# The Psychophysical Impact of Design on the Number of Visitors at Summarecon Mal Kelapa Gading

Ceria Thalia Sumanti<sup>1</sup> Master of Architecture Student. Christian University of Indonesia

Abstract:- Shopping centers & humans are two things that influence each other. Humans as the main object in a shopping center are objects that cannot be limited and of the economy and social life. cannot be measured, especially in terms of psychology. If in the past shopping centers carried the concept of one stop shopping with the Customer Centric theory which is a strategy that places customers in the main position and

becomes the core of all organizational activities, shopping centers began to change the theory used to Costumer Centric Experience, namely the customer experience when interacting with the shopping center. Psychophysics are basic issues that focus on environmental stimuli to human sensors that are closely related to the Costumer Centric Experience as explained above, so that the Psychophysical study will be raised as the basis for this research.

Keywords:- Shopping Mall, Psychophysics, Number of Visitors.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

After recovering from the Covid 19 pandemic, the structure and style of people's shopping have undergone significant changes. Through covid 19, technology has improved rapidly so that it provides consumers with the convenience of practical online shopping. Human response to these developments then shapes changes to the structure and style of spending. What is offered by malls that were originally modern transaction places are now required to be aware of that.

Nowadays, the development of shopping centers has begun to penetrate and unite with other purposes, not only about buying and selling activities or entertaining, shopping centers are now present to answer everything needed by visitors, for example the presence of sports venues, and waterparks in malls.

The increase in the number of visitors may be immediately felt by the developer, but with the sophistication of technology now, the increase in the number of visitors is the same as getting free marketing, where visitors who feel comfortable and interested in what they see and feel in the mall will be displayed on their respective social media. That way, the news about their good experience visiting a mall will be seen and open up opportunities for more people to come. Of the many people who come, it does not make a big transaction, but the mall will be considered active and

appropriate to continue operating and provide a sense of comfort with a good impact on owners, investors, the wheels

Sri Pare Eni<sup>2</sup>: Posma Hutasoit<sup>3</sup>

Lecturer of Architecture Research Studio.

Master of Architecture Study Program,

Christian University of Indonesia

There have been many studies on Architecture & Psychology in shopping centers, but in this study, the researcher tried to compare a variety of variables, research methods, and research results that have been carried out based on the theme of Psychological Architecture, especially Psychophysical at Mall Kelapa Gading & Mall Artha Gading as an effort to show the novelty between this research and research that has been carried out before.

The design review will devote this research to the study of psychophysical issues in Architecture and Psychology that study the relationship between external stimuli and how people who receive these stimuli perceive them

#### II. FOCUS AND SCOPE

Basically, this research covers two main aspects. How is the design applied to Mall Kelapa Gading & Mall Artha Gading. The second is how to form the right design according to customers that can make them repeat visits to a Mall.

#### III. LITERATURE REVIEW

# A. Psychophysical

Architecture is inseparable from the sensoryphysiological system of humans which occupies a special place in psychology. The psychophysical aspect is developed and studied by researchers. All of them show that the consequences of human intervention on the environment are very closely related to human mental and psychological processes. In addition, architecture has the function of meeting human psychological needs, since it can show measurable real (concrete) variables that arise from intangible human psychological processes. This is because the environment contains many stimuli that trigger different human responses and behaviors. By paying attention to the above aspects, those involved in architecture can create a well-built environment for their users or consumers. According to Psychologists, Personality is defined as the dynamic organization of an individual's psychophysical system that uniquely determines an individual's actions and thoughts. The psychophysical system here means the body and the soul.

In Koswara, 1991, Allport defines individuality as what is contained in the individual who directs and directs all the actions of the individual. Allport's formulation is precisely about personality, the dynamic organization of an individual's psychophysical system that uniquely determines an individual's actions and thoughts. The psychophysical system shows that the human "soul" and "body" are a single system that is inseparable from each other, and there is always an interaction between the two in behavior control (Koswara, 1991).

Based on several opinions, personality is formed from subordinates, influenced by the environment, assessed as a complex psychophysical system and related to mental activities, so it is descriptive. sending individual responses and behaviors.

Architecture is inseparable from the sensoryphysiological system of humans which occupies a special place in psychology. The psychophysical aspect is developed and studied by researchers. All of them show that the consequences of human intervention on the environment are very closely related to human mental and psychological processes. In addition, architecture has the function of meeting human psychological needs, since it can show measurable real (concrete) variables that arise from intangible human psychological processes. This is because the environment contains many stimuli that trigger different human responses and behaviors. By paying attention to the above aspects, those involved in architecture can create a well-built environment for their users or consumers. According to Psychologists, Personality is defined as the dynamic organization of an individual's psychophysical system that uniquely determines an individual's actions and thoughts. The psychophysical system here means the body and the soul.

