

Comparative Analysis of Cow Disease Diagnosis Expert System using Bayesian Network and Dempster-Shafer Method

By Aristoteles Aristoteles

1 Comparative Analysis of Cow Disease Diagnosis Expert System using Bayesian Network and Dempster-Shafer Method

Aristoteles¹, Kusuma Adhianto², Rico Andrian³, Yeni Nuhricha Sari⁴
Department of Computer Science^{1,3,4}, Department of Animal Husbandry²
Lampung University, Lampung, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

1 **Abstract**—Livestock is a source of animal protein that contains essential acids that improve human intelligence and health. Popular livestock in Indonesia is cow. Consumption of meat per capita is increased by 0.1% kg / capita / year. The high demand for beef in Indonesia is due to the increasing of population in Indonesia by 1.49% per year. More than 90% of cows are reared by rural communities with less of knowledge about livestock and have low economic capabilities. In addition, the number of experts or veterinarians are also limited. One of the solutions that can be done to socialize the knowledge of experts or veterinarians is by using expert system. Some methods that can be used in expert systems are Bayesian network and Dempster-Shafer method. The purpose of this research is to analyze the comparison of cow disease diagnosis with bayesian network and Dempster-Shafer method. In order to know which method is better in diagnosing cow disease. The data used is 21 cow diseases with 77 symptoms. Each method is tested with the same 10 cases. The conclusions obtained by Bayesian network and Dempster-Shafer method. Both of methods give the same diagnosis results but with different percentage. The mean value of diagnosis percentage by Dempster-Shafer method is 87,2% while bayesian network method is 75,3%. Thus, it can be said that the Dempster-Shafer method is better at diagnosing cow disease.

Keywords—Expert system; Bayesian network; Dempster-Shafer; cow disease

1 I. INTRODUCTION

Livestock is a source of animal protein containing essential amino acids that can help improve the degree of intelligence and human health. Also, Livestock have a high selling price. There are many animals that can be used in livestock, such as cows, goats, rabbits and poultry. The quite popular livestock in Indonesia is cow. Because not only beef, but also skin, milk, and cow dung are beneficial to humans.

The high demand for beef in Indonesia is due to the 1 increasing population of Indonesia at 1.49% per year and the consumption of meat per capita increased by 0.1% kg / capita / year. The rate of increase in cow population can not keep pace with population growth and consumption needs [1]. This forced Indonesia to import, both in the form of live cow and meat and offal of cow.

One of the obstacles that can be faced by breeders is cow disease. Disease attacks can disrupt the growth 1 of livestock that will impact on livestock yields [2]. Over 90% of cow are

reared by rural communities with little knowledge of livestock and relatively low economic capabilities [1]. Breeders usually do not examine the diseases that attack livestock thoroughly and handle drug using only by estimates and habits [3]. The process of diagnosing a disease needs an expert experience to get the right conclusions [4]. But, the expert is limited. This is a serious problem for breeders, if they want to cultivate good quality livestock. 1 solution is needed for these problems.

The One way that can be done to popularize the knowledge of experts or veterinarians is by using an expert system [5]. Expert systems are computer-based applications that adopt knowledge, facts and reasoning techniques 1 tained from experts in order to solve existing problems [6]. Some methods that can be used in expert systems are the Bayesian network method and the Dempster-Shafer method.

Bayesian Network is a method that shows the probability of relationships between related and unrelated events. The Bayesian network method is 6 uilt from probabilistic theory and graph theory [7]. Whereas, Dempster-Shafer is a mathematical theory for proof based on belief function and plausit 9 reasoning that is a function of trust and reasonable thinking to combine separate pieces of information or evidence and calculate the likelihood of an event [8]. In expert system development, the Bayesian network and Dempster-Shafer 16 hods are used to calculate the value or percentage of the probability of an event based on the available evidence.

Bayesian network method has been implemented in web-based expert system for diagnosing cow disease. There are 3 diseases that can be diagnosed based on 11 symptoms [9]. Then in 2018 the Dempster-Shafer method is implemented in web-based expert system for diagnosing cow disease with 21 diseases can be diagnosed based on 77 symptoms [10].

In this research, will be built an android-based expert system to diagnose cow disease using Bayesian network method with 21 diseases can be diagnosed based on 77 symptoms. Th 1 authors compare cow disease diagnosis expert system using Bayesian Network and Dempster-Shafer method to know which method is better in diagnosing cow disease.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Expert System

Expert systems are computer-based applications that adopt knowledge, facts, and reasoning techniques obtained from

experts to solve existing problems [6]. In the expert system there is a Knowledge Based and an inference engine. Knowledge Based is a collection of knowledge, facts and rules obtained from experts. Whereas, the inference engine is a method of knowledge-based approach, to study and solve problems. So that, conclusions can be drawn based on the data that has been collected [11]. The basic concept of the expert system is shown in Fig. 1, that the user can submit facts to the expert system that consist of knowledge base and inference engine. Facts obtained from users will be matched with knowledge base. After that, the inference engine will give a response to the user in the form of a decision or conclusion [12].

