

ABSTRAK

Pisang (*Musa Paradisiaca*) adalah buah dengan kulit kuning saat matang, kaya akan karbohidrat dan mineral, dan merupakan salah satu buah penting dalam produksi nasional di Indonesia, terutama di pulau Jawa dan Sumatra. Penentuan tingkat kematangan pisang seringkali dilakukan secara manual, yang menyebabkan kurangnya konsistensi dan akurasi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan sistem otomatisasi untuk mengklasifikasikan tingkat kematangan pisang kepok menggunakan kecerdasan buatan dan pengolahan citra digital. Studi membandingkan akurasi algoritma *K-Nearest Neighbor* (K-NN) dan *Support Vector Machine* (SVM) dalam klasifikasi kematangan pisang kepok berdasarkan fitur warna citra. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat membantu petani dan perusahaan dalam meningkatkan efisiensi dan produktifitas, serta mengurangi kebutuhan tenaga kerja manual.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 1188 citra digital yang dibagi menjadi 3 label yaitu, mentah, setengah matang dan matang. Citra diambil dengan jarak pengambilan gambar 10cm, 20cm, dan 30cm dan diproses menggunakan model warna HSV. Klasifikasi dilakukan menggunakan *K-Nearest Neighbor* (K-NN) dan *Support Vector Machine* (SVM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa algoritma K-NN mencapai akurasi 97%, sementara SVM mencapai akurasi 100%.

Kata kunci : Pisang Kepok, *K-Nearest Neighbor* (K-NN), *Support Vector Machine* (SVM), Klasifikasi.

ABSTRACT

Banana (Musa Paradisiaca) is a fruit with yellow skin when ripe, rich in carbohydrates and minerals, and is one of the important fruits in national production in Indonesia, especially on the islands of Java and Sumatra. Determining the ripeness level of bananas is often done manually, which causes a lack of consistency and accuracy.

This research aims to develop an automation system to classify the ripeness level of kepok bananas using artificial intelligence and digital image processing. The study compares the accuracy of the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms in classifying kepok banana ripeness based on image color features. It is hoped that the results of this research can help farmers and companies increase efficiency and productivity, as well as reduce the need for manual labor.

This research used 1188 digital images which were divided into 3 labels, namely, raw, half-cooked and cooked. Images were taken at shooting distances of 10cm, 20cm, and 30cm and processed using the HSV color model. Classification was carried out using K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). The results showed that the K-NN algorithm achieved 97% accuracy, while SVM achieved 100% accuracy.

Keywords: *Kepok Banana, K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Classification.*