



Pemanfaatan Metode AIDA dalam Desain Website Sebagai Media Promosi Produk Pada UMKM <i>Andik Prakosa Hadi, Ahmad Zahudin</i>	01-06
Pengembangan Aplikasi Unggah Mandiri Repositori Karya Ilmiah Perpustakaan <i>Wahab, Riko Herwanto</i>	07-14
Bentley Level of Welfare Population Based on Income Levels Using Decision Tree Method <i>Yunisa Andika, Wida Imama Sabilla, Sarah Astid</i>	15-21
Pembuatan Animasi Motion Graphis dalam Pembelajaran Akuntansi Bagian Akun Standar untuk Jurusan Akuntansi... <i>Alka Rosalina, Isnahy Azra, Alan Novi Tomponu</i>	22-32
Analisis Tingkat Kemajuan Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi Menggunakan Kerangka Kerja COBITS <i>Devil Haryanto, Didi Supriyadi, Yudha Sahitka</i>	33-44
Analisis Keseimbangan Antara Kehidupan dan Waktu Kerja Fleksibel Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Menggunakan Smart-PLS <i>Safar Dwi Kurniawan, Miftakhal Huda</i>	45-51
Designing of 3-D Animation Videos in Arduino Assembly Learning with The Multimedia Development Life Cycle Method <i>Sarah Astid, Krishnanda Raditya Mooduta, Petrus Kerawe Goran, Yunisa Ardila</i>	52-61
Implementasi Internet Of Things (Iot) Dalam Monitoring Suhu Dan Kelambaban Ruang Produksi Obat Non Steril... <i>Fujama Dipolito Silalahi, Jarot Dian, Nurfa Dwi Setiawan</i>	62-68
Sistem Monitoring Detak Jantung Untuk Mendeteksi Tingkat Kesehatan Jantung Berbasis Internet Of Things... <i>Jarot Dian, Fujama Dipolito Silalahi, Nurfa Dwi Setiawan</i>	69-75
Rancang Bangun Aplikasi Suicide Risk Idea Identification Menggunakan Rapid Application Development <i>Muhammad Amlin Sabilq, Dr. Tenia Wahyuningrum, Ariq Cahya Wardhana</i>	76-86
Forecasting Penjualan Gas LPG di Toko Sembako Menggunakan Metode Fuzzy Time Series <i>MYoka Fathoni, Sena Wijayanto</i>	87-96
Kombinasi Zachman Framework dan Strategi Planning Information System versi John Ward dan Joe Peppard dalam... <i>Mulyadi, Nurfitri Ningsi, Noorhasanah Zainuddin, Qamriddin</i>	97-110
Enterprise Architecture Desa Menggunakan Framework TOGAF ADM <i>Sekar Aninditya Sugi Ananda, S. Thyia Sajitri, Didi Supriyadi</i>	111-122
Perancangan Database Aplikasi Repositori Dokumen Digital sebagai Pendukung Barang IAPS 4.0 Kriteria 7 <i>Yas Vito Via, Fetty Tri Anggany, Nurjana</i>	123-129
Komparasi Metode Machine Learning dan Deep Learning untuk Deteksi Emosi pada Text di Sosial Media <i>Rana Nisa Sofia Amilza, Didi Supriyadi</i>	130-139
Mobile Learning Dalam Pembelajaran Interaktif Untuk Anak Usia Menggunakan Metode STEAM <i>Teguh Setiadi, Laksamana Rajendra Halder</i>	140-149
Pemberian Saran Untuk Mencari Kosakata Menggunakan Algoritma Brute Force Dan Steganografi <i>Indra Gunawan, Sumarno, Haru Satira Tambunan, Abdi Rahim Damarik</i>	150-156
Pengujian Kegunaan Sistem Keuangan Desa (SISKEUDE) Menggunakan System Usability Scale (Studi Kasus :Desa...) <i>Bayu Wira Saputra, Dwi Januska AK, M. Ela Purbaya</i>	157-167
Implementasi Mobile Accounting Information System pada UMKM Petani Tambak Ikan Berekah Rowosari Kendal <i>Miftahurrahman, Sry Ratna Dewi</i>	168-178
Penerapan Algoritma Harmony Search Untuk Penentuan Prioritas Kegiatan Dalam Penyusunan Rancangan Anggaran... <i>Riky Rikan R., Tedy Rismawan, Rahmi Hidayati</i>	179-187
Implementasi Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 <i>Ali Firdaus, M. Syamsu Kurnia, Tia Shafira, Wahyu Istalama Firdaus</i>	188-194
Rancang Bangun Alat Pelacak Kendaraan Berbasis Internet of Things <i>Abd. Wahid, Zuly Budono</i>	195-201
Implementasi Metode Waterfall Pada Sistem Informasi Pendaftaran Sekolah Seni Tari Balet Berbasis Website ... <i>Dicky Haryanto, Muhammad Qamaruddin, Trivara Yolanda Sait</i>	202-211
Pengelompokan Produktivitas Tanaman Pad di Jawa Tengah Menggunakan Metode Clustering K-Means <i>Sena Wijayanto, M. Yoka Fathoni</i>	212-219
Sistem Pengamanan Data Menggunakan Kriptografi AES dan Blockchain Berbasis Android <i>Dhiya Calista, Al Farisi, Mastura Diana Marieska</i>	220-226
Sistem Monitoring Kesehatan Keluarga Menggunakan Wemos D1 Untuk Antisipasi Penularan Covid 19 ... <i>Nurfa Dwi Setiawan, Irene Ongkawoyo</i>	227-232



