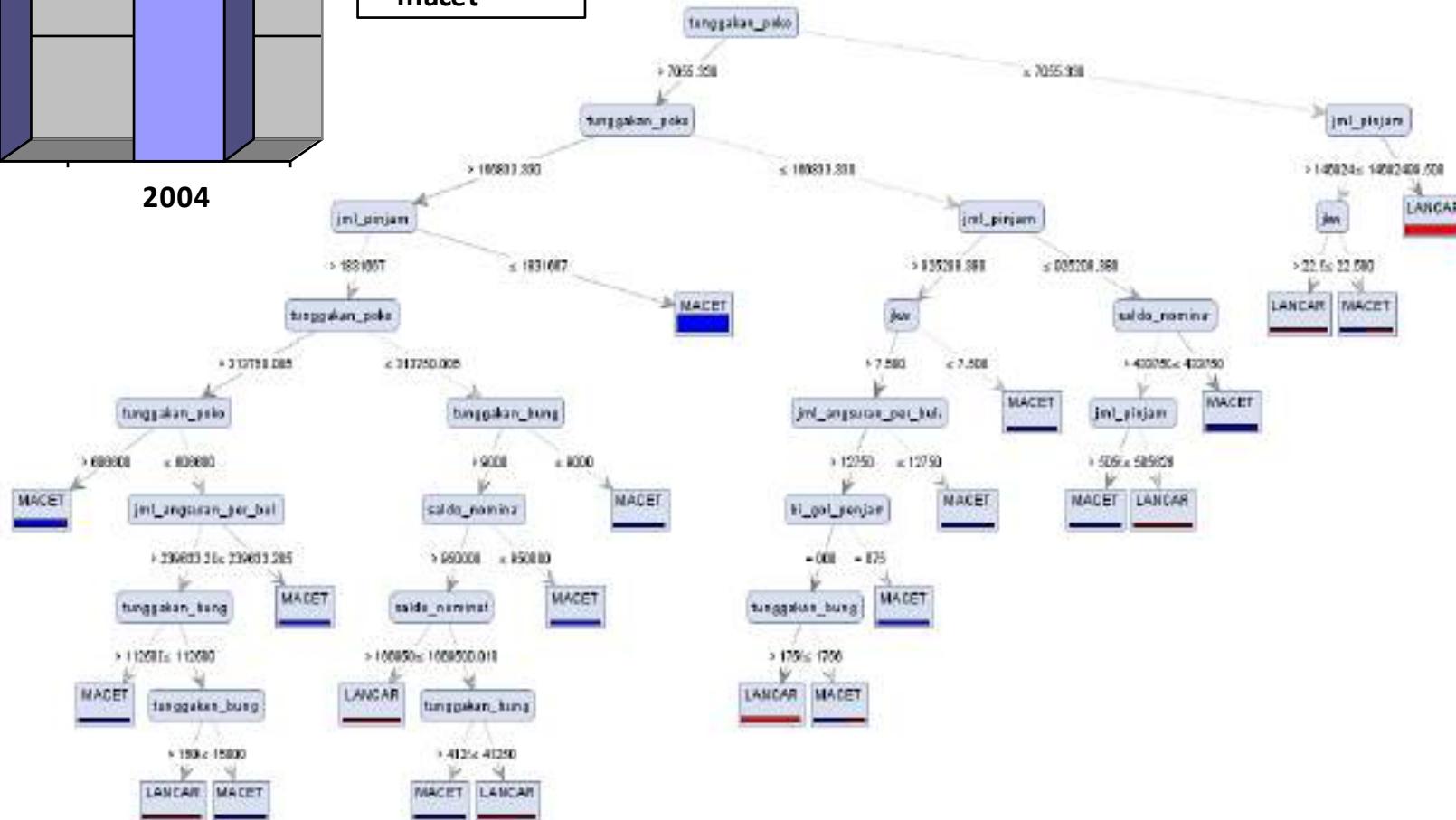
Notas	Status Pernikahan	Jumlah Anak	Jenis Kelamin	Umur	Tanggal Kejadian	...	Jenis Kejadian
01XXXXXX600	Menikah	1	Laki-Laki	58	6 Mei 1963	...	Meninggal Tanpa Kecelakaan
01XXXXXX000	Menikah	2	Laki-Laki	54	6 April 2021	...	Kecelakaan Kerja
04XXXXXX600	Menikah	1	Laki-Laki	52	3 Mei 2020	...	Meninggal Karena Kecelakaan
01XXXXXX100	Cerai Hidup/Mati	1	Perempuan	55	24 Maret 2021	...	Meninggal Tanpa Kecelakaan
01XXXXXX400	Menikah	0	Perempuan	57	21 Maret 2021	...	Meninggal Tanpa Kecelakaan
04XXXXXX600	Menikah	1	Laki-Laki	52	2 Maret 2020	...	Meninggal Karena Kecelakaan
04XXXXXX700	Menikah	2	Laki-Laki	40	7 April 2021	...	Kecelakaan Kerja
...



