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Table of Contents

Name	Page
Cover	i
Table of Contents	ii
Copyright Page	iii
List of Committee	iv
List of Reviewer	vi
Conference Schedule	vii
Detsails of Paralel Session	viii
Author Index	ix
Welcome Specch	xv
Author Paper Details:	
1. Optimization of Account Officer Performance with Goal Programming	1
2. Designing Broadcast Services in Hyperledger Fabric Framework for Scalability and Performance	System
.....	
9	
3. Visualizing Influence of Public Response for Accretion of Covid-19 Case in Indonesia Using Epidemic Model	Model
.....	
14	
4. Temperature And Humidity Control System of Duck Egg Incubator Based on Proportional Integral Derivative	Derivative
.....	
19	
5. Analysis of Reservoir Water Discharge at Solar Power Plant Tanjung Raja Village as a Basis for Micro Hydro Power Plant Planning in Paddy-Field Area	
.....	
26	
6. Design of Sitting Time and Position Detection System Using Flex Sensor	
.....	
32	
7. Design and Implementation of An Automated Kawa Leaves Brewing System	
.....	
38	
8. Implementation of Data Mining Using the C4.5 Method for Predicting Scholarship Recipient Students	Students
.....	
44	
9. Determination of the Distribution Center Location of the Batam City Garbage Bank using Gravity method	method
.....	
49	

10. Inappropriate Content Classification based on Video Rating: A Preliminary Study	54
11. Control System and Letter Disposition Management Using the Chronological Filing System Method Mobile Web Based	59
12. How Adopters and Non-Adopters Perceive the Adoption of Mobile Government Services? An Empirical Evidence Using an Extended UTAUT2 Model	66
13. The Effects of Covid-19 on the Sentiments and Relationships of Universities Students	71
14. Development and Validity of the Responsive Web for Assessing English Speaking and Listening	76
15. Crowd Detection that Potentially Violate Covid-19 Health Protocol Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	83
16. Data Transmission Performance on the Internet of Thing (IoT) Network Using Long Range Communication (LoRA)	88
17. Machine Learning in the Development of Integrated Tourist Destinations	92
18. Coronavirus Stress: Stressors and Sociodemographic Correlates among Malaysian Women in the Midst of Lockdown	98
19. Evaluation Methodologies of Recommendation System: An Experimental Approach	106
20. Using Artificial Intelligence for Diabetes Distress Detection among the Facebook Community	116
21. Implementation of the Backpropagation Algorithm for Prognosis of the Number of New Students	126
22. Performance Simulation of Bio-Reinforced Composite Car Door Panel using Finite Element Analysis	

	130
23. Hardening a Work from Home Network with Wireguard and Suricata	
	135
24. Overheating Analysis of Mobile Phone Temperature Based on Multitasking Process	
	139
25. Consumer Behavior Attitude and Intention in Adopting E-Wallet with Trust as Intervening Variable	
	145
26. Uncovering Values and Philosophy of Songket Silungkang through Motion Graphic to Conserve the Cultural Heritage	
	151
27. Single Moving Average Algorithm and Analytical Hierarchy Process in Predicting Divorce Rates in Padang City	
	157
28. The Quality of Analysis Women's Save-Loan Information System by Hybrid Method	
	162
29. Corporate Reputation Risk in Social-Media	
	168
30. The Uniqueness of Mobile Government Service Quality: a Review on Quality Drivers	
	176
31. Comparative Analysis of Strategic Location Selection Decisions for MSMEs (UMKM) Using the MFEP and SAW Method	
	182
32. Systematic Literature Review on Organizational Cyber Security Deficiency in Mitigating Mobile Device Risk	
	187
33. The Model of Marker Based Tracking on the Augmented Reality of Hijaiyah Alphabet and Tajweed Al-Qur'an for Children Education	
	196
34. Existing Framework and the Use of Emerging Technology in Healthcare and Healthy Lifestyle: A Review	
	200

35. A Review: Aspects of Legal Protection in the use of Financial Technology	209
36. Knowledge Creation Management Activities and Their Critical Success Factors in Product Management: Case Study of Startup Company	215
37. C4.5 Algorithm Application for Prediction Of Customer Satisfaction Accuracy In PT. Pico Jaya Telesindo	221
38. A Proposed Model to Measure the Influence Factor of Adoption for Online Investment Application	227
39. Effect of Variation of Tensile Reinforcement Ratio on Non-Monolithic Beam-Column Connection Performance	232
40. Application of K-Means Clustering Algorithm in Determining Prospective Students Receiving Foundation Scholarship	236
41. How Can Knowledge Management Impact Organizational Performance? A Systematic Literature Review	243
42. Analysis of the Use of Distance Learning Technology in Universities in the Riau Islands Province with the Technology Acceptance Model	249
43. Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) Security Threats and Mitigation Mechanisms: Systematic Mapping	256
44. Classification of ECG Signals Using the Naïve Bayes Classification Method and Its Implementation in Android-Based Smart Health Care	266
45. Digital Transformation Strategy on Empty Container Depot Case Study: PT DLN	273
46. Generating Music with Emotion Using Transformer	281

47. Twitter Sentiment Analysis of Healthcare Platforms in Indonesia	287
48. Improving the Performance of Naïve Bayes Algorithm by Reducing the Attributes of Dataset Using Gain Ratio and Adaboost	293
49. Expert System for Diagnosis of Cataracts in Children With Bayes Theorem	298
50. Preliminary Analysis of Mini Portable Hydro Power Plant Using Archimedes Screw Turbine	204
51. A Proposed Set of Features on Implementing Responsible Gambling on Slot Games with G2S Technology	209
52. Visual interaction cues framework for recycling education using Augmented Reality	217
53. A Comparative Study on the Characteristics of Mobile Applications for the Restaurant Industry	225
54. Comparative Study of Classification Algorithms to Classify the Restoration Base on Burn Severity Level	230
55. The Influence of Organizational Culture on Knowledge Management in Government Institution: A Systematic Literature Review	236
56. Systematic Literature Review: Knowledge Management Model in Private Organizations	244
57. Selection of Pencak Silat Athletes to Represent the Single Defense Arts Competition Using Multi Attribute Utility Theory	251
58. Entrepreneur Virtual Laboratory as a Digital Marketing Training System for Culinary Business Development	258
59. Interactive Learning Media for English Subjects Using AR-Based Mobile Applications	

