Proceeding **International Conference ICoSSIT** on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709 Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

WEBGIS LOCATION OF ODP, PDP, POSITIVE AND DEATH STATUS DUE **TO COVID-19 IN ASAHAN REGENCY**

Romy Aulia¹

Webgis

Covid-19

¹Information System, Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika Dan Komputer Royal, Indonesia

Corresponding author: romysinggalang@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 is a virus that is currently spreading throughout the world including in Indonesia. Many ways have been Keywords: done by the government so that victims due to Covid-19 Geographical Information System do not continue to grow. In Asahan Regency, there have been several victims from Covid-19, actions and treat-Population ments have been taken. However, detailed data and information regarding the location of the population affected by Covid-19 are still not effective and complete. As technology develops, a Geographic Information System appears that can store data and show information about the location of a place. For this reason, a webgis of ODP, PDP, Positive and Death status of Covid-19 in Asahan District was made to help collect data and provide information to the stakeholders regarding the information on the location of people affected by Covid-19 in Asahan Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 first occurred in December 2019 in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. It is estimated that the origin of pneumonia cases originated from the cattle market in the city [1]. Since the first case in Wuhan city, there has been a surge of similar cases in other provinces in China every day and peaked between January and February. This case continues to spread to various countries in the world. This case was first reported in Indonesia on March 2 2020 with two cases [1]. This infectious disease is caused by the SARS-Cov-2 virus [2]. Covid-19 is a round virus and has a crown that attacks the respiratory system in humans [3]. Until the beginning of June 2020, the number of victims of the Covid-19 virus reached 7,193,438 cases with a death toll reaching 408,613 people worldwide [4]. In Indonesia the number of Covid-19 patients reached 32,033 cases with a mortality rate of 1,883 people [5]. Whereas in Asahan Regency the number is 6 cases with 1 person died [6]. According to data in 2015, the population of Asahan Regency is approximately 712,684 inhabitants [7]. Patient status in this study was divided into ODP, PDP, positive, and died.

ODP (Insider Monitoring) is a person who has a fever ≥ 38 °C or has a respiratory system disorder and has a history of travel from the affected area. PDP (Patient Under Supervision) is a person who has a fever ≥ 38 °C or has a respiratory system disorder and has a history of contact with positive patients with Covid-19.

Proceeding

International Conference on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709



Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

Positive is a person who is declared to have Covid-19 disease based on test results, such as Rapid Test, PCR, and TCM. Death status is a patient who died from positive Covid-19 [8]. Splashes of saliva (droplets) spread the virus very quickly [9]. According to WHO, elderly people are very susceptible to Covid-19[10]

A database is a collection of data that has logical and well organized relations in files or tables. The files or tables are stored on electronic storage media [11]. The database can be used on the GIS Web as a means of storing geographical information of a location.

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, organize, and display all types of geographic data [12]. By using a web-base, making maps more interactive, so that geospatial data and information can be disseminated [13]. That is, WebGIS can provide information about the world of health which is displayed geospatial [14].

For this reason, it is hoped that this Web-based GIS can help the government and related institutions such as the Covid-19 Task Force of Asahan Regency to collect data on the locations of the people affected by Covid-19 in Asahan District.

METHOD

The basic function of a Geography Information System is to collect data, verify data, manage data, process data, analyze data, and visualize data [15]. The research method used in this study is a quantitative research method, with the aim of knowing the number and location of objects.

• Interview

Namely data collection techniques by way of question and answer directly with the Covid-19 Task Force Asahan Regency.

• Observation

Data collection techniques by making observations or coming directly to the study site, especially to record address data or location coordinates.

Documentation

Namely the stages of making a report of the data that has been obtained after conducting research in the field.

• System Design

The design of this system is assisted by UML which is used for diagramming. UML includes usecase diagrams, activity diagrams, sequence diagrams.

• System Implementation and Testing

Implementation is the application of a system that has been previously designed. Before being used by the user of this system must be tested in advance to reduce the risk of fatal errors when used by users who access this website.



ProceedingIsInternational ConferenceIson Social, Sciences and Information TechnologyIsKisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384IsDOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To help in system development. This WebGIS was developed using several UML.

• Usecase Diagram

This diagram illustrates the relationship between one or more actors with the geographic information system that will be created. Usecases must be able to describe the sequence of actors that produce measurable values [16]. The form of the usecase diagram is as follows:



Image 1. Usecase Diagram Admin



Image 2. Usecase Diagram User

Proceeding ISSN 2723-4509 (Online) International Conference on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709 Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

Actors in this system are defined into two actors namely admin and user (government / agency). Admin can login to the system and have access rights to perform data processing operations relating to information on the location of residents who suspect, positive, or died due to Covid-19 in Asahan Regency. While the user is a government official or agency person who can see and read the information provided by the system regarding the distribution of the location of the population suspect, positive or died due to Covid-19.

• Activity Diagram

Activity diagrams are activities, objects, states, state transitions and events. That is, the activity workflow diagram illustrates the behavior of the system for the activity [16].



Image 3. Activity Diagram Login Admin

• Sequence Diagram

Sequence Diagrams are made to make it easier to see interactions between actors, systems, and databases dynamically [17].

ISSN 2723-4509 (Online) Proceeding **International Conference ICoSSI** on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709 Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT Menu Utama Menu Data Tempat Form Tambah Data Tempat tb tempat : Admin 1 : Melihat halaman beranda() 2 : Klik menu data tempat() 3 : Input nama tempat() 4 : Input kategori tempat() 5 : Input gambar() 6 : Input latitude() 7 : Input longitude() 8 : Input lokasi() 9 : Input keterangan() 10 : Simpan data() 11 : Data disimpan() 12 : Kembali()

Image 4. Sequence Diagram Admin

After the development phase, the Web-based Geographic Information System can be implemented and tested by the user.

	Einstepriese Giniese Sinise	¢iety ∰Gethesed ⊕igsr			
Tambah Data Kategori Tempat	Data Kategori Tempat				
Getter Dass Ra To for Journ	Por n etris	Searcht			
Tana Uropri	Mi Ganbar I Kana Katepol	(Asi)			
25er +tes	1 ODP				
	2 🕴 PDP	0			
	Storing 1:0-1 of Letting				
		Daine 1 Ker			

Image 5. Category Page

381

ISSN 2723-4509 (Online)

Proceeding International Conference on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709



Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT



Image 6. Locations Map Page

Cari Lokasi							
Lokasi anda: 2.983134, 9	9.628093						
Pencarian Lokasi Terd	ekat		Pencarian Data				
50 km		• Q.Cari			Q.Cari		
SUSPECT	001 (Jl. Sisingamangaraja 185-191, Kisaran	Barat.	Pencariar				
SUSPECT	002 egal Sari, Kisaran Barat, Kabupaten As	sahan					

Image 7. Search Locations

CONCLUSION

Based on research, implementation, and testing, it can be concluded that the webgis-based population location mapping is able to collect all the location data of residents with ODP, PDP status, positive and died Covid-19 in Asahan Regency. The information generated and displayed can be seen and used by the stakeholders as a

Proceeding **International Conference ICoSSIT** on Social, Sciences and Information Technology Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709 Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

