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Abstract

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Keywords: Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword, Keyword.

1. Introduction

In the content of the Introduction Subsection, use Arial Nova Light font with a size of 11 and single spacing. Here are the essential elements that must be included in the introduction of a scientific article published in a journal:

1. Problem Statement: Identify the problem or research gap that is the focus of the article. Explain the background of the problem, its relevance, and why it is important to be investigated.
2. Research Object: Describe the object or phenomenon that will be studied in the article. Provide a brief overview of the research object's context and explain why it is relevant to the previously identified problem.

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3. State of the Art: Review relevant literature or previous research related to the problem and research object. Explain the main findings and contributions made in this field. Compare and critique existing approaches to highlight any gaps or shortcomings that still exist.
4. Research Gap: Identify the existing research gap based on the previous literature review. Explain the limitations or unanswered research questions and how your research will contribute to filling these gaps.
5. Contribution: Clearly explain the contribution of your article to existing research. Describe how your research will fill the existing research gap and provide new understanding or approaches to the addressed problem.
6. Objective: Clearly state the specific objectives of your research. Explain what you aim to achieve in this study and how your research will test hypotheses or answer the formulated research questions.
7. Every statement and selection of something (data, methods, parameters, etc.) must be supported by current references (within the last 10 years) that are relevant, valid (80% of the references based on primary sources published in reputable international scientific journals, preferably from well-known publishers).
8. The citation style used is APA 7th edition in Mendeley.
9. Similarity tolerance, including artificial intelligence and its derivatives, must be less than 20%.

2. Literature Review (Optional)

JITCS does not require the presence of a Literature Review subsection. Please adjust it according to the needs of your article.

2.1. Subsection 1
2.2. Subsection 2
2.2.1. Sub-subsection 1
2.2.2. Sub-subsection 2

3. Methods

Here are the elements that must be included in the methodology section of a scientific article published in a scientific journal:

1. Data Collection: Provide a detailed explanation of how the data was obtained for the research. Include information about the data source, data collection techniques used, and the number of samples involved in the study.
2. Data Preprocessing: Describe the steps taken to prepare the data before analysis. Explain the process of removing invalid data, merging data from various sources, or performing data transformations. If questionnaires are used, explain the validation and testing steps conducted.
3. Algorithms and Analytical Methods: Explain the algorithms or analytical methods used in the research. Provide a detailed description of the steps taken, including the formulas or equations used and relevant parameters. If questionnaires are used, also explain how the questions were developed and their validity tested.
4. Evaluation: Explain how the research was evaluated to measure the effectiveness of the methods or algorithms used. Discuss the evaluation metrics used, such as accuracy, precision, recall, or other relevant metrics. Also, explain the procedures used to compare the results with related studies or existing baselines.
5. Use of Questionnaires or Research Instruments: If questionnaires or research instruments are used, provide a detailed description of the questions or items included. Explain the validity and reliability of the instruments and the steps taken to ensure consistency and accuracy in using the questionnaires or instruments. If there are

references to the questionnaires used, mention the source and ensure necessary permissions are obtained.

6. Research Ethics: Explain that the research was conducted in accordance with applicable research ethics guidelines, including the protection of the privacy of research subjects and the obtained ethical approvals, if relevant. Also, describe the steps taken to ensure respondent anonymity and data confidentiality.
7. Statistical Analysis: If necessary, describe the statistical analysis performed on the data. Explain the statistical techniques used, such as hypothesis testing, regression analysis, multivariate analysis, or other techniques. Also, include the software or libraries used for the analysis.
8. If the methodology presentation includes illustrations such as figures, tables, or equations, please provide an explanation for each illustration and mention its name. The explanation of equations should be in paragraph form, with parameters or variables italicized. Every mention of an illustration, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence, should start with a capital letter. Please create each illustration in high resolution to ensure that the quality remains sharp and clear, allowing for clear visibility.

Example:

Fig. 1 shows the flow of the buyer's food ordering process. In this process the buyer can add menus to the basket and enter the basket page. Furthermore, if the buyer wants to continue ordering, the buyer checks out and fills in the buyer's data and address to see shipping costs and total payment. The Greedy process occurs when the buyer selects an order address on the map. The address will be stored and sorted with other order addresses based on the day of the order. Then the buyer confirms the order and the buyer can see the invoice after the order is paid.

This study utilized the Greedy algorithm pseudocode implemented by Sampurno et al. (2018), as shown in Algorithm 1. Greedy algorithm testing is applied using location sampling data with different coordinates. To find the fastest or shortest route with the Greedy algorithm based on Kekal et al. (2021) can be done with Eq. (1), described as follow:

$$D(i) = L_1 + next\ vertex\ weight \quad (1)$$

1. Check the side associated with the first location with the smallest weight (distance) to the next vertex or location. This distance becomes the first shortest route (L_1).
2. Determine the next shortest route (D) in the following way:
   a) Eq. (1) is used to calculate the first distance added to the next weight. If there are other routes, then add the distance of the route with the previous distance.
   b) Choose $D(i)$ which has the smallest distance, then do a comparison if there are other routes. If the other route has a smaller distance than $D(i)$, then that route is the route that will be calculated next.

   Repeat the search process for the next shortest route using the second stage.