	264	
60. Clustering of Electricity Usage Using K-Means Method		
	270	
61. User Interface Prototype Using User Centered System Design Method in Motorvice Information System		
	277	
62. Systematic Literature Review Knowledge Reuse in Software Development		
	283	
63. Thyroid Cancer Classification using Transfer Learning		
	290	
64. Literature Study on Online Learning as an Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic in Education		
	295	
65. Comparison of the Effectiveness of C.45 Algorithm with Naive Bayes Algorithm in Determining Scholarship Recipients		
	300	
66. Design of Non-Contact Thermometer Using Thermal Camera for Detecting People with Fever		
	305	
67. A Comprehensive Performance Evaluation of Proactive, Reactive and Hybrid Routing in Wireless Sensor Network for Real Time Monitoring System		
	310	
68. 5-Fold Cross Validation on Supporting K-Nearest Neighbour Accuration of Making Consimilar Symptoms Disease Classification		
	316	
69. Validity of E- Learning-Based Digital on Professional Education Courses		
	322	
70. Combination of C 4.5 Algorithm and Profile Matching for Determining University Students Graduation		
	328	
71. Mathematical Dynamic Representation of the Energy Conversion System for DFIG Wind Turbines		
	334	

72. Promoting Talent Based on Age Criteria at The Supervisor and Management Level	343
73. Detecting Covid-19 in Chest X-Ray Images with Convolutional Neural Network	347
74. Surface Deformation of Padang City Area Induced by Over mW 5.0 Earthquake Events	357
75. Document Similarity Detection using Rabin-Karp and Cosine Similarity Algorithms	364
76. Hybrid Method of Analysis in Gynecology Diagnosis	370
77. Increasing Competitive and Marketing Technology Skills for Small Medium Micro Business in Padang City with Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Concept	379
78. Indonesian News Extractive Text Summarization Using Latent Semantic Analysis	385
79. Decision Support System Using Analytic Hierarchy Process Algorithm to Determine Cattle Worth to Sell	390
80. Modeling Combinatorial Optimization of Compressed Natural Gas Filling Station Location Using Set Covering Approach	398
81. Design of Earthquake and Tsunami Zone Map in Padang City Using 3D Isometric Art	404
82. Digital Learning Information System Entrepreneurship in College for Millennials in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic	410
83. AWARE: An IoT powered Smart Band with Multitenancy Cardinality	415
84. Sizing the Mechanical and Electrical Performances of a Two-DoF Manipulator Design Taking into Account PMSM Type Three-Phase AC Servo Motor	423

85. Predicting Employees' Turnover in IT Industry using Classification Method with Feature Selection	432
86. Inspection Code Generator for Hole Cylindrical Feature Evaluation in On-Machine Measurement Process for Computer-Aided Inspection Planning	439
87. Automatic Oil Palm Unstripped Bunch (USB) Counting System based on Faster RCNN and Object Tracking	445
88. Android Application Design for Monitoring Weather Parameter and PM 2.5	450
89. Design of Monitoring System for Infused Liquid Volume Based Wireless Communication	455
90. Twitter Sentiment Analysis of Indonesia Internet Service Provider: A Case Study of Indihome and Firstmedia	461
91. The Use of Machine Learning to Determine COVID-19 Case Severity	467
92. Implementation of Deep Learning Using Matlab-Based Convolutional Neural Network for Covid-19 Forecasting and Classification	471
93. Development of Learning Media to Introduce Traditional Musical Instruments using Augmented Reality on Instagram	479
94. Implementation of Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) Fuzzy Neutrosophic TOPSIS-CRITIC in Determining Sustainability Aspects of the Location of IoT Based Products Warehouse	484
95. Classroom Control Technique in Reducing the Level of Bullying for Adolescent in Online Learning	492

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Author Index

No.	Name	Page
A		
1.	Abbas, Mazhar	415 – 422
2.	Adelino, Muhammad Ilham	130 – 134
3.	Adelino, Muhammad Ilham	398 – 403
4.	Adjandra, William	290 – 296
5.	Adrizal, Adrizal	19 – 25
6.	Afdhal, Vernanda Em	151 – 156
7.	Aji, Muhammad Satriyo	14 – 18
8.	Aji, Wahyu Sapto	445 – 449
9.	Akbar, Son Ali	445 – 449
10.	Akrim, Akrim	196 – 199
11.	Al-Ammari, Shamsan	71 – 75
12.	Al-awj, Jalal	71 - 75
13.	Al-Khowarizmi, Al-Khowarizmi	196 - 199
14.	Al-Khowarizmi, Al-Khowarizmi	209 - 214
15.	Al-Khowarizmi, Al-Khowarizmi	277 – 282
16.	Al-Khowarizmi, Al-Khowarizmi	293 – 297
17.	Alnajrani, Hussain Mutlaq	187 - 195
18.	Al-Rasyid, Muhammad Udin Harun	439 – 444
19.	Amiruddin, Amiruddin	135 - 138
20.	Amna, Shally	76 - 82
21.	Andini, Silfia	44 – 48
22.	Andriani, Widia	32 – 37
23.	Andrianof, Harkamsyah	44 – 48
24.	Anggraini, Naurah Septi	258 – 263
25.	Anggreainy, Maria Susan	467 – 470
26.	Anir, Azah Norman	256 – 265
27.	Antares, Jovi	236 – 242
28.	Ardiansyah, Rizqi Andri	423 – 431
29.	Ariandi, Vicky	162 – 167
30.	Arifin, Zainal	450 – 454
31.	Arnomo, Sasa Ani	139 – 144
32.	Ary, Muhammad	270 – 276
33.	Asmadi, Erwin	209 – 214
34.	Asmarawati, Citra Indah	49 – 53
35.	Aufar, Fahri	300 – 304
36.	Azmi, Nor A.	347 – 356
B		
37.	Baiti, Ainun Nur	479 – 483
38.	Balakrishnan, Vimala	98 – 105
39.	Balakrishnan, Vimala	116 – 125
40.	Barri, Muhammad Hablul	300 – 304
41.	Basuki, Achmad	14 – 18