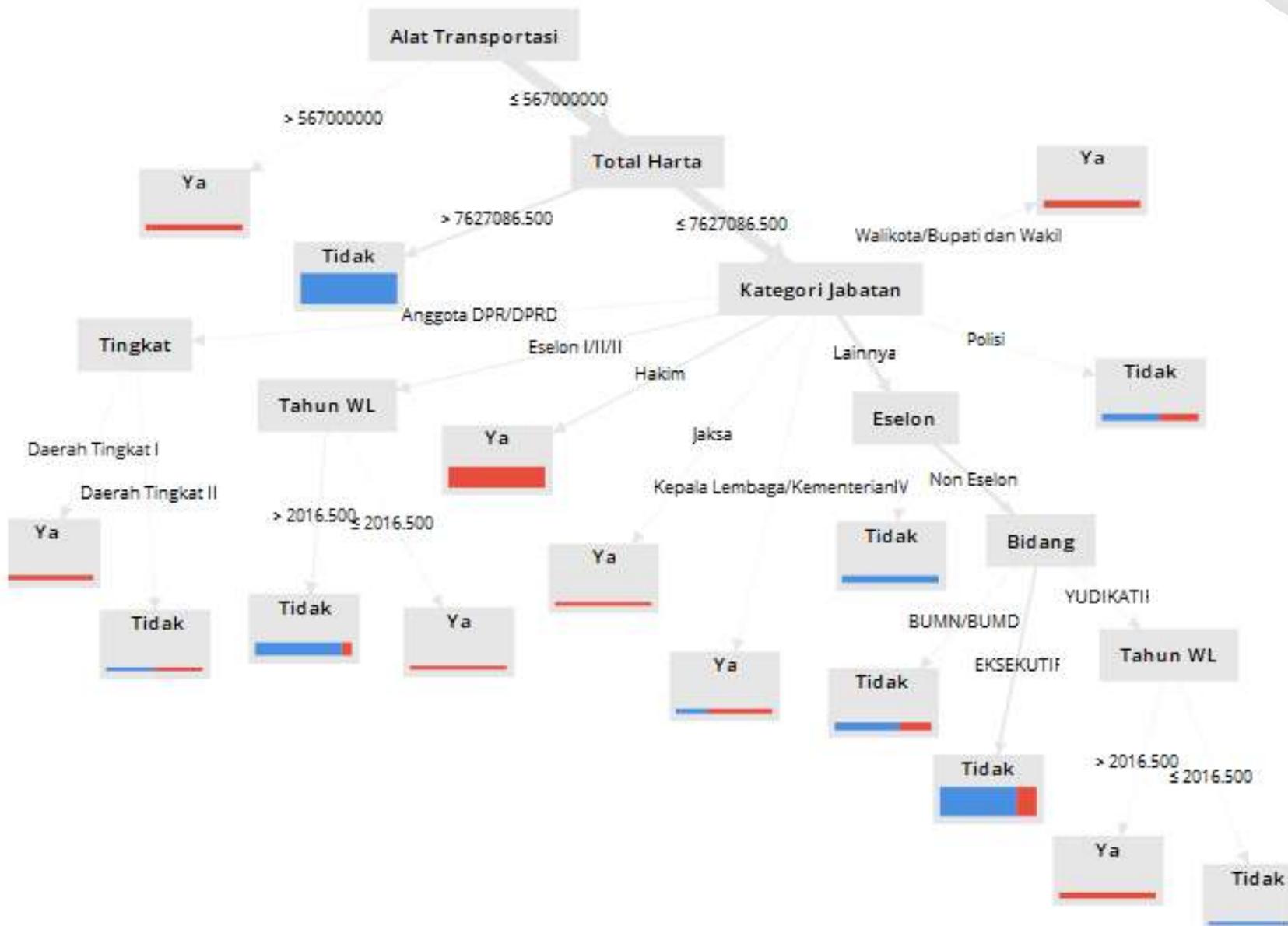
Pola Penentuan Kelayakan Kredit



Jumlah kredit
macet



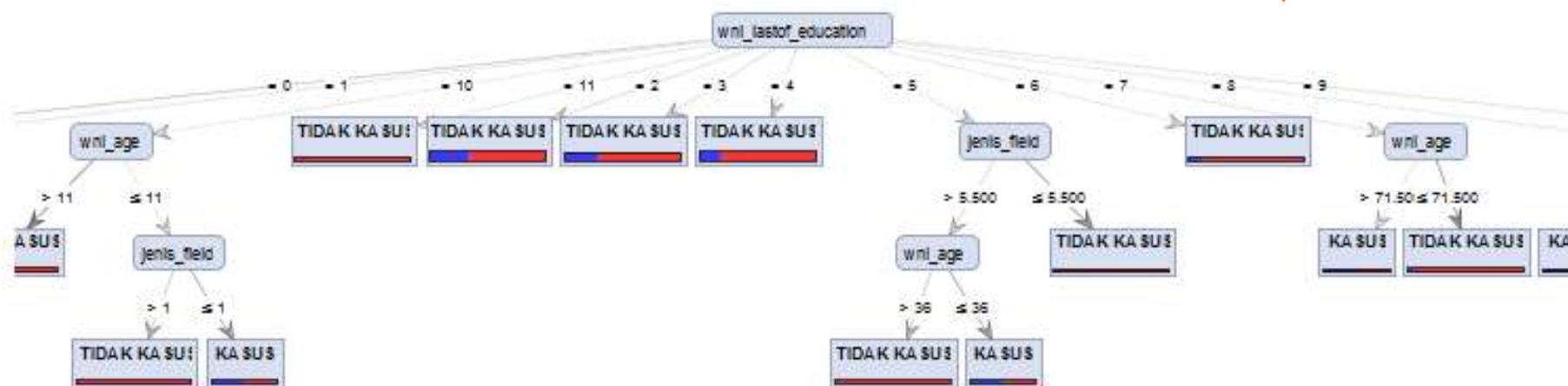
Pola Profil Tersangka Koruptor





Profiling dan Deteksi Kasus TKI

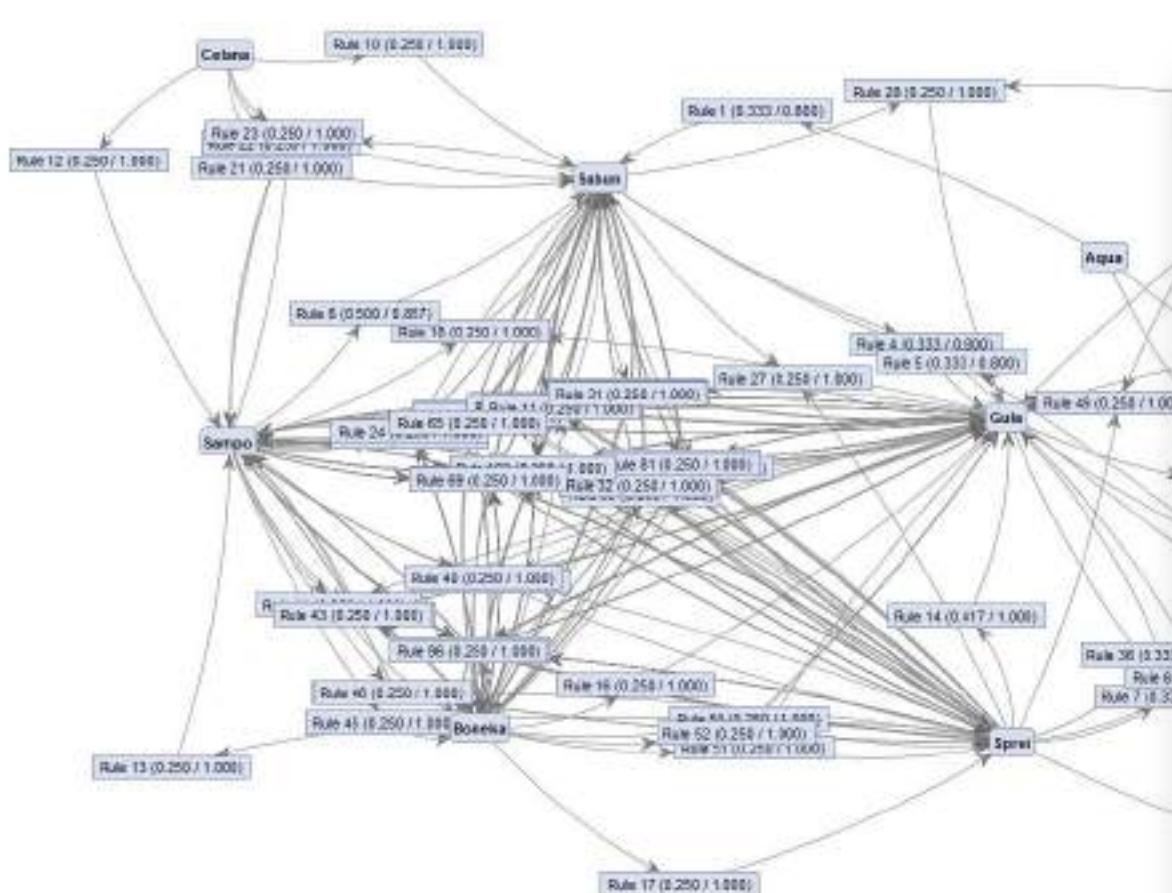
Row No.	status_kasus	wni_age	wni_lastof...	gender_name	wni_marital...	wni_local_p...	self_report_...	jenis_field
1	KASUS	-183	3	Perempuan	5	32	PEA	3
2	KASUS	-181	0	Perempuan	5	32	Yordania	6
3	KASUS	-4	0	Perempuan	0	36	RRC	6
4	KASUS	-3	0	Perempuan	0	33	Suriah	6
5	KASUS	-1	0	LakHaki	0	12	Libya	2
6	KASUS	-1	0	Perempuan	0	32	Libanon	6
7	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Jepang	2
8	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Jepang	5
9	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Libya	2
10	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Malaysia	3
11	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Malaysia	6
12	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	11	Yaman	2
13	KASUS	0	0	LakHaki	0	12	Amerika Seri..	3