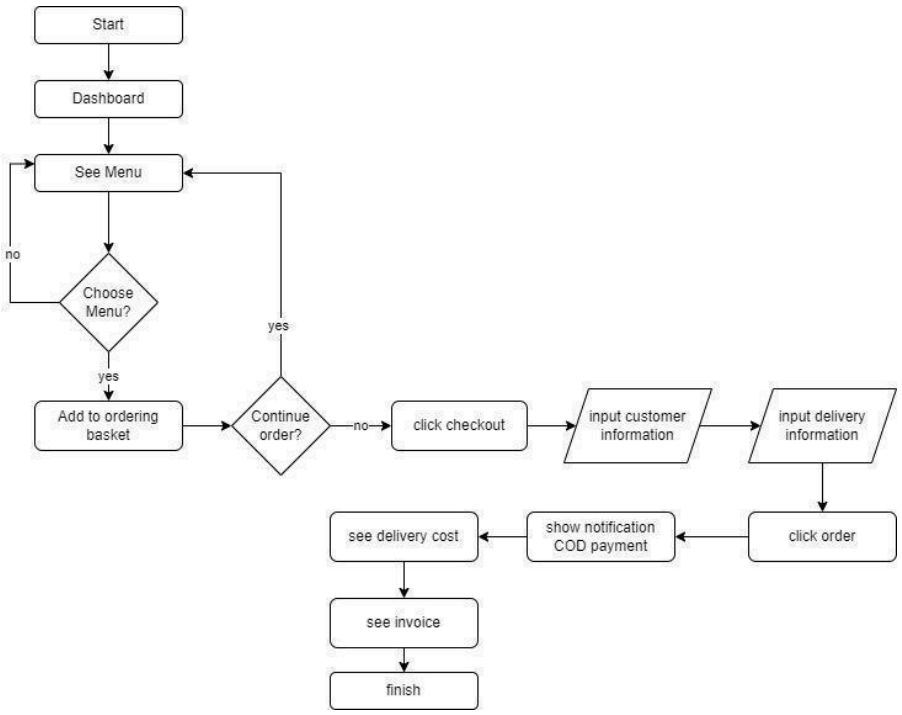

Fig. 1. Ordering flow.

Algorithm 1. Greedy Algorithm

```
p(1:n), w(1:n), x(1:n), m, content
        content = m
for i = 1 to do n do
    if w(i) > content then
        exit
    endif
        x(i) = 1
        content = content − w(i)
repeat
    if i ≤ n then

            x(i) = content/W(i)

    endif
```

First, testing is carried out by calculating the distance from each location point. The calculation is performed by calculating the distance to each location point on Google Maps by providing 4 locations with distances between locations based on the results of calculations from Google Maps which are in Table 1.

Table 1
Distance between locations.

Origin	Destination	Distance (Meter)
R	A	406.5
A	B	199.11
B	C	172.11
R	B	637.92
B	C	172.31
C	A	233.46
R	C	654.97
C	B	172.31
B	A	199.11

4. Results and Discussion

Here is an example of the content for the Results and Discussion section in a scientific article published in a scientific journal:

1. Results: In this section, the research findings are presented along with relevant illustrations such as tables and figures. The results should focus on the presentation of the obtained data rather than manual calculations. Any significant findings should be explained in detail and accompanied by relevant analysis. The illustrations, such as tables and figures, used should have high resolution to ensure clarity and visual sharpness.
   Example:
   Table 1: Presents the quantitative analysis results based on parameters X and Y for each sample group.
   [The table is accompanied by a detailed explanation of the displayed data and the performed analysis.]

   Figure 1: Shows a performance comparison graph between method A and method B in terms of execution time.

[The figure is accompanied by a caption that explains the graph results and the conclusions that can be drawn.]

2. Discussion: In the discussion section, information regarding the research findings is presented and discussed. The results of the research will be compared with previous studies to confirm whether this research produces better or worse results. Factors influencing good or poor results should also be identified and discussed with supporting references and scientific evidence.
   Example:
   The results of this research indicate a significant improvement in the performance of method A compared to method B. This finding is consistent with previous studies that concluded that method A is more effective in producing accurate results. Factors contributing to the better performance of method A include the implementation of more advanced algorithms, larger datasets, and the use of the latest technology in data processing. These findings align with previous research that showed the significant advantages of using method A in the same field (reference). Therefore, this research provides valuable contributions in confirming and reinforcing previous research findings.

5. Conclusions

The elements commonly found in the conclusion of a scientific article published in a scientific journal are as follows:

1. Summary of research objectives: Briefly present the research objectives that were established from the beginning.
2. Restatement of key findings: Summarize the main findings of the study that are relevant to the research objectives. Implications of the findings: Explain the practical, theoretical, or methodological implications of the research findings.
3. Research contribution: Highlight the unique contributions or novel contributions of the study to the knowledge or understanding in the relevant field.
4. Research limitations: Acknowledge and explain the limitations associated with the study, such as methodological limitations, data limitations, or research constraints that affect the interpretation of the results.
5. Recommendations for future research: Provide suggestions or recommendations for further research that can address the identified limitations or continue the study in the same field.
6. Assertion of the conclusion: Summarize the overall research findings and conclude in a clear and concise manner.

Please present the conclusion in paragraph form instead of numbering or bullet points. The conclusion is usually more concise than other sections but is not limited to a specific word count.

6. CRediT Authorship Contribution Statement

Moch Mahsun: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal Analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, and Writing – review & editing. Imron Safaat: Conceptualization, Supervision, Validation, and Writing – review & editing.

7. Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

8. Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments is where you acknowledge individuals who do not qualify for co-authorship but have contributed to your article intellectually, financially, or in some other

manner. Acknowledging someone in your academic texts enhances your integrity as a writer by demonstrating that you are not claiming the ideas of other academics as your own intellectual property.

9. Data Availability

Data will be made available on request.

10. Funding

Please supply all details required by your funding and grant-awarding bodies as follows:

- ✔ For single agency grants This work was supported by the [Funding Agency] under Grant [number xxxx].
- ✔ For multiple agency grants This work was supported by the [Funding Agency #1] under Grant [number xxxx]; [Funding Agency #2] under Grant [number xxxx]; and [Funding Agency #3] under Grant [number xxxx].

11. Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

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