Brilliance
Research of Artificial Intelligence

E-ISSN : 2807-9035
Volume 6, **Number** 4, November 2026
https://doi.org/10.47709/brilliance.v6i4.9609

Choice Of Tutoring Location School Civil Service Using Method Simple Additive Weighting

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open access

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Article History:
Submitted: 02-09-2026
Accepted: 16-09-2026
Published: 01-11-2026

Keywords:
Decision Support System; Simple Additive Weighting; Web Based Aplication; Tutoring; Government Service School.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to develop a Decicsion Support System (DSS) for selecting tutoring center for government service school in Asahan Regency. Choosing a tutoring center can be challenging for orospective students due to the availability of multiple alternatives, each eith varying advantages and costs. Therefore, a system is needed to provide recommendations based on predetermined criteria. The study employs the Simple Additive Weigting (SAW) method, which works by normalizing value for each criterion, multiplying these value by their respective weights, and summing them to derive a preference score. The criteria used include cost, location, facilities, and pass rates. The System is web-based, developed using CodeIgniter 4 and a MySQL/MariaDB database. It supports two user roles: administrator and manager. Administrators can manage data regarding alternatives, criteria, and prospective students, as wekk as execute the recommendation process based on the students'cost preferences. The system the displays calculation results and ranks the tutoring centers according to the highest preference scores. Managers can view the recommendation results indicate that applying the SAW method facilitates a more structured and objective selection process based on established criteria. The developed system is expected to assist the Asahan Regency Education Office in providing prospective students with recommendations for governmaent service school tutoring center.

INTRODUCTION

Information technology is advancing at a rapid pace and influencing nearly every aspect of human life (Supardi & Lianda, 2025). One field undergoing significant change is information systems, which serve as the primary support for data management, decision-making, and process improvement in many organizations (Di et al., 2025). Information systems not only help organizations operate more efficiently but also enable more accurate, data-driven decision-making (Rahman, 2025). In this digital age, the demand for fast, accurate, and reliable information systems is on the rise, particularly as schools, educational institutions, and businesses require transparency, speed, and accuracy in managing and analyzing information (Yoga et al., 2025).

In today's era of globalization and technological advancement, the demand for high-quality human resources is on the rise (Sembiring, 2025). This has encouraged the public particularly high school graduates or those with equivalent qualifications to pursue higher education in order to secure better career prospects in the future. One educational option that is now gaining popularity among high school graduates is civil service academies. Civil service academies hold a unique appeal because they offer various benefits, such as guaranteed job placement upon graduation, relatively affordable tuition, and the status of being a Civil Servant (ASN). With stable and high-quality job opportunities, civil service academies are considered one of the best paths to a bright and secure future (Petronela Kurniati Kondang et al., 2025).

Human resources who are prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century (Lufti Puspitasari et al., 2025). In Asahan Regency, the management of primary, secondary, and nonformal education is coordinated by the Asahan Regency Education Office. This office is responsible for planning and implementing educational activities, including providing facilities and infrastructure, training teachers, and improving the quality of education. Consequently, the number of applicants to civil service schools continues to rise significantly each year. However, this high level of interest is not commensurate with the limited admission quota (Dewi & Fahrizal, 2025). The highly rigorous selection process requires each prospective applicant to prepare thoroughly from the very beginning. The selection stages which include academic exams, psychological tests, medical exams, and interviews require comprehensive preparation. To face this competition, many prospective candidates choose to enroll in specialized tutoring programs for civil service academies. Through these programs, participants can access targeted learning materials, practice questions tailored to the selection format, and direct guidance from experienced instructors who understand the selection patterns of civil service academies.

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Tutoring centers are non-formal institutions focused on education. The challenge for parents in choosing the right tutoring center relates to their budget; coupled with the large number of tutoring centers in their area, this makes parents more selective in their choice. The proliferation of tutoring centers today has created increasingly fierce competition. Each tutoring center has its own unique characteristics, supported by experienced instructors who are graduates of prestigious universities and well-equipped facilities, which serve as a draw for the community.

