ISSN: 2581-1274

Implementation of Web-Based Profile Matching for Determining the Eligibility of Home Renovation Aid Recipients

Laela Nuzulla Safitri[a,1], Jaka Permadi[a,2], Winda Aprianti[a,3,*], Herfia Rhomadhona[a,4], Wiwik Kusrini[a,5]

[a] *Computer and Business Department, Program Studi Teknologi Informasi, Politeknik Negeri Tanah Laut, Pelaihari, Indonesia*

[1]*laela.nuzulla.safitri@politala.ac.id;* [2]*jakapermadi.88@politala.ac.id;* [3]*winda@politala.ac.id*;* [4]*herfia.rhomadhona@politala.ac.id;* [5]*wiwik.kusrini@politala.ac.id*
* *corresponding author*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Published
December 16, 2025

Keywords:
Home Renovation Assistance
Blackbox Testing
Profile Matching
Decision Support System
Web

ABSTRACT

The home renovation assistance program for low-income communities serves as a strategic solution to address the issue of uninhabitable housing across various regions, including Tanah Laut Regency. However, the manual selection process for determining eligible recipients often leads to subjectivity and inaccurate targeting. This study aims to develop a web-based decision support system using the Profile Matching method to enhance objectivity and efficiency in the selection process. Data were collected through interviews conducted in Tanjung Village, Bajuin District. The assessment criteria were grouped into core factors—namely wall type, roof type, and floor type—and a secondary factor, which is age. The core factors were weighted at 75%, while the secondary factor was weighted at 25%. The system was developed using the Laravel framework and supports two user roles: admin and staff. The system was then tested using blackbox testing and validated for accuracy against manual calculations. As a result, the system successfully ranked the eligibility of nine candidates with 100% accuracy, and the blackbox testing confirmed that all features functioned properly. This study demonstrates that the Profile Matching method is effective in supporting data-driven decision-making in the distribution of social assistance.

I. Introduction

The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia, implements a Housing Development Assistance and Special Housing Provision Program as regulated by Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022. One of the assistance programs, known as *Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya* (BSPS) or Home Renovation Program, aims to provide financial support to low-income households to improve the quality of their homes through self-help initiatives, based on the principle of mutual cooperation [1]. This home renovation program has been implemented in many regions across Indonesia [2].

The Home Renovation Program is highly relevant considering that more than one-third of Indonesia's population lives in uninhabitable houses. One of the key criteria for a house to be considered habitable is its structural durability, particularly the type of materials used [3]. The Regional Government of Tanah Laut Regency (South Kalimantan Province), through the Department of Public Housing, Settlement Areas, and Environment of Tanah Laut Regency, has planned the renovation of nearly 500 housing units in 2024 [4].

The data collection for prospective recipients of the Home Renovation Program in Tanah Laut Regency is carried out by each village, including Tanjung Village in Bajuin District. This data collection process is conducted simultaneously with the registration of prospective beneficiaries for other social assistance programs, such as *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH), the Basic Food Assistance Program (*Sembako*), and *Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai* (BPNT) [5]. The classification of

home renovation aid recipients in the village is still performed manually, which opens the possibility for subjectivity in determining beneficiaries and may lead to mistargeted assistance. Therefore, a data-driven approach and decision support system are needed to improve the accuracy and objectivity of the beneficiary selection process.

Decision Support Systems (DSS) to solve everyday problems have been used by Reference [6] for vendor selection and Reference [7] for supplier selection. Based on the problems described, the appropriate and effective DSS method to align individual profiles with predetermined standards is Profile Matching. The Profile Matching method is an effective approach for aligning individual profiles with predetermined standards. Reference [8] applied Profile Matching in their study utilizing a Decision Support System (DSS) for job applicant selection. Reference [9] implemented this method for the promotion of structural officials at the Center for the Development and Empowerment of Educators and Education Personnel in Languages, Jakarta. Reference [10] employed Profile Matching in her research on a DSS for selecting medical equipment distributors. Reference [11] applied the Profile Matching algorithm in a Computer-Based Test (CBT) application for new student admissions. Reference [12] used Profile Matching embedded in an Islamic matchmaking application to determine potential partners for users. Reference [13] applied the Profile Matching method in their study on determining community empowerment programs in S1 Jati Baru Village. Reference [14] implemented Profile Matching in their research on a DSS for selecting outsourcing companies at the Secretariat of the North Sumatra Provincial Government.

Previous research has shown that DSS applications are suitable for assisting social selection, but no DSS has been developed to identify home renovation recipients. In this study, a DSS will be used to assist relevant parties in determining who will receive home renovation assistance. This will ensure that aid distribution decisions are targeted and accountable.

II. Method

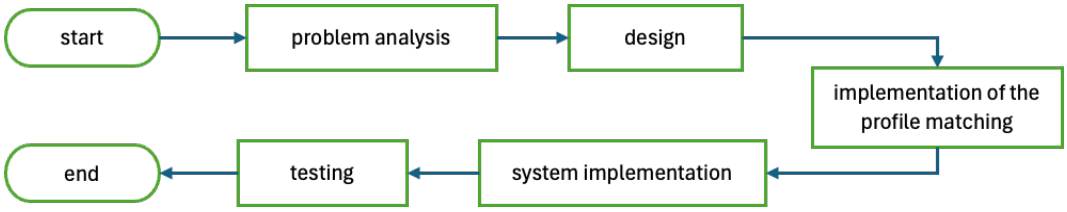


Fig. 1. Research Stages

The stages shown in Figure 1 are described as follows.

A. Problem Analysis

The problem analysis in this study began with interviews conducted with staff members of the Tanjung Village Office, Tanah Laut Regency, namely the Secretary of the Village Office. The purpose of the interviews was to obtain information about the current system used to determine recipients for the Home Renovation Assistance Program in Tanjung Village. The interviews were conducted through a direct question-and-answer session with the Village Secretary to understand the recipient selection process and the current criteria. Researchers will analyze the existing system.

B. Design

The design stage of the Decision Support System for Determining Eligibility of Home Renovation Assistance Recipients using the Profile Matching method involves designing the database using an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD), modeling the system flow using Unified Modeling Language (UML), and designing the user interface using Figma.

C. The Implementation of The Profile Matching

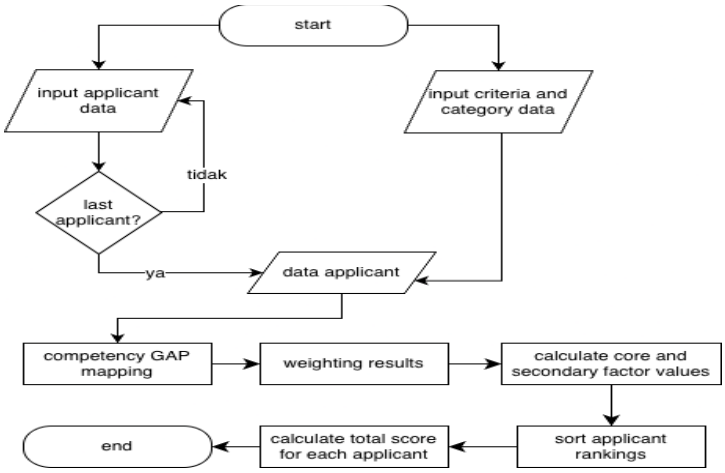


Fig. 2. The Stages of Profile Matching Implementation

The implementation of the Profile Matching method in the Decision Support System for Determining Eligibility of Home Renovation Assistance Recipients is presented in Figure 2. The stages shown in Figure 2 are described as follows [15].

a. Input the criteria and category data obtained from the problem analysis. Criteria and category data were obtained based on the results of interviews with the Village Secretary.
b. Input the data of applicants for the home renovation assistance program.
c. There are two possible next steps:
   i. If there are still applicants to be entered, the data input process will be repeated.
   ii. If there are no more applicants, all entered data will be saved as applicant data.
d. Map the competency gap using the formula in Equation (1).

$$G_{ap} = Profile_{Minimal} - Profile_{data\ tes} \quad (1)$$

e. Determine the weighting results based on the competency gap using Table 1.