The expert system consists of two parts: the development environment which is used to incorporate knowledge into the expert system and the consultation environment which is used by the user to gain expert knowledge [12]. The structure and components of the expert system are shown in Fig. 2 [13] in [4].

The characteristic of expert system are have a reliable information facility, easy to modify, can be used in various types of computers, have the ability to learn to adapt [13] in [4].

The main objective of expert development is to distribute expert's knowledge and experience into computer systems [14]. Expert systems are applied to support various issues. The function of the expert system is as a clever assistant who can represent the expertise of experts in solving problems [15]. So, it is expected to increase productivity and ease of access to expert knowledge.

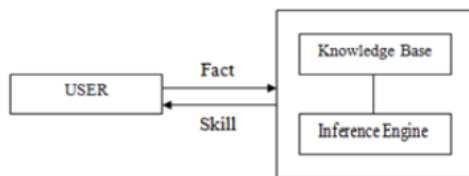


Fig. 1. Basic Concepts of Expert Systems.

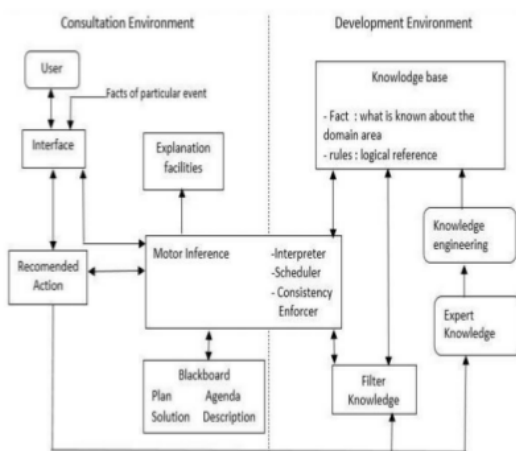


Fig. 2. The Structure and Components of the Expert System.

B. Bayes Theorem

The approach used in bayesian networks is the Bayes theorem which is an approach to uncertainty measured by probability. Bayes theorem is a conditional probability denoted by $P(H|E)$ as for Bayes's theorem formula [6], namely:

$$P(H|E) = \frac{P(E|H)P(H)}{P(E)} \quad (1)$$

Description:

- $P(H)$: probability of hypothesis H
- $P(E)$: probability of evidence E
- $P(H \cap E)$: probability of occurrence of H and E simultaneously
- $P(H|E)$: probability H hypothesis occurs when evidence E occurs
- $P(E|H)$: the probability of the appearance of evidence E, if the hypothesis H occurs.

C. Bayesian Network

Bayesian networks is method that used to connect interrelated and unrelated events or variables. The Bayesian network method is built from probabilistic theory and graph theory. There are two main parts of the bayesian network namely the graph structure and set parameter. Structural time represent qualitatively knowledge or data. Graph structure is called Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) which consists of nodes and edges. Nodes is used to represent random variable and edge is used to represent caused-effect relationships between connected variables. Whereas, the set parameter is the number of prior probability or the degree of trust of each variable. The set of parameters to represent knowledge quantitatively [7] in [16]. An example of a DAG is shown in Fig. 3 [17].

Fig. 3 is an overview of the bayesian network structure consisting of nodes $(N) = \{A, B, C\}$ and edge $(E) = \{(B, A), (B, C)\}$. Nodes A and C are children that are given a condition. Whereas, node B is the parent that is used as a condition. Steps for implementing the bayesian network are:

1) *Building bayesian network stucture*: The bayesian network structure consists of symptom and cow disease data which is represented by graph structure.

2) *Determine parameters*: Parameter value is the prior probability value given by the expert based on the likelihood of the occurrence of the disease based on the symptoms that appear.

3) *Making Conditional Probability Table (CPT)*: CPT is probability of an event B if it is known that event A has occurred. So, it is denoted by $P(B|A)$. CPT is also an opportunity form of various symptoms and forms in the form of tables with positive and negative values. Example of CPT is shown in Table I.

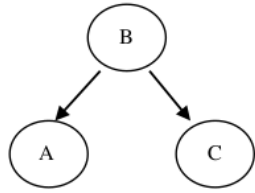


Fig. 3. Directed Acyclic Graph Example.

TABLE I. EXAMPLE OF CPT

Symptoms		Anthrax	
		Positive	Negative
Fever	Positive		
	Negative		

The following is an explanation of each possibility of CPT:

- Positive symptoms and positive disease, for example cow fever and anthrax. This value is called the present value.
- Negative symptoms and positive disease, meaning not cow fever but anthrax. This value is called the present2 value.
- Positive symptoms and negative disease, meaning cow fever but not anthrax. This value is called the absent value.
- Negative symptoms and negative illness, meaning that the cow does not have fever and is not affected by anthrax. This value is called the absent2 value.