Currently, in Asahan Regency, there are many tutoring centers offering programs to help students prepare for admission to civil service schools. Each center has its own unique characteristics, including varying costs, locations, facilities, and graduate success rates. This diversity can make it difficult for students to choose the right tutoring center based on their needs, financial situation, and goals, which can lead to them dropping out midway due to a poor fit. Often, students choose a tutoring center simply because of a friend's recommendation or because it is popular, without conducting a thorough analysis.

To make the process of selecting a tutoring program more effective and rational, a technology-based approach is needed that can provide objective and measurable recommendations. In this context, a Decision Support System (DSS) is the ideal solution (Ruwllah et al., 2025). A DSS helps users make decisions based on an analysis of various alternatives evaluated according to specific criteria.

A Decision Support System (DSS) is a system that aids in problem-solving and communication for semi-structured and unstructured problems (Rindang Subekti & Prasetya, 2024). This system is used to aid decision-making when there is no clear way to determine the right decision. The purpose of a DSS is to provide information, guidance, and predictions, and to guide users in using that information to make better decisions. A DSS functions to help users make decisions based on an analysis of various alternatives evaluated according to specific criteria.

With the help of this system, the selection process no longer relies solely on intuition but is supported by logical and structured calculations. One of the methods used in decision support systems is Simple Additive Weighting (SAW). This method calculates the sum of the performance weights for all alternatives across each criterion. Additionally, this method offers advantages such as being easy to understand, flexible, and capable of solving complex problems. The SAW method is known to be simple yet effective because it can provide the best ranking results from a number of alternatives based on the weights and scores of each criterion (Alvi et al., 2025). he calculation process in the SAW method involves normalization and weighted summation, which produce a final score for each alternative. The highest score indicates the best alternative based on user preferences and predetermined weights (Sutoyo & Iin, 2024). n the context of this study, each tutoring institution is considered an alternative to be evaluated based on criteria such as cost, distance, facilities, and alumni graduation rates.

The application of the SAW method in information technology-based systems, particularly web-based decision support systems, offers numerous advantages (Pradipta et al., 2025). Web-based systems allow users to access them anytime and anywhere without time or location restrictions. Additionally, data can be processed automatically and quickly, resulting in accurate and efficient recommendations. Prospective participants simply enter their preferences or weightings for each criterion, and the system will display a ranking of the most suitable tutoring centers (Rizky Firdaus et al., 2024).

With this decision support system, prospective students are expected to be able to choose a tutoring center more easily, quickly, objectively, and accurately (Wijaya & Wulandari, 2024). Not only that, but the implementation of this system also benefits the tutoring centers themselves. They can improve information transparency, build trust among prospective students, and understand the key factors that influence prospective students' decision-making.

The objective of this study is to design and develop a decision support system capable of recommending the best tutoring centers based on a number of relevant criteria. With this system, it is hoped that the decision-making process will become more focused, transparent, and efficient, thereby helping students achieve their goal of gaining admission to their desired civil service schools.

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METHOD

The following is the flowchart of the research method shown in Figure 1:

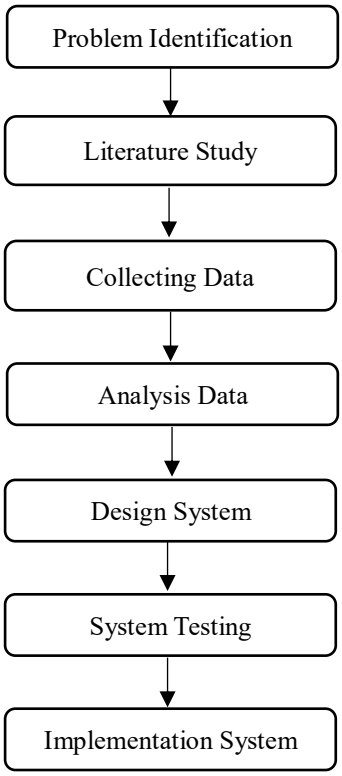


Figure 1. Stage Research

Problem Identification

The first step is to identify the problems that exist in the field. At this stage, the researcher observes the process of selecting a tutoring center for prospective students of civil service schools, which is still carried out subjectively by the students. This unstructured process often makes it difficult for students to choose a study center that aligns with their needs, financial capabilities, and location. Therefore, a decision support system is needed to help students manage and select the most suitable study center based on predetermined criteria.