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Articles

**Pemanfaatan Metode AIDA Dalam Desain Website Sebagai Media Promosi Produk Pada UMKM**

Andik Prakasa Hadi, Ahmad Zainudin, Nuris Dwi Setiawan 01-06

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**Pengembangan Aplikasi Unggah Mandiri Repositori Karya Ilmiah Perpustakaan**

wasilah, Riko Herwanto 07-14

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**Identify Level of Welfare Population Based on Income Levels Using Decision Tree Method**

Yunita Ardila, Wilda Imama Sabilla, Sarah Astiti 15-21

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**Making Motion Graphic Animations in Accounting Learning Standard Chart of Accounts for the Accounting Department of Sriwijaya State Polytechnic**

Alisa, Isnainy Azro, Alan Novi Tompunu 22-32

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**Analisis Tingkat Kematangan Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi Menggunakan Kerangka Kerja COBIT5**

Deri Haryanto, Didi Supriyadi, Yudha Saintika 33-44

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**BALANCE ANALYSIS BETWEEN FLEXIBLE LIFE AND WORK TIME DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC USING SMART-PLS**

Safar Dwi Kurniawan, Miftakul Huda 45-51

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 409 times | PDF downloaded: 508 times

**Designing of 3-D Animation Videos in Arduino Assembly Learning with The Multimedia Development Life Cycle Method**

Sarah Astiti, Krishnanda Raditya Mooduto, Petrus Kerowe Goran, Yunita Ardila 52-61

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 199 times | PDF downloaded: 149 times

**Implementasi Internet Of Things (Iot) Dalam Monitoring Suhu Dan Kelembaban Ruang Produksi Obat Non Steril Menggunakan Arduino Berbasis Web**

Fujama Diapoldo Silalahi, Jarot Dian, Nuris 62-68

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 1532 times | PDF downloaded: 883 times

**Sistem Monitoring Detak Jantung Untuk Mendeteksi Tingkat Kesehatan Jantung Berbasis Internet Of Things Menggunakan Android**

Jarot Dian, Fujama Diapoldo Silalahi, Nuris Dwi Setiawan 69-75

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**Design and Build Suicide Risk Idea Identification Applications Using Rapid Application Development**

Muhammad Amien Sidiq, Dr. Tenia Wahyuningrum, Aniq Cahya Wardhana 76-86

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 112 times | PDF downloaded: 165 times

**Forecasting Penjualan Gas LPG di Toko Sembako Menggunakan Metode Fuzzy Time Series**

M Yoka Fathoni, Sena Wijayanto 87-96

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 615 times | PDF downloaded: 595 times

**The combination of the Zachman Framework and the Strategic Planning Information System version of John Ward and Joe Peppard in the Design of IT Blueprint FTI USN Kolaka**

Nurfitri, Nurfitri Ningsi, Noorhasanah Zainuddin, Qamhaddin 97-110

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**Enterprise Architecture in The Village Using TOGAF ADM Framework**

