# Determine The Position of Basketball Players Using SMART (Simple Multi-Atribute Rating Technique) Method 

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#### Abstract

Basketball players usually have some playing position. A coach will determine the right position in the competition by looking the data of players. Therefore, with decision support system determine the position of the basketball player by coach is very helpful to achieve the maximum result in every competition. For building decision support system, selection position of the player comes from the player's data using the SMART method the purpose of providing recommendation to the coaches for the selection the each player's position, as well knowing the needs of the five player who matched is placed on the center position, point guard, Shooting guard, small forward and power forward. The result of SMART can be implemented in the election system player's position and has a $61 \%$ accuracy is obtained from the result of comparison between the result of the calculation system with the data of the coaches recommendation.


Keywords: basket ball, player position, SMART.

## 1 Introduction

Basketball is one exercise that is done for one's physical fitness. Many exercise can do it by someone with the abilities and their talents. One of Exercise in Indonesia is Basketball, this exercise have many fans from student in high school and collage. Basketball is exercise healthy body organs, entertaining and fun [1].

Basketball played by two team where each team has five core players with the goal of inserting the ball into the ring of opponent as much as possible, and block the opponent attack for that did not put the ball into the ring. While most replacement players are seven people, so each team consists of 12 people, such as Point Guard, small forward, center, big forward and, power forward [2]. To winning the competition, need a strong team. For building a strong team need a reliable players obtained by doing player's selection. The Selection of core player basketball in sports is very important for coach to bring the club to win.

Some basketball club in each year always receive registration new member who want to join the club. By looking the develop and high interest, so that make difficult for coach to determine the player's position. Because every each player has same skill.

Point guard player. Small forward, center, big forward, center, big forward, and power forward is a vital player, In basketball a lot of criteria that must be supplied so that a player can become a player basket from the body's endurance, posture, Shooting, Passing, Rebounding and Dribble. This player has the ability to manipulate the ball so good, good feeder and a good shooter. [2]

The purpose of this system was created to provide recommendations to the coach for a placement position of each player, as well as helping coach to know team player needs where a suitable position is placed on the center. This research using SMART method because SMART method is a method of settlement of multicriteria where in determining the position of the player's center many criteria to be considered. [3] the SMART Method is more suitable to use in this case study as compared to other methods, such as Profile Matching and AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process). On the methods of profile matching mechanism in decision making by assuming that there is a level of an ideal predictor variables that must be met by the subjects examined, rather than the minimum levels that must be met or passed. [4]

The expected results in this study that is how accurate the utilization of SMART method taking into account criteria corresponding to a given player exercise trainer in an application decision support system determines the position of the player in the competition of basketball.

## 2 Method

### 2.1 SMART (Simple Multi-Atribute Rating Technique)

SMART using Adaptive linear model to predict the value of each alternative. SMART more used because of its simplicity in responding to the needs of decision makers and how to analyze the response. The best analysis is transparent so that this method gives an understanding of the high problems and be accepted by decision makers. Weighting on SMART using a scale of 0 to 1 , so make easier the calculation and comparison of the values on each alternatives. [5] SMART Model used :

$$
\begin{equation*}
u\left(a_{i}\right)=\sum_{J=1}^{m} w_{j} u_{i}\left(a_{i}\right), \quad i=1,2, \ldots m \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Description :
$w_{j} \quad=$ weight value of the j criteria and the k criteria
$u\left(a_{i}\right) \quad=$ value of utility the i criteria for the i criteria
SMART has some advantages compared to other decision-making methods, namely :

1. May perform addition/subtraction On alternative methods of SMART addition or alternative reduction will not affect the calculation of weighting because each assessment alternative are not mutually dependent.
2. The calculation method on SMART more simple so is not need a complicated mathematical calculations with a strong mathematical understanding.
3. Process in analyzing alternatives and criteria in SMART can be seen by the user so the user can understand how certain alternatives to choose from. The reasons how it selected alternatives can be seen from the procedures performed in a SMART beginning from the determination of the criteria, weighting, and the giving of value on any alternative.
4. The Weighting used in the SMART method there are 3 types namely direct weighting, swing weighting, weighting centroid. [6]


Fig. 1. flowchart SMART method.
The figure 1 is a SMART method of system flowchart describes the flow calculation of weighting :

1. Enter the criteria value of each alternative and that the data stored directly into the database. In this process the values inputted values are not real but the result of the train will be converted to numbers in the process in the system.
2. Next process i.e. calculating utility, final value and the results of the selection decision. The process directly into a process which will be processed in the system.