Table 1. The Gap Value Weight

Gap	Weight	Description
- 4	1	The individual's competency is four levels below the required standard
-3	2	The individual's competency is three levels below the required standard
-2	3	The individual's competency is two levels below the required standard
-1	4	The individual's competency is one level below the required standard
0	5	There is no difference (the competency matches the required standard)
1	4.5	The individual's competency is one level above the required standard
2	3.5	The individual's competency is two levels above the required standard
3	2.5	The individual's competency is three levels above the required standard
4	1.5	The individual's competency is four levels above the required standard

f. Calculating the Core and Secondary Factor values
   i. Core Factor refers to the criteria that are most important or most required in an assessment, expected to produce optimal results. The Core Factor is calculated using Equation (2), where N_{CF} represents the average value of the core factor, $\sum N_C$ is the total score of the core factors, and $\sum IC$ is the number of core factor items.

$$N_{CF} = \frac{\sum N_C}{\sum IC} \quad (2)$$

   ii. Secondary Factor refers to the items other than the core factors. The Secondary Factor is calculated using Equation (3), where N_{SF} represents the average value of the secondary

factor, $\sum N_s$ is the total score of the secondary factors, and $\sum IS$ is the number of secondary factor items.

$$N_{SF} = \frac{\sum N_s}{\sum IS} \quad (3)$$

g. Calculate the total score for each applicant using Equation (4), where N represents the total score, Y is the percentage weight of the core factor, N_{CF} is the average value of the core factor, F is the percentage weight of the secondary factor, and N_{SF} is the average value of the secondary factor.

$$N = Y \cdot N_{CF} + F \cdot N_{SF} \quad (4)$$

h. Ranking the applicants from the highest score to the lowest score.

D. System Implementation

The coding phase for the Decision Support System for Determining Eligibility of Home Renovation Assistance Recipients using the Profile Matching method employs the Laravel framework as the primary development platform. Using Laravel streamlines the development of various system features, including user management, management of prospective beneficiary data, and the implementation of the Profile Matching method within the system to determine eligibility.

E. Testing

The tests conducted in this study consist of black-box testing and accuracy evaluation. Black-box testing is used to assess the functionality of the developed system. Meanwhile, to verify the correctness of the Profile Matching method implementation in the system, Equation (5) is used to calculate accuracy.

$$Accuracy = \frac{The\ results\ produced\ by\ the\ system\ are\ consistent\ with\ the\ manual\ calculations.}{Number\ of\ data} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

III. Results and Discussion

A. Problem Analysis

The results of interviews with staff members of the Tanjung Village Office provided information about the current system, as presented in Figure 3.

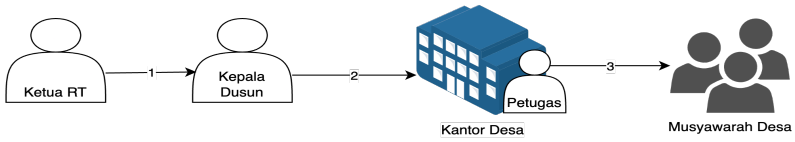


Fig. 3. The Current System

The workflow of the current system illustrated in Figure 3 is described as follows:

1. The Neighborhood Chief initiates the process by collecting data from residents within their area. This data typically includes information on housing conditions, number of family members, monthly income, and the need for home renovation assistance.
2. Once the data is gathered at the neighborhood level, the Hamlet Head collects the data from all the neighborhood chiefs and compiles it for submission to the Village Office.
3. The Village Officer or administrative staff receiving the data from the Hamlet Head processes the collected data for further evaluation. The compiled information is then forwarded to a higher level for consideration during the Village Meeting. The Village Meeting, consisting of village officials, staff members, and possibly community representatives, determines the prospective recipients of the home renovation assistance based on the established criteria.

The analysis of the current system reveals several issues: the registration process for prospective recipients of the home renovation assistance takes a long time; the registration documents require physical storage space and are prone to damage; and the selection of aid recipients may be subjective if influenced by personal interests, such as kinship between decision-makers and applicants. Therefore, the researcher proposes a new system, as illustrated in Figure 4.

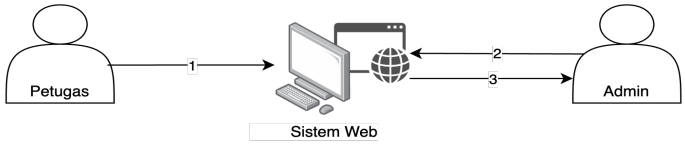


Fig. 4. The Proposed System

B. Implementation of Profile Matching

The criteria used in this study are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The Criteria for Profile Matching

Code	Criteria	Value	Factor
K1	Wall Type	5	*Core*
K2	Roof Type	5	*Core*
K3	Floor Type	5	*Core*
K4	Age	5	*Secondary*

The percentage for the core factor is 75%, and the percentage for the secondary factor is 25%. In this study, there are nine prospective recipients of home renovation assistance. The evaluation of each criterion for the nine applicants is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Criterion Value Determination for Each Candidate

Name	K1	K2	K3	K4
Candidate 1	4	4	4	4
Candidate 2	4	3	4	4
Candidate 3	4	5	4	5
Candidate 4	4	3	4	5
Candidate 5	4	3	4	4
Candidate 6	4	3	4	5
Candidate 7	4	3	4	5
Candidate 8	5	4	4	5
Candidate 9	3	5	4	4

The competency gap calculation for each candidate under each criterion is performed using the formula in Equation (1). An example of the competency gap calculation for Candidate 4 based on the values in Table 3 and Table 2 is presented as follows.

The K1 value for Candidate 4: $G_{ap} = 4 - 5 = -1$

The K2 value for Candidate 4: $G_{ap} = 3 - 5 = -2$

The K3 value for Candidate 4: $G_{ap} = 4 - 5 = -1$

The K4 value for Candidate 4: $G_{ap} = 5 - 5 = 0$

The results of the calculations for each candidate are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. The Results of Competency Gap Mapping

Name	K1	K2	K3	K4
Candidate 1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Candidate 2	-1	-2	-1	-1
Candidate 3	-1	0	-1	0
Candidate 4	-1	-2	-1	0
Candidate 5	-1	-2	-1	-1
Candidate 6	-1	-2	-1	0
Candidate 7	-1	-2	-1	0
Candidate 8	0	-1	-1	0
Candidate 9	-2	0	-1	-1

The values in Table 4 are then converted into weighted scores using Table 1, resulting in the values presented in Table 5.

Table 5. The Weighting Results

Name	K1	K2	K3	K4
Candidate 1	4	4	4	4
Candidate 2	4	3	4	4
Candidate 3	4	5	4	5
Candidate 4	4	3	4	5
Candidate 5	4	3	4	4
Candidate 6	4	3	4	5
Candidate 7	4	3	4	5
Candidate 8	5	4	4	5
Candidate 9	3	5	4	4

Next, the Core Factor (NCF) is calculated using Equation (2), and the Secondary Factor (NSF) is calculated using Equation (3). An example of the NCF and NSF calculations for Candidate 4 is presented as follows.

$$N_{CF} = \frac{\sum N_C}{\sum IC} = \frac{4+3+4}{3} = \frac{11}{3} = 3.67$$

$$N_{SF} = \frac{\sum N_s}{\sum IS} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

The results of the NCF and NSF calculations for each candidate are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. The Results of NCF and NSF Calculations

Name	Core Factor (NCF)	Secondary Factor (NSF)
Candidate 1	4	4
Candidate 2	3.67	4
Candidate 3	4.33	5
Candidate 4	3.67	5
Candidate 5	3.67	4
Candidate 6	3.67	5
Candidate 7	3.67	5
Candidate 8	4.33	5
Candidate 9	4	4

The NCF and NSF values in Table 6 are used to calculate the total score (N) using Equation (4). An example of the N value calculation for Candidate 4 is presented as follows.

$$N = 75\% \cdot (3.67) + 25\% \cdot (5) = 2.7525 + 1.25 = 4.0025$$

The results of the N value calculations for each candidate and their rankings are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. The Results of NCF and NSF Calculations

Ranking	Name	Total Score (*N*)
1	Candidate 3	4.4975
1	Candidate 8	4.4975
3	Candidate 4	4.0025
3	Candidate 6	4.0025
3	Candidate 7	4.0025
6	Candidate 1	4.0000
6	Candidate 9	4.0000
8	Candidate 2	3.7525
8	Candidate 5	3.7525

C. System Implementation

The developed system can be used by two types of users: admin and staff. The admin has the authority to manage user data, period data, criteria data, percentage data, and assessment data. Meanwhile, the staff can handle applicant data collection and evaluation. In the criteria component menu, the admin first inputs the weight data for the Core and Secondary Factors, as shown in Figure 5.

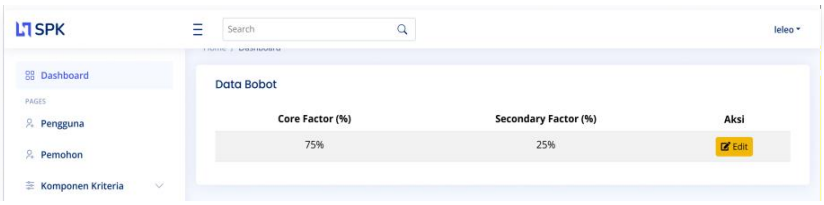


Fig. 5. Weight Data Implementation Page

The gap value weights from Table 1 are implemented in the criteria component menu, as shown in Figure 6.

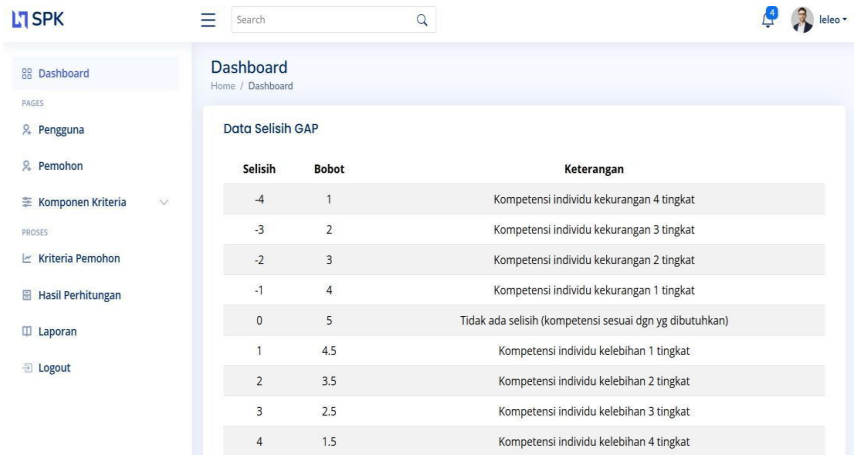


Fig. 6. Gap Difference Data Implementation Page

The implementation of the criteria page based on Table 2 is presented in Figure 7. By clicking the View action on this page, the system displays the criteria detail page shown in Figure 8. The criteria detail page allows the admin to add, modify, and delete categories for each criterion.

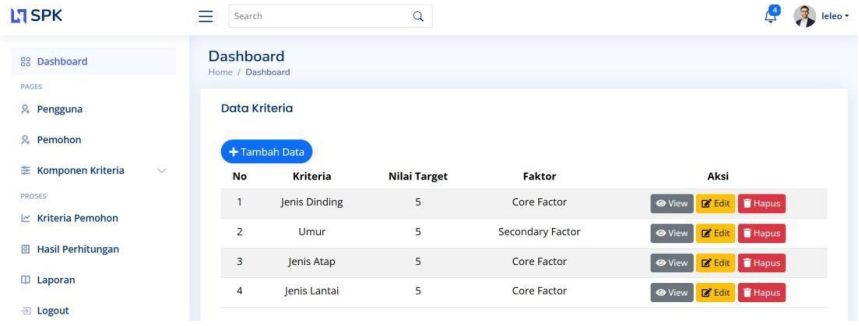


Fig. 7. Criteria Data Implementation Page

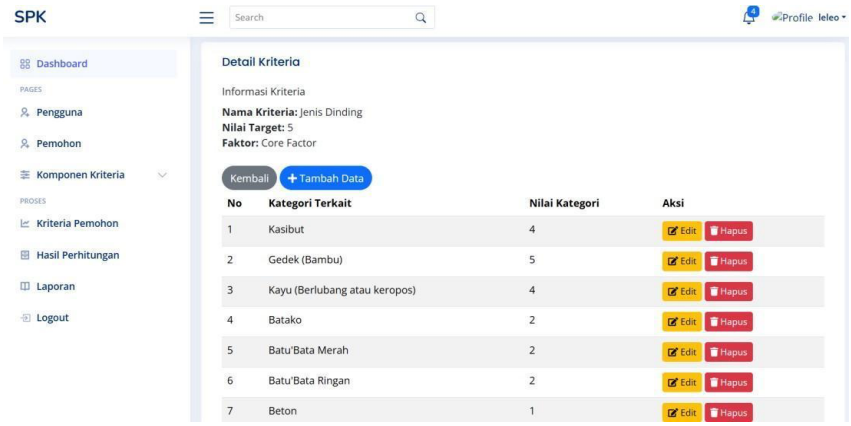


Fig. 8. Criteria Detail Data Implementation Page

After the admin completes the input of user data and criteria components, the staff enters the applicant data according to the assessment period, as shown in Figure 9. The applicant data includes the National Identification Number, name, address, and phone number.

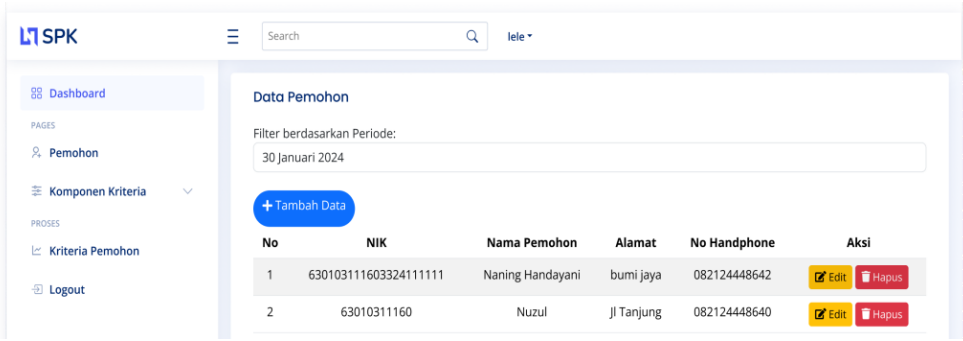


Fig. 9. Applicant Data Implementation Page

After adding the applicant data, the staff proceeds to input the assessment data for each criterion corresponding to every applicant. The category options for each criterion follow the values shown in Figure 8. The Add Assessment Data page is presented in Figure 10.

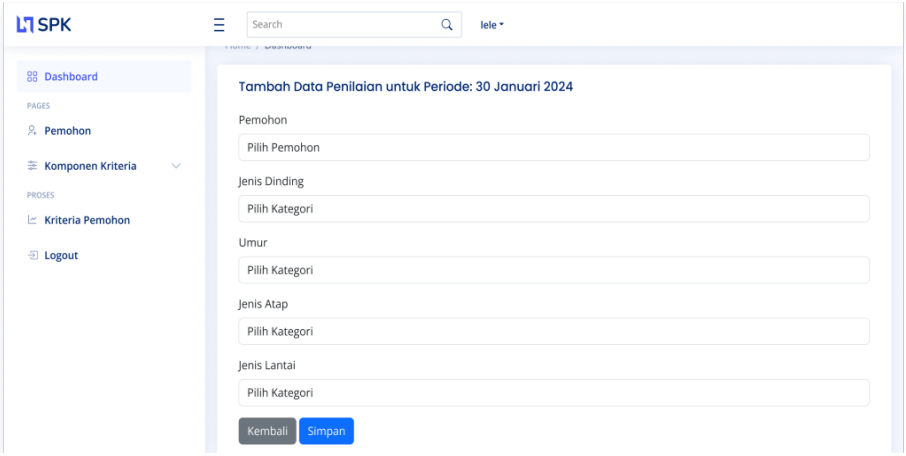
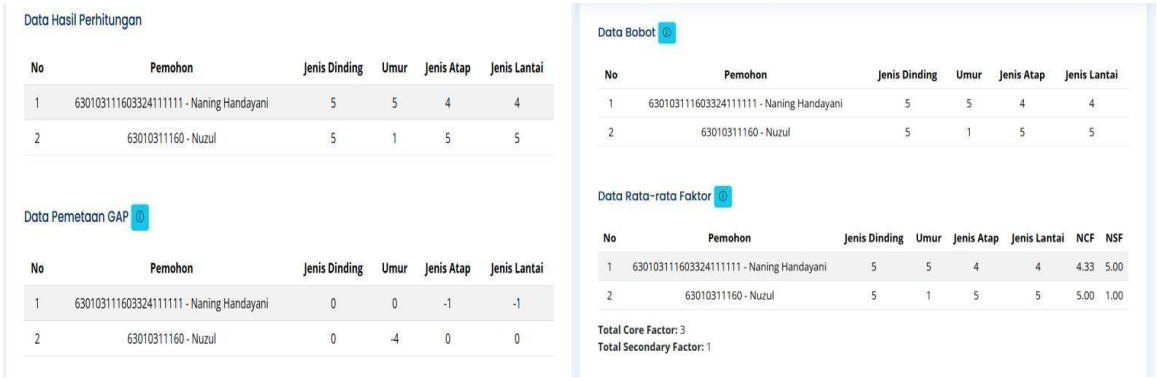


Fig. 10. Add Assessment Data Page

Once the assessment data for each applicant within a specific period has been entered by the staff, the admin can display the calculation results using the Profile Matching method, which include the competency gap mapping results, weighting results, and NCF and NSF calculation results, as shown in Figure 11.



Data Hasil Perhitungan

No	Pemohon	Jenis Dinding	Umur	Jenis Atap	Jenis Lantai
1	63010311160324111111 - Naning Handayani	5	5	4	4
2	63010311160 - Nuzul	5	1	5	5

Data Pemetaan GAP

No	Pemohon	Jenis Dinding	Umur	Jenis Atap	Jenis Lantai
1	63010311160324111111 - Naning Handayani	0	0	-1	-1
2	63010311160 - Nuzul	0	-4	0	0

Data Bobot

No	Pemohon	Jenis Dinding	Umur	Jenis Atap	Jenis Lantai
1	63010311160324111111 - Naning Handayani	5	5	4	4
2	63010311160 - Nuzul	5	1	5	5

Data Rata-rata Faktor

No	Pemohon	Jenis Dinding	Umur	Jenis Atap	Jenis Lantai	NCF	NSF
1	63010311160324111111 - Naning Handayani	5	5	4	4	4.33	5.00
2	63010311160 - Nuzul	5	1	5	5	5.00	1.00

Total Core Factor: 3
Total Secondary Factor: 1

Fig. 11. Calculation Results Page

The total N values obtained using Equation (4) are then ranked, as presented in Figure 12.

Data Hasil Akhir

No	Pemohon	Hasil Akhir	Peringkat
1	6301000003 - Kandidat 3	4.4975	1
2	6301000008 - Kandidat 8	4.4975	2
3	6301000004 - Kandidat 4	4.0025	3
4	6301000006 - Kandidat 6	4.0025	4
5	6301000007 - Kandidat 7	4.0025	5
6	6301000001 - Kandidat 1	4.0000	6
7	6301000009 - Kandidat 9	4.0000	7
8	6301000002 - Kandidat 2	3.7525	8
9	6301000005 - Kandidat 5	3.7525	9

Fig. 12. Calculation Results Page

D. Testing

Black-box testing was conducted by the Secretary of Tanjung Village, Bajuin District, using 33 test scenarios covering the features of login, user management, period, applicants, criteria, categories, applicant criteria, weights, GAP differences, and calculation results. The black-box testing results showed that 100% of the test scenarios produced outcomes consistent with expectations, indicating that all system functions operated correctly.

Subsequently, the performance of the *Profile Matching* method was tested by calculating its accuracy using Equation (5). Comparison between the manual calculations in Table 7 with the results produced by the system in Figure 11 shows 100% identical results.

E. Discussion

The findings of this study are consistent with several previous studies that utilized the Profile Matching method in decision support systems to address various selection and eligibility determination problems. In the selection process for home renovation assistance recipients in Tanjung Village, this method proved capable of delivering objective and accurate results, as evidenced by a 100% accuracy rate when compared with manual calculations and validated through black-box testing.

One supporting reference is the study by [16], which demonstrated that the Profile Matching method achieved a higher accuracy rate than the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method in selecting social assistance recipients. Although this study did not directly compare multiple methods, the obtained results reinforce Reference [16] finding that Profile Matching is effective in aligning individual profiles with predefined standard criteria.

Furthermore, [17] and [18] also applied this method to determine recipients of educational assistance and *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH), respectively. They concluded that the method produces systems capable of generating fair and transparent selection outcomes. Similarly, in this

study, the developed web-based system successfully produced eligibility rankings for nine candidates through a systematic, data-driven process.

IV. Conclusion

This study successfully designed and implemented a web-based decision support system to determine the eligibility of home renovation assistance recipients using the Profile Matching method. The system was developed in response to issues identified in the manual selection process in Tanjung Village, Bajuin District, Tanah Laut Regency, which was considered inefficient, prone to subjective bias, and susceptible to data damage and inconsistency.

Through the Profile Matching approach, the system effectively matches each applicant's profile with the established criteria for Uninhabitable Houses, categorized into core factors and secondary factors, weighted at 75% and 25%, respectively. The evaluation of nine candidates demonstrated that the system performs calculations consistently and accurately compared to manual computation. The achieved 100% accuracy indicates that the Profile Matching algorithm was correctly implemented and can be relied upon for decision-making processes.

Additionally, black-box testing conducted across 33 test scenarios for various system features confirmed that all functions operated as expected, with no bugs or errors detected in data input, processing, or output.

The existence of this system provides a tangible contribution to improving transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the selection process of aid recipients. A process that previously relied heavily on deliberation and potential conflicts of interest can now be supported by objective, data-driven algorithms. Therefore, this system is highly relevant and suitable for replication in other regions facing similar challenges.

Further research suggests adding additional criteria to ensure recipient selection is based on comprehensive conditions. Furthermore, the system under development should involve potential recipients as users, thus ensuring more transparent selection.

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