



Digital Transformation of Mosque Security System through CCTV-NVR Implementation and Administrator Training toward Smart Mosque

Reza Rendian Septiawan^{1,*}, Ardiansyah Ramadhan¹, Iga Narendra Pramawijaya², Ridho Ramadani Saputra¹, Kirei Kirani Jayusman¹, Deo Prima Listiono¹

¹ Department of Computer Engineering, School of Electrical Engineering, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia

² Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Electrical Engineering, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: zaseptiawan@telkomuniversity.ac.id

DOI: 10.65917/jardira.v2i2.73

ABSTRACT

Background: Al-Quddus Mosque in the G-Land Arcadia residential complex, Bojongsoang, functions as an important religious and social centre for the local community. However, increasing activity levels and conventional security practices have exposed the mosque to risks such as theft, vandalism, and limited monitoring capabilities.

Contribution: This community service program aimed to support the digital transformation of the mosque through the deployment of a smart security system as an initial step toward developing a Smart Mosque environment.

Method: The program was implemented through four stages: situational analysis, system design, deployment of a high-definition CCTV surveillance network integrated with a Network Video Recorder (NVR), and operational training for mosque administrators. The surveillance system utilized Ezviz H3C Color 2MP cameras strategically installed in indoor and outdoor areas. A post-installation survey was conducted to evaluate community responses.

Results: The digital security system was successfully installed and formally handed over to mosque administrators for future operation and maintenance. Training activities improved administrators' readiness to operate the system independently. Survey results showed a highly positive response, with 99.35% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that the project met community needs and should be continued in the future.

Conclusion: The implementation transformed mosque security management from a conventional approach toward a proactive digital system. The initiative strengthened security infrastructure, enhanced community preparedness in managing digital assets,

Article history:

Received: June 23, 2026

Revised: July 15, 2026

Accepted: July 21, 2026

Keywords: Smart Mosque, Digital Transformation, CCTV Surveillance, Security Management

and provided a replicable model for technology-based religious facility management in the Society 5.0 era.

INTRODUCTION

The mosque is not only a place of worship but also a center for community development and social interaction [1], [2]. In the era of Society 5.0, the integration of digital technology into religious infrastructure (often termed the 'Smart Mosque' concept) has become a necessity to ensure safety and communal comfort [3], [4], [5]. Environmental security is fundamental in creating community peace and welfare, especially in religious and residential areas [6], [7]. In the current digital era, security challenges can no longer be optimally addressed solely with conventional approaches; they require the integration of adaptive technology and active community participation [7], [8].

Al-Quddus Mosque, located in the G-Land Arcadia residential complex, Bojongsoang, Bandung Regency, faces significant challenges due to its high occupancy rate and the increasing complexity of urban security [7]. This condition necessitates an integrated security framework to protect mosque assets and ensure congregational safety [8]. Serving a community of approximately 125 households, representing an estimated 375 to 500 residents, Al-Quddus Mosque functions as the primary epicenter for both spiritual and communal life. It is a high-traffic environment utilized for daily congregational prayers, religious education, and various social welfare programs.