means of collecting data and enhancing their information about the location of the population in Asahan Regency which is ODP, PDP, positive, and died from Covid-19.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Susilo et al., "Coronavirus Disease 2019: Tinjauan Literatur Terkini [1] Coronavirus Disease 2019: Review of Current Literatures," J. Penyakit Dalam Indones., vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 45-67, 2020.
- [2] E. Supriatna, "Wabah Corona Virus Disease (Covid 19) Dalam Pandangan Islam," SALAM J. Sos. dan Budava Syar-i, vol. 7, no. 6, 2020, doi: 10.15408/sjsbs.v7i6.15247.
- D. R. Beniac, A. Andonov, E. Grudeski, and T. F. Booth, "Architecture of the [3] SARS coronavirus prefusion spike," Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol., vol. 13, no. 8, pp. 751-752, 2006, doi: 10.1038/nsmb1123.
- G. S. Putri, "Artikel ini telah tayang di Kompas.com dengan judul 'Update [4] Corona Dunia 9 Juni: 7,19 Juta Orang Terinfeksi, 3,5 Juta Sembuh', 2020. [Online]. Available: https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/06/09/090000823/update-coronadunia-9-juni--7-19-juta-orang-terinfeksi-3-5-juta-sembuh. [Accessed: 09-Jun-2020].
- R. Kurniandari, "UPDATE Sebaran Virus Corona di Indonesia Senin (8/6/2020): [5] Tambah 847 Kasus Baru, 365 dari Jatim," www.ternate.tribunnews.com, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://ternate.tribunnews.com/2020/06/08/update-sebaranvirus-corona-di-indonesia-senin-862020-tambah-847-kasus-baru-365-darijatim?page=4. [Accessed: 09-Jun-2020].
- [6] I. Panjaitan, "Lagi, 1 Warga Asahan Dinyatakan Positif Covid-19," www.sumut.sindonews.com, [Online]. Available: 2020. https://sumut.sindonews.com/read/59225/717/lagi-1-warga-asahan-dinyatakanpositif-covid-19-1591319183. [Accessed: 09-Jun-2020].
- G. Umum and K. Asahan, "Profil Kabupaten Asahan," pp. 2018–2022, 2018. [7]
- Kemenkes RI, "Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Coronavirus Disease [8] (COVID-19)," Germas, pp. 0–115, 2020.
- Y. C. Wu, C. S. Chen, and Y. J. Chan, "Reply of 'The outbreak of COVID-19 -[9] overview," An *J*. Chin. Med. Assoc., pp. 217–220, 2020, doi: 10.1097/JCMA.00000000000331.
- MHPSS Reference Group, "Catatan Tentang Aspek Kesehatan Jiwa dan [10] Psikososial Wabah Covid," Iasc, no. Feb, pp. 1–20, 2020.
- K. M. Wibowo, K. Indra, and J. Jumadi, "Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG) [11] Menentukan Lokasi Pertambangan Batu Bara di Provinsi Bengkulu Berbasis Website," J. Media Infotama, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 51-60, 2015.
- J. Siswanto and M. Jazman, "RANCANG BANGUN WEBGIS PEMETAAN [12] LOKASI PANTI SOSIAL MENGGUNAKAN PMAPPER (Studi Kasus : Dinas Sosial dan Pemakaman Kota Pekanbaru)," J. Rekayasa dan Manaj. Sist. Inf., vol.

International Conference on Social, Sciences and Information Technology



Kisaran, August 19th, 2020, page. 377 - 384

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33330/icossit.v1i1.709

Available online at https://jurnal.stmikroyal.ac.id/index.php/ICdoSSIT

2, no. 2, pp. 137-143, 2016.

- [13] A. Bendib, D. Hadda, and K. Mahdi, "Application of Webgis in the development of interactive interface for urban management in Batna City," J. Eng. Technol. Res., vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 13–20, 2016, doi: 10.5897/jetr2015.0579.
- [14] R. E. Reed and A. M. Bodzin, "Using web GIS for public health education," *Int. J. Environ. Sci. Educ.*, vol. 11, no. 14, pp. 6314–6333, 2016.
- [15] A. Mierzejowska and M. Zogała, "The characteristics of geographical information systems in terms of their current use," J. Water L. Dev., vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 101–108, 2018, doi: 10.2478/jwld-2018-0064.
- [16] Suendri, "Implementasi Diagram UML (Unified Modelling Language) Pada Perancangan Sistem Informasi Remunerasi Dosen Dengan Database Oracle (Studi Kasus: UIN Sumatera Utara Medan)," J. Ilmu Komput. dan Inform., vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2018.
- [17] S. Sutejo, "Pemodelan UML Sistem Informasi Geografis Pasar Tradisional Kota Pekanbaru," *Digit. Zo. J. Teknol. Inf. dan Komun.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 89–99, 2016, doi: 10.31849/digitalzone.v7i2.600.