

PAPER NAME

**Web Based Tolada Village -TEMJournalF
ebruary2023_334_340-.pdf**

AUTHOR

Akbar Iskandar

WORD COUNT

4865 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

27533 Characters

PAGE COUNT

7 Pages

FILE SIZE

834.8KB

SUBMISSION DATE

Jun 26, 2023 4:02 PM GMT+8

REPORT DATE

Jun 26, 2023 4:02 PM GMT+8

● 9% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

- 5% Internet database
- 3% Publications database
- Crossref database
- Crossref Posted Content database
- 5% Submitted Works database

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material
- Quoted material
- Cited material
- Manually excluded sources
- Manually excluded text blocks

Web Based Tolada Village Information System Design

²⁵ Akbar Iskandar ¹, Badrun Kartowagiran ¹, Haryanto Haryanto ¹, Slamet Suyanto ¹,
Mahmud Mustapa ², Munawir Munawir ^{1,3}

¹Department of Education Research and Evaluation, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

²⁴Department of Electronic Engineering Education, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

Department of Informatics Engineering, Universitas Teknologi Akba Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract –The limitation in conveying information from the village head to the community is still very slow because they have to write to the head of the neighborhood unit (RT). This condition is very ineffective, so the purpose of this research is to build an application that can facilitate the government and the Tolada village community in getting information quickly. This application is built using the programming language PHP, Javascript and MySQL DBMS which is then tested for quality by the black box method. The results of the study indicate that this application is feasible and effective for use by the government and the local community based on the recommendation of an expert validator in the field of information technology.

Keywords –Information system, smart village, village application, Javascript, MySql.

1. Introduction

The development of information technology is so fast that all private and government-owned agencies are trying to keep up with these developments by presenting information technology that can manage data quickly [1], [2], [3].

² DOI: 10.18421/TEM121-42

<https://doi.org/10.18421/TEM121-42>

Corresponding author: Akbar Iskandar,
Department of Education Research and Evaluation,
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.


Email: akbariskandar@akba.ac.id

Received: 20 August 2022.

Revised: 06 October 2022.

Accepted: 25 October 2022.

Published: 27 February 2023.

 © 2023 Akbar Iskandar et al; published by UIKTEN. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 4.0 License.

The article is published with Open Access at <https://www.temjournal.com/>

An information system is a system of providing information or reports quickly to an organization or government which can be stated as an assist system in conveying an event or information to the general public quickly, easily and accurately [4], [5], [6], [7].

Information technology facilities are currently not only felt by urban residents but also rural residents are part of the process [8], [9], [10]. However, several villages in Indonesia have not used information technology facilities optimally, especially Tolada Village. In contrast, European countries in the last decade have undergone a transformation towards an information society and they state that adapting to change is not an opportunity but a necessity. Tolada village is a small village located in Malangke sub-district, Luwu Utara district, South Sulawesi province, where this village has a population of less than 4,118 people and is 30 km from Masamba city and geographically, Tolada village is lowland and flat.

¹³ Based on the results of direct observations and interviews conducted at the research location related to the problems that occur at this time, ¹⁵ it is still difficult for the village government to convey information to the surrounding community quickly and update because it is still using the conventional model through correspondence to the head of the local neighborhood unit (RT) and telephone which is then conveyed to the public through the mosque's loudspeaker.

The incident is ¹¹ considered a problem that must be resolved. So that a system is needed that can make it easier for the Tolada village community to get information related to activities and work programs that exist in the village. This village web-based information system can be accessed by the community easily, anywhere and anytime without having to wait for information from the mosque or come directly to the village office.

1.1. Proposed Solution

This research was conducted with the aim of building a web-based system that can assist village governments and communities in disseminating information and obtaining information related to policies and work programs from Tolada Villages. The village website can provide information in the form of the characteristics of a village, data, natural resources, and village events that will take place in the future and a good information system can increase public trust and obtain new ways of long-distance communication via the internet network [11], [12]. Village digitization is not only limited to technology but is also related to community skills and mindset leaps in creating changes in the future of the village, so that several countries in the world are trying to develop villages into digital villages [13], [10].

