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ICACCSIS 2014

*2014 International Conference on
Advanced Computer Science and
Information Systems*

October 18th and 19th 2014

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Welcome Message from General Chairs



On behalf of the Organizing Committee of this International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems 2014 (ICAC SIS 2014), we would like to extend our warm welcome to all of the presenter and participants, and in particular, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our

plenary and invited speakers.

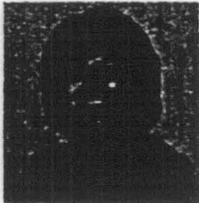
This international conference is organized by the Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia, and is intended to be the first step towards a top class conference on Computer Science and Information Systems. We believe that this international conference will give opportunities for sharing and exchanging original research ideas and opinions, gaining inspiration for future research, and broadening knowledge about various fields in advanced computer science and information systems, amongst members of Indonesian research communities, together with researchers from Germany, Singapore, Thailand, France, Algeria, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, United Kingdom, Sweden, United States and other countries.

This conference focuses on the development of computer science and information systems. Along with 4 plenary and 2 invited speeches, the proceedings of this conference contains 71 papers which have been selected from a total of 132 papers from twelve different countries. These selected papers will be presented during the conference.

We also want to express our sincere appreciation to the members of the Program Committee for their critical review of the submitted papers, as well as the Organizing Committee for the time and energy they have devoted to editing the proceedings and arranging the logistics of holding this conference. We would also like to give appreciation to the authors who have submitted their excellent works to this conference. Last but not least, we would like to extend our gratitude to the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia, the Rector of Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Tarumanagara, Bogor Agricultural Institute, and the Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science for their continued support towards the ICAC SIS 2014 conference.

Sincerely yours,
General Chairs

Welcome Message from The Dean of Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia



On behalf of all the academic staff and students of the Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia, I would like to extend our warmest welcome to all the participants to the Ambhara Hotel, Jakarta on the occasion of the 2014 International Conference on Advanced Computer Science and Information Systems (ICACSIS).

Just like the previous five events in this series (ICACSIS 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013), I am confident that ICASIS 2014 will play an important role in encouraging activities in research and development of computer science and information technology in Indonesia, and give an excellent opportunity to forge collaborations between research institutions both within the country and with international partners. The broad scope of this event, which includes both theoretical aspects of computer science and practical, applied experience of developing information systems, provides a unique meeting ground for researchers spanning the whole spectrum of our discipline. I hope that over the next two days, some fruitful collaborations can be established.

I also hope that the special attention devoted this year to the field of pervasive computing, including the very exciting area of wireless sensor networks, will ignite the development of applications in this area to address the various needs of Indonesia's development.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the distinguished invited speakers for their presence and contributions to the conference. I also thank all the program committee members for their efforts in ensuring a rigorous review process to select high quality papers.

Finally, I sincerely hope that all the participants will benefit from the technical contents of this conference, and wish you a very successful conference and an enjoyable stay in Jakarta.

Sincerely,
Mirna Adriani, Dra, Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science
Universitas Indonesia

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CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Dates	October 18 th (Saturday) – October 19 th (Sunday) 2014
Organizer	Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia Department of Computer Science, Institut Pertanian Bogor Faculty of Information Technology, Universitas Tarumanegara
Venue	Ambhara Hotel Jalan Iskandarsyah Raya No. 1, Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta, 12160, Indonesia
	Phone : +62-21-2700 888
	Fax : +62-21-2700 215
	Website : http://www.ambharahotel.com/
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Conference Website	http://icacsis.cs.ui.ac.id

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Saturday, October 18 th , 2014-CONFERENCE			
Time	Event	Event Details	Rooms
08.00-09.00		Registration	Dirgantara Room, 2 nd Floor
09.00-09.30	Opening	Opening from the Dean of Faculty of Computer Science Universitas Indonesia/General Chair of ICAC SIS 2014	
09.30-10.15	Plenary Speech I	Dr. Ir. Basuki Yusuf Iskandar, MA from Ministry of Communication and Information	
10.15-10.30		Coffee Break	
10.30-11.15	Plenary Speech II	Prof. Dame Wendy Hall from Southampton University, UK	
11.15-12.30		Lunch	
12.30-14.00	Parallel Session I : Four Parallel Sessions	See Technical (Parallel Session I Schedule)	Elang, Kasuari, Merak, Cendrawasih Room, Lobby Level
14.00-15.30	Parallel Session II: Four Parallel Sessions	See Technical (Parallel Session II Schedule)	Elang, Kasuari, Merak, Cendrawasih Room, Lobby Level
15.30-16.00		Coffee Break	
16.00-17.30	Parallel Session III : Four Parallel Sessions	See Technical (Parallel Session III Schedule)	Elang, Kasuari, Merak, Cendrawasih Room, Lobby Level
17.30-19.00		Break	
19.00-22.00	Gala Dinner	Dinner, accompanied by music performance and traditional dances	Dirgantara Room, 2 nd Floor

