Title of Manuscript (Font: Capitalize Each Word, Times New Roman, Size 16, Maximum 20 Words) in English

First Author[1*], Second Author[2], Times New Roman 12pt[1,2]

[1]*First Department, University/Affiliation, City, Country*
[2]*Second Department, University/Affiliation, City, Country*

Abstract

This document provides formatting instructions for authors preparing papers for publication in the Ceddi Journal of Information System and Technology (JST). Abstracts must clearly include brief descriptions of the problem addressed, the paper's objectives, methods, results, conclusions, and contributions to knowledge and/or practice. References and citations are not allowed in abstracts. The abstract length must be between 150 and 200 words and should be typed with single spacing. Avoid including information not covered in the paper, as well as trade names, acronyms, abbreviations, or symbols.

Keywords: Enter 3-5 keywords or phrases separated by semicolons (;)

Introduction

It is typed [bold, 10 size, Time New Roman font], The introduction is typed in bold letters, containing the background described with the previous state of the art research. <mark>Please do not alter the formatting and style layouts which have been set up in this template document.</mark>

At least 5 pieces of literature can be able to justify novelty, overcome a problem, urgency and rationalization of activities, problem-solving plan, and hypothesis development, analysis GAP, solution to problems, renewal of science, reference to primary sources, describe objectives and hypotheses at the end of the introduction.

Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

Tips:

1. Article length between 2000-5000 words (excluding bibliography).
2. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
3. Stat of the art, from literature sourced from reputable national and international accredited journals.
4. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
5. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
6. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.
7. Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so the reader understands the big picture.
8. Describe some of the major findings presented in your manuscript and explain how they contribute to the larger field of research (Stat of the art and analisis Gap).
9. State the principal conclusions derived from your results.
10. Identify any questions left unanswered and any new questions generated by your study.
11. Articles are typed in Microsoft Office Word format. By using the font Times New Roman size 10, single spacing on "Custom Size" paper (size width = 21 cm and height = 28 cm).

*Corresponding author.
E-mail address: akbar.iskandar@gmail.com (Akbar Iskandar)

12. 3,76-2,2-3-2,11 (left-top-right-bottom) paper format. Authors can submit and register articles through the online OJS ==Ceddi Journal of Information System and Technology (JST)== on the website page:https://journal.ceddi.id/index.php/jst

13. Please do not alter the formatting and style layouts which have been set up in this template document, As indicated in the template.

==Manuscripts should be written in English.== This template for the preparation of manuscripts for ==Ceddi Journal of Information System and Technology (JST)== should be followed.

Method

In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research.

This section contains an explanation of the stages of research (must be in the article) which describes the order / stages in conducting research. Application of methods in research as well as testing in obtaining research results in accordance with the expectations and picture of research. It is better if it is equipped with figures and tables, accompanied by table and figure sequence numbers.

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which authors may find useful.

Table 1. The conversion of the score into a scale of five. (font size 8)

No	Percentage (%)	Value	Category
1	86 – 100	A	Very Good
2	76 – 85	B	Good
3	66 – 75	C	Moderate
4	55-65	D	Low
5	< 54	E	Very Low

It is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology. This information is particularly important when a new method has been developed or an innovative use of an existing method is utilized. Last, please avoid to make a sub-section in Method. ==[font Times New Roman, 10, Normal]==.

Results and Discussion

Result

The research results are presented in full and in accordance with the scope of the study. The results of the research can be completed with tables, graphs (images), and/or charts. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. The results of the data analysis were interpreted correctly

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers, and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and

immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which authors may find useful.

Table 2. The conversion of the score into a scale of five. (font size 8)

No	Percentage (%)	Value	Category
1	86 – 100	A	Very Good
2	76 – 85	B	Good
3	66 – 75	C	Moderate
4	55-65	D	Low
5	< 54	E	Very Low

References should be listed at the end of the paper. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa, (Iskandar et al., 2018).

Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the 'References' section which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size.

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). All photographs, schemes, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 8pt and left justified.

Artwork has no text along the side of it in the main body of the text. All figures and tables must be numbered consecutively.
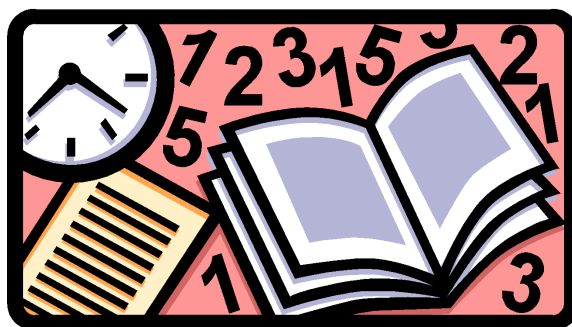

Figure 1. Example of figure (The image must be clear).

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (Eq. 1).

$$Rt = KEP = 93.02(\pm 9.62) - 13.45 \qquad (1)$$

They should be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

Discussion

The discussion section is separate from the results, describing the findings logically, linking with relevant reference sources. The discussion section explains the findings logically and relates them to relevant reference sources.

The discussion contains:

1. What / how: whether the data presented has been processed (not the raw table) set out in the form of tables or images (choose one) and give comments,
2. (why) the discussion section shows a link between the results obtained and the basic concepts and/or.
3. What else is there a match or contradiction with the results of other people's research, also explain the implications of the results of both theoretical and application research. [normal, 10 sizes, Times New Roman font].

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. State the Clinical Relevance of the Findings;
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations, and;
8. Make Suggestions for Further Research.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the question unanswered.

Suggestions

Tips:
1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;
3. Prove to the reader, and the scientific community, that your findings are worthy of note. This means setting your paper in the context of previous work. The implications of your findings should be discussed within a realistic framework, and;
4. Strive for accuracy and originality in your conclusion. If your hypothesis is similar to previous papers, you must establish why your study and your results are original.

Contribution: Surname1: Conceptualization, design, analysis, writing. Surname2: Editing/reviewing, supervision. … (Each author must have contributed to at least one aspect of each of these criteria: concept and design, data acquisition, data analysis/interpretation, drafting the manuscript, critical revision of the manuscript, statistical analysis, securing funding, admin, technical or material support, supervision, final approval.)(if any)

References (We suggest using Mendeley)

References it contains sources of references with at least 80% of the literature published in the last 5 years and Minimum reference 80% from primary literature sources or accredited national journals and/or reputable international journals. References should follow the style detailed in the **APA 7th Publication**. Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format. Examples: APA Style and we suggestion to using Mendeley.

Journal article/ Conference Proceeding References

Behmadi, S., Asadi, F., Okhovati, M., & Ershad Sarabi, R. (2022). Virtual reality-based medical education versus lecture-based method in teaching start triage lessons in emergency medical students: Virtual reality in medical education. Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism, 10(1), 48–53. https://doi.org/10.30476/JAMP.2021.89269.1370.Received.

Firmansyah, A., Setiawan, H., Wibowo, D. A., Rohita, T., & Umami, A. (2021). Virtual Reality (VR) Media Distraction Relieve Anxiety Level of the Children During Circumcision. Proceedings of the 1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Health, Economics, Social Science and Humanities (PVJ-ISHESSH 2020), 535, 611–614. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210304.137.

Iskandar, A., Rismawati, & Rahim, R. (2018). Designing Application for Performance Assessment to Measure Employee Profesionalism in Goverment Institution. Proceedings of the Joint Workshop KO2PI and the 1st International Conference on Advance & Scientific Innovation.

Kruzan, K. P., & Won, A. S. (2019). Embodied well-being through two media technologies: Virtual reality and social media. New Media and Society, 21(8), 1734–1749. https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444819829873.

Etc ………………………