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Implementation of the Weighted Product Method in Decision Support Systems Selection of Outstanding Students

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ABSTRACT

The selection of outstanding students is an important process in education as it serves as the basis for awarding achievements and motivating students to improve both their academic and non-academic performance. However, the selection process in many schools is still carried out manually, which may lead to subjectivity and a lack of transparency in decision-making. This issue also occurs at SMA Plus Nurul Mubin, creating the need for a Decision Support System (DSS) that can assist the evaluation process in a more objective and systematic manner. This study aims to implement the Weighted Product (WP) method to determine outstanding students based on four criteria: Subject Grades, discipline, attendance, and extracurricular participation. The weight assigned to each criterion was determined based on the school's policies as the basis for the decision-making process. The research employed data collection methods including interviews, observations, and documentation. The collected data were then processed using the Weighted Product (WP) method through weight normalization, vector S calculation, and vector V calculation to obtain the final ranking results. The findings indicate that the Weighted Product (WP) method is capable of providing objective recommendations for outstanding students based on the preference value of each alternative. Based on the calculation results, alternative S3 obtained the highest vector V value of 0.176193538, ranking first as the outstanding student. It was followed by S6 with a value of 0.170283200, S5 with 0.168336098, S2 with 0.166745623, S1 with 0.160578981, and S4 with 0.157862560. These results demonstrate that the Weighted Product (WP) method is capable of producing an objective, effective, and transparent ranking of students based on the predetermined criteria weights. Therefore, the developed system can serve as a recommendation tool for schools to support the outstanding student selection process in a more accurate, structured, and accountable manner.

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Introduction

Education is a crucial aspect in developing quality human resources. Schools, as formal educational institutions, are responsible not only for imparting knowledge but also for fostering character, discipline, and student achievement in both academic and non-academic fields. One way schools encourage a passion for learning and increase student motivation is by awarding high-achieving students (Apriyani 2021).

Selecting high-achieving students is a crucial activity because it can serve as a benchmark for the success of the teaching and learning process and motivate other students to improve their abilities (Fathoni and Januarita 2021). However, in practice, the process of determining high-achieving students in many schools is still done manually and subjectively, based on teacher or school assessments without considering the weight of the criteria objectively. This often leads to unfairness, misjudgment, and a lack of transparency in the selection process (Kirana and Ernawati 2021).

This phenomenon also occurs at Nurul Mubin Plus High School, where the process of selecting outstanding students is still carried out conventionally. Assessments are often based solely on academic grades without considering other factors such as attendance, attitude, discipline, participation in school activities, and non-academic achievements. As a result, the results obtained do not fully reflect the overall performance of students. This situation highlights the need for a system that can assist schools in making objective, measurable, and systematic decisions (Apriliani et al. 2021).

To address these issues, a Decision Support System (DSS) is needed that can help determine high-achieving students based on various criteria with clear and rational weighting. One method that can be used in multi-criteria decision-making is the Weighted Product (WP) method (Apriyani 2021). The WP method is a decision-making technique that uses the concept of multiplication to link attribute ratings, where each attribute is weighted according to its level of importance (Destria et al. 2021).

The WP method's advantage lies in its ability to produce accurate and efficient results, as it considers the weight and value of each criterion proportionally (Hayati et al. 2021). With this method, the system can generate student rankings based on mathematically calculated preference scores (Mamase, Mohidin, and Ibrahim 2021).

Several previous studies have also shown that the application of the WP method in decision support systems has proven effective in selecting high-achieving students and in other evaluation processes. For example, research by (Fathoni and Januarita 2021) stated that the WP method is capable of providing accurate student ranking results based on predetermined criteria (Yasdomi and Utami 2018). Other research also shows that using the WP method increases efficiency and accuracy in determining the best students compared to manual assessment methods (Megafani, Irawan, and Industri 2021).

