



ASSISTANCE IN CREATING A LOOKER STUDIO DASHBOARD TO SUPPORT THE MONITORING OF RED AND WHITE VILLAGE COOPERATIVE CONNECTIVITY SERVICES

Livia Aditria^{1*}, Nuzwan Sudariana²

^{1,2} Universitas Nusa Putra

e-mail: livia.aditra_ti22@nusaputra.ac.id¹⁾, nuzwan.sudariana@nusaputra.ac.id²⁾

*Corresponding Author

Received 14 June 2026; Received in revised form 22 June 2026; Accepted 24 July 2026

Abstrak

Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan membangun dashboard digital berbasis Looker Studio sebagai solusi monitoring terintegrasi, sekaligus melaksanakan transfer teknologi dalam proses pengolahan data dan pengoperasian dashboard. Metode pelaksanaan mencakup lima tahap terstruktur: perencanaan kebutuhan informasi, pengumpulan data lapangan, pengolahan dan klasifikasi data, pengembangan dashboard visual, serta monitoring dan evaluasi bersama mitra. Dashboard yang dihasilkan menampilkan peta sebaran 416 koperasi dan 55 kecamatan. Dashboard dirancang agar dapat diperbarui secara langsung dari data master survei lapangan tim Telkom, sehingga informasi selalu aktual. Selama proses pengembangan, dilaksanakan sesi pendampingan dan pelatihan dari tim Telkom yang mencakup pengolahan data survei lapangan dan cara menginterpretasikan setiap elemen visualisasi. Dashboard diterima dan divalidasi oleh Telkom Witel Sukabumi dan akan dikembangkan lebih lanjut sebagai sistem monitoring layanan konektivitas secara mandiri ketika data lapangan telah final. Kontribusi utama kegiatan ini adalah dihasilkannya prototipe dashboard monitoring yang fungsional beserta peningkatan kapasitas mitra dalam mengelola dan memanfaatkan data secara mandiri.

Kata kunci: Dashboard, Konektivitas, Monitoring, Telkom.

Abstract

This community service project aims to build a digital dashboard based on Looker Studio as an integrated monitoring solution, while also facilitating technology transfer in the data processing and dashboard operation processes. The implementation method consists of five structured stages: planning information needs, collecting field data, processing and classifying data, developing a visual dashboard, and conducting monitoring and evaluation with partners. The resulting dashboard displays a map showing the distribution of 416 cooperatives and 55 subdistricts. The dashboard is designed to be updated in real time using master data from Telkom's field survey, ensuring that the information is always up to date. During the development process, the Telkom team conducted mentoring and training sessions covering the processing of field survey data and how to interpret each visualization element. The dashboard was accepted and validated by Telkom Witel Sukabumi and will be further developed into an independent connectivity service monitoring system once the field data is finalized. The main contributions of this activity were the creation of a functional monitoring dashboard prototype and the enhancement of the partners' capacity to manage and utilize data independently.

Keywords: Dashboard, Connectivity, Monitoring, Telkom.

INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives are one of the people's economic institutions that have an important role in improving people's welfare, especially in rural areas (Sudewa & Subagyo, 2025). However, along with the development of technology and the demands of digitalization, many village cooperatives have not fully utilized information technology to improve management efficiency and transparency (Chulkamdi et al., 2025). According to Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2025 on the Development of Cooperative Businesses in Merah Putih Villages/Villages, (2025) The Red and White Village Cooperative is required to own and manage the SIMKOPDES platform. This provision requires the existence of available connectivity services and supports the operation of the cooperative's digital system.

Based on the results of observations at Telkom Witel Sukabumi, it can be seen that the monitoring currently carried out is still carried out manually and fragmented. The data from the field survey is spread in various formats so that it is difficult to integrate into comprehensive information that is easy to interpret by decision makers. This condition has an impact on the slow response to unserved areas and the suboptimal assignment of survey officers. The gap between the need for data-based monitoring and the lack of an integrated system is the main problem that needs to be solved through this service activity. In line with that, Jaya et al., (2024) said that cooperative digitization efforts involving training and application implementation have shown that technology can improve governance and increase member participation.

