

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abdelwahab, S. . (2014). Enabling smart cloud services through remote sensing: An internet of everything enabler. *IEEE Internet Things J.*, 1 (3), 276-288.
- Ahmad. (2017). *Mengenal Artificial Intelligence, Machine*. Yayasan Cahaya Islam, Jurnal Teknologi Indonesia.
- Baldwin, R. A. (2009). Use of Maximum Entropy Modeling in Wildlife Research. *Entropy*, 854-866.
- Berry, I. H. (2006). *Lecture Notes in DATA MINING*. USA: World Scientific.
- Bishop, C. (2006). Pattern recognition and *machine learning*. Springer.
- Bishop, C. M. (2006). Pattern Recognition and *Machine learning*. New York: NY: Springer.
- Breiman, L. (2001). Random forests. *Mach. Learn.* 45, 5–32. doi: 10.1023/A:1010933404324.
- Butler, D. (2006). The web-wide world. Virtual globe. *Nature*, 439, 776-778.
- Butt, A. S. (2015). Land use change mapping and analysis using Remote Sensing and GIS: A casestudy of Simly watershed. Islamabad, Pakistan. Egypt. J.: Rem. Sens. Space Sci. 18, 251–259.
- Danoedoro, P. (2012). *Pengantar Penginderaan Jauh Digital*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Dobre, c. . (2014). Parallel programming paradigms and frameworks in big data era. *Int. J. Parallel Program.*, 42 (5), 710-738.
- Dong, J. X. (2016). Mapping paddy rice planting area in northeastern Asia with Landsat 8 images, phenology-based algorithm and Google Earth Engine. *Remote Sens. Environ.* 185, 142.
- Farda, N. M. (2017). Multi-temporal Land Use Mapping of Coastal Wetlands Area using *Machine learning* in Google Earth Engine. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. Yogyakarta: IOP Publishing .
- Fikriya, Z. I. (2017). Implementasi Extreme Learning Machine untuk. *JURNAL SAINS DAN SENI ITS*, 16, 18.
- Google. (n.d.). *A Planetary-Scale Platform for Earth Science Data & Analysis*. Retrieved 2 10, 2018, from <https://earthengine.google.com/>
- Han, J. a. (2006). Data Mining Concepts and Techniques, second.

- Hansen, M. C. (2013). Townshend High-resolution global maps of 21st-century forest cover change. *Science*, 342, 850-853.
- Haykin, S. (2008). *Neural Networks and Learning Machines*, 3rd Edn. Upper Saddle River. NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Hu, T. Y. (2016). Mapping urban land use by using Landsat images and open social data. *Remote Sens.* 8, 151.
- Huang, H. C. (2017). Mapping major land cover dynamics in Beijing using all Landsat images in Google Earth Engine. Beijing: Remote Sens. Environ in press.
- Jennifer, N. H. (2017, 12 14). Google Earth Engine, Open-Access Satellite Data, and *Machine learning* in Support of Large-Area Probabilistic Wetland Mapping. p. 2.
- Kotsiantis, S. (2007). Supervised *machine learning*: A review of classification techniques. *Appl Comput Eng Real Word* , (pp. 249–268).
- LAPAN. (2015). *pedoman pengolahan data penginderaan jauh Landsat 8 untuk MPT*. jakarta: pusat pemanfaatan penginderaan jauh, LAPAN.
- Lewis, R. (2000). *An Introduction to Classification And Regression Tree (CART), Analysis, Annual Meeting of the Society For Academic Emergency Medicine in Fransisco*. California: Department of Emergency Medicine.
- Lillesand, k. (1997). *Penginderaan jauh dan interpretasi citra*. yogyakarta: bulbahri, universitas gadjah mada.
- Lingga, R. f. (2017). Deteksi Gempa Berdasarkan Data Twitter Menggunakan Decision Tree, Random Forest, SVM. *JURNAL TEKNIK ITS*, Vol. 6.
- Littlestone, N. (1988). Learning quickly when irrelevant attributes abound: a new linear-threshold algorithm. *Mach. Learn.* 2, 285–318. doi: 10.1007/BF00116827.
- Lizhe, W. Y. (2018). pipsCloud: High performance cloud computing for remote sensing big data management and processing. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 78 (1), 353-368.
- Maji, S. B. (2008). Classification using intersection kernel support vector machines is efficient. in IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (Anchorage, AK), 1–8.
- Midekisa, A. ,.-P. (2017). Mapping land cover change over continental Africa using Landsat and Google Earth Engine cloud computing. *journals.plos.org*, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0184926>.

- Nugroho, A. (2003). *Support Vector Machine, Teori dan Aplikasinya dalam BioInformatika*. IlmuKomputer.com.
- Nugroho, A. S. (2003, September 23). Retrieved from Support Vector Machine dan Aplikasinya Dalam Bioinformatika: <http://www.ilmukomputer.com>
- Purwadhi, S. H. (2001). *Interpretasi Citra Digital*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Rodriguez-Galiano, V. G.-O.-S. (2012). An assessment of the effectiveness of a random forest classifier for land-cover classification. *Isprs J Photogramm*; 67:93–104.
- shelestov, A. L. (2017). Exploring Google Earth Engine Platform for Big Data Processing: Classification of Multi-Temporal Satellite Imagery for Crop Mapping. *Front. Earth Sci.*, <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2017.00017>.
- Tian, S. Z. (2016). Random forest classification of wetland landcovers from multi-sensor data in the arid region of Xinjiang. China. Xinjiang. China: Remote Sens. 8 (11), 954.
- Witten, I. H. (2005). DATA MINING Practical *Machine learning*. *JURNAL GAUSSIAN*, 831-838.
- Xiong, j. t. (2017). Automated cropland mapping of continental Africa using Google Earth Engine cloud computing. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 225-244.
- Yang, C. Y. (2017). Utilizing Cloud Computing to address big geospatial data challenges. *Comput. Environ. Urban Syst*, 61, 120-128.
- Zhang, L. N. (2016). Hydrological impacts of land use change and climate variability in the headwater region of the Heihe River Basin. Northwest China: PloS one 11 (6), e0158394.
- Zurqani, A. P. (2017). Geospatial analysis of land use change in the Savannah River Basin using Google Earth Engine. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 175-185.