4) *Making Join Probability Distribution (JPD):* JPD is the value of the chance of occurrence that occurs simultaneously for all combinations of values contained in each of the symptoms caused. JPD can be calculated by multiplying the CPT value by the prior value. So the equation is:

$$JPD \text{ present} = P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)P(A) \quad (2)$$

$$JPD \text{ absent} = P(B|A)P(A) \quad (3)$$

JPD present is the result of the multiplication between the present value and the prior value. And, JPD absent is the result of multiplying the absent values with the prior value.

5) *Calculate posterior probability:* Posterior Value Probability is used to calculate the probability value of a symptom occurrence. Posterior values are calculated using the JPD value previously obtained. The form of the equation is:

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \quad (4)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A})} \quad (5)$$

Or with the following form:

$$P(\text{Posterior symptoms}) = \frac{JPD_{\text{present}}}{JPD_{\text{present}} + JPD_{\text{absent}}} \quad (6)$$

6) *Probability inference:* Probability inference is to calculate the posterior probability value of each symptom that

is adjusted to the bayesian network structure and the inference method. The result value from probability inference is the value used to indicate the percentage of possible diseases that attack cow. The form of the equation is:

$$P(\text{Disease} | \text{Symptoms of disease}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P(\text{Posterior gejala})}{n} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

Where n is the number of symptoms and n Symptoms 0 [14] in [16].

D. Dempster-Shafer

Dempster-Shafer is introduced for the first time by Arthur P. Dempster and in 1976 Glenn Shafer published the Dempster theory in a book entitled *Mathematical Theory Of Evident*. Dempster-Shafer is a mathematical theory for proof based on belief function and plausible reason, which is a function of trust and thought that makes sense, to combine separate pieces of information or evidence, to calculate the probability of an event [8]. The rules used to overcome a number of evidence or evidence are known as Dempster's Rule of Combination. The form of the equation is:

$$(m_1 \oplus m_2)(A) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$(m_1 \oplus m_2)(A) = \frac{1}{1-K} \sum_{B \cap C = A} m_1(B)m_2(C) \quad (9)$$

where

$$K = \sum_{B \cap C = \emptyset} m_1(B)m_2(C) \quad (10)$$

$$m(A), m_1(B), m_2(C) \rightarrow [0, 1] A \neq \emptyset \quad (11)$$

Description

m = Density Value (Belief)

ABC = Evidence Set

∅ = Empty Set

E. Cow Diseases

Cow disease can be caused by virus, bacteria, Parasitees and mycorrhea. In this study 21 diseases that can be diagnosed are caused by bacteria, Parasitees, and mycorrhea. The number of symptoms in the expert system application are 77 symptoms which are divided into ten categories: Body Condition, Behavior, Udder or Milk Bag, Milk, Skin, Eyes, Urine, Stool, and Swelling. The list of cow diseases is shown in Table II. Following is a list of symptoms by category [18]:

- Body condition, consisting of 19 symptoms: fever (G001), paralysis (G002), weakness (G003), weight loss or being thin (G004), uneven body heat (G005), trembling thighs (G006), no rumination (mastication) (G007), flatulence (G008), blood coming out of the anus, mouth, and nostrils (G009), anus temperature rise (G010), shortness of breath (G011), stiffness around the infection (G012), difficulty swallowing (G013), experiencing spasms (G014), dehydration (G015), breath with butyric acid (wry) (G016), inhibited calf growth (G017), rapid fatigue (G018) and discharge from the nose and eyes (G019).

- Behavior, consisting of 11 symptoms namely depression or lethargy (G020), restlessness when chewing (G021), gore hard objects around it (G022), decreased or lost appetite (G023), increased appetite G024, anxiety (G025), cough (G026), cow standing with the distance of the back hind widened (G027), breathing fast (G028), animal walking not stiff (staggering) (G029) and circling (G030).
- Milk bag (udder), consisting of 5 symptoms: decreased or stopped milk production (G031), dry milk bag (G032), swelling of the udder and putting (G033), pain arises when milk is milked (G034) and inflammation in the bag milk (G035).
- Milk, consisting of 3 symptoms: yellow milk and lumpy milk (G036), red milk (G037) and grayish white milk to yellow, opaque and thickened (G038).
- Skin, consisting of 16 symptoms, which are dry, thick, hard scab or scab (scab) with irregular edges and itching (G039), skin abnormalities occur on the face and neck (G040), broken hair or fall out (G041), visible thick, round, protruding lesions with clear boundaries, grayish white color (G042), hair standing and looking dull (G043), thin and yellowing skin (G044), baldness in the skin (G045), reddish skin (G046), crusty skin (G047), skin feels more oily (G048), skin abnormalities in the nose and mouth snout, around the eyes, ears, lower body, base of the tail, neck along the back and legs (G049), animals always cuddle and rub against other objects or biting the itchy body parts (G050), sores on the skin covered by scab and looks thick (G051), skin blisters in the form of small blisters then become large wounds (G052), these wounds are often found in the upper part of the neck, area hump, waving, shoulder, seki tar eyes and feet (G053) and hives (G054).
- Eyes, consisting of 6 symptoms: red eyes (G055), moist eyes (G056), eyes often closed (G057), tears (G058), pupil narrowing (G059) and turbidity in the cornea (G060).
- Urine, consisting of 3 symptoms: urine becomes dark red or almost black (G061), blood mixed urine (G062) and blood red urine (G063).
- Feces, consisting of 3 symptoms, soft and dilute stool (G064), diarrhea (G065) and worm eggs in feces (G066).
- Swelling, consisting of 8 symptoms, namely swelling in the neck, chest, side of the stomach, waist and external genitals (G067), swelling in the muscles of the shoulder and thighs (G068), swollen or enlarged lymph nodes (G069), in the swollen part it feels soft, contains fluid, heat and sounds crackling (G070), swelling is seen on the head, lower chest and legs or base of the tail (G071), swollen lymph glands (G072), stomach enlargement and pain (G073), and swelling between the angle of the chin and lower abdomen (G074).