Pola Aturan Asosiasi dari Data Transaksi

ExampleSet (12 examples, 0 special attributes, 10 regular attributes)

Row No.	Gula	Kopi	Aqua	Popok	Sprei	Sabun	Sampo	Kemeja	Celana	Boneka
1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0



AssociationRules

Association Rules

[Aqua] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 0.800)
[Sprei] --> [Kopi] (confidence: 0.800)
[Aqua] --> [Kopi] (confidence: 0.800)
[Sabun, Kopi] --> [Gula] (confidence: 0.800)
[Sabun, Gula] --> [Kopi] (confidence: 0.800)
[Sprei] --> [Kopi, Gula] (confidence: 0.800)
[Gula, Sprei] --> [Kopi] (confidence: 0.800)
[Sampo] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 0.857)
[Gula] --> [Kopi] (confidence: 0.857)
[Celana] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Celana] --> [Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sprei] --> [Gula] (confidence: 1.000)
[Popok] --> [Gula] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Gula] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Sprei] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sampo, Gula] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sabun, Sprei] --> [Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sampo, Sprei] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Celana] --> [Sabun, Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sabun, Celana] --> [Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sampo, Celana] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Sabun, Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sabun, Boneka] --> [Sampo] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sampo, Boneka] --> [Sabun] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sabun, Sprei] --> [Gula] (confidence: 1.000)
[Sabun, Popok] --> [Gula] (confidence: 1.000)
[Boneka] --> [Sabun, Gula] (confidence: 1.000)

Pola Aturan Asosiasi di Amazon.com

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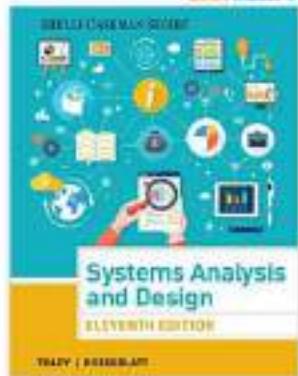
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Pola Aturan Asosiasi di Netflix

The screenshot shows the Netflix interface with a red dashed box highlighting a row of recommended shows. The top section displays movie posters for "EX_MACHINA", "Drive", and "The Lincoln Lawyer". Below this, a message says "Because you watched The Lincoln Lawyer". The highlighted row includes "ANIMAL KINGDOM", "NEW HEIGHTS", "THE CHOSEN ONE", "FOR LIFE", and "SOMEWHERE BETWEEN". A separate section for "Thriller Movies" shows posters for "EL CAMINO", "THE NEXT THREE DAYS", "THE WEEKEND AWAY", "THE OUTSIDER", and "BRAZEN".

