

# Metodologi Penelitian

## 6. Pembimbingan dan Presentasi Penelitian

Husni

*husni@trunojoyo.ac.id*  
*<http://husni.trunojoyo.ac.id>*

# Course Outline



1. Pengantar Penelitian

2. Tahapan Penelitian

3. Literature Review

4. Penulisan Ilmiah dan Publikasi Penelitian

5. Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

**6. Pembimbingan dan Presentasi Penelitian**

# 6. Pembimbingan dan Presentasi Penelitian

6.1 Pembimbingan Penelitian

6.2 Tools Pembimbingan Penelitian

6.3 Kiat Mempersiapkan Slide dan Presentasi

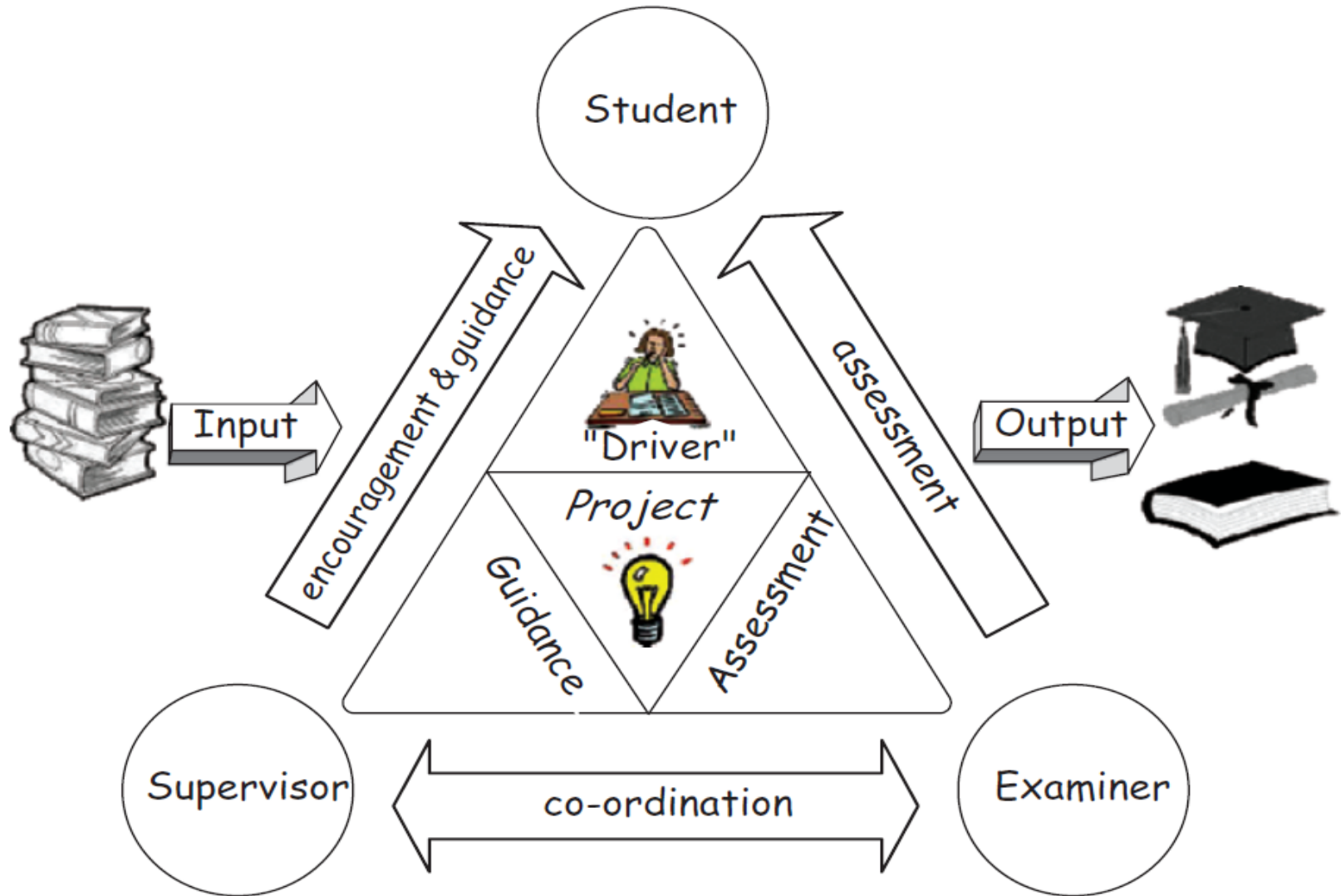
6.4 Parameter Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

# 6.1 Pembimbingan Penelitian

# Aktor dalam Penelitian Skripsi

1. The **student**, who identifies, approaches and solves a problem
2. The **supervisor**, who guides you in your work
3. The **examiner**, who critically assesses your work

# Student – Supervisor – Examiner



## 6.2 Tools Pembimbingan Penelitian

# Pengelolaan Penelitian dengan Trello

The screenshot displays a Trello board titled "Thesis Project" under the "Intelligent Systems" workspace. The board is organized into seven columns, each representing a stage of the research process. Each column contains several cards, each representing a task or document. The cards include titles, descriptions, and are assigned to team members, indicated by their profile pictures. Some cards also show due dates and progress indicators.

- 1. LITERATURE REVIEWS**: Cards for "[README] PERATURAN BIMBINGAN TESIS" (assigned to Dedi Sutopo), Jimmi Adrian, Singgih Ardianto, Tri Santoso, Mia Rosmiati, Esti Mulyani, Bambang Ismanto, and Reza Maulana.
- 2. RESEARCH PROBLEMS (RP) AND QUESTIONS (RQ)**: Cards for "[README] PENENTUAN MASALAH PENELITIAN" (assigned to Jaya Chandra, Sukmawati Anggraeni Putri, Al Riza Khadafy, Anjar Nugroho, Hilda Rachmi, Norma Yunita, Rakhmat Purnomo, and Ardian).
- 3. PROPOSED MODEL DEVELOPMENT**: Cards for "[README] STRUKTUR TESIS DAN KESALAHAN PENULISAN TESIS" (assigned to Heri Sutrisno), "[README] PANDUAN UMUM EYD 2009" (assigned to Ema S.R.), Ibnu Fajar, Muhammad Firman Suwarya, and Arif Setiawan.
- 4. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULT ANALYSIS**: Cards for "[README] JENIS-JENIS EKSPERIMEN" (assigned to Heri Sutrisno), Slamet Suctipo, Misno, Marsiska Ariesta Putri, Safuan, and Dian Pratama Putra.
- 5. THESIS FINISHING AND DEFENSE**: Cards for "[README] PERSIAPAN PRESENTASI SIDANG TESIS" (assigned to Romi Satria Wahono), Ade Hikmah F. Udjir, Jeniva Nilna, and Wiwik Rachmanto.
- 6. PAPER PUBLICATIONS**: Cards for "[README] FINISHING DOKUMEN TESIS" (assigned to Abdul Razak Naufal), Ega Kartika Adhitya, Novi Wulandari, Ispandi, Lila Dini Utami, Wika purbasari, Ali Mulyanto, and Tory ariyanto.
- 7. GRADUATION**: Cards for Aries Saifudin, Rizky Tri Asmono, Tyas Setiyorini, Achmad Bisi, Widiarina, Vinita Chandani, Adi Wijaya, Endah Ekasanti Saputri, Muryan Awaludin, and an "Add a card..." button.



