Plagiarism Scan Report

Summary	
Report Genrated Date	12 Mar, 2018
Plagiarism Status	**69% Unique**
Total Words	813
Total Characters	5155
Any Ignore Url Used	

Content Checked For Plagiarism:

Karawo is embroidered cloth typical o the region that is born o cra t and perseverance Gorontalo people since the 17th century in embroidering orm patterns and moti s, which have become identity and cultural values o Gorontalo. Currently embroidery karawo become the leading commodity in Gorontalo province, so that various development programs karawo embroidery cra t that has now obtained a patent rom the Government o Indonesia, increasingly empowered to populist economic development while maintaining and preserving the cultural heritage o Gorontalo.
The main problem encountered in the development o embroidery industry karawo is (Provincial Gorontalo, 2012): (1) has not been able to produce in bulk to meet the demand o large scale in a short time; (2) the number o cra tsmen who still lacking due to various actors; (3) the number o designer pattern / moti is still lacking; (4) cheapness o bargaining power o the cra tsmen karawo. Create a pattern and moti karawo with a variety o interesting and has a high artistic value, embroidered abric com ortable to wear and ollow the trend o today has become a necessity to increase the level o purchases o society to needlepoint karawo, as well as e forts to build a bulwark karawo as cultural identity o Gorontalo.
Based on these problems it is necessary to do a study or design an application template pattern and moti embroidery karawo with previously identi ied patterns and moti s embroidered karawo which
has been developed in various cra ts industry karawo and more speci ically, to identi y patterns and moti s karawo that have resulted rom research [1] which is adapted to the nature according Eneagram
o karawo users . Furthermore, this study also is an extension o previous research [2] which resulted in a recommendation karawo moti that suits the character o users and types o custom events Gorontalo area that will be ollowed. With special applications that are used to design the pattern and moti embroidery karawo is expected that industrial society cra ts embroidery karawo most o whom live scattered in various villages can use this application to design your own pattern and moti embroidery without hoping to get a copy o the pattern written on the paper chart o the designers, which are still very minimal.
This study aims to identi y moti s karawo based on user characters using Naïve Bayes classi ier (NBC). The character which is used in this research is the Enneagram character [Lee]. Enneagram character is already commonly used and has been widely implemented into a variety o case studies [Anna].
The Naïve Bayes method chosen as a method o classi ication because it has a per ormace level o accuracy is quite high compared with other classi ication methods

[Ting] and has been implemented in
a variety o□ case studies, among others in the □ield o□ health [Bhuvaneswari] and image processing
[Oujaoura]
[8] purpose that Naïve bayes method is kind o□ module classi□ier [9] under known priori probability and class conditional probability. It is basic idea to calculate the probability that document D is
belongs to class C. There are two event model are present □or Naive Bayes [10], [11], [12] as
multivariate Bernoulli and multinomial model.

The Naïve Bayes Classi□ier (NBC) is also called as an independent □eature models which deals with the simple classi□ication based on Bayes Theorem. The predict the various sets o□ probabilities based on the condition values in particular class. The independences assumption is a strong base o□ classi□ication in Naïve Bayes the values o□ the attributes are in independent irrespective to the other attributes o□ the variable class [13]. Naïve Bayes Model works with the conditional probability which originates □rom well known statistical approach “Bayes Theorem”, where as Naïve re□ers to “assumption” that all the attributes o□ the examples are independent o□ each other given the context o□ the category. Because o□ the independence assumption the parameters □or each attribute can be learned separately and this greatly simpli□ies learning especially when the number o attributes is large [11], [14].
There□ore, Let A be a date type which is described by measurements made on sets o□ n attributes. Let
B be some hypothesis such that data type B that is P(A/(B)) is determined □or classi□ication problem. Thus P(B/(A)) is considered as prior probability o□ A. The posterior probability P(B/A) is based on large in□ormation then prior probability P(B) which is not dependent on A [15]. The probability o□ document (D) containing the vector V = (x_1, x_2, ...x_n) belongs to the hypothesis B as □ollows.
Where, P(B/(A)) is considered as posterior probability and P(B) is prior probability associated with
hypothesis. For ‘n’ number o□ various hypotheses, we consider :
The estimation o□ P(A|B) is di□ficult since the number o□ possible vectors d is too high. This di□ficult is overcome by using the Naïve assumption that any two coordinates o□ the document is statistically independent. Using this assumption the most probabable category “B” can be estimated [11].