TGDIC 2023 PAPER SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Paper submission must follow the guidelines below:

- Papers should follow the APA Style 7th edition guidelines.
- Graphics and tables must be accessible by MSWord or MS Excel.
- Please DO NOT state your name and affiliation in the paper to ensure the anonymity for the blind review process.
- Save the paper in MS Word file format.
- **The article must have a maximum of 5,500 words. This limit applies to all article sections, including the title, author (s)/affiliation, abstract, keywords, figure/tables), legends, and references.**

Full Research papers include:
- Abstract and keywords
- Introduction
- Methods *(may not be applicable for the working paper/ conceptual paper)*
- Results and Discussion *(may not be applicable for the working paper/ conceptual paper)*
- Conclusions
- References

The Title Should Convey to the Objective/Purpose of the Paper: The Nicer the Better (Center, Bold, 14 pts)

First Author[1], Second Author[2], and Last Author[3*] (10 pts)

[1]First Author Affiliation, First Author Affiliation (9 pts)
[2]Second Author Affiliation, Second Author Affiliation (9 pts)
[3]Last Author Affiliation, Last Author Affiliation (9 pts)

firstauthor@email.com, secondauthor@email.com, and lastauthor@email.com (9 pts)

*Corresponding Author
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Abstract: The abstract is a very brief overview of your ENTIRE study. It tells the reader WHAT you did, WHY you did it, HOW you did it, WHAT you found, and WHAT it means. The abstract should briefly state the purpose of the research (introduction), how the problem was studied (methods), the principal findings (results), and what the findings mean (discussion and conclusion). It is important to be descriptive but concise--say only what is essential, using no more words than necessary to convey meaning. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. (10 pts)

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5. (10 pts separately by a semicolon)

1. Introduction (12 Points, bold)

The introduction comes at the start of a piece of writing. It introduces the research by situating it (by giving background), presenting the research problem and saying how and why this problem will be "solved." Without

this important information the reader cannot easily understand the more detailed information about the research that comes later in the paper. It also explains why the research is being done (rationale) which is crucial for the reader to understand the significance of the study. (10 pts)

1.1. The Structure (10 Points, bold)

a. What is the context of this problem? In what situation or environment can this problem be observed? (Background)
b. Why is this research important? Who will benefit? Why do we need to know this? Why does this situation, method, model or piece of equipment need to be improved? (Rationale/justification)
c. What is it we don't know? What is the gap in our knowledge this research will fill? What needs to be improved? (Problem Statement)
d. What steps will the researcher take to try and fill this gap or improve the situation? (Objectives)
e. Is there any aspect of the problem the researcher will not discuss? Is the study limited to a specific geographical area or to only certain aspects of the situation? (Scope)

2. Methodology

2.1. Data

Explanation of how data was collected/generated, explanation of how data was analyzed explanation of methodological problems and their solutions or effects. We need to know how the data was obtained because the method affects the results. Knowing how the data was collected helps the reader evaluate the validity and reliability of your results, and the conclusions you draw from them.

2.2. Method

The research methods must be appropriate to the objectives of the study. The methodology should also discuss the problems that were anticipated and explain the steps taken to prevent them from occurring, and the problems that did occur and the ways their impact was minimized.

2.3. Table and Figure

Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript. Figure and Table captions should be 10-point Times New Roman. Callouts should be 10-point Times New Roman, non-boldface.

2.4. Equations and Mathematical Expressions

Equation numbers should appear in parentheses and be numbered consecutively. All equation numbers must appear on the right-hand side of the equation and should be referred to within the text.

Throughout this section the set $I = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_{|A|}\}$, for $|A| > 0$ refers to the set of literals called set of items and the set $D = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_{|U|}\}$, for $|U| > 0$ refers to the data set of transactions, where each transaction $t \in D$ is a list of distinct items $t = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_{|M|}\}$, $1 \leq |M| \leq |A|$ and each transaction can be identified by a distinct identifier TID as described in Table 1.