42. Budi, Indra	461 – 466
43. Bukhari, Sarah	432 – 438

C

44. Candra, Ifani	492 - 495
45. Chairunnisa, Chairunnisa	38 – 43
46. Chan, Ka-Hou.....	209 – 216
47. Christina, Dian	76 – 82

D

48. Defit, Sarjon	298 – 203
49. Desmal, Abdulla Jaafar	176 - 181
50. Dewi, Tresna	26 – 31
51. Dinata, Yogi	26 – 31
52. Dorile, Pierre O.	334 – 342
53. Dwiasnati, Saruni	230 – 235

E

54. Eke, Christopher Ifeanyi	256 – 265
55. Eke, Christopher Ifeanyi	347 – 356
56. Elisabeth, Damayanti	215 – 220
57. Elisabeth, Damayanti	244 – 250
58. Elmunsyah, Hakkun	264 – 269
59. Elva, Yesri	295 – 299
60. Erdisna, Erdisna	410 – 414
61. Erifani, Urfiyatul	14 – 18

F

62. Fachrizal, Ferry	83 – 87
63. Fadli, Radinal	316 – 321
64. Fatchurrohman, Nanang	130 – 134
65. Fauziah, Fauziah	471 – 478
66. Fernando, Erick	227 – 231
67. Fernando, Erick	145 – 150
68. Firdaus, Firdaus	379 – 384
69. Fitri, Meldia	398 – 403
70. Frannita, Eka Legya	290 – 294
71. Fuadi, Azam Zamhuri	270 – 276

G

72. Gema, Rima Liana	370 – 378
73. Ghani, Norjihhan Abdul	200 – 208
74. Ghani, Norjihhan Abdul	415 – 422
75. Ghazali, Kamarul Hawari bin	445 – 449
76. Ginting, Nurman	196 – 199
77. Gunawan, Wawan	230 – 235
78. Gushelmi, Gushelmi	83 – 87
79. Gusman, Aggy Pramana	295 – 299
80. Gusman, Aggy Pramana	44 – 48
81. Gustiana, Zelvi	322 – 327

H

82. Hadi, Moch. Zen Samsono	455 – 460
83. Hakiki, Muhammad	316 – 321
84. Hamid, Suraya	176 - 181
85. Hamid, Suraya	200 - 208
86. Hamid, Suraya	217 – 224
87. Hamid, Suraya	415 – 422
88. Hamid, Suraya	432 – 438
89. Hamidi, Saidatul Rahah	168 – 175
90. Hanum, Fariza	106 - 115
91. Harahap, Handala Simetris	273 – 280
92. Hardianto, Romi	59 - 65
93. Harja, Herman Budi	439 – 444
94. Hartanto, Anggit Dwi	364 – 369
95. Hasan, Osman	225 - 229
96. Hendrawan, Yogi Muldani	439 – 444
97. Hendri, Halifia	295 – 299
98. Hendri, Halifia	44 – 48
99. Hendrik, Billy	471 – 478
100. Hendrik, Billy	492 - 495
101. Hermanto, Yon Ade Lose	258 – 263
102. Hermawan, Hardika Dwi	479 – 483
103. Hidayat, Rahmad	59 – 65
104. Hidayat, Wahyu Nur	258 - 263
105. Hidayat, Wahyu Nur	264 – 269
106. Hoi, Lap-Man	209 – 216
107. Hoo, Wai Lam	54 – 58
108. Human, Beni Hedyantama	343 – 346
I	
109. Ijab, Mohamad Taha	432 – 438
110. Ikhlas, Muhammad	182 - 186
111. Ikhsan, Ridho Bramulya	145 - 150
112. Imani, Rafki	404 - 409
113. Indrayani, Indrayani	204 – 208
114. Indrayani, Indrayani	26 – 31
115. Islami, Fajrul	83 – 87
116. Ismail, Maizatul Akmar	168 – 175
117. Isnayanti, Haifa	145 – 150
J	
118. Jaafar, Zulkarnain Bin	200 – 208
119. Jafnihirda, Lika	182 – 186
120. Jagessar, Daniel R.	334 – 342
121. Jamhur, Annisak Izzaty	295 – 299
122. Jun, Hew Xiao	130 – 134
123. Jundillah, Muhammad Labibi	251 – 257
124. Junikhah, Allin	305 – 310
125. Jupriyadi, Jupriyadi	390 – 397

K

126. Karima, Inna Sabily	9 -13
127. Kartika, Devia	370 – 378
128. Kassim, Norliya	71 – 75
129. Khalit, Mohd	71 - 75
130. Khan, Moahmmed Mutiullah	415 – 422
131. Komarodin, Prasetyo	461 – 466
132. Krishnan, Priya	106 – 115
133. Krismanto, Awan Uji	305 – 310
134. Kusumanto, RD.	204 – 208

L

135. Leksono, Bambang Tri	232 – 235
136. Lorenzo, Juan Enrico	305 – 310
137. Lusa, Sofian	273 – 280
138. Lusia, Shary Armonitha	157 – 161

M

139. Madona, Putri	266 – 272
140. Maharani, Septya	251 – 257
141. Mahessya, Raja Ayu	162 - 167
142. Mahmudah, Hani'ah	455 – 460
143. Manurung, Henokh J.B.T.	467 – 470
144. Manzoor, Muhammad Hasnat	225 – 229
145. Mardison, Mardison	44 – 48
146. Mariana, Rina Rifqie	258 – 263
147. Masriadi, Masriadi	44 – 48
148. Masril, Mardhiah	492 – 495
149. Maulana, Algifanri	221 - 226
150. Mawengkang, Herman	311 – 315
151. Meiyarni, Meiyarni	227 – 231
152. Melati, Putri	370 – 378
153. Mirdanies, Midriem	423 – 431
154. Mohamad, Mas Rahayu	432 – 438
155. Mohamad, Noor Halimi Rose	217 – 224
156. Moonsammy, Leandra K.	334 – 342
157. Muarifin, Muarifin	14 – 18
158. Mufti, Arif Rahman Gymnastiar.....	243 – 248
159. Muhammad, Abulwafa	92 – 97
160. Muhammad, Abulwafa	151 – 156
161. Muhaqiqin, Muhaqiqin	390 – 397
162. Muhida, Rifki	130 – 134
163. Mukti, Fransiska Sisilia	305 – 310
164. Mulyono, Mulyono	227 - 231
165. Murti, Muhammad Ary	300 – 304

