

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

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Third Author³ (10 pt, bold)

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Abstract. When writing an abstract for a journal article, ensure it includes the purpose, methods, results, and novelty within 250–300 words. The purpose should clearly explain why the study was undertaken. If it presents new research, state the problem being addressed and its significance. If it builds upon existing work, highlight the motivation for further investigation. This section should concisely introduce the main argument or key findings. The methods section describes how the study was conducted, specifying the approach used, such as experiments, interviews, data analysis techniques, or computational models. Clearly outline the tools, datasets, and protocols employed. The results section presents the study's findings, stating whether the research question was answered and if the hypothesis was confirmed. Be precise and avoid generalizations—use specific data points rather than vague statements. Lastly, the novelty/originality/value section should highlight the contribution of the research, explaining what makes the findings unique and their potential impact. Avoid exaggeration and ensure a fair assessment of the results. This section can also suggest possible directions for future research.

Keywords: Writing Guidelines, Scientific Manuscripts, JAILT

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction should provide a brief general background, followed by a literature review that outlines the current state of research. This review should summarize existing methods or solutions, highlight the most effective prior approaches, and identify key limitations in previous studies. At least five relevant sources should be included to support the novelty of the paper. The introduction must also present a gap analysis, explaining why this research is necessary and what distinguishes it from earlier works. This serves as the foundation for formulating the research question, defining the core contributions of the study, and emphasizing its originality.

An example of a novelty or gap analysis statement at the end of the introduction (after discussing previous research):

"..... (brief background summary) While some studies have explored few have specifically addressed Existing research has primarily focused on, leaving a gap in Therefore, this study aims to The main 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.

Subsection A

This section for sub-section content.

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DOI: XX.XXXXXX/jaitlxxxx.XXXXXX

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. N

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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, RJI, 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., <i>Lasers</i> . New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996.
Chapter in book	[2] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in <i>Plastics</i> , 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15-64.
eBook	[3] L. Bass, P. Clements, and R. Kazman, <i>Software Architecture in Practice</i> , 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," <i>IEEE Trans. Comp.</i> , 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," <i>IEEE Transactions on Image Processing</i> , 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," <i>Current Issues in Education</i> , 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 <i>Formal Methods and Software Engineering: Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Formal Engineering Methods, ICFEM 2004, Seattle, WA, USA, November 8-12, 2004</i> , 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., <i>Informatics and the Digital Society: Social, ethical and cognitive issues</i> : 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," <i>The Australian</i> , 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] <i>IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems</i> , IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
Thesis/Dissertation	[1] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

For Journal Title Abbreviations, please use this tool

<https://marcinwrochna.github.io/abbrevIso/>

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 Muhaire, Adel).
- The title of an article is listed in quotation marks.
- The title of a journal or book is listed in italics.