# Contoh Card

The image shows a Trello card interface. At the top, there's a header with 'Boards', a search icon, the Trello logo, a user profile for 'Romi Satria Wahono', and a notification bell. The card itself is titled 'Rizky Tri Asmono' and is located in a list named '7. GRADUATION'. Below the title, there are three main sections: 'Members' showing two profile pictures and a plus sign; 'Labels' with a red 'Software Engineering' label and a plus sign; and 'Last Updated' with a yellow box containing 'Apr 7 at 1:01 pm'. The 'Description' section includes the text 'Absolute Correlation based Weighted Naive Bayes For Software Defect Prediction' and an 'Edit' link. The 'Attachments' section lists two files: a PDF file named 'Rizky Tri Asmono-Absolute Correlation based Weighted Naive Bayes for Software Defect Prediction-28-08-2014.pdf' added on Aug 28, 2014, and a DOCX file named '[Paper]Rizky-Absolute Correlation Weighted Naive Bayes for Software Defect Prediction-2014.docx' added on Jul 26, 2014. Both attachments have 'Download' and 'Delete' options. On the right side of the card, there is an 'Add' menu with options for 'Members', 'Labels', 'Checklist', 'Due date', and 'Attachment', and an 'Actions' menu with options for 'Move', 'Copy', 'Subscribe', and 'Archive'.

# Contoh Card

The image shows a Trello board titled "Thesis Project" with a dark blue header. The board is organized into several lists and cards. The top header includes "Boards", a search icon, and the board name "Thesis Project" with sub-headers "Intelligent Systems", "Private", and a user profile "Romi Satria Wahono".

**1. LITERATURE REVIEWS**

- [README] PERATURAN BIMBINGAN TESIS (3 cards)
- Dedi Sutopo (4 comments, 1 like, 14/19)
- Jimmi Adrian (2 comments, 1 like)
- Singgih Ardianto (11 comments)
- Tri Santoso (3 comments, 2 likes)
- Mia Rosmiati (3 comments, 1 like)
- Esti Mulyani (1 comment, 2 likes, 0/1)

**2. RESEARCH PROBLEMS AND QUESTIONS (RP and RQ)**

- [README] PENELITIAN (11 comments, 4 likes)
- Jaya Chandra (3 comments, 2 likes, 6/6)
- Sukmawati Anggraeni (7 comments, 1 like, 0/0)
- Al Riza Khadafy (2 comments, 3 likes, 0/1)
- Anjar Nugroho (2 comments, 1 like, 0/0)
- Hilda Rachmi (2 comments, 1 like)
- Norma Yunita (2 comments, 2 likes, 0/0)

**Literature Review(Review Paper)** (100% progress)

- T. Hall, S. Beecham, D. Bowes, D. Gray, and S. Counsell, "A Systematic Literature Review on Fault Prediction Performance in Software Engineering," *IEEE Trans. Softw. Eng.*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 1276–1304, Nov. 2012.
- B. Turhan and A. Becker, "Analysis of Naive Bayes' assumptions on software fault data: An empirical study," *Data Knowl. Eng.*, vol. 68, no. 2, pp. 278–290, Feb. 2009.
- L. Jiang, "Survey of Improving Naive Bayes for Classification," *Lect. Notes Comput. Sci.*, 2007.
- D. Radjenović, M. Heričko, R. Torkar, and A. Živković, "Software fault prediction metrics: A systematic literature review," *Inf. Softw. Technol.*, vol. 55, no. 8, pp. 1397–1418, Aug. 2013.
- G. Catal, "Software fault prediction: A literature review and current trends," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 4626–4636, Apr. 2011.
- A. Arauzo-Azofra, J. L. Aznaric, and J. M. Benitez, "Empirical study of feature selection methods based on individual feature evaluation for classification problems," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 8170–8177, Jul. 2011.
- V. Bolón-Ganado, N. Sánchez-Marfoño, and A. Alonso-Betanzos, "A review of feature selection methods on synthetic data," *Knowl. Inf. Syst.*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 483–519, Mar. 2012.

**Literature Review(Technical Paper)** (100% progress)

- Technical Paper: 63 papers

**Research Problems(RP) and Research Question(RQ)**

- RP : Naive Bayes perform less well for predicting software defect due to the assumption that all attributes are equally important and are not related to each other
- RQ1 : How absolute correlation coefficient does affects the accuracy of Weighted Naive Bayes for classifying on software defect prediction?
- RQ2 : How does absolute correlation coefficient for weighting attribute-class on Weighted Naive Bayes affect the accuracy of software defect prediction?