The tolada village information system or application is built using the PHP, Javascript and MySQL DBMS programming languages, while testing of this application uses the black box method and asks for feedback or suggestions from various teams of information technology experts so that the advantages and disadvantages of the system can be known by developers to avoid the unwanted to happen.

1.2. Theoretical Study

Village development and village development planning by the village government are not easy and trivial things [14]. Like the village information system, an integral part of the implementation of the 2014 Village Law in Indonesia [15]. It is clearly stated that the village development information system and rural area development have the right to get access to information through information systems developed by the district government, such as cloud computing-based information systems [16], [17]. One of the products needed by the village today, especially the village of Tolada, is an information system application that can be accessed by the government and the community, because it is not only a tool to monitor village development but also as a village library that contains data for village development work programs and rural areas of course.

Website is an information presentation service that uses the concept of a hyperlink that makes it easier for computer users to browse or search for information via the internet and as a mean of overcoming the problem of conventional information dissemination to become a smart village or digital village [18], [19]. The website presents information using Hypertext Markup Language so that it can

display various information in various data formats such as text, images and even video and can be accessed using various client applications [20], [21], [22]. Besides being known as simple and easy, the existence of the server side programming category on the web allows the presentation of more interesting and dynamic information with organized data processing.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) has evolved with its new version, namely HTML 5 which is a data format used to create hypertext documents that can be read from one computer platform to another without the need to make any changes [23]. HTML documents are called markup languages because they contain certain signs that are used to determine the appearance of the text and the level of importance of the text in a document [24]. System hypertext in HTML documents is a symbol written in a file that is used to display pages in a web browser [25].

Personal home page (PHP) is an open source web server side programming language similar to JavaScript and popular in website development [26]. PHP is a script that is integrated with HTML and is located on dynamic web pages, while Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a collection of web programming code that functions to control several components on the web to adjust the style of the website display so that it looks uniform, structured and orderly [22]. MySQL database is used to store data and connect between tables that contain data in a database [27].

Furthermore, design is the activity of making a certain model and if it is associated with the definition of system design, it can be defined as the process of developing a system with certain specifications based on the results of system analysis recommendations to solve problems faced by the company. While the system is a network of procedures that are interconnected, gathered together to perform an activity or to complete a certain goal [28]. Further information is data that is processed into a form that is more useful and more meaningful to the recipient, but the form of the data is still raw which cannot tell much, so it needs to be processed further.

The village information system is a combination of human activity and technology which includes hardware and software facilities, a network managed by the smart village government to provide accurate and fast services in public services [29], [30]. Of course, the development of the system must involve various types and types of data that can be processed so that they can be displayed easily to users.

Black box testing is a software testing method that can test application functionality [31], [32]. A good system is a system that can run according to its function and certainly does not conflict with the internal structure of the system [33] and this is known

through testing to uncover the maximum errors of the developed application [34]. The advantage of black-box testing is that it does not require special knowledge of application code or internal programming structures in an application that is developed but focuses on the functionality and output of the resulting system [35].

2. Research Methods

This research is a development research where the researcher builds a system to be used in one of the villages in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, to be precise in the village of Tolada, Malangke sub-district, Luwu Utara Regency. The method used in building this system is the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) by following 8 stages [36], [37] namely: 1) Observing the feasibility of the project implemented in the field, 2) Observing and analyzing the current system, 3) Adjusting user requests, 4) Choosing the right solution according to user needs or problems, 5) Determining the right software and hardware for system development, 6) Design and develop the system, 7) Implement the system that has been created, 8) Perform system maintenance and repair.

The development of this system certainly requires valid data sources through interviews, observations and documentation to produce a village information system that is in accordance with the wishes of the local government. In order to facilitate the development of the system, a use case diagram is needed that can explain each user level and the actions that can be taken by the system itself as shown in Figure 1.