ADVANCED PROGRAM ICAC SIS 2014

Sunday, October 19th, 2014-CONFERENCE			
Time	Event	Event Details	Rooms
08.00-09.00		Registration	Dirgantara Room, 2 nd Floor
09.00-10.00	Plenary Speech III	Drs. Harry Waluyo, M.Hum from Directorate General of Media, Design, Science & Technology Based Creative Economy	
10.00-10.15		Coffee Break	
10.15-11.30	Plenary Speech IV	Prof. Masatoshi Ishikawa from University of Tokyo, JP	
11.30-12.30		Lunch	
12.30-14.00	Parallel Session IV : Four Parallel Sessions	See Technical (Parallel Session IV Schedule)	Elang, Kasuari, Merak, Cendrawasih Room, Lobby Level
14.00-15.30	Parallel Session V : Four Parallel Sessions	See Technical (Parallel Session V Schedule)	Elang, Kasuari, Merak, Cendrawasih Room, Lobby Level
15.30-16.00		Coffee Break	
16.00-16.30	Closing Ceremony	Awards Announcement and Photo Session	Dirgantara Room, 2 nd Floor

Table of Contents

Welcome Message from General Chairs	i
Welcome Message from Dean of Faculty of Computer Science University of Indonesia	iii
Committees	v
Conference Information	ix
Program Schedule	x
Table of Contents	xiii

Computer Networks, Architecture & High Performance Computing

Multicore Computation of Tactical Integration System in the Maritime Patrol Aircraft using Intel Threading Building Block	1
<i>Muhammad Faris Fathoni, Bambang Sridadi</i>	
Immersive Virtual 3D Environment based on 499 fps Hand Gesture Interface	7
<i>Muhammad Sakti Alvissalim</i>	
Improve fault tolerance in cell-based evolve hardware architecture	13
<i>Chanin Wongyai</i>	
A New Patients' Rights Oriented Model of EMR Access Security	19
<i>YB Dwi Setianto, Yustina Retno W. Utami</i>	
Element Extraction and Evaluation of Packaging Design using Computational Kansei Engineering Approach	25
<i>Taufik Djatna, Fajar Munichputranto, Nina Hairiyah, Elfira Febriani</i>	
Integrated Information System Specification to Support SSTC	33
<i>Ahmad Tamimi Fadhilah, Yudho Giri Sucahyo, Demy</i>	
A Real Time Simulation Model Of Production System Of Glycerol Ester With Self Optimization	39
<i>Iwan Aang Soenandi, Taufik Djatna</i>	

Development of University of Indonesia Next Generation Firewall Prototype and Access Control With Deep Packet Inspection	45
<i>Harish Muhammad Nazief, Tonny Adhi Sabastian, Alfian Presekal, Gladhi Guarddin</i>	
Reliable Data Delivery Mechanism on Irrigation Monitoring System	51
<i>Junaidy Budi Sanger, Heru Sukoco, Satyanto Saptomo</i>	
 E-Government	
Evaluation on People Aspect in Knowledge Management System Implementation: A Case Study of Bank Indonesia	55
<i>Handre Duriana, Ida Ayu Trisnanty, and Putu Wuri Handayani</i>	
Government Knowledge Management System Analysis: Case Study Badan Kepegawaian Negara	65
<i>Elin Cahyaningsih, Sofiyanti Indriasari, Pinkie Anggia, Dana Indra Sensuse, Wahyu Catur Wibowo</i>	
Shared Service in E-Government Sector: Case Study of Implementation in Developed Countries	73
<i>Ravika Hafizi, Suraya Miskon, Azizah Abdul Rahman</i>	
GIS-based DSS in e-Livestock Indonesia	81
<i>Arief Ramadhan, Dana Indra Sensuse, Muhammad Octaviano Pratama, Vina Ayumi, Aniat Murni Arymurthy</i>	
✓ Influence Of Presidential Candidates E-Campaign Towards Voters In 2014 Presidential Election In Republic Of Indonesia	87
<i>Yani Nurhadryani, Anang Kurnia, Irsyad Satria</i>	
Information Security Risk Management Planning: A Case Study at Application Module of State Asset Directorate General of State Asset Ministry of Finance	93
<i>Sigit Prasetyo, Yudho Giri Sucahyo</i>	
✓ Campaign 2.0: Analysis of Social Media Utilization in 2014 Jakarta Legislative Election	99
<i>Dean Apriana Ramadhan</i>	

Towards Maturity Model for E-Government Implementation Based on Success Factors	105
<i>Darmawan Baginda Napitupulu</i>	
The Critical Success Factors to Develop an Integrated Application of Tuna Fishing Data Management in Indonesia	111
<i>Devi Fitriannah, Nursidik Heru Praptono, Achmad Nizar Hidayanto, Aniati Murni Arymurthy</i>	
A Conceptual Paper on ICT as National Strategic Resources toward National Competitiveness} {Basuki Yusuf Iskandar and Fadhilah Mathar	117
<i>Basuki Yusuf Iskandar and Fadhilah Mathar</i>	
 Enterprise Computing	
Quality Evaluation of Airline's E-Commerce Website, A Case Study of AirAsia and Lion Air Websites	123
<i>Farah Shafira Effendi, Ika Alfina</i>	
Hotspot Clustering Using DBSCAN Algorithm and Shiny Web Framework	127
<i>Karlina Khiyarin Nisa</i>	
Analysis of Trust Presence Within E-Commerce Websites: A Study of Indonesian E-Commerce Websites	131
<i>Muhammad Rifki Shihab, Sri Wahyuni, Ahmad Nizar Hidayanto</i>	
The Impact of Customer Knowledge Acquisition to Knowledge Management Benefits: A Case Study in Indonesian Banking and Insurance Industries	137
<i>Muhammad Rifki Shihab, Ajeng Anugrah Lestari</i>	
A System Analysis and Design for Sorghum Based Nano-Composite Film Production	143
<i>Belladini Lovely, Taufik Djatna</i>	
Moving Towards PCI DSS 3.0 Compliance: A Case Study of Credit Card Data Security Audit in an Online Payment Company	149
<i>Muhammad Rifki Shihab, Febriana Misdianti</i>	

