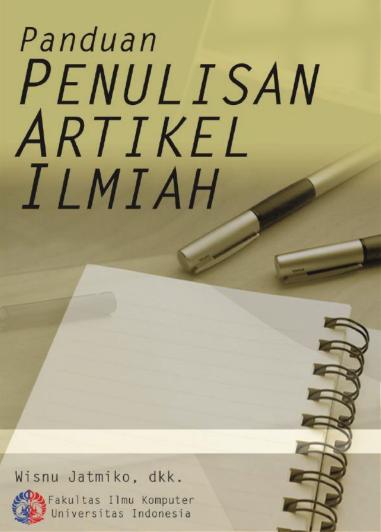
Panduan
PENULISAN ARTIKEL
ILMIAH

Prof. Dr. Eng. Wisnu Jatmiko, S.T., M.Kom. Fakultas Ilmu Komputer, Universitas Indonesia



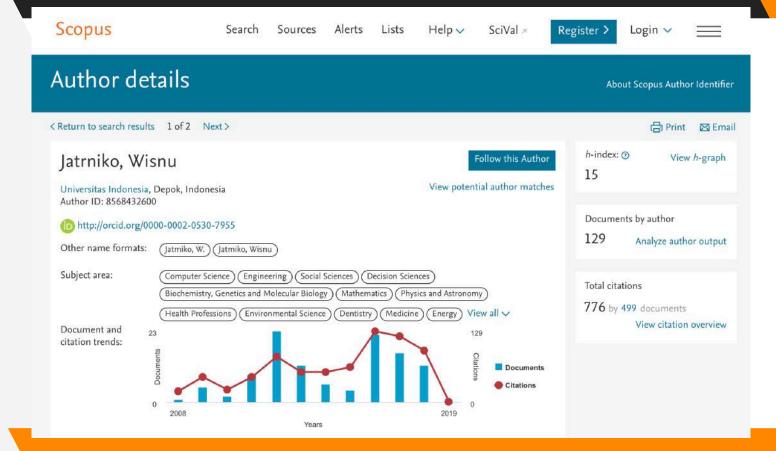
Profil Prof. Dr. Eng. Wisnu Jatmiko, S.T., M.Kom.



Profil lengkap dapat dilihat di: http://staff.ui.ac.id/wisnuj

Name	Prof. Dr. Eng. Wisnu Jatmiko S.T., M.Kom.			
Bachelor	Universitas Indonesia			
Master	Universitas Indonesia			
Doctoral	Nagoya University, Japan			
Research Exp.	During 2009- 2016, there are More Than 25 Grants at 100 international publications that are mostly indexed in Scopus and Google Scholar, 12 BOOKs, and 9 Copyrights			
	In 2015, HABIBIE CENTER has awarded me as one of the WINNER OF Habibie Award in the engineering category.			
AMERICA'S Biographer also included ME in Marquis Who's Who in the World 2016 – 33rd				
	In 2014, received an award as a research ambassador (Widyasilpawijana) from the Ministry of Research and Technology			

Profil SCOPUS



Profil Google Scholar



Wisnu Jatmiko



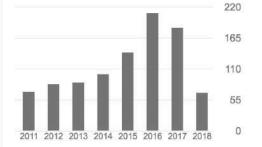
Professor, Faculty Computer Science <u>University of Indonesia</u>

Verified email at cs.ui.ac.id - <u>Homepage</u>

Robotic and Intelligence Sy...

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
A pso-based mobile robot for odor source localization in dynamic advection-diffusion with obstacles environment: theory, simulation and measurement W Jatmiko, K Sekiyama, T Fukuda IEEE Computational Intelligence Magazine 2 (2), 37-51	156	2007
A PSO-based mobile sensor network for odor source localization in dynamic environment: theory, simulation and measurement W Jatmiko, K Sekiyama, T Fukuda Evolutionary Computation, 2006. CEC 2006. IEEE Congress on, 1036-1043	64	2006
Simulation of intelligent unmanned aerial vehicle (uav) for military surveillance MA Ma'sum, MK Arrofi, G Jati, F Arifin, MN Kumiawan, P Mursanto, Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems (ICACSIS), 2013	36	2013
Modified PSO algorithm based on flow of wind for odor source localization problems in dynamic environments W Jatmiko, P Mursanto, B Kusumoputro, K Sekiyama, T Fukuda WSEAS Transaction on System 7 (3), 106-113	35	2008

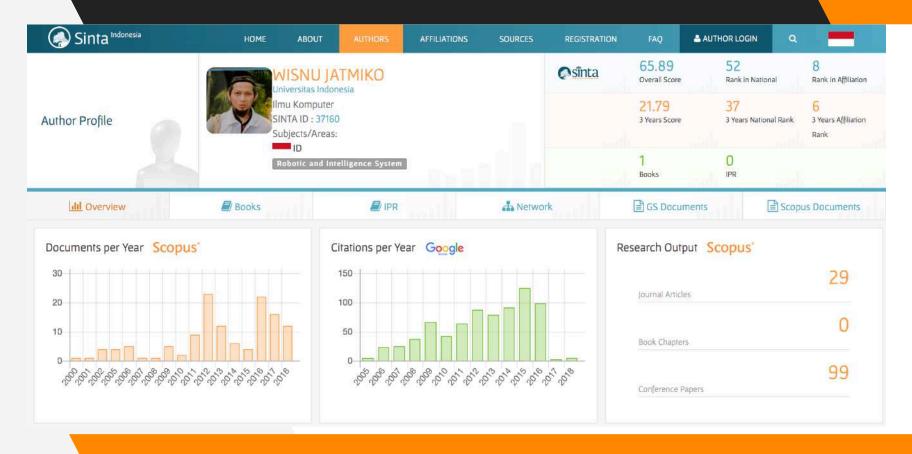
Cited by		VIEW ALL		
	All	Since 2013		
Citations	1160	788		
h-index	19	14		
i10-index	33	24		



Co-au	ithors VIEW	VIEW ALL	
	Petrus Mursanto Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Comp	>	
	Benyamin Kusumoputro Universitas Indonesia	>	
1	M. Anwar Ma'sum Faculty of Computer Science Uni	>	

VALUE ALL

Profil SINTA



1 Enhancing The Number of International Journal Publication



Techniques in Finding a Journal with an Impact Factor

Publikasi

- International Journal
- National Journal
- Proceeding of ... (International Conference)
- Prosiding Seminar ... (National Conference)







Apa itu Impact Factor?

