# A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Center, Bold, 16pt)

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| **A R T I C L E   I N F O** | **ABSTRACT** (9 PT) |
|---|---|
| | A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (9 pt).<br><br> |

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## 1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left are 3 cm and top are 5 cm, right and bottom are 2,5 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, **arial** 10pt and maximum 12 pages, which can be downloaded at the website:
https://journal.rumahanalisa.com/index.php/ijosr/FocusAndScope

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific (Stewart, 2021).

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation (van der Giesen et al., 2020). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in apa style in sign (Cranford, 2020) and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section/subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., **1. Introduction** (Saragih & Novimariono, 2020). Authors are suggested to present their articles in the section structure: **Introduction-Research Method-Results and Discussion-Conclusion**. Literature review that has been done author used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the

difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the chapter "Research Method" to describe the step of research and used in the chapter "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results (Cranford, 2020). If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional chapter after the "Introduction" chapter and before the "Research Method" chapter can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm (Shu et al., 2020).

For review literature articles use the following structures: **Introduction - Background of the study-Methods -Results -Conclusion -Limitations and future works-References**

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD (10 PT)

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition (Cronje, 2020). The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically (Fryer & Dinsmore, 2020).

Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, and cited in the manuscript before appeared.

Table 1. The performance of ...

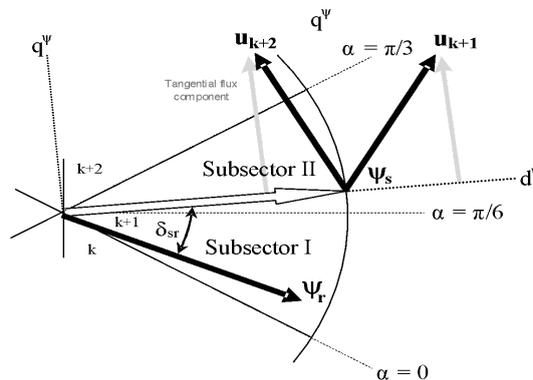| Variable | Speed (rpm) | Power (kW) |
|---|---|---|
| x | 10 | 8.6 |
| y | 15 | 12.4 |
| z | 20 | 15.3 |



Figure 1. Effects of selecting different switching under dynamic condition

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS (10 PT)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily (Grieshaber, 2020). The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

## 4. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

❐

**REFERENCES (10 PT)**

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources and the minimum of references are 15. References are written in APA style. Please use a consistent format for references – see examples below (9 pt):

Cranford, S. W. (2020). Seven Seconds or Less: Buzzwordy Titles in the Era of MOFs and Tinder. *Matter*, *3*(4), 965–967.

Cronje, J. C. (2020). Designing Questions for Research Design and Design Research in e-Learning. *Electronic Journal of E-Learning*, *18*(1), pp13-24.

Fryer, L. K., & Dinsmore, D. L. (2020). The Promise and Pitfalls of Self-report: Development, research design and analysis issues, and multiple methods. *Frontline Learning Research*, *8*(3), 1–9.

Grieshaber, S. (2020). Equity and research design. In *Doing early childhood research* (pp. 177–191). Routledge.

Saragih, M., & Novimariono, N. (2020). An Experimental Study of The Effectiveness PEOW MODEL Through Applying Quartet Card in Teaching English Writing. *Indonesian Journal of Education, Social Sciences and Research (IJESSR)*, *1*(1), 32–40.

Shu, K., Mahudeswaran, D., Wang, S., Lee, D., & Liu, H. (2020). Fake news net: A data repository with news content, social context, and spatiotemporal information for studying fake news on social media. *Big Data*, *8*(3), 171–188.

Stewart, E. (2021). Detecting Fake News: Two Problems for Content Moderation. *Philosophy & Technology*, 1–18.

van der Giesen, C., Cucurachi, S., Guinée, J., Kramer, G. J., & Tukker, A. (2020). A critical view on the current application of LCA for new technologies and recommendations for improved practice. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *259*, 120904.