Based on the description above, this research focuses on the development of a Decision Support System for Selecting Outstanding Students using the Weighted Product Method. The purpose of this research is to assist schools in determining outstanding students objectively, fairly, and transparently by considering various assessment criteria such as report card grades, attendance, extracurricular activities, and Attitude Score (Katili, Amali, and Tuloli 2021).

With this system, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of the selection process for outstanding students at SMA Plus Nurul Mubin, provide motivation for students to continue to excel, and become an effective tool for schools in making decisions based on data and measurable criteria(Sikumbang and Muhammad 2021).

Based on a review of previous studies, the Weighted Product (WP) method has been widely applied to various decision-making problems, including the selection of outstanding students. Furthermore, only a limited number of studies have integrated both academic and non-academic criteria, such as Subject Grades, attendance, discipline, and extracurricular participation, into a single evaluation model that is tailored to the characteristics and policies of a particular school.

This research was conducted at SMA Plus Nurul Mubin by considering the actual condition that the process of selecting outstanding students is still carried out using conventional methods and mainly emphasizes academic performance. Such an approach may result in a less comprehensive evaluation because it does not adequately consider other aspects that reflect students' overall achievement and character.

The novelty of this research lies in the implementation of the Weighted Product (WP) method by integrating four main criteria, namely academic Subject Grades, attendance, discipline, and extracurricular participation, with criterion weights determined according to the school's policies. Through this approach, the developed system not only ranks students based on their academic performance but also comprehensively considers discipline, attendance, and self-development through extracurricular activities.

The contribution of this research is the development of a Decision Support System (DSS) that can be used as a recommendation tool in the process of selecting outstanding students. The proposed system is expected to assist the school in making decisions more objectively, transparently, systematically, and accountably. Furthermore, this research is expected to serve as a reference for future studies aiming to develop decision support systems by applying other multi-criteria decision-making methods or incorporating additional evaluation criteria to improve the comprehensiveness of the student selection process.

Method

We have broken down the training activity method into several stages. The implementation flow of this activity can be seen in Figure 1.

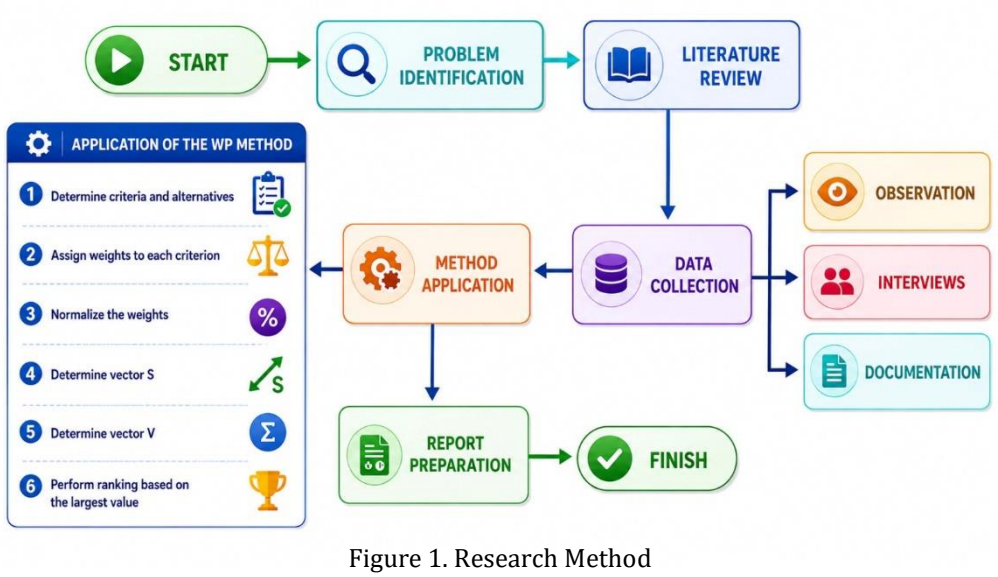

Figure 1. Research Method

1. Identification of problems

The selection of high-achieving students at Nurul Mubin Plus High School still lacks a systematic method, making it less accurate in determining the right choices for students. Therefore, the implementation of this method is necessary.*Weighted Product*to assist decision-making by considering various criteria objectively(Natanael et al. 2021). The problem faced is how to implement this method to identify high-achieving students who meet these criteria(Nazarius 2021).