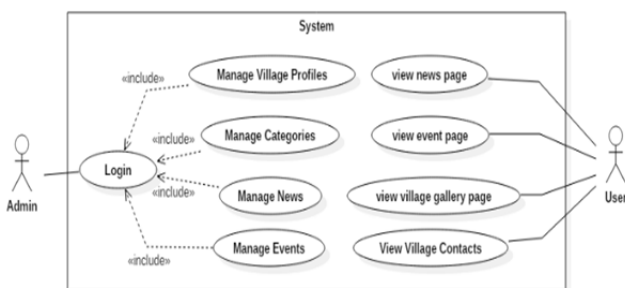


Figure 1. Use Case Diagram Research

3. Results and Discussion

Various countries will do everything to develop their regions, especially Indonesia [38], [39]. In this era of increasingly advanced and sophisticated technology, due to progress and increasing demand for the internet, it also affects the development of systems in the regions, especially in the village of Tolada [14], [40]. One of these developments is through the improvement and development of village information systems. Information systems and

technology in a village affect the quality of life of rural residents, especially in Indonesia [38], [41].

The village information system can be used by the village itself to organize digital-based village governance so that it can improve public services and account for the results of village development [42], [43]. In line with the description above, the development of a village information system must have a goal to produce a village information system that will make it easier for the village government to report good and safe data and provide valid information to the community [44], [45].

The results of this study are a website-based information system, in order to facilitate the Tolada village community in accessing information quickly and accurately. This information system has several important parts contained in the application such as the login page for admin, then the main page, user list, category list and announcements. The system display is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

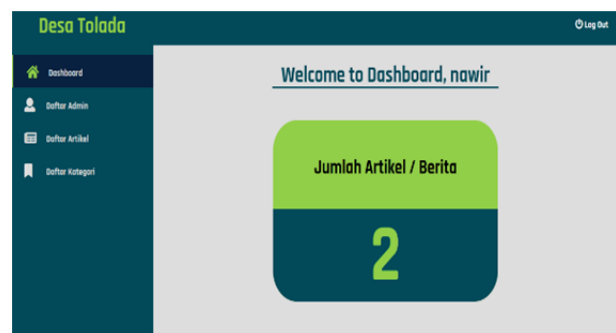


Figure 2. Main Page Display

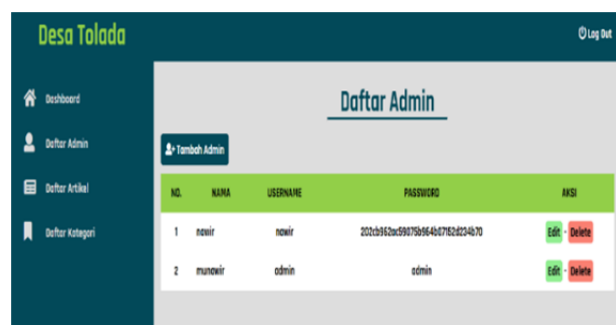


Figure 3. Admin List

The admin dashboard is a control panel that functions to manage all website activities. When the admin manages to enter the username and password correctly, it will go to the admin dashboard page. If the username and password are successful then the admin can login, if the password or username is wrong then the admin will fail to login. The admin dashboard feature on the tolada village information system has several more sections such as adding admin, adding articles, listing categories/announcements.

The admin list is a feature that can add a substitute admin by clicking add admin, then the category list is the type of information that will be provided to the tolada village community, where the admin can add

or delete categories on the tolada village information system, while the list of articles is used by the admin to add articles or village information for the community. In addition to being able to access information, the Tolada village community can also contact the admin by telephone, email, or directly to the website by clicking the village contact button as shown in Figure 4.

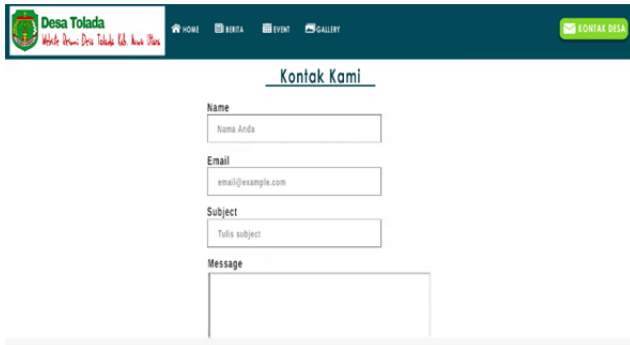


Figure 4. Village contact information display

The final display of the village information system can be seen in Figure 5, where the Tolada village community can only access or view information provided by the admin such as news, village events, and village galleries, so that the village heads do not have to use conventional methods anymore to convey information to the community through mosque loudspeakers or come directly to their respective homes.