Digital transformation in village institutions continues to develop in line with the increasing need for fast, accurate, and transparent data management (Trihastuti Yuniati et al., 2025). Various community service programs show that digital mentoring is more focused on improving digital literacy, implementation of administrative applications, training on the use of Microsoft Excel, digital marketing, digitization of MSMEs, and the introduction of web-based information systems (Vitalocca et al., 2025). These programs have been proven to be able to increase the capacity of human resources in the use of information technology, but generally stop at the stage of using operational applications without producing a monitoring system that is able to present information in real-time to support decision-making (Awaluddin et al., 2025).

Some service activities have begun to introduce the use of data visualization platforms, but their implementation is still limited to the presentation of static reports or simple dashboards sourced from manual data (Arfandi et al., 2025). The assistance has not specifically integrated connectivity service data into an interactive dashboard that can be used as a tool for monitoring service performance on an ongoing basis (Sari et al., 2025). As a result, managers still have



difficulties in evaluating service performance, detecting disruptions early, and compiling data-based recommendations (Rachmawati et al., 2025).

This condition has become increasingly important since the establishment of the Red and White Village Cooperative as part of strengthening the village economy which requires digital-based and accountable organizational governance (Effendi et al., 2025). The success of cooperative operations is not only determined by administrative and financial aspects, but also by the availability of connectivity services that support digital activities, communication, and services to members (Wahyudi Tri et al., 2024) . However, there have not been many service activities that specifically assist village cooperative managers in building a dashboard system to monitor the quality of connectivity services in an integrated manner using a platform that is easily accessible and does not require license fees.

Based on these conditions, this service activity offers a different approach through assistance in the preparation of interactive dashboards using Google Looker Studio as a medium for visualizing connectivity service data. The dashboard is developed to be able to display key indicators automatically, is easy for managers to understand, and can be accessed online to support the monitoring and data-driven decision-making process. This community service activity aims to: (1) assist partners in creating a prototype dashboard for monitoring connectivity services of the Looker Studio based Merah Putih Village Cooperative that is integrated and can be operated independently by Telkom Witel Sukabumi. (2) carry out technology transfer through assistance and training to the Telkom team in the processing of survey data and the operation of the dashboard. (3) Generate a data visualization infrastructure that is ready to be further developed by partners after the final field data is available.

METHODS

This community service activity was carried out in the form of technology transfer to the Telkom Witel Sukabumi team with the construction of a monitoring dashboard based on Looker Studio. The service team from Nusa Putra University as the system designer and developer, and the Telkom Witel Sukabumi team as a data provider partner, providing direction to needs through consultation sessions and evaluation of dashboard results. The process is carried out through five structural steps which, in principle, follow the stages of systematic information system development, starting from needs analysis to evaluation as usually applied in software development methodologies (Pressman, 2010). The stages of this service activity are explained in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Service Implementation Flow Diagram

The initial stage of implementation is focused on identifying data needs and information that will be displayed in the dashboard. This activity is carried out so that the information displayed is in accordance with what the user needs, thus supporting the monitoring and decision-making process better. The indicators determined include the condition of connectivity services, the development of surveys in the field, and the distribution of cooperative locations as the main parameters that must be monitored regularly. Furthermore, the planning process includes determining the structure and flow of data, choosing the data source to be used, and designing a dashboard that is informative, easy to understand, and supports internal monitoring needs. These stages are in accordance with the process of creating a dashboard which starts from analyzing information needs, designing data structures, and visualizing data according to user needs (Adisti et al., 2025).

Data was collected through field survey activities by Telkom Witel Sukabumi's internal team to get an actual picture of connectivity services at each cooperative location. The information collected includes cooperative identity data, geographical position, subscription status, and the results of network technical

observations. The data from this survey is used as the basis for the preparation of data tables and service distribution maps on the dashboard.