2. Literature Study

To increase researchers' knowledge regarding SPK and the methods used, namely*Weighted Product* and reading journals or other references related to the research(Rizal et al. 2021).

3. Data collection

When conducting research, data collection is essential to complete the research and achieve the desired results. Data collection can be done in three ways: observation, interviews, and questionnaires (Kirana and Ernawati 2021).

a. Observation

The data collection technique used in this study was direct observation, which involved directly observing the process of processing student grades at the school. This observation aimed to understand the process of grade processing, from data input and calculation to the final results, including report card grades or student rankings. Furthermore, observations were conducted to determine the systems used, both manual and computer-based, and to identify the criteria used to determine student achievement (Rahman and Hasbi 2020). Through this technique, researchers were able to obtain accurate and factual data consistent with actual conditions in the field (Noor, Sari, and Ananingtyas 2018).

b. Interview

The interview technique used in this study involved teachers and the principal as the primary sources. The interviews aimed to obtain more in-depth information regarding the student assessment process, the criteria for determining high-achieving students, and the school's policies regarding grade processing. Furthermore, through these interviews, the researchers also explored challenges faced in the current assessment system and expectations for a more effective system. Thus, the data obtained complemented the observations and provided a more comprehensive picture (Prasetyo et al. 2015).

c. Documentation

Documentation techniques are used to collect data related to student achievement through existing documents, such as report cards, award certificates, and competition certificates (Witanto and Santoso 2020). This data is used to determine students' academic and non-academic achievement levels and to support data from observations and interviewss(Metode et al. 2018).

4. Application of Method

The initial stage of this research began with analyzing the problems encountered in determining the criteria (Ambo, Mujiastuti, and Susilowati 2019). This was followed by analyzing the calculations of the old system that was still running, followed by analyzing the new calculations using the method used.*Weighted Product* so that it can make it easier for the author to do ranking based on the final score (Duwiyanti and Ardhiansyah 2019).

5. MethodWeighted ProductWP

The steps for calculating using the WP method are:

Steps:

1. Determine alternatives and criteria
   This alternative is determined by the school where we research by conducting interviews with teachers and principals.
2. Normalization of scores with a formula depending on the type of criteria (benefit or cost)
   a. For Benefit Type criteria (The Bigger the Better)
   $$U_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$
   b. For Cost Type criteria (The Smaller the Better)
   $$U_{ij} = \frac{x_{max} - x_{ij}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$
3. Determine the weight of each criterion
4. Determine the value of each alternative
5. Calculating the Value of Vector S
   Basic formula of WP method:
   $$S_i = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (x_{ij})^{w_j}$$

   Information:
   1. Si = vector value for the i-th alternative
   2. Xi = value of the i-th alternative against the j-th criterion
   3. Wj = weight of the jth criterion

   Vital Records:
   If the criterion is cost, then use (xi) − wj

Results and Discussions

Through the design of system requirements from the results of interviews and observations that have been carried out, the results of process and data modeling were obtained.

3.1 Determination of Criteria and Alternatives

The first step in implementing the Weighted Product (WP) method in a decision support system for determining high-achieving students is to determine the criteria, attributes, and weights of each criterion that will be used as the basis for assessment. The determination of criteria is carried out so that the selection process for high-achieving students can be carried out objectively, measurably, and in accordance with school

needs. In this study, several students were used as alternatives to be assessed based on a number of criteria that have been determined by the school. The criteria used not only focus on academic grades, but also consider other aspects such as attendance, discipline, attitude, extracurricular activities. Each criterion has an attribute in the form of benefit or cost and a weight that indicates the level of importance of each criterion in the decision-making process. The weights are then normalized so that the total weighted value is balanced and can be used in the calculation process of the Weighted Product (WP) method. By determining the right criteria, attributes, and weights, the final assessment results are expected to be able to provide recommendations for high-achieving students more accurately, fairly, and transparently. The details of the alternative criteria can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Alternatives