Definition 1 (See [1]). *The confidence for an association rule* $X \Rightarrow Y$ *, denoted* $\mathrm{conf}(X \Rightarrow Y)$ *is defined as a ratio of the numbers of transactions in D contain* $X \cup Y$ *to the number of transactions in D contain X. Thus*

$$\mathrm{conf}(X \Rightarrow Y) = \frac{\mathrm{supp}(X \Rightarrow Y)}{\mathrm{supp}(X)}. \tag{1}$$

Lemma 1. (*Instant Support of Single Items Property*). *For any item a_i, the items support is instantly obtained from the 1-level of DOSTrieIT. All these items or nodes have no extension or also known as SIWE.*

Proof. Based on Eq. (1), the proof is complete.

Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	**Lecture Notes**	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	**1 Introduction**	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	**2.1 Printing Area**	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	**Run-in Heading in Bold.** Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	*Lowest Level Heading.* Text follows	10 point, italic

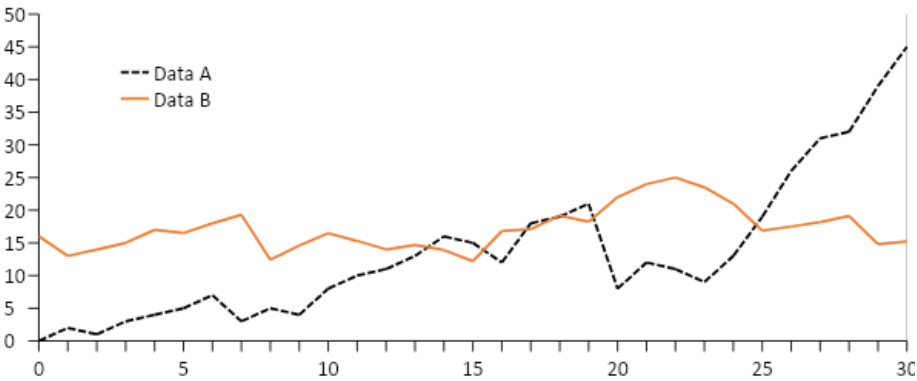The results of running Lemma 1 are given in Figure 1 as follow.

Fig. 1. A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

In this sub section, the results of this work are presented.

The results are presented in a format that is accessible to the reader (e.g. in a graph, table, diagram or written text). Notice that raw data is usually put in an appendix, if it is included at all.
All graphs, tables, diagrams and figures should be accompanied by text that guides the reader's attention to significant results. The text makes the results meaningful by pointing out the most important results, simplifying the results, highlighting significant trends or relationships, and perhaps commenting on whether certain results were expected or unexpected.

3.2. Discussion

Explanation of results: the writer comments on whether or not the results were expected, and presents explanations for the results, particularly for those that are unexpected or unsatisfactory.
References to previous research: *comparison* of the results with those reported in the literature, or use of the literature to *support* a claim, hypothesis or deduction.

Deduction: A claim for how the results can be applied more generally i.e. a conclusion based on reasoning from the results.

Hypothesis: A more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results which will be proved or disproved in later research.

4. Conclusion

A conclusion should give a summary of:
a.   What was learned (this usually comes first)
b.   What remains to be learned (directions for future research)
c.   The shortcomings of what was done (evaluation)
d.   The benefits, advantages, applications, etc. of the research (evaluation), and
e.   Recommendations/Future researches.

References (examples only)

Smith, B. D. (2021, January 21). Tourism and the Covid-19 pandemic. Travel Time, 100, 20-23.

Smith, A. Chism, C., & Hogan, R. (2020, April). Tourism destination development: The case of Lombok. Paper presented at the 10th annual XYZ conference, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Kennedy, S. (2019). Tourism planning in the 10 new Bali. In A. Stephan & D. Hogan (Eds.), Tourism planning and development (pp. 25-43). Jakarta: ABC Publications.

Jones, D. (2018). Understanding gastronomy tourism. Jakarta: ABC Publications.

Jones, D. (2020). Promoting a destination through food tourism: A case of XY island. Tourism Journal, 18(4), 21-35

Appendix (if applicable)