N

166. Naf'an, Emil	83 – 87
167. Nanda, Nanda	357 – 363

168. Nasaruddin, Fariza Hanum	432 – 438
169. Ng, Kee Seong	98 – 105
170. Ng, Kee Seong	116 – 125
171. Norman, Azah Anir	187 – 195
172. Norman, Azah Anir	200 – 208
173. Novitasari, Nia	484 – 491
174. Novriadi, Batara	450 – 454
175. Nugraha, Muhammad Noviansyah	204 – 208
176. Nugroho, Hanung Adi	290 – 294
177. Nurcahyo, Gunadi Widi	295 – 299

O

178. Othman, Mohd Khalit	176 – 181
179. Othman, Noor Ashitah Abu	187 – 195

P

180. Pangestu, M. Aqmal	281 – 286
181. Permata, Janice	244 – 250
182. Permata, Janice	215 – 220
183. Prananditya, Haris	270 – 276
184. Prasasti, Arum	264 – 269
185. Pratama, Andri	439 – 444
186. Pratiwi, Mutiana	370 – 378
187. Priambodo, Dimas Febriyan	135 – 138
188. Prihatiningsih, Bekti	232 – 235
189. Pristyanto, Yoga	364 – 369
190. Putra, Agung Pramana	370 – 378
191. Purnama, Rozy Sastra	492 – 495
192. Putra, Deri Marse	59 – 65
193. Putra, Yogi	316 – 321
194. Putrapratama, Yosua Bisma	290 – 296
195. Putri, Anggia Dasa	1-8
196. Putri, Rahmi Eka	32 – 37
197. Putri, Rahmi Eka.....	38 – 43

R

198. Rahmah, Sabrina Aulia	126 – 129
199. Rahmah, Sabrina Aulia	236 – 242
200. Rahman, Sepsa Nur	295 – 299
201. Rahmansyah, Nugraha	157 – 161
202. Rahmat, Rahmat	423 – 431
203. Ramadhani, Fanny	293 – 297
204. Ramadhani, Fanny	277 – 282
205. Ramadiani, Ramadiani	251 – 257
206. Ramadijanti, Nana	14 – 18
207. Ramakrishnan, Kalaimagal	98 – 105
208. Ramakrishnan, Kalaimagal	116 – 125
209. Ranggaladara, Indra	230 – 235
210. Ranggaladara, Indra	9 – 13

211. Rashid, Nurullainy Mat	347 – 356
212. Ratnasari, Anita	9 – 13
213. Ravana, Sri Devi	106 – 115
214. Rianti, Eva	295 – 299
215. Ridwan, Ari Yanuar	484 – 491
216. Ridwan, Muhammad	410 – 414
217. Ristiana, Rina	423 – 431
218. Rofiq, Rizka Ainur	385 – 389
219. Roslan, Muhammad Hamirul Hamizan	200 – 208
220. Ruldevyani, Yova	287 – 292

S

221. Sadikan, Siti Fairuz Nur	139 – 144
222. Safira, Silky	370 – 378
223. Safitri, Nadya	290 – 296
224. Sama, Hendi	249 – 255
225. Sampurno, Tio	343 – 346
226. Saputra, Ade	379 – 384
227. Saputra, Andy	364 – 369
228. Saputra, Dhio	92 – 97
229. Saputri, Agatha	479 – 483
230. Sari, Afni Nia	322 – 327
231. Sari, Cyntia Lupita	145 – 150
232. Sari, Indah Purnama	277 – 282
233. Sari, Indah Purnama	293 – 297
234. Sari, Intania Cahya	243 – 248
235. Sari, Juni Nurma	266 – 272
236. Satria, Andy	311 – 315
237. Satria, Welnof	126 – 129
238. Sbastian, Firlan	484 – 491
239. Sensuse, Dana Indra	215 – 220
240. Sensuse, Dana Indra	244 – 250
241. Sensuse, Dana Indra	290 – 296
242. Septiyani, Septiyani	230 – 235
243. Shabrina, Ulina Inas.....	14 – 18
244. Shuhidan, Shuhaida Mohamed	168 - 175
245. Shuib, Liyana	347 – 356
246. Shuib, Norliyana Mohd	98 – 105
247. Sibarani, Julio Fernando	19 – 25
248. Simanjuntak, Pastima	139 – 144
249. Sitompul, Jessica H. C.	467 – 470
250. Sitompul, Opim Salim	311 – 315
251. Siu, Ka-Meng	209 – 216
252. Soetedjo, Aryuanto	305 – 310
253. Sovia, Rini	298 – 203
254. Stefvany, Stefvany	151 – 156
255. Sufathona, Ummi	390 – 397

256. Sugianto, Welly	1-8
257. Sulaeman, Yaya	423 – 431
258. Sunarjo, Sunarjo	264 – 269
259. Suparmi, Suparmi	151 – 156
260. Suparmi, Suparmi	295 – 299
261. Suparmi, Suparmi	492 – 495
262. Suretno, Muhibbudin	9 – 13
263. Surmayanti, Surmayanti	295 – 299
264. Susanti, Elva	1-8
265. Susanti, Elva	49 – 53
266. Susanto, Jessica	215 – 220
267. Susanto, Jessica	244 – 250
268. Susilowati, Susilowati	230 – 235
269. Sutikno, Tri Atmadji	264 – 269
270. Suyanto, Suyanto	281 – 286
271. Suyanto, Suyanto	385 – 389
272. Syahputra, Hadi	410 – 414