Sekar Aninditya Sugi Ananda, S. Thya Safitri, Didi Supriyadi 111-122

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 607 times | PDF downloaded: 692 times

**Perancangan Sistem Aplikasi Repositori Dokumen Digital sebagai Pendukung Borang IAPS 4.0 Kriteria 7**

Yisti Vita Via, Fetty Tri Anggraeny, Nurfiana 123-129

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 182 times | PDF downloaded: 172 times

**Komparasi Metode Machine Learning dan Deep Learning untuk Deteksi Emosi pada Text di Sosial Media**

Rona Nisa Sofia, Didi Supriyadi 130-139

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 712 times | PDF downloaded: 814 times

**Mobile Learning Dalam Pembelajaran Interaktif Untuk Anak Usia Dini Menggunakan Metode STEAM**

Teguh Setadi, Laksamana Rajendra Haidar 140-149

[PDF Full text \(Bahasa Indonesia\)](#) Abstract views: 290 times | PDF downloaded: 215 times

# Identify Level of Welfare Population Based on Income Levels Using Decision Tree Method

Yunita Ardilla<sup>\*1</sup>, Wilda Imama Sabilla<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Astiti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>\*1</sup>Department of Da'wah Management, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya

<sup>2</sup>Department of Information Technology, Politeknik Negeri Malang

<sup>3</sup>Department of Information System, Institut Teknologi Telkom Purwokerto

e-mail: <sup>\*1</sup>[yunita.ardilla@uinsby.ac.id](mailto:yunita.ardilla@uinsby.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[wildaimama@polinema.ac.id](mailto:wildaimama@polinema.ac.id), <sup>3</sup>[sarah@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id](mailto:sarah@ittelkom-pwt.ac.id)

## Abstract

*Identification of population welfare influenced by several factors. This identification is useful to assist the government in classifying the level of welfare population which is useful for providing subsidies to be targeted. Therefore this study aims to determine the level of welfare population based on the level of income per capita using decision tree method. The selection of the best model is based on the calculation value of accuracy, precision, and recall with k-fold cross validation method. Based on experiments that have been done, it can be concluded that the decision tree model produced has good performance with a tree shape model has 622 leaves with tree size 705 of nodes, the model has an accuracy of 86,97%, precision 0.897 and recall 0.917.*

**Keywords**—Classification, Decision Tree, Prosperity Level

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's population in 2021 will reach 270 million people [1]. The large number of residents raises various increasing demands for needs. The welfare that is aspired to has not been felt evenly. It seems the number of poor people in 2021 reached 27.54 million [2]. The government has a responsibility to improve the welfare of the community. The community will be more prosperous if the government services are getting better and more evenly distributed. These services include providing various goods or services to be provided to the community.

The process of giving government subsidies, it is often found that there are subsidies are not on target. Sometimes the subsidies that should be received by the underprivileged instead are received by those who are able. This very detrimental to the government. So the government usually does a review to identify the recipient of the subsidy based on the level of income per capita. Identification of per capita income level is influenced by several factors, including based on age, hourly wages, length of time someone has worked, education level and so on [3]. Through these factors the government can find out the level of welfare population per capita. The identification of the level of welfare population per capita can be classified by the decision tree method.

Decision tree has been advantages of being simpler and specific, easier to interpret, and more flexible in choosing features from internal nodes. However decision tree has several drawbacks like including overlapping between classes and accumulating errors. In terms of performance, the decision tree is more good compared to other classification algorithm [4].

The purpose of making this paper is to create a model that is able to classify the level of welfare population based on the level income per capita. The model created by decision tree method with software WEKA.

## 2. METHOD

The data used is the Census-Income (KDD) dataset from UCI Datasets, with the following information:

Table 1. Census-Income (KDD) Datasets Information from UCI Datasets

<b>Amount of data</b>	<b>199523</b>
<b>Number of attributes</b>	42 (including class attribute)
<b>Attribute information</b>	Age Class of worker Detailed industry recode Detailed occupation recode Education Wage per hour Enrolled in Edu inst last wk Marital status Major industry code Major occupation code Race Hispanic origin Sex Member of a labor union Reason for unemployment Full or part time employment stat Capital gains Capital losses Dividends from stocks Tax filer status Region of previous residence State of previous residence Detailed household and family stat Detailed household summary in household Instance weight Migration code-change in msa Migration code-change in reg Migration code-move within reg Live in this house 1 year ago Migration prev res in sunbelt Num persons worked for employer Family members under 18 Country of birth father Country of birth mother Country of birth self Citizenship Own business or self employed Fill inc questionnaire for veteran's admin Veterans benefits Weeks worked in year Year Class