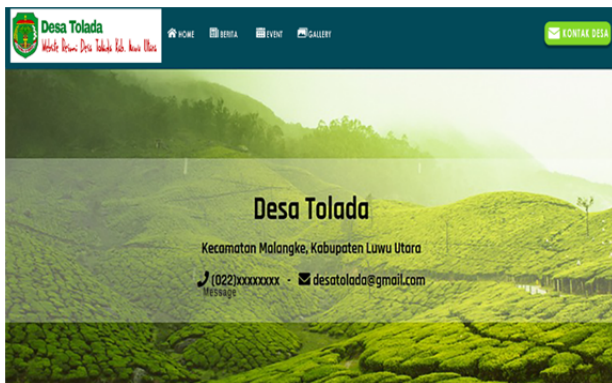


Figure 5. Village Information System Display

Besides being able to access information, the Tolada village community can also contact the admin by telephone, email or directly to the website by clicking the village contact button. After the system is developed according to the needs of the village apparatus, then further testing is carried out on the system with the aim of testing its quality [46]. The testing phase at this stage is carried out by means of black box testing and asking for feedback from information technology experts regarding the readiness of the system before it is given to users widely. The results of system testing can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Black box system test results

No	Test Case	Test Scenario	Expected results	Results
1.	Admin Login	Enter username and password	Show main page	Valid
2.	Admin list	View admin list	Displays a list of registered admins	Valid
3.	Category List	View existing categories	The system will display the existing categories	Valid
4.	Button Edit and delete	Can edit and delete data	Admin can edit and delete data	Valid
5	Community Access	Can access the system	Can view information, events and galleries	Valid

In addition to the results of the back box testing, it also involves a team of information technology experts to validate or assess the quality of the system in terms of content, narrative and security [47], [48], [46], [49] although it is known that network security systems and information systems require a lot of costs and resources [50], [51]. The number of expert teams involved is 15 people and the results of the assessment show that this system is feasible to use because the value of the expert assessment results is 0.85 (85%) with various suggestions for improvements that have been revised. This value has a score greater than 0.80 which means that the agreement between raters is good. Based on Kappa Cohen's statistical theory and the intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC), the agreement value between 0.6 and 0.80 indicates agreement between raters or observers is good, while 0.81 to 1.00 indicate very good agreement or almost perfect agreements [52], [53], [54], [55], based on the formula for intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) [56].

After an assessment by experts, then asked for responses from respondents or the village community as many as 300 people to provide positive responses related to the system that has been developed and the results of information search appear that 88% (265 people) of users are satisfied with the presence of the village information system, because they feel helped in obtaining accurate information, the remaining 12% (35 people) were quite satisfied. This is also explained by [51], [57] that a good information system is a system that pays attention to service quality and contributes to policy making. Furthermore [58], [59] explained that the digital-based environment has a positive impact in the long term.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is to produce a village web-based information system to facilitate the Tolada village community in accessing information quickly and accurately. So that the village government is able to serve the community quickly and make it easier for the village government to convey information to the community anytime and anywhere.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the leadership of the Universitas Teknologi Akba Makassar as well as the lecturers and students for supporting this research.