Literature Study

This study aims to collect and examine various sources related to this research, including books, journals, scientific articles, and online references. A literature review was conducted to understand relevant theories, such as the concept of Decision Support Systems (DSS), the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method, and basic theories regarding the selection of alternatives based on specific criteria. The results of this literature review serve as the basis for the design and development of the system to be created.

Collecting Data

At this stage, data collection takes place, which is a crucial part of the research analysis. Data is collected through interviews, direct observation at tutoring centers, and questionnaires distributed to prospective students and individuals knowledgeable about how to choose a civil service exam preparation institution. The information collected is based on more specific criteria, such as program cost details, distance from participants' homes, the types and availability of facilities provided, and the percentage of alumni who have graduated in recent years. In addition, information regarding the list of tutoring centers to be evaluated is also specifically collected based on their location and success rates in Asahan Regency.

Analysis Data

The collected data was then analyzed to determine the weights and values of each criterion influencing the selection of a study center. At this stage, normalization and calculations were performed using the SAW method, with the aim of obtaining a final score for each alternative. The highest score indicates which study center is most recommended.

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Design System

This stage involves designing a decision support system based on the results of the analysis. This design process includes creating system flowcharts, context diagrams, Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs), database design, and user interface design. The system is designed to be easy for prospective students to use when selecting various tutoring centers.

System Testing

After the system was designed and developed, testing was conducted to ensure that it functioned as intended. The testing used real data or prepared test data. The test results helped verify whether the system could provide recommendations in accordance with the SAW method and the established criteria.

Implememtation System

The final stage is system implementation. At this stage, the decision support system is made available to users such as prospective students or the Department of Education for immediate use. In addition, an evaluation is conducted to determine whether the system is effective and how user-friendly it is.

RESULT

Analysis Data

In this study, the calculation process used four criteria: cost, location, facilities, and graduation rate. The criteria and their respective weights are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Criteria Data and Weight

Code	Nama Criteria	Atribute	Weight	Percentage
C1	Biaya	Cost	0,30	30%
C2	Lokasi	Cost	0,25	25%
C3	Fasilitas	Benefit	0,20	20%
C4	Kelulusan	Benefit	0,25	25%
	Total		**1,00**	**100%**

Table 1 presents the evaluation criteria and their corresponding weights used in the Decision Support System for selecting tutoring centers for civil service preparatory schools. Four criteria were identified based on the results of observations, interviews, and literature review: Cost (C1), Location (C2), Facilities (C3), and Graduation Rate (C4). These criteria represent the primary factors considered by prospective students when choosing a tutoring institution.

The assigned weights reflect the relative importance of each criterion in the decision-making process. Cost is given the highest weight (30%) because affordability is one of the main considerations for prospective students. Location and Graduation Rate are each assigned a weight of 25%, as accessibility and the institution's success rate significantly influence students' decisions. Meanwhile, Facilities receive a weight of 20%, representing the availability of learning resources that support the educational process.

Furthermore, the criteria are classified into cost and benefit attributes. Cost criteria (Cost and Location) are evaluated by selecting lower values as more favorable, whereas benefit criteria (Facilities and Graduation Rate) prioritize higher values. These weights and attribute types serve as the basis for the normalization and preference value calculations performed using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method.

The next step is to determine the value of each alternative for each criterion. These values are derived from the data on cost, distance from Royal University Campus 2, the number of suitable facilities, and graduation rates in Table 2.

Table 2. Alternative Assessment Data

Alternative	C1 Cost (Rp)	C2 Location (km)	C3 Suitable Facilities	C4 Graduation (%)
A1	11.000.000	0,72	2	4
A2	12.500.000	0,56	4	4
A3	5.700.000	0,82	3	3
A4	10.500.000	0,85	3	3
A5	12.900.000	0,87	5	4

Table 2 presents the assessment data for each tutoring center alternative based on the four evaluation criteria defined in Table 1. The alternatives (A1–A5) represent tutoring institutions in Asahan Regency that were selected as candidates for evaluation. Each alternative is assessed using actual data related to tuition cost, distance from Royal University Campus 2, the availability of learning facilities, and the graduation rate of previous participants.

The values shown in this table constitute the initial decision matrix used in the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. The Cost and Location criteria are classified as cost attributes, where lower values indicate better

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alternatives. In contrast, Facilities and Graduation Rate are classified as benefit attributes, where higher values represent better performance. These assessment values are subsequently normalized according to the attribute type and multiplied by the corresponding criterion weights to calculate the final preference score for each alternative.

Therefore, the data presented in Table 2 provide the quantitative basis for the SAW calculation process, enabling the system to rank tutoring centers objectively and recommend the most suitable alternative according to the predefined evaluation criteria.

Design System

In the Decision Support System for Selecting Tutoring Centers for Civil Service Schools, there are two actors: the Admin and the General User. The Admin is a user with full access rights to the system, while the General User is not required to log in and only uses the system to obtain recommendations for tutoring centers. With a Use Case Diagram, the relationships between the Admin, General Users, and the system can be clearly illustrated, thereby facilitating the analysis and implementation of the system to be developed. The design can be seen in Figure 2 below.

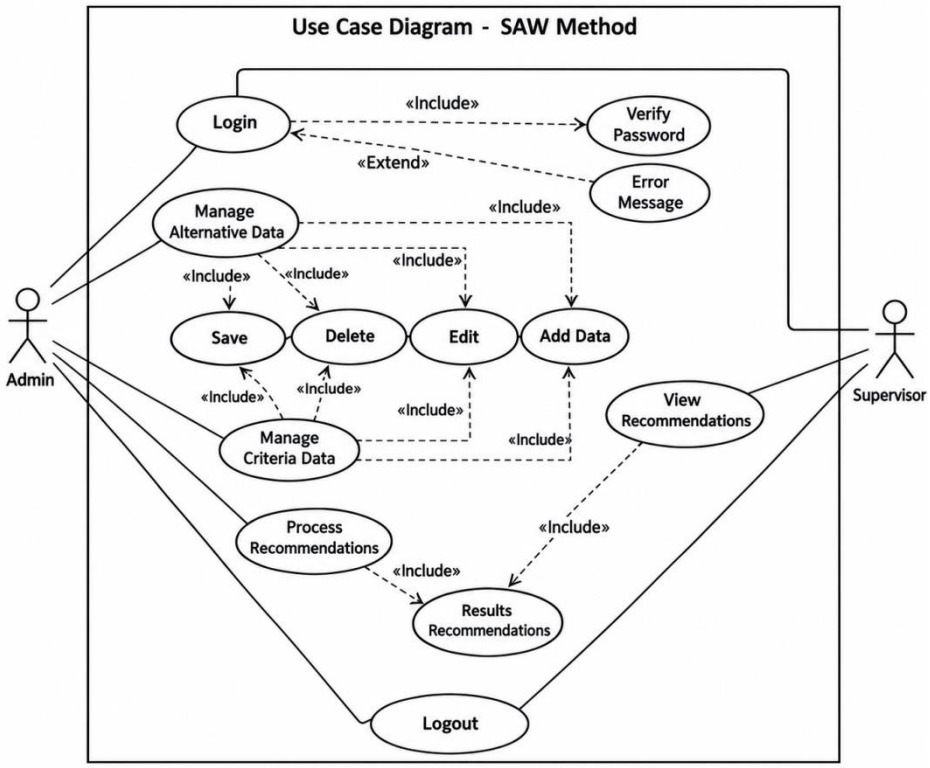


Figure 2. Design System

Figure 2 illustrates the overall architecture of the proposed Decision Support System (DSS) developed to assist prospective students in selecting the most appropriate tutoring institution using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. The system consists of two primary users, namely the Administrator and the User, who interact with the application according to their respective roles.

The process begins with the administrator logging into the system to manage the master data, including evaluation criteria, alternative tutoring institutions, criterion weights, and assessment values for each alternative. These data serve as the input for the SAW calculation process. After all required information has been entered, the system performs data normalization based on the type of each criterion (cost or benefit), applies the predetermined weights, and calculates the preference value for every alternative. The alternatives are then ranked automatically according to their final scores.

From the user's perspective, the system provides access to the ranking results and recommendations generated through the SAW method. By integrating data management, calculation, and reporting within a single application, the proposed system enables an objective, transparent, and consistent decision-making process for selecting the most suitable tutoring institution.

Implementation System

Interface implementation is the stage of applying the system's visual design to create an application that users can use. The interface is designed to be easy to understand and use, and to make it easy for users to manage data and

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obtain recommendations for civil service academy tutoring centers quickly, objectively, and accurately.

Login Page

The Login Page is the initial screen used by users—particularly administrators—to access the Decision Support System for selecting tutoring locations for civil service preparatory schools. This page features an authentication form consisting of a username and password, which must be entered according to the account registered in the system. After entering the login credentials, the user can click the "Login" button to initiate the verification process. If the entered credentials are valid, the system will grant access rights based on the user's role and redirect the user to the main page (dashboard). Conversely, if the username or password is incorrect, the system will display an error message to ensure that system access remains secure. This login page serves as an authentication mechanism to ensure that only authorized users can manage alternative data, criteria data, evaluation data, and the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) calculation process, as well as view the recommendation results.

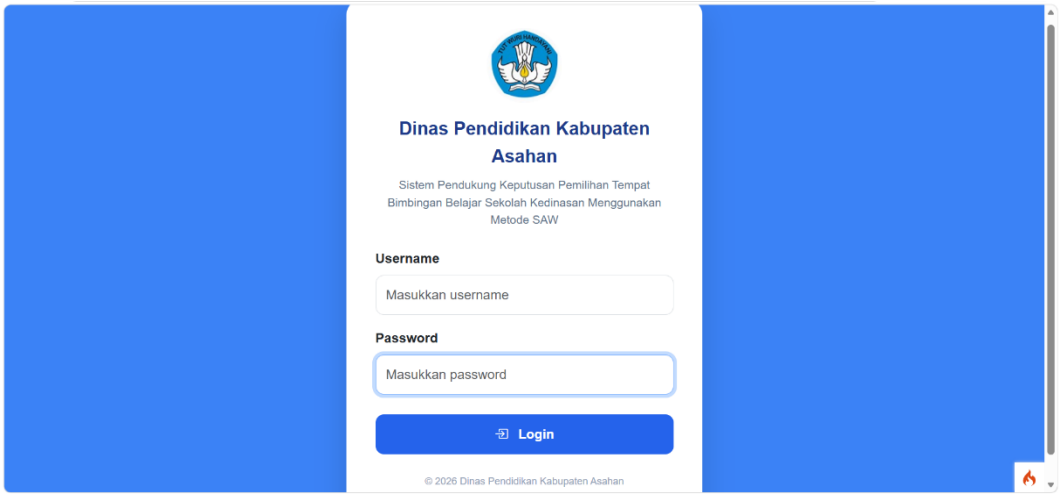


Figure 3. Login Page

Dashboard Admin

The Admin Main Menu page is the main page displayed after an administrator successfully logs in to the Decision Support System for selecting tutoring locations for civil service preparatory schools. This page serves as the system's management hub, providing access to various menus, such as Dashboard, Alternatives, and Logout. The dashboard section displays summary information about the system, including the number of tutoring location alternatives stored in the database. Through this page, the administrator can manage the alternative data to be used in the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) calculation process, monitor the information available in the system, and easily navigate to other menus. The page's interface is designed to be simple, informative, and user-friendly, helping administrators manage data and support the decision-making process effectively and efficiently.

