



Paper Title typed in Times New Roman, Size 14. Capitalize Each Word to a Max 14 Words

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Abstract

Written in a single paragraph. It should be clear, informative, descriptive, and clearly state the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. 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 abstract should be accompanied by keywords (keywords) below. This guide as a reference is required for the writing and delivery of writings in Journal Perspektif. This guide is written in a standard format for ease Journal Perspektif and guidelines in softcopy format can be directly used as a template for writers (Abstract 10 Italic). The abstract consists of 150-200 words written in a single paragraph. It should be clear, informative, descriptive, and clearly state the problem, the objective, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. If the abstract is in Indonesian then it is made in 2 languages, namely Indonesian and English.

Keywords: 3 frase

INTRODUCTION

This guide is a template used for articles published in Perspektif. The manuscript is single-spaced, written in one columns format, each 7.75 cm wide and 0.5 cm between columns, Times New Rowman 10pt on A4 paper in 6-12 pages. The margin text uses Mirror Margin pages from the top, bottom, inside, and outside are 3 cm, 3 cm, 3 cm, and 2 cm, respectively.

The suggested organization of the paper consists of Introduction – Material and Method - Results and Discussion - Conclusion. Each part should explicitly declare the contents. Please check for spelling and grammar before submitting your paper [1].

A title should be the fewest words accurately describing the paper's content. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable [1][2].

The introduction should provide a clear background [3], a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, the new value of research, and end with the purpose of the study [4, 5, 6].

The literature review is used in the chapter "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative [7], it is used in the chapter " Method" to describe the theoretical approach and the step of research and used in the chapter "Results and Discussion" to support the analysis of the results [8][9].

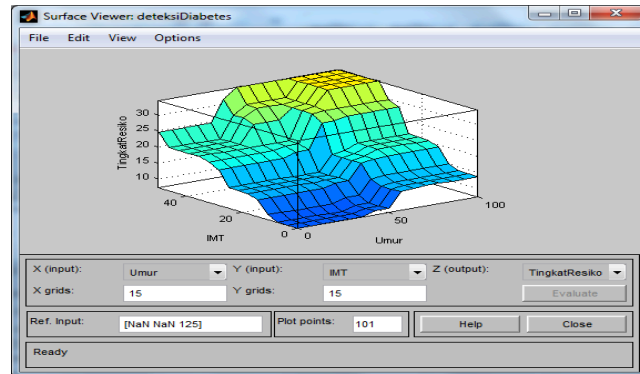
Table 1. Caption

No	Value Different	Value Weight	Informatian
1	0	5	There is no difference (Competency as required)
2	1	4,5	Individual competency exceeds 1 level/level
3	-1	4	Individual competency is 1 level/level short

Source: Data (Years)

Provide an explanation of the table.

The shape of the image follows the following example:



Source: Data (Years)
Figure 1. Caption

Provide an explanation of the image

METHOD

Material and Method contain primary materials used in the study and the methods used in solving problems, including methods of analysis [10, 11, 12].

Material

Material written here is only a main ingredient and must be equipped with the brand and its purity (for example, H_2SO_4 (Merck, 99%)). Equipment written in this section only contains the main equipment fitted with the brand (for example, electric Furnace (Carbonite)).

Ancillary equipment components do not need to be written. The main toolsets that should be presented in this section are equipped with image captions. Image captions are placed to be part of the figure caption instead of being part of the picture.

Methods

The methods used in the completion of the research are written in this section. The method includes research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), instruments, and analysis techniques used in solving problems. In addition, the description of the course of research should be supported by references so that the explanation can be accepted scientifically [13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

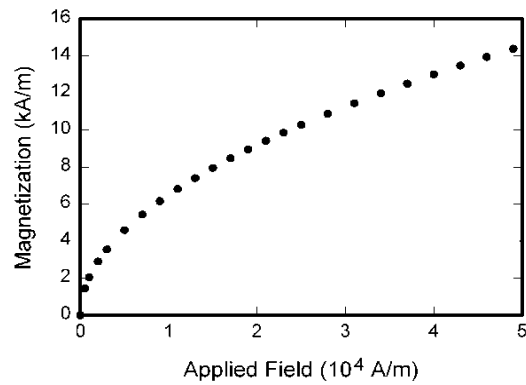
Results and Discussion should be an objective description of the results and should be in relation to the purposes of research. The discussion also needs to be supported by the reference list [14][15]. Results can be presented in figures, tables, and others that make the readers understand easily.

Figures may include images, charts, diagrams, maps, and photographs. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures, while table captions should be located at the top left of the tables. They should be written in Times New Roman 10pt. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. See the examples in Figure 1.

Avoid confusion due to the image axis labels, because figure axis labels are often confusing. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write "Velocity," or "Velocity (v)" not just "v". Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write "Velocity (m/s)" or "Velocity (ms^{-1})". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units.

Attention

Try not to put all the pictures and tables in the middle of the writing on each page. However, images and text should appear at the beginning or end of each page.



Source: Data (Years)
Figure 1. Number and Figure Caption

Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Velocity (m/s)” or “Velocity (ms⁻¹)”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.” Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Energy (kJ)” or “Energy (10³ J).” Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses. Flush with the right margin, as in (1).

$$E = mc^2 \tag{1}$$

Symbols of equations should be defined before the equation appears or immediately follows. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence, for example: “Equation (1) is ...”. Tables are presented center, as shown in Table 1 and should be cited in the manuscript. Table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures after they are cited in the text.

Table 1. Caption

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI ^a
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx \rightarrow 10 ⁻⁸ Wb = 10 ⁻⁸ V·s
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G \rightarrow 10 ³ /(4 π) A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10 ⁻³ A·m ² = 10 ⁻³ J/T
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10 ⁻³ A·m ² = 10 ⁻³ J/T
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G \rightarrow 10 ³ /(4 π) A/m
m	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10 ⁻³ A·m ² = 10 ⁻³ J/T
j	magnetic dipole moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 4 π × 10 ⁻¹⁰ Wb·m

Source: Data (Years)

CONCLUSION

The conclusion summarises the results and discussion and should be written in paragraphs instead of numbering. Moreover, the prospect of developing research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion) can also be added.

REFERENSI

Referensi utama All references must refer to the most relevant and up-to-date sources arranged in the order they appear in the text using numbers [1], [2] and so on. The author must ensure that all citations in the article have been listed in the reference list and vice versa. Give all authors' names; use “et al.” if there are three or more authors. Use IEEE Style for citations and references with all items completely (Authors, Title, Name of Journal/Conferences, vol., no., pp., year, and DOI). Use over 80% of references from primary sources

(international journals/conferences) with at least five years of publication. Avoid using references in Bahasa Indonesia or technical/manual references. The references are at least 25 articles.

- [1] BIRTHA, Arifudzaki; Soemantri, Maman; Abdian, F. (2010). Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Persediaan Barang pada Perusahaan Export Hasil Laut Berbasis Web. *Transmisi*, 12(1), 1.
- [2] Han, J., & Kamber, M. (2006). *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques*. *Soft Computing* (Vol. 54). <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-19721-5>
- [3] Liza, Y., & YUPINTI. (2012). Sistem Informasi persediaan barang pada PT.Surya Nusa Bhaktindo Bengkulu. *Media Infotama*, 8(1), 90–117.
- [4] Marcoulides, G. a. (2005). *Discovering Knowledge in Data: an Introduction to Data Mining: Discovering Knowledge in Data: An Introduction to Data Mining*. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (Vol. 100). <https://doi.org/10.1198/jasa.2005.s61>