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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
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Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : Behavior of Clay Shale Soil on Slope Stability in Polosiri Village, Bawen, Semarang
 Jumlah Penulis : **(Bambang Pardoyo)**
 Status Pengusul : Penulis Tunggal
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology
 b. Nomor ISSN : p-ISSN: 2005-4238 ; e-ISSN: 2207-6360
 c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Volume 29, Nomor 4, Tahun 2020
 d. Penerbit : Science & Engineering Research Support Society
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : -
 f. Alamat web jurnal : <http://www.sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/33256>
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Jati Utomo DH, ST, MM, M.Sc, Ph.D
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Reviewer II



Prof. Dr. Ir. Sriyana, M.S
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2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Sesuai rumusan tujuan penelitian, ruang lingkup penelitian dibatasi pada studi perilaku tanah clay shale pada stabilitas lereng.

Hasil penelitian diuraikan dengan cukup rinci. Namun tidak dilakukan pembahasan lebih lanjut berdasarkan hasil penelitian. Kedalaman pembahasan masih dapat dikembangkan dengan memberikan ulasan *lessons learned*, implikasi dari temuan penelitian, atau membandingkan hasil penelitian ini dengan penelitian-penelitian sejenis sebelumnya.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

Metode yang dilakukan mengikuti beberapa metode standar sesuai ASTM. Penelitian ini tidak mengusulkan inovasi metode baru dalam metode penelitian.

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan:

Jurnal 'International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology' memiliki unsur yang lengkap sebagai sebuah jurnal internasional (<http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/ijast>) dan terindeks di Scopus, Q4, dg SJR 0.11 namun saat ini discontinued.

Semarang, 11 Januari 2021

Reviewer 1



Jati Utomo DH, ST, MM, M.Sc, Ph.D

NIP. 197504281999031001

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2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Karya ilmiah ini kurang jelas(tujuan penelitian) dikaitkan dengan permasalahan. Pembahasannya singkat dan kurang mendalam (belum membandingkan dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya yg relevan). Menurut penulis faktor - faktor dari luar (cuaca/ curah hujan) yang dianggap mempengaruhi (perilaku tanah Clay Shale terhadap Stabilitas Lereng), tetapi tidak ada pembahasan..


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Kemutakhiran data, informasi (cuaca, curah hujan, dll), masih kurang. Metodologi (Methodology and Material) yang digunakan kurang detail (metode melakukan survey, analisis, dll), dan belum bisa menjawab tujuan penelitian. Similiarity index turnity 10% (karya orisinil). Narasi pada kesimpulan singkat dan kurang jelas

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Jurnal memiliki SJR=0.108 (2019) merupakan jurnal Q4 discontinued Scopus pada tahun 2020 dengan volume terakhir terindex adalah Vol 29(9) 2020, nilai maksimal 20. Artikel C2-C6 terbit di jurnal yang sama dengan jumlah maksimal 2 artikel dalam 1 terbitan.

Semarang,
Reviewer 2


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An Effective Model for Maintenance of Reusable Components and Software System

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Abstract

The quality and the lifetime of the components degrade during the maintenance process of the software system. The maintenance process generally consists of the enhancement of the existing component iteratively. This type of iterative enhancement process may results compatibility issues with other components; by the way, other components also to be modified accordingly, which is cost-effective. The quality of the system may degrade with this traditional way of the maintenance process. This paper presents an effective method of software system maintenance process, especially for the reusability of the components. The investigation on performance factors of the maintenance reveals that the normal process may not work for effective maintenance.

Keywords: Reusable components, software systems, Maintenance process

1. Introduction

The trend of smart application development encourages the practice of creating reusable software components while designing the software application. This component, with little modification, can be reused in a similar type of application. Components require modifying in a typical design template that suits their usage in a similar type of application.

Loading the software component repository with reusable components and its templates helps to company in reducing production costs [14]. For this reason, the adoption of systematic software reuse includes threats, and the option of a reuse approach can be essential to its success. There are many techniques for the reuse of components that help in designing the new projects [13]. But, the software organization needs to decide for designing reusable software components or primarily from scratch. If they want to design reusable components, then how it should develop for actual full reuse in the future. In this regard, a significant step of initiation taken in the literary works is the REBOOT (Reuse Based Upon Object-Oriented Strategies) consortium. These efforts on reuse programs helped in technological as well as organizational facets of reuse. The researcher proved that the reuse of components could reduce the production cost and the other non-technical concerns of the organization [12], and expert's results on reuse components reveal that it may produce additional benefits [13]. In the literature, the definitions of the reuse are in different ways. The reuse of component means, reuse of software design, layouts as well as codes; likewise, every object of the software project will be repeatedly utilized with small modifications.

There are various approaches used for the classification of software components based on factors such as the limit of the component, range, mode of functionality, method of use, intent, and item type. The design takes into consideration reuse in an immense feeling, including facets, such as automated code generation and reuse of ideas. There is a need to recognize precisely how these reuse practices can help to construct the new methods of reuse and systematic reuse of reuse exiting approaches. Such insights can help possible reuse adoption in software reuse. The study uses survey information from software development teams collaborating with software reuse to extract a set of measurements.

From the study, it results that the maintenance of reusable software components is a tedious task in which reusable components are in the operational state as well as make it suitable for the intended application. Likewise, it is concerned about the improvements, alterations, modifications, and help to

Wearable Ambulatory Technique for Biomedical Signals Processing Based on Embedded Systems and IoT

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Abstract

ECG (Electrocardiography) is a powerful tool that reflects direct heart activities and gives high time accuracy. The traditional method of acquiring heart signals requires the presence of electrodes directly related to the patient chest using gelatin after processing the chest skin for the communication process through network electrodes. The internet of things (IoT) seen as the future promising technology for various applications. Monitoring the physiological signs of cardiac patient is one of the most important tasks. In this article, a real-time ECG signal acquisition and processing system are presented to observe the patients in different environments based on IoT. The captured ECG signal are transferred to LabVIEW software. For further safety, to ensure ECG signal transmission from the patient to the physicians without distortion, a Blynk server and its software are utilized in this system. In this article, the ambulatory and wearable system for real-time ECG signals processing is presented to observe the patients in different environments. The captured ECG signal is transferred to LabVIEW software for more analysis, transferred signals to the physicians for patient's diagnosis real time.

Keywords: Laboratory Virtual Instrument Engineering Workbench (LabVIEW) Program; Electrocardiogram (ECG); Blynk server; Arduino LIKE (ArLi); Blynk server; Internet of Things (IoT).

1. Introduction

Recently, the bioelectrical signals processing have gained growing interest. There are various types of biomedical signs, including EEG (electroencephalography), ECG (Electrocardiography), infrared signals with spectral analysis. ECG is one of the most utilizing methods. ECG is a method of measuring the electrical activity of the heart utilizing different electrodes placed on specific areas on the patient's chest and left foot. ECG is a technique for electrical activity measuring of the heart utilizing various electrodes placed on the specific different locations of the patient's body. ECG is a sensitive tool that can give a high temporal resolution for directly dynamics heart activities representation. In the neurobiological research and medicinal diagnoses, ECG has been widely utilized. The recent research has also confirmed that it can be used in a new heart computer interfaces (HCIs), which concern on increasing the performance of healthy users[1].

ECG is a complex and development technology for the normal and abnormal activities surveillance of the heart and its diseases in the clinical environment. Nevertheless, Most physicians face the problem of continuous patient follow-up, where the patients faced a barrier of psychological frequency as well as repeat treatment, and then patient may become a burden for people around him. Occasionally, the acquired ECG signal is attenuated by increased noise from surrounding