Dataset contains of population census data, then the datasets is grouped into two

categories, namely residents with incomes below US\$50.000 (-50.000) and residents with incomes above US\$50.000 (50.000+). In this dataset the sum of each data for the population class is as follows:

Table 2. Total Population Class Data on Dataset

Class of population	Amount
-50.000	187141
50.000+	12382

In the case of identification level welfare population used the decision tree method. Decision tree is a simple classification method. The algorithm used is C4.5. In making a decision tree, several stages need to be done. The first stage is preprocessing which includes cleaning up data from missing values, then selecting attributes and discretizing continuous data. Attribute selection useful for removes irrelevant and redundant attributes. Discretization also need to useful for change numeric data into nominal / categorical data because decision tree can only be used for nominal data [4]. The next stage is to create a model tree from training data. Furthermore, the model that has been made from training data will be measured by performing tests using data testing.

### 2.1 Selection Attributes

Selection attribute is used to select attributes from the dataset to reduce the dimensions of the data. Selection attribute is done by removing redundant attributes and attributes that are not relevant or contain information that is not needed for data mining purposes. The selection attribute algorithm used is the best-first search algorithm with the following steps:

1. The set N becomes a sequential list of initial nodes (initial nodes)
2. If N is empty, exit and give the message failure.
3. The set N becomes the first node in N, and removes n from N
4. If N is the destination node/goal then exit and give a success message.
5. In addition, add n to N, rank the nodes in N according to the estimated distance of goal, and return to step 2.

### 2.2 Discretization

Discretization is used to convert numerical data into nominal data in the process of building a model tree. In this case, the discretization algorithm used is Fayyad & Iran's MDL Method [5], the steps are:

1. Sorts values on attributes
2. Look for potential cut-points. Cut points are point on the sorted attributes which the class label changes (for example class changes is from class A and Class B
3. Evaluate information gain based on a particular method (information gain, gain ratio, gini coefficient, chi-squared test) at each cut-point and select the largest value.
4. Repeat until the values change no more.

### 2.3 Algoritma C4.5

This algorithm develops ID3 method to build decision tree model from training data. Training data is set  $S = s1, s2, \dots, sn$  samples that have been classified. Every samples  $si = x1, x2, \dots, xn$  is vector where  $x1, x2, \dots, xn$  is an attribute of feature of the sample. This training data is added with vectors  $C = c1, c2, \dots, cn$  which is  $c1, c2, \dots, cn$  is the class of each sample. Tree model creation is based in entropy information from several possible tree shapes. The attribute with the highest information gain is chosen to be added to tree model. The steps continue until all the attributes are arranged in the tree model. Pseudocode from C4.5 algorithm is as follows [6]:

1. Check *base case*
2. For each attribute  $a$ , look for information gain that has been normalized from the splitting of attribute  $a$ .
3.  $a\_best$  is an attribute with the highest information gain value.
4. Make *decision node* the separates (*split*)  $a\_best$
5. Repeat the *sublist* obtained from the  $a\_best$  then add the node as *child* of the node.

#### 2.4 Calculate Information Gain

Information gain is used to select attributes that will be used as nodes in the process of building the model tree. To calculate information gain, the entropy calculation must be done first. With the following functions:

$$Entropy(t) = -\sum_j p(j|t) \log p(j|t) \quad (1)$$

While the function to calculate information gain is as follows:

$$GAIN_{split} = Entropy(p) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{n} Entropy(i) \right) \quad (2)$$

#### 2.5 Pruning

Pruning is advantage of the C4.5 algorithm compared to othes tree compilation methods. With pruning the risk of errors in classification process can be reduces. Namely by specialized training data. Thereby making trees more general.