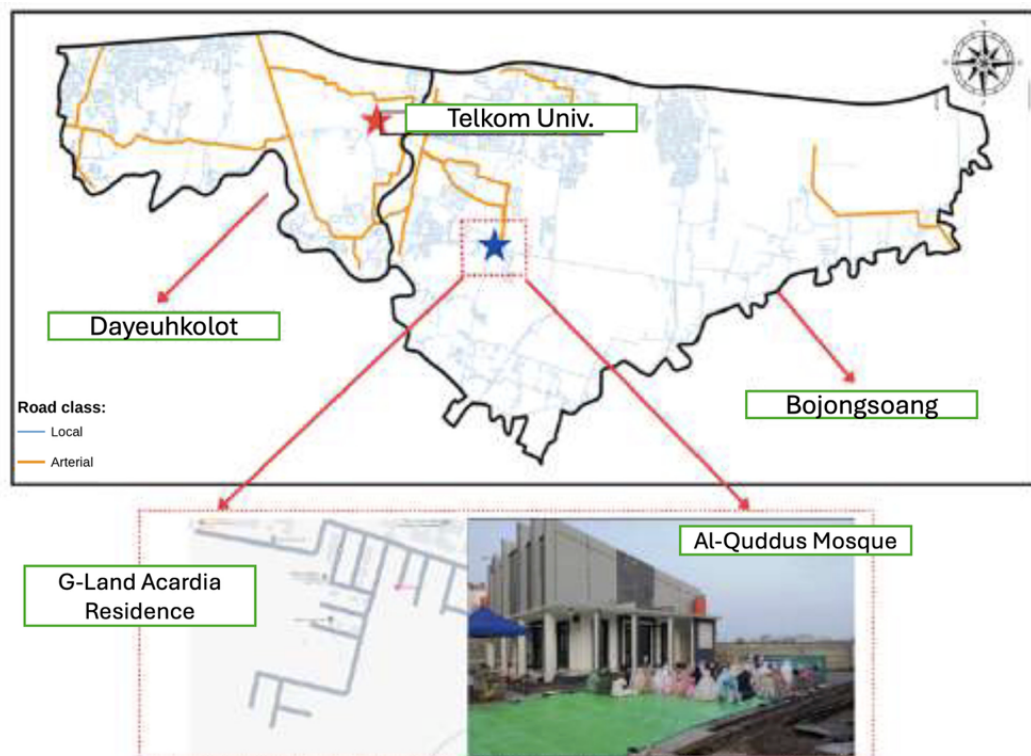


Figure 1. Al-Quddus Mosque detailed location

Despite its central role, the mosque's security infrastructure has not kept pace with its growing communal importance. The high intensity of daily activities brings inherent security challenges, including the risk of property theft (such as motorcycles in the parking area or donation boxes) and potential vandalism [8]. Currently, surveillance remains limited during off-peak hours due to a reliance on conventional security measures that lack integrated digital technology. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by a technical gap among mosque administrators (Dewan Kemakmuran Masjid/DKM), who often possess limited knowledge in managing modern, technology-based security systems.

Previous studies on mosque digitalization have primarily focused on financial transparency through e-donations, website implementations for information access, or IoT-based energy efficiency for lighting and cooling systems [2], [3], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13]. However, there is a noticeable research gap regarding the integrated implementation of security-focused digital transformation in small-to-medium-sized residential mosques. Most existing security implementations are purely 'install-and-forget' without a structured capacity-building program.

Another previous study on mosque digitalization also focuses on mobile applications for the ease of its information system. These applications typically facilitate donation management, prayer schedules, and community announcements to enhance congregational engagement. However, while mobile platforms improve information accessibility, they often lack integration with physical security infrastructure and the necessary digital literacy for long-term operational maintenance [5], [14], [15].

Beyond the technical installation of the NVR-based surveillance system, this program recognizes the importance of digital literacy for mosque administrators to ensure long-term sustainability. This approach aligns with the "Society 5.0" paradigm, where digital transformation is utilized not only for security but also to enhance information accessibility and community engagement [3], [15]. By providing mentoring on digital management, the mosque can transition from traditional administration to a more transparent ecosystem, allowing the congregation to access religious programs and financial reports more effectively [16].

Furthermore, the integration of digital marketing principles is crucial for expanding the mosque's social impact and "syiar" reach. Training sessions focused on online presence and content management enable the mosque to effectively communicate its programs to a wider audience, mirroring successful digital marketing implementations in other community sectors [17] [18]. This holistic strategy ensures that the technological investment is complemented by a capable human resource base, transforming Al-Quddus Mosque into a modern, digitally-resilient community hub [19].

Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in formulating a comprehensive Smart Mosque empowerment model that synergizes the installation of digital security infrastructure with operational literacy training for mosque administrators. This holistic approach ensures that technological investments are complemented by a capable human resource base, transforming the mosque into a modern, digitally resilient community hub.