NETFLIX

EX_MACHINA

Drive

THE LINCOLN LAWYER
ACADEMY AWARD® NOMINEE

Because you watched The Lincoln Lawyer

ANIMAL KINGDOM

NEW HEIGHTS

THE CHOSEN ONE

FOR LIFE

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN

Thriller Movies

EL CAMINO

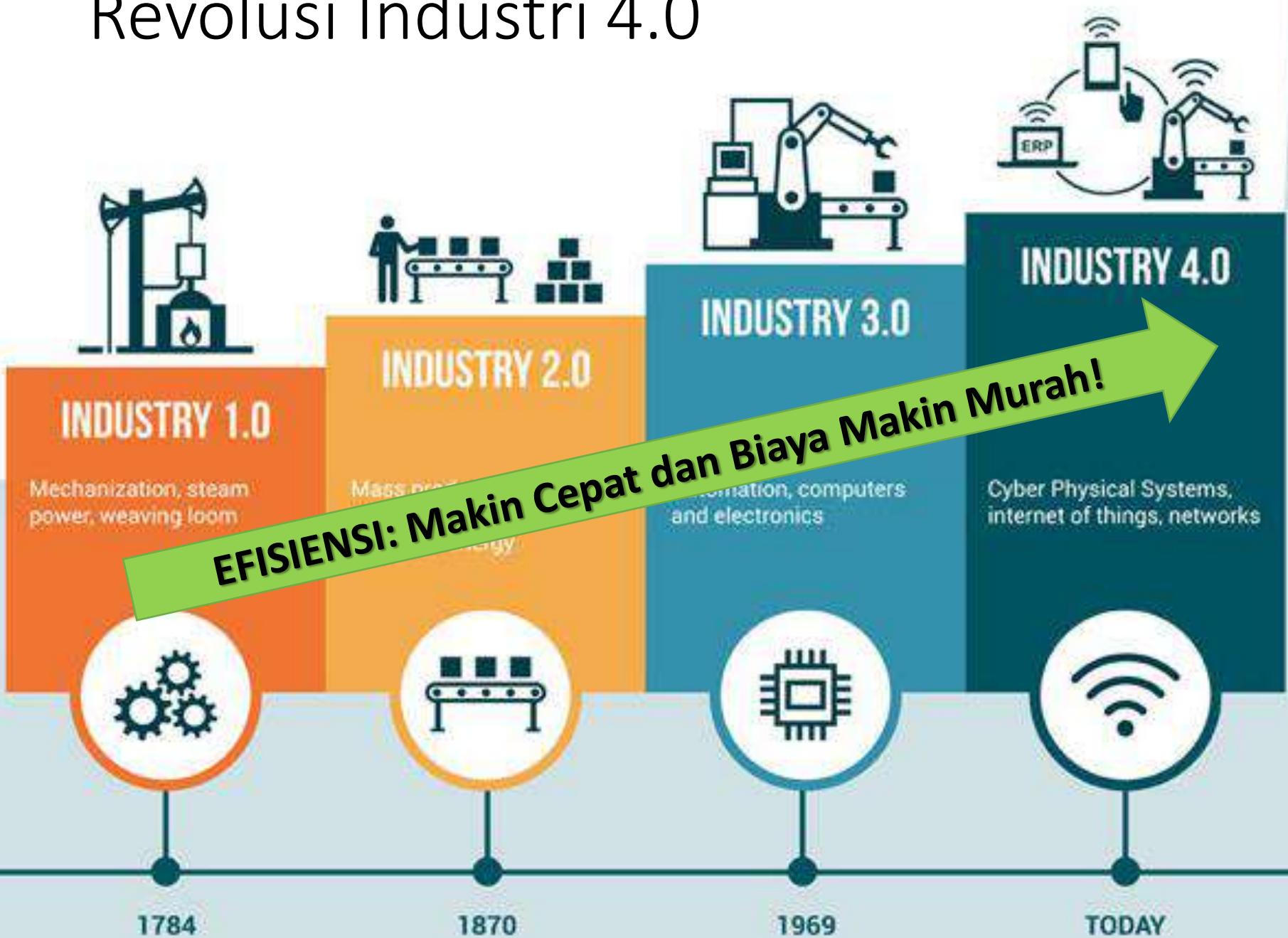
THE NEXT THREE DAYS

THE WEEKEND AWAY

THE OUTSIDER

BRAZEN

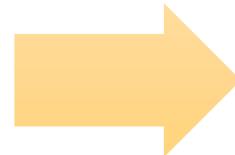
Revolusi Industri 4.0



From Stupid Apps to Smart Apps

Stupid Applications

- Sistem Informasi Akademik
- Sistem Pencatatan Pemilu
- Sistem Laporan Kekayaan Pejabat
- Sistem Pencatatan Kredit

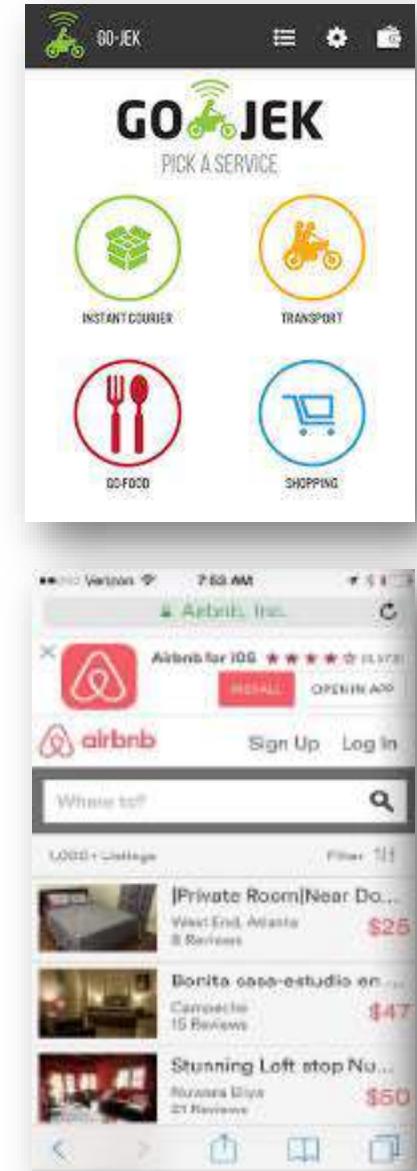


Smart Applications

- Sistem **Prediksi Kelulusan** Mahasiswa
- Sistem **Prediksi Hasil Pemilu**
- Sistem **Prediksi Koruptor**
- Sistem **Penentu Kelayakan** Kredit

Perusahaan Pengolah Pengetahuan

- **Uber** - the world's largest taxi company, owns no vehicles
- **Google** - world's largest media/advertising company, creates no content
- **Alibaba** - the most valuable retailer, has no inventory
- **Airbnb** - the world's largest accommodation provider, owns no real estate
- **Gojek** - perusahaan angkutan umum, tanpa memiliki kendaraan



Penelitian Enterprise Architecture (EA)?

Hasil dari mana?

Zachman
(1987)

DODAF
(2003)

FEAF
(1999)

Apa yang harus dibuat?

TOGAF
(1995)

Gartner
(2005)

TEAF
(2000)

Basis standardisasi untuk desainnya?

TISAF
(1997)

Bagaimana tahapan dibuatannya?

EAP
(1992)

NIST
(1980)

Komparasi Framework Enterprise Architecture

Jenis	EA Framework
Consortia-Developed Frameworks	ARCON, GERAM, RM-ODP, IDEAS Group, ISO 19439, TOGAF
Defense Industry Frameworks	AGATE, DNDAF, DoDAF , MOD
Government Frameworks	ESAAF, GEA, FDIC, FEAF , NOR
Open Source Frameworks	LEAD, MEGAF, Praxeme, TRA
Proprietary Frameworks	ASSIMPLER, AM, IAF, OBASH, SAP EAF, Zachman Framework

(Roger Sessions, A Comparison of the Top Four EA Methodologies, 2014)

Criteria	Ratings			
	Zachman	TOGAF	FEA	Gartner
Taxonomy completeness	4	2	2	1
Process completeness	1	4	2	3
Reference-model guidance	1	3	4	1
Practice guidance	1	2	2	4
Maturity model	1	1	3	2
Business focus	1	2	1	4
Governance guidance	1	2	3	3
Partitioning guidance	1	2	4	3
Prescriptive catalog	1	2	4	2
Vendor neutrality	2	4	3	1
Information availability	2	4	2	1
Time to value	1	3	1	4