- Fertility, consisting of 3 symptoms: miscarriage up to 3 times at 5-8 months of gestation (G075), fetal fluid that comes out during a murky miscarriage (G076) and temporary or permanent infertility (G077).

TABLE II. COW DISEASE LIST

No.	Disease Name	Disease Code	Cause
1	Anthraks	P001	Bacteri
2	Black Leg	P002	Bacteri
3	Brucellosis	P003	Bacteri
4	Dermatophilosis	P004	Bacteri
5	Leptospirosis	P005	Bacteri
6	Mastitis	P006	Bacteri
7	Paratuberculosis	P007	Bacteri
8	Pink Eye	P008	Bacteri
9	Salmonellosis	P009	Bacteri
10	Septicemia epizootica	P010	Bacteri
11	Tetanus	P011	Bacteri
12	Tuberculosis	P012	Bacteri
13	Mastitis Mikotik	P013	Fungi
14	Ringworm	P014	Fungi
15	Ascariasis	P015	Parasite
16	Babesiosi	P016	Parasite
17	Demodecosis	P017	Parasite
18	Fasciolosis	P018	Parasite
19	Kaskado	P019	Parasite
20	Myasis	P020	Parasite
21	Surra	P021	Parasite

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

A. Use Case Diagram

Use case diagram is used to interpret the user interface functions. Use case diagram of expert system diagnosis of cow disease consists of 6 activities shown in Fig. 4.

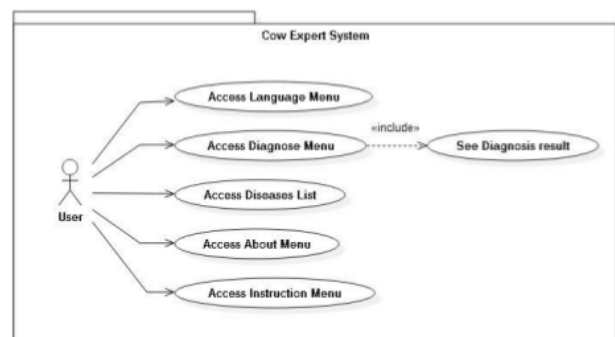


Fig. 4. Use Case Diagram of Cow Expert System.

Fig. 4 illustrates that the actor that is user has five activities that can be done, such as accessing the language menu, diagnosing the disease and seeing the results of the diagnosis, viewing the disease list information, accessing the menu and the instructions menu.

B. Diagnosis and Calculation of Bayesian Network Method

The first diagnosis and calculation is using the Bayesian network method. The following is an example of the calculation.

Known, a cow experiences the following Symptoms:

- Having stiffness around the infection (G012)
- Experience spasms (G014)
- Restless(G025)

Based on these symptoms, it is known that diseases that might attack cattle are Tetanus, Surra and Myasis. The calculation process is as follows:

1) *Disease 1*: Disease 1 is Tetanus. From the symptoms that are known, the three namely G012, G014, and G025 are symptoms of Tetanus. Following are the values of each Symptoms:

Table III is a list of prior Symptoms of cow disease. After the prior value is determined, then making CPT as shown in Table IV.

Table IV is a list of present and absent scores for each Symptoms for Tetanus. The present2 value is obtained from the result of a reduction of 1 with the present value. And the absent2 value is obtained from the results of a reduction of 1 with an absent value. After making CPT, then make JPD as shown in Table V.

Table V is a list of JPD values for Tetanus. JPD values are obtained using Equation (2) and Equation (3). The JPD value for present and present2 is obtained by multiplying the present CPT value and the present CPT by the prior value. Likewise, for the absent and JPD absent2 JPD values are obtained by multiplying the absent and CPT absent CPT values by the results of 1- prior values.

Then calculate Posterior Value as shown in Table VI which is a list of Posterior Value Symptoms of Tetanus. Posterior Value is obtained using Equation (6). The final step is to do probability inference by calculating the average Posterior Value Symptoms of Tetanus using Equation (7) as follows:

$$P(\text{Tetanus}|\text{G012},\text{G014},\text{G025}) = \frac{0,727273+0,727273+0,724138}{3} \times 100=72,62\%$$

So, the possibility of a cow being affected by Tetanus based on the Symptoms of Having stiffness around the infection, Experience spasms, and Restless is 72.62%.

2) *Disease 2*: Disease 2 is Surra's disease. From the symptoms that are known, two of them include Symptoms of Surra disease, G012 and G014. The following is the calculation process:

Table VII is a list of CPT values for Surra disease. Table VIII is a list of values for JPD Surra and Table IX is a list of Posterior Value Symptoms of Surra.

TABLE III. LIST OF PRIOR SYMPTOMS

Symptoms	Prior Value
Having stiffness around the infection	0,4
Experience spasms	0,5
Restless	0,6

TABLE IV. LIST OF CPT DISEASE 1

Symptoms		Tetanus	
		Positive	Negative
Having stiffness around the infection	Positive	0,8	0,2
	Negative	1-0,8 = 0,2	1-0,2 = 0,8
Experience spasms	Positive	0,8	0,3
	Negative	0,2	0,7
Restless	Positive	0,7	0,4
	Negative	0,3	0,6

TABLE V. LIST OF JPD DISEASES 1

Symptoms		Tetanus	
		Positive	Negative
Having stiffness around the infection	Positive	0,8x0,4 = 0,32	0,2x0,6 = 0,12
	Negative	0,2x0,4 = 0,08	0,8x0,6 = 0,48
Experience spasms	Positive	0,4	0,15
	Negative	0,1	0,35
Restless	Positive	0,42	0,16
	Negative	0,18	0,24

TABLE VI. LIST OF POSTERIOR SYMPTOMS DISEASE 1

Symptoms	Posterior Value
Having stiffness around the infection	$\frac{0,32+(0,32+0,12)}{0,727273}$
Experience spasms	0,727273
Restless	0,724138

TABLE VII. LIST OF CPT DISEASE 2

Symptoms		Surra	
		Positive	Negative
Having stiffness around the infection	Positive	0,8	0,2
	Negative	0,2	0,8
Experience spasms	Positive	0,7	0,3
	Negative	0,3	0,7

TABLE VIII. LIST OF JPD DISEASE 2

Symptoms		Surra	
		Positive	Negative
Having stiffness around the infection	Positive	0,32	0,12
	Negative	0,08	0,48
Experience spasms	Positive	0,35	0,15
	Negative	0,15	0,35

The following are probability inferences for Surra Disease:

$$P(\text{Surra}|\text{G012},\text{G014}) = \frac{0,727273+0,7}{2} \times 100 = 71,36\%$$

So, it's possible that a cow with Disease Surra based on Symptoms of Having Stiffness around the infection and Experience spasms is 71.36%.

3) *Disease 3*: Disease 3 is Disease Myasis. From the symptoms that are known to include one of the symptoms of myasis disease, G025. The following is the calculation process:

Table X is a list of CPT Disease Myasis values. Table XI is a list of JPD Disease Myasis and values. Table XII is a list of Myasis Posterior Value Symptoms Disease.

Here is the probability inference for Disease Myasis:

$$P(\text{Myasis}|\text{G025}) = \frac{0,642857}{1} \times 100 = 64,29\%$$

So, the possibility of a cow with Disease Myasis based on Restless cows is 64.29%.

So, if the known symptoms are having stiffness around the infection, experience spasms, and restless then the results will be displayed by the expert system with the Bayesian network method, sequentially from the possibility of a high disease is Tetanus with a probability of 72.62%, Surra 71, 36%, and Myasis 64.29%. The percentage value is influenced by the prior value and the present value of each Symptoms.

C. Diagnosis and Calculation of the Dempster-Shafer Method

The first diagnosis and calculation is using the Dempster-Shafer method. The following is given an example of the calculation. It is known, a cow experiences the following Symptoms:

- Having stiffness around the infection (G012)
- Experience spasms (G014)
- Restless(G025)

1) *Symptoms 1*: Having stiffness around the infection is a symptom of Disease Tetanus (P011) and Disease Surra (P021). With the value "basic probability assignment" (bpa) that is 0.4. Then:

$$m_1\{P011, P021\}=0,4$$

$$m_1\{\emptyset\}=(1-m_1\{P011, P021\})=1-0,4=0,6$$

2) *Symptoms 2*: Experience spasms are Symptoms of Disease Tetanus (P011) and Disease Surra (P021) with a value (bpa) of 0.5. Then:

$$m_2\{P011, P021\}=0,5$$

$$m_2\{\emptyset\}=0,5$$

With these new Symptoms (m2), a new bpa value for several combinations (m3) is calculated. M3 combination rules can be seen in Table XIII.

TABLE IX. LIST OF POSTERIOR SYMPTOMS DISEASE 2

Symptoms	Posterior Value
Having stiffness around the infection	0,727273
Experience spasms	0,7

TABLE X. LIST OF CPT DISEASE 3

Symptoms	Myasis		
	Positive	Negative	
Restless	Positive	0,6	0,5
	Negative	0,4	0,5

TABLE XI. LIST OF JPD DISEASE 3

Symptoms	Myasis		
	Positive	Negative	
Restless	Positive	0,36	0,2
	Negative	0,24	0,2

TABLE XII. LIST OF POSTERIOR SYMPTOMS DISEASE 3

Symptoms	Posterior Value
Restless	0,642857

TABLE XIII. COMBINATION OF SYMPTOMS 1 AND SYMPTOMS 2

	$m_2\{P011, P021\} 0,5$	$m_2\{\emptyset\} 0,5$
$m_1\{P011, P021\} 0,4$	$m_3\{P011, P021\} 0,2$	$m_3\{P011, P021\} 0,2$
$m_1\{\emptyset\} 0,6$	$m_3\{P011, P021\} 0,3$	$m_3\{\emptyset\} 0,3$

Then the combination between m1 and m2 is calculated as follows:

$$m_3\{P011, P021\} = \frac{0,2+0,2+0,3}{1-0} = 0,7$$

$$m_3\{\emptyset\} = \frac{0,3}{1-0} = 0,3$$

3) *Symptoms 3*: Restless is a Symptoms of Disease Tetanus (P011) and Surra (P020) with bpa which is 0.6 then:

$$m_4\{P011, P020\}=0,6$$

$$m_4\{\emptyset\}=0,4$$

With these new Symptoms (m4), new bpa values for several combinations (m5) are calculated. The combination rule m5 can be seen in Table XIV.

Then the combination between m3 and m4 is calculated as follows:

$$m_5\{P011\} = \frac{0,42}{1-0} = 0,42$$

$$m_5\{P011, P021\} = \frac{0,28}{1-0} = 0,28$$

$$m_5\{P011, P020\} = \frac{0,18}{1-0} = 0,18$$

$$m_5\{\emptyset\} = \frac{0,12}{1-0} = 0,12$$

TABLE XIV. COMBINATION OF SYMPTOMS 1, SYMPTOMS 2 AND SYMPTOMS 3

	$m_4 \{P011, P020\} 0,6$	$m_4 \{0\} 0,4$
$m_3 \{P011, P021\} 0,7$	$m_5 \{P011\} 0,42$	$m_5 \{P011, P021\} 0,28$
$m_3 \{0\} 0,3$	$m_5 \{P011, P020\} 0,18$	$m_5 \{0\} 0,12$

TABLE XV. FINAL RESULT

No.	Disease	<i>bpa</i>	<i>bpa in percent</i>
1	Tetanus	0,42	42%
2	Tetanus Surra	0,28	28%
3	Tetanus Myasis	0,18	18%

The final result can be seen in Table XV. The highest *bpa* value is $m_5 \{P011\}$ which is 0.42 which means the highest probability of Disease with Symptoms Having stiffness around the infection, Experience spasms, and Restless is Tetanus (P011). So, the percentage value is affected by many symptoms that intersect between other diseases.

IV. TESTING AND RESULTS

Expert system for diagnosing cow disease with the Bayesian network method built on Android. Whereas, the expert system of diagnosing cow disease with the Dempster-Shafer method was built based on the web. The application of cow expert system with bayesian network method is shown in Fig. 5 and 6.

And, the application of cow expert system with the Dempster-Shafer method is shown in Fig. 7 and 8.

Fig. 5 and 7 are pages that list the symptoms of cow disease which can be chosen by checking or symptomatic symptoms. Whereas, Fig 6 is a diagnostic result page with bayesian network (BN) method and Fig. 8 is a diagnosis result page using the Dempster-Shafer (DS) method.

Tests were carried out to compare the diagnosis results of expert systems using the Bayesian network method with the results of expert system diagnostics using the Dempster-Shafer method. Each method will be tested with the same 10 cases. Comparison of diagnostic results is shown in Table XVI.

Fig. 5. BN Diagnosis Page.

Fig. 6. BN Diagnosis Result Page.

Fig. 7. DS Diagnosis Page.

Fig. 8. DS Diagnosis Result Page.

To analyze the percentage of the test results is used the percentage of disease interval obtained from the following equation:

$$I = \frac{100\%}{K} \quad (12)$$

$$I = \frac{100\%}{5} = 20\% \quad (13)$$

Where, I = Interval, K = Kategori Interval.

