

## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1 Data Customer

No	Costumer	Alamat	Jarak Tempuh
1	Al izzah	Batu, malang	192 KM
2	Tk. Indah Barokah	Bangkalan, Madura	114 KM
3	Tk. Harapan Baru	Sampang, Madura	183 KM
4	PT. Gentayu Cakra Wibowo	Surabaya	99 KM
5	TB. Sabar jaya	Malang	176 KM
6	Success warehouse	Maospati, Magetan	124 km
7	PT. Bumindo	Surabaya	75 KM
8	Depo Adamix	Sleman	251 KM
9	BJT Bangunan	Semarang	273 KM
10	CV sasgong	Surakarta	186 KM
11	TB aneka baru	Ngawi	137 KM
12	Araya	Malang	176 KM
13	UD al rahmah	Bangkalan, Madura	115 KM
14	TB vista kaca	Pasuruan	167 KM
15	TB soponyono	Ngopak, Pasuruan	167 KM
16	Jaya zian	Probolinggo	184 KM
17	TB. Agung Sentosa	Tuban	17 KM
18	UD. Jaya	Tuban	19 KM
19	TB radjawali	Tuban	14 KM

### Lampiran 2 Rute Awal PT. XYZ

Tgl	Armada	Tujuan	Jenis Pesanan	Jumlah
1				
2	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	Tk. Indah Barokah - Tk Harapan Baru	plester 30 + thinbad 100, Thinbed 50, skimcoat 50	230
3	Engkel 1	TB. Sabar Jaya (Malang)	thinbad 10 + acian 40	50
	Engkel 2	Succes Warehouse (Magetan)	Plester	180
	Engkel 3	Bumindo (Surabaya)	Thinbad 53, Acian 9, TA 100	162
4	Engkel 1	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plester 50, Thinbad 120, Acian 56	220
	Engkel 2	BJT Bangunan (Semarang)	Plester 120, Render 50, TA 50	240
	Engkel 3	UD Al Rahmah (Madura)	Thinbad 100, Plester 90	190
5	Engkel 1	CV. Sasgong	Acian 40, Render 100, Plester 50	190
6	Engkel 1	Araya (Malang)	Plester 180	180
7	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	TB. Radjawali (Tuban)	Plester 90, Acian 40	130
8	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 100, Acian 120	220
	Engkel 2	TB. Agung Sentosa (Tuban)	Thinbad 70, Acian 40	110
9	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	PT. Bumindo (Surabaya)	TA 90, Plester 122	212
	Engkel 3	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plester 100, Thinbad 85, Skimcoat 15	200
10	Engkel 1	UD Al Rahmah (Madura)	Plester 180	180
11	Engkel 1	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plester 75, Thinbad 62, Acian 91	228
	Engkel 2	UD Al Rahmah (Madura)	Thinbad 225	225
	Engkel 3	Araya (Malang)	Thinbad 100	100
12				
13	Engkel 1	Succes Warehouse (Magetan)	Plester 180	180
14	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	PT. Bumindo (Surabaya)	Plester 182, Skimcoat 30	212

15	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plester 100, Skimcoat 50, Thinbed 62	212
16	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Thinbed 125, Acian 125	250
	Engkel 2	TB. Vista Kaca	Thinbed 75, Acian 25	100
	Engkel 3	TB. Sopyonono - Jayazian	Thinbed 130. Thinbed 20	150
17				
18	Engkel 1	Araya (Malang)	Plester 90	90
	Engkel 2	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plaster 50, Render 50, Acian 100	200
19	Engkel 1	TB. Aneka Baru (Ngawi)	Thinbed 100	100
20	Engkel 1	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Thinbed 100, Plester 50	150
21	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 100, Thinbed 100	200
	Engkel 2	CV. Sasgong	Thinbed 50, Plester 100, Render 50	200
	Engkel 3	TB. Agung Sentosa (Tuban)	Skimcoat 110	110
22	Engkel 1	CV. Sasgong	Thinbed 200	200
23	Engkel 1	Araya (Malang)	Plester 100, Acian 100	200
	Engkel 2	Succes Warehouse (Magetan)	Plester 180	180
24	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	PT. Gentayu Cakra W (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 3	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Plester 50, Acian 50, Skimcoat 50, Render 50	200
25				
26	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 100, Thinbed 100	100
	Engkel 2	TB. Sabar Jaya (Malang)	Thinbed 50, Acian 50	100
27				
28	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 180	180
	Engkel 2	PT. Gentayu Cakra W (Malang)	Plester 200	200
29	Engkel 1	Al Izzah (Malang)	Plester 120, Acian 100	220
	Engkel 2	Depo Adamix (Sleman)	Acian 120, Thinbed 80	200
30	Engkel 1	Tk. Indah Barokah	Thinbed 100	100
	Engkel 2	PT. Gentayu Cakra W (Malang)	Plester 180	180

### Lampiran 3 Data Pengiriman Bulan Juni 2021

No	Custo mer	Pengiriman Bulan Juni 2021																																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30									
1	Al izzah	180						180	220	180					180	180	250										180		200				180		200			180	220	
2	Tk. Indah Barokah	130																																					100	
3	Tk.Harapan Baru	100																																						
4	PT. Gentayu																																					200	190	
5	TB. Sabar Jaya			50																																		100		
6	Succes Marehouse			180									180																										180	
7	PT. Bumindo			162						212					212																									
8	Depo adamix				220					200		228				212				200																			200	
9	BJT bangunan				240																																			
10	CV sasgong					190																																	200	200

11	TB aneka baru															100									
12	Araya				180					100					90				200						
13	UD al rahmah			190				180	180																
14	TB vista kaca												100												
15	TB soponyono												130												
16	Jaya zian											20													
17	TB. Agung Sentosa						110										110								
18	UD. Jaya											130													
19	TB radjawali					130																			130

### Lampiran 4 Matrik Jarak Antar Customer

No	Costumer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	PT XYZ	0	192	114	183	99	176	124	75	251	273	186	137	176	115	167	167	184	17	19	14
2	Al izzah	192 KM	0	137	206	98	18	169	119	318	341	253	217	23	138	102	101	118	200	202	200
3	Tk. Indah Barokah	114 KM	137	0	88	37	120	199	41	348	371	283	247	120	0.85	111	111	128	122	124	122
4	Tk. Harapan Baru	183 KM	206	88	0	106	188	267	110	417	439	352	315	189	89	180	179	197	190	193	191
5	PT. Gentayu Cakra Wibowo	99 KM	98	37	106	0	80	164	29	313	336	248	212	81	38	72	72	89	109	111	109
6	TB. Sabar jaya	176 KM	18	120	188	80	0	237	102	387	409	322	285	4.7	120	84	83	100	182	184	182
7	Success warehouse	124 km	169	199	267	164	237	0	185	171	193	106	58	239	204	230	230	247	180	137	138
8	PT. Bumindo	75 KM	119	41	110	29	102	185	0	321	343	256	219	105	43	96	96	113	83	85	83
9	Depo Adamix	251 KM	318	348	417	313	387	171	321	0	102	65	124	394	359	385	385	402	269	269	271
10	BJT Bangunan	273 KM	341	371	439	336	409	193	343	102	0	97	141	411	376	402	401	419	286	286	287
11	CV sasgong	186 KM	253	283	352	248	322	106	256	65	97	0	54	324	289	315	315	332	199	199	200
12	TB aneka baru	137 KM	217	247	315	212	285	58	219	124	141	54	0	284	248	275	274	292	159	159	160
13	Araya	176 KM	23	120	189	81	4.7	239	105	394	411	324	284	0	122	85	85	102	184	186	184
14	UD al rahmah	115 KM	138	0.85	89	38	120	204	43	359	376	289	248	122	0	112	112	129	123	125	123
15	TB vista kaca	167 KM	102	111	180	72	84	230	96	385	402	315	275	85	112	0	5.7	11	175	177	175
16	TB soponyono	167 KM	101	111	179	72	83	230	96	385	401	315	274	85	122	5.7	0	23	172	174	172
17	Jaya zian	184 KM	118	128	179	89	100	247	113	402	419	332	292	102	129	11	23	0	191	194	192
18	TB. Agung Sentosa	17 KM	200	122	190	109	182	180	83	269	286	199	159	184	123	175	172	191	0	2.3	0.85
19	UD. Jaya	19 KM	202	124	193	111	184	137	85	269	286	199	159	186	125	177	174	194	2.3	0	5.4
20	TB radjawali	14 KM	200	122	191	109	182	138	83	271	287	200	160	184	123	175	172	192	0.85	5.4	0

### Lampiran 5 Matrik Waktu Antar Customer

No	Costumer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	PT XYZ	0	230.4	136.8	219.6	118.8	211.2	148.8	90	301.2	327.6	223.2	164.4	211.2	138	200.4	200.4	220.8	20.4	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>
2	Al izzah	230.4	0	164.4	247.2	117.6	21.6	202.8	142.8	381.6	409.2	303.6	260.4	27.6	165.6	122.4	121.2	141.6	240	<b>242.4</b>	<b>240</b>
3	Tk. Indah Barokah	136.8	164.4	0	105.6	44.4	144	238.8	49.2	417.6	445.2	339.6	296.4	144	1.02	133.2	133.2	153.6	146.4	<b>148.8</b>	<b>146.4</b>
4	Tk. Harapan Baru	219.6	247.2	105.6	0	127.2	225.6	320.4	132	500.4	526.8	422.4	378	226.8	106.8	216	214.8	236.4	228	<b>231.6</b>	<b>229.2</b>
5	PT. Gentayu Cakra Wibowo	118.8	117.6	44.4	127.2	0	96	196.8	34.8	375.6	403.2	297.6	254.4	97.2	45.6	86.4	86.4	106.8	130.8	<b>133.2</b>	<b>130.8</b>
6	TB. Sabar jaya	211.2	21.6	144	225.6	96	0	284.4	122.4	464.4	490.8	386.4	342	5.64	144	100.8	99.6	120	218.4	<b>220.8</b>	<b>218.4</b>
7	Success warehouse	148.8	202.8	238.8	320.4	196.8	284.4	0	222	205.2	231.6	127.2	69.6	286.8	244.8	276	276	296.4	216	<b>164.4</b>	<b>165.6</b>
8	PT. Bumindo	90	142.8	49.2	132	34.8	122.4	222	0	385.2	411.6	307.2	262.8	126	51.6	115.2	115.2	135.6	99.6	<b>102</b>	<b>99.6</b>
9	Depo Adamix	301.2	381.6	417.6	500.4	375.6	464.4	205.2	385.2	0	122.4	78	148.8	472.8	430.8	462	462	482.4	322.8	<b>322.8</b>	<b>325.2</b>
10	BJT Bangunan	327.6	409.2	445.2	526.8	403.2	490.8	231.6	411.6	122.4	0	116.4	169.2	493.2	451.2	482.4	481.2	502.8	343.2	<b>343.2</b>	<b>344.4</b>
11	CV sasgong	223.2	303.6	339.6	422.4	297.6	386.4	127.2	307.2	78	116.4	0	64.8	388.8	346.8	378	378	398.4	238.8	<b>238.8</b>	<b>240</b>
12	TB aneka baru	164.4	260.4	296.4	378	254.4	342	69.6	262.8	148.8	169.2	64.8	0	340.8	297.6	330	328.8	350.4	190.8	<b>190.8</b>	<b>192</b>
13	Araya	211.2	27.6	144	226.8	97.2	5.64	286.8	126	472.8	493.2	388.8	340.8	0	146.4	102	102	122.4	220.8	<b>223.2</b>	<b>220.8</b>
14	UD al rahmah	138	165.6	1.02	106.8	45.6	144	244.8	51.6	430.8	451.2	346.8	297.6	146.4	0	134.4	134.4	154.8	147.6	<b>150</b>	<b>147.6</b>
15	TB vista kaca	200.4	122.4	133.2	216	86.4	100.8	276	115.2	462	482.4	378	330	102	134.4	0	6.84	13.2	210	<b>212.4</b>	<b>210</b>
16	TB soponyono	200.4	121.2	133.2	214.8	86.4	99.6	276	115.2	462	481.2	378	328.8	102	146.4	6.84	0	27.6	206.4	<b>208.8</b>	<b>206.4</b>
17	Jaya zian	220.8	141.6	153.6	214.8	106.8	120	296.4	135.6	482.4	502.8	398.4	350.4	122.4	154.8	13.2	27.6	0	229.2	<b>232.8</b>	<b>230.4</b>
18	TB. Agung Sentosa	20.4	240	146.4	228	130.8	218.4	216	99.6	322.8	343.2	238.8	190.8	220.8	147.6	210	206.4	229.2	0	<b>2.76</b>	<b>1.02</b>
19	UD. Jaya	22.8	242.4	148.8	231.6	133.2	220.8	164.4	102	322.8	343.2	238.8	190.8	223.2	150	212.4	208.8	232.8	2.76	<b>0</b>	<b>6.48</b>
20	TB radjawali	16.8	240	146.4	229.2	130.8	218.4	165.6	99.6	325.2	344.4	240	192	220.8	147.6	210	206.4	230.4	1.02	<b>6.48</b>	<b>0</b>

## Lampiran 6 Pemrograman Lingo

### b. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan jarak pada *cluster 2*

model:

```
!parameter model:
    Bongkar      = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    D            = jarak antar customer
    T            = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi       = Durasi pengiriman
    R            = bilangan riil yang bernilai besar
;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;
```

sets:

```
customer/1..3/: Bongkar, T;
route(customer, customer) : x, D, durasi;
endsets
```

data:

```
Bongkar = 60 90 60;
R = 10000000;
```

D =

```
!customer;
```

0	176	75
176	0	102
75	102	0

```
;
```

durasi =

0	211.2	90
211.2	0	122.4
90	122.4	0

```
;
```

```
@text() = @write("Rute yang paling optimal adalah: ",
@newline(1));
```

```
@text() = @writefor(route(i, j) | x(i, j) #NE# 0 : "rute
pengiriman dari customer ", i, " ke customer ", j, " sebesar
", D(i, j), " km ",
@newline(1));
```



```

enddata

!fungsi objektif;
MIN =
@SUM (customer(i) :
    @SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: D (i, j) * x(i, j))
);

!Fungsi batasan;

!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = x(1, 2)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i)| i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

### c. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan biaya pada *cluster 2*

DATA :

JUMLAH\_KENDARAAN = 1;

ENDDATA

!parameter model:

Bongkar = waktu loading/unloading di customer  
 Cost = biaya antar customer  
 T = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer  
 Durasi = Durasi pengiriman  
 R = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar

;

!variabel keputusan:

x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j

;

sets:

customer/1..3/: Bongkar, T;

route(customer, customer) : x, cost, durasi;

endsets

data:

Bongkar = 60 90 60;

R = 10000000;

cost =

!customer;

0	302133	128750
302133	0	175100
128750	175100	0

;

durasi =

0	211.2	90
211.2	0	122.4
90	122.4	0

;

enddata

!fungsi objektif;

MIN =

@SUM (customer(i) :

@SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: cost (i, j) \* x(i, j))

```

);

!Fungsi batasan;

!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = x(1, 2)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i)| i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

**Hasil dari solution report pada cluster 2 :**

Global optimal solution found.  
 Objective value: 353.0000  
 Objective bound: 353.0000  
 Infeasibilities: 0.000000  
 Extended solver steps: 0  
 Total solver iterations: 0  
 Elapsed runtime seconds: 0.58

Rute yang paling optimal adalah:

rute pengiriman dari customer 1 ke customer 2 sebesar 176 km

rute pengiriman dari customer 2 ke customer 3 sebesar 102 km

rute pengiriman dari customer 3 ke customer 1 sebesar 75 km

Model Class: MILP

Total variables: 12  
 Nonlinear variables: 0  
 Integer variables: 9  
 Total constraints: 15  
 Nonlinear constraints: 0  
 Total nonzeros: 41  
 Nonlinear nonzeros: 0

	Variable	Value
Reduced Cost	R	0.1000000E+08
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 1)	60.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 2)	90.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 3)	60.00000
0.000000	T ( 1)	362.4000
0.000000	T ( 2)	0.000000
0.000000	T ( 3)	212.4000
0.000000	X ( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 1, 2)	1.000000
176.0000		

75.00000	X( 1, 3)	0.000000
176.0000	X( 2, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	X( 2, 2)	0.000000
102.0000	X( 2, 3)	1.000000
75.00000	X( 3, 1)	1.000000
102.0000	X( 3, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	X( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 1, 2)	176.0000
0.000000	D( 1, 3)	75.00000
0.000000	D( 2, 1)	176.0000
0.000000	D( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 2, 3)	102.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 1)	75.00000
0.000000	D( 3, 2)	102.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 2)	211.2000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 3)	90.00000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 1)	211.2000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 3)	122.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 1)	90.00000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 2)	122.4000

0.000000	DURASI ( 3, 3)	0.000000
	Row	Slack or Surplus
Dual Price	1	353.0000
-1.000000	2	0.000000
0.000000	3	0.000000
0.000000	4	0.000000
0.000000	5	0.000000
0.000000	6	0.000000
0.000000	7	0.1000006E+08
0.000000	8	9999910.
0.000000	9	0.000000
0.000000	10	0.000000
0.000000	11	9999605.
0.000000	12	9999940.
0.000000	13	0.000000
0.000000	14	0.000000
0.000000	15	0.000000

#### d. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan jarak pada *cluster 3*

model:

```
!parameter model:
    Buka           = waktu buka customer
    Tutup          = waktu tutup customer
    Bongkar        = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    D              = jarak antar customer
    T              = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi         = Durasi pengiriman
    R              = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
```

```

;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;

sets:
customer/1..3/: Bongkar, buka, tutup, T;
rute(customer, customer) : x, D, durasi;
endsets

data:
buka = 1440 510 510;
tutup = 0 930 930;
Bongkar = 60 90 90;
R = 10000000;

D =
!customer;


|    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 0  | 17   | 14   |
| 17 | 0    | 0.85 |
| 14 | 0.85 | 0    |


;
durasi =


|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 0    | 20.4 | 16.8 |
| 20.4 | 0    | 1.02 |
| 16.8 | 1.02 | 0    |


;

@text() = @write("Rute yang paling optimal adalah: ",
@newline(1));

@text() = @writefor(rute(i, j) | x(i, j) #NE# 0 : "rute
pengiriman dari customer ", i, " ke customer ", j, " sebesar
", D(i, j), " km ",
@newline(1));

enddata

!fungsi objektif;
MIN =
@SUM (customer(i) :
    @SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: D (i, j) * x(i, j))
);

```

```

!Fungsi batasan;

!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = x(1, 3)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

!time windows;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : buka(i) <= T(i)
);

@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : tutup(i) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i)
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```



**e. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan biaya pada *cluster* 3**

```

DATA :
    JUMLAH_KENDARAAN = 1;

ENDDATA

!parameter model:
    Buka           = waktu buka customer
    Tutup          = waktu tutup customer
    Bongkar        = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    Cost           = biaya antar customer
    T              = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi         = Durasi pengiriman
    R              = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;

sets:
customer/1..3/: Bongkar, buka, tutup, T;
route(customer, customer) : x, cost, durasi;
endsets

data:
buka = 1440 510 510;
tutup = 0 930 930;
Bongkar = 60 90 90;
R = 10000000;

cost =
!customer;


|       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 0     | 29183 | 24033 |
| 29183 | 0     | 1459  |
| 24033 | 1459  | 0     |


;
durasi =


|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 0    | 20.4 | 16.8 |
| 20.4 | 0    | 1.02 |
| 16.8 | 1.02 | 0    |


;

enddata

```

```

!fungsi objektif;
MIN =
@SUM (customer (i) :
    @SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: cost (i, j) * x(i, j))
);

!Fungsi batasan;

!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);

!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = x(1, 3)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

!time windows;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : buka(i) <= T(i)
);

@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : tutup(i) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i)
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;

```

```
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));
```

```
End
```

### Hasil dari *solution report* pada *cluster 3* :

```
Global optimal solution found.
Objective value:                31.85000
Objective bound:                31.85000
Infeasibilities:                0.000000
Extended solver steps:         0
Total solver iterations:        0
Elapsed runtime seconds:       0.09
```

Rute yang paling optimal adalah:

```
rute pengiriman dari customer 1 ke customer 3 sebesar 14 km
rute pengiriman dari customer 2 ke customer 1 sebesar 17 km
rute pengiriman dari customer 3 ke customer 2 sebesar 0.85 km
```

```
Model Class:                    MILP
```

```
Total variables:                12
Nonlinear variables:            0
Integer variables:              9
```

```
Total constraints:              19
Nonlinear constraints:          0
```

```
Total nonzeros:                45
Nonlinear nonzeros:            0
```

	Variable	Value
Reduced Cost	R	0.1000000E+08
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 1)	60.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 2)	90.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 3)	90.00000
0.000000	BUKA ( 1)	1440.000
0.000000	BUKA ( 2)	510.0000
0.000000		

0.000000	BUKA ( 3)	510.0000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 1)	0.000000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 2)	930.0000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 3)	930.0000
0.000000	T ( 1)	950.4000
0.000000	T ( 2)	840.0000
0.000000	T ( 3)	510.0000
0.000000	X ( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 1, 2)	0.000000
17.00000	X ( 1, 3)	1.000000
14.00000	X ( 2, 1)	1.000000
17.00000	X ( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 2, 3)	0.000000
0.8500000	X ( 3, 1)	0.000000
14.00000	X ( 3, 2)	1.000000
0.8500000	X ( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	D ( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	D ( 1, 2)	17.00000
0.000000	D ( 1, 3)	14.00000
0.000000	D ( 2, 1)	17.00000
0.000000	D ( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	D ( 2, 3)	0.8500000
0.000000	D ( 3, 1)	14.00000
0.000000	D ( 3, 2)	0.8500000

0.000000	D( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 2)	20.40000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 3)	16.80000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 1)	20.40000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 3)	1.020000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 1)	16.80000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 2)	1.020000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 3)	0.000000

Dual Price	Row	Slack or Surplus
-1.000000	1	31.85000
0.000000	2	0.000000
0.000000	3	0.000000
0.000000	4	0.000000
0.000000	5	0.000000
0.000000	6	0.000000
0.000000	7	0.000000
0.000000	8	9999910.
0.000000	9	9999579.
0.000000	10	0.1000033E+08
0.000000	11	238.9800
0.000000	12	9999910.
0.000000	13	0.000000

0.000000	14	0.000000
0.000000	15	0.000000
0.000000	16	330.0000
0.000000	17	0.000000
0.000000	18	0.000000
0.000000	19	330.0000

#### f. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan jarak pada *cluster 4*

model:

```
!parameter model:
    Buka           = waktu buka customer
    Tutup          = waktu tutup customer
    Bongkar        = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    D              = jarak antar customer
    T              = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi         = Durasi pengiriman
    R              = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;
```

sets:

```
customer/1..4/: Bongkar, buka, tutup, T;
rute(customer, customer) : x, D, durasi;
endsets
```

data:

```
buka = 1440 510 510 510;
tutup = 0 930 930 930;
Bongkar = 60 90 90 90;
R = 10000000;
```

D =

```
!customer;
```

0	167	167	184
167	0	5.7	23

167	5.7	0	11
184	23	11	0

;

durasi =

0	200.4	200.4	220.8
200.4	0	6.84	27.6
200.4	6.84	0	13.2
220.8	27.6	13.2	0

;

```
@text() = @write("Rute yang paling optimal adalah: ",
@newline(1));
```

```
@text() = @writefor(rute(i, j) | x(i, j) #NE# 0 : "rute
pengiriman dari customer ", i, " ke customer ", j, " sebesar
", D(i, j), " km ",
@newline(1));
```

enddata

```
!fungsi objektif;
```

```
MIN =
```

```
@SUM (customer(i) :
@SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: D (i, j) * x(i, j))
);
```

```
!Fungsi batasan;
```

```
!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
```

```
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
@SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
```

```
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
@SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
```

```
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
@SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!pelaksanaan;
```

```
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 :
```

```

        @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
        @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

!time windows;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : buka(i) <= T(i)
);

@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : tutup(i) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i)
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
        @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

### g. Pemrograman Lingo untuk perhitungan jarak pada *cluster* 2

```

DATA :
    JUMLAH_KENDARAAN = 1;

ENDDATA

!parameter model:
    Buka           = waktu buka customer
    Tutup          = waktu tutup customer
    Bongkar        = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    Cost           = biaya antar customer
    T              = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi         = Durasi pengiriman
    R              = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;

sets:
customer/1..4/: Bongkar, buka, tutup, T;

```



```
rute(customer, customer) : x, cost, durasi;
endsets
```

```
data:
```

```
buka = 1440 510 510 510;
tutup = 0 930 930 930;
Bongkar = 60 90 90 90;
R = 10000000;
```

```
cost =
```

```
!customer;
```

0	286683	286683	315867
286683	0	9785	39483
286683	9785	0	18883
315867	39483	18883	0

```
;
```

```
durasi =
```

0	200.4	200.4	220.8
200.4	0	6.84	27.6
200.4	6.84	0	13.2
220.8	27.6	13.2	0

```
;
```

```
enddata
```

```
!fungsi objektif;
```

```
MIN =
```

```
@SUM (customer(i) :
    @SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: cost (i, j) * x(i, j))
);
```

```
!Fungsi batasan;
```

```
!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
```

```
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
```

```
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
```

```
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
```

```

        @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
    );

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

!time windows;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : buka(i) <= T(i)
);

@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 : tutup(i) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i)
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

**Hasil dari solution report pada cluster 4 :**

Global optimal solution found.

Objective value:	367.7000
Objective bound:	367.7000
Infeasibilities:	0.000000
Extended solver steps:	0
Total solver iterations:	93
Elapsed runtime seconds:	0.36

Rute yang paling optimal adalah:

rute pengiriman dari customer 1 ke customer 4 sebesar 184 km  
 rute pengiriman dari customer 2 ke customer 1 sebesar 167 km  
 rute pengiriman dari customer 3 ke customer 2 sebesar 5.7 km  
 rute pengiriman dari customer 4 ke customer 3 sebesar 11 km

Model Class: MILP

Total variables:	20
Nonlinear variables:	0
Integer variables:	16
Total constraints:	28
Nonlinear constraints:	0
Total nonzeros:	87
Nonlinear nonzeros:	0

	Variable	Value
Reduced Cost	R	0.1000000E+08
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 1)	60.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 2)	90.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 3)	90.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 4)	90.00000
0.000000	BUKA ( 1)	1440.000
0.000000	BUKA ( 2)	510.0000
0.000000	BUKA ( 3)	510.0000
0.000000	BUKA ( 4)	510.0000

0.000000	TUTUP ( 1)	0.000000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 2)	930.0000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 3)	930.0000
0.000000	TUTUP ( 4)	930.0000
0.000000	T ( 1)	1150.800
0.000000	T ( 2)	710.0400
0.000000	T ( 3)	613.2000
0.000000	T ( 4)	510.0000
0.000000	X ( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 1, 2)	0.000000
167.0000	X ( 1, 3)	0.000000
167.0000	X ( 1, 4)	1.000000
184.0000	X ( 2, 1)	1.000000
167.0000	X ( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 2, 3)	0.000000
5.700000	X ( 2, 4)	0.000000
23.00000	X ( 3, 1)	0.000000
167.0000	X ( 3, 2)	1.000000
5.700000	X ( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 3, 4)	0.000000
11.00000	X ( 4, 1)	0.000000
184.0000	X ( 4, 2)	0.000000
23.00000	X ( 4, 3)	1.000000
11.00000	X ( 4, 4)	0.000000
0.000000		

0.000000	D( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 1, 2)	167.0000
0.000000	D( 1, 3)	167.0000
0.000000	D( 1, 4)	184.0000
0.000000	D( 2, 1)	167.0000
0.000000	D( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 2, 3)	5.700000
0.000000	D( 2, 4)	23.00000
0.000000	D( 3, 1)	167.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 2)	5.700000
0.000000	D( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 3, 4)	11.00000
0.000000	D( 4, 1)	184.0000
0.000000	D( 4, 2)	23.00000
0.000000	D( 4, 3)	11.00000
0.000000	D( 4, 4)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 2)	200.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 3)	200.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 4)	220.8000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 1)	200.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 3)	6.840000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 4)	27.60000

0.000000	DURASI ( 3, 1)	200.4000
0.000000	DURASI ( 3, 2)	6.840000
0.000000	DURASI ( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI ( 3, 4)	13.20000
0.000000	DURASI ( 4, 1)	220.8000
0.000000	DURASI ( 4, 2)	27.60000
0.000000	DURASI ( 4, 3)	13.20000
0.000000	DURASI ( 4, 4)	0.000000

Dual Price	Row	Slack or Surplus
-1.000000	1	367.7000
0.000000	2	0.000000
0.000000	3	0.000000
0.000000	4	0.000000
0.000000	5	0.000000
0.000000	6	0.000000
0.000000	7	150.3600
0.000000	8	9999910.
0.000000	9	9999806.
0.000000	10	9999682.
0.000000	11	0.1000025E+08
0.000000	12	0.000000
0.000000	13	9999910.
0.000000	14	9999794.
0.000000	15	0.1000033E+08

0.000000	16	0.1000008E+08
0.000000	17	0.000000
0.000000	18	9999910.
0.000000	19	0.000000
0.000000	20	0.000000
0.000000	21	0.000000
0.000000	22	0.000000
0.000000	23	200.0400
0.000000	24	103.2000
0.000000	25	0.000000
0.000000	26	129.9600
0.000000	27	226.8000
0.000000	28	330.0000

### Pemrograman Lingo untuk *cluster 5*

model:

```
!parameter model:
    Bongkar      = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    D            = jarak antar customer
    T            = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi       = Durasi pengiriman
    R            = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
;
!variabel keputusan:
    x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;
```

sets:

```
customer/1..3/: Bongkar, T;
rute(customer, customer) : x, D, durasi;
endsets
```

```
data:
```

```
Bongkar = 60 90 60;
```

```
R = 10000000;
```

```
D =
```

```
!customer;
```

0	137	176
137	0	284
176	284	0

```
;
```

```
durasi =
```

0	164.4	211.2
164.4	0	340.8
211.2	340.8	0

```
;
```

```
@text() = @write("Rute yang paling optimal adalah: ",
@newline(1));
```

```
@text() = @writefor(rute(i, j) | x(i, j) #NE# 0 : "rute
pengiriman dari customer ", i, " ke customer ", j, " sebesar
", D(i, j), " km ",
@newline(1));
```

```
enddata
```

```
!fungsi objektif;
```

```
MIN =
```

```
@SUM (customer(i) :
@SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: D (i, j) * x(i, j))
);
```

```
!Fungsi batasan;
```

```
!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
```

```
@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
@SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
```

```
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
@SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);
```

```
!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
```



```

@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (j) | j #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = x(1, 2)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

### Pemrograman Lingo untuk *cluster 5*

```

DATA :
    JUMLAH_KENDARAAN = 1;

ENDDATA

!parameter model:
    Bongkar      = waktu loading/unloading di customer
    Cost         = biaya antar customer
    T            = waktu memulai pelayanan pada customer
    Durasi       = Durasi pengiriman
    R            = bilangan rill yang bernilai besar
;

!variabel keputusan:

```

```

x(i, j) = 1 jika kendaraan k beroperasi dari i ke j
;

```

```
sets:
```

```

customer/1..3/: Bongkar, T;
route(customer, customer) : x, cost, durasi;
endsets

```

```
data:
```

```

Bongkar = 60 90 60;
R = 10000000;

```

```
cost =
```

```
!customer;
```

0	235183	302133
235183	0	487533
302133	487533	0

```
;
```

```
durasi =
```

0	164.4	211.2
164.4	0	340.8
211.2	340.8	0

```
;
```

```
enddata
```

```
!fungsi objektif;
```

```
MIN =
```

```

@SUM (customer(i) :
    @SUM(customer (j) | i#NE# j: cost (i, j) * x(i, j))
);

```

```
!Fungsi batasan;
```

```
!setiap customer dikunjungi satu kali;
```

```

@FOR(customer (j) | j #GT# 1 :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# j: x(i, j)) = 1
);

```

```
!perjalanan diawali dari depot;
```

```

@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = 1
);

```

```

!perjalanan diawali dari depot menuju customer;
@FOR (customer (i) | i #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (J) | j #GT# 1 :x(i, j)) = x(1, 2)
);

!perjalanan akan berakhir di depot;
@FOR (customer (j) | j #EQ# 1 :
    @SUM (customer (i) | i #GT# 1 : x(i, j)) = 1
);

!pelaksanaan;
@FOR (customer (i)| i #NE# 1 :
    @FOR (customer (j) : T(j) >= T(i) + Bongkar(i) +
durasi(i, j) - R * (1 - x(i, j)))
);

!rute;
@FOR (customer (z) :
    @SUM(customer (i) | i #NE# z : x(i, z)) - @SUM(customer
(j) | j #NE# z : x(z, j)) = 0
);

! Variabel keputusan yang memiliki variabel biner;
@FOR (rute (i, j):
    @BIN(x(i, j)));

End

```

### Hasil dari *solution report* pada *cluster 5* :

Global optimal solution found.	
Objective value:	597.0000
Objective bound:	597.0000
Infeasibilities:	0.000000
Extended solver steps:	0
Total solver iterations:	0
Elapsed runtime seconds:	0.09

Rute yang paling optimal adalah:  
 rute pengiriman dari customer 1 ke customer 2 sebesar 137 km  
 rute pengiriman dari customer 2 ke customer 3 sebesar 284 km

rute pengiriman dari customer 3 ke customer 1 sebesar 176 km

Model Class: MILP

Total variables:	12
Nonlinear variables:	0
Integer variables:	9
Total constraints:	15
Nonlinear constraints:	0
Total nonzeros:	41
Nonlinear nonzeros:	0

Reduced Cost	Variable	Value
0.000000	R	0.1000000E+08
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 1)	60.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 2)	90.00000
0.000000	BONGKAR ( 3)	60.00000
0.000000	T ( 1)	702.0000
0.000000	T ( 2)	0.000000
0.000000	T ( 3)	430.8000
0.000000	X ( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 1, 2)	1.000000
137.0000	X ( 1, 3)	0.000000
176.0000	X ( 2, 1)	0.000000
137.0000	X ( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	X ( 2, 3)	1.000000
284.0000	X ( 3, 1)	1.000000
176.0000	X ( 3, 2)	0.000000
284.0000	X ( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000		

0.000000	D( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 1, 2)	137.0000
0.000000	D( 1, 3)	176.0000
0.000000	D( 2, 1)	137.0000
0.000000	D( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	D( 2, 3)	284.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 1)	176.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 2)	284.0000
0.000000	D( 3, 3)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 1)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 2)	164.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 1, 3)	211.2000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 1)	164.4000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 2)	0.000000
0.000000	DURASI( 2, 3)	340.8000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 1)	211.2000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 2)	340.8000
0.000000	DURASI( 3, 3)	0.000000

Dual Price	Row	Slack or Surplus
-1.000000	1	597.0000
0.000000	2	0.000000
0.000000	3	0.000000
0.000000	4	0.000000
0.000000	5	0.000000

0.000000	6	0.000000
0.000000	7	0.1000045E+08
0.000000	8	9999910.
0.000000	9	0.000000
0.000000	10	0.000000
0.000000	11	9999168.
0.000000	12	9999940.
0.000000	13	0.000000
0.000000	14	0.000000
0.000000	15	0.000000

## BIOGRAFI



**Ricky Eka Yulianto** lahir di Tuban, 03 Januari 1999. Anak pertama dari 1 saudara dari pasangan Tukianto Slamet dan Sri Kuswati. Penulis menyelesaikan pendidikan Sekolah Dasar di SDN 1 Pakis Grabagan Tuban lulus tahun 2011, lalu melanjutkan ke Sekolah Menengah Pertama di MTsN 1 Rengel Tuban lulus tahun 2014, waktu masih sekolah di MTsN penulis aktif mengikuti kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler yaitu Pramuka dan ke mengikuti perlombaan di kejuaraan Atlit dan Atletik dan kemudian lanjutlah ke Sekolah Menengah Atas di SMAN 1 Rengel Tuban lulus tahun 2017. disaat SMA penulis aktif mengikuti kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Bola Volly. Hingga pada tahun 2017 penulis memutuskan untuk melanjutkan pendidikan di Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, penulis selama masa sekolah maupun dalam perkuliahan aktif dalam segala kegiatan UKM & HIMPUNAN dan menjadi divisi di HIMPUNAN yaitu CO-SDM (sumber daya manusia) sedangkan di UKM menjadi devisi Perlengkapan.