

ANALISA PERBANDINGAN METODE *DOUBLE MOVING AVERAGE* DAN METODE *DOUBLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING (HOLT)* DALAM PERAMALAN HARGA GABAH KERING PANEN DI TINGKAT PETANI

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Abstrak

Gabah merupakan komoditas strategis dalam menentukan volume beras. Pada umumnya petani menjual gabah setelah panen dalam keadaan kering kepada penggiling padi dan tidak menutup kemungkinan harga jual gabah lebih murah dari harga yang seharusnya sehingga petani dapat mengalami kerugian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan metode peramalan *Double Moving Average* dan *Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt)* dengan menggunakan data harga gabah kering panen di tingkat petani. Evaluasi Kinerja metode peramalan dilakukan dengan membandingkan nilai MAPE, MAD dan RMSE pada metode peramalan. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja metode *Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt)* dengan konstanta α (0,9) dan β (0,6) lebih bagus dalam meramalkan data harga gabah kering panen dibandingkan metode *Double Moving Average* dengan ordo 2. Berdasarkan hasil penghitungan metode *Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt)* pada konstanta α (0,9) dan β (0,6) dihasilkan MAPE = 3,31, MAD = 155,55 dan RMSE = 206,64.

Keywords : Peramalan, *Double Moving Average*, *Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt)*.

COMPARISONAL ANALYSIS OF *DOUBLE MOVING AVERAGE METHOD AND DOUBLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING (HOLT) METHOD* IN FORECASTING THE PRICE OF HARVEST DRIED GRAIN AT FARMERS LEVEL

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Abstract

Grain is a strategic commodity in determining the volume of rice. In general, farmers sell grain after harvest in a dry state to rice grinders and do not rule out the possibility that the selling price of grain is cheaper than the price it should be so that farmers can experience losses. This study aims to compare the Double Moving Average and Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt) forecasting methods using data on the price of dry grain harvested at the farm level. Performance evaluation of the forecasting method is carried out by comparing the MAPE, MAD and RMSE values in the forecasting method. The test results show that the performance of the Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt) method with constants α (0,9) and β (0,6) is better in predicting the price data for dry-harvested grain than the Double Moving Average method with order 2. Based on the results of the calculation method Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt) at constants α (0,9) and β (0,6) resulted in MAPE = 3.31, MAD = 155.55 and RMSE = 206.64.

Keywords : *Forecasting, Double Moving Average, Double Exponential Smoothing (Holt).*