The percentage interval in this study is 20%. Table of frequency of diseases is shown in Table XVII.

TABLE XVI. COMPARISON OF DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

No.	Case / Symptoms	Bayesian Network Method	Dempster-Shafer Method
1	G001, G004, G020, G023, G039, G069	Dermatophilosis 69,43%	Dermatophilosis 94,22%
2	G001, G003, G020, G023, G032, G036, G055, G061, G065, G075	Leptospirosis 70,50%	Leptospirosis 97,15%
3	G001, G020, G023, G031, G064, G065, G075	Salmonellosis 65,68%	Salmonellosis 59,96%
4	G004, G015, G016, G017, G020, G023, G043, G065, G066	Ascariasis 77,53%	Ascariasis 99,51%
5	G012, G014, G025	Tetanus 72,62%	Tetanus 42%
6	G001, G003, G005, G006, G007, G008, G009, G021, G022, G023, G031, G062, G067	Anthraks 77,91%	Anthraks 99,93%
7	G031, G075, G076, G077	Brucellosis 71,01%	Brucellosis 88%
8	G056, G057, G058, G059, G060	Pink Eye 85,09%	Pink Eye 96,88%
9	G045, G046, G047, G048, G049, G050, G054	Demodocosis 78,38%	Demodocosis 96,22%
10	G002, G010, G020, G068, G070	Black Leg 85,17%	Black Leg 98,08%
Average percentage of diagnosis		75,3%	87,2%

TABLE XVII. DISEASE FREQUENCY

Percentage of disease	Frequency of disease	
	Bayesian Network Method	Dempster-Shafer Method
0% - 19.99%	0	0
20% - 39.99%	0	0
40% - 59.99%	2	0
60% - 79.99%	0	8
80% - 100%	8	2

Results are:

A. Bayesian Network Method

The highest percentage value is 85.17% (Black Leg) and the lowest percentage value is 65.68% (Salmonellosis). The average percentage of diagnoses obtained is 75.3%. At intervals of 60%-79.99% there are 8 diseases. And at intervals of 80%-100% there are 2 diseases namely Pink Eye (85,09%) and Black Leg (85,17%).

B. Dempster-Shafer Method

The highest percentage value is 99.93% (Anthrax) and the lowest percentage value is 42% (Tetanus). The average percentage of diagnoses obtained was 87.2%. At intervals of 40% -59.99% there are 2 diseases, namely, Tetanus (42%) and Salmonellosis (59.96%). And at intervals of 80% -100% there are 8 diseases. Tetanus and Salmonellosis have the lowest percentage because all the symptoms of the disease intersect with other diseases.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that Bayesian network method and Dempster-Shafer method can be implemented into expert systems. The number of diseases and symptoms that can be diagnosed is more than in previous research, from 3 diseases based on 11 symptoms to 7 diseases based on 77 symptoms. The Bayesian network and Dempster-Shafer methods provide the same disease diagnosis results but with different percentages. The average percentage of diagnosis results with Dempster-Shafer (87.2%) was higher than the percentage of diagnoses with bayesian network (75.3%). So, it can be said that the Dempster-Shafer method is better than the bayesian network method. Based on the 10 cases tested, the results of diagnosis of 8 diseases are higher compared to the percentage value using bayesian network. And 2 other diseases with Dempster-Shafer are smaller than the percentage value with the Bayesian network. The percentage value with bayesian network is influenced by the prior value and the present value of each symptom. Meanwhile, the percentage value with Dempster-Shafer is influenced by the number of symptoms that intersect between other diseases.

REFERENCES

- [1] Rianto Edy and Purbowati Endang, *Complete Guide to Beef Cattle*. Jakarta: Penebar Swadaya, 2011.
- [2] Tallulembang Tatik Melinda and Manggau Fransiskus Xaverius, "Design of Expert System for Diagnosing Cow Disease at The Merauke District Livestock Service Office". *Jurnal Ilmiah Mustek Anim Ha*, Vol.2, No. 2:125-134, 2013.
- [3] Budianto Alexius Endy, "The Application of The Expert System Using Backward Chaining Method for Analyzing Livestock Diseases". *SMARTICS Journal*, Vol.1, No.1:33-35, 2015.
- [4] Aristoteles, Fuljana Mita, Prasetyo Joko, and Muludi Kumia, "Expert System of Chili Plant Disease Diagnosis using Forward Chaining Method on Android". (IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol. 8, No. 11, 2017.
- [5] Dewi Indriana Candra, Soebroto Arief Andy and Furqon M. Tanzil, "Expert System of Diagnosing Beef Cattle Disease by Naïve Bayes Method". *Journal of Environmental Engoneerong & Sustainable Technology*, Vol. 02, No. 2:72-78I, 2015.
- [6] Sutojo T, Edy M, and Vincent S, *Artificial Intelligence*. Yogyakarta: Andi, 2011.