Alternative	Alternative Code
Dwi Supartini	S1
Khofifah Yuliana	S2
Zyadatul Amni	S3
Alfian Arifhidayat	S4
Fadly	S5
Halimatus Sakdiah	S6

Based on the table above, there are six alternatives that will be evaluated according to the criteria established by the school. These six alternatives were recommended by the Principal as the top six students in their classbased on the school's initial selection process. Each alternative is then evaluated against each criterion and processed using the Weighted Product (WP) method to obtain preference values and determine the ranking of outstanding students objectively.

Table 2. Criteria

Criteria	Criteria Code	Types of Criteria
Subject Grades	C1	Benefits
Discipline	C2	Benefits
Presence	C3	Benefits
Extracurricular	C4	Benefits

The criteria used in this study are factors considered to have an influence on determining students' achievement levels. These criteria include academic scores, attendance, discipline/attitude, and extracurricular activities. Each criterion is assigned a different weight according to its level of importance in the assessment process.

Table 3. Weight Values

Criteria Code	Criteria Provisions	Weight Value
C1	Subject Grades	70%
C2	Discipline	10%
C3	Presence	10%
C4	Extracurricular	10%
	Total	100

The assignment of weights to each criterion was based on the relative importance of each criterion in the outstanding student selection process. The criterion weights were determined through interviews, consultations, and discussions with the Principal, who serves as the authorized decision-maker responsible for establishing the school's policies regarding the selection of outstanding students. Through these interviews, information was obtained regarding the priority of each criterion in accordance with the school's evaluation standards. The assigned weights reflect the relative importance of each criterion in the selection process, ensuring that the evaluation results are consistent with the school's objectives and policies. Therefore, the weighting process employed in this study has a clear, systematic, and justifiable basis, serving as the foundation for calculations using the Weighted Product (WP) method (Yudistira and Sari 2020).

Table 4. Subject Grades Value Criteria

Subject Grades Criteria	Weight
81-100	Very good
71-80	Good
51-70	Low
<55	Very Low

Based on the table above, students' Subject Grades are converted into weighted values according to the predefined categories. This conversion aims to standardize the data so that it can be processed using the Weighted Product (WP) method. The higher the student's Subject Grades, the greater the weight assigned, thereby contributing more significantly to the final calculation results in the process of selecting outstanding students (Yoni and Mustafidah 2016).

Table 5. Discipline Criteria

Discipline Criteria	If You Follow the Rules	Weight	Mark
Task	4	Very good	90
Uniform	3	Good	80
Stationery	2	Low	60
Cleanliness	1	Very Low	50

Based on the table above, the assessment of student discipline is carried out by observing the level of students' compliance with the rules and regulations established by the school. The more disciplinary indicators fulfilled by students, the higher the score assigned. This criterion is used to measure students' responsibility and obedience in fulfilling their obligations as learners, thus it can be considered as one of the factors in the selection process of outstanding students using the Weighted Product (WP) method (Yasdomi and Utami 2018).

Table 6. Presence Criteria

Total Attendance	Weight	Mark
0-3 Time	Very good	90
4-5 Time	Good	80
6-10 Time	Low	60
> 10 Time	Very Low	50

Based on the table above, attendance assessment is carried out by considering the students' attendance level during the evaluation period. Attendance is an important indicator in determining outstanding students because it reflects students' responsibility and commitment to learning activities. Students with good attendance records will obtain higher scores compared to those who are frequently absent without clear reasons. The scores obtained from the attendance criterion are then used in the calculation process of the Weighted Product (WP) method to determine the ranking of outstanding students(Ardhiyanto, Lusiana, and Mariana 2019).

