

ARTICLE TITLE (uppercase, max. 18 words, times new roman, 12pt, bold, and centered)
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Abstract (10pt, bold, and centered)
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The Indonesian-language abstract is placed in this section. The abstract provides an overview of the content of the paper and should be written in Times New Roman 10 in a one-column format and linespacing 1. The maximum length of the abstract is 250 words. If there are foreign terms that have not been standardized, they are written in italic form. Citation is not allowed in the abstract. The abstract should contain background, problems, research objectives/paper objectives, methods, results and conclusions.

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Keywords: Keywords should consist of a maximum of five words, written in lowercase letters except for abbreviations, separated by semicolons (;) and written in italic using Times New Roman, font size 10 pt.

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1. INTRODUCTION (uppercase, times new roman, 10pt, bold)

Jurnal Kecerdasan Buatan dan Teknologi Informasi (JKBTI) is a journal published by Ninety Media Publisher. JKBTI contains manuscripts of research results in the fields of Informatics, Information Systems and Computer Engineering. JKBTI publishes papers 3 times a year, every January, May and September.

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Citation writing uses sequential numbering from number 1 to the last bibliography [1]. Writing a bibliography can directly several bibliographies at once [2] - [5]. The format for writing the bibliography uses the IEEE Format [3], [4]. The IEEE format can be seen in the Bibliography chapter in this template[1], [6]-[9].

The systematics of the manuscript are: title which must be written concisely and describe the contents of the manuscript, in the title avoid writing subtitles or case studies; author's name (without academic degree); author's affiliation; email address; author's name with * is the author's correspondence; abstract (maximum 250 words) written in Indonesian and English; keywords (minimum three pieces maximum 6 pieces); INTRODUCTION which contains the background and objectives or scope of the paper; RESEARCH METHODS which contains about formulating the problem under study in more detail (as much as possible written mathematically) and explaining the proposed method; RESULTS AND DISCUSSION which contains about conveying the tests carried out and analyzing the results; CONCLUSION; LITERATURE (only contains the sources referred to).

The content of the introduction contains (1). background, (2). A brief review of the literature on related research (3). The reason why this research is being conducted and (4) the question of objectives.

State-of-the-art, gap analysis, and novelty should be presented in this introductory chapter. Avoid discussing literature overviews and definitions.

With the exception of the Introduction and Conclusion chapters, chapter titles should explicitly match their contents. They should not be implicitly stated as theoretical basis, design, and so on.

The introduction generally only covers 10-20% of the entire paper. Do not forget to include the objectives of the research conducted in this paper.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The content of the research method is to formulate the problem under study in more detail (mathematically as much as possible) and explain the proposed method. If using an algorithm, it can be explained in this section, along with the state of the art.

The content of the Research Method generally only covers 20-30% of the entire paper.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results of the research and tests that have been carried out can be described. In addition, a discussion of the research and testing that has been done is also presented.

Results and discussion should be the most content chapter in a paper. The content of Results and Discussion can reach 40-60% of the entire paper.

3.1. Example of First Sub-Chapter (10pt, bold, capitalization at the beginning of the word)

This is an example of using sub-chapters in a paper. Sub-chapters are allowed in all chapters, except the conclusion.

3.2. Second Subchapter Example

is an example of the second sub-chapter. The content can be customized as needed.

a. Sub-Sub Chapter

This is an example of a sub-sub-chapter under a sub-chapter. Its content can be adjusted as needed.

b. Sub-Sub Chapter

This is another example of a sub-sub-chapter under a sub-chapter. Its content can be adjusted as needed.

MATH EQUATIONS

All formulas or equations are written using the equation editor or Math Type (<http://www.mathtype.com>). Writing the equation starts on the left border, flush with the sentence immediately above it. The line spacing used between the equation and the sentence above and below it is 1.5 (one and a half) spaces.

Mathematical equations must be numbered sequentially in plain brackets and must be referred to in the paper. Mathematical equations are numbered with Arabic numerals inside open-close brackets in a right-aligned column. For equations that cannot be written in 1 column width, they can be written across 2 columns, written at the bottom of the page and numbered accordingly. Symbols in the equation must be defined and can be written before or after the equation. Equations should not be created in the form of screenshots/images.

Equation (1) is an example of writing an equation to find the baud rate frequency of mode two in 8051 microcontroller serial communication.

