



The Title Must Be in Fewest Words that Describe Content of the Paper Accurately (14pt)

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Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, method, the principal results and major conclusions without reference, footnote, quotation, abbreviation/acronym, and mathematical information. The Abstract should be in 100 to 200 words. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. 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. Using keywords wisely can increase the convenience for interested parties to find our articles.

Keywords: first keyword; second keyword; third keyword; fourth keyword; fifth keywords;

(must be 3 to 5 keywords that important, specific, or representative for the article and avoid, for example, 'and', 'of')

Introduction

This page should begin with the Introduction of your article and follow by the rest of your paper. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

This section consists of background, literature review that includes theory and results relevant research, problem formulation, and research purposes. Literature review must use references strong, sharp, up-to-date, and relevant to research conducted. Literature study presents the results of research that discusses subject or theoretical approach already done by other people. All these concepts are combined into a meaningful conclusion that supports the research formulation. Minimum reference of research papers is 15 bibliography and publications of the last 10 years, except Historical study material can be used in the library classic publication more than 10 years. From 80% of this amount comes from primary sources, i.e. articles published in journals/magazines scientific proceedings and research results.

When quotations run into more than 40 words indent as shown here. Use Cambria 8 as font size.

Method

Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Research method suggests the type of research, the reasons for a method used, population sample/subject, place and time, technique data collection, and data analysis techniques. Explaining the research model,

theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure, how to test and data acquisition. Quantitative research needs to include techniques relevant hypothesis testing. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. [Czichos & Saito \(2006\)](#). The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically ([McDonough & Shaw, 2012](#)).

Table 1. A simple example of a table

Heading	Heading	Heading
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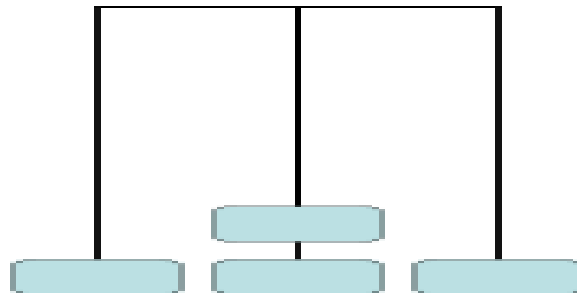


Figure 1. *This is an example of a figure*

Result and Discussion

Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. ([Berg et al., 2004](#)), the Results section reports what was found in the study, and the Discussions section explains the meaning and significance of the results and provides suggestions for future directions of research. In this section, The results of the research and discussion contain tabulations research data carried out accordingly with the methods and variables used. Analysis and evaluation of the data according to the formula of the theoretical study results have been done. Discussion of analysis results and evaluation can apply the comparative method, use of equations, graphs, pictures, and table. Each table and graph must be numbered and names and placed as close together as possible with paragraphs where the tables and graphs are discussed. Interpretation of analysis results to obtain answers, added value, and benefits relevant to the problem and objectives study. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

Subsection 1

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

Subsection 2

Subsection should be written without a bold type. The result and analysis are presented by present form. Please avoid too many paragraphs in this section.

Conclusion

Conclusions are the result of analysis and discussion or hypothesis testing about the phenomenon under study. Conclusions must answer research questions and problems. Conclusion is not a rewriting of the discussion and also not a summary. The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection from a Discussion or Results and Discussion section. 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) (Fischli *et al.*, 1998).

References

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- Berg, B. L., Lune, H., & Lune, H. (2004). Qualitative research methods for the social sciences (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Czichos, H., & Saito, T. (2006). Springer handbook of materials measurement methods (Vol. 978). L. Smith (Ed.). Berlin: Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-30300-8>
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