Viewpoint	Denmark	Australia	Republic of Korea	
EGDI	0.9150	0.9053	0.9010	
EA Framework	TOGAF and EIF	AGA	GEAF (TOGAF)	SGI
EA Principle	Semantic and technical standards	Share portfolio and integrate the services	Consistency, reusability and interoperability	New Govt
Governance Responsibility	Agency for Digitisation (Ministry of Finance)	Department of Finance and Deregulation	EA committee (National computerization Agency)	Infosec Auth
Strategic / National Digital Policy	X	X	X	X
EA Capital planning / Return on Investment	X	X	X	X (Ministry of Finance)
Digital Human Capital	X	X	X	X
Implementation	National cloud Open Standard	Technology standard Share and exchange across the agencies	Share data and function EA portal EA management system Standard Profile	Open standard Real life case study Mobile Technology X-real Privacy and Data ownership
Initiative (eGov)	eID and signature Single sign-on eProcurement XML project	myGov (Single Login) Digital identity Tell us Once / inbox Digital humans (personal assistant)	GOV.KR Minwon Services Policy Information	mgov programme (Mobile application) E-citizens portal Electronic identity Government - Private

Studi Literatur & Lapangan Masalah Framework EA

- EA dan framework yang ada **sulit dipahami**, terlalu **buzzwords**, berbentuk **statis**, **sulit diubah**, **technology-oriented**, **tidak dibutuhkan** pimpinan dan staff

(Kotusev, 2018) (Alm & Wißotzki, 2013)
(Wahono, et al., 2015) (Wahono et al., 2020)



- EA dan framework yang ada **tidak komprehensif** menselaraskan **dimensi organisasi** (rencana strategis, risiko, KPI, regulasi, manajemen program)
(Meyer et al., 2011) (Zur Muehlen and Su, 2011) (Drahansky et al., 2016)
(Wahono et al., 2019) (Wahono et al., 2020)



- EA dan framework yang ada **tidak comply** dengan berbagai peraturan dan standard: SPBE, BPMN, APQC, UML, ISO, dsb
(Wahono et al., 2020)



- EA dan framework yang ada **tidak memposisikan proses bisnis** sebagai dasar pergerakan organisasi, project EA tidak berangkat **modeling** dan **simulation** proses bisnis yang komprehensif, yang menjadi argumentasi **automation dalam bentuk solusi IT** dilakukan
(Wahono et al., 2019) (Wahono et al., 2020)



- Enterprise architecture is **dead**, too much **in-breeding** and **self-asphyxiation**
(Jon McLeod, 2017)

Framework idEA

1

Compliance dengan Berbagai Standar dan Regulasi

Integrated Standard Compliance



2

Integrated Digital Transformation Tools

Platform yang Terintegrasi, Multiplatform, dan Mendukung Digital Transformation:

- Big Data
- Intelligent Systems
- Business Process Modeling dan Simulation

3

Simplified Systematics Method

Metode Sederhana, Transfer Pengetahuan d
Sistematis dan Selaras dengan Artifact

4

Iterative Knowledge Transfer

Change Management secara Bertahap dan Terus Menerus



6

Roadmap, Governance dan Monitoring Kegiatan Organisasi Terpadu dan Komprehensif

Comprehensive Roadmap and Governance

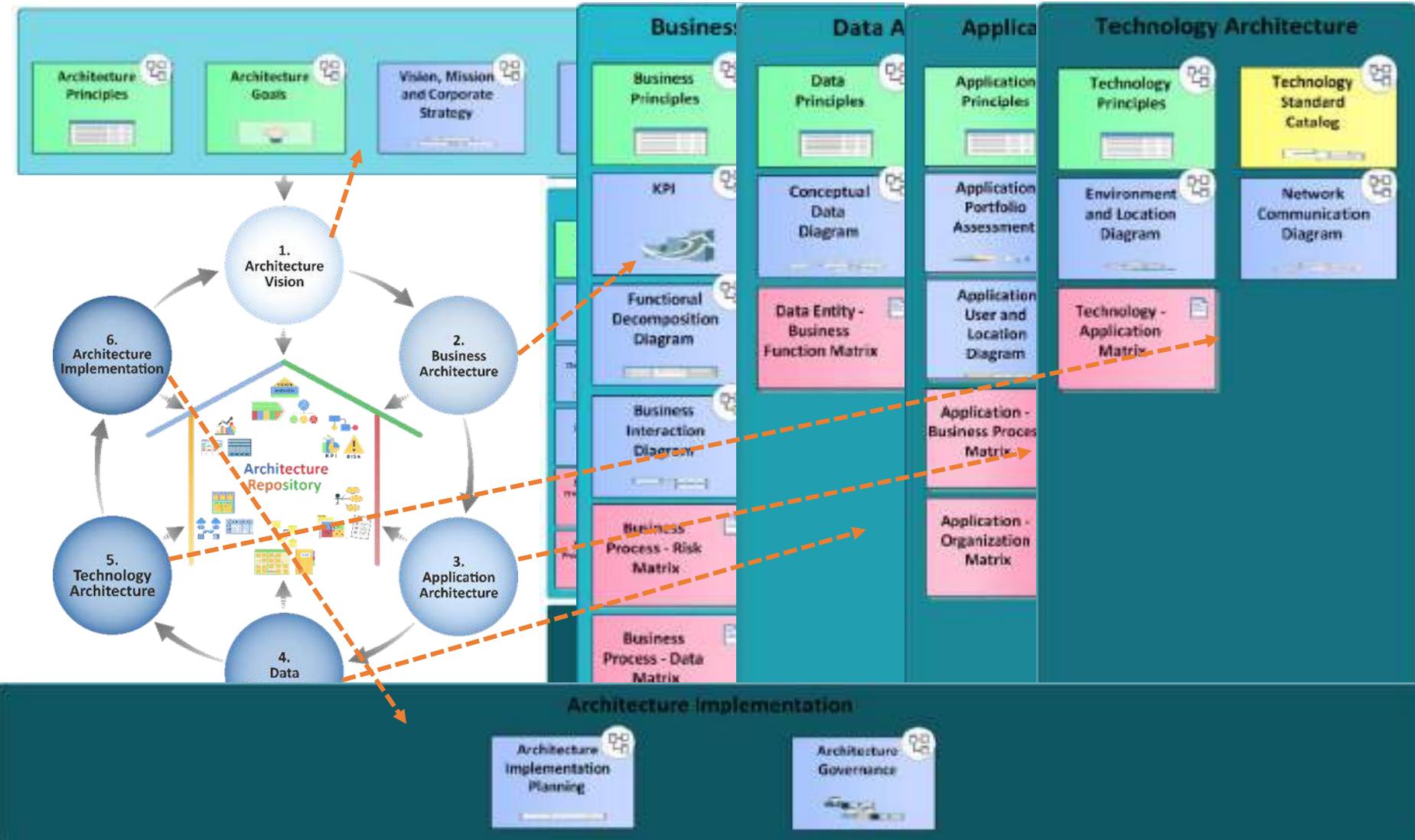
5

Multidimensional Architecture

Terintegrasi dengan Berbagai Dimensi Organisasi (Program, Regulasi, Data, Aplikasi, Risiko, KPI)