It should be noted that the field operational data used on the dashboard during the service period is still in the form of trial data provided by Telkom mentors for the purpose of developing and testing system functionality. This is a normal part of the work cycle in the development of monitoring systems, where prototypes are developed and tested before final field data is available. This dashboard is built on an open architecture, which allows the Telkom team to update data independently after field data collection is complete.

The data obtained from the field survey is then processed and classified based on the status of connectivity services and cooperative service areas. This process includes data cleansing to eliminate duplicate data and mismatches, standardization of data formats, and grouping according to predetermined categories. Processing is carried out systematically by prioritizing the quality and readiness of data, so that the information displayed on the dashboard is accurate, consistent, and easy to understand and can support the presentation of information and decision-making in service activities (Jabar et al., 2025).

The visual dashboard was developed using Looker Studio as a tool to display survey results and data collection data on the connectivity services of the Merah Putih Village Cooperative in the Telkom Witel Sukabumi area. Development begins with connecting data sources into Looker Studio, then transforming and adjusting the data structure to be ready to be used to create visualizations. Furthermore, the dashboard is designed by determining the main indicators, choosing the right type of visualization, and adjusting the information layout according to user needs. Dashboard design refers to how to display information by displaying the most important indicators on a single screen, so that users can monitor quickly, concisely, and easily understand (Few, 2006). The development process is carried out in stages by combining data, changing it, and making visualizations until finally a dashboard is formed that helps in monitoring operational activities (Nur'aeni et al., 2026).

The final stage includes monitoring and evaluation of the dashboard carried out with the Telkom Witel Sukabumi team. The evaluation includes: (1) verification of the completeness and suitability of the visualization components with operational needs (2) assessment of the ease of interpretation of visualization by end users (3) feedback from the Telkom team on the readiness of the dashboard to be filled with final field data. Feedback from the Telkom team as a user is the basis for improving and finalizing the dashboard. The dashboard was accepted and validated by Telkom Witel Sukabumi and will be further developed as an independent connectivity service monitoring system. This evaluation was carried out by referring to the approach to the use of digital information systems in community service which focuses on the value of system benefits for Telkom Witel

Sukabumi and efforts to improve services in a sustainable manner (Wahyunto et al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Mentoring activities are carried out in stages through a hands-on approach. The stages of mentoring include identifying partner information needs, preparing survey data, preparing data structures, creating visualizations in Looker Studio, testing dashboards, and assisting the use of dashboards in monitoring activities. In the initial stage, the service team with partners identified the information needs needed in the process of monitoring the connectivity services of the Red and White Village Cooperative. Based on the results of the discussion, it is known that Telkom Witel Sukabumi needs a monitoring media that is able to display the progress of survey results of all cooperatives in one view so that the monitoring process is no longer carried out through several separate spreadsheet files.

Furthermore, assistance is provided in preparing survey data to match the structure needed by Google Looker Studio. At this stage, partners are assisted in standardizing data formats, checking data completeness, and grouping variables that will be used as indicators on the dashboard. The dataset used consists of 416 data from the Merah Putih Village Cooperative located in the Telkom Witel Sukabumi work area. Through the mentoring process, the partners managed to build a prototype of a Google Looker Studio-based dashboard that can be accessed through a browser without the need for additional software installation as described in Figure 2. The dashboard uses Google Sheets as a data source so that data updates can be done easily by field officers.

The resulting dashboard contains several main components, namely a scorecard that displays the number of cooperatives, the number of service areas, and the progress of the survey; (1) map of the distribution of cooperatives based on geographical coordinates; (2) bar graphs to display the distribution of connectivity services; (3) a pie chart that presents the proportion of service categories; (4) cooperative detail table containing information on cooperative name, location, and service status; (5) Interactive filters by district, survey status, and connectivity service status. All of these components are prepared with partners during the mentoring process so that the dashboard display is adjusted to the monitoring needs that have been carried out by Telkom Witel Sukabumi.





