Market Trend Analysis and Data-Based Decision Making in Increasing Business Competitiveness

Joko Siswanto 10, Vasco A. H. Goeltom 20, Ihsan Nuril Hikam 3*0, Erick Alfons Lisangan 40, Anandha

Fitriani⁵

¹Politeknik Keselamatan Transportasi Jalan, Indonesia

²Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism, Pelita Harapan University, Indonesia

³Pandawan Incorporation, New Zealand

⁴Department of Information Technology, Atma Jaya University of Makassar, Indonesia

⁵Department of Digital Business, University of Raharja, Indonesia

¹siswanto@pktj.ac.id, ²vasco.goeltom@uph.edu, ³ihsan.nuril@pandawan.ac.nz, ⁴erick_lisangan@lecturer.uajm.ac.id

⁵anandha@raharja.info

*Corresponding Author

Article Info

Article history:

Submission February 13, 2025 Revised February 24, 2025 Accepted March 11, 2025 Published March 13, 2025

Keywords:

Market Trend Analysis Data-Driven Decision Making Artificial Intelligence Business Competitiveness



ABSTRACT

This research investigates the integration of market trend analysis, data-driven decision making, and artificial intelligence in the context of increasing business competitiveness. Using a quantitative approach and SmartPLS, the relationship between key variables such as Market Trend Analysis (MTA), Data-Based Decision Making (DBDM), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Business Competitiveness (BC) is explored. The analysis results show that MTA and AI have a significant positive effect on PKBD, which in turn, positively influences DSB. These findings highlight the importance of intelligent use of data and market trend analysis in strategic decision making, which can improve business performance in the face of complex market dynamics. The practical implication of this research is that companies need to develop capabilities in managing and analyzing data effectively, as well as utilizing insights from data analysis to support decision making that is adaptive and responsive to market changes.

This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license.



1

DOI: https://doi.org/10.34306/sundara.v1i1.1 This is an open-access article under the CC-BY license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
©Authors retain all copyrights

1. INTRODUCTION

In this digital era, businesses are faced with increasingly complex and dynamic challenges. One of the key factors in remaining competitive is the ability to follow and understand ever-changing market trends [1]. Market trend analysis becomes critical in informing timely and effective business decisions. Additionally, more and more businesses are relying on data to support their decision making, reinforcing the urgency of having a strong data-driven strategy [2].

Despite its importance, not all businesses are able to harness the potential of market trend analysis and data effectively [3]. Many of them still face difficulties in integrating available data into valuable information

for decision making. Additionally, other challenges include using appropriate artificial intelligence strategies to analyze large and complex data [4, 5]. Therefore, this research aims to analyze how market trend analysis and data-based decision making can be used to increase business competitiveness.

This study will explore how proper data integration and intelligent use of artificial intelligence strategies can help businesses deal with rapidly changing market dynamics, as well as improve decision-making efficiency [6]. This research is expected to provide valuable insights for business practitioners and academics in understanding the importance of market trend analysis and data-based decision making [7]. It is hoped that the results of this research can become a basis for developing more effective and adaptive business strategies in facing increasingly complex market challenges and increasingly fierce competition [8].

2. LIBRARY REVIEW

2.1. Market Trend Analysis in Business Contex

In a business context, market trend analysis is an important process that allows companies to understand changes and patterns in consumer behavior, as well as market dynamics that affect their industry [9]. This analysis not only provides insight into customer needs and preferences, but also allows companies to respond proactively to market changes, creating more informed and adaptive business strategies [10, 11]. By understanding market trends, companies can anticipate market demand, identify new opportunities, and reduce unexpected business risks.

There are various methods and techniques used in market trend analysis. Starting from consumer surveys, sales data analysis, to the use of statistical analysis tools and special software, everything is part of the market trend analysis repertoire [12]. This method allows companies to collect, analyze and interpret data more effectively, thereby extracting valuable insights about market dynamics and consumer needs [13].

Case studies and related research are often used to illustrate the practical application of market trend analysis in improving business performance. Through real-world examples, both from specific industries and specific companies, practitioners and academics can see how market trend analysis is used to inform smart business decisions. These studies also help in understanding effective strategies to face rapid market changes and intense competition.