(Springer)



- "The Impact Factor is considered the number 1 ranking value for scientific journals and has become a substantial part of any journal development discussion."
- "Impact Factors are a benchmark of a journal's reputation and reflect how frequently peer-reviewed journals are cited by other researchers in a particular year."

Menghitung Impact Factor



"Pada suatu tahun tertentu, impact factor jurnal adalah jumlah rata-rata kutipan per makalah yang diterbitkan di jurnal selama dua tahun sebelumnya.

Contoh:

- A = jumlah artikel yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2008 dan mengutip artikel (terbit 2006 dan 2007) pada suatu jurnal
- B = jumlah artikel suatu jurnal (terbit 2006 dan 2007) yang dikutip selama tahun 2008
- Impact Factor = A/B

Apa itu H-Index?

(Wikipedia)

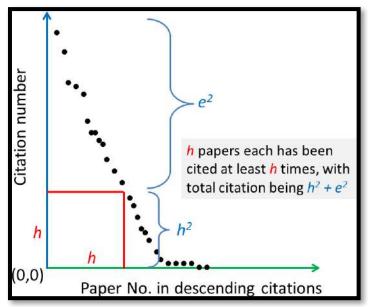


- "index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar"
- "The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as a scholarly journal."

Menghitung H-Index



"A scientist has index h if h of his/her N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have no more than h citations each."





Designing a Scientific Publication

Tujuan



Memahami cara menentukan state of the art dari penelitian

Menentukan kontribusi ilmiah dari penelitian

Membuat matriks kontribusi ilmiah berdasarkan proposal penelitian

Cara penulisan artikel ilmiah

Apa itu State of The Art

(Wikipedia)



- "the highest level of development, as of a device, technique, or scientific field, achieved at a particular time."
- "It also refers to the level of development (as of a device, procedure, process, technique, or science) reached at any particular time as a result of the latest methodologies employed."

Menentukan State of The Art



- Cara menentukan state of the art dalam penelitian adalah dengan merujuk rencana penelitian terhadap 3 parameter
- Contribution
- Originality
- Novelty

Contribution (Undergraduate Level)



- Kontribusi ilmiah adalah segala sesuatu (hasil penelitian) yang secara umum memberi tambahan pengetahuan terhadap suatu disiplin ilmu atau achievement yang dapat diraih dari suatu disiplin ilmu
- Ex: laporan studi, implementasi teknologi dll.

Originality (Graduate Level)



- Originality / orisinalitas merupakan salah satu bentuk yang lebih spesifik dari kontribusi ilmiah yang merujuk kepada sesuatu yang belum pernah dikerjakan sebelumnya.
- Ex: teknologi pengenalan gangguan tidur dalam bentuk jam.

Novelty (Graduate Level)



- Novelty / keterbaruan adalah kontribusi ilmiah yang secara spesifik menambah pengetahuan secara teoritis maupun praktek dari suatu disiplin ilmu.
- Ex: penemuan teori baru di bidang koordinasi multiple robot.

Matriks State of The Art



Metode yang akan membantu dalam menentukan state of the art salah satunya dengan membuat matrix

	Metode 1	Metode 2	Metode 3
Problem 1			
Problem 2			
Problem 3			

Posisi Penelitian (Matrix Originality)

(Sani M. Isa)



Author	Intersample Decorrelation	Interbeat Decorrelation	Interchannel Decorrelation	Entropy Coding	# Ch	Max Performance
Mammen, 1990	AZTEC	-	Time sync, Classified VQ	-	2	JaggedCR:8. 6 E:24.5%
Linnenbank, 1992	Polynomial fitting	-	Channel subtraction	Huffman	64	SR& PVT CR:4.52
Cetin, 1993	DCT, Scalar quantization	-	PCA	-	12	CR:4.65 P:6.19%
Paggeti, 1994	-	Template based	-	Huffman	2	CR:11.02 P:0.54%
Sastry, 1995	DCT	-	DWT, VQ	-	12	CR=8.19 P=0.34%
Cohen, 1998	Linear prediction	Multichannel VQ	Multichannel VQ	-	2	CR=? P=7.1%
Miaou, 2001	Multichannel Adaptif VQ	-	Multichannel Adaptif VQ	-	2, 3	CR=16.62 P:13.8%

Vector quantization

Relevant Studies:

Multichannel ECG Compression [3]



Author	Intersample Decorrelation	Interbeat Decorrelation	Interchannel Decorrelation	Entropy Coding	# Ch	Remarks
Prieto, 2001	1	1	FIR system identification, DCT	1	12	CR:14 P:?
Alesanco, 2003	-	Template based, DWT	-	Huffman, ADPCM	2	CR:46.8* P:6.6%
Sharifahmadi an, 2006	ESPIHT	1	ESPIHT	1	2	CR:24 P:6.47%
Sgouros, 2007	MPEG-4 ALS	-	Multilinear regression	-	12, 15	CR:8.5 P:4%
Lukin, 2008	DCT	-	DCT	-	12	CR:26 P:5%
Martini, 2009	JPEG2K	JPEG2K	JPEG2K			CR:16 P:4.7%
Qin Tan, 2010	-	-	SMP	-	6	CR 6.5 P<5%

Transform Based

Relevant Studies:

Multichannel ECG Compression [4]





Penelitian dalam kompresi data ECG multichannel termasuk sedikit, pada IEEE library tidak lebih dari 20 penelitian di bidang ini sejak 1990 hingga sekarang

Belum banyak penelitian yang membahas kompresi sinyal ECG 12 channel

Belum ada penelitian yang memanfaatkan metode kompresi yang mendukung transmisi secara progresif untuk data ECG 12 channel

Belum ada penelitian yang memanfaatkan metode 3D SPIHT untuk kompresi data ECG 12 channel



Understanding Guidelines and Article Format

Tahapan Penulisan Artikel



- Penelitian (Persiapan)
 - Lingkungan Penelitian
 - Topik Penelitian
 - Rancangan Eksperimen
- Pengiriman Paper (Paper Submission)
 - Memilih Jurnal
 - Menulis Artikel
 - Review Internal
- Hasil Review

