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TITLE OF ARTICLE IN ENGLISH, CAPITAL EACH WORD, SIZE 14 PT, FONT TIMES NEW ROMAN, ITALIC, BOLD, MAX 15 WORDS

First author [1*], **Second author**[2], **Third author**[3] (*without titles*)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The research article consists of **INTRODUCTION, METHODS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS** (if any), and **REFERENCES**. The Introduction section at least provides background or research rationale, problems and insights into problem solving plans, and the formulation of research objectives (along with expectations about the benefits of the research results). The Introduction section should be accompanied by references/ citations as a theoretical basis for the problem of the research, such as **writing citations [1], [2],** etc. In addition to introduce the topic, the introduction section also at least relates to current knowledge (**state of art**), what has been done and what needs to be done (**Gap analysis**). Writing citations or references is requiring to use **reference tools such as Mendeley**. The results and discussion are presented in an integrated manner and are reviewed from various related previous theories. Writing the contents of the paper from introduction to conclusion uses spaces 1. The research article closes with a conclusion and acknowledgement (if any). Conclusions are presented in essay or numbering. The font type that used in all articles is Times New Roman, measuring 11 pt and space 1. Especially for naming sections using capital letters, bold. Spacing between paragraphs in a chapter or sub-chapter uses 6pt spacing.

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2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method contains explanations in the form of paragraphs about the research design or descriptions of the experimental settings, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis conducted by the researcher. This guide will explain about writing headings. If your headings exceed one, use the second level of headings as below.

2.1 Second-Level Heading

Heading at the second level is written in boldface italics using upper and lowercase letters. Heading should be left aligned.

2.2 Third-Level Heading

The heading at the third level follows the style of the second level heading. Avoid using headings more than three levels.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Writing the results and discussion can be separated into different sub or can also be combined into one sub. The summary of results can be presented in the form of graphs and figures. The results and discussion sections must be free from multiple interpretations. The discussion must answer research problems, support and defend answers with results, compare with relevant research results, state the limitations of the study carried out and find novelty.

3.1. Writing Mathematical Equations

Mathematical equations must be numbered consecutively and starting with (1) to the end of the paper including the appendix. This numbering must begin and end with opening and closing brackets and right align. Add one blank line above and below the equation. The size of the equation is Full 11pt, Subscript / superscript 8 pt, Sub-Subscript / superscript 6pt, Symbol 11 pt, Sup-symbol 10 pt. Insert the equation to write a math equation with the math style.

$$f(x) = ax + b \quad (1)$$

All variable writing in italic with the numeric index in Century Schoolbook, for example, $X_1, ..., X_n$. $Y_i, i = 1, ..., n$. Use the sign ":" to explain the meaning of the variable and "=" if the variable is worth a number or equation. N: amount of data, X = 1. Writing decimal numbers separated by a comma "," and if more than one use a semicolon, ";", as a separator for example (0,234; 123,135; 4562,234). All parentheses are written with the letters Century Schoolbook, (X_1, X_2), $[i]$.

Theorem and Lemma

Theorem 1. Section, theorem, lemma, column, proposition, example, remark or note, example, figure and table must be numbered consecutively for each category. Statements on theorems, lemmas, corollaries and propositions must be written in italics.

Proof. Evidence has been given €

Figure and Table

Each image must be given a description below the image. The information in the table is given above the table. Captions are written in lowercase except the first character of each sentence. All images must be numbered consecutively. Images and tables are placed in the center of the page (center alignment).

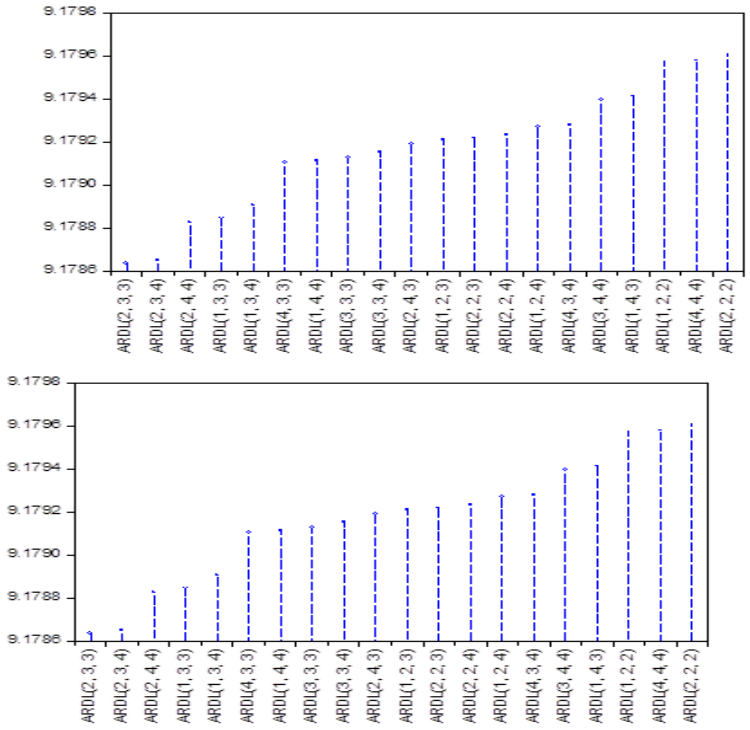

Figure 7. Selection Result Actual Data Lag (10 pt, bold)