T

273. Tan, Qian Hui	71 – 75
274. Thamrin, Muhamad Husni	343 – 346
275. Thania, Livya	455 – 460
276. Tjhin, Sri Wulan Handayani	227 – 231
277. Toban, Tommy	287 – 292
278. Trianto, Nanang	135 – 138
279. Trilaksono S.P., Bagus	467 – 470
280. Tukino, Tukino	221 – 226
281. Tumelisya, Lala Falina	264 – 269

U

282. Usman, Fathoni	357 – 363
283. Utomo, Wahyu Mulyo	264 – 269

V

284. Valzon, May	266 – 272
285. Varathan, Kasturi Dewi	71 – 75

W

286. Wahab, Moch Iqbal	343 – 346
287. Wahyuni, Retno Tri	450 – 454
288. Wahyuni, Suci	162 – 167
289. Wibowo, Dika	251 – 257
290. Wibowo, Sadiq Ardo	49 – 53
291. Wibowo, Tony	249 – 255
292. Wijatnika, Sandi	343 – 346
293. Win, Myat Noe	106 – 115
294. Winarno, Idris	439 – 444
295. Wiraguna, Adhitia	290 – 296
296. Wiraguna, Adhitia	461 – 466
297. Wiraseptya, Tedy	404 – 409

298. Wiraseptya, Tedy	151 – 156
299. Wiyandra, Yogi	162 – 167
300. Wulandari, Ajeng	467 – 470
301. Wulandari, Titis	316 – 321

Y

302. Yasin, Norizan	71 - 75
303. Yazid, Edwar	423 – 431
304. Yendri, Dodon	19 - 25
305. Yenila, Firna	162 – 167
306. Yolanda, Desta	19 – 25
307. Yong, Zuo Jun	54 – 58
308. Yuliati, Ninik Catur Endah	232 – 235
309. Yunus, Yuliawati	370 – 378

Z

310. Zafitrah, Yogi	266 – 272
311. Zain, Muhammad Mahrus	266 – 272
312. Zuhdianto, Roid	305 – 310

Implementation of Deep Learning Using Matlab-Based Convolutional Neural Network for Covid-19 Forecasting and Classification

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Abstract— The outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease or better known as the Korona virus or Covid-19 was first detected to appear in China precisely in China's Wuhan city at the end of 2019, suddenly becoming a terrible terror for the world community, especially after taking the lives of hundreds of people in a relatively short time. Almost approximately 200 countries in the world infected with Corona viruses including Indonesia, the number of virus infection status known as Garry-19 is increasing there are cases that are easy to do forecasting and some are difficult to predict, forecasting process and classification depends on the following that is related to the related factors, mathematical model to be used and the existence of the data owned. In this study can be produced percentage accuracy of the training data for classification with CNN method of 89.79% and for predictions of 90.47% for the type of positive cases Garry with the output data of emergency status with 3 status i.e. transition, standby and responsiveness.

Keywords— classification, covid-19, CNN, prediction

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe pneumonia, such as the common cold or the common cold, and serious illnesses such as MERS and SARS. Transmission from animals to humans (zoonosis) and transmission from humans to humans is minimal for 2019-nCoV. It is still unclear how it is transmitted. It is suspected from animals to humans because the cases that emerged in Wuhan all had a history of contact with the Huanan animal market [1] [2]. The swift spread of the virus is continuing until now due to lack of awareness from the public to carry out physical distancing and implement health protocols. For this reason, the public needs to receive education about patterns of cleanness[3] with the aim of preventing and controlling COVID-19.

In the animal market, several cases of illness with this mystery pneumonia have been discovered. Until transmission, the Coronavirus, or COVID-19, is considered to be carried by bats and other animals ingested by humans. Coronavirus is not uncommon in animal health, but only a few varieties can cause inflammatory lung illness in humans. Infected persons can infect others with the virus while displaying no symptoms for 14 days from infection to beginning of symptoms, according to reports on the outbreak. These qualities also make managing the outbreak more challenging. The CNN method was used to perform this investigation, which was followed by a detailed presentation and discussion of the findings.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

A. Method Convolutional Neural Network

Data categorization techniques utilizing the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) approach were used to conduct research based on the epidemic that happened [4][5]. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a derivative of the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) that is used to handle two-dimensional input. Because of its large network depth, CNN is included in Deep Neural Network [6] [7] [8][9] [10].

The input, feature extraction, classification, and output processes make up the CNN structure. The convolution layer, activation fun CNN works in a hierarchical fashion, with the output of the first convolution layer feeding into the next [11] [12] [13]. An input layer (input layer), a convolutional layer (convolutional layer), a pooling layer, and a fully connected layer make up the classification process [14][15]. Action (ReLU), and pooling are three hidden layers in CNN's extraction process [16]. CNN works in a hierarchical fashion, with the output of the first convolution layer feeding into the next [17][18]. An input layer (input layer), a convolutional layer (convolutional layer), a pooling layer, and a fully connected layer make up the classification process [7][19].

B. Convolutional Neural Network Architecture

There are several layers in a Convolutional Neural Network. There are four primary types of layers on a CNN, according to the LeNet5 architecture [20][21][22]:

- 1) Input Layer
Reshape the feature map into a vector so that we can use it as an input to the fully linked layer.
- 2) Layer of Convolution
On the output of the previous layer, the convolution layer conducts a convolution process. The primary process that underpins a CNN is this layer. Convolution is a mathematical term that refers to the process of repeatedly applying a function on the outcome of another part.
- 3) The Layer Is Completely Connected
This layer is typically used in MLP applications to alter data dimensions so that they can be categorised linearly.

Before entering a fully connected layer, each neuron in the convolution layer must be turned into one-dimensional data. The fully connected layer can only be implemented at the network end since it causes the data to lose its spatial information and is not reversible.

4) Pooling Layer

A down-sampling operation is used to minimize the input spatially (and hence the number of parameters).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first stage in determining which data will be categorised using the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) approach is to classify the data collected on April 29, 2020. In terms of the training data, Table I shows the number of COVID-19 cases, recoveries, and deaths that were used.

A. Classification

The following is the classification process for COVID-19: The number of Covid positive cases, the number of recovered patients, and the number of patients who died are the input data. The emergency status data produced has three statuses: transition state, standby status, and response status. The training data for the classification method is described in Table I below.