Persiapan



- Lingkungan Penelitian
 - Pembimbing: Memiliki banyak publikasi ilmiah yang konstan
 - Lingkungan yang Kondusif: Memungkinkan dilakukannya penelitian yang baik
- Topik Penelitian
 - Originalitas
 - Posisi dalam Penelitian (Ditentukan dengan membuat matriks penelitian)
 - Perlunya banyak membaca literatur
- Rancangan Eksperimen

Isi Artikel Ilmiah



- Pendahuluan
 - Latar Belakang
 - Rumusan Masalah
 - ▶ Related Work Posisi dalam Penelitian
- Analisis Solusi
- Evaluasi terhadap Solusi

Paper Submission



- Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah
 - Mengikuti format yang ditetapkan Jurnal
- Pemilihan Jurnal
 - Impact Factor
 - Perlunya membaca paper-paper yang diterima di Jurnal tersebut
- Review Internal
 - Pengecekan oleh native speaker
 - Review oleh Kolega

Format Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah



Biasanya publisher jurnal memberikan template artikel dengan format Ms. Word (*.doc) atau LaTex (*.tex)

1 Kolom



2 Kolom

Obde. W. and Yameda, S. Active Sampling for Constrained Clustering Masayuki Okabe* and Seiii Yamada* recovering and builty regard to colonia transcenty of the Santag E-mail: skales of time but are to "Trained mobile of merchanics, 9782725, 2 t 2 Chrysle, Stityler 85 4401, Japan (Recorded Deleber CS, 2017) accepted humary 37, 2014) Constrained classicing is a franciscock for improving clustering performance by using constraints about example, to reduce erroseous data prouprise [5], and asdata pairs. Since performance of constrained cluster-ing depends on the set of constraints used, a method is needed to select used constraints that premote clustersampling method working with a constrained cluster problem is the efficiency of the process. Because our ensemble algorithm that aggregates dustering results that a modified COF Kineaus keratively produces by link, the user cognitive cost seems very high. We must that a insular CVF-kneam section by produce or changing the priorities of constraints. Our method fol-how the approach of uncertainty sampling and mo-sures uncertainty ming variations of clustering results where data pairs are clustered together in some rehalp name out down on such lainting cost. Another prob less in the offerinesses of proposed constraints. More cubs that not in others. It selects the data mir to be and sometimes may even deservatives - as the marche ter ensemble process. Experimental resplite slove that of performance temperatures depends on the againty of our method outperforms random sampling. We fur-ther investigate the effect of important parameters. na others are not effective - or even may be harmful to chastering. We also must help users to select only of feetive constraints that suprose classering performance. Those problems are solved by the active learning frame Keywords: acise learning, commined clustering, claswork 1721 that automatically selects constraint cardidates 1. Introduction We propose an active sampling method to select a data pair that is expected to be the most effective if the true con-Classering is known to be a busic technique in the field straint label, or musticasnot-link, is given. Our method in of information removal or data mining that is applied to tasks such as temps supportation [1] and topic analbased on a hageting-based charter sincerettle incheague (13) suit (7). Then have been supports startley to exhaust order. This mattern a closer resemble framework that covers partially cohoron data groups from clustering in stration and integrates there into a set of their clusters chartering performance by using labeled data pairs in the framework of congressed classics (3.4) Constrained clustering is a sens-supervised instring Cluster variation is created by charging the data assign inchricate that time tabeled and uplaheted data to exhauce ment order in a constrained it moves absorblys that is a learning performance. Constrained classisting is differ-ent from normal chaloring in the use of constraints about modified version of COF Kennani [5]. The original COF-Kearan algorithm to also to could be consistent classes; bu some data pairs where each data from of a pair is concome results depend significantly on its data assistance. matted about chater an ignition. Such constraint are of two londs, mately called must the and constraint behavior to produce diseases for the closier executive Most link is a constraint for a data pair that must be in the same chaser, and cannot-link is a constraint for a data. observe the diversity of a data main to be chanceed used to mir whose labes must be serurated from each other (or not) themg the cluster ensemble process. We regard discricts as an uncertainty sampling measurement [14] Several methods have been proposed to satthe such construers to improve clastering performance. One that is one of maker criteria fire active learning (15) to se-

2 Ethics in Writing Journal Publication



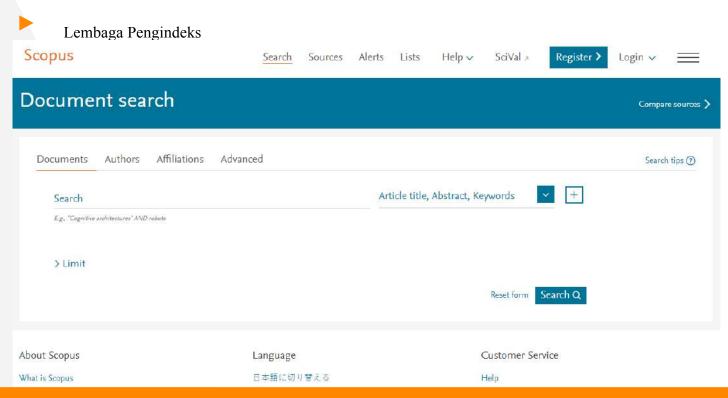


Contoh Pengindeks Artikel Ilmiah

SCOPUS

(http://www.scopus.com)

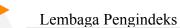




Thomson Reuters

(http://thomsonreuters.com/en.html)





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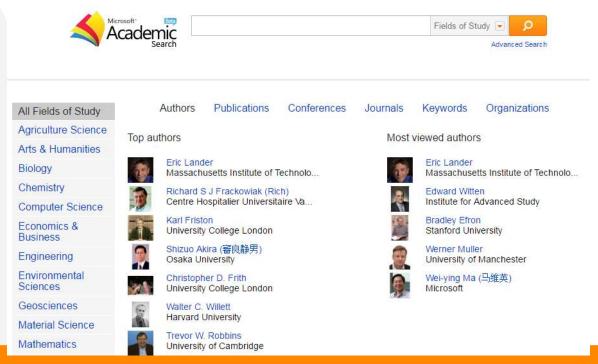
Microsoft Academic Research

(http://academic.research.microsoft.com)





Gateway informasi akademik internasional





Etika dan Plagiarisme

Etika



Hindari:

- Plagiasi
- Pengutipan Kalimat tanpa referensi
- Penggunaan Data/hasil penelitian lain tanpa referensi
- Penggunaan ide penelitian lain tanpa referensi
- Falsifikasi Data
- Pengubahan Data
- Penggunaan Data Fiktif

Peneliti:

Jujur, Kerja keras, Terbuka

Plagiarisme



- Apa yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme dan apa yang bukan?
 - Beli tesis dan diakui sebagai hasil kerja sendiri?
 - Kapan harus menyebutkan sumber yang diacu dan yang tidak perlu?