Responding to these problems, the Community Service Team at Telkom University implemented a program titled "Digital Transformation and Strengthening of Mosque Security Systems" at Al-Quddus Mosque. This program leverages high-definition CCTV and Network Video Recorder (NVR) technology while emphasizing community empowerment. By providing direct education and hands-on training to residents and DKM members, this initiative is expected to produce a sustainable, digital-based security ecosystem through synergistic collaboration between the community and higher education institutions.

METHOD

The method of implementing this community service activity employs a participatory and collaborative approach, prioritizing the active involvement of various stakeholders, including the DKM of Al-Quddus Mosque, residents, and the implementation team from Telkom University.

The system was designed to allow remote monitoring access via mobile applications for authorized personnel. The technical architecture includes the installation of 4 cameras integrated into an NVR system equipped with enough storage capacity allowing continuous footage retention for up to 7 days.

To ensure effective capacity building, the training phase involved 6 participants comprising the core mosque administrators (DKM). The training was conducted on June 15, 2026, over a 3-hour session. The training materials included a theoretical module on digital security concepts and hands-on practical sessions on system operation, remote access configuration, and data backup procedures. The success indicator for this training was the administrators' ability to independently perform playback, retrieve specific event footage, and securely access the mobile monitoring application.

The activity began with a problem identification and situation analysis stage through field surveys, observations, and in-depth interviews with the mosque administrators. The aim was to gather data on the blind spots of the mosque's premises, the frequency of security concerns, and the administrators' technical readiness. This data became the basis for formulating a contextual intervention strategy [20].

Furthermore, program planning and system design were carried out. This included determining the specifications of the cameras and Network Video Recorder (NVR) to cover blind spot areas dynamically. The system was designed to allow remote monitoring access via mobile applications for authorized personnel [21]. Training modules and socialization materials were also developed to support the implementation.

The next stage was technology implementation and system configuration, which involved installing additional devices and configuring the NVR system by a joint technical team from the university and the mosque administrators. This participatory installation approach aims to build a sense of ownership.

Table 1. Summary of Activity Stages

Stage	Activity Description	Participants/Target
Situational Analysis	Field surveys, observation of blind spots, and interviews to assess DKM's technical readiness.	DKM & Implementation Team
System Design	Hardware selection, defining CCTV layout covering parking and prayer areas, and NVR configuration.	Implementation Team
Implementation	Physical installation of cameras and NVR, followed by network integration.	Implementation Team & DKM
Training	Hands-on mentoring on system navigation, playback, backup, and mobile access.	6 DKM Members
Evaluation	Post-installation survey and assessing DKM's operational capability.	31 Local Residents & DKM

Finally, training and community empowerment alongside evaluation were conducted. The team provided hands-on training for the administrators on how to operate the system, perform data backups, and monitor real-time footage. A comprehensive program evaluation was then conducted through the collection of data regarding user satisfaction and technological literacy improvement [22], [23]. Table 1 presents the summary of the activity from initiation to evaluation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation

The core of the surveillance system consists of Ezviz H3C Color 2MP smart Wi-Fi cameras. These cameras were selected for their ability to provide high definition 1080p video quality combined with advanced night vision capabilities. Specifically, the H3C Color model features full-color night vision, which is crucial for identifying details such as clothing color or vehicle characteristics in low-light conditions. Additionally, the cameras are equipped with AI-powered human shape detection to minimize false alarms and an IP67-rated weatherproof housing, making them suitable for the mosque's outdoor parking and entrance areas. Table 2 mentioned in detail of smart Wi-Fi camera specification deployed in this project.

Figure 2 presents the top-view floor plan of Al-Quddus Mosque, showing the strategic placement of the digital surveillance system across both indoor and outdoor zones. Two indoor cameras (CCTV Indoor 1 and CCTV Indoor 2) are positioned at the rear corners of the prayer hall; each located 2.80 m from the respective side walls to ensure full coverage of the congregation area. An additional ceiling-mounted camera is centrally suspended to provide overhead monitoring of the prayer hall. Two outdoor cameras (CCTV Outdoor 1 and CCTV Outdoor 2) are installed at the lower corners of the mosque perimeter to monitor the parking lot and main entrance. The total monitored zone spans 15.50 m in width and 10.00 m in depth, covering all critical areas of the mosque premises.

