

INTISARI

Perkembangan teknologi telah membawa transformasi signifikan dalam bidang pendidikan melalui Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), namun masih terdapat kesenjangan akses untuk penyandang disabilitas khususnya tuna netra, perlu menjadi perhatian bagi penyandang tuna netra dapat mengakses situs pendidikan seperti MOOCs secara mandiri. Pada proses autentikasi pada MOOCs, muncul tantangan dalam mengimplementasikan sistem autentikasi yang ramah disabilitas. Penelitian ini menawarkan solusi biometrik wajah dengan Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model FaceNet, dilengkapi K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) untuk klasifikasi. Evaluasi model mencapai akurasi tinggi, 98.2%, dalam mengklasifikasikan wajah terdaftar dan tidak terdaftar (impostor). Namun, kelemahan muncul dalam pengujian jarak, menunjukkan sensitivitas terhadap jarak fisik antara kamera dan wajah. Meskipun demikian, dalam uji coba pada G-MOOC 4D dengan penyandang tuna netra di SLB ABCD Kuncup Emas Banyumas, sistem autentikasi mencapai akurasi 100%. Solusi berbasis biometrik wajah ini terbukti efektif, meskipun perlu pertimbangan dalam mengatasi kelemahan pada jarak. Dengan demikian, penggunaan model FaceNet dan KNN sebagai solusi autentikasi pada G-MOOC 4D membuka pintu untuk pembelajaran online yang inklusif dan aman bagi penyandang disabilitas, sembari terus memperhatikan aspek jarak sebagai faktor kritis dalam performa sistem.

Kata kunci: Pengenalan Wajah, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), FaceNet, K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), Disabilitas, Tuna Netra

ABSTRACT

The development of technology has brought significant transformation in the field of education through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). However, there still exists an accessibility gap for individuals with disabilities, particularly the visually impaired. It is crucial to address this gap to enable visually impaired individuals to independently access educational sites like MOOCs. In the authentication process of MOOCs, challenges arise in implementing disability-friendly authentication systems. This research proposes a facial biometric solution utilizing Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) FaceNet model, augmented with K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) for classification. The model evaluation attains a high accuracy of 98.2% in classifying registered and unregistered (impostor) faces. However, weaknesses emerge in distance testing, indicating sensitivity to the physical distance between the camera and the face. Nevertheless, in trials with visually impaired individuals using G-MOOC 4D at SLB ABCD Kuncup Emas Banyumas, the authentication system achieves 100% accuracy. This facial biometric-based solution proves effective, though considerations are needed to address distance-related weaknesses. Thus, the utilization of FaceNet and KNN models as an authentication solution in G-MOOC 4D opens doors to inclusive and secure online learning for individuals with disabilities, while continually emphasizing distance as a critical factor in system performance.

Keywords: Face Recognition, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), FaceNet, K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), Disability, Visually Impaired