

**Daftar Pustaka**

- [1] World Health Organization, “Weekly Operational Update on COVID-19 september 27, 2020,” *World Heal. Organ.*, no. October, pp. 1–10, 2020.
- [2] CDC( Center for Deaseas Control and Prevention), “Long-Term Effects of COVID-19 | CDC.” <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects.html> (accessed Dec. 03, 2020).
- [3] World Health Organization, “Global Vaccine Action Plan,” *Vaccine*, vol. 31, pp. B5–B31, 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2013.02.015.
- [4] 2020 Dirjen P2P Kemenkes, “Pemerintah Tengah Pastikan Keamanan dan Kehalalan Vaksin COVID-19 | Direktorat Jendral P2P.” <http://p2p.kemkes.go.id/pemerintah-tengah-pastikan-keamanan-dan-kehalalan-vaksin-covid-19/> (accessed Nov. 30, 2020).
- [5] Databooks, “Berapa Pengguna Media Sosial Indonesia? | Databoks.” <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2019/02/08/berapa-pengguna-media-sosial-indonesia> (accessed Dec. 03, 2020).
- [6] statista, “• Indonesia: breakdown of social media users by age and gender 2020 | Statista.” <https://www.statista.com/statistics/997297/indonesia-breakdown-social-media-users-age-gender/> (accessed Dec. 03, 2020).
- [7] Databooks, “Indonesia Pengguna Twitter Terbesar Ketiga di Dunia | Databoks.” <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2016/11/22/indonesia-pengguna-twitter-terbesar-ketiga-di-dunia> (accessed Dec. 03, 2020).
- [8] I. El Alaoui, Y. Gahi, R. Messoussi, Y. Chaabi, A. Todoskoff, and A. Kobi, “A novel adaptable approach for sentiment analysis on big social data,” *J. Big Data*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2018, doi: 10.1186/s40537-018-0120-0.
- [9] W. Budiharto and M. Meiliana, “Prediction and analysis of Indonesia Presidential election from Twitter using sentiment analysis,” *J. Big Data*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–10, 2018, doi: 10.1186/s40537-018-0164-1.
- [10] R. Shahid, S. T. Javed, and K. Zafar, “Feature selection based classification of sentiment analysis using Biogeography optimization algorithm,” May 2017, doi: 10.1109/ICIEECT.2017.7916549.
- [11] E. Sutoyo and A. Almaarif, “Twitter sentiment analysis of the relocation of Indonesia’s capital city,” *Bull. Electr. Eng. Informatics*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 1620–1630, 2020, doi: 10.11591/eei.v9i4.2352.
- [12] A. Attarwala, S. Dimitrov, and A. Obeidi, “How efficient is Twitter: Predicting 2012 U.S. presidential elections using Support Vector Machine via Twitter and comparing against Iowa Electronic Markets,” in *2017 Intelligent Systems Conference, IntelliSys 2017*, Mar. 2018, vol. 2018-January, pp. 646–652, doi: 10.1109/IntelliSys.2017.8324363.
- [13] E. Haddi, X. Liu, and Y. Shi, “The role of text pre-processing in sentiment analysis,” *Procedia Comput. Sci.*, vol. 17, pp. 26–32, 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.procs.2013.05.005.
- [14] R. Ferdiana, F. Jatmiko, D. D. Purwanti, A. S. T. Ayu, and W. F. Dicka, “Dataset Indonesia untuk Analisis Sentimen,” *J. Nas. Tek. Elektro dan Teknol. Inf.*, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 334, 2019, doi: 10.22146/jnteti.v8i4.533.
- [15] F. F. Rachman and S. Pramana, “Analisis Sentimen Pro dan Kontra Masyarakat Indonesia tentang Vaksin COVID-19 pada Media Sosial Twitter,” *Heal. Inf. Manag. J. ISSN*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 2655–9129, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://inohim.esaunggul.ac.id/index.php/INO/article/view/223>.
- [16] P. Singh, R. S. Sawhney, and K. S. Kahlon, “Sentiment analysis of demonetization of 500 & 1000 rupee banknotes by Indian government,” *ICT Express*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 124–129, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.icte.2017.03.001.
- [17] A. Corallo *et al.*, “Sentiment analysis for government: An optimized approach,” *Lect. Notes Comput. Sci. (including Subser. Lect. Notes Artif. Intell. Lect. Notes Bioinformatics)*, vol. 9166, no. July, pp. 98–112, 2015, doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-21024-7\_7.
- [18] tweepy, “API Reference — tweepy 3.9.0 documentation.” <http://docs.tweepy.org/en/latest/api.html#id4> (accessed Dec. 03, 2020).
- [19] Python, “Regular Expression HOWTO — Python 3.3.7 documentation.” <https://docs.python.org/3.3/howto/regex.html> (accessed Dec. 04, 2020).
- [20] Honakan, Adiwijaya, and S. AL-Faraby, “Analisis Dan Implementasi Support Vector Machine Dengan String Kernel Dalam Melakukan Klasifikasi Berita Berbahasa Indonesia Analysis and Implementation Support Vector Machine With String Kernel for Classification indonesian news,” vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1701–1710, 2018.
- [21] Skicit-learn, “sklearn.svm.SVC — scikit-learn 0.23.2 documentation.” <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html#examples-using-sklearn-svm-svc> (accessed Dec. 04, 2020).
- [22] Skicit-learn, “1.4. Support Vector Machines — scikit-learn 0.23.2 documentation.” <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/svm.html> (accessed Dec. 04, 2020).
- [23] Suyanto, *machine Learning Tingkat Dasar dan Lanjut*. Bandung: Informatika Bandung, 2018.

- [24] M. T. . Damarsasi Wilogo<sup>1</sup>, Erwin Budi Setiawan, S.Si., M.T. 2, Yuliant Sibaroni, S.Si., “Mendeteksi Spammers di Twitter dengan SVM Classifier,” vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 8249–8258, 2018.
- [25] I. Syarif, A. Prugel-Bennett, and G. Wills, “SVM Parameter Optimization using Grid Search and Genetic Algorithm to Improve Classification Performance,” *TELKOMNIKA (Telecommunication Comput. Electron. Control.*, vol. 14, no. 4, p. 1502, 2016, doi: 10.12928/telkomnika.v14i4.3956.
- [26] “Menkes: Masalah Laju Vaksinasi Bukan di Lokasi, tapi di Ketersediaan Vaksin COVID-19 - Health Liputan6.com.” <https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/4506556/menkes-masalah-laju-vaksinasi-bukan-di-lokasi-tapi-di-ketersediaan-vaksin-covid-19> (accessed Sep. 19, 2021).
- [27] “Dimulainya Vaksinasi Covid-19 di Indonesia.” <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/01/14/06572221/dimulainya-vaksinasi-covid-19-di-indonesia> (accessed Sep. 19, 2021).