Table 2. Specifications of the Ezviz H3C Color 2MP Camera

Feature	Specification
Model	Ezviz H3C Color 2MP
Resolution	1080p (1920 x 1080)
Night Vision	Color Night Vision (up to 30m)
Video Compression	H.265 / H.264
Weatherproof	IP67 Grade
AI Features	Human Shape Detection
Audio	Built-in Microphone (Audio Pickup)
Storage	MicroSD (up to 512GB) & EZVIZ CloudPlay
Smart Integration	Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, IFTTT

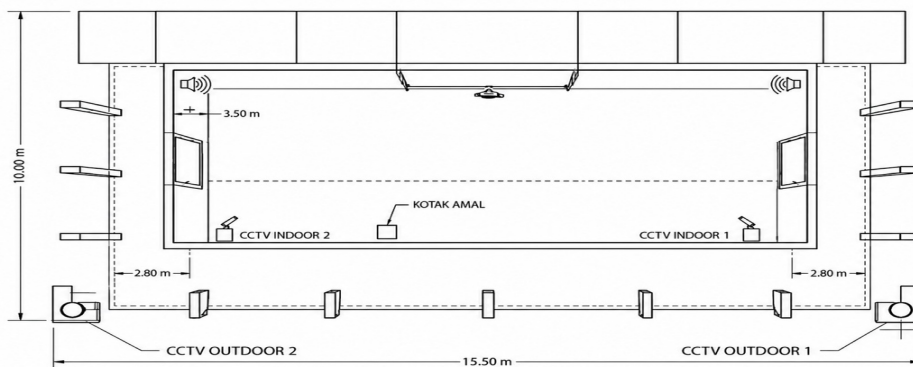


Figure 2. Floor plan of the CCTV security system deployment at Al-Quddus Mosque

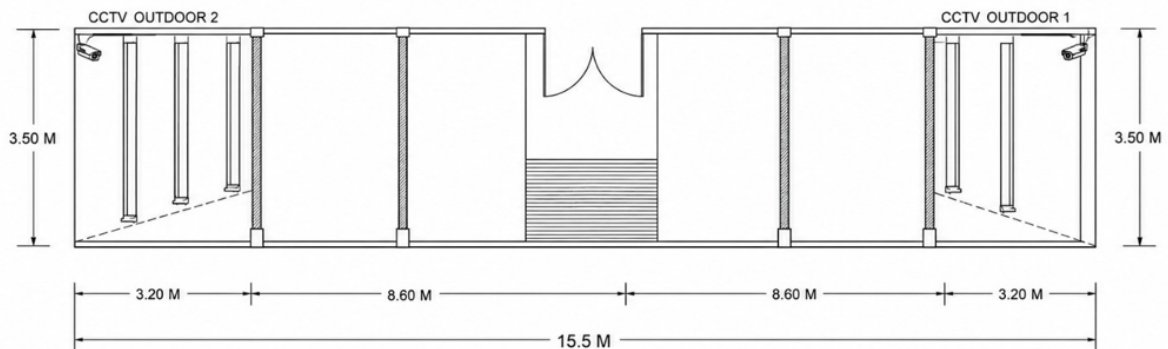


Figure 3. Front elevation view of CCTV outdoor camera placement at the mosque parking area

Device installation was carried out by considering the aesthetic and functional aspects of the mosque building. The use of high-resolution cameras 1080p (2 Megapixel) allows for clearer identification of objects and faces compared to conventional systems. The cameras are equipped with infrared capabilities for night vision, ensuring continuous surveillance during low-light conditions. Beyond the physical infrastructure, a crucial aspect of this activity is the knowledge transfer to the partners. The training provided covers basic operating procedures, how to perform recording searches (playback), and data backup steps in case of a security incident [24].

