Klastering Pemetaan Daerah Rawan Kecelakaan Menggunakan

Metode *K – Means* berbasis Sistem Informasi Geografis

(Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Jember)

Clustering Mapping of Accident Prone Areas Using the K – Means Method

Based on Geographic Information Systems

(Case Study in Jember Regency)

Pembimbing (1 orang)

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ABSTRACT

One of the factors that cause accidents is the lack of public understanding of information about safety and driving safety which is considered very important. To find out which areas are prone to accidents, the people really needs a media/system that is able to provide information about driving supervision and safety, and is able to clustering using K – Means methods an accident-prone areas, so that people can be more careful when driving, crossing or there in the area. By using 4 parameters, namely the number of deaths, serious injuries, minor injuries, and the number of events in each region, which is then processed to produce output in the form of clustering results which are represented in the form of a geographic information system. The system has also been tested using the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) and Blackbox Testing methods, and the accuracy of the system has also been tested by comparing the initial data with the results after being applied to the system, and the result is 83.87%.