Figure 2. Dashboard Finish

In addition to assisting the dashboard preparation process, the service team also provides training on how to operate the dashboard. The assistance is focused on partners' ability to read visual information, filter data using filter features, and update survey data so that the dashboard always displays the latest information. During the practice session, participants try to directly update the data on Google Sheets and observe changes in the information that appear on the dashboard. Through this practice, participants understand that the data update process does not require a dashboard recreation because all visualizations are automatically connected to the data source.

The results of observations during the activity showed that participants were able to use the main features of the dashboard, such as selecting certain areas through filters, seeing the distribution of cooperatives on digital maps, and obtaining detailed information on each cooperative through interactive tables. This ability shows that the knowledge transfer process is running well so that the dashboard can be used independently by partners.

One of the main features of the dashboard is a map of the distribution of cooperatives as described in Figure 3 which displays the location of all Red and White Village Cooperatives based on the geographical coordinates of field survey results. This spatial visualization makes it easier for the Telkom team to identify areas that have received services and areas that still need survey follow-up.

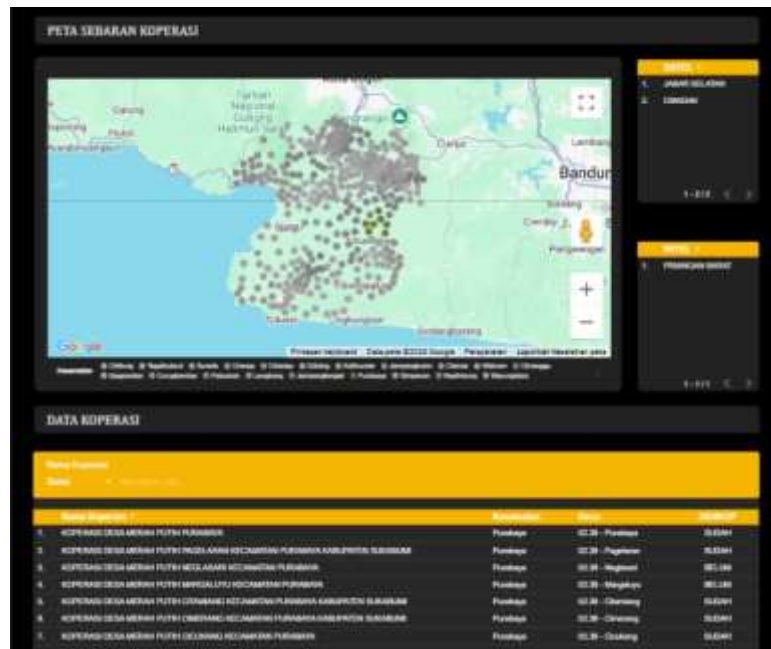


Figure 3. Distribution Map

Each point on the map is interactive so that when selected, it will display detailed information, including the name of the cooperative, address, sub-district, district, and connectivity service status. Thus, field workers no longer have to manually search for information through spreadsheets containing hundreds of rows of data. The use of digital maps also helps the decision-making process because the distribution of cooperatives can be visually observed based on the administrative area. This information is the basis for preparing priorities for field visits and planning for network infrastructure development in certain areas.

The dashboard not only displays spatial information, but also provides statistical visualization in the form of bar graphs and pie charts. Both types of graphs provide a summary of the condition of connectivity services so that users can find out the composition of cooperatives based on service categories in just one look (at-a-glance monitoring). This visualization replaces the manual analysis process using tables that previously took relatively long. Through the dashboard, information that was previously spread across several files can be presented concisely so as to speed up the monitoring process by management.

In addition to the graph, the dashboard provides an interactive data table that contains detailed information on each cooperative, including: the name of the cooperative; districts and sub-districts; survey status; connectivity service status; other supporting information required by Telkom.