### 2.2 Basketball

The Player position on basketball sports is not just any player, a basketball player at this position the player must meet the criteria and requirements as follows:

1. Durability of the body
2. Posture
3. Shooting
4. Passing
5. Dribble

### 2.3 Decision support system

Decision support system is a computer-based information systems combines the models and data to provide support to decision makers in solving problems of semi structured or dependency problem that involves the user in depth. [7] the purpose of the decision support system are: help managers in decision-making on issues of semi structured. Provide support for the consideration of the Manager and not intended to replace the function of the Manager. Increase the effectiveness of the decisions taken the Manager over on the efficiency improvements. Speed of computation. The computer allows the decision makers to do a lot of computing rapidly and low costs .

## 3 Result and Discussion

### 3.1 Implementation

This section will describe the interface of a system that has been developed which includes the following pages:

1) Management Page Criteria


Fig. 2. Management Page Criteria.
On this page an admin user can make changes to the weighting of the criteria. In addition the user admin can also make changes to the weighting of sub criteria.
2) The Player test Page


Fig. 3. The Player test Page.

On this page coach users can adding the value of the players, change the value of a player, and remove the value of players. In addition the coach can see the values per period and the results of the average value of all periods.
Test scenario system. This system analysis using the data of the test results obtained in practice basketball club. Data will be compared with the data that is referenced by the coach. The percentage of data comparison is the accuracy of this system.
a) Test the functionality of the system

The functional test is carried out with the aim to find out whether the translator into a conceptual decision support system has been done properly or not.
b) Accuracy Test System with the recommendation of Coach

Analysis of this system is the result of a test exercise results data that will be used by coach to determine the position of player Center, Point Guard, Shooting Guard, Small Forward, and Power Forward. The data used as many as 18 players and 23 data training divided into 5 criteria.

Table 1. Comparison of the accuracy of the system with the recommendation of Coach.

| Name | Coach | System | Testing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADRIAN ISMI | SHOOTING | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| FEBRIANTO | GUARD |  |  |
| UMAR ZAMZAMI | POWER | POWER | MATCH |
|  | FORWARD | FORWARD |  |
| MAKSUM | SMALL | SMALL | MATCH |
| ALQORNI | FORWARD | FORWARD |  |
| FARHIS | POINT | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| ANGGARA | GUARD |  |  |
| DONI RAFIKA | CENTER | CENTER | MATCH |


| Name | Coach | System | Testing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KRISNANDA AHADIAN | POINT GUARD | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| GATAN PRASETYO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHOOTING } \\ & \text { GUARD } \end{aligned}$ | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| MOHAMMAD EFENDI | SHOOTING GUARD | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| ALFIN ALFARIS | POINT GUARD | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| ADIE BAGUS SATRIO | SHOOTING GUARD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SHOOTING } \\ & \text { GUARD } \end{aligned}$ | MATCH |
| ABIE BAGUS SATRIO | POINT <br> GUARD | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| NURUT TAXIS | CENTER | CENTER | MATCH |
| ACHMAD FARIS | SMALL <br> FRWARD | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| BADRIL RIZA | POINT GUARD | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| MOH AS'AD | SHOOTING GUARD | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| HAFID HARIYADI | POINT GUARD | POINT GUARD | MATCH |
| MOH NABIL ROHMAN | SMALL FRWARD | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |
| ROMANSA SEPTA BINTANG | SMALL FRWARD | POINT GUARD | NOT MATCH |

Based on the election and the perception of a coach as many as 18 players, coaches chose 11 players that match with the system. This is because a coach based on qualitative consideration of the experience of the coach to choose players. While the system of selecting based on qualitative methods by using rank techniques of SMART (Simple Multi Attribute Rating Technique) which produced the recommendation system accuracy of $11 / 18 \times 100 \%=$ 61\%

## 4 Conclusion

The end result of comparison of the recommendation system with recommendations from coaches approached the same relative, so that can be seen by as many as 11 players that data is suitable with the recommendation of coach of the 18 players who tested, then the value of the accuracy of the system is $61 \%$.

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