TABLE I. TRAINING DATA

Data	Coronavirus Case	Cured Case	Death Case
Data-1	2	0	0
Data-2	0	0	0
Data-3	0	0	0
Data-4	0	0	0
Data-5	2	0	0
Data-6	0	0	0
Data-7	2	0	0
Data-8	13	0	0
Data-9	8	0	0
Data-10	7	2	1
Data-11	0	1	0
Data-12	35	2	3
Data-13	27	3	1
Data-14	21	0	0
Data-15	17	0	0
Data-16	38	1	2
Data-17	55	2	12
Data-18	82	4	6
Data-19	60	2	7
Data-20	81	3	6
Data-21	64	9	10
Data-22	65	1	1
Data-23	107	0	6
Data-24	104	1	3
Data-25	103	4	20
Data-26	153	11	9
Data-27	109	13	15
Data-28	130	5	12
Data-29	129	11	8
Data-30	114	6	14
Data-31	149	22	21
Data-32	113	9	13
Data-33	196	22	11
Data-34	106	16	10
Data-35	181	14	7
Data-36	218	28	11
Data-37	247	12	12
Data-38	218	18	19
Data-39	337	30	40
Data-40	219	30	26
Data-41	330	4	21

Data-42	399	73	46
Data-43	316	21	26
Data-44	282	46	60
Data-45	297	20	10
Data-46	380	102	27
Data-47	407	59	24
Data-48	325	24	15
Data-49	327	55	47
Data-50	185	61	8
Data-51	375	95	26
Data-52	283	71	19
Data-53	357	47	12
Data-54	436	42	42
Data-55	396	40	31
Data-56	275	65	23

The existing training data method is shown in Table I. Table II is connected to training data, and there are 56 data for the classification process.

TABLE II. TRAINING DATA

Data	CoronavirusCase	Cured Case	Death Case
Data-1	2	0	0
Data-2	0	0	0
Data-3	0	0	0
Data-4	0	0	0
Data-5	2	0	0
Data-6	0	0	0
Data-7	2	0	0
Data-8	13	0	0
Data-9	8	0	0
Data-10	7	2	1
Data-11	0	1	0
Data-12	35	2	3
Data-13	27	3	1
Data-14	21	0	0
Data-15	17	0	0
Data-16	38	1	2
Data-17	55	2	12
Data-18	82	4	6
Data-19	60	2	7
Data-20	81	3	6
Data-21	64	9	10
Data-22	65	1	1
Data-23	107	0	6
Data-24	104	1	3
Data-25	103	4	20
Data-26	153	11	9
Data-27	109	13	15
Data-28	130	5	12
Data-29	129	11	8
Data-30	114	6	14
Data-31	149	22	21
Data-32	113	9	13
Data-33	196	22	11
Data-34	106	16	10
Data-35	181	14	7
Data-36	218	28	11
Data-37	247	12	12
Data-38	218	18	19
Data-39	337	30	40
Data-40	219	30	26
Data-41	330	4	21
Data-42	399	73	46
Data-43	316	21	26
Data-44	282	46	60
Data-45	297	20	10
Data-46	380	102	27
Data-47	407	59	24
Data-48	325	24	15
Data-49	327	55	47

Tables I and II pertain to training data and training data, respectively, before creating a target table to correspond to the classification in Table III, which includes transition, alert, and responsive target state.

TABLE III. TARGET DATA

Target	State
1	'Transition'
2	'Transition'
3	'Transition'
4	'Transition'
5	'Transition'
6	'Transition'
7	'Transition'
8	'Transition'
9	'Transition'
10	'Transition'
11	'Transition'
12	'Transition'
13	'Transition'
14	'Transition'
15	'Transition'
16	'Transition'
17	'Ready'
18	'Ready'
19	'Ready'
20	'Ready'
21	'Ready'
22	'Ready'
23	'Ready'
24	'Ready'
25	'Ready'
26	'Ready'
27	'Ready'
28	'Ready'
29	'Ready'
30	'Ready'
31	'Ready'
32	'Ready'
33	'Ready'
34	'Ready'
35	'Ready'
36	'Response'
37	'Response'
38	'Response'
39	'Response'
40	'Response'
41	'Response'
42	'Response'
43	'Response'
44	'Response'
45	'Response'
46	'Response'
47	'Response'
48	'Response'
49	'Response'

Fig. 1 shows the presentation of the training process using the CNN method after reading the data and selecting the target.



Fig. 1. Process View

Table IV shows the network output after processing the data to be displayed.

TABLE IV. NETWORK OUTPUT DATA

Target	State
1	'Transition'
2	'Transition'
3	'Transition'
4	'Transition'
5	'Transition'
6	'Transition'
7	'Transition'
8	'Transition'
9	'Transition'
10	'Transition'
11	'Transition'
12	'Transition'
13	'Transition'
14	'Transition'
15	'Transition'
16	'Transition'
17	'Transition'
18	'Ready'
19	'Transition'
20	'Ready'
21	'Transition'
22	'Transition'
23	'Ready'
24	'Ready'
25	'Ready'
26	'Ready'
27	'Ready'
28	'Ready'
29	'Ready'
30	'Ready'
31	'Ready'
32	'Ready'
33	'Response'
34	'Ready'
35	'Ready'
36	'Response'
37	'Response'
38	'Response'
39	'Response'
40	'Response'
41	'Response'
42	'Response'
43	'Response'
44	'Response'
45	'Response'
46	'Response'
47	'Response'
48	'Response'
49	'Response'

The training accuracy for the classification procedure is 89.79 percent when the training data is calculated using the CNN method. The data will be examined using the CNN method after the next training. The test data is shown in Table V.

TABLE V. TEST DATA

Data	Cases	Recovery	Dead
50th data	185	61	8
51st data	375	95	26
52nd data	283	71	19
53rd data	357	47	12
54th data	436	42	42
55th data	396	40	31
56th data	275	65	23

After obtaining the test data, create Table VI as the target data.

TABLE VI. TEST TARGET DATA

Target	State
50	'Ready'
51	'Response'
52	'Response'
53	'Response'
54	'Response'
55	'Response'
56	'Response'

The output data acquired using the CNN method after conducting the test target is displayed in Table VII.