- [7] Meigarani Indrayani, Setiawan Wawan, and Riza Lala Setem, "Use of The Bayesian Network Method in Expert System for Diagnosing Leukimia". *Jurnal Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*. Bandung, 2010.
- [8] Wahyuni Elyza Gustri and Prijodiproji Widodo, "Prototype Expert System to Detect The Risk Level of Coronary Heart Disease by Dempster-Shafer Method". *Jurnal IJCS*, Yogyakarta:UGM, Vol. 7, No. 2:133-144, 2013.
- [9] Tinaliah, "Expert System Application for Diagnosing Cow Disease with Bayesian Network". *Jurnal Ilmiah SISFOTENIKA*, Vol. 5, No. 1:13-24, 2015.
- [10] Prasetyo Agung, "Web-Based Cow Disease Diagnosis Expert System Using Dempster-Shafer Method", unpublished.
- [11] Sibagariang Swono, "Android-Based Expert System Diagnoses Cow Disease with Certainty Factor Method". *Jurnal TIMES*, Vol.IV, No.2 : 35-39, 2015.
- [12] Arhami M, *Basic Concepts of Expert System*. Yogyakarta: Andi, 2005.
- [13] Kusumadewi Sri, *Artificial Intelligence: Techniques and Applications. Edition 1*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2003.
- [14] Supartha, I Kadek Dwi Gandika and Sari Ida Nirmala, "Expert System for Early Diagnosis of Skin Diseases Bali's Cow Using Forward Chaining and Certainty Factor Method". *JANAPATU*, Vol. 3, No.3: 110-117, 2014.
- [15] Orisa Marisa, Santoso Purnomo Budi and Setyawati Onny, "Web-Based Goat Disease Diagnosing System Using Certainty Factor Method". *Jurnal EECCIS*, Vol.8, No. 2:151-156, 2014.
- [16] Lestari Lia Septi, "Web-Based Expert System for Early Diagnosing Brain Tumor Using Certainty Factor Method(Essay)". Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau State Islamic University, 2013.
- [17] Purwadi, Ihsan. 2009. Penerapan Bayesian Network Dalam Penetapan Daerah Tertinggal (skripsi). Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- [18] Directorate General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. *Manual For Mammalian Diseases*. Jakarta: Directorate Animal Health, 2014.

Comparative Analysis of Cow Disease Diagnosis Expert System using Bayesian Network and Dempster-Shafer Method

ORIGINALITY REPORT

14%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	ijarai.thesai.org Internet	400 words — 8%
2	thesai.org Internet	64 words — 1%
3	Aristoteles -, Mita Fuljana, Joko Prasetyo, Kurnia Muludi. "Expert System of Chili Plant Disease Diagnosis using Forward Chaining Method on Android", International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 2017 Crossref	40 words — 1%
4	Dewi Sartika Ginting, Herman Mawengkang, Syahril Efendi. "Modification of A priori Algorithm focused on confidence value to association rules", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2018 Crossref	25 words — < 1%
5	Nita Sari Br Sembiring, Mikha Dayan Sinaga, Charles Jhony Mantho Sianturi. "Analysis of Dempster Shafer Method in Diagnosing Diseases Inflamed by Salmonella Bacteria", 2018 6th International Conference on Cyber and IT Service Management (CITSM), 2018 Crossref	23 words — < 1%
6	espace.library.uq.edu.au Internet	21 words — < 1%
7	webmail.dpi.ufv.br Internet	18 words — < 1%

8	onepetro.org Internet	15 words — < 1%
9	oa.upm.es Internet	14 words — < 1%
10	"Advances in Computer Science and Information Engineering", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2012 Crossref	13 words — < 1%
11	e-journals.unmul.ac.id Internet	12 words — < 1%
12	digilib.unila.ac.id Internet	12 words — < 1%
13	Rolfy Nixon Montufar Mercado, Hernan Faustino, Eveling Gloria. "Automatic Cyberbullying Detection in Spanish-language Social Networks using Sentiment Analysis Techniques", International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 2018 Crossref	9 words — < 1%
14	Camila Helena Souza Oliveira, Sylvain Giroux, Hubert Ngankam, H�el�ene Pigot. "Chapter 17 Generating Bayesian Network Structures for Self-diagnosis of Sensor Networks in the Context of Ambient Assisted Living for Aging Well", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2017 Crossref	8 words — < 1%
15	Joan Angelina Widians, Novianti Puspitasari, Ulvie Ameilia. "Expert System of Black Orchid Cultivation using Certainty Factor Method", 2018 2nd East Indonesia Conference on Computer and Information Technology (EIConCIT), 2018 Crossref	8 words — < 1%
16	Xiaojun Ye, Zude Li, Bin Li, Feng Xie. "Trust and Privacy in Dissemination Control", 2009 IEEE International Conference on e-Business Engineering, 2009	6 words — < 1%

17 es.scribd.com
Internet

4 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON
EXCLUDE
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF