

Decision Support System for Determining the Scholarship Recipients using Simple Additive Weighting (SAW)

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ABSTRACT

The scholarship is to help ease the cost burden someone less capable or accomplished during his education. In determining the grantee by universities both public and private certainly has criteria to determine who will be elected receive a scholarship. In the process of development of a decision support system to determine the scholarship recipients use traditional methods Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), where this method is able to select the best alternative from a number of alternatives, in this case the alternative meant that the right to receive scholarships based on criteria specified. Research done by finding the weight values for each attribute, then ranking process performed by the intensity of priority to produce a score value terbaik. Penelitian awardees will analyze the determination of the scholarship recipients based intelligent computing systems to help the working team selectors scholarship in performing the selection of scholarship, can accelerate scholarship selection process, can reduce errors in determining the scholarship recipients, and can facilitate team selectors in determining the recipients.

Keywords

Determination Scholarship , Simple Additive Weightin (SAW), Weights

1. INTRODUCTION

Scholarship is a program of work that exist in each university with the aim to ease the burden of students in taking the period of education, especially the issue of cost. Determination of the grantee be selectively carried out in accordance with the type of scholarships held, To get the scholarship it must be in accordance with predefined rules. Defined criteria include academic performance index, pengasilan parents, number of siblings, the number of dependent parent, semester and others. Therefore, not all students who apply for the scholarship can be granted because the number of students who apply for the lot and the assessment criteria that much anyway so that the process of selecting the feasibility of the scholarship recipients have problems with the increasing number of students who apply for scholarships and limited personnel selectors receiver scholarship. Based on these problems, to assist in determining the set grantee, it takes a decision support system with methods that can be used is Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), also often known term summation method weighted, the basic concept of Method Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) is seeking a weighted summation of the performance rating for each alternative on all attributes. Simple Additive weighting method requires a process of normalizing the decision matrix (X) to a scale that can be compared with all

existing alternative rating. This method was chosen because it is able to select the best alternative from a number of alternatives, in this case the alternative meant that the right to receive scholarships based on criteria specified. Research done by finding the weight values for each attribute, then do ranking process that will determine the optimal alternative.

This study will discuss more focused on the objectives to be achieved, it can be formulated as follows:

- How to determine the criteria and alternatives people who will receive scholarships based on weight and pre-determined criteria?
- How to design a decision support system for receiving a scholarship by using Simple Additive weighting method?
- How does this decision support systems to help and provide an alternative in determining the scholarship recipients, change the criteria, decision-makers on issues related to the grantee, so that the students will get the deserving?

2. METHODOLOGY

Determination of the grantee be selectively carried out in accordance with the type of scholarships held , To get the scholarship it must be in accordance with the rules ditetapkan. Langkah SAW Settlement are as follows : Specifies the criteria that will be used as a reference in the decision that C_i :

- Determine the suitability rating each alternative on each criterion .
- Make decisions based on criteria matrix

(C_i) , then normalized matrix based on the equations adjusted for the type attribute (attribute or attributes benefit costs) in order to obtain the normalized matrix R. The final results obtained from the ranking process is the summation of the matrix multiplication R normalized with the weight vector thus obtained :

$$r_{ij} \begin{cases} \frac{x_{ij}}{\text{Max } x_{ij}} & \text{if } j \text{ is an attribute profit} \\ \frac{\text{Min } x_{ij}}{x_{ij}} & \text{if } j \text{ is an attribute cost} \end{cases}$$

Where :
 r_{ij} = Rating normalized performance

$Max x_{ij}$ = The maximum value of each row and column

$Min x_{ij}$ = The minimum value of each row and column

x_{ij} = Rows and columns of the matrix

With r_{ij} is the normalized performance rating of alternatives on attribute $A_i C_j$; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Preference value for each alternative (V_i) is given as:

$$V_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j r_{ij}$$

Where :

V_i = The final value of the alternative

w_j = Weight predetermined

r_{ij} = Normalization matrix

V_i larger value indicates that the alternative is selected.