References

- [1]. Ieracitano, C., Adeel, A., Morabito, F. C., & Hussain, A. (2020). A novel statistical analysis and autoencoder driven intelligent intrusion detection approach. *Neurocomputing*, 387, 51-62.
- [2]. Tim, Y., Cui, L., & Sheng, Z. (2021). Digital resilience: How rural communities leapfrogged into sustainable development. *Information Systems Journal*, 31(2), 323-345. <https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12312>
- [3]. Cristobal-Fransi, E., Montegut-Salla, Y., Ferrer-Rosell, B., & Daries, N. (2020). Rural cooperatives in the digital age: An analysis of the Internet presence and degree of maturity of agri-food cooperatives'e-commerce. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 74, 55-66. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.11.011>
- [4]. Lee-Geiller, S., & Lee, T. D. (2019). Using government websites to enhance democratic E-governance: A conceptual model for evaluation. *Government Information Quarterly*, 36(2), 208-225.
- [5]. Bossu, R., Roussel, F., Fallou, L., Landès, M., Steed, R., Mazet-Roux, G., ... & Petersen, L. (2018). LastQuake: From rapid information to global seismic risk reduction. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*, 28, 32-42.
- [6]. Norton, G. W., & Alwang, J. (2020). Changes in agricultural extension and implications for farmer adoption of new practices. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 42(1), 8-20.
- [7]. Firera, R., & Iskandar, A. (2022). Community Service Monitoring Information System at The Level of Community Harmony of Citizens. *Ceddi Journal of Information System and Technology (JST)*, 1(1), 28-34. <https://doi.org/10.56134/jst.v1i1.6>
- [8]. Komorowski, L., & Stanny, M. (2020). Smart villages: Where can they happen?. *Land*, 9(5), 151. <https://doi.org/10.3390/LAND9050151>
- [9]. Yuniar, A. D., & Hasanah, F. (2021, October). Determinism Technology in Smart Village: Structuration and Construction Socio-Techno in Osing Culture, Banyuwangi Indonesia. In *2021 2nd International Conference on ICT for Rural Development (IC-ICTRuDev)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [10]. Onitsuka, K., Hidayat, A. R. T., & Huang, W. (2018). Challenges for the next level of digital divide in rural Indonesian communities. *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, 84(2), e12021.
- [11]. Ariyanto, D., Dewi, A. A., Hasibuan, H. T., & Paramadani, R. B. (2022). The Success of Information Systems and Sustainable Information Society: Measuring the Implementation of a Village Financial System. *Sustainability*, 14(7), 3851.
- [12]. Wallace, C., Vincent, K., Luguzan, C., Townsend, L., & Beel, D. (2017). Information technology and social cohesion: A tale of two villages. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 54, 426-434. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2016.06.005>
- [13]. Maja, P. W., Meyer, J., & Von Solms, S. (2020). Development of smart rural village indicators in line with industry 4.0. *IEEE Access*, 8, 152017-152033.
- [14]. Malik, P. K., Singh, R., Gehlot, A., Akram, S. V., & Das, P. K. (2022). Village 4.0: Digitalization of village with smart internet of things technologies. *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 165, 107938. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2022.107938>
- [15]. Yudha, E. P., Juanda, B., Kolopaking, L. M., & Kinseng, R. A. (2020). Rural development policy and strategy in the rural autonomy era. Case study of Pandeglang Regency-Indonesia. *Human Geographies*, 14(1), 125-147.
- [16]. Dewi, D. S. K., Harsono, J., Yulianti, D. B., Desriyanti, D., & Azhar, I. Y. (2022, January). Cloud Computing-Based Information System as an Effort for Developing Tourism Village. In *2nd International Conference on Social Science, Humanities, Education and Society Development (ICONS 2021)* (pp. 37-43). Atlantis Press.
- [17]. Li, Y., & Shang, H. (2020). Service quality, perceived value, and citizens' continuous-use intention regarding e-government: Empirical evidence from China. *Information & Management*, 57(3), 103197. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2019.103197>
- [18]. Ye, L., Pan, S. L., Li, M., Dai, Y., & Dong, X. (2021). The citizen-led information practices of ICT4D in rural communities of China: A mixed-method study. *International Journal of Information Management*, 56, 102248.
- [19]. Bielska, A., Stańczuk-Gałwiazek, M., Sobolewska-Mikulska, K., & Mroczkowski, R. (2021). Implementation of the smart village concept based on selected spatial patterns—A case study of Mazowieckie Voivodeship in Poland. *Land Use Policy*, 104, 105366. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2021.105366>
- [20]. Li, Y., Yang, Z., Chen, X., Yuan, H., & Liu, W. (2019). A stacking model using URL and HTML features for phishing webpage detection. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 94, 27-39.
- [21]. Faroughi, A., Morichetta, A., Vassio, L., Figueiredo, F., Mellia, M., & Javidan, R. (2021). Towards website domain name classification using graph based semi-supervised learning. *Computer Networks*, 188, 107865.