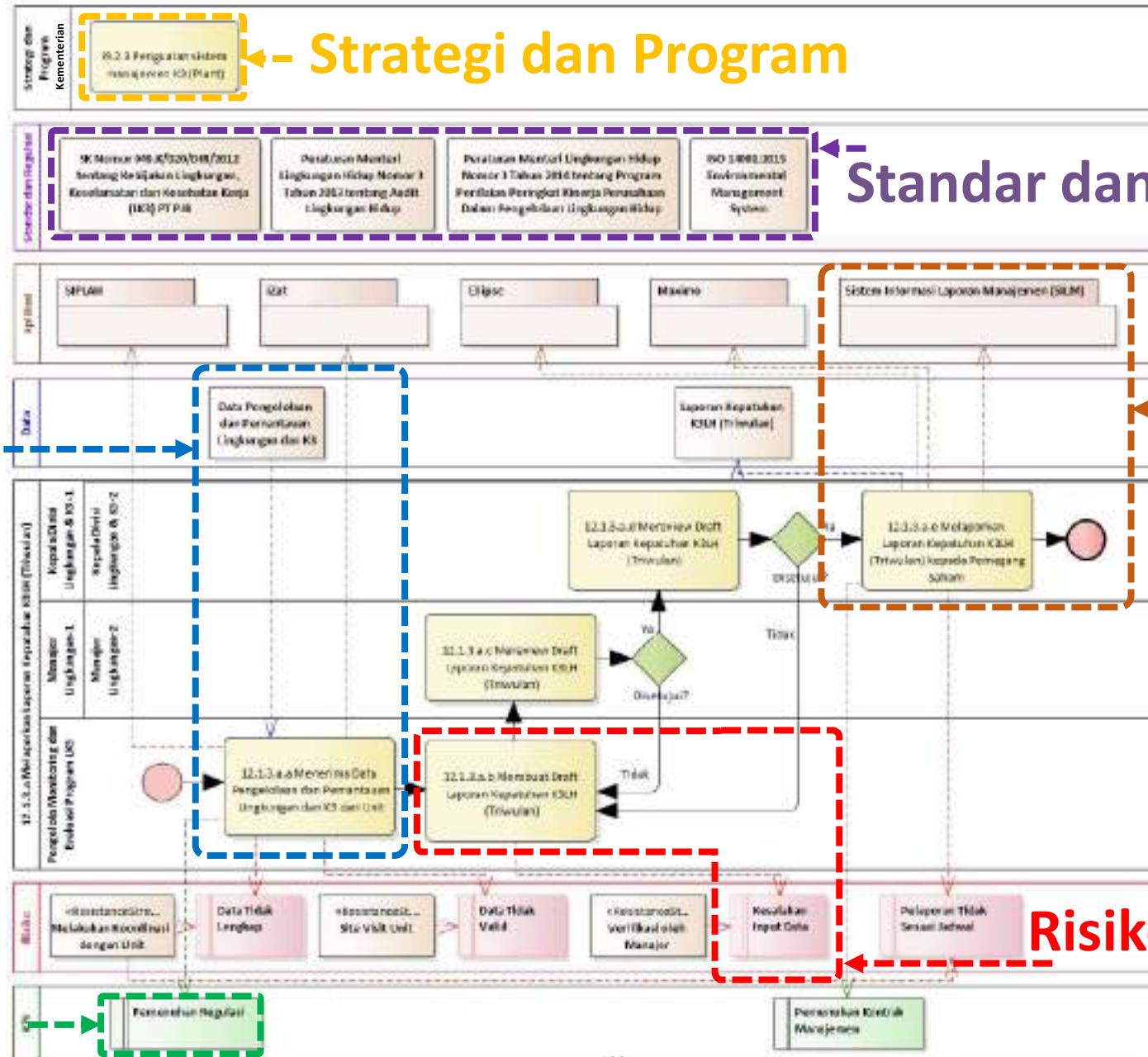
idEA Simplified Systematic Method



Simplified Systematic Methods

Simplified Systematic Artifacts

iDEA Multidimensional Architectures



Scientific Justification dari Framework idEA

The image displays three separate scientific publications, likely theses or research papers, arranged side-by-side. They all appear to be in Indonesian and relate to the 'idEA' framework.

Left Publication:

- Title:** Pengantar Framework integrated multi-dimensional architecture
- Abstract:** PERANCANGAN ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE DENGAN MODIFIKASI TOGAF FRAMWORK PADA PT BRAINMATIC CSITA INFORMATIKA
- Author:** PENGGELAS ARRESTASI, DESTITUS PENDRIEWS, TAHO DEO
- Content:** MODIFIKASI TOGAF UNTUK MEMBANGUN ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN E-GOVERNMENT PADA PEMERINTAH TINGKAT KABUPATEN/KOTA
- Image:** A decorative floral emblem at the bottom.
- Text:** Disertasi oleh DARU HAGNU SETYADI, 13.05812.PTK.08223
- Text:** Raport PROGRAM PASCASARJANA FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA YOGYAKARTA 2015

Middle Publication:

- Title:** Penerapan Framework integrated multi-dimensional architecture
- Abstract:** SEMPLIFIKASI DAN INTEGRASI MULTIDIMENSI ARSITEKTUR BISNIS PADA FRAMEWORK TOGAF UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE DI PT PEMERINTAH SAWA BALI
- Image:** A blue circular logo with a stylized letter 'B' inside.
- Text:** Disertasi oleh Maria Wulan, 13.05812.PTK.08224