Users can search and filter data according to analysis needs so that the information search process becomes more efficient than using spreadsheets directly. In addition to producing dashboards, service activities also focus on increasing the capacity of human resources through direct assistance to the

Telkom Witel Sukabumi team. Assistance is carried out directly on the spot as described in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Mentoring Activities

During the mentoring process, the Telkom team managed to update data independently on the dashboard without requiring direct assistance from the service team. This shows that the technology transfer process has been going well. When compared to the initial objectives of the activity, all service targets have been successfully achieved as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Achievements of Assistance Activities for the Creation of Cooperative Connectivity Service Dashboards

Purpose of Service	Achievement Indicators	Results
Dashboard creation assistance	Looker Studio dashboard completed development	Achieved
Cooperative data integration	Data of 416 cooperatives was successfully integrated	Achieved
Technology transfer	The Telkom team is able to update data and operate the dashboard	Achieved
Provision of monitoring systems	The dashboard can be accessed through a browser and is used as a monitoring medium	Achieved
Continuous development	The dashboard can be updated as survey data develops	Achieved

DISCUSSION

Conceptually, a dashboard is defined as a visual representation of relevant data that has been combined and compiled into a single view so that it can be used easily (Few, 2004). Looker Studio is a cloud-based Business Intelligence platform that allows the construction of interactive dashboards for free and without the

need for a dedicated server infrastructure. Various studies have proven the effectiveness of Looker Studio as a data visualization tool to support data-driven decision-making in various sectors (Ni'mah et al., 2026; Rosni et al., 2025). In addition to the visual aspect, the effectiveness of the dashboard is also influenced by the quality of the information presented, such as completeness, up-to-dateness, and data format. This is because these factors improve the quality of decision-making by reducing the complexity of tasks and increasing user satisfaction with the information displayed (Hjelle et al., 2024)

The use of dashboards as an internal monitoring medium has been proven to be able to increase the effectiveness of service management (Fadlurohman et al., 2024). However, at the implementation stage, there are still a number of obstacles, especially related to the quality of the initial survey data. The field data obtained is not completely consistent in terms of format and completeness, so a cleaning and adjustment process is required before the data can be optimally visualized. Problems related to data quality are also commonly found, so the stages of data processing and validation are important steps before presentation in the dashboard (Khoirunnisa & Sa'uda, 2025).

In general, the results of the service activities show that the development of a visual dashboard based on Looker Studio is able to increase the effectiveness of monitoring connectivity services for the Merah Putih Village cooperative. The dashboard not only serves as a means of presenting information, but also as an evaluation tool and the basis for planning future service development. These findings confirm the role of interactive dashboards as a supporting instrument for data-driven decision-making (Sari et al., 2025).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This community service activity successfully assisted partners in creating a dashboard for monitoring connectivity services for the Merah Putih Village Cooperative based on Looker Studio that is integrated, real-time, and can be operated independently by Telkom Witel Sukabumi. This dashboard displays a distribution map of 416 cooperatives in 55 sub-districts, a graph of the status of service deployment, survey progress indicators, and detailed data tables that are interconnected to support data-driven operational decision-making. The next service activities can be tried by integrating automatic notifications for cooperatives that have a pending survey status for a long time, adding periodic reporting features that can be exported directly from the dashboard, and expanding data coverage to all Telkom Witel Sukabumi work areas in the future after the completion of field data collection.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank Nusa Putra University for its academic support during the implementation of this community service. The greatest appreciation was also expressed to the Telkom Witel Sukabumi technical team for their participation in field data collection, development, and dashboard evaluation. Thank you to all parties who have contributed to the implementation of this activity.