An Analysis and Design of Traceability In Frozen Vanname Shrimp Product based on Digital Business Ecosystem 155

Taufik Djatna and Aditia Ginantaka

Bayesian Rough Set Model in Hybrid Kansei Engineering for Beverage Packaging Design 163

Azrifirwan and Taufik Djatna

Predicting Smart Home Lighting Behaviour from Sensors and User Input using Very Fast Decision Tree with Kernel Density Estimation and Improved Laplace Correction 169

Ida Bagus Putu Peradnya Dinata, and Bob Hardian

Visual Usability Design for Mobile Application Based On User Personality 175

✓ *Riva Aktivia, Taufik Djatna, and Yani Nurhadryani*

Formal Method Software Engineering

Interaction between users and buildings: results of a multicriteria analysis 181

Audrey Bona and Jean-Marc Salotti

Digital watermarking in audio for copyright protection 187

Hemis Mustapha and Boudraa Bachir

An Extension of Petri Network for Multi-Agent System Representation 193

Pierre Sauvage

Enhancing Reliability of Feature Modeling with Transforming Representation into Abstract Behavioral Specification (ABS) 199

Muhammad Irfan Fadhillah

Making "Energy-saving Strategies": Using a Cue Offering Interface 205

Yasutaka Kishi, Kyoko Ito, and Shogo Nishida

Extending V-model practices to support SRE to build Secure Web Application 211

Ala Ali Abdulrazeg

Social Network Analysis for People with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus using R4 Framework	217
<i>Arin Karlina and Firman Ardiansyah</i>	
Experiences Using Z2SAL	223
<i>Maria Ulfah Siregar, John Derrick, Siobhan North, and Anthony J.H. Simons</i>	
Information Retrieval	
Relative Density Estimation using Self-Organizing Maps	231
<i>Denny</i>	
Creating Bahasa Indonesian - Javanese Parallel Corpora Using Wikipedia Articles	237
<i>Bayu Distiawan Trisedya</i>	
Classification of Campus E-Complaint Documents using Directed Acyclic Graph Multi-Class SVM Based on Analytic Hierarchy Process	245
<i>Imam Cholissodin, Maya Kurniawati, Indriati, and Issa Arwani</i>	
Framework Model of Sustainable Supply Chain Risk for Dairy Agroindustry Based on Knowledge Base	253
<i>Winnie Septiani, Marimin, Yeni Herdiyeni, and Liesbetini Haditjaroko</i>	
Physicians' Involvement in Social Media on Dissemination of Health Information	259
<i>Pauzi Ibrahim Nainggolan</i>	
A Spatial Decision Tree based on Topological Relationships for Classifying Hotspot Occurrences in Bengkalis Riau Indonesia	265
<i>Yaumil Miss Khoiriyah, and Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang</i>	
Shallow Parsing Natural Language Processing Implementation for Intelligent Automatic Customer Service System	271
<i>Ahmad Eries Antares, Adhi Kusnadi, and Ni Made Satvika Iswari</i>	
SMOTE-Out, SMOTE-Cosine, and Selected-SMOTE: An Enhancement Strategy to Handle Imbalance in Data Level	277

<i>Fajri Koto</i>	
Adaptive Information Extraction of Disaster Information from Twitter	283
<i>Ralph Vincent J. Regalado, Jenina L. Chua, Justin L. Co, Herman C. Cheng Jr., Angelo Bruce L. Magpantay, and Kristine Ma. Dominique F. Kalaw</i>	
Citation Sentence Identification and Classification for Related Work Summarization	287
<i>Dwi Hendratmo Widyantoro, and Imaduddin Amin</i>	
Experiments on Keyword List Generation By Term Distribution Clustering For Social Media Data Classification	293
<i>Wilson Fonda and Ayu Purwarianti</i>	
Tourism Recommendation Based on Vector Space Model and Social Recommender Using Composite Social Media Extraction	299
<i>Husnul Khotimah, Taufik Djatna, and Yani Nurhadryani</i>	
Learning to Rank for Determining Relevant Document in Indonesian-English Cross Language Information Retrieval using BM25	305
<i>Syandra Sari and Mirna Adriani</i>	
 Pattern Recognition & Image Processing	
Forecasting the Length of the Rainy Season Using Time Delay Neural Network	311
<i>Agus Buono, Muhammad Asyhar Agmalaro, and Amalia Fitranty Almira</i>	
Hybrid Sampling for Multiclass Imbalanced Problem: Case Study of Students' Performance Prediction	317
<i>Wanthanee Prachuabsupakij and Nuanwan Soonthornphisaj</i>	
Multi-Grid Transformation for Medical Image Registration	323
<i>Porawat Visutsak</i>	
Model Prediction for Accreditation of Public Junior High School in Bogor Using Spatial Decision Tree	329
<i>Endang Purnama Giri and Aniati Murni Arymurthy</i>	

