DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR SELECTION OF OUTSTANDING PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS AT SMKS AL WASHLIYAH 2 MERBAU SCHOOL USING PROFILE MATCHING

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Abstract

The selection of outstanding students in the school environment is an important process that requires objective and structured assessment. However, in practice, this process is still often done manually so that it has the potential to cause subjectivity and inaccuracy in decision making. This study aims to build a Decision Support System (DSS) in the selection of prospective outstanding students at SMKS Al-Washliyah 2 Merbau using the Profile Matching method. This method works by comparing the competencies or criteria possessed by students with the ideal profile that has been determined so that the gap (difference) between the two can be identified. The criteria used in the assessment include academic aspects, organizational activity, personality and discipline. This system is implemented in the form of a computer-based application to facilitate the selection process and improve assessment accuracy. The implementation of Decision Support using the Profile Matching method can be concluded that the system built is able to provide an effective solution in the selection process of prospective outstanding students at SMKS Al-Washliyah 2 Merbau.

Keywords: Decision Support System, Profile Matching, Achieving Students, Student Selection

Abstrak

Pemilihan siswa berprestasi di lingkungan sekolah merupakan proses penting yang memerlukan penilaian objektif dan terstruktur. Namun dalam praktiknya, proses ini masih sering dilakukan secara manual sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan subjektivitas dan ketidaktepatan dalam pengambilan Keputusan. Penelitian ini bertujuan unutk membangunsistem Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK) dalam seleksi calon siswa berprestasi di SMKS Al-Washliyah 2 Merbau dengan menggunakan metode Profil Matching. Metode ini bekerja dengan cara membandingkan kompetensi atau kriteria yang dimiliki siswa dengan profil ideal yang telah ditentukan sehingga dapat diketahui gap (selisih) antara keduanya. Kriteria yang digunakan dalam penilaian mencakup aspek akademik, keaktifan organisasi, kepribadian serta kedisiplinan. Sistem ini diimplementasikan dalam bentuk aplikasi berbasis komputer untuk mempermudah proses seleksi dan meningkatkan akurasi penilaian. Implementasi pendukung Keputusan mrnggunakan metode Profil Matching dapat disimpulkan bahwa system yang dibangun mampu memberikan Solusi yang efektif dalam proses seleksi calon siswa berprestasi di sekolah SMKS Al – Washliyah 2 Merbau.

Kata kunci: Sistem Pendukung Keputusan, Profile Matching, Siswa Berprestasi, Seleksi Siswa

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of education, determining and selecting outstanding students is a crucial aspect that serves to increase the spirit of learning and create a healthy competitive atmosphere. Schools must have a fair and clear system in assessing and determining who deserves to receive the label of outstanding students. However, this selection process often faces problems such as subjective assessments and inconsistencies between standards and student character (Siagian, 2020) . One approach to overcome this obstacle is to utilize decision-making tools. Decision-making tools are information systems that provide various decision alternatives to support management in dealing with structured problems using data and

models (Nafisa et al., 2022), DSS supports decision makers in choosing the best option based on predetermined criteria (Anin et al., 2023). Decision Support Systems (DSS) function as computer tools that process data into information that can be used to make the right decisions (Fachorrozi, Rante Sampebua, & Kmurawak, 2023). In the context of selecting outstanding students, DSS is able to reduce bias and ensure that assessments are carried out objectively and measurably (Djobo, Wadu, Djami, & Kaesmetan, 2024). The procedure for selecting outstanding students carried out by the school still has a number of shortcomings, including the long duration of processing student selection data and the potential for human error in the processing process (Wirdhayanti, Hendra, Rasmita, & Idhamsyahreza, 2023). Decision Support Systems are very helpful in selecting the best alternative efficiently and objectively, including in the context of education (Khoiril Ulama, Thyo Priandika, & Ariany, 2022).

The Profile Matching method is an approach in a decision support system that is used to analyze the suitability of a person's competence with predetermined standards. This concept focuses on matching the ideal profile (target) to the actual profile of the object being assessed in students (Fahmi & Dika, 2019). The Profile Matching method is able to rank the best candidates based on the gap between the actual profile and the ideal profile (Putu & Suarnatha, 2023). Profile Matching is a method in decision support systems that analyzes a person's profile values with reference (target) profile values to identify differences in abilities (Adinda Wibowo, 2023). Profile matching is also considered as one of the methods in decision support systems that is very effective in accelerating and simplifying the decision-making process by breaking down problems into smaller parts (Rima Kamelia Sari, 2023). This method has been widely applied in various factors, including in education to assess students' or pupils' achievements (Dewi & Purnomo, 2021). Profile Matching-based SPK is effective for selecting the best students because it takes into account many aspects of the criteria and reduces subjectivity (Mardian, Neneng, Puspaningrum, Hasibuan, & Tinambunan, 2023).

The advantage of the profile matching method lies in its ability to carry out assessments more flexibly and realistically, because it does not only focus on academic grades but also takes into account other aspects such as character, leadership, and participation in extracurricular activities (APRIYANI, 2021). This is certainly in line with the mission of selecting brilliant students who not only assess cognitive abilities but also social and emotional abilities (Lesmono, 2020). Various previous studies have shown that the Profile Matching approach can produce more precise and expected selection decisions (Agustina Setiyowati, 2020). In integrating this method into a computer-based system, the selection process can be carried out more quickly, efficiently, and well recorded (Amin, 2025). Profile Matching can help in decision making for the selection of student organization leaders and the selection of outstanding students (Maria & Junirianto, 2021).

Therefore, this study aims to design and implement a Decision Support System by utilizing the Profile Matching method to identify outstanding students at SMKS Al-Washliyah 2 Merbau. It is hoped that this system can support schools in carrying out the selection process objectively and efficiently based on predetermined criteria. With the integration of the Profile Matching method in the information system, the selection process can be well documented and speed up decision making (Hanin & Adi, 2023).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a numerical approach with software engineering techniques to design a Decision Support System (DSS) using the Profile Matching method. The research process is carried out through several stages, namely:
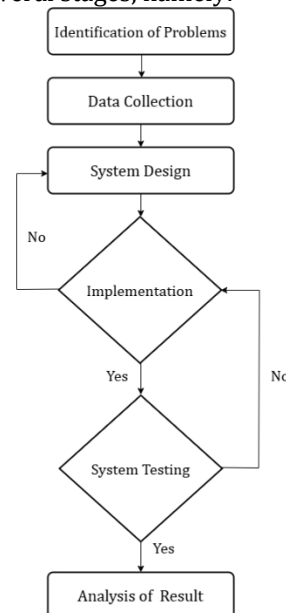

Figure 1. Research Method

Problem Identification

At the problem identification stage, the researcher conducted direct interviews with homeroom teachers and student affairs to find out the selection process for outstanding students that has been implemented in schools. From the results of these interviews, we obtained data on the standards applied, obstacles in assessment, and the need for a system that can help provide recommendations objectively and structured.

Data Collection

At the data collection stage, the researcher obtained data from homeroom teachers and student affairs which included academic data in the form of report card grades, non-academic data such as activeness in organizations, student attitude values, and class attendance data. All of this data is used as the basis for determining the assessment criteria and is used in the calculation process in the system being developed.

System Design

The design of this system aims to develop a Decision Support System (DSS) that uses the Profile Matching method, which allows the selection of outstanding students in a more systematic and objective manner. The following are the steps in designing the system:

a. Determination of Criteria and Sub-Criteria
The first step is to determine the criteria and sub-criteria that will be used in student assessment. The criteria include:
1) Academic (Report Card Grades)
2) Non-Academic Achievements (Activity in organizations and extracurricular activities, participating in olympiads and other competitions)
3) Attitude Values
4) Attendance Absence
Each criterion is then divided into several more detailed sub-criteria according to the school's needs.

b. Determining the Ideal Profile
After the criteria and sub-criteria are determined, the next step is to determine the ideal profile value for each criterion. This ideal profile is a reference for comparing student attribute data and functions as a value standard that describes the characteristics of high-achieving students.

c. Attribute Value Mapping
Student attribute value data obtained through data collection (report cards, non-academic achievements, attitude values and attendance absences) will be mapped into the system. These values are then compared with the ideal profile value to obtain the difference or gap.

d. GAP Calculation and Weighting
After obtaining the difference between the attribute value and the ideal value, the gap calculation is then carried out using the formula:

$$Gap = Attribute\ Value - Ideal\ Profile\ Value \quad (1)$$

This GAP difference is then given a weight based on a previously determined assessment scale, to describe the level of conformity between the student's attribute value and the ideal value.

e. Core Factor and Secondary Factor Grouping
After the GAP value is calculated, the existing sub-criteria are grouped into two main categories:
1) Core Factor
Core factor is the main aspect (core competency) which is considered the most important and most determining in assessing high-achieving students (Sari & Al Amin, 2020). The calculation of the average core factor value is carried out using the following formula:

$$NCF = \frac{\sum NC}{\sum IC} \quad (2)$$

Description:
NCF = Average value of core factor
NC = Total value of core factor
IC = Number of core factor items

2) Secondary Factor (Supporting Factor)
Secondary factor is a supporting aspect that although important, is not as important as the core factor in determining student achievement. The calculation of the average value of secondary factor is done using the formula:

$$NSF = \frac{\sum NS}{\sum IS} \qquad (3)$$

Description:
NSF = Average value of secondary factor
NS = Total value of secondary factor
IS = Number of secondary factor items

f. Calculation of Value and Ranking

The final value of each student is calculated by combining the average value of core factor (NCF) and secondary factor (NSF). The formula for calculating the total value is as follows:

$$N = (X)\% \, NCF + (X)\% \, NSF \qquad (4)$$

Description:
N = Total value of each aspect or criterion
NCF = Core factor value
NSF = Secondary factor value
(x)% = Percentage value

Implementation

The implementation stage is a step to realize the system that has been designed into an application that can be used by users, in this case the school. The system was developed with the main objective of helping the selection process for high-achieving students efficiently, objectively, and in a structured manner based on the Profile Matching method.

