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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : Evaluasi Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi pada Proses Pengelolaan Inovasi dan Pengelolaan Perubahan Teknologi Informasi Menggunakan COBIT 2019 di PT. XYZ

Jumlah Penulis : 2 penulis

Status Pengusul : Muhammad Ikhsan, **Dinar Mutiara Kusumo Nugraheni**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Journal of Computer Science and Informatics Engineering
b. Nomor ISSN : E-ISSN:2541-0806 /P-ISSN:2540-8895
c. Vol.,no.,bulan,tahun : Vol. 1, No. 7, June Thn 2022.
d. Penerbit : Informatics Engineering Dept., Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Mataram
e. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.430>
f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://jcosine.if.unram.ac.id/index.php/jcosine/article/view/430>
g. Terindex : SINTA 3

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✓ **Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi**
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- Ruang Lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :**
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Semarang, 11 Mei 2023

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Universitas Diponegoro
Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar

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Artikel memenuhi standard penulisan dan isi untuk jurnal nasional. Makalah diterbitkan di jurnal Nasional SINTA 3.

Semarang, 11 Mei 2023

Reviewer 2



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Universitas Diponegoro
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Evaluasi Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi pada Proses Pengelolaan Inovasi dan Pengelolaan Perubahan Teknologi Informasi Menggunakan COBIT 2019 di PT. XYZ

Evaluation of Information Technology Governance in the Innovation Management Process and Management Information Technology Change Using COBIT 2019 at PT. XYZ

Muhammad Ikhsan

Universitas Diponegoro

Dinar Mutiara Kusumo Nugraheni

Departemen Ilmu Komputer, Fakultas Sains dan Matematika,
Universitas Diponegoro

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.430>

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Abstract

The development of information technology (IT) is a major factor in driving the business transformation process in an organization. To drive the business transformation process, good IT governance is essential, so that the utilization of IT in organizational functions can run optimally. This study aims to measure the level of IT governance capability at PT.XYZ. The IT governance audit conducted in this study used the COBIT 2019 framework in mapping the process to be assessed. In the design factor results, it is found that there are 2 domain processes that have a value above 75%, namely APO04 and BAI06 which are then obtained in the process of measuring the capability of each level, namely APO04 has a capability value at level 1, and BAI06 has a level 1 capability value. carried out the results of the gap analysis and obtained an average value of the gap of 3, that PT.XYZ needs to improve IT governance and management in order to achieve organizational goals. Based on these improvements, several recommendations are given for improvements that can be made by the company.



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Embedded System and Data Communications

Sistem Monitoring Kondisi Kesehatan Sebelum dan Sesudah Olahraga Menggunakan Pulse Sensor dan Sensor DS18B20 dengan Metode Naive Bayes

Health Condition Monitoring System Before and After Sports Using Pulse Sensor and DS18B20 Sensor with Naive Bayes Method

Islam Hidayah, I Gede Putu Wirama Wedashwara W, Ariyan Zubaidi

20-29



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Storefront Health Protocol IoT System Using Using Raspberry Pi Camera and Haar Cascade Classifier

I Gede Bagus Wirawan, I Gede Putu Wirama Wedashwara, Ahmad Zafrullah Mardiansyah

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Social Distancing Violations Detection Using Iot-Based Raspberry Pi Camera

Muhammad Ilham Maulana, I Gede Putu Wirarama Wedashwara, Ariyan Zubaidi

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Implementasi Algoritma Pemilihan Node Tetangga Terbaik Pada Protokol Routing DSR di Jaringan MANET

Implementation of the Best Neighboring Node Selection Algorithm on DSR Routing Protocol in MANET

Andy Hidayat Jatmika, Susilo Pandu Waskito, Ariyan Zubaidi

64-72

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.435>

Abstract: 202 Viewers PDF: 130 Viewers

Enterprise Information System**Sistem Informasi Daya Tampung Area Parkir Pada Pusat Perbelanjaan Untuk Meningkatkan Layanan Penggunaan Parkir (Studi Kasus: Lombok Epicentrum Mall)**

Parking Area Resources Information System in The Shopping Center to Improve Parking Use Services (Case Study: Lombok Epicentrum Mall)

Sri Endang Anjarwani, Humaira Indreswari Illina, Nadiyahsari Agitha

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Implementasi Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) pada Sistem Pencatatan Keuangan untuk UMKM

Implementation of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) in the Financial Recording System for UMKM

Royana Afwani, Muhammad Iksanul, Moh. Ali Albar

10-19

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47-55

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Intelligent System and Computer Vision

Komparasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network dan Convolutional Neural Network Pada Pengenalan Pola Tulisan Tangan

Comparison of Backpropagation Neural Network and Convolutional Neural Network on Handwriting Pattern Recognition

A. A. SG. Mas Karunia Maharani, Komang Oka Saputra, Ni Made Ary Esta Dewi Wirastuti

56-63



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Peramalan Emisi Karbon Menggunakan Metode SARIMA dan LSTM

Forecasting Carbon Emissions Using the SARIMA and LSTM Methods

Syifa Ilma Nabila Suwandi, Raras Tyasnurita, Hanifan Muhayat

73-80



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Klasifikasi Citra Glaukoma dengan ANN Berdasarkan Pembuluh Darah Pada Citra Fundus Retina Mengguna

Classification of Glaukoma Image with ANN Based on Blood Vessels on Retina Fundus Image Using Comparison of Otsu-Thresholding Method and Canny Edge Detection

Teguh Ardian Samudra, Gibran Satya Nugraha, Fitri Bimantoro

81-90



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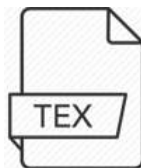
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Implementasi Algoritma Pemilihan Node Tetangga Terbaik Pada Protokol Routing DSR di Jaringan MANET

Implementation of the Best Neighboring Node Selection Algorithm on DSR Routing Protocol in MANET

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Program Studi Teknik Informatika, Universitas Mataram

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.435>

Abstract: 202 Viewers **PDF:** 130 Viewers

Keywords: MANET, DSR, Neighbor Nodes, Routing Protocol, Reactive

Abstract

Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET) is a wireless telecommunications technology that consists of a collection of dynamic nodes. Due to these properties resulted in the mobility of nodes in MANET. So that every relationship between nodes will always change and cause the process of finding a vulnerable route to take a long time. Each node also has a role as a host or router in exchanging information. In MANET delivery assurance and the ability to deal with path changes on an ad hoc basis are critical. So that in sending data packets from the source node to the destination node, a Routing protocol is needed. The routing protocol Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) in the route search process broadcasts RREQ to all neighboring nodes (intermediate nodes) without knowing whether the node is the best node or not. So that the possibility of the route being interrupted because it is not composed of the best nodes can occur. A modification of the DSR routing protocol is proposed by finding the best intermediate node based on parameters, namely bandwidth, RTT, packet loss ratio. Then the neighboring



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Peramalan Emisi Karbon Menggunakan Metode SARIMA dan LSTM

Forecasting Carbon Emissions Using the SARIMA and LSTM Methods

Syifa Ilma Nabila Suwandi

ITS Surabaya

Raras Tyasnurita

Dept Sistem Informasi, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember

Hanifan Muhayat

Dept Sistem Informasi, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.436>

Abstract: 458 Viewers **PDF:** 596 Viewers

Abstract

The majority of greenhouse gas (GHG) effects are caused by very high levels of carbon emissions in the world. Therefore, it is necessary to take action to control the levels of carbon emissions in the world. In this study, the world's carbon emission levels were forecasted based on time series data on carbon emissions from 1949 to 2018 in North America. This study uses 2 forecasting methods, namely SARIMA and LSTM, with the consideration that both methods are considered capable of providing good results. Forecasting results show that the best parameter for SARIMA is $[(0,1,0) (1,1,0)12]$ with a MAPE of 1.995%. Meanwhile, if you use the LSTM method with parameters 1 input, 4 hidden layers, and output 1, it produces a MAPE of 0.540%. This condition makes the LSTM method more optimal for predicting carbon emission levels in the world.



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Komparasi Metode Backpropagation Neural Network dan Convolutional Neural Network Pada Pengenalan Pola Tulisan Tangan

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Udayana University

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Ni Made Ary Esta Dewi Wirastuti

Program Studi Magister Teknik Elektro, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Udayana

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v6i1.431>

Abstract: 383 Viewers **PDF:** 386 Viewers

Abstract

Historical manuscripts are one of documents that important to be preserved because they contain a lot of information, one example of them is script as the historical documents . Historical document mostly still use handwriting in so many reserch. Currently, there are many research regarding the preservation of characters. One way of preservation that can be used is the digitization process. Digitizing's process tanable by recognizing existing information using technology. The technology that can be used is machine learning. Handwriting is a complex case because of the many variations of these characters and the output of the author where variations of the author will produce different writings. The relevant fields for text and documents are Optical Chacarter Recognition (OCR) and handwriting recognition. There are several methods that can be used in the machine learning process, including Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Both of these methods are methods that can accept complex image



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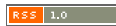
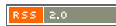
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