In Koswara, 1991, Allport defines individuality as what is contained in the individual who directs and directs all the actions of the individual. Allport's formulation is precisely about personality, the dynamic organization of an individual's psychophysical system that uniquely determines an individual's actions and thoughts. The psychophysical system shows that the human "soul" and "body" are a single system that is inseparable from each other, and there is always an interaction between the two in behavior control (Koswara, 1991).

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14575902

Based on several opinions, personality is formed from subordinates, influenced by the environment, assessed as a complex psychophysical system and related to mental activities, so it is descriptive. sending individual responses and behaviors.

### B. Consumers and Shopping Malls

The atmosphere of retail stores utilizes affection as a form of consumer emotions in the mall that are not noticed by visitors. (Peter & Olson (2013). The physical characteristics of a shopping mall, such as building style, layout, lighting, color rendering, temperature and humidity, the presence or absence of music, the flavor used, etc., are factors that exist to attract consumers. This can affect the formation of the image of shopping streets (Berman and Evans (2007)).

From an architectural perspective, Berman & Evans (2007) stated that every bright point of sale inside the mall can lead consumers to visit a specific area within the mall. The temperature inside the shopping mall can affect the mood and comfort of visitors.

According to Subagio (2011), design is the physical design of a retail store, including the placement of layout and function, signage and symbols, aesthetics (such as color and visual combinations), layout, visits, escalators, and elevators. and other related architectural elements. Well-equipped, designed and decorated as you would find in a shopping mall. Shopping center facilities such as the availability of parking spaces are an important factor, especially for visitors to shopping centers. The spacious, safe and orderly parking lot and close to the entrance/lobby of the shopping mall create a pleasant atmosphere.

From the discussion of the journals above, it can be concluded that several things need to be considered related to this research, which will then be the basis of the research theory and its influence on the number of visitors to a mall:

Table 1: Study Implementation

No.	Journal Title	Output for research basis
1.	The Influence of Mall Interiors on	- Design in clarifying segregation
	Social Life, Lifestyle and Appearance of	user. (Design affects the social, lifestyle and appearance of teenagers)
	Adolescents.	
2.	The Relationship between Public Space	The mall is recreative
	Design and Mall Visitor Behavior in	The mall as an interesting place and brings an iconic and unique
	Yogyakarta (Case: Ambarrukmo Plaza and	impression through design
	Galeria Mall)	An easy-to-find atrium
		Design of public spaces that adapt to the psychological conditions and
		needs of visitors
3.	Transposing the Urban to the Mall: Routes,	Malls are called safe when they become places that accommodate public
	Relationships, and Resistance in Two	and private spaces well in accordance with the mall segmentation applied
	Santiago, Chile, Shopping Centers	The mall as a relationship space makes the mall a dream place where
		people seek comfort
		Shopping and non-shopping practices in malls: malls are not only
		shopping places but also "playgrounds", living rooms, or performance
		stages
		Management mall provides convenience to accommodate visitor behavior
		with various variations
		Buildings accommodate activities, priorities & visitor relationships
		The existence of an entertainment area that is not monotonous
4.	Shopping and Urbanity: Emerging	Determination of the type of building layout
	Assemblages of Main Street, Mall, and	Regarding access and road relations with mall buildings
	Power Center.	Pedestrian and consumer access with Private vehicle
5.	The Impact of Architectural Design of	Mall as a built environment
	Shopping Malls on Consumer Behaviors: A	Meet value Aesthetic composition and the aesthetics of the shape according
	Case of Konya	to the points that related to human behavior

# C. Research Methods

The type of qualitative research is used in this study, where this research is descriptive and tends to use analytics. The study emphasizes the process and its importance, using a theoretical foundation.

This research will cover 2 shopping center locations in North Jakarta (Kelapa Gading), namely Mall Kelapa Gading & Mall Artha Gading. The two malls are only 3.8 Km apart or approximately 10-11 minutes by using a private vehicle.