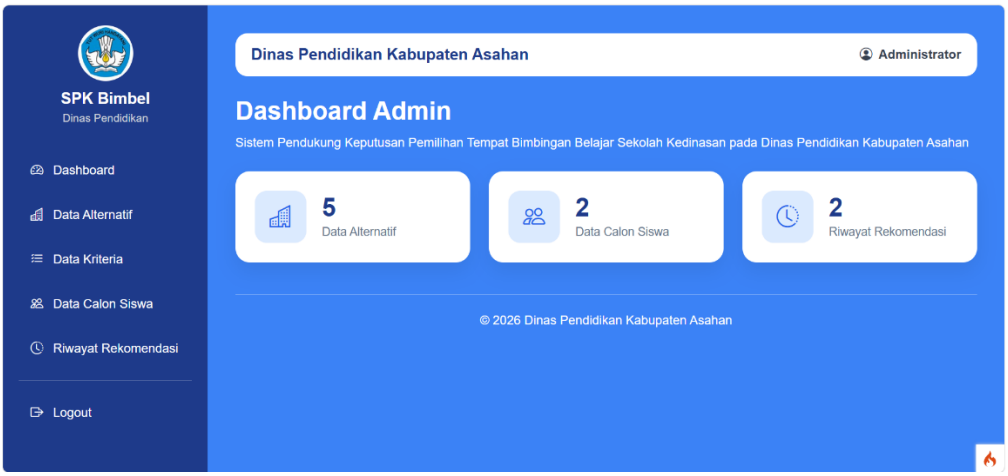


Figure 4. Dashboard Admin

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Alternative Page

The Alternative Menu page is used by administrators to manage alternative data—specifically, the locations of tutoring centers for civil service preparatory schools—which will serve as evaluation criteria in the Decision Support System using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. This page displays a list of tutoring centers, including their names and addresses, making it easier for administrators to view all stored data. In addition, there is an "Add Alternative" button for adding new tutoring center data, as well as "Edit" and "Delete" buttons for each entry to make changes or delete entries as needed. All alternative data managed through this page will serve as the basis for the evaluation, calculation, and ranking processes using the SAW method, enabling the system to generate recommendations for civil service school tutoring centers that meet the predetermined criteria.

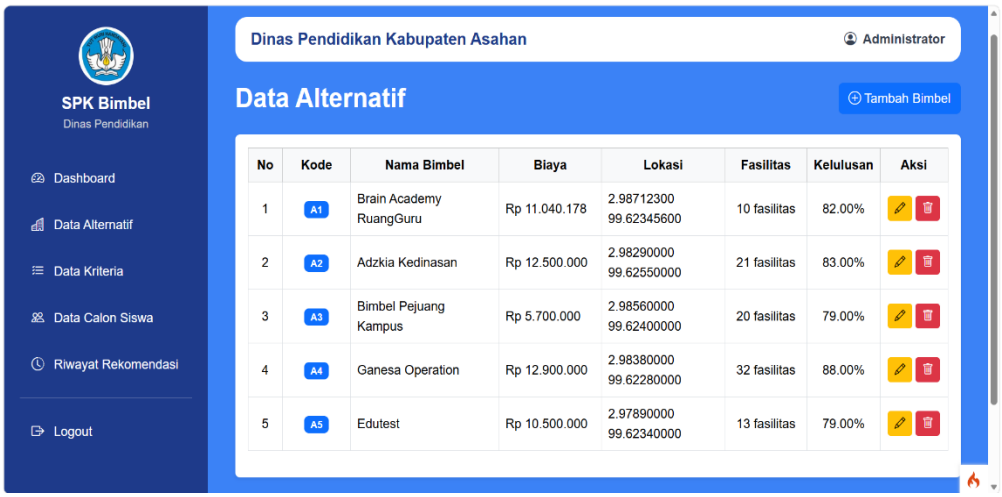


Figure 5. Alternative Page

Criteria Page

The Criteria page is used by administrators to manage the criteria data that forms the basis for evaluation in the Decision Support System for selecting tutoring locations for civil service preparatory schools using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. This page displays information regarding the criteria code, criteria name, weight, and criteria type, which consists of benefits and costs. Benefit criteria are used for attributes where a higher value indicates a better outcome, while cost criteria are used for attributes where a lower value indicates a better outcome. Administrators can manage the criteria data according to the system's needs. The defined criteria data and weights are then used in the normalization process and in calculating preference values using the SAW method to generate a ranking of alternative tutoring locations.