- Application of Decision Tree Classifier for Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Discovery from Next-Generation Sequencing Data 335
Muhammad Abrar Istiadi, Wisnu Ananta Kusuma, and I Made Tasma ✓
- Alternative Feature Extraction from Digitized Images of Dye Solutions as a Model for Algal Bloom Remote Sensing 341
Roger Luis Uy, Joel Ilaa, Eric Punzalan, and Prane Mariel Ong
- Iris Localization using Gradient Magnitude and Fourier Descriptor 347
Stewart Sentanoe, Anto S Nugroho, Reggio N Hartono, Mohammad Uliniansyah, and Meidy Layooari
- Multiscale Fractal Dimension Modelling on Leaf Venation Topology Pattern of Indonesian Medicinal Plants 353
Aziz Rahmad, Yeni Herdiyeni, Agus Buono, and Stephane Douady
- Fuzzy C-Means for Deforestation Identification Based on Remote Sensing Image 359
Setia Darmawan Afandi, Yeni Herdiyeni, and Lilik B Prasetyo
- Quantitative Evaluation for Simple Segmentation SVM in Landscape Image 365
Endang Purnama Giri and Aniaty Murni Arymurthy
- Identification of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism using Support Vector Machine on Imbalanced Data 371
Lailan Sahrina Hasibuan
- Development of Interaction and Orientation Method in Welding Simulator for Welding Training Using Augmented Reality 377
Ario Sunar Baskoro, Mohammad Azwar Amat, and Randy Pangestu Kuswana
- Tracking Efficiency Measurement of Dynamic Models on Geometric Particle Filter using KLD-Resampling 381
Alexander A S Gunawan, Wisnu Jatmiko, Vektor Dewanto, F. Rachmadi, and F. Jovan
- Nonlinearly Weighted Multiple Kernel Learning for Time Series Forecasting 385
Agus Widodo, Indra Budi, and Belawati Widjaja

Distortion Analysis of Hierarchical Mixing Technique on MPEG Surround Standard	391
<i>Ikhwana Elfitri, Mumuh Muharam, and Muhammad Shobirin</i>	
A Comparison of Backpropagation and LVQ : a case study of lung sound recognition	397
<i>Fadhilah Syafria, Agus Buono, and Bib Paruhum Silalahi</i>	
ArcPSO: Ellipse Detection Method using Particle Swarm Optimization and Arc Combination	403
<i>Aprinaldi, Ikhsanul Habibie, Robeth Rahmatullah, and A. Kurniawan</i>	
3D Virtual Pet Game “Moar” With Augmented Reality to Simulate Pet Raising Scenario on Mobile Device	409
<i>Cliffen Allen, Jeanny Pragantha, and Darius Andana Haris</i>	
Automatic Fetal Organs Segmentation Using Multilayer Super Pixel and Image Moment Feature	415
<i>R. Rahmatullah, M. Anwar Masum, Aprinaldi, P. Mursanto, B. Wiweko, and Herry</i>	
Integration of Smoke Dispersion Modeling with Earth’s Surface Images	423
<i>A. Sulaiman, M. Sadly</i>	
Performance of Robust Two-dimensional Principal Component for Classification	429
<i>Diah E. Herwindiati, Sani M. Isa, and Janson Hendryli</i>	
Pareto Frontier Optimization in Soccer Simulation Using Normalized Normal Constraint	437
<i>Darius Andana Haris</i>	
Fully Unsupervised Clustering in Nonlinearly Separable Data Using Intelligent Kernel K-Means	445
<i>Teny Handayani and Ito Wasito</i>	
Robust Discriminant Analysis for Classification of Remote Sensing Data	449
<i>Wina, Dyah E. Herwindiati, and Sani M. Isa</i>	
Automatic Fetal Organs Detection and Approximation In Ultrasound Image Using Boosting Classifier and Hough Transform	455

M. Anwar Ma'sum, Wisnu Jatmiko, M. Iqbal Tawakal, and Faris Al Afif

Particle Swarm Optimization based 2-Dimensional Randomized Hough Transform for Fetal Head Biometry Detection and Approximation in Ultrasound Imaging 463

Putu Satwika, Ikhsanul Habibie, M. Anwar Ma'sum, Andreas Febrian, Enrico Budianto

Digital Library & Distance Learning

Gamified E-Learning Model Based on Community of Inquiry 469

Andika Yudha Utomo, Afifa Amriani, Alham Fikri Aji, Fatin Rohmah Nur Wahidah, and Kasiyah M. Junus

Knowledge Management System Development with Evaluation Method in Lesson Study Activity 477

Murein Miksa Mardhia, Armein Z.R. Langi, and Yoanes Bandung

Designing Minahasa Toulour 3D Animation Movie as Part of Indonesian e-Cultural Heritage and Natural History 483

Stanley Karouw

Learning Content Personalization Based on Triple-Factor Learning Type Approach in E-learning 489

Mira Suryani, Harry Budi Santoso, and Zainal A. Hasibuan

Adaptation of Composite E-Learning Contents for Reusable in Smartphone Based Learning System 497

Herman Tolle, Kohei Arai, and Aryo Pinandito

The Case Study of Using GIS as Instrument for Preserving Javanese Culture in a Traditional Coastal Batik, Indonesia 503

Tji beng Jap and Sri Tiatri

Fuzzy C-means for Deforestation Identification Based on Remote Sensing Image

Setia Darmawan Afandi¹, Yeni Herdiyeni¹, Lilik B Prasetyo²

¹Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Bogor Agricultural University, West Java, Indonesia

