



TELNECT

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Word Template for TELNECT (Arial 18pt)

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ABSTRACTS	ARTICLE INFO
<p>Abstract must reflect the substance of the whole contents of the article and enable to help readers to determine relevance with their interest and decide whether or not to read the full document. The abstract consists of a statement about the background, objective of the study or focus of discussion, method or important research steps, findings and discussion, and conclusion. Title and abstract are written in Indonesian and English, each in one paragraph, single spacing, and in total about 150-200 words.</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Received 00 Jan 2xxx</i> <i>Revised 00 Jan 2xxx</i> <i>Accepted 00 Jan 2xxx</i> <i>Available online 00 Jan 2xxx</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keyword: <i>Visible Light Communications,</i> <i>5G,</i> <i>mmWave,</i> <i>MIMO,</i> <i>Internet of Things,</i> <i>Routing Protocols</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

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The Introduction containing backgrounds of the problem, depiction and further scrutiny of the problem or the gap between what is idealized and what is the reality, supported by relevant theories and recent research, and objective of the study. The problem should offer a new research value or benefit as an innovative endeavour, written more or less 20% of the whole body including the title and abstract.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section must be written out briefly, concisely, clearly, but adequately so that it can be replicated. This section contains explanation of the research approach, subjects of the study, conducts of the research procedure, use of materials and instruments, data collection and analysis techniques. These are not theories. In the case of statistical uses, formulas that are generally known should not be written down. Any specific criteria used by the researcher in collecting and analyzing the research data should be completely described. This section should be written not more than 10% (for qualitative research) or 15% (for quantitative research) of the body.

2.1 Figures and Captions

It is highly recommended that figures/images/graphs/diagrams that might have been created in other software, e.g. Excel, AutoCAD, etc., or even the ones that are composed by various graphical components (textbox, arrows, shapes, etc.) of MS Words itself be grouped and converted to PNG (highly preferred) or an appropriate raster image format before including them in final manuscript in order to stop the linking of figures back to its sources or to avoid the graphical components scattering over the pages. The "Paste Options" in MS Word can be useful for a quick conversion. Use Drawing Canvas when necessary.

Reference to the figure should follow the format "Figure 1". Figure numbering and referencing should be done sequentially, e.g., Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Table 2., etc. As an example: the experimental setup is shown in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1. Experimental setup [1]

2.2 Subsection Level 1

The heading of sections should be in 12-point Arial bold font and flush left. Sections and subsequent sub-sections should be numbered and flush left in the same manner. Sections numbers are in Arial style.

2.3 Mathematics

Math typesetting can be done by Equation Editor, or by any other system that produce clear math types (Garamond regular 11 pt.). Symbols and shorter expression can be placed within the text, e.g. $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. More complex expression should be placed in a center of a new line:

$$E = mC^2 \quad (1)$$

All equations should be numbered, right justified. They should be referred just like figures and tables, e.g., Equation (1). Unless it is absolutely necessary, equation numbers should not have part to them, e.g., instead of using Equation 1(a) and Equation 1(b). Number them as Equation (1) and Equation (2).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Arial 12 pt)

For ease of reading and comprehension, results are presented first followed by discussion. The Findings sub-title and Discussion sub-title are presented separately. This section should occupy the most part, minimum of 60%, of the whole body of the article.

3.1 Results (Arial 12 pt)

Results should be clear and concise. Results of data analyses can be presented in tables, graphs, figures or any combination of the three. Tables, graphs, or figures should not be too long, too large, nor too many. The author is advised to use decent variation in presenting tables, graphs, or verbal description. All displayed tables and graphs should be referred to in the text. The format of tables is shown in Table 1. Tables do not use column (vertical) lines and row (horizontal) lines are used only for the head and tail of the table. The font of the table entry may be reduced.

Figures in the table should not be over-repeated in the narration before or after the table.

TABLE 1. LENGTH WEIGHT OF SECTIONS (ARIAL 10 PT)

No.	Name (Arial 9pt)	Length in Per cent	Notes
1.	Introduction	20	Maksimum (incl. title and abstract)
2.	Method	10	Up to 15% for quantitative research.
3.	Findings and Discussion	60	Minimum
4.	Conclusion and References	10	Approx.

Figures are written in the following format. For scripts written in Indonesian, thousands are written out using periods; for example: 1200300 is written as 1.200.300. Decimal points are marked with a comma followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12,34. For figures lower than 1, the zero must be written; e.g.: 0,12.

For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g.: 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is not needed; e.g.: .12.

For mathematical symbols or notations, the alphabet is italicized, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after; e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t , F , atau Z , the figure of the degree of freedom is written in braces such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$. Statistical calculation for hypothesis testing should be completed with effect sizes; for example: the t -test using *cohen's d*, the F -test using *partial eta squared*, or other post-hoc tests in line with the references under consideration.

For qualitative research, data from interviews, observations, text interpretations, etc. are condensed or summarized into brief substantial resume or summary to be reported. These substantial findings can be presented in descriptive tables to facilitate ease of reading. Excerpts or extracts from interviews, observation results, texts, and others containing answers to research questions are presented in the discussion as authentic evidence.

4. Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

4.1 Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

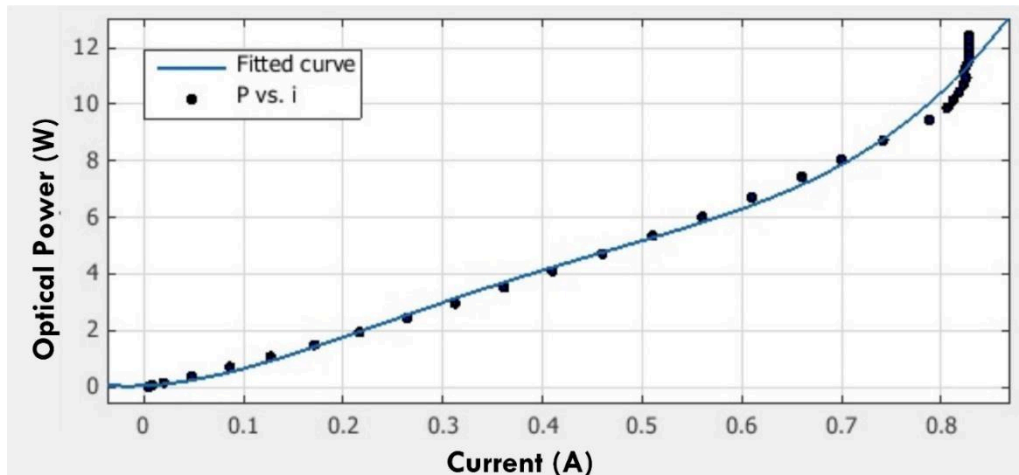


Figure 10. The figure is center-aligned and the caption of the figure is left-aligned.

5. CONCLUSION

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Conclusion is intended not only to repeat findings. It contains substantialization of meaning. It can present a statement of what is being expected as proposed in the "Introduction" and what has happened as reported in the "Findings and Discussion" so that there is compatibility. An addition can be made concerning the prospects of enriching the research findings and developing the potentials for future research.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Funding supports should be acknowledged in this section (If Any). Intended to pay gratitude to sponsors, fund bearers, resource persons, and other parties that have important roles in the study. The author needs to ask for permission from persons or institutions for mentioning them in the acknowledgements. Please note that, Editors need not be acknowledged.

7. REFERENCES

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As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

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Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

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Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

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- [1] J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, Country if not USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx.
- [2] J. K. Author, "Name of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Journal*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year.
- [3] J. K. Author, "Title of report," Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Rep. xxx, year.
- [4] J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Unabbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), year, pp. xxx-xxx.
- [5] J. K. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.
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