Plagiarisme



- Plagiarisme:
 - Penggunaan ide atau kata-kata milik orang lain di karya ilmiah yang dihasilkannya tanpa menyebutkan sumbernya
- Merupakan pelanggaran standar etika yang serius pada penulisan ilmiah
 - Copy isi karya orang lain tanpa menyebutkan asalnya

Plagiarisme



- Penggunaan sumber pengetahuan untuk menambah kredibilitas kita
 - Rujukan yang digunakan akan memperlihatkan bahwa tahu topik tsb.
 - Mis. Menurut Lauder dan Wayan, jumlah bahasa daerah di Indonesia adalah 742 [Lauder & Wayan, 1999].
 - Krisnamurti mengatakan bahwa saat ini terdapat 5
 bahasa daerah yang sudah punah karena tidak pernah digunakan lagi (kalimat asli) -> plagiarism

Level Plagiarisme

(IEEE)



- Level One: The uncredited verbatim copying of a full paper, or the verbatim copying of a major portion (greater than half of the original paper)
- Level Two: The uncredited verbatim copying of a large portion (less than half of the original paper).
- Level Three: The uncredited verbatim copying of individual elements (e.g., paragraphs, sentences, figures)
- **Level Four:** The uncredited improper paraphrasing of pages or paragraphs
- Level Five: The credited verbatim copying of a major portion of a paper without clear delineation (e.g., quotes or indents)

Cara Menghindari Plagiarisme



Perlunya banyak membaca paper untuk melihat paper similarity

Indikasikan material yang digunakan dengan quotation marker atau indentasi dan tuliskan referensi lengkap

Jika material belum di-publish, minta ijin tertulis dari author asli

Rujukan



- Jika akan mengutip kalimat asli dari suatu artikel maka akan selalu tempatkan di dalam tanda kutip: ". . ."
- Contoh:
 - Dalam kumpulan buku puisinya, Sapardi Damono mengatakan:
 - "... Puisi saya banyak yang bercerita tentang hujan ..."

Rujukan



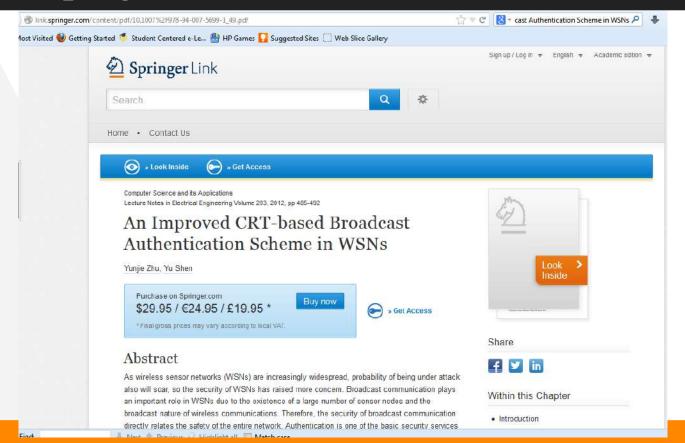
- Selama sebutkan sumber dimana kutipan tersebut muncul:
 - Menurut Zobel, penulisan ilmiah perlu diajarkan bagi mahasiswa [Zobel, 2004].
 - Dalam bukunya yang berjudul Sejarah Indonesia, Suseno banyak mengutip ungkapan-ungkapan Sukarno yang ditulis dalam artikel di koran Kompas [Suseno, 2009]

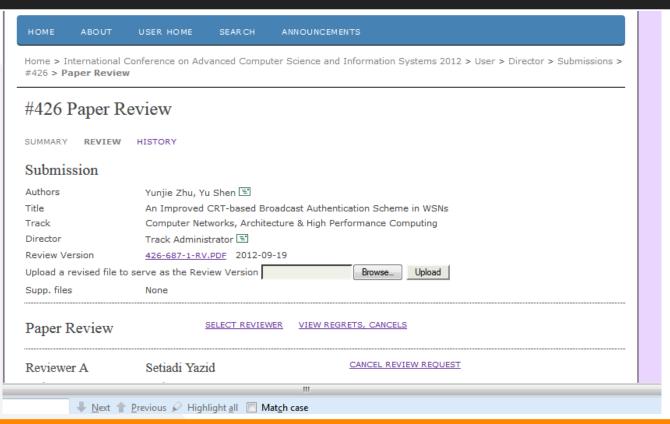


- Menggunakan tulisan yang sama pada paper yang berbeda
 - Menganggap bahwa studi literaturnya sama
 - Isi paper harus berisi materi baru
 - Materi latar belakang yang berkualitas akan meningkatkan kesempatan untuk diterima di jurnal
 - Bisa dianggap tidak etis & malas
 - Paper yang ditulis beberapa penulis, sebaiknya menggunakan teks baru yang ditulis sendiri



- Publikasi lebih dari 1 paper menggunakan hasil penelitian yang sama adalah tidak diperbolehkan (sesuai tata aturan ilmu pengetahuan yang standar).
- Publikasi adalah catatan permanen -> akan bisa dibaca di masa depan
- Penerbit memiliki copyright
 - Penulis meletakkan papernya online







Abstract

As wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are increasingly widespread, probability of being under attack also will soar, so the security of WSNs has raised more concern. Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wireless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network. Authentication is one of the basic security services I Mart & Descious O Likeblight all I Match care

Share







Within this Chapter

Introduction

An Improved CRT-based Broadcast Authentication Scheme in WSNs

(Please do not enter the authors name in paper that is going to be reviewed) Laboratory of Computer Science