TABLE VII. TEST NETWORK OUTPUT DATA.

Target	State
50	'Response'
51	'Response'
52	'Response'
53	'Response'
54	'Response'
55	'Response'
56	'Response'

The CNN method calculated using the test data yielded a test accuracy of 85.7143 %.

From training classification data to testing, implementation on the GUI display.



Fig. 2. GUI before data is entered

Fig. 2 shows the screen before data is entered. There is a textbox for data input, and then there are process and reset buttons in the sub-classification, as well as an emergency status that will explain the state of the Covid-19 case.

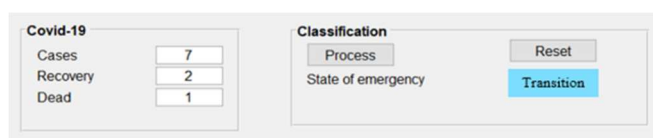


Fig. 3. Transition status display

Fig. 3 shows that the current status was transition after inputting case data with a value of 7 cases, 2 of which were recovered and 1 of which died while processed.



Fig. 4. Ready status display

The emergency status shifts to standby in Fig. 4 when a case is entered with a total of 103 cases, 4 recoveries, and 20 deaths.



Fig. 5. Responsive status display

The emergency status switches to a response state in Fig. 5 when a case is entered with a total of 327 cases, 55 recovering, and 47 dying.

B. Prediction

The number of positive COVID cases for the previous seven days is used as input data in the prediction method. The emergency state on the eighth day, including transition, standby, and reaction status, is the output data. Furthermore, using training and testing data, provide predictions for Covid-19 instances following classification. Table 8 shows the training data from the covid-19 cases.

TABLE VIII. TRAINING DATA FOR COVID-19 CASES

Data	Number of Covid-19 cases
Data-1	2
Data-2	0
Data-3	0
Data-4	0
Data-5	2
Data-6	0
Data-7	2
Data-8	13
Data-9	8
Data-10	7
Data-11	0
Data-12	35
Data-13	27
Data-14	21
Data-15	17
Data-16	38
Data-17	55
Data-18	82
Data-19	60
Data-20	81
Data-21	64
Data-22	65
Data-23	107
Data-24	104

Data-25	103
Data-26	153
Data-27	109
Data-28	130
Data-29	129
Data-30	114
Data-31	149
Data-32	113
Data-33	196
Data-34	106
Data-35	181
Data-36	218
Data-37	247
Data-38	218
Data-39	337
Data-40	219
Data-41	330
Data-42	399
Data-43	316
Data-44	282
Data-45	297
Data-46	380
Data-47	407
Data-48	325
Data-49	327
Data-50	185
Data-51	375
Data-52	283
Data-53	357
Data-53	436
Data-54	396
Data-55	275

Table IX displays the time series data after reading the next training data.

TABLE IX. DATA TIME SERIES.

Pattern	Data-1	Data-2	Data-3	Data-4	Data-5	Data-6	Data-7
1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
2	0	0	0	2	0	2	13
3	0	0	2	0	2	13	8
4	0	2	0	2	13	8	7
5	2	0	2	13	8	7	0
6	0	2	13	8	7	0	35
7	2	13	8	7	0	35	27
8	13	8	7	0	35	27	21
9	8	7	0	35	27	21	17
10	7	0	35	27	21	17	38
11	0	35	27	21	17	38	55
12	35	27	21	17	38	55	82
13	27	21	17	38	55	82	60
14	21	17	38	55	82	60	81
15	17	38	55	82	60	81	64
16	38	55	82	60	81	64	65
17	55	82	60	81	64	65	107
18	82	60	81	64	65	107	104
19	60	81	64	65	107	104	103
20	81	64	65	107	104	103	153
21	64	65	107	104	103	153	109
22	65	107	104	103	153	109	130
23	107	104	103	153	109	130	129

24	104	103	153	109	130	129	114
25	103	153	109	130	129	114	149
26	153	109	130	129	114	149	113
27	109	130	129	114	149	113	196
28	130	129	114	149	113	196	106
29	129	114	149	113	196	106	181
30	114	149	113	196	106	181	218
31	149	113	196	106	181	218	247
32	113	196	106	181	218	247	218
33	196	106	181	218	247	218	337
34	106	181	218	247	218	337	219
35	181	218	247	218	337	219	330
36	218	247	218	337	219	330	399
37	247	218	337	219	330	399	316
38	218	337	219	330	399	316	282
39	337	219	330	399	316	282	297
40	219	330	399	316	282	297	380
41	330	399	316	282	297	380	407
42	399	316	282	297	380	407	325

Then, as indicated in Table X, establish target data to determine the targets, which are transition status, alert, and responsive.

TABLE X. TARGET DATA

Target	State
1	'Transition'
2	'Transition'
3	'Transition'
4	'Transition'
5	'Transition'
6	'Transition'
7	'Transition'
8	'Transition'
9	'Transition'
10	'Ready'
11	'Ready'
12	'Ready'
13	'Ready'
14	'Ready'
15	'Ready'
16	'Ready'
17	'Ready'
18	'Ready'
19	'Ready'
20	'Ready'
21	'Ready'
22	'Ready'
23	'Ready'
24	'Ready'
25	'Ready'
26	'Ready'
27	'Ready'
28	'Ready'
29	'Response'
30	'Response'
31	'Response'
32	'Response'
33	'Response'
34	'Response'
35	'Response'
36	'Response'
37	'Response'
38	'Response'
39	'Response'

40	'Response'
41	'Response'
42	'Response'

Fig. 6 shows the presentation of the training process using the CNN method after reading the data and selecting the target.

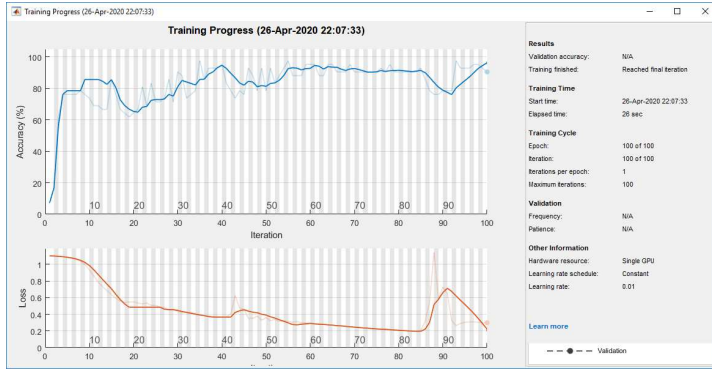


Fig. 6. View of the training procedure

After determining the target and carrying out the process, the network output data is obtained as Table XI.

TABLE XI. NETWORK OUTPUT DATA

Target	State
1	'Transition'
2	'Transition'
3	'Transition'
4	'Transition'
5	'Transition'
6	'Transition'
7	'Transition'
8	'Transition'
9	'Transition'
10	'Ready'
11	'Ready'
12	'Ready'
13	'Ready'
14	'Ready'
15	'Ready'
16	'Ready'
17	'Ready'
18	'Ready'
19	'Ready'
20	'Ready'
21	'Ready'
22	'Ready'
23	'Ready'
24	'Ready'
26	'Ready'
27	'Ready'
28	'Ready'
29	'Ready'
30	'Response'
31	'Response'
31	'Response'
32	'Response'
33	'Response'
34	'Response'
35	'Response'
36	'Response'
37	'Response'
38	'Response'
39	'Response'
40	'Response'
41	'Response'
42	'Response'

The training accuracy is 90.4762 % when utilizing the CNN method to calculate the training data.

The data will be examined using the CNN method after the next training. Table XII is a graph of time series data.

TABLE XII. DATA TIME SERIES.

Pattern	Data-1	Data-2	Data-3	Data-4	Data-5	Data-6	Data-7
43	316	282	297	380	407	325	327
44	282	297	380	407	325	327	185
45	297	380	407	325	327	185	375
46	380	407	325	327	185	375	283
47	407	325	327	185	375	283	357
48	325	327	185	375	283	357	436
49	327	185	375	283	357	436	396

Then, using the data in Table XIII, establish the target.

TABLE XIII. TEST TARGET DATA

Target	State
43	'Ready'
44	'Response'
45	'Response'
46	'Response'
47	'Response'
48	'Response'
49	'Response'

Table XIV shows the network output data after determining the goal data.

TABLE XIV. NETWORK OUTPUT DATA

Target	State
43	'Response'
44	'Response'
45	'Response'
46	'Response'
47	'Response'
48	'Response'
49	'Response'

The test accuracy is 85.71 % when the test data is calculated using the CNN method.

After calculating with the CNN approach, the result is displayed on the GUI.

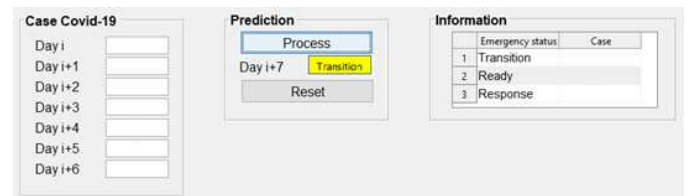


Fig. 7. GUI display

Fig. 7 shows a graphical user interface (GUI) that shows the number of cases, predictions, and descriptions.

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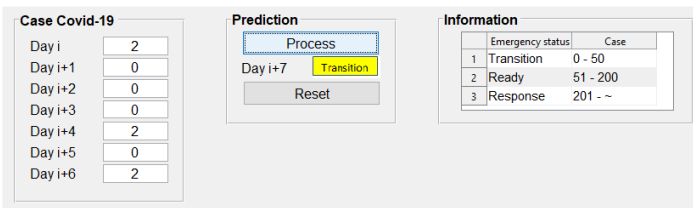


Fig. 8. Display with a prediction transition

Fig. 8 shows that after entering data in the scenario with day I 2, i+1 is 0, i+2 is 0, i+3 is 0, i+4 is 2, i+5 is 0, and i+6 is 2, the forecast for day i+7 is the number of transition instances with cases 0-50.

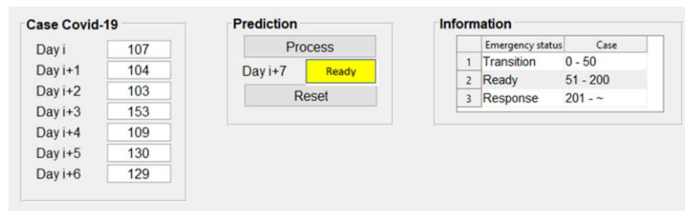


Fig. 9. Display with a prediction ready

After entering data in the case with the I day of 107, i+1 of 104, i+2 of 103, i+3 of 153, i+4 of 109, i+5 of 130, i+6 of 129, the forecast for day i+7 is the number of standby cases with 51-200 cases, as shown in Fig. 9.

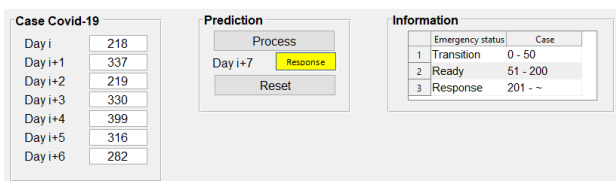


Fig. 10. Display with a prediction response

After entering data in the case with day I of 218 and i+1 of 337, i+2 of 219, i+3 of 330, i+4 of 399, i+5 of 316, and i+6 of 282, the forecast for day i+7 is the number of response cases, with the number of cases being 201 ~.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the investigation, it can be concluded that utilizing the CNN approach to classify the emergency state of covid-19 has relevant outcomes in trials for the sort of data utilized in this study and may be used as a reference for those who are familiar with the status classification. It's an emergency with Covid-19. The accuracy of training data for classification using the CNN approach was 89.79 percent, and predictions were 90.47 percent for positive covid instances with emergency status output data with three statuses, including transition, standby, and response, in this study.

V. SUGGESTION

Several ideas can be included in this research to help further develop and improve the CNN algorithm: Because the CNN method is the more training data used, the more appropriate the results delivered, the volume of data utilized is expected to be increased.

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