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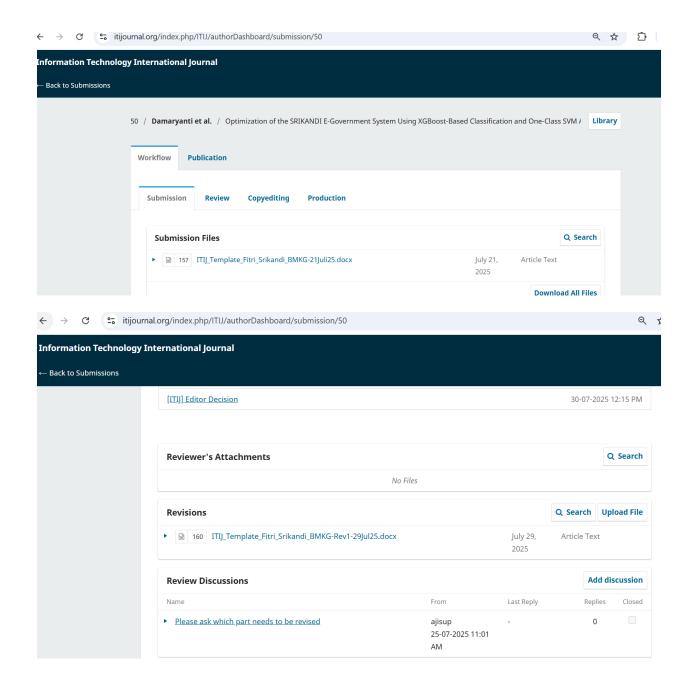
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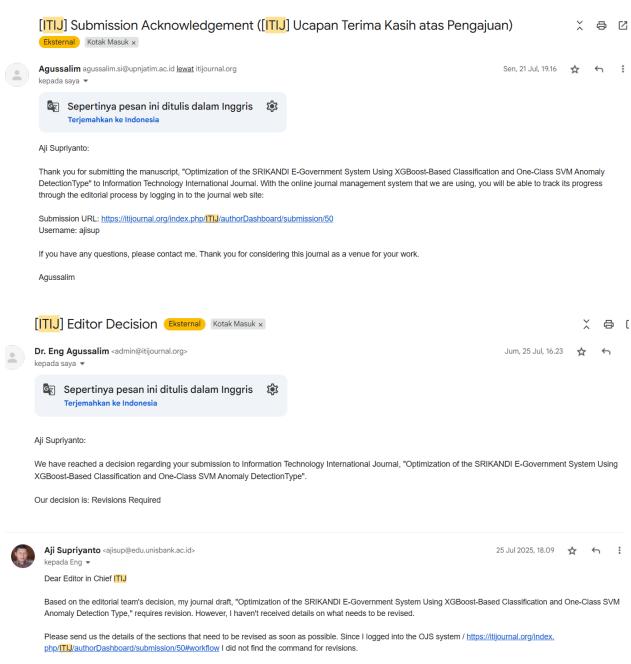
Optimization of the SRIKANDI E-Government System Using XGBoost-Based Classification and One-Class SVM Anomaly DetectionType

Fitri Damaryanti, Aji Supriyanto*

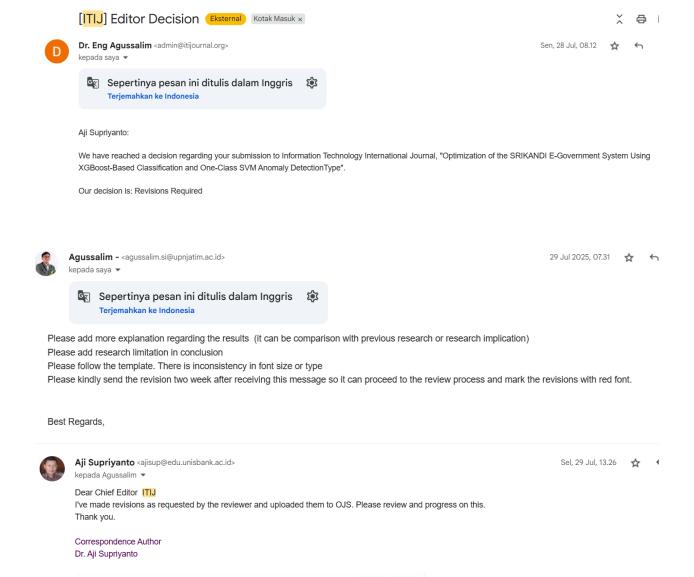
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Thank you. Dr. Aji Supriyanto (Corresponding Author)



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proactive management of digital records.

The implications of this study demonstrate that the integration of ML approaches, namely XGBoost and One-Class SVM, can contribute significantly to the automatic detection of input errors and potential data corruption. Furthermore, these methods improve the efficiency of metadata-based document classification, while supporting the interoperability and validity of electronic records management systems. Compared to previous research using the same algorithm, Rao's (2024)[23]

First Author et.al (Title of paper shortly)

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study yielded better accuracy. This is due to the different case studies and the larger number of variables. Furthermore, a limitation of this study is the limited data available, as the case studies ranged from 2022 to 2025. Therefore, more data is needed.

4. Conclusion

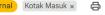
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4. Conclusion

The results of this study demonstrate that the XGBoost classification model exhibits reasonably good performance in predicting the final status of archival records (i.e., Musnah vs. Permanen), achieving an accuracy of 77%, with the highest F1-score recorded for the "Musnah" category. However, performance on the "Permanen" class remains low, likely due to class imbalance in the dataset. Feature importance and SHAP analysis reveal that the most influential metadata attributes for classification are Number of Items, Active Retention Period, and Sub-Classification. This highlights the critical role of descriptive and temporal metadata attributes in determining archival retention status. The OCSVM anomaly detection model successfully identified 16 anomalous records (9.14%) out of 175 archival entries. These anomalies were typically characterized by abnormally high item counts, inconsistencies between retention duration and archival time span, and illogical or missing metadata entries—such as "No Document Available." Furthermore, anomalies involving mismatches between creation dates and Digital Signatures (TTE) point to potential reliability issues in search, retention, and interoperability within the SRIKANDI archival system. The integration of XGBoost and One-Class SVM provides a robust framework for the systematic evaluation and validation of digital government archives, offering scalable support for improving data governance quality. The limitation of this research is that the data used is still limited, namely the SRIKANDI documents for 2022-2025, so the data for training and testing is still inadequate.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended to enhance archivist capacity through training on consistent metadata entry, implement data balancing techniques such as SMOTE to improve classification accuracy, and regularly apply anomaly detection models to support internal audits. Additionally, future development of the SRIKANDI system should integrate machine learning modules for metadata validation and classification recommendations. Lastly, an AI-based metadata cleansing system is needed to automatically detect and correct anomalies before documents are permanently stored in the digital archive.

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