Abstract-As wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are increasingly widespread, probability of being under attack also will soar, so the security of WSNs has raised more concern. Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wireless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network. Authentication is one of the basic security services needed to construct a practical WSNs. In this paper, we present a high-security broadcast authentication protocol. Our proposal combines time synchronization with the Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) to implement dual authentication. As a result, this scheme has greatly improvement to some existed schemes in term of security.

widely applied to battlefield management, medical monitoring, environmental monitoring and so on Broadcast communication plays an important role in WSNs due to the existence of a large number of sensor nodes and the broadcast nature of wneless communications. Therefore, the security of broadcast communication directly relates the safety of the entire network, especially nodes being deployed in the haish conditions and lack of supervision. In order to ensure the security of WSNs, many security mechanisms are proposed, and broadcast authentication mechanism is one fundamental and essential of them. It can save WSN bandwidth and reduce the communication delays: In a broadcast authentication mechanism the base station generally broadcasts the network nodes commands or sends data packets. When receiving the broadcast data from the base station nodes need verify the authenticity of source, integrity, freshness of the

Authorship



- Paper kepunyaan siapa?
 - Semua yang ikut dalam penelitian harus diberi kesempatan untuk dimasukkan sebagai penulis (harus dengan izin).
- Paper hasil penelitian selama pendidikan adalah milik mahasiswa & pembimbingnya
 - Pembimbingharus memastikan kualitas & orisinalitas pekerjaan mahasiswa
 - Urutan nama sesuai dengan kontribusinya

Cofidentiality & Conflict of Interest



- Peneliti harus menghormati privasi peneliti lainnya
 - Mis. Menggunakan komputer yang sama
- Me-review paper/proposal penelitian
 - Hindari hal yang tidak objektif (paper dari exmahasiswa, pembimbing, teman, dll).
- Paper yang di-review adalah confidential
 - Tidak boleh disebarkan
 - Tidak boleh digunakan untuk penelitian pribadi



Untuk menghindari plagiarisme, maka dalam penulisan karya ilmiah perlu melakukan penulisan dengan cara paraphrase

- Pustaka:
 - Writing Research Paper oleh Lester & Lester Jr.



- Mengungkapkan pemikiran atau sikap orang lain (dalam tulisan) dengan bahasa kita sendiri
 - Bukan menerjemahkan
- Tujuan penggunaan paraphrase
 - Mempertahankan pendapat kita dalam paper
 - Mempertahankan gaya penulisan
 - Menghindari rujukan langsung dalam jumlah berlebihan
 - Menginterpretasikan sumber tulisan yang dirujuk



- Aturan penulisan
 - Tulis kembali suatu tulisan aslinya dengan jumlah kata yang hampir sama
 - Cantumkan rujukan pada teks (penulis dan tahun terbitnya atau nomor halaman)
 - Kata-kata atau frase yang dipertahankan harus diberi "tanda kutip"
 - Pertahankan nada tulisan sesuai aslinya. Mis. Rudianto menyesalkan . . . Menjelaskan
 - Lakukan paraphrase tanpa melihat tulisan aslinya untuk menghindari penggunaan kata yang sama



- Contoh: Heredity Hein 2004: Kutipan:
 - Fred Hein explains, "Except for identical twins, each person's heredity is unique" (294)

- Paraphrase
 - Fred Hein explains that heredity is special and distinct for each of us, unless a person is one identical twins.

Plagiarism Checker



- Plagiarism website checker
 - http://gateway.scanmyessay.com/index.php
 - https://ithenticate.com/
 - http://www.customwritings.com/check-paper-for-plagiarism.html
 - http://www.plagtracker.com/



iThenticate Plagiarism Checker

Prinsip Dasar iThenticate



iThenticate adalah suatu plagiarism software yang dapat memberikan penilaian (dalam persentase) suatu dokumen dalam hal kemiripannya dengan dokumen lain.

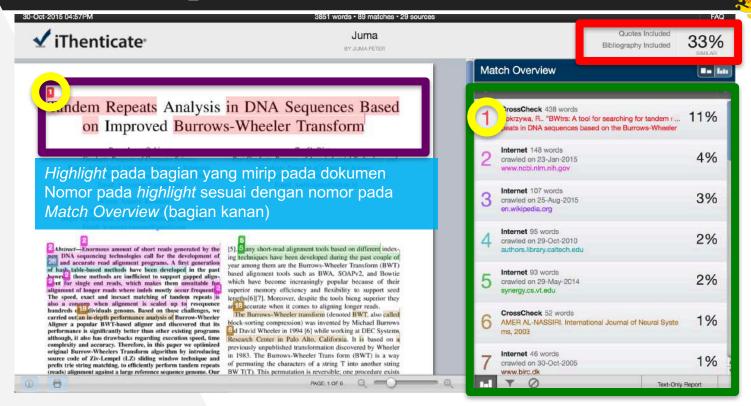
IThenticate akan membandingkan dokumen yang dikirimkan oleh pengguna dengan database jurnal dan konten pada web umum.

Prinsip Dasar iThenticate



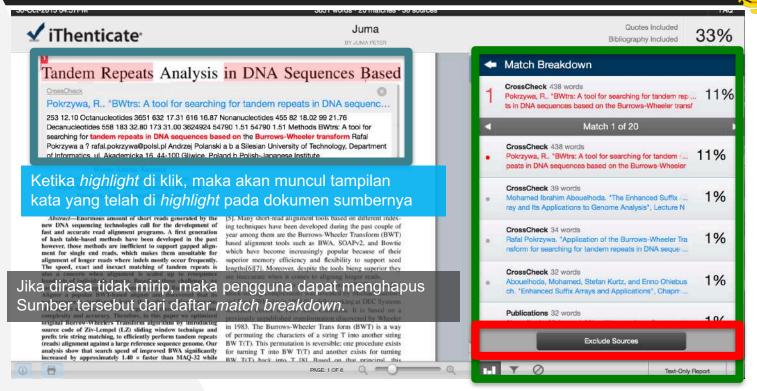
- Dokumen yang dikirimkan kepada iThenticate sebaiknya belum pernah ter-publish agar dapat mempermudah penilaian.
- Setelah selesai melakukan verifikasi dokumen, sebuah hasil similarity index akan diberikan. Index ini merupakan persentase kemiripan dengan dokumen lain, iThenticate tidak dapat menentukan apakah dokumen tersebut merupakan plagiarisme, yang ditampilkan adalah persentase kemiripan.