2.2. Data-Based Decision Making

Data-based decision making is an approach that integrates the use of data and data analysis in the decision-making process. In the modern business context, where the amount of data available is increasingly large and complex, this approach becomes increasingly important [14, 15]. Its relevance lies in its ability to generate deep insights into market trends, customer behavior and overall business performance, which can then be used to make more informed and effective decisions.

To support data-based decision making, various techniques and tools have been developed. From data collection technologies such as sensors and Internet-of-Things (IoT) devices, to sophisticated data analysis software such as machine learning and data mining, they all play an important role in managing and analyzing data efficiently [16]. By using these techniques, companies can extract valuable insights from their data, which in turn allows them to make more informed decisions and be responsive to market changes. The implications of data-based decision making are not only limited to increasing the effectiveness of decision making, but can also have a significant impact on overall business performance and operational strategy [17].

2.3. Artificial Intelligence Strategy in Business

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an inevitable topic of conversation in modern business. As a rapidly growing field in computer science, AI promises the ability to transform the way companies operate and compete in global markets [18]. Its role in increasing business competitiveness cannot be ignored, because AI is able to provide deep insights from very large and complex data, which was previously difficult for humans to understand. One of the main applications of AI in business is in data analysis, market trend prediction and decision making. By leveraging techniques such as machine learning and deep learning, companies can analyze their historical data to identify previously unseen patterns, predict future market behavior, and make smarter, more informed decisions. Overall, the application of AI in various aspects of business allows companies to increase operational efficiency, improve product and service quality, and respond quickly to market changes [19, 20].

However, despite the great potential of AI, there are still challenges to be faced in implementing artificial intelligence strategies in various industrial sectors. From a technical perspective, there is a large investment in infrastructure and technology required to collect, store and analyze data efficiently. In addition, there are also ethical and regulatory challenges, especially with regard to the use of consumer data and information security [20]. Nonetheless, the opportunities offered by AI in increasing business competitiveness and innovation are enormous, and companies that are able to overcome these challenges can gain a significant competitive advantage.

2.4. Integration of Market Trend Analysis, Data-Driven Decision Making, and Artificial Intelligence

An integrative approach that combines market trend analysis, data-driven decision making and artificial intelligence promises great potential in improving business performance. By combining these three aspects, companies can have a more holistic understanding of their markets and consumers, and can make more accurate and timely decisions. This integration allows companies to harness the deep data analysis power of AI to identify underlying market trends, predict consumer behavior, and optimize their business strategies [21]. Recent literature and research studies have consistently highlighted the benefits of integrating market trend analysis, data-driven decision making, and artificial intelligence in improving competitiveness and business performance. Successful case examples show how companies that apply this approach are able to respond more quickly to market changes, optimize their supply chains, and improve customer experiences [22]. Apart from that, the research results also show that this integration can help companies to increase their operational efficiency, reduce costs, and create significant added value for stakeholders [23, 24].

However, there are several challenges that need to be overcome in effectively integrating and managing information from these three aspects in an organization. These challenges include difficulties in collecting and managing data coming from various sources, ensuring data security and compliance, and ensuring that decisions are based on accurate and relevant analysis. Nonetheless, with the right strategy and sufficient investment, the integration of market trend analysis, data-based decision making, and artificial intelligence can be a valuable asset for companies in facing increasingly complex market challenges [25].

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, we adopt a quantitative approach to analyze the relationship between market trend analysis, data-driven decision making, artificial intelligence, and business competitiveness [26]. The variables used in this research consist of four main constructs: Market Trend Analysis (MTA), Data-Based Decision Making (DBDM), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Business Competitiveness (BC). Each of these variables has sub-variables that represent certain dimensions or aspects of its structure.

To better understand the relationship between these constructs, this study examines various factors that contribute to market trend analysis, data-based decision making, artificial intelligence, and business competitiveness. Each construct is represented by several sub-variables that capture its essential aspects [27]. These sub-variables help in defining how each factor influences business decision-making processes and overall competitiveness. By identifying these elements, the study provides a structured framework to analyze the impact of data-driven strategies in shaping competitive advantages. The following table 1 outlines the key constructs and their associated sub-variables [28].

Constriction	Sub-Variabel
Market Trend Analysis (MTA)	Product Sales Volume, Changes in Product Prices, Level of Competition in the Market
Data Based Decision Making (DBDM)	Investment Decisions, Marketing Decisions, Operational Decisions
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	Use of AI in Data Analysis, Market Trend Prediction, Decision Making
Business Competitive Data (B)	Market Share, Profit Rate, Brand Reputation

Table 1. Market and Decision-Making Factors

Data for this research will be collected through an online survey which will be distributed to respondents who are business practitioners or top-level managers involved in strategic decision making. After the data is collected, data analysis will be carried out using SmartPLS [29]. Path analysis will be used to test the

relationship between construct variables, while structural equation modeling will be used to test the proposed conceptual model. The results of the analysis will help us understand to what extent market trend analysis, data-driven decision making and artificial intelligence influence business competitiveness. These findings will provide valuable insights for business practitioners in developing more effective and adaptive strategies. In addition, the results of this research can also provide significant theoretical contributions to the literature on market trend analysis, data-based decision making, and artificial intelligence in a business context.

The results of the analysis will be used to prove the formulation of hypotheses to test the relationship between the variables we studied. The formulation of hypotheses in this study is based on the theoretical framework and previous research findings related to market trend analysis, artificial intelligence, data-based decision making, and business competitiveness.

These hypotheses examine the direct and mediating effects among key variables to understand how businesses optimize decision-making and gain a competitive advantage. The study explores whether market trend analysis and artificial intelligence contribute significantly to data-based decision making, and whether this enhances business competitiveness. Furthermore, mediating effects are analyzed to determine the extent to which data-based decision making influences the relationship between market trend analysis, artificial intelligence, and business competitiveness. The following Table 2 presents the hypotheses tested in this research.

	Table 2. Research Hypotheses					
No	Hypothesis					
1	H1: Market Trend Analysis (ATP) Has a Positive Influence on Data-Based Decision Making (PKBD)					
2	H2: Market Trend Analysis (ATP) Has a Positive Influence on Business Competitiveness (DSB)					
3	H3: Data-Based Decision Making (PKBD) Has a Positive Influence on Business Competitiveness (DSB)					
4	H4: Artificial Intelligence (KB) has a positive influence on data-based decision making (PKBD)					
5	H5: Artificial Intelligence (KB) Has a Positive Influence on Business Competitiveness (DSB)					
6	H6: Market Trend Analysis (ATP) Mediates the Relationship Between Artificial Intelligence (KB) and					
	Data-Based Decision Making (BKBD)					
7	H7: Data-Based Decision Making (PKBD) Mediates the Relationship Between Market Trend Analysis					
	(ATP) and Business Competitiveness (PKBD)					
8	H8: Artificial Intelligence (KB) Mediates the Relationship Between Market Trend Analysis (ATP) and					
	Business Competitiveness (DSB)					

The findings from this study confirm a significant relationship between Market Trend Analysis (ATP), Artificial Intelligence (KB), Data-Based Decision Making (PKBD), and Business Competitiveness (DSB). Using SmartPLS, the analysis revealed that MTA positively influences DBDM (0.536), indicating that businesses that effectively analyze market trends can make more data-driven decisions. Additionally, AI has a significant impact on DBDM (0.409), suggesting that the integration of AI in data analysis enhances decision-making efficiency. Furthermore, DBDM strongly affects DSB (0.887), emphasizing that companies leveraging databased decision-making can significantly boost their competitiveness. The construct validity tests also confirm the reliability of these variables, with Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability (rho_a, rho_c), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values above the accepted threshold (0.5), ensuring the robustness of the study's measurements.

The implications of these results highlight the necessity for businesses to invest in data infrastructure and enhance their analytical capabilities to stay competitive. By integrating Market Trend Analysis and AI into decision-making processes, companies can respond more swiftly to market dynamics and gain a competitive edge. The study reinforces that businesses utilizing data-driven strategies will be better equipped to adapt to rapid changes in the industry. Thus, this research provides valuable insights for both business practitioners and academics, demonstrating how the synergy between market trend analysis, AI, and data-based decision-making can drive business growth and innovation in an increasingly competitive digital landscape.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis using the SmartPLS method show a significant relationship between the key variables in our model, namely Market Trend Analysis (ATP), Artificial Intelligence (KB), Data-Based Decision Making (DBDM), and Business Competitiveness (DSB). The path coefficient between MTA and

DBDM is 0.536, while the path coefficient between AI and DBDM is 0.409. These findings confirm that MTA and AI have a significant positive influence on DBDM. Furthermore, the path coefficient between DBDM and DSB is 0.887, indicating that DBDM has a strong influence on DSB. The implication is that the use of data in making business decisions has a positive impact on business competitiveness.

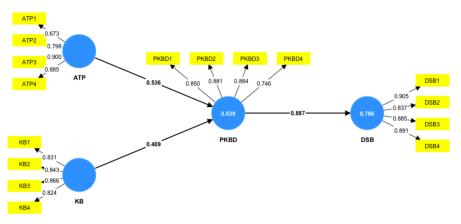


Figure 1. Structural Model Analysis Using SmartPLS

The construct validity test shows that all constructs have an adequate level of reliability and validity. Cronbach's alpha, Composite Reliability (rho_a), and Composite Reliability (rho_c) values that are above the accepted threshold indicate good internal consistency in the measurement of these variables. An Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value that reaches or exceeds 0.5 confirms adequate convergent validity. Table 3 below is the result of the construct validity test.

Table 3. Validity Test							
	Cronbach Alpha	rho_a	rho_c	AVE			
ATP	0.836	0.878	0.889	0.670			
DSB	0.903	0.903	0.932	0.774			
KB	0.862	0.864	0.906	0.708			
PKBD	0.862	0.870	0.907	0.709			

The results of hypothesis testing support the findings of our analysis. The proposed hypotheses, such as the positive relationship between MTA and PKBD, AI and PKBD, and DBDM and DSB, were all accepted with statistical significance (each with a p value; 0.05). These findings confirm that MTA and AI directly influence PKBD, which in turn contributes to DSB. The implication is that companies that are able to improve their market trend analysis and artificial intelligence capabilities can optimize data-based decision making, which in turn increases the competitiveness of their business in a dynamic and competitive market.

Thus, the results of our analysis provide a deep understanding of the importance of market trend analvsis, artificial intelligence and data-driven decision making in the context of improving business performance. The practical implication of these findings is that it is important for companies to develop capabilities in managing and analyzing data effectively, as well as using the insights obtained from data analysis to support strategic decision making. This research also provides a basis for developing business strategies that are more adaptive and responsive to rapid and dynamic market changes.

5. MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

The managerial implications of this study emphasize the critical need for businesses to invest in data infrastructure, enhance analytical capabilities, and integrate AI-driven decision-making processes to maintain a competitive edge. Managers should prioritize the adoption of Market Trend Analysis (ATP) and Artificial Intelligence (KB) as strategic tools to support Data-Based Decision Making (PKBD), which has been proven to significantly impact Business Competitiveness (DSB). By leveraging AI and data analytics, organizations can improve operational efficiency, optimize marketing and investment decisions, and respond more proactively to

dynamic market trends. Additionally, businesses should foster a data-driven culture by upskilling employees in analytics and decision science, ensuring that data insights are effectively translated into actionable strategies. Ultimately, companies that embrace data-centric strategies and AI-driven innovations will be better positioned to navigate uncertainties, enhance market positioning, and drive sustainable business growth in an increasingly digital economy.

6. CONCLUSION

In this research, we have investigated the role of market trend analysis, artificial intelligence and datadriven decision making in improving business competitiveness. Through the SmartPLS method, we found strong evidence to support the proposed hypothesis, showing that market trend analysis and artificial intelligence positively influence data-driven decision making, which in turn contributes significantly to business competitiveness. The implication of these findings is that companies that are able to utilize market trend analysis and artificial intelligence to support data-based decision making have a competitive advantage in facing rapidly changing market dynamics.

In addition, our findings also emphasize the importance of effective use of data in supporting strategic decision making in the modern business context. With increasing market complexity and the abundance of data available, companies that can optimize their use of data will have an advantage in responding to market changes quickly and effectively. Therefore, investing in data infrastructure and developing data analysis capabilities is key to improving business performance.