REFERENCES

- Adisti, K. P., Nugraha, I., Industri, T., Teknik, F., Sains, D., Timur, J., Rungkut, J., No, M., Gn, K., & Anyar, S. (2025). Implementasi Sistem Dashboard untuk Visualisasi Data Monitoring Penagihan dengan Menggunakan Google Looker Studio. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Teknik Informatika*, 9(2), 1856. <https://doi.org/10.36040/jati.v9i2.12744>
- Arfandi, Z., Yanto, B., Sabri, K., Aini, Y., & Lubis, A. (2024). Analisa Visualisasi Data Penjualan dan Tingkat Kepuasan Penjualan Menggunakan Platform Lookerstudio. *RJOCS (Riau Journal of Computer Science)*, 10(1), 38–45. <https://doi.org/10.30606/rjocs.v10i1.2402>
- Awaluddin, S. P., Awaluddin, M., Suci, Y. R., & Fahmi, M. Z. (2025). Peningkatan Literasi Digital Pemanfaatan Qris pada Pelaku UMKM di Desa Pesisir Pantai: Pengabdian. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat dan Riset Pendidikan*, 4(1), 4486–4493. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v4i1.1903>
- Chulkamdi, M. T., Wulansari, Z., Haryoko, A., & Alfiyanti, R. (2025). Membangun Sistem Digitalisasi Koperasi dan Implementasi Sistem Informasi Berbasis Komputer. In *Blitar Berbasis Komputer Jurnal Qua Teknika* (Vol. 15, Number 2). <https://doi.org/10.35457/quateknika.v15i02.5092>
- Effendi, R., Deny, M., Kurniawan, C. E. M., & Handoko, I. (2025). Policy Analysis of the Establishment of the Koperasi Desa Merah Putih. *RIGGS: Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business*, 4(3), 4418–4429. <https://doi.org/10.31004/riggs.v4i3.2597>
- Fadlurohman, A., Fauzi, F., Lestari, F. A., & Sarah, A. D. (2024). Optimalkan Pemahaman Data dengan Dashboard Melalui Pelatihan Visualisasi Data untuk Siswa SMA N 1 Kembang Jepara. *Communnity Development Journal*, 5(5), 8831. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v5i5.34893>
- Few, S. (2004, March). *Dashboard Confusion*. 1–4. https://www.perceptualedge.com/articles/ie/dashboard_confusion.pdf
- Few, Stephen. (2006). *Information dashboard design: the effective visual communication of data* (Colleen Wheeler, Ed.; First Edition). O'Reilly.
- Hjelle, S., Mikalef, P., Altwaijry, N., & Parida, V. (2024). Organizational decision making and analytics: An experimental study on dashboard visualizations.

