

INTISARI

Dunia pendidikan, proses pengisian KRS merupakan kegiatan rutin yang selalu dilakukan mahasiswa disetiap semester. Saat ini proses pengisian KRS berupa layanan *online* berbasis web. Penggunaan *website* cukup membantu mahasiswa untuk melakukan proses pengisian KRS namun masih kurang optimal karena prosesnya, mahasiswa masih mengakses *web browser* dengan memasukan alamat *url* pada *web browser* sehingga menyita waktu bagi penggunanya.

Melihat permasalahan diatas maka perlu pengembangan sistem baru yang mampu mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Dalam hal ini akan dikembangkan sebuah sistem dengan memanfaatkan teknologi *mobile* dengan *platform* berbasis sistem operasi Android. Sistem yang akan dikembangkan adalah Aplikasi KRS *online* berbasis Android. Pengembangan sistem, menggunakan bahasa pemograman Java yang digunakan untuk membangun aplikasi pada Android sedangkan bahasa pemograman disisi *server* menggunakan PHP dan basis data yang digunakan adalah MySQL. Metodologi pengembangan sistem yang digunakan adalah metodologi *Waterfall*. Aplikasi ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan sarana alternatif bagi pengguna pada saat melakukan proses pengisian KRS.

Hasil dari perancangan sistem adalah sebuah aplikasi KRS *online* berbasis Android. Dari hasil pengujian aplikasi dengan menggunakan metode *Blackbox* aplikasi KRS *online* berbasis Android dapat digunakan sebagai media alternatif kepada mahasiswa pada saat melakukan proses pengisian KRS, menampilkan hasil nilai mata kuliah semester dan memberikan informasi mengenai tanggal dibuka dan ditutupnya KRS.

ABSTRACT

World of education, KRS charging process is a routine activity that is always done by the students every semester. Currently the process KRS form of web-based online services. Enough to help students use the website to make the process of KRS, but still less than optimal because of the process, students still access the web browser by entering the URL address of the web browser so that time-consuming for users.

See above problems it is necessary to the development of a new system which is able to overcome these problems. In this case it will develop a system by utilizing mobile technology-based platform with Android operating system. The system to be developed is the Android-based applications online KRS. System development, using Java programming language used to build applications on Android while using server side programming language PHP and the database used is MySQL. System development methodology used is a Waterfall methodology. This application is expected to be used as alternative means for the user at the time of the charging process KRS.

Results of system design is an Android-based application KRS online. From the results of application testing using Blackbox method KRS online Android-based applications can be used as an alternative medium to students during the charging process KRS, showing the results of the course semester and provide information about the date of opening and closing of KRS.

Keywords: *Android, KRS online, KRS-based Android*

ABSTRACT

In this paper we propose a new technique for the construction of web-based KBS systems. The proposed technique is based on the use of a knowledge base (KB) and a web browser. The KB is used to store knowledge about the domain of the system, and the web browser is used to display the knowledge to the user. The proposed technique is called "Web-based KBS".

The proposed technique has several advantages over traditional KBS systems. First, it is easier to maintain and update the knowledge base. Second, it is easier to integrate the knowledge base with other systems. Third, it is easier to use the knowledge base for decision making. Fourth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for diagnosis. Fifth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for planning. Sixth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for control. Seventh, it is easier to use the knowledge base for optimization. Eighth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for simulation. Ninth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for visualization. Tenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for analysis. Eleventh, it is easier to use the knowledge base for synthesis. Twelfth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for design. Thirteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for implementation. Fourteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for deployment. Fifteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for maintenance. Sixteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for testing. Seventeenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for debugging. Eighteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for monitoring. Nineteenth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for control. Twentieth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for optimization. Twenty-first, it is easier to use the knowledge base for simulation. Twenty-second, it is easier to use the knowledge base for visualization. Twenty-third, it is easier to use the knowledge base for analysis. Twenty-fourth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for synthesis. Twenty-fifth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for design. Twenty-sixth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for implementation. Twenty-seventh, it is easier to use the knowledge base for maintenance. Twenty-eighth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for testing. Twenty-ninth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for debugging. Thirtieth, it is easier to use the knowledge base for monitoring.

The proposed technique is based on the use of a knowledge base (KB) and a web browser. The KB is used to store knowledge about the domain of the system, and the web browser is used to display the knowledge to the user. The proposed technique is called "Web-based KBS".

Keywords: Web-based KBS, KB, web browser, knowledge base.