Overall, this research provides a deep understanding of the importance of integrating market trend analysis, artificial intelligence, and data-based decision making in achieving sustainable business competitiveness. The practical implication of these findings is that it is important for companies to continue to innovate in utilizing technology and data analysis to support their strategic decision making. Thus, it is hoped that this research can provide a meaningful contribution to business practitioners and academics in understanding the changing market dynamics and effective strategies in dealing with them.

7. DECLARATIONS

7.1. About Authors

Joko Siswanto (JK) https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3795-2155

Vasco A. H. Goeltom (VG) https://orcid.org/0009-0009-6343-8871

Ihsan Nuril Hikam (IH) https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0345-9763

Erick Alfons Lisangan (EL) https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8709-6276

Anandha Fitriani (AF) https://orcid.org/0009-0002-9048-1604

7.2. Author Contributions

Conceptualization: JK; Methodology: VG; Software: IH; Validation: EL and AF; Formal Analysis: JK and VG; Investigation: AF; Resources: IH; Data Curation: EL; Writing Original Draft Preparation: AF and IH; Writing Review and Editing: JK and VG; Visualization: EL; All authors, JK, VG, IH, EL, and AF, have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

7.3. Data Availability Statement

The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

7.4. Funding

The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

7.5. Declaration of Conflicting Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest, known competing financial interests, or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] U. Rahardja, Q. Aini, D. Manongga, I. Sembiring, and Y. P. A. Sanjaya, "Enhancing machine learning with low-cost pm2.5 air quality sensor calibration using image processing," *APTISI Transactions on Management*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 201–209, 2023.
- [2] X. Zhu and Y. Li, "The use of data-driven insight in ambidextrous digital transformation: how do resource orchestration, organizational strategic decision-making, and organizational agility matter?" *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, vol. 196, p. 122851, 2023.
- [3] A. M. Komolafe, I. A. Aderotoye, O. O. Abiona, A. O. Adewusi, A. Obijuru, O. T. Modupe, and O. C. Oyeniran, "Harnessing business analytics for gaining competitive advantage in emerging markets: A systematic review of approaches and outcomes," *International journal of management & entrepreneurship research*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 838–862, 2024.
- [4] A. Aldoseri, K. N. Al-Khalifa, and A. M. Hamouda, "Re-thinking data strategy and integration for artificial intelligence: concepts, opportunities, and challenges," *Applied Sciences*, vol. 13, no. 12, p. 7082, 2023.
- [5] U. Rahardja, Q. Aini, D. Manongga, I. Sembiring, and I. D. Girinzio, "Implementation of tensorflow in air quality monitoring based on artificial intelligence," *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2023.
- [6] A. Al-Surmi, M. Bashiri, and I. Koliousis, "Ai based decision making: combining strategies to improve operational performance," *International Journal of Production Research*, vol. 60, no. 14, pp. 4464–4486, 2022.
- [7] S. K. Pattanayak, "Generative ai for market analysis in business consulting: Revolutionizing data insights and competitive intelligence," *International Journal of Enhanced Research in Management & Computer Applications*, vol. 11, pp. 74–86, 2022.
- [8] C. Lukita, N. Lutfiani, A. R. S. Panjaitan, U. Rahardja, and M. L. Huzaifah, "Harnessing the power of random forest in predicting startup partnership success," in 2023 Eighth International Conference on Informatics and Computing (ICIC). IEEE, December 2023, pp. 1–6.
- [9] J. Z. Zhang and C.-W. Chang, "Consumer dynamics: Theories, methods, and emerging directions," *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, vol. 49, pp. 166–196, 2021.
- [10] B. M. Omowole, A. Olufemi-Philips, O. Ofadile, N. L. Eyo-Udo, and S. E. Ewim, "Big data for smes: A review of utilization strategies for market analysis and customer insight," *International Journal of Frontline Research in Multidisciplinary Studies*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 001–018, 2024.
- [11] R. Widayanti, M. H. R. Chakim, C. Lukita, U. Rahardja, and N. Lutfiani, "Improving recommender systems using hybrid techniques of collaborative filtering and content-based filtering," *Journal of Applied Data Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 289–302, 2023.
- [12] F. Hunke, D. Heinz, and G. Satzger, "Creating customer value from data: foundations and archetypes of analytics-based services," *Electronic Markets*, pp. 1–19, 2022.
- [13] I. Farida, W. Ningsih, N. Lutfiani, Q. Aini, and E. P. Harahap, "Responsible urban innovation working with local authorities: A framework for artificial intelligence (ai)," *Scientific Journal of Informatics*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 121–126, 2023.
- [14] G. Zakhidov, "Economic indicators: tools for analyzing market trends and predicting future performance," *International Multidisciplinary Journal of Universal Scientific Prospectives*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 23–29, 2024.
- [15] H. R. Ngemba, A. Fitriani, and L. O'Connor, "Pemberdayaan creativepreneur muda melalui pelatihan digital di era transformasi teknologi," *ADI Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 49–56, 2024.
- [16] S. Chandra, S. Verma, W. M. Lim, S. Kumar, and N. Donthu, "Personalization in personalized marketing: Trends and ways forward," *Psychology & Marketing*, vol. 39, no. 8, pp. 1529–1562, 2022.
- [17] Y. Joshi, W. M. Lim, K. Jagani, and S. Kumar, "Social media influencer marketing: foundations, trends, and ways forward," *Electronic Commerce Research*, pp. 1–55, 2023.
- [18] A. Parikh, M. Spitz, C. T. Johnson, and S. Erzurum, "Sight for all united: Five year impact of a vision foundation on its community," *Ohio Journal of Public Health*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 60–66, 2021.
- [19] A. Prasad, K. Ankur, S. Chetry, and K. Kirtani, "Case of bleeding eye with thrombocytopenia," *NeoReviews*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. e416–e418, 2022.
- [20] A. M. Larcher de Almeida, R. L. C. Delfim, A. P. A. Vidal, M. C. d. C. M. Chaves, A. C. L. Santiago, M. F.

