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The Title Should Contain Highlights or The Subject of This Paper (Times New Roman 14pt, Bold, Centered, Title Case)

First Author[1]*, Second Author[2], Third Author[3] (10 pt, bold)
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Abstract. The abstract written in English must contain: purpose of the paper, methods, result, and novelty within 100-250 words maximum
Purpose: This is where you explain 'why' you undertook this study. If you are presenting new or novel research, explain the problem that you have solved. If you are building upon previous research, briefly explain why you felt it was important to do so. This is your opportunity to let readers know why you chose to study this topic or problem and its relevance. Let them know what your key argument or main finding is.
Methods/Study design/approach: This is 'how' you did it. Let readers know exactly what you did to reach your results. For example, did you undertake interviews? Did you carry out an experiment in the lab? What tools, methods, protocols or datasets did you use?
Result/Findings: Here you can explain 'what' you found during your study, whether it answers the problem you set out to explore, and whether your hypothesis was confirmed. You need to be very clear and direct and give exact figures, rather than generalise. It's important not to exaggerate or create an expectation that your paper won't fulfill.
Novelty/Originality/Value: This is your opportunity to provide readers with an analysis of the value of your results. It's a good idea to ask colleagues whether your analysis is balanced and fair and again, it's important not to exaggerate. You can also conjecture what future research steps could be.

Keywords: Writing Guidelines, Scientific Manuscripts, SJI

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction must contain a general background (shortly), a literature review (state of the art) in order to record the existing method/solutions, to show which is the best of previous researches and to show the main limitation of the previous researches. It has been contained with at least 5 pieces of literature to justify the novelty of this paper. The introduction should clearly contain the gap analysis (why this research needs to be done? What is the uniqueness of this paper compared to previous papers?) as the basic of the new research question, statements of the new scientific article and main research problems (novelty).

Example of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey): "..... (short summary of background) ..... A few researchers focused on ..... There have been limited studies concerned on ..... Therefore, this research intends to ..... The objectives of this research are .....".

METHODS

The method used should be accompanied by references; the relevant modification should be explained. The procedure and data analysis technique should be emphasized in a literature review article. The stages and analysis of the research must be explained in detail.

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. The discussion part should contain the benefit of the research result, not the repeat result part. The results and discussion part can be written in the same part to avoid the extensive quotation. Tables or graphs must present different results. The results of data analysis must be reliable in answering research problems. References to the discussion should not repeat the references in the introduction. Comparisons to the findings of previous studies must be included.

Manuscripts can be presented with the support of tables, graphs or images which needed to clarify the results of presentation verbally. Results and discussion is shown clearly and concisely.

Figure and format tables is using center alignment. Each of figures and tables are given number and description, as well as referred to the writing. Number and figure title is placed below the image, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Cameraman was taking pictures

Provisions writing of title figure:

1) The initial letters are capitalized, unless an acronym should be written in capital letters.
2) The writing of the corresponding provisions must be uppercase, eg name of province (Central Java), etc.
3) Color figures are made in black and white, in order to be readable when printed.
4) Figure should not be compressed in order to not chapped.

Number and title of the table is placed on the table which is concerned and made in center alignment. In Table 1, shown the following example of writing the number and title of table. The Table is recommended to not using vertical lines, only horizontal lines (on the header and footer), as for example shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The table form which used, table font is adjusting (not must 10pt)

ID *term*	DF	ID 173		ID 174		ID 175		ID 176	
		NT	LT/LN	NT	LT/LN	NT	LT/LN	NT	LT/LN
1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.3	0	0
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONCLUSION

Conclusions written in one paragraph, presented briefly, narrative, non-bulleted, and conceptual. The research impact must be stated.

REFERENCES

[1] D. Sarunyagate, Ed., *Lasers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996.
[2] G. Liu, K. Y. Lee, and H. F. Jordan, "TDM and TWDM de Bruijn networks and shufflenets for optical communications," *IEEE Trans. Comp.*, vol. 46, pp. 695-701, June 1997.

References should be numbered and the numbering in order of appearance in the text. When referring to references in document text, write the references number in square brackets, eg: [1]. All the served data or quotes in the article taken from the other author articles should attach the reference sources. The writing format used in Scientific Journal of Informatics, SJI, follows the format applied by IEEE citation style.

Example of how to write references as follows:

Material Type	Works Cited
Book in print	[1] D. Sarunyagate, Ed., *Lasers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996.
Chapter in book	[2] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15-64.
eBook	[3] L. Bass, P. Clements, and R. Kazman, *Software Architecture in Practice*, 2nd ed. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley, 2003. [E-book] Available: Safari e-book.
Journal article	[4] G. Liu, K. Y. Lee, and H. F. Jordan, "TDM and TWDM de Bruijn networks and shufflenets for optical communications," *IEEE Trans. Comp.*, vol. 46, pp. 695-701, June 1997.
eJournal (from database)	[5] H. Ayasso and A. Mohammad-Djafari, "Joint NDT Image Restoration and Segmentation Using Gauss–Markov–Potts Prior Models and Variational Bayesian Computation," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol. 19, no. 9, pp. 2265-77, 2010. [Online]. Available: IEEE Xplore, http://www.ieee.org. [Accessed Sept. 10, 2010].
eJournal (from internet)	[6] A. Altun, "Understanding hypertext in the context of reading on the web: Language learners' experience," Current Issues in Education, vol. 6, no. 12, July, 2005. [Online serial]. Available: http://cie.ed.asu.edu/volume6/number12/. [Accessed Dec. 2, 2007].
Conference paper	[7] L. Liu and H. Miao, "A specification based approach to testing polymorphic attributes," in *Formal Methods and Software Engineering: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Formal Engineering Methods, ICFEM 2004, Seattle, WA, USA, November 8-12, 2004*, J. Davies, W. Schulte, M. Barnett, Eds. Berlin: Springer, 2004. pp. 306-19.
Conference proceedings	[8] T. J. van Weert and R. K. Munro, Eds., *Informatics and the Digital Society: Social, ethical and cognitive issues*: IFIP TC3/WG3.1&3.2 Open Conference on Social, Ethical and Cognitive Issues of Informatics and ICT, July 22-26, 2002, Dortmund, Germany. Boston: Kluwer Academic, 2003.

Newspaper article (from database)	[9] J. Riley, "Call for new look at skilled migrants," *The Australian*, p. 35, May 31, 2005. [Online]. Available: Factiva, http://global.factiva.com. [Accessed May 31, 2005].
Technical report	[10] K. E. Elliott and C.M. Greene, "A local adaptive protocol," Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, France, Tech. Rep. 916-1010-BB, 1997.
Patent	[11] J. P. Wilkinson, "Nonlinear resonant circuit devices," U.S. Patent 3 624 125, Jul. 16, 1990.
Standard	[12] *IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems*, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
Thesis/Dissertation	[1] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

In-text Citing It is not necessary to mention an author's name, pages used, or date of publication in the in-text citation. Instead, refer to the source with a number in a square bracket, e.g. [1], that will then correspond to the full citation in your reference list.

- Place bracketed citations within the line of text, before any punctuation, with a space before the first bracket.
- Number your sources as you cite them in the paper. Once you have referred to a source and given it a number, continue to use that number as you cite that source throughout the paper.
- When citing multiple sources at once, the preferred method is to list each number separately, in its own brackets, using a comma or dash between numbers, as such: [1], [3], [5] or [1] - [5].

The below examples are from Murdoch University's IEEE Style LibGuide.

Examples of in-text citations:

"...end of the line for my research [13]."

"This theory was first put forward in 1987 [1]."

"Scholtz [2] has argued that..."

"Several recent studies [3], [4], [15], [16] have suggested that...."

"For example, see [7]."

Creating a Reference List The Reference List appears at the end of your paper and provides the full citations for all the references you have used. List all references numerically in the order they've been cited within the paper, and include the bracketed number at the beginning of each reference.

- Title your list as **References** either centered or aligned left at the top of the page.
- Create a hanging indent for each reference with the bracketed numbers flush with the left side of the page. The hanging indent highlights the numerical sequence of your references.
- The author's name is listed as first initial, last name. Example: Adel Al Muhairy would be cited as A. Al Muhairy (NOT Al Muhairy, Adel).
- The title of an article is listed in quotation marks.
- The title of a journal or book is listed in italics.