- Information and Management*, 61(6), 1–16.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.im.2024.104011>
- Jabar, A. A., Farta Wijaya, R., & Wahyuni, S. (2025). Dashboard Visualisasi Data Kecerdasan Bisnis untuk Mendukung Pengambilan Keputusan Bisnis pada PT BMPT. *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi*, 6(1), 75.
<https://doi.org/10.46576/djtechno>
- Jaya di Sendang Biru, M., Sumbermanjing Wetan, K., Malang Asfi Manzilati, K., Efani, A., Kornitasari, Y., Sari, M., & Author, C. (2024). Pengembangan Digitalisasi Koperasi Guna Mendorong Modernisasi Koperasi. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 6(2), 220–229. <https://doi.org/10.30596/ihsan.v%vi%i.18827>
- Ni'mah, R., Alifah, A. N., Paskah Dyka, F., & Fadhilah, H. N. (2026). Peningkatan Kemampuan Guru dalam Visualisasi Data Interaktif sebagai Strategi Penguatan Literasi Data melalui Pemanfaatan Looker Studio. *MITRA: Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 10(1), 24–28.
<https://doi.org/10.25170/mitra.v10i1.7046>
- Nisa, R., & Supriadi, I. (2025). Participatory Journal Management Workshop: a Holistic Approach to Improving Editor Competence for National Accreditation. *TAAWUN*, 5(01), 81-94. <https://doi.org/10.37850/taawun.v5i01.911>
- Nur'aeni, S., Tiara, & Nashrulloh, M. R. (2026). Perancangan Dashboard Interaktif Berbasis Looker Studio dengan Metode ETL untuk Visualisasi Data Pelanggan Potensial Layanan Internet. *Journal of Technology & Applied Sciences*, 1(1), 1.
<https://doi.org/10.64878/jtas.v1i1.95>
- Peraturan Menteri Koperasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2025 Pengembangan Usaha Koperasi Desa/Kelurahan Merah Putih, 14 (2025).
- Rachmawati, E. P., Rifa'i, A., & Handayani, T. (2025). Pelatihan Pembuatan Dashboard Visualisasi Data Menggunakan Microsoft Excel untuk Siswa SMK N 2 Demak. *DIMASTIK: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 34–43.
<https://doi.org/10.26623/dimastik.v3i1.11257>
- Roger S. Pressman. (2010). *Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach*. www.mhhe.com/pressman.
- Rosni, Mahrani, D., & Rosni, P. (2025). Pelatihan Pemanfaatan Looker Studio dalam Analisis Data dan Dashboard Statistik bagi Peningkatan Kompetensi Siswa SMKS Nurul Huda Pringsewu. *KALANDRA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(6), 227. <https://doi.org/10.55266/jurnalkalandra.v4i6.605>
- Sari, A. N., & Darmanto, E. (2025). Implementasi Sistem Visualisasi Data Statistik pada Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Pati untuk Peningkatan Pelayanan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bhinneka*, 4(2), 1733–1741.
<https://doi.org/10.58266/jpmb.v4i2.690>
- Sudewa, J., & Subagyo, A. (2025). Optimalisasi Pemberdayaan Koperasi Desa Melalui Pelatihan Manajemen Teknologi Digital : Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Sumedang. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat: Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Digital (JPMEBD)*, 2(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.70248/jpmebd.v2i1.1928>



- Trihastuti Yuniati, Amalia Beladinna Arifa, Shintia Dwi Alika, Atika Ratna Dewi, Habibah Ratna Fadhila Islami Hana, Vania Noverina, & Aprianti Ika Larasati. (2025). Pengembangan Dashboard Data untuk Optimalisasi Layanan dan Literasi Perpustakaan di SD Negeri 2 Berkoh. *SAFARI: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia*, 5(3), 153. <https://doi.org/10.56910/safari.v5i3.2719>
- Vitalocca, D., Abdal, N. M., Suwahyu, I., Rasjid, A. R., & Sidin, U. S. (2024). Pelatihan peningkatan literasi digital untuk kemajuan masyarakat lokal di Gowa. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2(2), 231-236. <https://doi.org/10.59562/abdimas.v2i2.5804>
- Vingky Nanda Sari, Bosya Perdana, & Tata Sutabri. (2025). Implementasi Dashboard interaktif menggunakan Knowledge Management untuk Monitoring kinerja Penyelesaian kasus pada Polsek Semendawai Suku III. *Modem: Jurnal Informatika Dan Sains Teknologi.*, 3(4), 78-81. <https://doi.org/10.62951/modem.v3i4.668>
- Wahyunto, E., Aulia Taufiqi, M., Azizah, N., & Siti Maryam, N. (2025). Pemanfaatan Teknologi Digital Dalam Meningkatkan Administrasi Desa. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Dan Riset Pendidikan*, 3(3), 359-363. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v3i3.397>
- Wahyudi Tri, Rezkiani, Azizah Nur, Rusmarhadi Irma, & Aziz Abdul Miftah. (2024). Monitoring Gizi Balita Pada Kelurahan Setu Dengan Menggunakan Tableau Public. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Nusantara (JPkMN)*, 5(2), 1942-1953. <https://doi.org/10.55338/jpkmn.v5i2.2955>
- Zhofiroh Khoirunnisa, & Siti Sa'uda. (2025). Visualisasi Data Pelayanan Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Ogan Ilir Menggunakan Dashboard Interaktif. *Jurnal Informatika Dan Tekonologi Komputer (JITEK)*, 5(3), 285-286. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jitek.v5i3.8369>