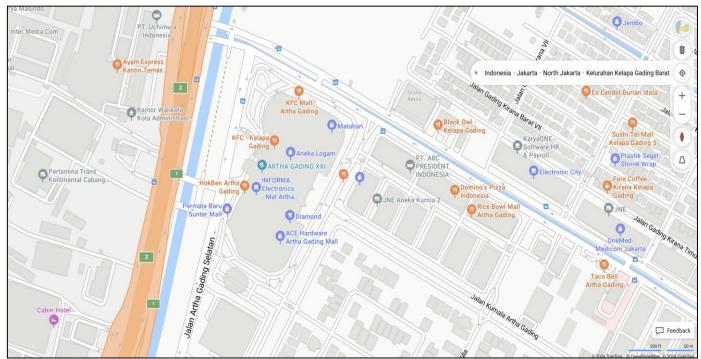


Fig 1: Location of Atha Gading Mall & Summarecon Mall Kelapa Gading Source: Google Maps

Table 2: Data Mall Atha Gading & Summarecon Mal Kelapa Gading

It	Items	Mall Kelapa Gading	Mal Artha Gedding
1	Land Area	137.696	60.000
2	Gross Floor Area	284.902	270.000
3	Floor	3	8
4	Years of Operation	March 24, 1990	October 27, 2004
5	Developer	PT Summarecon Agung, Tbk	PT Artha Graha Network
6	Number of Visitors as of 2022	433.532	226.951
7	Total Tenant (Unit)	535	403

# IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

# > Data Collection

### Questionnaire

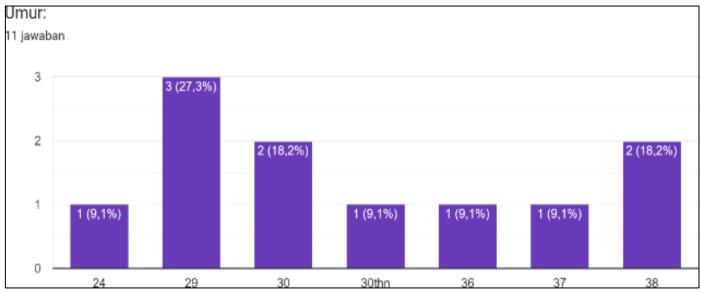


Diagram 1: Correspondent Age

Table 3: Correspondent's Response to Kelapa Gading Mall

What kind of comfort does visitors	What kind of comfort does visitors  According to visitors, what makes  What are the advantages of Kelapa			
from Kelapa Gading Mall feel good that	Mall Kelapa Gading survive with a	Gading Mall compared to other malls		
is the reason to come again?	large number of visitors?	in North Jakarta?		
The atmosphere of the mall embraces all	Mall Concept - A Combination of	One Stop Shopping Mall &		
people with the use of warm colors and	Fashion, Food, Entertainment	Entertainment, which is not like malls in		
lighting		general, there is entertainment, there is		
		fashion, food, etc.		
Close to residence, easy to access, complete tenants	Close to settlements, easy access	The tenant is super complete		
There are many tenants, complete options	Complete Tenancy mix	MKG 1-5 is definitely the answer. in		
		other places there is still only 1		
All the stores needed are there	Strategy of marketing and strategic	Lots of food variety and inexpensive		
	positioning	price range		
Ordinary	Because it is close to residential	His name is already known to many		
		people		
Cold air conditioning, easy parking not	Cleanliness and comfort	Yes, quite complete and spacious		
too far from the destination				
Ease of finding tenants	Strategic Location	complete		
The mall is spacious enough so that there	Selection and placement of the right	Mix quite a lot of tenants		
is no accumulation of consumers,	tenants and events that are always held			
Middle to upper price range, young	Up to date, middle to upper tenants,	Complete and in the upper middle class		
access, many open hangout places	everything needed is there, easy			
	access.			

https://doi.org	/10.5281/zenodo	.14575902
-----------------	-----------------	-----------

Spacious	Access	Transportation access
Lenhkap	Clean, and complete	Luxurious

Table 4: Response Correspondent For Artha Gading Mall

What kind of comfort do visitors from	What do you think needs to be fixed from	What are the advantages of
Artha Gading Mall feel good that is	Artha Gading Mall?	Artha Gading Mall
the reason to come again?		compared to other malls in
		North Jakarta?
Mall visitors don't pile up	Design corridors and mall interiors to make them	The condition of the mall is
	more lively	not crowded with visitors
Easy to access, close to residential areas	The tenant's position eliminates the second	Easy to access
	corridor because there are many corridors that	
	are confusing and blocking, events that are neater	
	and clearer	
Many tenants	Revamp a thorough replay	Easy access
Lots of parking	Old design, needs to be refurbished	Not too big and lots of parking
The mall is not too crowded	Inside the mall, it looks chaotic	None
Quite spacious and not crowded like	Grouping by classification, so that malls are	More leisure and calm
summarecon	more lively	
Access to Toll Roads	Tenant Arrangement	Easier access
Quiet visitors, so you can go around the	The position of tenant islands needs to be	Close to toll gates
mall more freely	rearranged	
Easy access	Interior	Easy access
Price	Transportation access	Calm
Complete clean	Pwshow so that you don't get tired haha	Luxury net

### Interview

Carried out to 2 experienced Mall practitioners who are part of the construction and import of the Mall, with the following results:

- What MAG must do to attract more visitors includes:
- ✓ Targeting the market.
- ✓ MAG must have character, improve itself.
- ✓ Tenancy mix, there must be a new arrangement for the zoning of its tenants.
- ✓ Layout mall harus easy to access, easy to navigate.
- > Summarecon Mall Kelapa Gading

- ✓ The building owner must have control over his tenants to control the design of the mall, change the concept & work with tenants for tidying
- ✓ The façade must well reflect that it is a mall and the segmentation in question

### • Observation

Direct observation was carried out with the following results:





Fig 2: Interior of Summarecon Mall Kelapa Gading

- In terms of layout, it is not difficult to explore MKG because of its intuitive layout, without a second corridor
- Exterior shows segmentation
- The interior combines natural and artificial lighting, large
- areas with special themes
- Regular tenancy mix with clear zones
- Facilities for visitors are well supported with a wellarranged communal area

# Mala Artha Gedding



Fig 3: Interior Mall Artha Gading

- Multicorridor, making the visit less comfortable because several times you get lost in the same corridor
- The exterior collides with the exterior of the dominant
- Interior that is not updated and not supported with a tenat

design

Tenancy mix is not organized by zone, where retailers with different categories are in the same zone

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14575902

In terms of facilities, there are few communal areas and rest areas.

# Chat GPT

Table 5: Comparison of Artha Gading Mall & Summarecon Mall Kelapa Gading Psychophysically

rable 3. Comparison of Artifa Gaunig Mail & Sun			
STOMACH	MKG		
Layout & Navigation			
More complex, it can confuse visitors when looking for a store	A more intuitive and organized layout makes it easier for		
or facility, potentially reducing convenience and longevity	visitors to move around and find a destination, improving		
visit	the experience shopping		
Open Space Facilities			
Less green area / open space, less atmosphere	Have an indoor garden with a green area that makes		
fresh	Fresh, Comfortable Impression		
Lighting			
	Lots of big windows, skylights, more atmosphere		
Less, the atmosphere seems less lively	Warm & Attractive		
Rest Zone			
Seating in public areas is limited	Plenty of seating for the public		
Aesthetic Design			
Less modern & terawatt, affecting			
Early impressions	Modern, has greater visual appeal		
Events & Activities			
Less active in holding events	There are often interesting events		

In conclusion, the differences in design, layout, and facilities between Artha Gading Mall and Kelapa Gading Mall can contribute significantly to the number of visitors. Kelapa Gading Mall with a more modern and comfortable design, tends to be more attractive to visitors, while Artha Gading Mall may need to consider improvements in these aspects to increase its appeal.

To attract more visitors to Artha Gading Mall, the following concepts can be considered for the update:

- Improved Visitor Experience:
- Interactive and Digital
- Unique Entertainment Experience
- Culinary Zone and Social Area:
- Food Court Themed
- Area Co-working Space
- Presenting Brands and Tenants
- Routine Events and Activities:
- **Events and Festivals**
- Classes and Workshops

Open Space and Green Area Concept:

Integrating more elements of open space and green space in the mall design, such as a garden in the rooftop area or a relaxing area with ornamental plants, can give a fresh and different impression from other malls.

- > *Service Improvement and Comfort:*
- More Efficient Parking
- Visitor Services

By applying these concepts, Artha Gading Mall can provide a more interesting and relevant experience for visitors, thereby increasing the number of visitors and making them feel at home in the mall.