**6. PAPER PUBLICATIONS**

- [README] FINISHING DOKUMEN PERSIAPAN ESSENTIASI SIDANG TESIS (1 card)
- [README] PANDUAN PUBLIKASI HASIL PENELITIAN (1 card)
- Abdul Razak Naufal (16 comments, 4 likes, 32/35)
- Hikmah F. Udjir (14 comments, 0/5)
- Iva Nilina (2 comments, 5 likes)
- Wahid Rachmanto (1 card)
- Ispandi (15 comments, 4 likes, 15/15)
- Lila Dini Utami (10 comments, 3 likes)
- Wika purbasari (1 card)

# Contoh Card

The image shows a Trello board titled "Thesis Project" under the "Intelligent Systems" category. The board is organized into four main sections, each with a progress bar and a list of task cards:

- 1. LITERATURE REVIEWS** (0% progress): Cards include "PERATURAN BIMBINGAN TESIS" (3 comments, 2 likes) by Dedi Sutopo, "PERATURAN PENELITIAN" (2 comments, 1 like) by Jimmi Adrian, "PANDUAN PUBLIKASI" (11 comments) by Singgih Ardianto, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (2 comments, 2 likes) by Tri Santoso, and "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (3 comments, 1 like) by Mia Rosmiati. A card by Esti Mulyani is partially visible.
- 2. RESEARCH PROBLEMS (RP) AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS (RQ)** (0% progress): Cards include "PENENTUAN PENELITIAN" (11 comments, 4 likes) by Jaya Chandra, "PANDUAN PUBLIKASI" (7 comments, 1 like) by Sukmawati Anggraeni, "PANDUAN PUBLIKASI" (2 comments, 3 likes, 0/1) by Al Riza Khadafy, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (2 comments, 1 like, 0/1) by Anjar Nugroho, and "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (2 comments, 2 likes, 0/1) by Hilda Rachmi. A card by Norma Yunita is partially visible.
- 3. PROPOSED MODEL DEVELOPMENT** (100% progress): Cards include "RQ1 Model Development" and "RQ2 Model Development".
- 4. EXPERIMENT AND RESULT ANALYSIS** (100% progress): Cards include "RQ1 Experiments" and "RQ2 Experiments".
- 5. THESIS FINISHING AND DEFENSE** (86% progress): Cards include "Chapter 1 Introduction", "Chapter 2 Literature Review", "Chapter 3 Research Methods", "Chapter 4 Experiment Results and Analysis", "Chapter 5 Conclusion", "Presentation (Slide) Development", and "Presentation Exercise".
- 6. PAPER PUBLICATIONS** (0% progress): Cards include "FINISHING DOKUMEN TESIS" (1 like), "PANDUAN PUBLIKASI" (1 like), "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (16 comments, 4 likes, 32/35) by Abdul Razak Naufal, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (14 comments, 0/5) by Hikmah F. Udjir, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (2 comments, 5 likes) by Iva Nilina, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (2 comments, 3 likes) by Wika Rachmanto, "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (15 comments, 4 likes, 15/15) by Ispandi, and "PERSIAPAN PERSIAPAN" (10 comments, 3 likes) by Lila Dini Utami. A card by Wika purbasari is partially visible.

The board interface includes a top navigation bar with "Boards", a search icon, and user information for "Romi Satria Wahono". A "Calendar" and "Show Menu" option are also present. The bottom of the board has an "Add a card..." button.

# Contoh Hasil Koreksi

**PROPOSAL TESIS**

SELEKSI FITUR BERBASIS FILTER UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KLASIFIKASI INTRUSI

Oleh:  
YUSNARDI  
P31.2009.01676

PROGRAM PASCASARJANA  
MAGISTER TEKNIK INFORMATIKA  
UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO  
SEMARANG  
2013

Tujuan utama IDS adalah untuk mendeteksi serangan dari pihak luar sekaligus mendeteksi penyalahgunaan yang dilakukan oleh orang dalam (pihak internal) terhadap sumber daya (*resource*) sebuah sistem komputer, serta informasi yang berada di dalam sumber daya tersebut. Akses yang tidak sah dari pihak luar dapat terjadi dengan cara memanfaatkan kebocoran *firewall*, mengeksploitasi adanya celah-celah keamanan, penggunaan teknik *tunneling* dengan menggunakan protokol yang tidak aman, atau merusak infrastruktur keamanan melalui *link* yang tidak dilindungi [5]. Sementara itu, bentuk intrusi dari dalam dapat dibagi menjadi: *masqueraders*, yang mencuri identitas pengguna lain atau pura-pura menjadi pengguna lain tersebut dengan tujuan untuk memiliki hak akses orang yang dicuri identitasnya tersebut, dan bentuk intrusi lain adalah *landestine*, yaitu pengguna yang masuk dengan tujuan untuk menonaktifkan sistem [7]. Kedua bentuk ancaman tersebut di atas, baik intrusi dari dalam maupun dari luar, dapat mengganggu integritas, kerahasiaan, dan ketersediaan sumber daya atau informasi sebuah sistem komputer.

Berdasarkan pada bagaimana data dianalisa, deteksi intrusi dapat diklasifikasi ke dalam dua kategori utama [4] [8] yaitu: deteksi berbasis penyalahgunaan dan deteksi berbasis anomali. Deteksi penyalahgunaan adalah membandingkan pola dari bentuk serangan atau ancaman yang telah dikenal guna mengenali kemungkinan adanya upaya intrusi [9]. Deteksi penyalahgunaan juga dikenal sebagai deteksi berbasis pengetahuan (*knowledge-based detection*) dan *Signature Detection (SD)*. Sayangnya, deteksi penyalahgunaan lemah dalam mendeteksi serangan baru. Tetapi kelemahan tersebut dapat diatasi oleh deteksi berbasis anomali. Deteksi anomali adalah deteksi dengan membandingkan perilaku yang telah dikenal dan profil perilaku normal terhadap berbagai peristiwa yang diamati untuk mengenali serangan yang dianggap anomali atau menyimpang dari perilaku yang telah biasa dikenal [10]. Deteksi anomali juga dikenal dengan deteksi berbasis perilaku (*behavior-based detection*). Namun menurut [3] deteksi anomali lebih sering memunculkan *false positif*. Oleh karena itu, SD dan AD merupakan metode deteksi intrusi yang saling melengkapi, karena yang pertama fokus pada serangan/ancaman tertentu dan yang kedua fokus kepada serangan yang tidak diketahui [4].

Dikarenakan sulitnya membedakan serangan dan akses normal pada jaringan, berbagai metode telah diusulkan, diantaranya metode berbasis aturan yang memiliki performa deteksi yang tinggi [4]. Diantara pendekatan dalam metode berbasis aturan tersebut adalah teknik data mining. Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, telah banyak aplikasi yang menggunakan teknik data mining dalam deteksi intrusi [11] [12]. Data mining merupakan proses untuk mencari informasi secara sistematis dengan cara mengeksplorasi pola, tren, dan hubungan tersembunyi dalam volume data yang berukuran besar, kemudian menggunakan data berharga tersebut untuk memprediksi [13]. Data mining yang umum digunakan dalam bidang deteksi intrusi



# Contoh Peraturan Bimbingan

## Peraturan Bimbingan Penelitian Tesis

*Romi Satria Wahono*

1. Pahami dan lakukan **Tahapan Penelitian** mengikuti tulisan di: <http://romisatriawahono.net/2013/01/23/tahapan-memulai-penelitian-untuk-mahasiswa-galau>
2. Lakukan literature review untuk menentukan **Research Field, Topic** dan merumuskan **Masalah Penelitian**. Contoh research field dan topic bisa diakses melalui: <http://romisatriawahono.net/research>
3. Download paper: [sci-hub.org](http://sci-hub.org), [libgen.org](http://libgen.org), [new-eresources.pnri.go.id](http://new-eresources.pnri.go.id), [pustaka.ristek.go.id](http://pustaka.ristek.go.id)  
Request paper: <http://facebook.com/groups/intelligentsystems>
4. Kelola seluruh paper yang didownload dengan menggunakan aplikasi **Mendeley** (<http://mendeley.com>)
5. Diskusi dilakukan di group **Intelligent Systems** di Telegram dan FB. Mahasiswa harus mengirim laporan perkembangan setiap hari Senin melalui Board **Thesis** di <http://trello.com/intelligentsystems>
6. Untuk **bimbingan darat**, cek jadwal saya di <http://romisatriawahono.net> dan kirim konfirmasi via Telegram melalui nomor [081586220090](tel:081586220090)

# Contoh Peraturan Bimbingan

## Monitoring Perkembangan Penelitian Tesis

*Romi Satria Wahono*

1. Buka email dan accept **invitation**, lakukan **registrasi** di <http://trello.com>
2. Masuk ke Board **Thesis** (<https://trello.com/b/ndSslnk9/thesis>), buat Card (**Add a Card**), isi nama Card dengan **nama lengkap** kita, ikuti contoh card **Romi Satria Wahono**
3. Edit Card yg sudah dibuat, masukan **judul penelitian** di **Card Description**. Tentukan **Label sesuai field penelitian** kita
4. Buat checklist (**Add Checklist**) dan **isi Item** sesuai dengan format yang ada di Card Romi Satria Wahono
5. Update **profile**, **foto** dan **biografi** dengan lengkap. **Assign** diri sendiri dan Romi Satria Wahono di Card anda
6. Setiap hari **Senin harus melakukan updating di Card** masing-masing berdasarkan perkembangan penelitian
  1. Updating berupa: edit Checklist/Item atau upload tesis yg ditulis (**Attach File**). Tulis di **Activity**, setelah upload file. Gunakan format **nama-judul-tahun**, dan hanya boleh file **pdf**
  2. Pindahkan **Card ke posisi paling atas** setelah update dilakukan
  3. Progress tesis harus direview dan disetujui oleh minimal **satu orang senior di group Telegram**, sebelum saya review
  4. Komentar tentang progress akan ada di **Activity** di card



# Contoh Peraturan Bimbingan

## Finishing Dokumen Tesis

*Romi Satria Wahono*

1. Setelah sidang tesis, **lakukan revisi secepatnya** supaya tidak menjadi beban terlalu lama
2. Mahasiswa **wajib menulis satu paper** ke Journal of Intelligent Systems atau Journal of Software Engineering.
3. Dokumen versi terakhir yg **harus diupload ke Card** di Trello sebelum tanda tangan tesis adalah:
  1. **Proposal Tesis** versi Terakhir (PDF)
  2. **Slide Sidang Proposal** versi Terakhir (PPT)
  3. **Tesis** versi Terakhir (PDF)
  4. **Slide Sidang Tesis** versi Terakhir (PPT)
  5. **Paper** untuk publikasi ke IlmuKomputer.Com Journal, 10-15 halaman, dan gunakan template penulisan (DOCX)
  6. **Dataset** yang Digunakan (ZIP)
  7. **Source Code** (ZIP)

# Diskusi di Grup Telegram

The screenshot shows a Telegram group chat interface. The group name is "Intelligent Systems" with 85 members and 4 online. The chat history includes several messages:

- Adi Eresha** (4:53 PM): kang safuan, RP udah OK, cuma RQ yg belum pas secara bahasa...tapi proposed method yg ada di RQ udah bisalah utk melakukan eksperimen. segera paralel dengan eksperimennya....segera cari dataset.
- Donny Mandiri** (4:57 PM): typing...
- Donny Mandiri** (4:57 PM): Siap segera pak
- Safuan** (4:57 PM): ayo mas dony .... berpacu dengan umur
- Adi Eresha** (4:57 PM): 2 anggota grup KOBRA...
- Donny Mandiri** (4:59 PM): Iya mas safuan.. semangat. 🍊
- You** (5:01 PM): Sekali lagi bahasa terakhir ... eksperimen duluan
- You** (5:02 PM): Urusan bahasa bisa dilihat dari tesis temen2 yg graduation ..
- You** (5:02 PM): Contoh sudah banyak
- You** (5:02 PM): Yg penting kita perlu hasil ....
- You** (5:02 PM): RP dan RQ bisa diubah kalau ternyata hasil eksperimen ada perubahan
- You** (5:03 PM): jadi yg penting proposed methodnya yg segera dilakukan eksperimennya...