Table 7. Extracurricular Criteria

Extracurricular Criteria	If you take extracurricular activities	Weight	Mark
Scout	5	Very good	100
Student Council	4	Good	80
Noga	3	Enough	60
English Club	2	Low	40
BMKG	1	Very Low	20

Based on the extracurricular criteria table, the assessment is carried out by referring to the level of students' activeness in participating in extracurricular activities organized by the school. Students' activeness in extracurricular activities is an important indicator because it reflects students' ability to develop their potential, social skills, leadership, and teamwork in organizations or groups. The higher the level of student participation in extracurricular activities, the higher the score assigned. This criterion is used as one of the assessment factors in the selection of outstanding students, as it does not only consider academic aspects but also students' involvement in self-development activities within the school environment. The scores obtained from the extracurricular criterion are then processed using the Weighted Product (WP) method to support an objective, systematic, and transparent decision-making process (Pariaman 2019).

3.2 Assign weight to each criterion

The determination of the criteria and the weighting of each criterion in this study were based on policy results and considerations from the school as the decision-maker (Yanti et al. 2020). The weightings assigned reflect the level of importance of each criterion in the assessment process for high-achieving students, ensuring that the results are aligned with school standards and needs Details are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Weight and Criteria

Criteria	Criteria Code	Weight Value
Subject Grades	C1	70
Discipline	C2	10
Absence	C3	10
Extracurricular	C4	10
Total		100

3.3 Performing Weight Normalization

The weight normalization process in the Weighted Product (WP) method is carried out to obtain proportional weight values so that the total weights are equal to 1. This normalization aims to ensure that each criterion has a balanced level of importance according to the weights determined by the decision maker.

$$W_j = \frac{w_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j}$$

W_j: normalized weight, w_j: initial weight of each criterion, $\sum w_j$: the sum of all criteria weights, n: number of criteria

Table 9. Weight Normalization

Weight	Results
W1	0.7
W2	0.1
W3	0.1
W4	0.1

The weight normalization process is carried out to transform the initial weights provided by the school into proportional weights whose total sum equals one. Weight normalization aims to maintain the balance of importance among criteria so that the calculation results using the Weighted Product (WP) method can be performed objectively and produce more accurate decisions. The normalized weights are then used in the calculation process of vector S and vector V values in determining outstanding students.

3.4 Determining the Value of Vector S

The value of the vector S that will be used for ranking can be calculated as follows:

Table 10. Alternative Values

Alternative	Criteria			
	C1	C2	C3	C4
S1	85.75	80	70	60
S2	85.4	90	70	80
S3	87.65	90	90	90
S4	86.25	80	68	50
S5	85.9	80	70	95
S6	88	90	70	80

$S1 = (85{,}75^{0{,}7})x(80^{0{,}1})x(70^{0{,}1})x(60^{0{,}1}) = 80{,}51889715$
$S2 = (85{,}4^{0{,}7})x(90^{0{,}1})x(70^{0{,}1})x(80^{0{,}1}) = 83.61102800$
$S3 = (87{,}65^{0{,}7})x(90^{0{,}1})x(90^{0{,}1})x(90^{0{,}1}) = 88.34848307$
$S4 = (86{,}25^{0{,}7})x(80^{0{,}1})x(68^{0{,}1})x(50^{0{,}1}) = 79{,}15680619$
$S5 = (85{,}9^{0{,}7})x(80^{0{,}1})x(70^{0{,}1})x(95^{0{,}1}) = 84{,}40853796$
$S6 = (88^{0{,}7})x(90^{0{,}1})x(70^{0{,}1})x(80^{0{,}1}) = 85.34887051$

The result of this calculation is the vector value S which will later be used to determine the final preference value V and the ranking process for high-achieving students.