#### **DATA ANALYSIS** V.

The following are the results of triangulation & reduction of data whose variables are analyzed following the Basic Indicators of the theory discussed in CHAPTER 2. The data taken from the results of data collection is data related to things that need to be considered in mall design.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14575902

ISSN No:-2456-2165

Table 6: Output of Triangulation & Data Reduction Results

Table 6: Output of Triangulation & Data Reduction Results			
Design in clarifying consumer segmentation.	- Tenancy mix, zoning tenant		
	Indoor garden, plant elements give a fresh feel		
The mall is recreative	Interactive & digital as well as unique entertainment		
	The mall must have a character as a differentiator		
The mall as an interesting place and brings an iconic and	Lobby design as a first impression maker in the mall		
unique impression through design	Thematic food court and co-working space area		
	Secara layout easy to access, easy to navigate		
An easy-to-find atrium	Linear circulation and non-blocking		
	Use of Skylight		
The design of public spaces that adapt to the psychological	Layouting so that customers don't get lost in unwanted		
conditions and needs of visitors, malls are called safe when	corridors		
they become places that accommodate public spaces and	Seating area in the toilet waiting room with its equipment		
private spaces well in accordance with the segmentation of	Open space for rest		
malls applied	Separate zones to make visitors feel more organized		
The mall as a relationship space makes the mall a dream	Mall concept – a combination of fashion, food,		
place where people seek comfort. Shopping and non-	entertainment		
shopping practices in malls: malls are not only shopping	The existence of a communal area as a meeting point and		
places but also "playgrounds", living rooms, or performance	relationship space (can enjoy more time in the mall)		
stages	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	Ease of finding tenants		
	Interior trends change from white to yellow		
Management mall provides convenience to accommodate	Comfortable lighting, precise lumens		
visitor behavior with various variations	Legality of unit sales to maintain conformity with		
	building design		
	Setting up sales trading & branding concepts		
	Efficient parking		
Buildings accommodate activities, priorities & visitor	- Providing a variety of needs		
relationships			
Determination of the type of building layout	- The existence of a second corridor and even a multi-		
	corridor is not		
	for any party		
Access to pedestrians and consumers by private vehicles	- Parking is easy and not too far from the destination		
	The mall is spacious enough so there is no accumulation		
Mall as a built environment	of visitors		
	Selection and placement of the right tenant		
	The mall collaborates with tenants for tidying		
Fulfilling the aesthetic value of composition and form	Design development from MKG 1-5		
aesthetics in accordance with points related to human	The use of white light color according to the right lumens		
behavior	(by lighting consultant) can provide a relaxing effect		
	Exterior façade		
	Combination of natural and artificial lighting		
	Design elements with clean lines, quality materials		

# REFERENCES

- [1]. Aditianata. (2013). Penjelmaan Pusat Perbelanjaan Sebagai Ruang Publik Semu. *Jurnal Planesa*, 4(2), 79–85.
- [2]. Atmadi, T. (2016). Kajian Metode Pendekatan Desain Interior. *Narada: Jurnal Desain dan Seni*, 3(1), 1–8. www.mercubuana.ac.id
- [3]. Dibda, A. (2019). Perancangan Green Mall Di Kawasan Bsb City Semarang. Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata.
- [4]. Emanuella, R. M. P., Waani, J. O., & Rompas, L. M. (2020). Pusat Rehabilitasi Psikiatri Di Manado Psikologi Arsitektur. *Daseng: Jurnal Arsitektur*, 112–120.
- [5]. Fransisca. (2014). Pusat Perbelanjaan Modern Di Yogyakarta Studi Tata Ruang Luar Dengan Konsep Citywalk [Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta]. file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Tinjauan Pusat Perbelanjaan Modern.pdf
- [6]. Galvin, L. (n.d.). Theraputika Practice, Theory, Expression.
- [7]. Golembiewski, J. A. (2017). Salutogenic Architecture in Healthcare Settings. The handbook of salutogenesis, 267–276. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-04600-6
- [8]. Ischak, M., & Walaretina, R. (2019). Design Efforts to Minimalize Visitor Disorientation on New Mall One Kelapa Gading. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Karya Ilmiah Arsitektur Trisakti*, 17(2), 88–97.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14575902

- [9]. Koseoglu, E. (2017). A Sensory Experience in an Urban Environment: Sound-Walks and Sound-Maps. *International Architectural Design Conference*, *December*, 31–40. http://www.inenart.eu/?tag=psychogeographic-maps
- [10]. Kurniawati, K., Kristiawan, A., Gunawan, I., & Honggana, H. (2021). Analisa Atribut Pusat Perbelanjaan Paris Van Java Bandung Terhadap Keterlibatan Pengunjung Pusat Perbelanjaan Paris Van Java Bandung. JMBI UNSTRAT: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis Dan Inovasi Universitas Sam Ratulangi, 8(3), 921–937.
- [11]. Malik, S., & Jamil, F. (2019). The Dynamics of the Psychological Approach in Designing Spaces: A Study of Architecture Students. *Journal of Art, Architecture and Built Environment (JAABE)*, 2(1), 46–68. https://doi.org/10.32350/jaabe.21.40
- [12]. Maulana, A. E. (2018). Faktor-Faktor yang Membentuk Organisasi yang Customer- Centric.

  \*\*Bina Nusantara University\*. http://eprints.binus.ac.id/37034/1/Unpublished\_Amali a Maulana\_CustomerCentric.pdf\*\*
- [13]. Mittelmark, M. B., Eriksson, S. S. M., Bauer, G. F., Pelikan, J. rgen M., Lindstro"m, B., & Espnes, G. A. (2022). The Handbook of Salutogenesis. In *CFS Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg* (Nomor 257). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-04600-6
- [14]. Nabilah, D. P., & Hardiyati, S. (2020). Penerapan Psikologi Arsitektur Pada Perancangan Sekolah Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Di Surakarta. *Senthong: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Arsitektur*, *3*(1), 166–177. https://jurnal.ft.uns.ac.id/index.php/senthong/index
- [15]. Petrovic, E., Vale, B., & Marques, B. (2015). On the Rise and Apparent Fall of Architectural Psychology in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s. *Proceedings of the Society of Architectural Historians Australia and New Zealand*, 32, 480–487.
- [16]. PT Summarecon Agung Tbk. (2020). Public Expose.
- [17]. Pynkyawati, T., Aripin, S., Iliyasa, E. R. I., & Ningsih, L. Y. (2014). Kajian Efisiensi Desain Sirkulasi pada Fungsi Bangunan Mall Dan Hotel BTC. *Jurnal Reka Karsa*, 2(1), 1–12.
- [18]. Quigley, S. R., & Santosa, I. (2012). Pengaruh Interior Mall Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial, Gaya Hidup Dan Penampilan Remaja. *Jurnal Tingkat Sarjana bidang Senirupa dan Desain*, 1(1), 243711. https://www.neliti.com/publications/243711/pengaru h-interior- mall-terhadap-kehidupan-sosial-gaya-hidup-dan-penampilan- remaj%0Ahttps://lens.org/166-954-406-531-117
- [26]. Wolf, K. L. (2007). The Environmental Psychology of Shopping: Assessing the Value of Trees. *Research Review*, 14(3), 39–43.
- [27]. Yulian, E. Y. (2017). Perencanaan Dan Perancangan Shopping Mall di Kota Palembang. Universitas Sriwijaya.

- [19]. Rosyidi, H. (2012). *Psikologi kepribadian paradigma psikoanalisa.pdf.* Jaudar Press.
- [20]. Saputra, A. (n.d.). *Dimensi Suara Dalam Ruang; Tinjauan Psikologi Arsitektur*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- [21]. Sekarlangit, N. (2019). Keterkaitan Desain Ruang Publik Dengan Perilaku Pengunjung Mall Di Yogyakarta Kasus: Ambarrukmo Plaza Dan Galeria Mal. Review of Urbanism and Architectural Studies, 17(2), 41–49. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ruas.2019.017.02.4
- [22]. Sonawane, M., Pawar, S., & Khandave, A. A. | V. (2019). Smart Mall Shopping Submitted to International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications. *IJTSRD: International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, *3*(3), 813–814. https://doi.org/10.31142/ijtsrd23045
- [23]. Stillerman, J., & Salcedo, R. (2012). Transposing the Urban to the Mall: Routes, Relationships, and Resistance in Two Santiago, Chile, Shopping Centers. *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 41(3), 309–336.
  - https://doi.org/10.1177/0891241611434551
- [24]. Suparno, D. S. (2021). Pengenalan Pola Untuk Mengetahui Jumlah Target Pengunjung Mall Berdasarkan Usia, Gender, Pendapatan Pertahun, Pengeluaran, Tujuannya Untuk Mempermudah Mengetahui Target Pasar Menggunakan Metode EDA, K-Means, Hierarchial Clustering, Confusion Matrix. Sains, Aplikasi, Komputasi, dan Teknologi Informasi, 3(2), 61–69.
- [25]. Syoufa, A., & Hapsari, H. (2014). Pengaruh Pola Sirkulasi Pusat Perbelanjaan Mall Terhadap Pola Penyebearan Pengunjung. *Jurnal Desain Konstruksi*, 13(2), 47–49.