The chat interface also shows a list of group members on the left side, including Intelligent Systems, Acun BM, TN-1, Ondoh Mansyur, Brainmatics, Faturrahman Madjid, Muhamad Tomi, Brainmatics Core, Oka Pohan, and Nonik BM.



## 6.3 Kiat Mempersiapkan Slide dan Presentasi

# Kiat Mempersiapkan Slide

- Secara umum alur presentasi sebaiknya mengikuti alur skripsi
- Gunakan theme slide putih bersih, hindari menggunakan gambar dan animasi yang tidak perlu
- Gunakan font hitam untuk isi slide, dan kata-kata yang penting bisa diberi penekanan dengan font warna merah atau biru
- Ukuran font jangan lebih kecil dari 20pt, usahakan menggunakan 28pt atau 26pt
- Citation boleh diselipkan di kalimat dalam slide, dengan font yang diset lebih kecil (18pt or 20pt)
- Slide tidak berisi paragraf penuh, slide hanya poin-poin penting, berikan ilustrasi gambar bila diperlukan
- Gunakan slide size standard (4:3) karena secara umum projector mendukung ukuran ini, jangan pernah gunakan size widescreen (16:9)

# Kiat Presentasi di Ujian Skripsi -1-

- Lakukan presentasi dengan tenang, gunakan suara lantang dan meyakinkan
- Atur suara supaya tidak terlalu tergesa-gesa dan juga tidak terlalu lambat
- Beri penekanan suara terhadap poin-poin yang kita anggap penting
- Jangan pernah membaca slide! Kita akan kehilangan ruh terhadap presentasi kita bila mulai membaca slide
- Slide hanya berisi poin-poin, karena itu hapalkan kalimat yang ingin kita ungkapkan dengan berdasarkan ke poin-poin di slide tersebut

# Kiat Presentasi di Ujian Skripsi -2-

- Dalam sesi tanya jawab, dengarkan dengan tenang, catat bila perlu apa yang diungkapkan penguji. Tunggu sampai penguji selesai bicara, jangan memotong dengan jawaban singkat, karena itu membuat jawaban kita tidak komprehensif, dan ide kita gampang dijatuhkan
- Pahami dan hapalkan referensi utama kita, jawab pertanyaan dengan suara lantang dan meyakinkan, dengan landasan yang shahih dan jelas dari referensi yang kita pahami tersebut
- Jangan mendebat dengan tanpa landasan, jangan banyak gunakan “saya duga/pikir”, terima kalau koreksi dari penguji memang logis, sampaikan bahwa akan melakukan revisi di bagian yang telah dikoreksi penguji

## 6.4 Parameter Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

(Berndtsson, 2008)

1. **General:** Examiners will look at the **relevance and appropriateness of the topic** you have studied, the **significance of the findings** and the **amount of contribution** you have achieved
2. **Report:** Examiners will look for **clarity, consistency**, an **appropriate** use of arguments, a clear **differentiation between your own work and that of others** in the literature and appropriate referencing
3. **Defence:** Examiners will assess the types of arguments you have made to support and **defend your claims and conclusions**. They will also look for your own **insight and understanding** in the work you have presented
4. **Other:** Examiners will review the **administrative issues** of your project. For example, have you followed the regulations correctly? Have you provided the right documentation at the right time?

# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

(Berndtsson, 2008)

## 1. General

1. **Relevance** of chosen topic
2. **Originality** of chosen topic
3. **Significance of findings**
4. Degree to which the work is the **student's own work**

## 2. Report

1. **Clarity** of presentation
2. **Consistency** between different parts of the report
3. Degree of insight apparent from the arguments presented **to support the choices that the student has made**
4. Ability to **differentiate between others' thoughts and own**
5. Ability to **handle references and citations**
6. General stylistic **impression**

# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

(Berndtsson, 2008)

## 3. Defence

1. Degree of insight apparent from the arguments presented **to support claims and conclusions**
2. Degree of insight apparent from discussion in response **to relevant questions**

## 4. Other

1. How the students performed as opponent
2. **Fulfillment of deadlines** and other **formal requirements**



# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian (Chinneck, 1999)

1. What was the **research question**?
2. Is it a **'good' question**? This involves a **comprehensive literature review** to ensure that the question is 'useful' – i.e., worth answering. Through the literature review the student will show the context of the question, that the question has not been answered before and the extent to which others may have partly answered the question in the past.
3. Has the student **answered the question** adequately?
4. Has the student made an **adequate contribution to knowledge**?

# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

(Dawson, 2009)

1. **General considerations**: These considerations occur in all types of projects at all degree levels
2. **Foundations of your project**: is its existence justified within other literature in the field?
3. **The project approach** from a technical perspective (i.e., not a project management viewpoint). Were the **correct methods** used? Were **appropriate data** gathered?
4. **Results and contribution** of the project. This is particularly important at postgraduate level where the ultimate contribution of the work is the quality measure used

# Penilaian Presentasi Penelitian

(Wahono, 2015)

## 1. Research:

1. Validasi **Masalah** dan **Kontribusi Penelitian**
2. **Metode** Penelitian, Evaluasi dan **Validasi Metode** Yang Diusulkan
3. **Hasil** Penelitian dan Penarikan Kesimpulan

## 2. Report:

1. **Teknik Penulisan** Ilmiah
2. Penerapan **Standard Formatting**
3. Citation and **Reference**

## 3. Presentation:

1. Alur dan **Tahapan Presentasi**
2. **Penguasaan Materi** Presentasi
3. **Argumentasi** dalam Mempertahankan Ide

# Referensi

- Abbott, M., & McKinney, J. (2013). **Understanding and Applying Research Design**. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Berndtsson, M., Hansson, J., & Olsson, B. (2008). **Thesis Projects: a Guide for Students in Computer Science and Information Systems (2nd ed.)**. London: Springer-Verlag
- Blaxter, L., Hughes, C., & Tight, M. (2006). **How to Research (3rd ed.)**. Open University Press
- Blessing, L. T. M., & Chakrabarti, A. (2009). **DRM, a Design Research Methodology**. Springer-Verlag London
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2005). **Research Methods in Education (5th ed.)**. Taylor & Francis Group
- Dawson, C. W. (2009). **Projects in Computing and Information Systems A Student's Guide (2nd ed.)**. Pearson Education Limited
- Jonker, J., & Pennink, B. (2010). **The Essence of Research Methodology**. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg
- Lichtfouse, E. (2013). **Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals**. Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

# Referensi

- Kothari, C. (2004). **Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques**. New Age International
- Might, M. (2010). **The Illustrated Guide to a Ph.D.** Matt.might.net. Retrieved from <http://matt.might.net/articles/phd-school-in-pictures/>
- Marczyk, G., DeMatteo, D., & Fertinger, D. (2005). **Essentials of Research Design and Methodology**. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Rea, L. M., & Parker, R. A. (2014). **Designing and Conducting Survey Research: A Comprehensive Guide (4th ed.)**. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Runeson, P., Host, M., Rainer, A., & Regnell, B. (2012). **Case Study Research in Software Engineering: Guidelines and Examples**. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Sahu, P. K. (2013). **Research Methodology: A Guide for Researchers In Agricultural Science, Social Science and Other Related Fields**. Springer
- Veit, R., Gould, C., & Gould, K. (2013). **Writing, Reading, and Research (9th ed.)**. Cengage Learning