Contoh Paper A – Iterasi 1



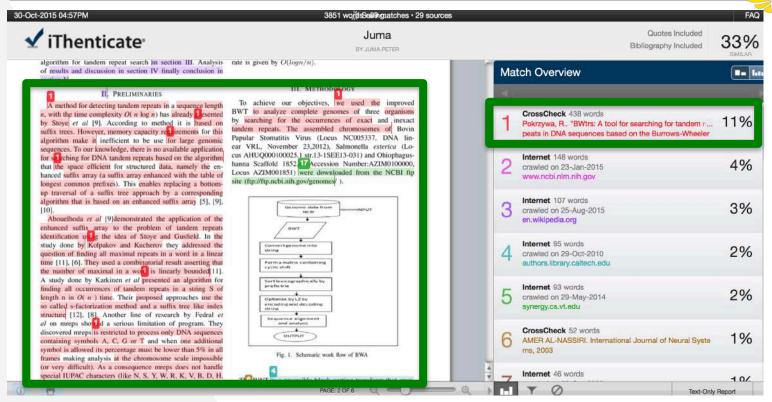
Persentase kemiripan untuk satu buah sumber. Diurutkan berdasarkan tingkat kemiripan.

Contoh Paper A – Iterasi 1

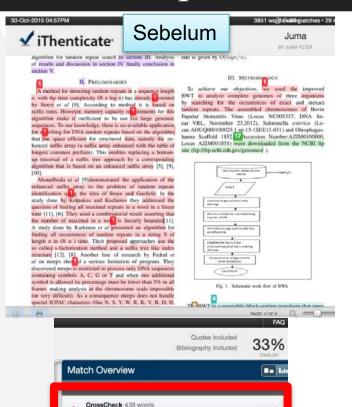


Ketika salah satu sumber pada match breakdown di klik, maka akan memunculkan seluruh sumber Secara lebih detil

Contoh Paper A – Iterasi 1



Contoh Paper A – Revisi



Pokrzywa, R., "BWtrs: A tool for searching for tandem r.,... 11%

peats in DNA sequences based on the Burrows-Wheeler

√ iThenticate

Sesudah

Juma O BY JUMA O

using suffix tree there is great challenge regarding the memory

of recalling the original sequence from the newly transformed sequence [10]. Another school of lought, tried to address the

memory problem by identifying maximal repeats words in a

sequence in a linear time using the prefix tree. In this study

the author implements combinatorial technique to ascertain

the output and the findings the number of maximal words is

linearly bounded [11]. In addition further studied were done to

represent this algorithm for a cating all sequence occurrences

in the analysis of reads, say string S of length n in genome the

findings showed that the algorithm depict a time complexity

of O(n) this was due to the fact that this approache applied S-

factorization method and suffix tree method to perform sorting

[8], [12]. Another line of research using a program Mreps

shows that Mreps also face vast challenges during sorting

stage. This program is restricted to DNA sequencing which

contains universal nucleotide symbols A, C, T and G thereby

with additional new symbols apart from those this program

reports an error in the analysis 23 DNA sequence. Due to

inefficiency by Mreps to handle International Union of Pure

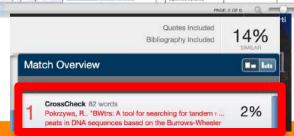
the technique use an incrementally built dictionary for sliding window search that will conse-

Studies show that in order to analyze the DNA sequence quently help to retrieve sorted sequences and minimize space efficiently using compresion algorithms the complexity of since the dictionary store data in numeric form. search algorithm should be O(nlogn) for a given sequence of length n. A study on BWT shows that during sorting

III. METHODOLOGY

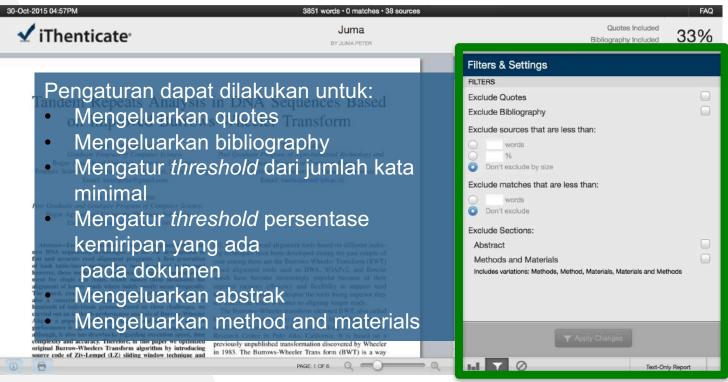
capacity requirements required to store the huge data. Due To achive the objective of this study we implimented to that BWT tends to be inefficient when dealine with very LZ source code and Prefix trie to original BWT based hope genomic data [9]. Many studies have tried to address alignment algorithm to analyze genomes by coding and the problem elaborates the application of the suffix array to used in BWT to sort sequence in this research the suffix array searching tandem repeats. The assembled chromosomes of Bovin Papular Stomatitis Virus (Locus NC005337, DNA is implemented to address the idea of Stoye and Gusfield linear VRL, November 23,2012), Salmonella esterica (Loto enhance sorting of sequence lexicographically. Suffix arcus AHUQ000100025.1 str.13-1SEE13-031) and Obiophagusray showed and slight improvement in sorting the sequence hanna Scaffold 1852.1 Accession Number: AZIM0100000, this is because with Suffix array the sorting is achieve by Locus AZIM001851) is downloaded from the NCBI data base bring all similar character close together thereby making this (ftp://ftp.ncbi.nib.gov/genomes/). method more effective for sorting however, there is problem



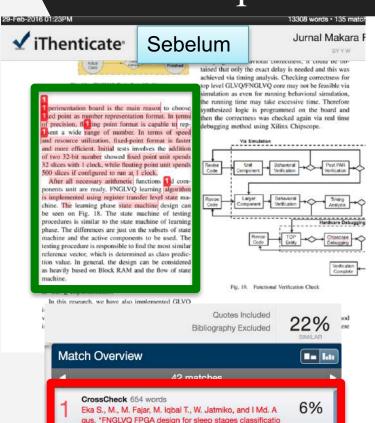


Pengaturan





Contoh Paper B – Sumber 1





Address

Controller

Reference Address

Controller

Similiarity Matcher

fuzzifier

Reciproc

Unit

Address

Similiarity

Divisor

Core

Figure 15: FNGLVO Core

Sesudah

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All arithmetics operations involved in this implementation only uses the 32-bit fixed-point format. The 32 - bit format consists of 2 parts, 16 bit for the integer and 16 bit for fraction. We chose the fixed point number representation format because the limited reource of the experimentation board as the floating-point format is more expensive. Fixed point number representation is also faster an more effecient, however, floating point is more precise and can represent a wide range of number. We did several initial tests to prove at floating point spends 500 slices at 1 clock, while the fixed point only spends 32 slices at 1 clock.