²Departement of Conservation of Forest Resources and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, West Java, Indonesia

Email : sastra.afandi@gmail.com, yeniherdiveni@gmail.com

Abstract— This research report about Fuzzy C-Means for Deforestation Identification Based On Remote Sensing Image. Deforestation means that changes forest area into another functions. Clustering is a method of classify objects into related groups (clusters). While, Fuzzy C-Means clustering is a technique that each data is determined by the degree of membership. In this research, the data used are MODIS EVI 250 m in 2000 and 2012 to identify deforestation rate in Java island. MODIS EVI is one of kind MODIS image which is able to detect vegetation based on photosynthesis rate and vegetation density. The number of clusters used were 13 clusters. This research had succeeded to classify areas based on the value of EVI like areas who had a high EVI values (forests, plantations, grass land), moderate values (agricultural area), and low values (build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover). But, EVI value is only influenced by photosynthesis rate and vegetation density. Thus, EVI value is not well to identify forest areas. this is because the value of EVI in forest areas are almost same with plantations, savanna, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of many countries that has the greatest potential forest in the world. According to Indonesian forestry ministry in 2011, Indonesia has 98.8 million hectares forest area. But on the other hand, the facts show Indonesian forests are very alarming shrinkage. It is caused by changing forest areas into another functions, like industrials, residences, plantation, mining area etc. it is also called deforestation. Deforestation rate period 1985 - 1997 recorded 1.6 million hectares per year. Meanwhile, in 1997 - 2000 recorded 3.8 million hectares per year. The details of the rate of deforestation in Indonesia can be seen in Figure 1.

Under these conditions, forest monitoring is very important in forest management and determine how severe deforestation rate in Indonesia. Forest monitoring process has many methods. Forest monitoring using field measurement system spent more time and more cost. So, other methods are needed that are faster, cheaper and more efficient.

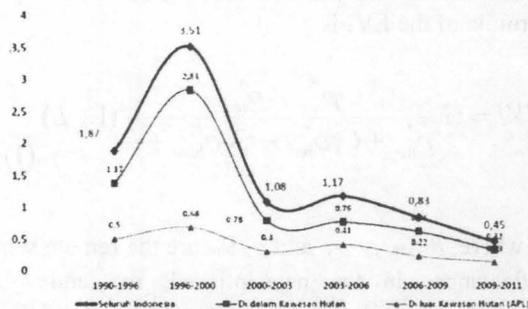


Fig. 1. Deforestation rate in Indonesia

Development of a system which can detect deforestation rate using remote sensing is one method to monitoring forest that can provide information quickly and accurately. Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Enhanced Vegetation Index (MODIS EVI) is used in this research. Why MODIS data used in this research?. Because MODIS data has a good spectral resolution and consists of 36 channels, having 3 temporal resolution, that are 250 m, 500 m and 1000 m and MODIS data is available every day, so we can develop a real time system for the future.

Some related research such as research which conducted by Setiawan. In that research, the authors performed classifying existing vegetations in the area of the Java island in 2000-2009 based on spectral differences reflected from every object in the image by using the k-means clustering with accuracy rate of 80.16% [1]. That research was further developed in 2013 to identify rate of change in forest cover which includes deforestation and reforestation in java island in 2000-2009 with the accuracy of 50.34% [2]. While in this research, focused to analyzes deforestation rate in the java island in 2000 and 2012 by using Fuzzy C-Means clustering method.

II. REMOTE SENSING AND MODIS EVI

Remote sensing is a technique for obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data obtained from devices that are not directly in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon being observed [3]. Moderate Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) is one type of data from satellite images. MODIS data have real visibility for 2330 km and available every 1 or 2 days. Data MODIS has 36 spectral bands and has 3 spatial

resolution, those are 250 m, 500 m, and 1000 m. With these specifications, the MODIS data are able to provide much information about the state of the earth's surface, ocean, and atmosphere [4].

Vegetation indices is the result obtained from some combination band (wavelength) of image and has a relationship to the characteristics of pixels that contained in an image. Vegetation indices derived from wave energy emitted by vegetation in remote sensing image to show the size and amount of plant life. EVI is one of the transformations obtained from the comparison of reflectance red channel, blue channel, and near infrared sensor MODIS [3]. The formula of the EVI is

$$EVI = G \frac{\rho_{nir}^* - \rho_{red}^*}{\rho_{nir}^* + C_1 \rho_{red}^* - C_2 \rho_{blue}^* + L} (1 + L) \quad (1)$$

where, ρ_{nir}^* , ρ_{red}^* and ρ_{blue}^* are the remote sensing reflectances in the near-infrared, red and blue, respectively, L is a soil adjustment factor and C_1 and C_2 describe the use of the blue band in correction of the red band for atmospheric aerosol scattering. The coefficients, C_1 , C_2 and L , are empirically determined as 6.0, 7.5 and 1.0, respectively. G is a gain factor set to 2.5 [6].

EVI value is strongly influenced by the rate of photosynthesis and the density of vegetation in an area. This is because, the vegetation will reflect near infrared and green waves and absorbs red and blue wave. if we see from the formula of EVI that has been described previously. If the vegetation in an area are very high. ρ_{nir}^* will has high value. Meanwhile ρ_{red}^* and ρ_{blue}^* will have low value. So, it will make EVI value will be very high.

III. FUZZY C-MEANS (FCM)

The Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) algorithm is a clustering algorithm developed by Dunn, and later on improved by Bezdek. It is useful when the required number of clusters are pre-determined. Thus, the algorithm tries to put each of the data points to one of the clusters. What makes FCM different is that it does not decide the absolute membership of a data point to a given cluster. Instead, it calculates the likelihood (the degree of membership) that a data point will belong to that cluster. The algorithm of the Fuzzy C-means clustering is

1. Set the partition matrix $\mu_f(c)$ randomly
2. Set the value of $w > 1$ (ex: $w = 2$)
3. Set the value of the correction factor with a very small value (ex: $Eps = 0.01$)
4. Set the maximum iterations (ex: 500 iterations)

5. Set the initial value of the objective function ($P_t(c)$) randomly
6. Add iteration: $t = t + 1$
7. Calculate the center of vectors:

$$V_{f_i} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N (\mu_{ik})^w u_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N (\mu_{ik})^w} \quad (2)$$

8. Modify the membership value:

$$\mu_{ik}(y_k) = \left[\sum_{g=1}^c \left(\frac{|u_k - V_{f_i}|^2}{|u_k - V_{f_g}|^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{w-1}} \right]^{-1} \quad (3)$$

9. Modify the partition matrix
10. Calculate the objective function:

$$P_t(c) = \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^c (\mu_{ik})^w |Y_k - V_{f_i}|^2 \quad (4)$$

11. Check the stop condition

IV. METHOD

Study Area

The island of Java is located on the southern rim of the Indonesian archipelago and comprises an area of 132792 km². Forest allocation covers about 19% of area, which consist of 1916964 ha of production forest (12.74%), 650 619 ha of protected forest (4.32%), and 442,188 ha of conservation forest (2.94%) [7]. Regarding to the statistical data of Indonesia [8], Java comprises only 7% of the total land area of Indonesia, however, Java's population accounts for 70% of the total population of Indonesia or 1026 inhabitants per km². The distribution of these allocations areas is shown in Figure 2



Fig 2 java island and forest allocation [2]

Data that used in this research was the EVI MODIS satellite data in 2000 and 2012 that had been in the 16-day composite. This data was obtained from one of the NASA web which can be downloaded for free.[9]

Methods

This research consists of several steps: Data Acquisition, Preprocessing Data, Image Feature

Reduction, Clustering, and Evaluation. The flow of this research can be seen in Figure 3

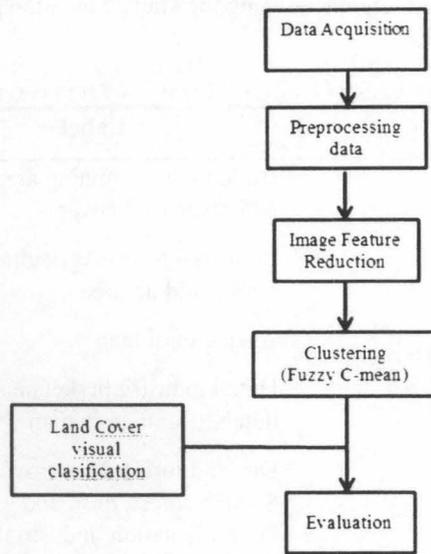


Fig. 3. Research flow

Data Acquisition

The data used is MODIS EVI (MOD13Q1) [9]. File extension is HDF. MOD13Q1 is one of the data generated by NASA for the vegetation index. This data is provided every 16 days with a spatial resolution of 250m. In this research, the analyzed area is Java island with data period in 2000 and 2012. To get an overall image of Java island requires 2 data HDF. So, it takes 46 data in a year.

Preprocessing data

At this step, it does not need to change the pixel values into EVI values, because MOD13Q1 already automatically have the value of EVI. The data have been downloaded from the NASA website with HDF extension. it will be converted into GEOTIFF using MODIS Reprojection Tools (MRT). The next step, the image is cropped in order to produce the image area of Java island only. Then, combine 23 images into one image in a year using average composite. Average composite is the process of taking the average value of each pixel from some images data. So, from 46 data used will be generated into 2 images data.

Image Feature Reduction

The next step, reducing image feature based on wavelet method.. In addition to reducing image feature, wavelet can also reduce noises in the image and reduce execution time in clustering . The type of wavelet used in this research is Haar wavelet level 1 and level 2.

Clustering

Clustering process in this research using Fuzzy C-Means (FCM). Clustering process will classify forest and non-forest areas based on the value of the EVI. To

determine forest and non-forest areas of the clustering results based on data from visual classification of Land cover. After the specified area of forest and non-forest, then the data will be compared with data in 2012 and 2000 to get the area deforested.

Evaluation

The evaluation process in this result is to compare the results of this research with data from visual classification of Land cover .

V. RESULT

Data acquisition

Data had been taken by downloading MODIS EVI that were obtained from NASA's official website which can be downloaded for free [9]. The code of data used in this research is MOD13Q1 H28-V29 and H29-V29 with coverage of the java island. There were 86 data had been downloaded in this research which were consist of 40 data in 2000 and 46 data in 2012. Total of data size were 5.56 GB with HDF extension file

Preprocessing data

At this step, data were converted from HDF into GEOTIFF using MODIS Reprojection Tools (MRT). Conversion process was used UTM projection type and scale of 1 pixel: 250 meters. The conversion process produced images that were 20 images in 2000 and 23 image in 2012 with the image dimensions of 9711x4501. This image covered an area of the Java island and some parts of the Borneo and Sumatra island. The next process was cropped image in order to get the image of the Java island only. Cropping process had been done by using OpenCV in order to produce data accurately and equally in every image.

Cropping process produced an image that had 4229x1385 dimensions. Next process, image pixel value in a year were averaged to produce 1 image in 2000 and 1 image in 2012. This process was due to the EVI value in agricultural areas is very volatile. Thus, in the growing season, the value of EVI in agricultural areas have a very high value, almost like EVI values in the forest area. Meanwhile, when the harvest season, agricultural area has a fairly low EVI values. So, average composite was done to anticipate the detection of agricultural areas as forest area.

Image Feature Reduction

Reduction process was done to reduce the computational time on the clustering process. Image reduction process in this research using the Haar wavelet method. Wavelet can also reduce noise in the image. Wavelet had been processed until level 2. Thus, the resulting image with dimensions 2114 x 692 at level 1 and 1057 x 346 at level 2.

Clustering

Implementation of FCM clustering was done using C++ programming language and openCV2.2 by using codeblock 13.12. Clustering would categorize EVI value of image which had 2114 x 692 in wavelet level 1 and 1054 x 346 in wavelet level 2. Clustering process was implemented using global-based approach, that's means clustering was done simultaneously without image partition. The parameters used in this research were 500 iterations, 0.001 tolerance value and 13 clusters .

Clustering process was done by classifying the EVI values were normalized. normalization used to reduce the computation time. In this research, the process of clustering with data that has been normalized able to reduce computation time by 20%. The results of clustering on the level 1 wavelet image can be seen in figure 4, while the results of clustering on level 2 wavelet image can be seen in figure 5. The normalization process was done by using the formula:

$$EVI_{normalisasi} = \frac{EVI_{max} - EVI}{EVI_{max} - EVI_{min}} \quad (5)$$

Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows the membership of each cluster. The horizontal axis shows the cluster, while the vertical axis shows the number of pixels in the cluster.

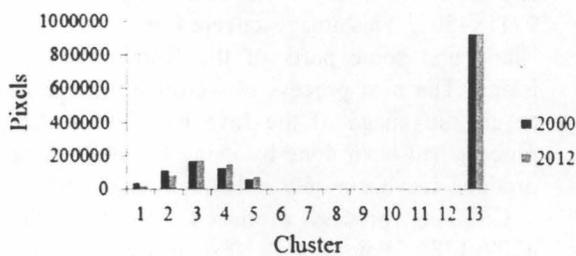


Fig. 4. Clustering result wavelet level 1

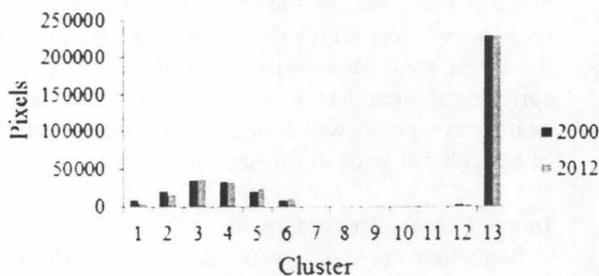


Fig. 5. Clustering result wavelet level 2

Table 1 and Table 2 described the label of each cluster. Labeling was done by compared with reference map from planologi department, ministry of forestry. Based on the reference map there are 12 areas, those are dryland forest, mangrove forest, swamp forest, bush and grass land, industrial forest

plantations, plantations, agricultural land and bush, pond, build up area, mining area, swamps, and other land cover. The technique of determining the area on the map references using the knowledge of experts.

TABLE 1
CLUSTER LABELLING IMAGE WAVELET LEVEL 1

Cluster	Label
1	Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover
2	Industrial forest, Agricultural land, Build up area
3	Agricultural land
4	Hutan industri, perkebunan, hutan, daerah pertanian
5	Dryland forest, Mangrove forest, Swamp forest, bush and grass land, Plantation, industrial forest, Agricultural land
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Boundary of island (Noise)
13	Outlier

TABLE 2
CLUSTER LABELLING IMAGE WAVELET LEVEL 2

Cluster	Label
1	Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover
2	Agricultural land, Build up area
3	Agricultural land
4	Industrial forest, Agricultural land
5	Industrial forest, Plantation, Dryland forest
6	Dryland forest, Mangrove forest, Swamp forest, bush and grass land, Plantation, industrial forest, Agricultural land
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Boundary of island (Noise)
13	Outlier

Based on Figure 4 and Figure 5, and an explanation of each clustering on Table 1 and Table 2 can be seen that the wavelet level 2 was better than wavelet level 1. It was because the wavelet level 2 was able to define the image with more detail and can reduce noise by doing a filter on pixel values that are too high or too low. In this research, wavelet will reduce outlier regions and boundary regions of the island.