- [22]. Soto, A., Mora, H., & Riascos, J. A. (2022). Web Generator: An open-source software for synthetic web-based user interface dataset generation. *SoftwareX*, 17, 100985. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.softx.2022.100985>
- [23]. Tabarés, R. (2021). HTML5 and the evolution of HTML; tracing the origins of digital platforms. *Technology in Society*, 65, 101529.
- [24]. Roldán, J. C., Jiménez, P., & Corchuelo, R. (2020). On extracting data from tables that are encoded using HTML. *Knowledge-Based Systems*, 190, 105157.
- [25]. Anshori, I., Harimurti, S., Rama, M. B., Langelo, R. E., Yulianti, L. P., Gumilar, G., ... & Faizal, I. (2022). Web-based surface plasmon resonance signal processing system for fast analyte analysis. *SoftwareX*, 18, 101057.
- [26]. Peguero, K., & Cheng, X. (2021). CSRF protection in JavaScript frameworks and the security of JavaScript applications. *High-Confidence Computing*, 1(2), 100035. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hcc.2021.100035>
- [27]. Mehta, C., Bhavsar, A. K., Oza, H., & Shah, S. (2018). *MySQL 8 administrator's guide: effective guide to administering high-performance MySQL 8 solutions*. Packt Publishing Ltd.
- [28]. Haberfellner, R., De Weck, O., Fricke, E., & Vössner, S. (2019). *Systems engineering: fundamentals and applications*. Springer.
- [29]. Maulana, R. Y., & Bafadhal, F. (2020, May). Provision of Access to Information Services Based on E-Government in the Village Government. In *Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Social Sciences and Humanities (TICASH 2019)* (pp. 219-223). Atlantis Press.
- [30]. Almuraqab, N. A. S. (2021). Introduction to the critical success factors of E-government adoption of the utilization of emerging smart cities technologies. In *Solving Urban Infrastructure Problems Using Smart City Technologies* (pp. 3-15). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-816816-5.00001-2>
- [31]. Riccio, V., Jahangirova, G., Stocco, A., Humbatova, N., Weiss, M., & Tonella, P. (2020). Testing machine learning based systems: a systematic mapping. *Empirical Software Engineering*, 25(6), 5193-5254.
- [32]. Febiharsa, D., Sudana, I. M., & Hudallah, N. (2018). Uji fungsionalitas (blackbox testing) sistem informasi lembaga sertifikasi profesi (silsp) batik dengan apperfect web test dan uji pengguna. *Joined Journal (Journal of Informatics Education)*, 1(2), 117-126.
- [33]. Davis, W. S., & Yen, D. C. (Eds.). (2019). *The information system consultant's handbook: Systems analysis and design*. CRC press.
- [34]. Petry, K. L., Oliveira Jr, E., & Zorzo, A. F. (2020). Model-based testing of software product lines: Mapping study and research roadmap. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 167, 110608.
- [35]. Aliero, M. S., Ghani, I., Qureshi, K. N., & Rohani, M. F. A. (2020). An algorithm for detecting SQL injection vulnerability using black-box testing. *Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing*, 11(1), 249-266.
- [36]. Olorunshola, O. E., & Ogwueleka, F. N. (2022). Review of system development life cycle (SDLC) models for effective application delivery. In *Information and Communication Technology for Competitive Strategies (ICTCS 2020)* (pp. 281-289). Springer, Singapore.
- [37]. Restrepo, L., Aguilar, J., Toro, M., & Suescún, E. (2021). A sustainable-development approach for self-adaptive cyber-physical system's life cycle: A systematic mapping study. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 180, 111010.
- [38]. Fahmi, F. Z., & Sari, I. D. (2020). Rural transformation, digitalisation and subjective wellbeing: A case study from Indonesia. *Habitat International*, 98, 102150.
- [39]. Rahma Hania dan Fauzi, A. dan J. B. dan W. B. (n.d.). *Pengembangan ukuran gabungan pembangunan berkelanjutan regional di Indonesia* (Vol. 11).
- [40]. Adamowicz, M., & Zwolińska-Ligaj, M. (2020). The "Smart Village" as a way to achieve sustainable development in rural areas of Poland. *Sustainability*, 12(16), 6503.
- [41]. Bibri, S. E. (2020). Compact urbanism and the synergic potential of its integration with data-driven smart urbanism: An extensive interdisciplinary literature review. *Land Use Policy*, 97, 104703.
- [42]. Kapoor, N., Ahmad, N., Nayak, S. K., Singh, S. P., Ilavarasan, P. V., & Ramamoorthy, P. (2021). Identifying infrastructural gap areas for smart and sustainable tribal village development: A data science approach from India. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 1(2), 100041. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijime.2021.100041>
- [43]. Pérez-delHoyo, R., & Mora, H. (2019). Toward a new sustainable development model for smart villages. In *Smart villages in the EU and beyond*. Emerald Publishing Limited.
- [44]. Zeng, X., Zhao, Y., & Cheng, Z. (2021). Development and research of rural renewable energy management and ecological management information system under the background of beautiful rural revitalization strategy. *Sustainable Computing: Informatics and Systems*, 30, 100553.
- [45]. Elmunsyah, H., Hidayat, W. N., Suswanto, H., Asfani, K., & Mufliah, N. H. (2021, October). UX Validation of Village Administration Information System Using User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ) and Usability Testing. In *2021 Fourth International Conference on Vocational Education and Electrical Engineering (ICVEE)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [46]. Papadakis, S., Vaiopoulou, J., Kalogiannakis, M., & Stamovlasis, D. (2020). Developing and exploring an evaluation tool for educational apps (ETEA) targeting kindergarten children. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4201. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104201>
- [47]. Aladwani, A. M., & Palvia, P. C. (2002). Developing and validating an instrument for measuring user-perceived web quality. *Information & management*, 39(6), 467-476. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-7206\(01\)00113-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-7206(01)00113-6)

- [48]. Sepasgozar, S., Karimi, R., Farahzadi, L., Moezzi, F., Shirowzhan, S., M. Ebrahimzadeh, S., ... & Aye, L. (2020). A systematic content review of artificial intelligence and the internet of things applications in smart home. *Applied Sciences*, 10(9), 3074.
- [49]. Dey, K., & Shekhawat, U. (2021). Blockchain for sustainable e-agriculture: Literature review, architecture for data management, and implications. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 316, 128254.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.128254>
- [50]. Neffati, O. S., Sengan, S., Thangavelu, K. D., Kumar, S. D., Setiawan, R., Elangovan, M., ... & Velayutham, P. (2021). Migrating from traditional grid to smart grid in smart cities promoted in developing country. *Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments*, 45, 101125.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seta.2021.101125>
- [51]. Li, F., Lu, H., Hou, M., Cui, K., & Darbandi, M. (2021). Customer satisfaction with bank services: The role of cloud services, security, e-learning and service quality. *Technology in Society*, 64, 101487.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2020.101487>
- [52]. Roye, B. D., Fano, A. N., Quan, T., Matsumoto, H., Garg, S., Heffernan, M. J., ... & Anari, J. B. (2022). Modified Clavien–Dindo–Sink system is reliable for classifying complications following surgical treatment of early-onset scoliosis. *Spine Deformity*, 1-8.
- [53]. Pérez, J., Díaz, J., Garcia-Martin, J., & Tabuenca, B. (2020). Systematic literature reviews in software engineering—Enhancement of the study selection process using Cohen’s kappa statistic. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 168, 110657.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2020.110657>
- [54]. Shinohara, Y., Yamamoto, K., Ito, M., Sakata, M., Koizumi, S., Hashisako, M., ... & Furukawa, T. A. (2022). Development and validation of the Japanese version of the uMARS (user version of the mobile app rating system). *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 165, 104809.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2022.104809>
- [55]. Jahangiri, P., Saberi, M. K., & Vakilmofrad, H. (2021). Development and psychometric evaluation of the cloud computing acceptance questionnaire for academic libraries. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 47(5), 102395.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2021.102395>
- [56]. Mehta, S., Bastero-Caballero, R. F., Sun, Y., Zhu, R., Murphy, D. K., Hardas, B., & Koch, G. (2018). Performance of intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) as a reliability index under various distributions in scale reliability studies. *Statistics in medicine*, 37(18), 2734-2752.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.7679>
- [57]. Yuniarto, D., Firmansyah, E., Saeppani, A., & Junaedi, D. I. (2021, September). Information System Project Success based on User Experience at the Village Administration Office. In *2021 9th International Conference on Cyber and IT Service Management (CITSM)* (pp. 1-7). IEEE.
- [58]. Ha, L. T., Huong, T. T. L., & Thanh, T. T. (2022). Is digitalization a driver to enhance environmental performance? An empirical investigation of European countries. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 32, 230-247.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2022.04.002>
- [59]. Klenova, T. V., Ivanov, A. S., & Koneva, D. A. (2020, March). Development of rural areas by means of “smart village” concept. In *Institute of Scientific Communications Conference* (pp. 998-1006). Springer, Cham.

● **9% Overall Similarity**

Top sources found in the following databases:

- 5% Internet database
- Crossref database
- 5% Submitted Works database
- 3% Publications database
- Crossref Posted Content database

TOP SOURCES

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	basic.ub.ac.id Internet	<1%
2	M. Rais Ridwan, Samsul Hadi, Jailani Jailani. "A Meta-Analysis of Num... Crossref	<1%
3	icoen.org Internet	<1%
4	Glyndwr University on 2023-03-20 Submitted works	<1%
5	"Software Engineering Application in Informatics", Springer Science an... Crossref	<1%
6	Laguna State Polytechnic University on 2022-07-19 Submitted works	<1%
7	Loughborough University on 2016-12-16 Submitted works	<1%
8	internationaljournal.unigha.ac.id Internet	<1%

9	Abdillah Abdillah, Ida Widianingsih, Rd Ahmad Buchari, Nuryanti Musta...	<1%
	Crossref	
10	jatit.org	<1%
	Internet	
11	Universitas Raharja on 2020-12-24	<1%
	Submitted works	
12	garuda.kemdikbud.go.id	<1%
	Internet	
13	learntechlib.org	<1%
	Internet	
14	Fajril Akbar, Elsa Aprillina, Haris Suryamen. "Utilization of Distance Ma...	<1%
	Crossref	
15	Ritsumeikan University on 2019-06-27	<1%
	Submitted works	
16	Rusli, Nurdin Noni, Nasrul Ihsan, Ansari Saleh Ahmar. "The Developme...	<1%
	Crossref	
17	University of Hertfordshire on 2022-11-12	<1%
	Submitted works	
18	deepai.org	<1%
	Internet	
19	docs.neu.edu.tr	<1%
	Internet	
20	publisher.uthm.edu.my	<1%
	Internet	

21	repository.paramadina.ac.id Internet	<1%
22	unsworks.unsw.edu.au Internet	<1%
23	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman on 2019-09-19 Submitted works	<1%
24	ijses.com Internet	<1%
25	digitalcommons.unl.edu Internet	<1%

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material
- Cited material
- Manually excluded text blocks
- Quoted material
- Manually excluded sources

EXCLUDED SOURCES

Akbar Iskandar, Badrun Kartowagiran, Haryanto Haryanto, Slamet Suyanto, M... 54%
Crossref

researchgate.net 8%
Internet

doaj.org 7%
Internet

Universitas Putera Indonesia YPTK Padang on 2023-05-30 <1%
Submitted works

EXCLUDED TEXT BLOCKS

Web Based Tolada Village Information System Design
eprints.unm.ac.id

of Education Research and Evaluation, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, ...
erc.arabpsychology.com

ac.idReceived
dspace.uc.ac.id

TEM Journal - Volume 12 / Number
Universitas Putera Indonesia YPTK Padang on 2023-05-30

TEM Journal. Volume 12, Issue

Universitas Putera Indonesia YPTK Padang on 2023-05-30