Table 11. Vector S Values

Alternative	Vector Value S
S1	80,51889715
S2	83.61102800
S3	88.34848307
S4	79,15680619
S5	84,40853796
S6	85.34887051
Total	501,4286229

3.5 Determining the Value of Vector V

The value of the vector V that will be used for ranking can be calculated as follows:

$$S1 = \frac{80{,}51889715}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{80{,}51889715}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}160578981$$

$$S2 = \frac{83.61102800}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{83.61102800}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}166745623$$

$$S3 = \frac{88.34848307}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{88.34848307}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}176193538$$

$$S4 = \frac{79{,}15680619}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{79{,}15680619}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}157862560$$

$$S5 = \frac{84{,}40853796}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{84{,}40853796}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}168336098$$

$$S6 = \frac{85.34887051}{80{,}51889715 + 83.61102800 + 88.34848307 + 79{,}15680619 + 84{,}40853796 + 85.34887051} = \frac{85.34887051}{501{,}4286229} = 0{,}170283200$$

Table 12. Vector V Values and Ranking

Alternative	Code Alternative	Vector Value V	Ranking
Dwi Supartini	S1	0,160578981	5
Khofifah Yuliana	S2	0,166745623	4
Zyadatul Amni	S3	0,176193538	1
Alfian Arifhidayat	S4	0,157862560	6
Fadly	S5	0,168336098	3
Halimatus Sakdiah	S6	0,170283200	2

The calculation of vector V in the Weighted Product (WP) method is carried out by comparing each alternative's vector S value with the total sum of all vector S values. This process aims to produce a final preference value that indicates the priority level of each student in the selection process of outstanding students. The higher the obtained vector V value, the higher the ranking of the student in the final ranking results. The vector V value serves as the main basis for determining outstanding students objectively and systematically.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of a Decision Support System (DSS) using the Weighted Product (WP) method in the selection process of outstanding students at SMA Plus Nurul Mubin is able to assist the school in determining outstanding students in a more objective, effective, and transparent manner. The Weighted Product (WP) method performs calculations based on the weights of each criterion so that the assessment process does not only focus on academic aspects but also considers attendance, discipline, and extracurricular activities.

The results of the WP method calculation produce vector V values for each alternative, which are then used as the basis for ranking outstanding students. The vector V value represents the preference level of each student, where a higher value indicates a higher ranking position.From the calculation results, it is found that alternative S3 has the highest vector V value of 0,176193538, thus ranking first as the outstanding student. It is followed by S6 in second place with a value of 0,170283200, S5 in third place with 0,168336098, S2 in fourth place with 0,166745623, S1 in fifth place with 0,160578981, and S4 in sixth place with 0,157862560. These results indicate that the Weighted Product (WP) method is able to produce an objective ranking based on the calculation of weights for each predetermined criterion.

Although this study demonstrates that the Weighted Product (WP) method is capable of supporting the outstanding student selection process in a more objective, effective, and transparent manner, it still has several limitations. First, the study involved only six student alternatives, which were selected based on the school's

initial recommendations; therefore, the amount of data used was relatively limited. Second, the evaluation was based on only four criteria: academic report scores, attendance, discipline, and extracurricular participation. In fact, there are other factors that may also influence the assessment of outstanding students, such as academic achievements outside the school, non-academic achievements at the district, provincial, or national levels, leadership skills, character, and teachers' evaluations of students' attitudes. Furthermore, this study applied only one multi-criteria decision-making method, namely the Weighted Product (WP) method, without comparing its performance with other decision-making approaches.Therefore, future research is recommended to evaluate the proposed system using a larger number of alternatives in order to improve the reliability and generalizability of the findings. Future studies may also incorporate more comprehensive evaluation criteria that are aligned with the school's policies, thereby producing more representative selection results. In addition, it is recommended to compare the performance of the Weighted Product (WP) method with other multi-criteria decision-making methods, such as Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to the Ideal Solution (TOPSIS), and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). Such comparisons would provide valuable insights into the strengths and limitations of each method in terms of accuracy, consistency, and suitability for the outstanding student selection process. Consequently, future research is expected to develop a decision support system that is more accurate, adaptable, and better suited to the needs of schools Finally, the author would like to express gratitude to all lecturers, friends, and everyone who has provided assistance, support, and encouragement, making it possible to complete this thesis successfully.

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