After the necessary arithmetic functions and components unit are ready, register transfer level state machine is utilized to imp²⁷⁶ent the FNGLVQ learning algorithm. The learning phase state machine design can be seen on Fig. 16. The state machine of testing procedures is similar to the state machine of learning phase. The differences are just on the subsets of state machine and the active components to be used. The testing procedure is responsible to find the most similar reference vector, which is determined as class prediction value. In general, the design can be considered as heavily based on Block RAM and the flow of state machine.



Vector Reference

Updater Process

Adder Substractor

Multiplier

Sigmoid

Mean

RAM

Contoh Paper B – Sumber 2

/ iThenticate

sample beat on Fig. 5.

Sebelum

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✓ iThenticate

Sesudah

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do this procedure because the observation result the extracted beat shows that for every category of the arrhythmia beat, there are several beats that resides outside the category distribution which can disrupt the classification performance as can be seen from a

RBBB Features Before Cuttler Removal

Fig. 5. Sample of RBBB Features overlay each other

In this step, we utilize a simple procedure to remove the outlier from beat collection, called Inter Quartile Range (IQR) technique. This technique uses percentile as boundary to determine the outlier. We choose 25th and 75th percentile as the lower (O_1) and upper quartile (Q_3) and then calculate the range in between as following formula:

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1 \qquad ($$

The extremity levels for the outlier boundary are defined as follow:

Fig. 6. Illustration of outlier data removal by using IQR

Figure 7 shows the result of outlier removal process on RBBB beat category.

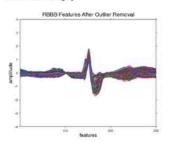


Fig. 7. RBBB beat after outlier removal process

E. Feature Extraction

There are many ways to do feature extraction process, in this step, we used discrete wavelet transformation to extract the feature contained in the individual signal beat. The Wavelet Transform (WT) of a signal

$$W_s f(x) = f(x) * \psi_s(x) = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \psi(\frac{x-t}{s}) dt$$
(3)

3%

is the R peak annotation. Each beat will be a cut off from the continous signal of each R-Peak. The start of the beat will be at the R-150 position and the end peak will be the R+149 position, as seen on Fig. 3b. The total width of a single beat will be 300 sample data.

3.4. Outlier Removal

The final step in this pre-processing stage is the outlier removal. This removes the beat that is unrelated to the data and could disrupt the data. This process is done because not all of the beats inside the arrythmia beat category is categorized as arrythmia beats. These non-related beats could hamper the classification performance. This could be seen in Fig. 4a.

To remove outliers from the heartbeat collection, we ultilized a simple technique called Inter Quartile Range (IQR). The IQR used the percentile information to determine the outlier. In this research, we used the 25th percentil as the lower (Q_1) and 75th percentile as the upper quartile (Q_3) . The range between thos quartiles is calculated using the following formula:

$$IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$$
 (1)

The outlier boundary's extremity is are defined as: $LowLevel = O_3 - 1.5 \times IOR$

$$UpLevel = Q_3 + 1.5 \times IQR$$
 (2)
dary will the be applied to every feature on
beats which are outside the extremity level is

The boundary will the be applied to every feature on the data. The beats which are outside the extremity level is considered as an outlier and it is removed from the dataset. This process assumes that the correlation for each features is not taken into account. Fig. 4b illustrates the removal of outliers using IOR.

Figure 5 shows the result of outlier removal process on RBBB beat category.

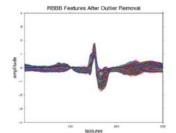


Figure 5: RBBB beat after outlier removal process

3.5. Feature Extraction

In order to extract the feature, we utilized discrete wavelet transformation so that every feature is extracted in the pre-processed individual beat data. The definition of a signal f(x) Wavelet Transform is:

$$\frac{16}{W_s f(x)} = f(x) * \psi_s(x) = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \psi(\frac{x-t}{s}) dt. \quad (3)$$

Where s denotes the scaling factor, bas wavelet dilation $\psi(x)$ is $\psi_s(x) = \frac{1}{s}\psi(\frac{\pi}{s})$ using scaling factor s. Let s =2j ($j \in Z$, Z is the integral set), then the WT is called dyadic WT [31]. The dyadic WT of a digital signal f(n) is calculated with Mallat algorithm:



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- This paper reports a work on building SentiWordNet for Indonesian by translating the English SentiWordNet into Indonesian. This paper is difficult to read because it is not well written. It is suggested that the authors get help with their English from the translators.
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- The paper studies the automatic generation and manual update of shallow-transfer rules for Indonesian-to-English automatic translation. The paper is not very well written but it is well structured. The main contribution is the set of experiments and the empirical results reported. It makes it all the more important to guarantee the reproducibility of the experiments: publish the aligned corpora, the rules and the post-edited rules.
- The typos listed and other remaining grammatical errors must be fixed if the paper is accepted.
- Misc. (some typos: there are many more.)
- According to this result, using this automatic approach is an effective way to build shallow-transfer rule at starting phase and then it can be further enhanced by performing rule post-editing. -> Make smaller sentences.
- different with preposition -> different from preposition
- After analyzing and Part-of-Speech -> After analysis and Part-of-Speech
 - to perform translation process -> to perform (the/a) translation process





- It uses shallow-transfer rule -> It uses shallow-transfer rules
- related language, for example: Indonesian-English -> How are they related? (Spanish-Catalan are)
- It makes transfer rule is highly needed -> It makes transfer rule highly needed
- Therefore, there were many rules has not been implemented yet that makes the rule based MT was still not powerful -> The fact that many rules had not yet been implemented made the rule based MT still not powerful enough
- significance improvement -> significant improvement
- We intend to find the information in what extent the performance-> We intend to find out to what extent the performance
- The remaining of this paper -> The remainder of this paper
- than in [3] that we -> than in [3] because we
 - it is described more detail -> it is described in more details
- it is also proven to get satisfactory result based on their experimental result -> it is also proven to get satisfactory experimental results



Contoh 2

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Authors: Ari Wibisono

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Title: Traffic Big Data Prediction and Visualization using FIMT-DD
Knowledge-Based Systems

Dear Mr. Ari Wibisono,

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AW12, 'we use FIMT-DD algorithms to build knowledge.' However, I don't understand the definition of 'knowledge' in this paper. Some researches define the concepts or relations are 'knowledge' in network.

It's great that authors appended section 3.2 to explain the traffic map visualization in detail. Would you please unify the number formations, such as '100.00', '7500' and '5,000,000'. The same problems for 'Fig. 6.d' and 'Fig. 6 (a)'.

Grammar error: 'we present the average error per 2,500,000 (Armstrong, 1985).'

Also, the title should use the fullwords of FIMT-DD.

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J Lu, V Behbood, P Hao, H Zuo, S Xue, G Zhang (2015)Transfer learning using computational intelligence: A survey Knowledge-Based Systems 80, 14-23

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Professor: Toshio Fukuda

Director, Center for Micro-Nano Mechatronics,

Professor, Dept. of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering, Nagoya University

Distinguished Professor, Seoul National University



Toshio Fukuda received the B.A. degree from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in 1971, and the M.S and Dr. Eng. from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, in 1973 and 1977, respectively. In 1977, he joined the National Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. In 1982, he joined the Science University of Tokyo, Japan, and then joined Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, in 1989. Currently, he is Director of Center for Micro-Nano Mechatronics and Professor of Department of Micro-Nano Systems Engineering at Nagoya University, where he is mainly involved in the research fields of intelligent robotic and mechatronic system, cellular robotic system, and micro- and nano-robotic system. He is Distinguished Professor, Seoul National University since 2009.

Dr. Fukuda is IEEE Region 10 Director-Elect (2011-2012) and served President of IEEE Robotics and Automation Society (1998-1999), Director of the IEEE Division X, Systems and Control (2001-2002), and Editor-in-Chief of IEEE / ASME Transactions on Mechatronics (2000-2002). He was President of IEEE Nanotechnology Council (2002-2003, 2005) and President of SOFT (Japan Society for Fuzzy Theory and Intelligent Informatics) (2003-2005). He was elected as a member of Science Council of Japan (2008-).

He received the IEEE Eugene Mittelmann Award (1997), IEEE Millennium Medal (2000), IEEE Robotics and Automation Pioneer Award (2004), IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Distinguished Service Award (2005), Award from Ministry of Education and Science in Japan (2005). IEEE Nanotechnology Council Distinguished service award (2007). Best Googol Application paper awards from IEEE Trans. Automation Science and Engineering (2007). Best papers awards from RSJ (2004) and SICE (2007), Special Funai Award from JSME (2008), 2009 George Saridis Leadership Award in Robotics and Automation (2009), IEEE Robotics and Automation Technical Field Award (2010), ROBOMECH Award 2010 (2010), The Society of Instrument and Control Engineers Technical Field Award (2010), Distinguished Service Award, The Robotics Society of Japan (2010), World Automation Congress 2010 (WAC 2010) dedicated to Prof. Toshio Fukuda, Best Paper Award in 2010 International Symposium on Micro-Nano Mechatronics and Human Science (MHS2010), IEEE Fellow (1995), SICE Fellow (1995), JSME Fellow (2001), RSJ Fellow (2004), Honorary Doctor of Aalto University School of Science and Technology (2010).





Anil K. Jain is a University Distinguished Professor in the Departments of Computer Science & Engineering, and Electrical & Computer Engineering at Michigan State University. He received a B.Tech. degree from IIT, Kanpur (1969) and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Ohio State University in 1970 and 1973, respectively. His research interests include pattern recognition, computer vision and biometric recognition. His articles on biometrics have appeared in <u>Scientific American</u>, <u>Nature</u>, <u>IEEE Spectrum</u>, <u>Comm. ACM</u>, IEEE Computer^{1,2}, Proc. IEEE^{1,2}, Encarta, <u>Scholarpedia</u>, and <u>MIT Technology Review</u>.

He has received a number of awards, including <u>Guggenheim fellowship</u>, <u>Humboldt Research award</u>, <u>Fulbright fellowship</u>, <u>IEEE Computer Society Technical Achievement award (2003)</u>, <u>IEEE W. Wallace McDowell award (2007)</u>, <u>IAPR King-Sun Fu Prize (2008)</u>, and <u>IEEE ICDM 2008 Research Contribution Award</u> for contributions to pattern recognition and biometrics. He also received the best paper awards from the IEEE Trans. Neural Networks (1996) and the Pattern Recognition journal (1987, 1991, 2005). He served as the Editor-in-Chief of the IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (1991-1994). He is a Fellow of the ACM, IEEE, AAAS, IAPR and SPIE. He has been listed among the "<u>18 Indian Minds Who are Doing Cutting Edge Work</u>" in the fields of science and technology.

Holder of six patents in the area of fingerprints (transferred to IBM in 1999), he is the author of several books, including Introduction to Biometrics (2011), Handbook of Biometrics (2007), Handbook of Multibiometrics (2006), Handbook of Face Recognition (first edition: 2005; second edition 2011), Handbook of Fingerprint Recognition (first edition: 2003, second edition: 2009) (received the PSP award from the Association of American Publishers), Markov Random Fields: Theory and Applications (1993), and Algorithms For Clustering Data (1988). ISI has designated him as a highly cited researcher (his h-index is 133). According to CiteSeer, his book, Algorithms for Clustering Data is ranked # 75 in the Most Cited Articles in Computer Science (over all times) and his paper Data Clustering: A Review (ACM Computing Surveys, 1999) is consistently ranked in the Top 10 Most Popular Magazine and Computing Survey Articles Downloaded.

He is serving as a member of the National Academies panel on *Information Technology* and previously served on panels on *Whither Biometrics* and *Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)*. He also served as a member of the *Defense Science Board*.



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