

ABSTRAK

Putu Satya Saputra (2019), Perbandingan Metode *Fuzzy C-means* dan Metode *Naïve Bayes* Dalam Menentukan Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM) Berdasarkan Status Sosial Ekonomi (SSE) Terendah. Ilmu Komputer, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.

Tesis ini sudah disetujui dan diperiksa oleh Pembimbing 1: Dr. Gede Rasben Dantes, S.T. M.TI dan Pembimbing 2: Dr. I Gede Aris Gunadi, S.Si. M.Kom.

Kata-kata kunci: *data mining, naïve bayes, fuzzy c-means, confusion matrix, bdt*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : hasil *clustering* algoritma *Fuzzy C-means*, hasil klasifikasi *Naïve Bayes*, dan tingkat akurasi penerapan *Fuzzy C-means* dan *Naïve Bayes* dalam penentuan penerima bantuan sosial di Kabupaten Buleleng berdasarkan Basis Data Terpadu (BDT). Data yang digunakan yaitu Basis Data Terpadu sesuai Kepmensos No. 71/huk/2018 yang didapat di Bidang Perlindungan dan Jaminan Sosial Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Buleleng. Data tersebut dikelompokkan menjadi 3 kelompok yaitu penerima bantuan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Bantuan Sosial Pangan (BSP) dan Penerima Bantuan Iuran (PBI) Jaminan Kesehatan. Metode perhitungan akurasi data mining menggunakan *confusion matrix*. Hasil implementasi algoritma dengan 1350 data keluarga menunjukkan tingkat akurasi yang diperoleh algoritma *Naïve Bayes* lebih baik dari pada *Fuzzy C-means*. Nilai akurasi *Naïve bayes* sebesar 74% dan akurasi *Fuzzy C-means* sebesar 67%. Dari pengujian yang telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan perhitungan *confusion matrix* didapatkan hasil algoritma yang efektif digunakan dalam menentukan keluarga penerima manfaat tersebut adalah algoritma *Naïve Bayes*.



ABSTRACT

Putu Satya Saputra (2019), Comparison of Fuzzy C-means Method and Naïve Bayes Method in Determining Beneficiary Families Based on the Lowest Socio-Economic Status. Computer Science, Postgraduate Program, Ganesha University of Education.

This thesis has been approved and examined by Advisor 1: Dr. Gede Rasben Dantes, S.T. M.TI and Advisor 2: Dr. I Gede Aris Gunadi, S.Sc. M.Kom.

Key words: data mining, naïve bayes, fuzzy c-means, confusion matrix, bdt

This study aims to determine: the results of the Fuzzy C-means clustering algorithm, the results of the Naïve Bayes classification, and the accuracy of the application of Fuzzy C-means and Naïve Bayes in the determination of recipients of social assistance in Buleleng Regency based on the Integrated Database (BDT). The data used is Integrated Database according to Kepmensos No. 71 / huk / 2018 obtained in the Social Protection and Social Security Sector of the Regency of Buleleng. The data is grouped into 3 groups: recipients of the Family Hope Program, Social Food Assistance and Health Insurance Benefit Recipients. The method of calculating the accuracy of data mining uses confusion matrix. The results of the implementation of the algorithm with 1350 family data indicate the level of accuracy obtained by the Naïve Bayes algorithm is better than Fuzzy C-means. Naïve Bayes accuracy value is 74% and Fuzzy C-means accuracy is 67%. From the tests that have been carried out using the confusion matrix calculation, the results of the effective algorithm used in determining the family of beneficiaries are the Naïve Bayes algorithm.