3. RESULT

Input Requirements Analysis

Data processing activities and the selection of scholarship recipients conducted by the personnel of each academic year. The elements on which the scholarship recipients include:

1. To merit scholarship:
 - a. CPI score $\geq 3:00$
 - b. Letter of good conduct from college
 - c. Minimal term of 2 (two)
2. For scholarship underprivileged:
 - a. Minimal term of 2 (two)
 - b. Total income parents
 - c. The number of dependent parents
 - d. Attached letter was not capable of villages

Based on the above requirements, the criteria specified by the user, namely:

1. GPA based photocopied transcript GPA
2. Semester based photo copy KRS
3. Income Parents based photo copy of Certificate of Income Parent / Guardian
4. Number of Dependents Parent based photo copy of Family Card

Alternative

Determine scholarship recipients use SAW method:

1. Determine the criteria that will be used as reference for decision making (C_i) of the criteria used in making decisions based on the requirements of the applicants for a scholarship are as follows:

GPA = C_1

Semester = C_2

Number Dependent Parent = C_3

Income Parents = C_4

The criteria or attributes are divided into two categories, namely benefit (profit) and cost (cost). The criteria are categorized benefit if these criteria will maximize its value while the criteria if the criteria are categorized benefit value will minimize. The criteria are categorized benefit GPA, Semester and Number of Dependents Parents. While the cost is categorized criteria Income Parents.

2. Determine the suitability rating each alternative on each criteria, of these criteria made an interest rate criterion is based on the weights. Rating suitability of each alternative on each criteria is as follows:

Very Low (SR) = 0 (0; 25)

Low (R) = 25 (0; 25; 50)

Enough (C) = 50 (25; 50; 75)

Height (T) = 75 (50; 75; 100)

Very High (ST) = 100 (75; 100)

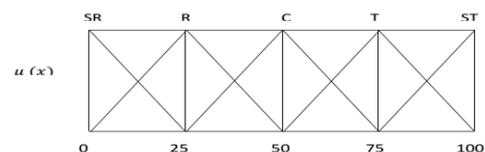


Figure 1. Graph Domain SAW

3. Make a decision matrix based on criteria, then normalizing matrix based on the equation adjusted for the type attribute to obtain the normalized matrix R.

Criteria / Attributes

1. Criteria Value GPA

Criteria GPA visits by students obtained GPA during the study.

Table 1. Value Criteria GPA

GPA	Weight
GPA 2.75 - 3.00	25
GPA 3.00 - 3.25	50
GPA 3.25 - 3.50	75
GPA 3.50	100

2. Criteria Value Semester

Criteria half of visits by the number of semesters that have been taken by students . Scholarships of Higher Education at the University of Raya Serang usually held every end of the first semester . Scholarships are awarded twice within a period of one year or for two semesters .

Table 2. Criteria Semester

Semester	Weight
Semester 2	25
Semester 3	50
Semester 4	75
Semester 5	100
Semester 6	100

3. Criteria Number of Dependents Parents
Criterion number of dependent parent visits based on the cost of living that still have to be borne by the parents of the overall number of children

Table 3. Criteria Number of Dependents Parents

The number of Dependents Parents (T)	Bobot
T = 1 child	25
T = 2 child	50
T = 3 child	75
T = 4 child	100

4. Criteria Income Parents
Criteria income parents seen by the amount of retained earnings or not each month.

Table 4. Criteria Income Parents

Income Parents (P)	Weight
P 1.000.000	25
P 1.000.000 -3.000.000	50
P 3.000.000 – 5.000.000	75
P 5.000.000	100

The final result is obtained from the process of ranking the matrix multiplication is the sum of the normalized R with a weight vector in order to obtain the greatest value is selected as the best alternative as a solution

Weighting Decision

Determining the value of a weight vector based on the level of importance of each criterion on a scholarship PPA and BBM . On scholarship PPA most preferred criteria is GPA , then the value of the weight vector PPA ($w1$) is as follows :

$$w1 = [0.40 \ 0.30 \ 0.20 \ 0.10]$$

Table 5 Vector PPA Weight

C1	C2	C3	C4
0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10

While the BBM scholarship criteria are most concerned about are the number of dependents of parents and salaries of the parents , then the value of the weight vector BBM ($w2$) is as follows :

$$w2 = [0.10 \ 0.20 \ 0.30 \ 0.40]$$

Table 6. Vector BBM Weight

C1	C2	C3	C4
0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40

Analysis Calculation Methods

Suppose in Informatics Engineering Program has a quota for each type of scholarship . If there are three student scholarship applicants , the student is assumed to follow a scholarship PPA and BBM with the following data:

Table 7. Applicant Data

Applicant Name	GPA	Semester	Number of Dependents Parents ua	Income Parents
Applicant 1	3.21	2	2	4.586.600

Applicant 2	3.45	4	4	2.000.000
Applicant 3	3.85	6	4	900.000

Based on Table 7 data are converted into a decision matrix as follows :

Table 8. Clarification Criteria Applicant Data

Alternatif	Criteria			
	C1	C2	C3	C4
Applicant 1	3.21	2	2	4.586.600
Applicant 2	3.45	4	4	2.000.000
Applicant 3	3.86	6	4	900.000

Applicant data into the matrix is represented as follows :

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 50 & 25 & 50 & 75 \\ 75 & 75 & 100 & 50 \\ 100 & 100 & 100 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then do the normalization matrix x to calculate the value of each criterion . Assumed to be a benefit or cost criteria:

Applicant 1

$$r1 = \frac{50}{\text{Max}\{50 \ 75 \ 100\}} = 0.5$$

$$r2 = \frac{25}{\text{Max}\{50 \ 75 \ 100\}} = 0.25$$

$$r3 = \frac{50}{\text{Max}\{50 \ 100 \ 100\}} = 0.5$$

$$r4 = \frac{\text{Min}\{75 \ 50 \ 25\}}{75} = 0.33$$

Applicant 2

$$r1 = \frac{75}{\text{Max}\{75 \ 100 \ 50\}} = 0.75$$

$$r2 = \frac{75}{\text{Max}\{75 \ 100 \ 25\}} = 0.75$$

$$r3 = \frac{100}{\text{Max}\{100 \ 100 \ 50\}} = 1$$

$$r4 = \frac{\text{Min}\{50 \ 25 \ 75\}}{50} = 0.5$$

Applicant 3

$$r1 = \frac{100}{\text{Max}\{100 \ 50 \ 75\}} = 1$$

$$r2 = \frac{100}{\text{Max}\{100 \ 25 \ 75\}} = 1$$

$$r3 = \frac{100}{\text{Max}\{100 \ 50 \ 100\}} = 1$$

$$r4 = \frac{\text{Min}\{25 \ 75 \ 50\}}{25} = 1$$

It follows that the results matrix of matrix x r normalized as follows :

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.25 & 0.5 & 0.33 \\ 0.75 & 0.75 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Subsequently created matrix multiplication $w * r$. The sum of multiplication was done to obtain the value of the best alternative, ie the value of ranking the largest.

If three students are tested based on the provision of scholarships weight vector PPA, the results peranking of $w1 * r$ is as follows :

$$V1 = (0.40*0.5) + (0.30*0.25) + (0.20*0.5) + (0.10*0.33) = 0.2 + 0.075 + 0.1 + 0.033 = \mathbf{0.41}$$

$$V2 = (0.40*0.75) + (0.30*0.75) + (0.20*1) + (0.10*0.5) = 0.3 + 0.225 + 0.2 + 0.05 = \mathbf{0.78}$$

$$V3 = (0.40*1) + (0.30*1) + (0.20*1) + (0.10*1) = 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.1 = \mathbf{1}$$

From the results obtained peranking $V3 = 1$ as the greatest value for the weight specified, thus the alternative 3 (**Applicant 3**) is an alternative that is chosen as the best alternative to get a scholarship fuel.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results, analysis and discussion that has been done in this study, some conclusions can be drawn as follows :

1. Decision support system in determining the scholarship recipients at the University of Raya Serang using Simple Additive weighting method (SAW)
2. This decision support system to help and provide an alternative in the selection of scholarship recipients, change the criteria, decision-makers on issues related to the applicants, so it will get the deserving students scholarships.

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