#### 2.6 Testing The Classifier Model

Classifier model trials are conducted to determined the level of accuracy of the model in terms of classifying the data inputted. The trial is conducted with the following scenario:

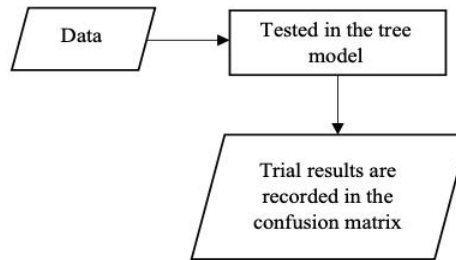


Figure 1. Flow Chart Tree Model Trial Scenarios.

The k-fols cross validation method is used in this testing process. This method divides the dataset into k subsampling, k-1 subsamples are used as training data and a sample is used as testing data. The results of the trial are recorded in a confusion matrix containing the results of predictions made by the model. After the confusion matrix is formed, performance calculations can be done in three ways, namely the calculation of accuracy, precision, and recall.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Precision (p)} &= \frac{a}{a + c} \\
 \text{Recall (r)} &= \frac{a}{a + b} \\
 \text{Accuracy} &= (a + d / a + b + c + d)
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Description:

$a$  = true positive

$d$  = true negative

$b$  = false negative

$c$  = false positive.

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

Testing algorithm in this study using WEKA software, WEKA provides 4 kinds of testing methods [7]. Before testing the algorithm, the first step is to preprocessing data by removing missing values and removing redundant data. Then make the attribute selection, attribute selection using the best-first search algorithm.

The dataset attributes which initially amounted to 42 attributes, the reduced to 11 attributes including: Education, Major Occupation Code, Sex, Capital Gains, Capital Losses, Dividen from Stocks, Tax Filer Stat, Instance Weight, Family Member Under 18, Weeks Worked in Year, and Class. Because the classification process will be carried out then the data that has been selected will be discretized, the discretized process changes a number of numerical data into categorical data. The following are the attributes that have gone through the process of discretization is Capital Gains, Capital Losses, Dividens from Stocks, Instance Weight, Weeks Worked in Year.

The results of the decision tree method for classifying the level welfare population obtained a tree that has 622 leaves, with a tree size of 705 nodes. The resulting tree model is in the form of a multiway split. Next, the testing process is carried out on the model tree that has been generated to measure the performance of the model. In this paper used k-fold cross validation for the test method. Here are the results of testing tree model that is formed:

Table 3. Performance Measurement Result Table Using K-Fold Cross Validation Method.

k-fold cross validation	Class	Performa Model		
		Accuracy	Precision	Recall
10	50000+	86,905%	0,803	0,765
	-50000		0,897	0,916
11	50000+	86,893%	0.802	0.766
	-50000		0.897	0.915
12	50000+	86,873%	0.803	0.763
	-50000		0.896	0.916
13	50000+	86,96%	0.805	0.764
	-50000		0.897	0.917
14	50000+	86,898%	0.803	0.765
	-50000		0.897	0.916
15	50000+	86,973%	0.805	0.764
	-50000		0.897	0.917
16	50000+	86,970%	0.805	0.764
	-50000		0.897	0.917

Description:

50000+: class of prosperous population level

-50000: class of less prosperous population level

After testing with the k-fold cross validation method, look for the average of each iteration of  $k$ . The following results from the calculation of the average of each iteration.

Table 4. Table of Average Calculation Results for Each Iteration.

<b>K-Fold Cross Validation</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>Precision</b>	<b>Recall</b>
10	86,905%	0.868	0.869
11	86,893%	0.868	0.869
12	86,873%	0.867	0.869
13	86,96%	0.868	0.869
14	86,898%	0.868	0.643
15	86,973%	0.868	0.87
16	86,970%	0.68	0.87

From this table it can be seen that  $k = 16$  the tree model has the best performance because it has better accuracy and recall than others.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on experiments conducted, namely building a decision tree model for classifying the level welfare population, then obtained a tree that has 622 leaves, with a tree size of 705 nodes. The resulting tree is in the form of multiway split. The tree model has the best performance when testing with k-fold cross validation with  $k = 16$ .

#### 5. SUGGESTIONS

The suggestions for further research are:

1. Expected to try compare other classification methods besides the decision tree.
2. The application of data mining for population census data processing with the decision tree method is a process to generate new knowledge in the form of comparisons between the factors that affect the population census data.
3. The results of data mining using the decision tree method is an arrangement of sequences of activities that support each other in the process of classifying the level of population welfare so that it is easier to understand by looking at the stages of the decision tree image.

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