



JOURNAL OF DIGITAL BUSINESS AND DATA SCIENCE

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(Capital Each Word, bold, font size 14pt, TNR, no more than 14 words)

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³Third Author's Affiliation, Country

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Abstract

Abstracts are written with TNR (11 pt) and preferably not more than 250 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. Abstract should be written in Formal English, consist of: research purposes, main problems, method, findings, and conclusion. Abstract should be standalone means that there is no citation on Abstract. Abstract should directly explain concerning to the topic discussed. Abstract also should reflect the whole content of manuscript/paper.

Keywords: (All article types: you may provide up to 5 keywords; at least 3 are mandatory).

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INTRODUCTION (font size 12pt, TNR)

The introduction is a little different from the short and concise abstract. The reader needs to know the background to your research and, most importantly, why your research is important in this context. What critical question does your research address? Why should the reader be interested?

The purpose of the Introduction is to stimulate the reader's interest and to provide pertinent background information necessary to understand the rest of the paper. You must summarize the problem to be addressed, give background on the subject, discuss previous research on the topic, and explain exactly what the paper will address, why, and how. A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview. There is a huge amount of literature out there, but as a scientist, you should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why. This shows an editor/reviewer/reader that you really understand your area of research and that you can get straight to the most important issues.

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. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
2. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
3. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
4. Introduce the reader to the pertinent literature. Do not give a full history of the topic. Only quote previous work having a direct bearing on the present problem. (State of the art, relevant research to justify the novelty of the manuscript.)
5. State the gap analysis or novelty statement.
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.

Example of novelty statement or the gap analysis statement in the end of Introduction section (after state of the art of previous research survey): "..... (short summary of background)..... A few researchers focused on There have been limited studies concerned on Therefore, this research intends to The objectives of this research are"

Be concise and aware of who will be reading your manuscript and make sure the Introduction is directed to that audience. Move from general to specific; from the problem in the real world to the literature to your research. Lastly, please avoid making a subsection in the Introduction.

METHOD (font size 12pt, Calibri)

The method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. Both Research and Review Article should explain the method. For the research article it is clear the method should describe the location of the study, the data collection method, and how the data were analyzed. Meanwhile, in the Review Article, the method is written descriptively regarding the topic being analyzed, what theories and laws are used to analyze the topic and the limitations of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (font size 12pt, TNR)

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.

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. Implications of the study, and
7. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations,

It is easy to inflate the interpretation of the results. Be careful that your interpretation of the results does not go beyond what is supported by the data. The data are the data: nothing more, nothing less. Please avoid and makeover interpretation of the results, unwarranted speculation, inflating the importance of the findings, tangential issues or over-emphasize the impact of your research.

Work with Graphic:

Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results. Captions should be able to stand alone, such that the figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript. Besides that, the data represented should be easy to interpret.

Tips:

1. The graphic should be simple, but informative;
2. The use of color is encouraged;
3. The graphic should uphold the standards of a scholarly, professional publication;
4. The graphic must be entirely original, unpublished artwork created by one of the co-authors;
5. Do not include postage stamps or currency from any country, or trademarked items (company logos, images, and products), and;
6. Avoid choosing a graphic that already appears within the text of the manuscript.

To see the samples of table and figure, please download the template of the Journal of World Science.

Last, please avoid making a subsection in Results and Discussion.

CONCLUSION (font size 12pt, TNR)

State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;

Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;

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;

For most essays, one well-developed paragraph is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, a two or three paragraph conclusion may be required. Another important things about this section is (1) do not rewrite the abstract; (2) statements with "investigated" or "studied" are not conclusions; (3) do not introduce new arguments, evidence, new ideas, or information unrelated to the topic; (4)do not include evidence (quotations, statistics, etc.) that should be in the body of the paper.

REFERENCES (font size 12pt, Calibri)

All citations in the text must be in the reference list and vice-versa. The references should only include articles that are published or accepted. Datasets that have been deposited to an online repository should be included in the reference list, include the version and unique identifier when available. For accepted but unpublished works use "in press" instead of page numbers. Unpublished data, submitted manuscripts, or personal communications should be cited within the text only, for the article types that allow such inclusions. Personal communications should be documented by a letter of permission.

In-text citations should be called according to the surname of the first author, followed by the year. For works by 2 authors include both surnames, followed by the year. For works by more than 2 authors include only the surname of the first author, followed by et al., followed by the year. For assistance please use management reference (Mendeley or Zotero) and utilize the format of the American Psychological Association 7th Edition. If possible, please provide the retrieved link for each reference.

Article in journal

Keh, H. T., Nguyen, T. T. M., & Ng, H. P. (2007). The Effects Of Entrepreneurial Orientation And Marketing Information On The Performance Of Smes. *Journal Of Business Venturing*, 22(4), 592–611

Book:

Baron, R. A. (1977). *Human Aggression*. Boston, MA: Springer US.

Theses and Dissertations:

Maba, A. P. (2017). *Peran Kesendirian dan Kecemasan Sosial terhadap Keinginan untuk Konseling Siswa (Skripsi)*. Institut Agama Islam Ma'arif NU Metro Lampung, Lampung.