- Gianotti, M. D. d. C. Goncalves, M. Vaisman, D. P. de Carvalho, and P. d. F. d. S. Teixeira, "Combining the american thyroid association's ultrasound classification with cytological subcategorization improves the assessment of malignancy risk in indeterminate thyroid nodules," *Thyroid*, vol. 31, no. 6, pp. 922–932, 2021.
- [21] Q. Li, K. Li, X. Gao, J. Fu, and L. Zhang, "Anomaly detection based on temporal attention network with adaptive threshold adjustment for electrical submersible pump," *IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement*, 2024.
- [22] P. Majety and J. R. Garber, "Ultrasound scoring systems, clinical risk calculators, and emerging tools," in *Handbook of thyroid and neck ultrasonography: an illustrated case compendium with clinical and pathologic correlation.* Springer, 2023, pp. 25–52.
- [23] C. A. Espin, N. Förster, and S. E. Mol, "International perspectives on understanding and improving teachers' data-based instruction and decision making: Introduction to the special series," *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, vol. 54, no. 4, pp. 239–242, 2021.
- [24] Q. Fleury, R. Dubois, S. Christophle-Boulard, F. Extramiana, and P. Maison-Blanche, "A deep learning modular ecg approach for cardiologist assisted adjudication of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter episodes," *Heart Rhythm O2*, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 862–872, 2024.
- [25] S. Nurhana and I. Ita, "Pengembangan buku ilmiah populer karakteristik morfologi jeruk mahang di desa mahang kecamatan pandawan kabupaten hulu sungai tengah," *Jurnal Penelitian Sains Dan Pendidikan (JPSP)*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 133–149, 2023.
- [26] B. J. Ali and G. Anwar, "Business strategy: The influence of strategic competitiveness on competitive advantage," *International Journal of Electrical, Electronics and Computers*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 1–10, 2021.
- [27] D. Streimikiene, B. Svagzdiene, E. Jasinskas, and A. Simanavicius, "Sustainable tourism development and competitiveness: The systematic literature review," *Sustainable development*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 259–271, 2021.
- [28] I. Farida and D. Setiawan, "Business strategies and competitive advantage: the role of performance and innovation," *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 163, 2022.
- [29] F. Sudirjo, "Marketing strategy in improving product competitiveness in the global market," *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 63–69, 2023.