

The title must be written in capital letters of a sentence with a maximum of 14 words and use time new roman (16 points, bold)

Author One ^{1*}, Author Two ², Author Three ¹ (12-point, bold)

¹ Department of Author One and Three, Name of University, Name of Province/State, Name of Country (11-point)

² Department of Author Two, Name of University, Name of Province/State, Name of Country (11-point)

Abstract: 150–250 words written in english. - Contain: research objectives, methods, main results, and conclusions. - It does not contain citations or images. *Cambria 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Received:
Revised:
Accepted:

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (List three to seven keywords alphabetically and separated by a semicolon (;), please avoid using abbreviations, 12-point) . *Cambria 10pt, Space 1, Justify*

Corresponding Author:
Author Name*:
Email*:

Introduction (14 points, bold)

Explain the background of the problem, a review of relevant literature, research gaps, and the purpose of the research. Use citations that correspond to the style of APA (12 points).

Methods (14-point, bold)

Explain: - Types and approaches of research. - Data collection sources and techniques. - Data analysis techniques. - Research flow (can be equipped with flowchart or diagram images) (12 points)..

Results and Discussion (14-point, bold)

Contains detailed research results with tables, graphs, or supporting images. The discussion must relate the results to previous theories or research.

Example of a result table format:

Table.1 Descriptive Statistics (12-point, bold)

Variabl e	Mea n	Standard Deviation
X1	23.4	4.5
X2	19.8	3.2

Format of Figures (12-point, bold)

All figures should be cited as Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.



Figure 1. The cover of Jurnal Eksbar



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. (a) Logo of Jurnal Eksbar; (b) Logo of niversitas Hamzanwadi

Mathematical equation (12-point, bold)

The mathematical component should be numbered serially within parentheses as shown below. This is example 1 of an equation:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad (1)$$

This is example 2 of an equation:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ c &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Conclusion (14-point, bold)

In this conclusion, the authors must describe the answer to the problem or research question posed. The authors should explain sentences sparingly from the previous section. However, the authors must abstract the article's contents related to the answers to the problem or research question formulation. In addition, the authors should describe this study's implications and limitations. This section is written descriptively, not numbering, and bulleted.

Acknowledgment (13-point, bold)

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporters of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, financial supporters, or many other supporters, i.e., Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

References (14-point, bold)

The Bibliography section contains all the references used in writing articles sorted alphabetically and typed 1 space and 12 Bold fontsize. The references written must be in the body of the article, and vice versa the sources referred to in the body of the article must be in the reference section. The author must also input all references used in the OJS. The use of Mendeley, Zotero applications etc. needs to be adjusted according to the rules of reference writing used. The writing of references and citations follows *the APA Style rules*, such as the following example:

Books (one author)

McKibben, B. (1992). *The age of missing information*. New York: Random House.

Books (many authors)

Larson, G. W., Ellis, D. C., & Rivers, P. C. (1984). *Essentials of chemical dependency counseling*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Articles in Print Journals

Gabbet, T., Jenkins, D., & Abernethy, B. (2010). Physical collisions and injury during professional rugby league skills training. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 13(6), 578-583.

Articles in Online Journals (have DOI)

Aziz, A., Ahyar, S., & Fauzi, L. M. (2016). Implementasi model Problem Based Learning (PBL) dalam meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir kritis mahasiswa melalui Lesson Study. *Jurnal Elemen*, 2(1), 83-91. <https://doi.org/10.29408/jel.v2i1.179>.

Articles in Online Journals (accessed from databases, e.g. EBSCO, etc.)

Marshall, M., Carter, B., Rose, K., & Brotherton, A. (2009). Living with type 1 diabetes: Perception of children and their parents. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 18(12), 1703-1710. Diambil dari <http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0962-1062>.

Proceeding

Williams, J., & Seary, K. (2010). Bridging the divide: Scaffolding the learning experiences of the mature age student. Dalam J. Terrel (Ed), *Making the links: learning, teaching and high quality student outcomes*. Prosiding the 9th Conference of the New Zealand Association of Bridging Educators (hal. 104-116). Wellington, New Zealand.

Prosiding Online

Cannan, J. (2008). Using practice based learning at a dual-sector tertiary institution: A discussion of current practice. Dalam R. K. Coll, & K. Hoskyn (Eds), *Working together: Putting the cooperative into cooperative Education*. Conference Proceeding of the New Zealand Association for Cooperative Education, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Diambil dari http://www.nzace.ac.nz/conferences/papers/Proceedings_2008.pdf.

Official Documents

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi. (2012). Jakarta: Kemdikbud.

Thesis, Dissertation

Zulkardi. (2002). *Developing a learning environment on realistic mathematics education for Indonesian student teachers*. Disertasi tidak dipublikasikan, Enschede, University of Twente.

Internet

OECD. (2010). *PISA results: What makes a school successful?* Diambil dari <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/16/48852721.pdf>.

USGS. (2022). Search Earthquake Catalog. Available online from: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/>. [Accessed March 22, 2022]