Figure 1: Captions in the image must be visible below the image written in size 10 pt in font Times New Roman. References that use figures, tables, theorems or lemmas, must be preceded by a capital letter without a dividing point, for example, Figure 1 and Table 1 are illustrations of Theorem 1. All accompanying information is written in capital letters only at the beginning. Tables and pictures must be placed in the body text and meet the standards for printing. Images do not need to be framed. Captions in

the table must appear above the table. The vertical line in the middle of the table can be hidden, so that the vertical line is only on the left and right edges of the table

Tabel 2. Table name using Times New Roman, bold, 10 pt

Variabel	Level		Differensi Pertama	
	Statistik Uji *ADF*	*p value*	Statistik Uji *ADF*	*p value*
Y	-1,8778	0,3431	-53,4933	0,0001
X_1	-1,8251	0,3685	-55,7873	0,0001
X_2	-0,6064	0,8668	-54,9519	0,0001

Data source: (If data is taken from certain sources, it must be stated)

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion should address the research problem and objective. State the importance of the research and the implications. Do not recapitulate the results but make statements, and use compelling statements avoiding the use of the word "maybe", etc. Write the conclusion of your paper in narrative / paragraph form if only 1 concluding statement or give the numbering if needed.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

If so, write an Acknowledgment or appreciation in this section. Acknowledgments can be addressed to funders (sponsors) who contributed to the article. It could be also to people who contributed to the article or data in the article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

To write a bibliography/references you should use **references writing tools**, such as **Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, etc.**, to reduce bibliography writing errors. The title size of "bibliography/references" is 11pt while the reference content in the bibliography is 9 pt. The number of references is obtained from national and international scientific journals in **the last 10 years (relevant and up to date)**. References from books are allowed but it is recommended from scientific journals. Reference sources that come from internet web / blog are avoided as much as possible. The type of reference writing style uses the **IEEE style** (complete writing can be seen on the OJS website of the BAREKENG: Jurnal Ilmu Matematika dan Terapan Reference Management section). The minimum number of references at least 15 references in bibliography taken from scientific journal (National or International).

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[##] Author (s), "Title of article," *Journal name,* vol.#, no.#, page, month and year.

Ex.:

[1] S.K. Kenue, "Limited angle multi-frequency deffiaction tomography," *IEEE Trans. Sonic Ultrason*, vol. SU-29, no. 6, pp. 213-217, July 1982.

2. Example of writing reference from a Book

Whole book

[##] Author (s), *Title of book,* Edition (if any), Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Ex.:

[2] P.M. Morse and H. Feshback, *Methods of Theoretical Physic*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1953.

Part of the book

[##] Author (s), "Title of Part,", *Title of book*, Edition (if any). Place of Publication: Publisher, year, page.

Ex.:

[3] P. S. Meszaros, S.Lee and A. Laughlin, "Information processing and information technology career interest and choice among high school students," *Reconfiguring the Firewall*, Wellesley: A K Peters, 2007, 77-86.

Books Published by Agencies or Institutions

[4] World Bank, *Information and Communication Technologies: A World Bank group strategy*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2002.

3. Example of writing reference from a Proceedings

Published Conference articles in Proceedings

[##] Author (s), "Title of article", *Title of Proceeding*, page, date of seminar event, year.

Ex.:

[5] R. Frinkel, R. Taylor, R. Bolles, R. Paul, "An overview of AL, programming system for automation," *in Proc. Fourth Int. Join Conf Artif.Intel*., pp. 758-765, Sept. 3-7, 2006.

Unpublish Conference articles in Proceedings

[6] H. A. Nimr, "Defuzzification of the outputs of fuzzy controllers," presented at 5th Int. Conf. on Fuzzy Systems, 1996, Cairo, Egypt. 1996.

4. Reference from website

[##] Author (s), "Title of document," *Title of website or owner*, Year of publication. [Online]. Address: URL [access on date, month, year].

Ex.:

[7] B. Paynter, "Robodinos: what could possibly go wrong?", *Wired*, 20 Juli 2009, [Online]. Tersedia: http://www.wired.com/entertainment/magazine/17-08/st_robotdinos [Diakses: 25 Juli 2010].

5. Reference from thesis or Dissertation

Unpublished Thesis

[41] M. W. Dixon, "Application of neural networks to solve the routing problem in communication networks," Ph.D. dissertation, Murdoch Univ., Murdoch, WA, Australia, 1999.

Thesis Published in Online College Database

[42] F. Sudweeks, *Development and Leadership in Computer-Mediated Collaborative Groups*. PhD [Dissertation]. Murdoch, WA: Murdoch Univ., 2007. [Online]. Available: Australasian Digital Theses Program.