ABSTRAK

Ubi kayu merupakan sumber bahan pangan yang memiliki peran penting dalam menopang ketahanan pangan. Bahan pangan ubi kayu dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan produksi tepung tapioka. Bertambahnya kebutuhan ubi kayu terus meningkat bersamaan banyak perusahaan industri membutuhkan ubi kayu untuk diolah menjadi tepung tapioka. Berdasarkan catatan dari Kementerian Perindustrian, harga ubi kayu terkini di pasaran cukup fluktuatif dan bisa mengalami perubahan sewaktu – waktu tanpa pemberitahuan sebelumnya. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena hasil panen ubi kayu meningkat dengan diimbangi perusahan industri ubi kayu yang tidak dapat menjual olahan tepung tapioka dalam jumlah yang banyak dan perkembangan ekonomi juga sedang menurun. Dilakukan penelitian untuk memprediksi harga ubi kayu pada CV Harum Mekar. Data yang digunakan berupa curah hujan dan harga ubi kayu tahun 2019 dan diselesaikan menggunakan metode Regresi Linear Sederhana. *Dataset* dibagi menjadi data *training* dan *testing*, kemudian masing – masing data *training* dan data *testing* dimasukkan ke dalam model Regresi Linear Sederhana. Setelah hasil prediksi sudah diperoleh, selanjutnya menghitung presentase *error* menggunakan *Mean Absolute Percentage Error* (MAPE). Hasil akhir dari penelitian ini berupa presentase *error* pada model. Presentase *error* terendah yang dihasilkan menggunakan *Mean Absolute Percentage Error* (MAPE) diperoleh sebesar 6.897 %. Hasil nilai MAPE tersebut mengindikasikan bahwa model yang digunakan masuk kategori sangat akurat.

Kata Kunci : Prediksi, Ubi Kayu, Regresi Linear Sederhana, Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE)

ABSTRACT

Cassava is a source of food that has an important role in supporting food security. Cassava can be used as an ingredient in tapioca flour production. The increasing demand for cassava continues to increase along with many industrial companies requiring cassava to be processed into tapioca flour. Based on records from the Ministry of Industry, the current price of cassava on the market is quite volatile and can change at any time without prior notification. This is due to the increase in cassava yields, offset by cassava industrial companies which are unable to sell processed tapioca flour in large quantities and economic development is also declining. A study was conducted to predict the price of cassava at CV Harum Mekar. The data used in the form of rainfall and cassava prices in 2019 and resolved using the Simple Linear Regression method. The dataset is divided into training and testing data, then each training and testing data is entered into a Simple Linear Regression model. After the prediction results have been obtained, the next step is to calculate the error percentage using Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE). The final result of this research is the error percentage in the model. The lowest percentage of error generated using the Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) was obtained at 6.897%. The results of the MAPE value indicate that the model used is in the very accurate category.

Keywords: Prediction, Cassava, Simple Linear Regression, Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE)