CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background

Online transactions through E-commerce are now familiar. Trade with technology services has been done in Indonesia by start-up companies such as Tokopedia, Bukalapak, and Shopee. The evidence of this is confirmed in a statement written by Google Search in 2018. It was stated that Indonesia was named the largest and fastest growing e-commerce market in Southeast Asia. In 2018 with an increase of 49% and consumer transactions through e-commerce, online media, online travel, and ride hailing have reached 278 million US dollars. [1]

The internet is becoming an interactive media that is used by people all over the world to access data. Data is processed in a database and included in the appearance of a online site called a website. Data on the internet that is open and free form various kinds of technology products such as websites, online stores, online games, and news portals. As technology advances, demands for speed and accuracy in all fields that utilize technology are increasing, especially in logistics delivery services.

Improvements in Indonesia have also been experienced, this is evidenced by an increase in rankings from the 2018 Logistic Performance Index (LPI) survey report from 160 countries up 17 ratings, from 63 to 46. This happens because more and more Indonesians are using freight forwarding services or documents, it is proven every year that companies engaged in logistics are increasing. [2]

The shipping service industry certainly has a positive impact on online businesses to help the distribution of goods or documents to consumers in need. Currently, businesses in Indonesia are experiencing an increase, especially the growth of online businesses. Given this, the potential for shipping services is wide open. The 32nd edition of APJII bulletin, December 2018 stated that Google Inc.'s global research on Indonesia predicts the highest digital economy in Southeast Asia in 2025.

The era of changes in the way of trading from online to online has been experienced since 2000. This is evidenced by the statement of Novak and the team that "Prospective buyers no longer need to come face to face to get the items they want. Instant, fast, and practical. A more attractive website atmosphere can attract more experienced buyers. More shopping experience is desired for e-tailers, because it has been linked to pleasure, positive feelings, and increased time spent online"(Novak, Hoffman, & Yung, 2000).

Today, prospective buyers more easily make purchases without having to face to face physically face to face between sellers and buyers between their different places at the same time. Delivery of goods can also be done by using a courier service. In the process, the product owner or merchant will send goods to consumers via courier service. The role of the service of sending goods is very important to speed up the process of sending the needed goods.

Many shipping services often experience problems in shipping goods, especially on the speed factor of goods to get to their destination. This happens

because the delivery using shipping services must go through many processes before reaching the recipient.

Based on the background, the author will make The Arrangement of Website Kirim-in.com As An Agent During The Shippping Process that has the potential to cut the distribution time because distribution is carried out by a loose courier.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background above, then we can take a formulation of the problem namely "How to arrange an online platform in the Website Kirim-in.com as a courier service provider?"

1.3 Scope of the Problem

Limitation problem at this writing is:

1. Website Kirim-in.com can only be run on a web browser.
2. Website Users Kirim-in.com can register as a courier or sender.
3. Website Users Kirim-in.com as the sender can choose the desired courier.
4. Website Users Kirim-in.com as a courier can choose the challenges or tasks available.
5. Website Users Kirim-in.com can be a remote shopping representative agent through the "Open PO Jastip" feature.
6. Website developers Kirim-in.com can be contacted at any time through the address kirim-in.com/contact.php..

7. This website is used to send packages or documents by freelance services who are members of the courier at Kirim-in.com.

8. This website is able to send goods or documents that are not included in the list of goods or documents that are prohibited by law.

9. Using basic web programming languages namely PHP, HTML, Javascript, and CSS.

10. Users are required to verify their identity via email verif@kirim-in.com to get verified member status.

11. Data displayed temporarily on the Kirim-in.com website is dummy data.

1.4   Research Purpose

The intent and purpose of the writer in writing and preparing this thesis are:

1. To make website design kirim-in.com as a goods courier service provider.

2. To achieve an informatic engineering degree and meet the curriculum at the faculty of computer science at Amikom University Yogyakarta.

3. Implementation of theoretical and practical knowledge gained during the education period at Amikom University Yogyakarta.

4. Reference to future program design and writing.

1.5   Benefit of the Research

In designing the Kirim-in.com web site, the authors hope to provide benefits:

1. Business

   a. Can be a website to send goods that can be relied upon as a fast distribution solution.

   b. Can be a media source of income, through the courier feature.

   c. Can create a sustainable business, because this website needs to be held further development and can provide opportunities for the community because it can earn income through courier agents.

   d. Providing solutions for absorption for unemployment.

   e. Increase the income and productivity of online businesses and the public by owning a fast delivery service.

2. For other interested parties

   a. As a solution to the distribution of packages and documents that are urgent as well as planned time.

   b. As reference literature for future research.

   c. As a reference for future technology developers.

   d. Users of Kirim-in.com service are able to send goods in a short time.

   e. Increasing the productivity of people who are couriers through courier services that have been done.

1.6 Research Method

In an effort to achieve goals and expected results and in accordance with the objectives, the writing methods used in this paper are:

1.6.1 Data Collecting Method

1. Study of literature

   A literature study is conducted to obtain data through theories from the results of written analyzes that have been carried out. The results of the analysis will be used as a reference for writing by the author which will be used to complement the shortcomings of writing.

2. Documentation

   At the documentation stage, the author documents the design process to completion, starting from purchasing a domain, purchasing hosting, pointing a domain, creating a program, and uploading it to hosting.

1.6.2 Method of Prototyping System Development

Prototyping is an iterative process in developing a system where the needs are changed into a working system that is continuously being improved through collaboration between users and analysts. The program feature flow is designed by the author in the form of the use case menu. The database is used to store data on website views that are used to create face-to-face designs. Interface design is made to make a face-to-face appearance on the website in writing that will be done.

1.6.3 Testing Method

This method is used to test the system that will be made to be as planned. In this writing, testing that uses whitebox testing and blackbox testing methods.

1.6.4 Analysis Method

According to Hanif Al Fatta in the book Analysis and Design of Information Systems, System Analysis is understanding or specifying in detail what must be done by the system (Fatta, 2007: 24). The analytical method is interpreted as a reference in processing between raw data and hypotheses, so it becomes a conclusion using the SWOT analysis model in order to know the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the design.

1.7 Writing Systematics

The author gives systematics based on successive chapters based on the subject matter to facilitate the preparation in writing and reading, as follows :

CHAPTER I : PRELIMINARY

In this chapter the author explains the background of the research, formulates the problems to be studied, determines the boundaries of writing, determines the purpose of writing, explains the benefits of writing, explains the writing methodology used, and formulates writing systematically.

CHAPTER II : THEORETICAL BASIS

In this chapter the author explains the theories that form the basis of software analysis and development, the writing method, the references that are

referred to, the definitions or models that are directly related to the problem under study, and about the software used for writing purposes.

CHAPTER III : ANALYSIS AND SYSTEM PLANNING

In this chapter the author explains a general overview that describes the description of the object of writing. In this chapter the author also describes the analysis of the problem of writing which includes analysis of the system to be built and the design of the system that contains models of system design to be built.

CHAPTER IV : IMPLEMENTATION AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the author is used to describe the results of the writing stages starting from the analysis, design, implementation of the design, and the results of the writing. Presentation of writing results in the form of theoretical explanations both qualitatively, quantitatively, and statistically.

CHAPTER V : FINALE

In this chapter the author describes the conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion stage is to restate the problem of writing, hypotheses, and the resulting evidence and finally draw conclusions whether the system was made successful or not. The advice stage is a manifestation of the problem in question.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Contains all the reading, literature and articles used in this research.