Front installation location shown in detail by Figure 3, design for maximum viewing expectancy, especially to vital regions such as parking area and entrance. These area and item are the most crucial because these are the areas with the most criminal case, such as theft, likely to happen. Implementation of this layout planning shown in Figure 2 and 3, are documented in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Implementation of CCTV outdoor and indoor according to camera placement plan

The discussion regarding the success of this program is not only limited to technical aspects but also to the psychological impact on the worshippers. The existence of a digital security system provides a higher sense of security, which in turn increases focus in worship. From the digital literacy side, mosque administrators who were previously unfamiliar with modern surveillance systems now have basic competencies in managing the mosque's digital assets. This is in line with the Smart Mosque concept, which emphasizes community empowerment through technology. The integration of these systems represents a shift from reactive security to proactive management, where potential issues can be identified and addressed before they escalate.

2. Discussion

The successful deployment of the digital security system at Al-Quddus Mosque marks a significant milestone in transforming conventional religious facilities into a Smart Mosque environment. In general, the integration of digital technology into religious spaces provides not only physical security but also peace of mind for the congregation. Prior to this community service initiative, the mosque relied heavily on conventional, unmonitored security measures, making it vulnerable to potential property theft and vandalism, particularly during off-peak hours [25].

The implementation of the high-definition CCTV network, equipped with Network Video Recorder (NVR) technology, directly addresses these vulnerabilities. The strategic placement of cameras at the main entrance, prayer hall, parking area, and storage room ensures comprehensive coverage. This technological upgrade represents a shift from reactive security measures to proactive management. The NVR system allows administrators to monitor the premises remotely via mobile devices, providing real-time surveillance capabilities that were previously non-existent.

Furthermore, the novelty of this community engagement program lies in its holistic approach.

Most existing security implementations in residential mosques tend to follow an 'install-and-forget' paradigm without sustainable capacity building. However, this program emphasized community-based digital literacy through intensive, hands-on training. Qualitatively, the implication for the community is highly positive. Based on field observations and interactions during the implementation, mosque administrators who were previously unfamiliar with modern surveillance systems now demonstrate the basic competencies required to manage the mosque's digital assets. They can operate the system, navigate the remote access application, and understand the basic protocols for retrieving footage if an incident occurs.

Quantitatively, a post-installation survey was also conducted to obtain data and statistic about how beneficial the digital security system is. The survey questions about residents' satisfaction with the projects, suitability in the community, clarity, understandability, services, and future project prospects in Likert scale. 31 residents were participating in the survey, and most of the respondents responded positive about the digital security system installation project aligned with the residents need. The respondents also concluded the project were conducted in clarity, with a positive response to similar projects in the future. Table 3 shows in detail on questionnaire questions and the residents' response.

The psychological implication for the worshippers is another critical qualitative outcome discussed in this study. The existence of a visible digital security system provides a higher sense of security, which in turn increases the congregation's focus and tranquility during worship. It acts as a deterrent to potential wrongdoers while fostering a profound sense of safety among the residents of G-Land Arcadia.

Table 3. Post-installation Survey Result.

No.	Statement	STS	NA	Neu	A	SS	Total
1	Activity materials are in accordance with community needs	0	0	0	11	20	31
2	The time for this activity is relatively appropriate and sufficient	0	0	0	16	15	31
3	The presented materials or activities are clear and easy to understand	0	0	1	16	14	31
4	The committee provided good service throughout the activity	0	0	0	12	19	31
5	The community accepts and hopes that activities like this will be continued in the future	0	0	0	9	22	31
Total		0	0	1	64	90	155
Percentage Each (%)		0%	0%	0.65%	41.29%	58.06%	100%
Agree + Strongly Agree (%)							99.35%

The integration of these systems represents a shift from reactive security to proactive management, where potential issues can be identified and addressed before they escalate. To clearly highlight the contribution of this program, a before-and-after comparison is presented in Table 4, emphasizing the significant improvements in both infrastructure and human resource capabilities.

Table 4. Comparison of Mosque Security Management Before and After the Program

Aspect	Before Implementation	After Implementation
Surveillance Method	Conventional and limited to manual observation by residents.	24/7 digital surveillance with real-time monitoring capabilities.
Area Coverage	Numerous blind spots, especially in the parking area and main entrance.	Comprehensive coverage of critical zones including prayer hall and parking lot.
Remote Access	None. Administrators had to be physically present to monitor the mosque.	Authorized DKM members can monitor live feeds via mobile applications.
Technical Capability	DKM lacked understanding of modern security systems and data management.	DKM possesses basic competencies to operate the NVR, perform playback, and backup data.

The documentation of the implementation and training process, which highlights the active participation and enthusiasm of the mosque administrators alongside the community service team, serves as visual evidence of this program's success and can be seen in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

This integrated approach aligns with the broader concept of Society 5.0, where technology serves as an enabler for human well-being and community development. By successfully bridging the technical gap through direct engagement, this program provides a replicable, qualitative model for other small-to-medium-sized residential mosques seeking to undergo similar digital transformations.

**Figure 5.** Implementation and training process at Al-Quddus Mosque



Figure 6. Handover of the digital security system equipment from the Telkom University community service team to the Al-Quddus Mosque administrators

Because the newly installed CCTV system records the daily activities of the congregation and the surrounding mosque environment, addressing data privacy is paramount. Strict ethical guidelines and security protocols were established and agreed upon by the DKM. Access to the NVR system and cloud-based recordings is strictly restricted to authorized administrators using encrypted credentials. The surveillance footage is intended solely for asset protection and incident investigation. Furthermore, distributing or uploading recorded footage to public platforms or social media is strictly prohibited without formal authorization, ensuring the congregation's privacy is fully respected.

A crucial element of this digital transformation is ensuring the long-term sustainability of the deployed infrastructure. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed collaboratively with the DKM. Routine maintenance, such as physical camera cleaning and checking the NVR storage health, is scheduled monthly and assigned to a designated technical coordinator within the DKM. The system is configured for automatic loop recording to overwrite the oldest data after 7 days. However, in the event of an incident, the trained administrators are tasked with immediately backing up the relevant footage to external storage. Furthermore, the DKM has agreed to allocate a portion of the mosque's operational funds for contingency hardware replacements and is committed to conducting peer-to-peer knowledge transfer to onboard new administrators in the future.

CONCLUSION

The community service program at Al-Quddus Mosque has successfully achieved its primary objective of implementing a digital transformation strategy through the establishment of a smart security system. By upgrading the conventional security measures with an integrated High-Definition CCTV and Network Video Recorder (NVR) system, the program has effectively addressed the vulnerabilities associated with the mosque's high activity intensity and lack of surveillance during off-peak hours. This initiative has proven highly fruitful, directly benefiting the local community of G-Land Arcadia by providing a significantly safer worship environment, which psychologically allows the congregation to focus better on their spiritual and social activities without the lingering fear of property theft or vandalism.