System Testing

After the system has been successfully implemented, the next step is to conduct testing to ensure that all features and functions in the system operate properly according to expectations. This testing aims to detect errors (bugs) in the system and evaluate the feasibility and ease of use of the system by end users.

Results Analysis

The results analysis stage is carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the system that has been built in helping the selection process for high-achieving students. This analysis includes a comparison between the results of the manual selection carried out by the school previously with the results obtained from the system based on the Profile Matching method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the implementation and analysis carried out at SMKS Al-Washliyah 2 Merbau in the process of selecting prospective outstanding students using the Profile Matching method.

1. Calculation Stages
   a. Determining Criteria and Weighted Values

The researcher determines several important criteria such as academic grades, non-academic achievements, attitudes and attendance. Each criterion is given a weight based on its level of importance in assessing outstanding students. This weight is the basis for the final value calculation process using the Profile Matching method.

Table 1. Student Assessment Instruments

No	Criteria	Weight	Description
1	Academic Value	Core Factor (60%)	Average report card grades
2	Non-Academic Achievement		Extracurricular activities and competitions
3	Attitude Value	Secondary Factor (40%)	Discipline and responsibility
4	Attendance Absence		Percentage of attendance

b. Student Values

The student values used consist of four aspects, namely academic values, non-academic achievements, attitude values and attendance. This data is obtained from homeroom teachers and student affairs as evaluation material in the system. Each value will be compared with the ideal profile to determine the gap used in the assessment process.

Table 2. Student Grades

No	Student Name	NISN	Academic	Non Academic	Attitude	absence
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	0081389863	85	0	Very Good	2
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	0074455749	84	0	Very Good	0
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	0088923077	84	0	Good	2
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	3071422038	60	0	Good	0
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	0072553097	33	0	Good	0
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	0076457432	83	60	Good	2
7	ANDI SAPUTRA	0086520954	83	71	Good	1
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	3075157791	83	0	Quite Good	1
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	0083560994	83	0	Very Poor	5
10	AZKA FAUZAN	0083704628	83	0	Enough	4

c. Converting Values to a Scale of 1 – 5

The students' values that are still in their original form are then converted into a specific assessment scale to match the calculation format in the Profile Matching method. This scale simplifies the comparison process with ideal

values and allows gap calculations to be carried out consistently.

Table 3. Convert Criteria To Scale

No	Student Name	NISN	Academic	Non Academic	Attitude	Absence	Ideal Profile
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	0081389863	4	1	5	4	4
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	0074455749	4	1	5	5	4
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	0088923077	4	1	4	4	4
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	3071422038	2	1	4	5	4
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	0072553097	1	1	4	5	4
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	0076457432	4	2	4	4	4
7	ANDI SAPUTRA	0086520954	4	3	4	5	4
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	3075157791	4	1	3	5	4
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	0083560994	4	1	1	3	4
10	AZKA FAUZAN	0083704628	4	1	3	3	4

d. Calculation of Student GAP

The GAP calculation is done by finding the difference between the student's attribute value and the predetermined ideal value.

Table 4. GAP Value

No	Student Name	NISN	Academic	Non Academic	Attitude	Absence
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	0081389863	0	-3	1	0
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	0074455749	0	-3	1	1
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	0088923077	0	-3	0	0
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	3071422038	-2	-3	0	1
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	0072553097	-3	-3	0	1
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	0076457432	0	-2	0	0
7	ANDI SAPUTRA	0086520954	0	-1	0	1
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	3075157791	0	-3	-1	1
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	0083560994	0	-3	-3	-1
10	AZKA FAUZAN	0083704628	0	-3	-1	-1

e. Calculation of Student Mapping Values

Mapping Values are the result of the adjustment process between the GAP value and the predetermined assessment weight. This value indicates the extent to which the student's abilities or characteristics approach the expected ideal criteria. The smaller the difference (GAP) between the attribute value and the ideal, the higher the mapping value.

Table 5. Mapping value

No	Student Name	NISN	Academic	Non Academic	Attitude	Absence
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	0081389863	5	2	4,5	5
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	0074455749	5	2	4,5	4,5
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	0088923077	5	2	5	5
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	3071422038	3	2	5	4,5
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	0072553097	2	2	5	4,5
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	0076457432	5	3	5	5

7	ANDI SAPUTRA	0086520954	5	4	5	4,5
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	3075157791	5	2	4	4,5
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	0083560994	5	2	2	4
10	AZKA FAUZAN	0083704628	5	2	4	4

f. Calculation of Core Factor and Secondary Factor Values

Calculation of Core Factor and Secondary Factor Values is a step to determine the average of two assessment categories, namely core factor and secondary factor.

Tabel 6. Core Factor and Secondary Factor Value

No	Student Name	NISN	Core Factor (60%)	Secondary Factor (40%)
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	0081389863	3,5	4,75
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	0074455749	3,5	4,5
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	0088923077	3,5	5
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	3071422038	2,5	4,75
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	0072553097	2	4,75
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	0076457432	4	5
7	ANDI SAPUTRA	0086520954	4,5	4,75
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	3075157791	3,5	4,25
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	0083560994	3,5	3
10	AZKA FAUZAN	0083704628	3,5	4

g. Calculation of Total Score and Ranking

The total score is obtained by combining the Core Factor (NCF) and Secondary Factor (NSF) scores using percentage weighting. This total score reflects the overall performance of the student based on all criteria assessed.

Table 7. Final Results of Calculation and Ranking

No	Student Name	Final Value	Rangking
1	WAHYU PRATAMA	460	4
2	FARIZ AR RASYID SIREGAR	440	5
3	FAUZAN DINEZAD	410	3
4	BAGUS ZENAR KRISYANTO	400	8
5	AHMAD RIFA'I	390	10
6	ARJUN SYAHPUTRA	380	2
7	ANDI SAPUTRA	370	1
8	ABI FAHRIANSYAH	340	6
9	RENNO FIRMANSYAH	330	9
10	AZKA FAUZAN	310	7

2. Application Implementation
   a) System Home Page
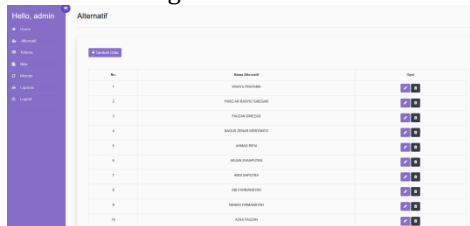

Figure 2. Home Page

   b) Alternative Page
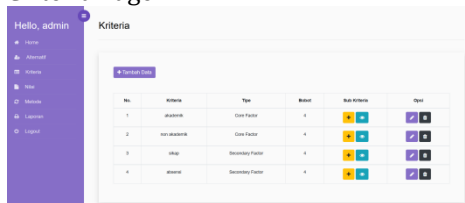

Figure 3. Alternative Page

   c) Criteria Page

Figure 4. Criteria Page

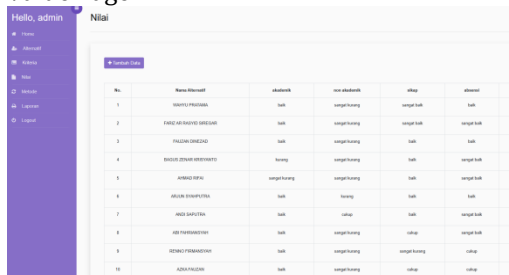   d) Value Page

Figure 5. Value Page

   e) Method Page

Figure 6. Method Page

   f) Report Page

Figure 7. Report Page

   g) Decision Value Page

Figure 8. Decision Value Page

   h) Decision Conversion Value Page

Figure 9. Decision Conversion Value Page

   i) View GAP Normalization Value Page

Figure 10. View GAP Normalization Value Page

j) View GAP Mapping Value Page

Figure 11. View GAP Mapping Value Page

k) CF and SF Grouping Value Page

Figure 12. CF and SF Grouping Value Page

l) Total Value Page

Figure 13. Total Value Page

m) Ranking Value Report Page

Figure 14. Ranking Value Report Page

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and implementation of the decision support system with the application of the Profile Matching method, it can be concluded that the designed system can provide an efficient and fair solution in the process of selecting outstanding students in educational institutions. This system successfully processes academic, non-academic, attitude and attendance data of students to produce fair and transparent ranking recommendations. From the final results displayed in the system, it was obtained that a student named Andi Saputra obtained the highest score of 460, followed by Arjun Syahputra and Faizuan Dinezad who were in second and third positions with scores of 440 and 410 respectively. These results indicate that the system is able to identify students with the best performance in a structured manner based on predetermined criteria. This system is very suitable for application in junior high or high school environments. This Profile Matching method can be used as a reference in other multi-criteria-based selection systems, not limited to the assessment of outstanding students but can also be applied to department placement, scholarships or student leadership selection.

Suggestion

System development can be directed at adding assessment visualization graphic features, data processing that is directly integrated with the school's academic information system, and the use of artificial intelligence algorithms to provide predictive analysis of student performance in the future.

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