Another advantage of wavelet in this research were able to reduce the computational time with very significant in clustering process. In the original image, the computational time on clustering process more or less for 360 minutes. Meanwhile the image of the wavelet level 1 and level 2 were for 120 minutes and 30 minutes. It can be concluded that the wavelet level 1 and level 2 can reduce the computational time for 240 minutes (66%) and 330 minutes (91%)

If we look at Table 2, there were some clusters that had the same label such as the agricultural and industrial forest areas. It was because the type of agricultural area that had many variations such as dryland farming, wetlands farming, and others. Besides that, differences in period of each plant can made differences in EVI values significantly. Meanwhile, the industrial forest was heavily influenced during growth, harvest and post-harvest period. When the post-harvest period EVI value was very low. It was because there were no photosynthetic that occurs because vegetation was not there anymore. Meanwhile, when the growth period, the value of EVI was very high because the plant had a very high rate of photosynthesis.

On the other hand, there was a cluster defined in several different areas such as cluster 6 was defined as a dryland forest, mangrove forest, swamp forest, industrial forest ,plantations, agricultural land, bush and grass land. it was because the areas had same rate of photosynthesis value and density of vegetation value. So the areas were defined in the same cluster

Table 3 described range of EVI value for each cluster. It was seen that, the outliers had the highest value. It was because the representation of value in the MOD13Q1 was 16 bits with a value of 65 536 as outlier. While EVI values was defined from 0 to 10 000. The boundary area(Noise) had EVI value from 120 - 253. Noise occurred because when the average composite, EVI value of the boundary island were averaged with outlier values. So, boundary area had a very high value.

While cluster 6 was a cluster that had a very high EVI values, followed by cluster 5, cluster 4, cluster 3, cluster 2, and cluster 1. As described previously, the EVI value was determined by photosynthesis rate and vegetation density. It can be concluded that cluster 6 had a high photosynthesis rate and vegetation density very much. Whereas in cluster 1 are defined as Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover that had a little vegetation.

TABLE 3
EVI VALUE IN EVERY CLUSTER

Cluster	Label	EVI value (degree of membership)
1	Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover	1 (1) – 34 (0.43)

2	Agricultural land, Build up area	35 (0.45) – 47 (0.6)
3	Agricultural land	48 (0.53) – 56 (0.66)
4	Industrial forest, Agricultural land	57 (0.83) – 63 (0.85)
5	Industrial forest, Plantation, Dryland forest	64 (0.9) – 71 (0.9)
6	Dryland forest, Mangrove forest, Swamp forest, bush and grass land, Plantation, industrial forest, Agricultural land	72 (0.9) – 89 (0.9)
7,8,9, 10,11,	Boundary of island (Noise)	120 (0.9) – 253 (0.9)
12		
13	Outlier	254 (1) – 255 (1)

If we look at table 3, cluster 1 was a cluster that had a very high EVI values and most of the members of the cluster was forested areas, so that the cluster was defined as forest area. The forest area in this research can be seen in Figure 6. Forest area on image wavelet level 2 can be calculated using the formula:

$$Area = total\ pixel * 6.25\ ha * 16\ (6)$$

This formula based on scale of MODIS image used is 1: 250 m so, to calculate the area of a pixel can be multiplied with 6.25 ha. While multiplication with 16 based on wavelet level 2 will reduce 1/16 image size than the actual size.

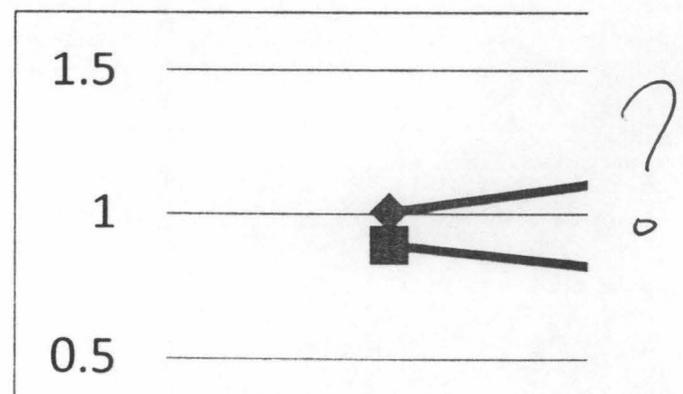


Fig. 6. Forest area

From Figure 6, we can see that the experiment result showed the increase of forest areas or reforestation of 214 700 ha. Meanwhile, reference showed the decrease of forest area or deforestation of 165 392.60

ha. This difference was happened because the EVI value just depends on the photosynthesis rate and vegetation density. Thus, the forest area which was defined in this research covers dryland forest, mangrove forest, swamp forest, industrial forest, plantations, agricultural land, bush and grass land that had EVI values are almost same. In the reference, swamp forest, grass land and plantations areas had expanded. On the other hand, industrial forest area had been detected as a forest in this research had been also increased.

Evaluation

This research had succeeded to classify areas based on the value of EVI such as the area that had high EVI values (forests, plantations, grass land), medium (agricultural land), and low EVI value (Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover). But, EVI value was only influenced by the rate of photosynthesis and vegetation density. Thus, it was difficult to detect areas in more detail. For example, forest areas were detected in cluster 1 with other areas such as mangrove forest, swamp forest, industrial forest, plantations, agricultural land, bush and grass land. In addition, the forest area was also detected in cluster 2 with industrial forest and plantation area

VI. CONCLUSION

This research had succeeded to classify areas based on the value of EVI such as the area that had high EVI values (forests, plantations, grass land), medium (agricultural land), and low EVI value (Build up area, mining area, pond, and other land cover). But, EVI value was only influenced by the rate of photosynthesis and vegetation density. Thus, it was difficult to detect areas in more detail.

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