The novelty and theoretical contribution of this study lie in its holistic approach to the "Smart Mosque" framework, shifting the paradigm from a conventional "install-and-forget" infrastructure upgrade to an emphasis on sustainable, community-based digital literacy. The primary implication for the community is the successful empowerment of the mosque administrators; by bridging their previous technical gap, they are now equipped with the fundamental competencies to manage, operate, and sustain the mosque's digital assets independently. Ultimately, this program not only strengthens the immediate security of Al-Quddus Mosque but also serves as a replicable, qualitative model for empowering other small-to-medium-sized residential mosques to adapt to the technological demands of the Society 5.0 era.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to express their gratitude to Telkom University for funding this community service program under the grant number 0176/ABD07/PPM-JPM/2026. We also thank the administrators and the congregation of Al-Quddus Mosque, G-Land Arcadia, for their active participation and support throughout the implementation of this program.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. Marpaung, A. Nata, and R. Yesputra, 'Pemanfaatan Aplikasi E-Masjid Sebagai Informasi Bagi BKM Al-Ikhlas', *Jurdimas J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy. R.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 301–306, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.33330/jurdimas.v4i3.1234.
- [2] N. Wisudawati, M. Hastarina, M. W. Ravaza, B. Wahyudi, and M. Rosyidah, 'DIGITALISASI MASJID MELALUI SISTEM INFORMASI BERBASIS WEBSITE', *Martabe J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 4521–4526, Nov. 2023, doi: 10.31604/jpm.v6i12.4521-4526.
- [3] J. Hutagalung and W. R. Maya, 'DIGITALISASI MASJID ERA SOCIETY 5.0 MENGGUNAKAN TEKNOLOGI QRIS PADA KAS MASJID AL-MUSLIMIN'.
- [4] A. M. Simorangkir and P. S. Ramadhan, 'SMART MOSQUE SYSTEM UNTUK PERSIAPAN SARANA SEBELUM WAKTU SHOLAT BERBASIS MIKROKONTROLER MENGGUNAKAN TEKNIK DUPLEX', vol. 4, no. 7, 2021.
- [5] H. Sa'ari, A. Mohammad, and R. Othman, 'Smart Mosque Information System (SMIS): A Framework for Digital Da'wa and Religious Tourism in Malaysia', *Int. J. Acad. Res. Bus. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 15, Sep. 2025, doi: 10.6007/IJARBS/v15-i9/26428.
- [6] H. D. Cahyono, D. W. Wardani, B. Hendrasuryawan, A. Doewes, R. Anggrainingsih, and A. Wijayanto, 'PENINGKATAN KEAMANAN LINGKUNGAN DENGAN PENERAPAN CCTV DI DUKUH SRIMULYO', vol. 8, no. 2, 2024.
- [7] A. N. Maroma, D. P. Maroma, and B. A. Pangilinan, 'Enhancing Community Safety: Installation of CCTV Systems in Selected Barangays in the Province of Bulacan', *Int. J. Res. Innov. Soc. Sci.*, vol. VIII, no. IIIS, pp. 4397–4406, 2024, doi: 10.47772/IJRISS.2024.803319S.
- [8] A. P. Sidiq, M. W. Taqwana, R. Zulian, K. Kiswanta, and H. Heranudin, 'INTEGRASI SISTEM PENGAMANAN ASET MELALUI IMPLEMENTASI MONITORING CCTV DI MASJID AL-HUSNA, CISAUK', *BHAKTI NAGORI J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 358–364, Jun. 2025, doi: 10.36378/bhakti_nagori.v5i1.4447.
- [9] C. Kirom, I. F. Cahyadi, J. Afandi, R. Adni, B. T. Cahya, and B. K. Muflih, 'Assistance in Management and Technology-Based Mosque Digitalization to Improve the Quality of Community Services', *J. Pengabd. UNDIKMA*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 205–213, May 2024, doi: 10.33394/jpu.v5i2.10920.
- [10] A. S. Mohammed, I. B. Abdulai, A. Jannat, and D. Augustine, 'Emerging Technologies for Transforming Mosques into Smart Buildings: A Systematic Literature Review', *Int. J. Res. Sci. Innov.*, vol. XI, no. VI, pp. 510–534, 2024, doi: 10.51244/IJRSI.2024.1106040.
- [11] 'Enhancing mosque governance through mobile-based system: a case study at Baitussyarif Muhammadiyah Jambi | International Journal of Sustainable Community Services and Development (IJSCSD)'. Accessed: Jun. 10, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://publish.umam.edu.my/index.php/ijscsd/article/view/13>
- [12] A. H. Blasi, M. A. A. Lababede, and M. A. Alsuwaiket, 'Movement Control of Smart Mosque's Domes using CSNet and Fuzzy Logic Techniques', Oct. 13, 2024. doi: 10.14569/issn.2156-5570.