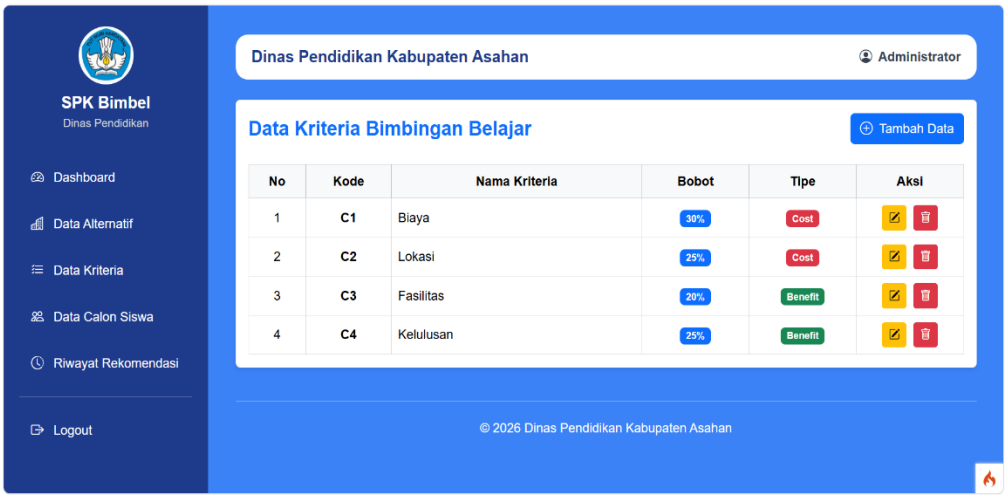


Figure 6. Criteria Page

Prospective Student Information Page

The Prospective Student Data page is used to manage information about prospective students who will use the Decision Support System to select a tutoring center for civil service preparatory schools. This page displays data on

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E-ISSN : 2807-9035
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prospective students, including the student's name, gender, address, phone number, and the date the data was entered. Prospective student data serves as the user's identifier in the process of recommending tutoring centers. Through this page, prospective student data can be added, modified, or deleted as needed. The saved data can then be used in the recommendation process so that the results of tutoring center selection can be recorded for each prospective student.



Figure 7. Prospective Student Information Page

Calculation Result Page

The Calculation Results page displays the results of the calculation and ranking process for civil service academy tutoring centers using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. This page shows a list of options sorted from highest to lowest preference score. The information presented includes the ranking, the name of the tutoring center, cost, distance, relevant facilities, annual graduation rate, and the SAW score obtained from the calculation results. The option with the highest SAW score is ranked first and is recommended as the best choice based on the predetermined criteria.

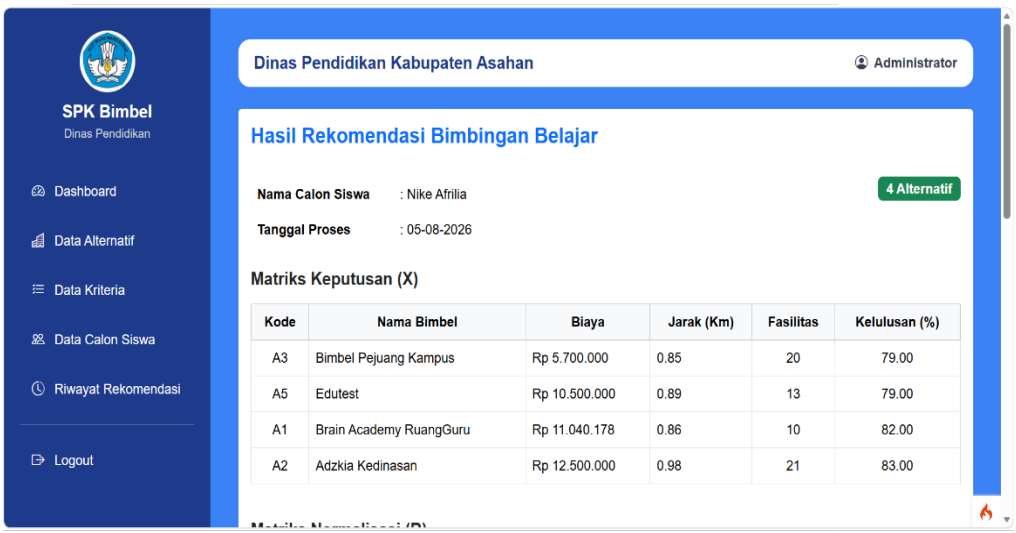


Figure 8. Calculation Result Page

Figure 8 presents the Calculation Result Page, which displays the final output of the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. After the administrator enters the evaluation criteria, criterion weights, and assessment scores for each tutoring center, the system automatically performs the normalization process according to the attribute type (cost or benefit). The normalized values are then multiplied by their respective weights and summed to produce the final preference score for each alternative.

The calculation results are presented in the form of a ranked list, where the tutoring center with the highest preference score is placed at the top and recommended as the most suitable choice. In addition to the ranking, the page displays supporting information such as the tutoring center name, tuition cost, location, facilities, graduation rate, and the final SAW score. This presentation enables users to compare all alternatives objectively based on predefined evaluation criteria rather than subjective judgment.

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Furthermore, the Calculation Result Page serves as the final decision-support output, allowing prospective students and administrators to identify the most appropriate tutoring institution quickly, consistently, and transparently. The automated calculation process minimizes human error while ensuring that every recommendation is generated using the same evaluation standards, thereby improving the reliability and credibility of the decision-making process.

DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Decision Support System (DSS) using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method successfully provides an objective approach to selecting the most appropriate tutoring institution for prospective civil servant candidates. Before the system was implemented, the selection process was generally based on subjective considerations, such as recommendations from acquaintances or personal preferences, making it difficult to compare several tutoring institutions consistently. As a result, prospective students often faced challenges in identifying the institution that best matched their needs.

After implementing the proposed system, the evaluation process became more structured because each tutoring institution was assessed using predefined criteria, namely cost, location, facilities, and graduation rate. The SAW method normalized the values of each criterion and calculated the final preference score based on the assigned weights. Consequently, all alternatives were ranked objectively, enabling users to identify the most suitable tutoring institution according to measurable evaluation criteria rather than subjective judgment.

These findings are consistent with previous studies demonstrating that the SAW method is effective for solving multi-criteria decision-making problems because of its straightforward computational process and ability to produce objective rankings (Alvi et al., 2025; Rindang Subekti & Prasetya, 2024). Similar studies also reported that decision support systems improve decision quality by reducing subjectivity and providing transparent evaluation results (Lufti Puspitasari et al., 2025; Petronela Kurniati Kondang et al., 2025). However, unlike previous studies that applied the SAW method to employee recruitment, scholarship selection, or product recommendation, this research focuses on selecting tutoring institutions for civil servant preparation by integrating criteria management, alternative evaluation, automated SAW calculations, and reporting into a web-based application.

From a practical perspective, the developed system simplifies the decision-making process by reducing manual calculations and presenting recommendation results instantly. The automated ranking mechanism enables users to compare multiple tutoring institutions efficiently while ensuring that every recommendation is generated using the same evaluation standards. Therefore, the proposed system not only improves the consistency and transparency of the selection process but also supports prospective students in making more informed and objective decisions.

CONCLUSION

This study successfully designed and developed a web-based Decision Support System that helps prospective students choose a tutoring center for civil service preparatory schools in Asahan Regency. The system makes it easier for users to obtain recommendations for tutoring centers based on predetermined criteria, thereby making the selection process easier, more objective, and more focused. This study successfully applied the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method to perform normalization, weighting, preference value calculation, and ranking of alternatives based on the criteria of cost, distance, facilities, and alumni graduation rates. The application of the SAW method resulted in recommendations for tutoring centers that align with users' needs and preferences.

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E-ISSN : 2807-9035
Volume 6, **Number** 4, November 2026
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