Evaluasi Kualitas Konferensi Berbasis Indikator Scientometric Menggunakan Machine Learning = Conference Quality Evaluation Based on Scientometric Indicators Using Machine Learning

Pohan, Nur Wulan Adhani, author

Abstrak

Banyaknya konferensi menyulitkan peneliti memilih konferensi berkualitas. Kemungkinan peneliti tertipu dengan konferensi predator merupakan ancaman nyata yang perlu diperhatikan. Penilaian konferensi umumnya menggunakan pakar yang membutuhkan waktu dan biaya yang tinggi. Penelitian ini fokus untuk menganalisis jika h-indeks, impact factor, jumlah dokumen, dan SJR dapat menghasilkan penilaian kualitas yang sesuai dengan penilaian manual pakar dari beberapa situs penilaian konferensi serta membandingkan hasil performanya dengan penilaian jurnal. Data yang digunakan dikumpulkan dari empat sumber situs web yang mengkalkulasi kualitas konferensi luar negeri, yaitu CORE, ERA/QUALIS, AMiner, dan ScimagoJR. Data untuk penilaian jurnal didapatkan dari Guide2Research. Variabel yang digunakan untuk penilaian adalah h-indeks, jumlah dokumen, impact factor, dan SJR. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), NaÃ¯ve Bayes, dan Decision Tree (DT). KNN menghasilkan nilai akurasi tertinggi sebesar 72,22% dan f1 score senilai 63,06% menggunakan data Qualis dengan faktor h-indeks, IF, dan SJR.

.....The number of conferences makes it difficult for researchers to choose quality conferences. The possibility of researchers being fooled by predatory conferences is a real threat that deserves attention. Conference assessments generally use experts who require time and money to evaluate the conferences. This study focuses on analyzing whether h-index, impact factor, number of documents, and SJR can produce quality assessments in accordance with expert manual assessments from several conference assessment sites and compare the resulting performance with journal assessments. The data used were collected from four website sources that calculate the quality of overseas conferences, namely CORE, ERA/QUALIS, AMiner, and ScimagoJR. Data for journal assessments were obtained from Guide2Research. The variables used for the assessment are h-index, number of documents, impact factor, and SJR. This research used K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), NaÃ¯ve Bayes, and Decision Tree (DT). KNN produced the highest accuracy value of 72.22% and the f1 score of 63.06% using Qualis data with the h-index, IF, and SJR factors.