- [13] N. Almutairi and A. Elhanashi, 'Leveraging IoT and dedicated social networks to enhance mosque role and activities management in Saudi Arabia', *Digit. Bus.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 100151, Dec. 2025, doi: 10.1016/j.digbus.2025.100151.
- [14] S. Yaakub, W. J. Pranoto, T. A. Y. Siswa, I. S. Windiarti, R. Priyanti, and Alghazali, 'Enhancing mosque governance through mobile-based system: a case study at Baitussyarif Muhammadiyah Jambi', *Int. J. Sustain. Community Serv. Dev. IJSCSD*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–10, Feb. 2025, doi: 10.63088/sf6bye60.
- [15] A. Oktaviani and T. A. Puspito, 'Pengabdian Masyarakat dalam Digitalisasi Masjid: Implementasi Website untuk Meningkatkan Akses Informasi', *Abdiformatika J. Pengabd. Masy. Inform.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–7, May 2025, doi: 10.59395/abdiformatika.v5i1.257.
- [16] I. Syafrida, N. Safitri, N. Hasanah, A. Khaerunisa, S. Prayogi, and F. Rafifanto, 'Optimizing the Role of Adolescents as Mosque Administrators Through Improving Digital Marketing Skills', *J. Pengabd. Masy. Dan Penelit. Thawalib*, vol. 4, pp. 121–132, Aug. 2025, doi: 10.54150/thame.v4i2.753.
- [17] Ni Komang Sri Julyantari, I. G. A. V. Purnama, I. G. N. N. Bagiarta, P. P. G. P. Pertama, and M. Liandana, 'Implementasi Website untuk Media Pemasaran Online dan Perbaikan Kemasan Produk', *Abdiformatika J. Pengabd. Masy. Inform.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 26–33, May 2021, doi: 10.25008/abdiformatika.v1i1.134.
- [18] 'Enhancing the Capacity of Mosque Youth in Digital Da'wah Literacy and AI-Based Mosque Social Media Management'. Accessed: Jun. 10, 2026. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/400933098_Enhancing_the_Capacity_of_Mosque_Youth_in_Digital_Da'wah_Literacy_and_AI-Based_Mosque_Social_Media_Management
- [19] R. Rosif, 'Enhancing the Capacity of Mosque Youth in Digital Da'wah Literacy and AI-Based Mosque Social Media Management', *J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–17, Feb. 2026, doi: 10.56184/jpkmjournal.v5i1.571.
- [20] O. Elharrouss, N. Almaadeed, and S. Al-Maadeed, 'A review of video surveillance systems', *J. Vis. Commun. Image Represent.*, vol. 77, p. 103116, May 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.jvcir.2021.103116.
- [21] E. Rohaini, A. Fajaruddin, and Y. Pratama, 'Perancangan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pada Masjid Nurul Ikhsan Berbasis Android', *Pros. Semin. Nas. Teknol. Komput. Dan Sains*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 541–551, Nov. 2023.
- [22] R. P. Sari *et al.*, 'PENERAPAN DAN PELATIHAN SISTEM DISPLAY JADWAL SALAT DIGITAL BERBASIS WEBSITE MENGGUNAKAN RASPBERRY PI DI MASJID BAITUL MAQDIS', *J. Pengabd. Masy. Multidisiplin*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 293–304, Feb. 2026, doi: 10.36341/jpm.v9i2.7003.
- [23] Diana Effendi, Rani Puspita Dhaniawaty, Rahmat Hidayat, Muhammad Alghani, and Agus Nursikuwagus, 'Peningkatan Kapasitas Pengurus Masjid Melalui Pelatihan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Masjid (SIMMAS) Berbasis Web pada DKM Khairul Amal Kota Bandung', *JURPIKAT J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 1447–1455, Jul. 2025, doi: 10.37339/jurpikat.v6i3.2453.
- [24] N. Busaeri, R. Nurdiansyah, F. Nursuwars, and M. A. K. Anshary, 'Penerapan Sistem Keamanan Berbasis IoT di Masjid Al-Ikhlas Desa Sukahaji', vol. 2, 2025.
- [25] Wisnu Ayodya; Mardiansah M; Tularno T; Mualim M, 'PEMASANGAN KAMERA CCTV SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCEGAHAN TINDAK PIDANA PENCURIAN DI MASJID', *KOMMAS J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, no. Vol 3, No 1 (2022): KOMMAS: JURNAL PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT, pp. 95–101, 2022.