In equation (1), f_{baud} is the baud rate frequency. SMOD is the control bit in PCON (Power Mode Control Special Function Register), while f_{OSC} is the oscillator/crystal frequency used in the microcontroller circuit.

$$f_{baud} = \frac{2^{SMOD}}{64} \times f_{osc} \quad (1)$$

USAGE OF TABLES

All tables and figures should be clear/not blurry. The font size of tables and figures should be readable by normal eyes with ease. The position of tables or figures on a page should be located at the top or bottom of the page in each column. Examples can be seen in table 1, table 2 or figure 1. Putting tables or figures in the middle of a page or paragraph should be avoided. Tables and figures should be placed in the center of each column (center alignment). Each table and figure must be referred to in a sentence. Each table and figure must also be given an

explanation, at least 1 paragraph, in order to equalize the interpretation between the author and the reader of the paper.

Table 1. Example of Table with 1 Column (10pt, centered)

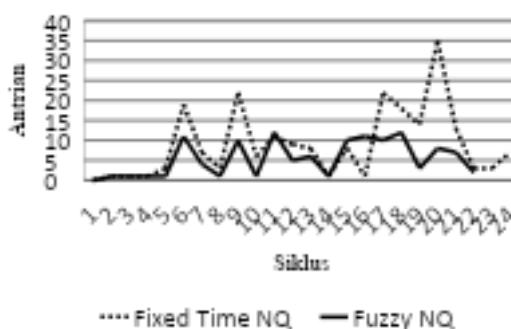
Var 1	Var 2	Var 3	Var 4	Var 5	Y
A	Xx	11	66	0	Ya
B	Yy	22	77	1	Tidak
C	Zz	33	88	0	Ya
D	Xy	44	99	1	Ya
E	Yz	55	10	0	Tidak

Table Writing

Table numbers and titles are written in the middle of the column (center alignment). Tables are numbered with Arabic numerals according to their order. The table title is written at the top of the table in title case, except for conjunctions and prepositions. The font size for the table title and table contents is 8 (eight). The outermost side of the table should not exceed the column margin. If the size of the table is not enough to be written in 1 (one) width, then the writing can cross 2 columns. The line spacing used between the table and the sentences above and below it is 1 (one) blank line. Tables must use a layout in accordance with Table 1 and Table 2 without using straight/vertical lines. Each table must be referred to in writing with the table number and begins with uppercase letters, for example Table 1.

USE OF IMAGES

Figure numbers and titles are written in the middle position of the column (center alignment). Figure numbers are written in accordance with the sequence using Arabic numerals. The title of the picture is written at the bottom of the picture in title case, except for conjunctions and prepositions. The title of the picture uses a font size of 8 (eight). The image should not exceed the margin of each column, except if the size of the large image is not enough in 1 column, then it can cross 2 columns.



Example of image usage (10pt, centered)

The line spacing used between the image and the sentence above and below is 1 (one) blank line. Try to keep the image colorless / black and white (unless the use of color in the image is very necessary / unavoidable) and if printed in black and white can be distinguished. If the image is in the form of a graph, the difference between each other must be clear by using different types of lines and markers. Each image must be referred to in the writing with the image number and begins with a capital letter, for example Figure 1.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the core of the whole paper. Made in paragraph form, and not in list form. The conclusion does not repeat the sentences in the abstract.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments can be given after the conclusion and before the bibliography. Authors can write this section or delete it. Acknowledgments are reserved for funders and research objects only. Writing acknowledgments outside of these 2 things is not allowed.

REFERENCES

The bibliography is the last part of writing a paper article in JKBTI. Reference sources should be published in the last 6 years, except for the bibliography of books/primers. The minimum number of bibliography is 10 bibliographies. Preferred references are research papers in journals, conferences and/or current scientific magazines. Other references can be in the form of textbooks or research reports (including Thesis/Final Project, Thesis, and Dissertation), but are not expected to exceed 20% of the total number of references.

The writing of the bibliography uses the **IEEE** Format with the order in accordance with the order of citation in the paper manuscript. Sources written in the bibliography must have been referred to in the manuscript, written sequentially. It is recommended to use tools such as Mendeley, Zotero or other reference management tools. Bibliography should use Mendeley, Zotero, End Note or other reference management tools. Examples of Journal bibliography are numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Examples of Conference bibliography are numbers 7, 8, and 9. An example of a book bibliography is number 10. An example of a bibliography from the web is number 11. An example of a thesis/dissertation bibliography is number 12.

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