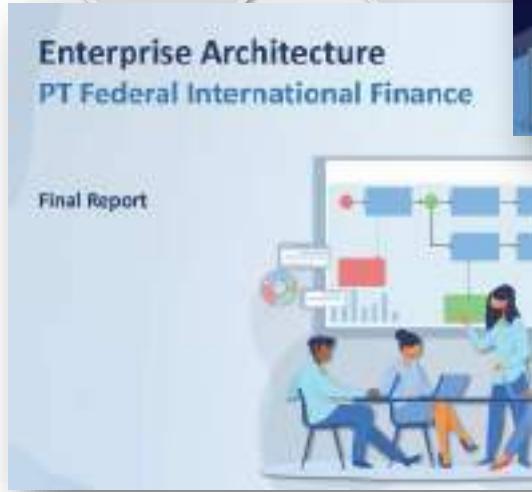
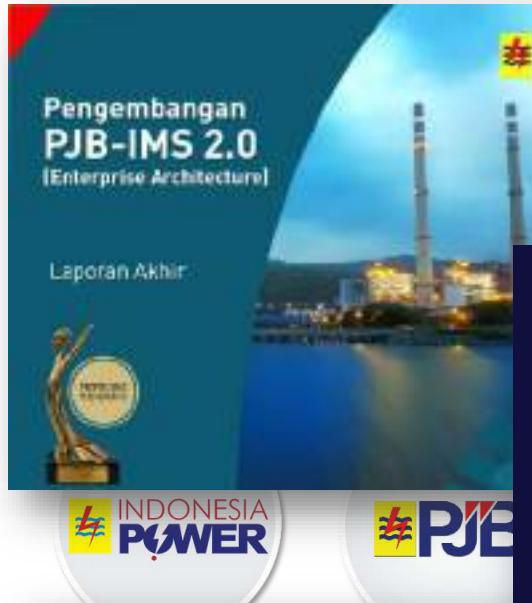
Right Publication:

- Title:** MODIFIKASI FRAMEWORK TOGAF DAN PENYELARASAN MULTIDIMENSI BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN EFEKTIVITAS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE DAN ANALISIS BEBAN KERJA PEGAWAI
- Abstract:** PENGGELAS ARRESTASI, DESTITUS PENDRIEWS, TAHO DEO
- Image:** A blue circular logo with a stylized letter 'B' inside.
- Text:** Disertasi oleh Rio Dhika Novianita Pribadi, 171106030
- Text:** PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER ILMU KOMPUTER, FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI, UNIVERSITAS DEBULDEUB
- Text:** JAKARTA, 06 SEPTEMBER 2018

Intellectual Property Right dari Framework **idEA**

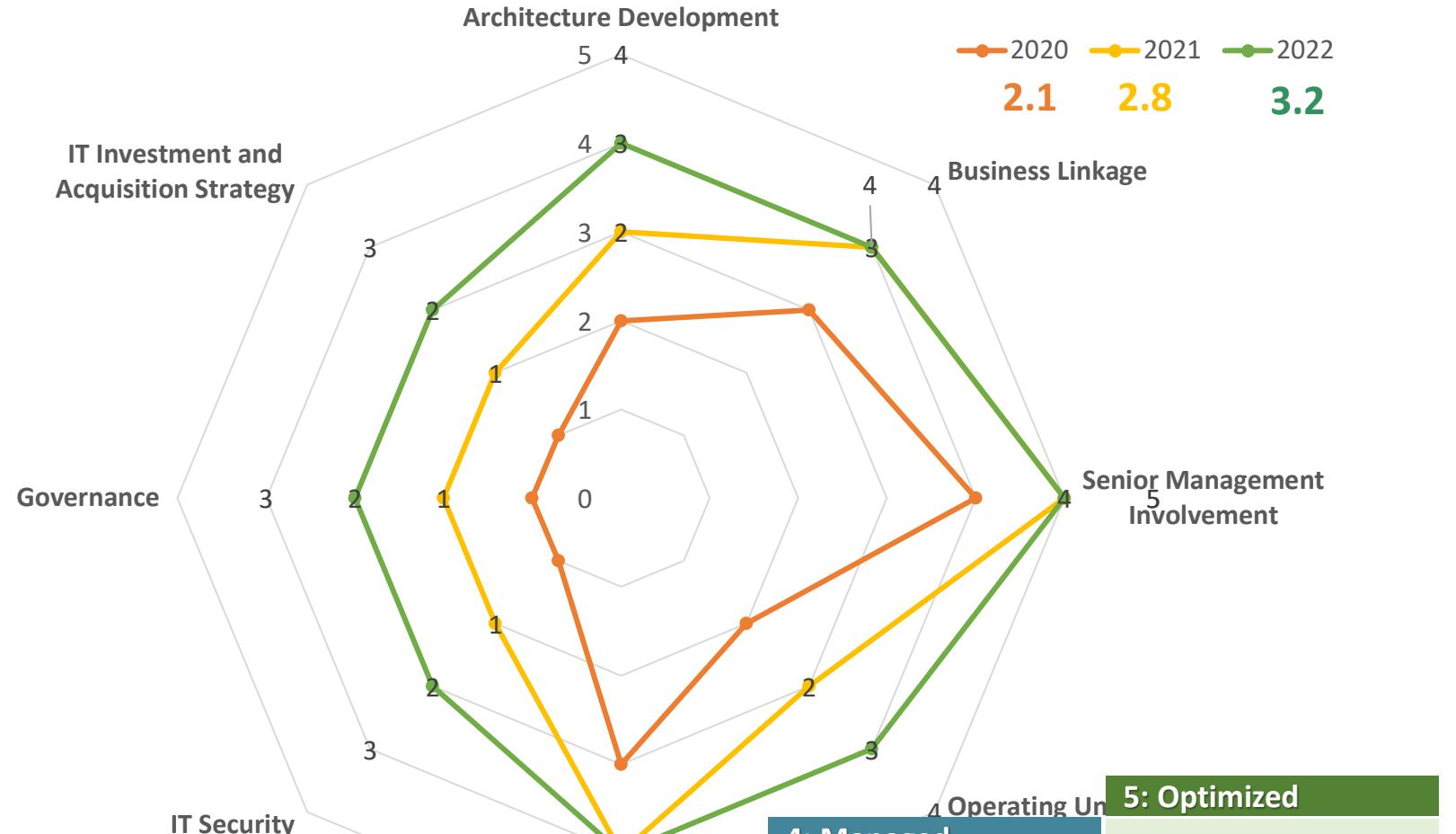


Industrial Justification dari Framework idEA



(Romi Satria Wahono, Penerapan Framework idEA, IlmuKomputerCom Braindevs Sistema, 2020)

Survey Tingkat Kematangan Penerapan Framework iDEA



1: Initial

Penerapan EA dilakukan secara **adhoc**, inisiatif pengelolaan EA dari **individu** atas permintaan atau kebutuhan tertentu

2: Under Development

Penerapan EA telah didukung oleh **kebijakan** organisasi. Proses, peran dan tanggung jawab **pengelola EA** telah ditetapkan

3: Defined

Penerapan EA (**pengelolaan artifact & standar pemodelan**) telah didefinisikan **sesuai dengan spesifikasi** kebutuhan dan standar organisasi

4: Managed

Penerapan EA telah dimanfaatkan sebagai media **analisis kinerja organisasi**. EA menjadi alat untuk **mengukur kinerja** secara kuantitatif

5: Optimized

Penerapan EA dilakukan secara **masif** dalam mendukung kegiatan **perbaikan berkelanjutan** di organisasi

Survey Efektivitas Penerapan Framework idEA



integrated multidimensional Enterprise Architecture (idEA)



Mitos 1

Penelitian Yang Baik Itu Outputnya
Nyata dalam Bentuk Produk

Mitos 10

Kalau Mau Jadi Pebisnis dan
Masuk ke Industri, Nggak Perlu
Mikirin Penelitian

Mitos 9

Penelitian yang Baik itu Topik dan
Skalanya Besar, serta Berhubungan
dengan Banyak Bidang

Mitos 8

Penelitian Itu Semakin Aplikatif dan
Terapan Semakin Mudah Masuk Jurnal
Terindeks

Mitos 7

Saya Melakukan Citation dengan
Meng-Copy Paste Kalimat dan
Paragraf dari Paper Lain

Mitos 2

Tujuan Utama Penelitian adalah
Adanya Kontribusi ke Masyarakat

Mitos 3

Metode Penelitian yang Saya
Gunakan adalah Waterfall

Mitos 4

Masalah Penelitian itu adalah
Masalah Yang Muncul di
Masyarakat

Mitos 5

Studi Literatur Berisi Berbagai
Teori Dasar dan Definisi yang Ada
di Buku

Mitos 6

Semakin Banyak Literatur yang Saya
Baca, Saya Semakin Pusing

TERIMA KASIH

Romi Satria Wahono

romi@romisatriawahono.net

<http://romisatriawahono.net>

<http://youtube.com/RomiSatriaWahono>

08118228331



Serial Playlist Metodologi Penelitian (Youtube Channel: Romi Satria Wahono)



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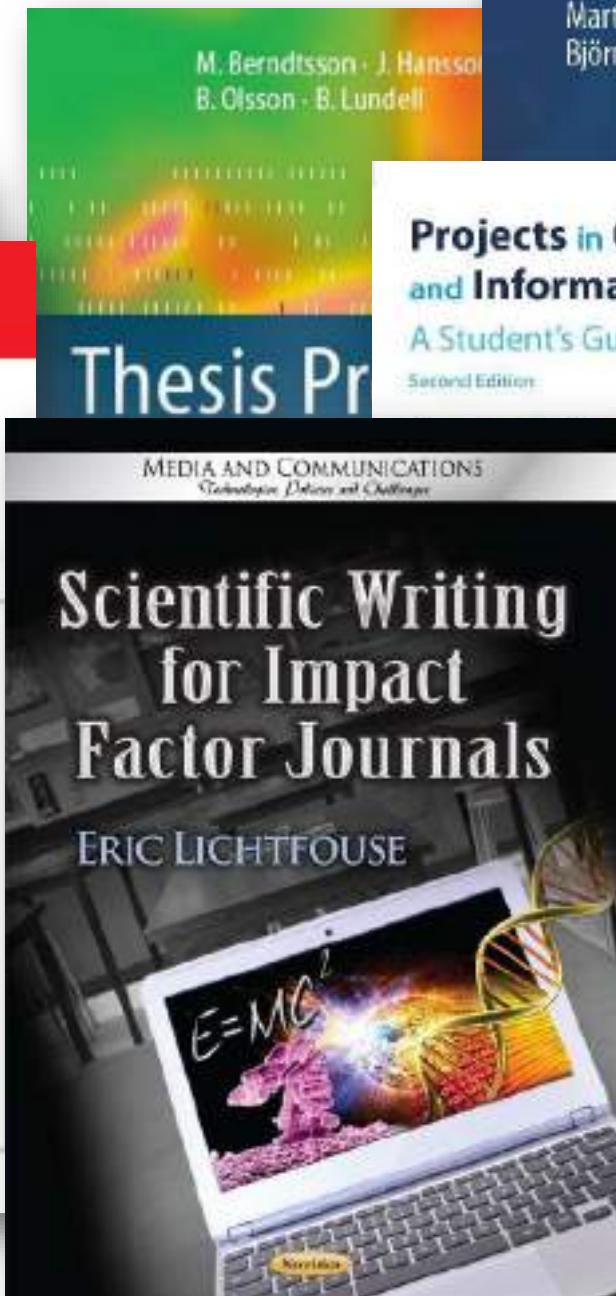
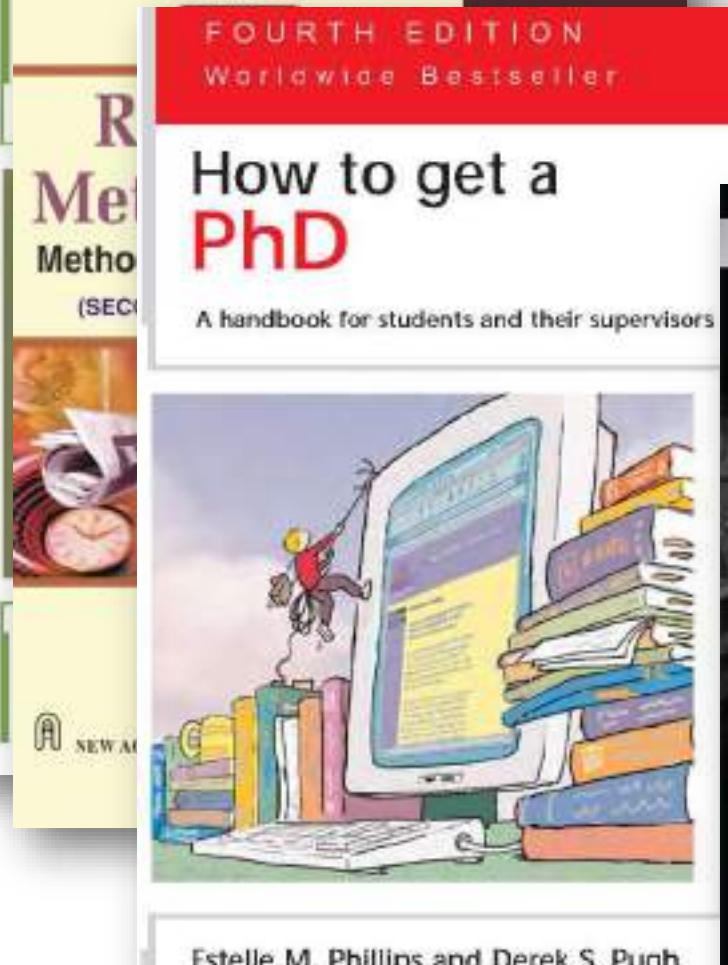


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Romi Satria Wahono
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Romi Satria Wahono

Textbooks

HOW TO



Claes Wohlin · Per Runeson
Martin Höst · Magnus C. Ohlsson
Björn Regnell · Anders Wesslén



in

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