RUANG: JURNAL ARSITEKTUR
Vol. 1. No. 1, March 2023, pp xx-xx
DOI: 10.22487/jr.v16i2%20September
e ISSN xxxx-xxxx

The title is written in Garamond (18 pt) and preferably not more than 16 words

Name of 1st author [a,1], Name of 2nd author [b,2], Name of 3rd author [c,3]

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Submitted: December 27, 2022 | Revised: May 09, 2023 | Accepted: May 22, 2023

ABSTRACT

The abstract is written in English. Garamond (10,5 pt, line spacing 1, 6 pt after paragraph) preferably between 200-300 words. The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem objective of the paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology if the manuscript is taken from a research report and a brief summary of the results.

Keywords: Write 3-5 keywords that reflect the substance of this paper and separate them with commas (,)

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INTRODUCTION

This template refers to the IEEE conference template and tetrahedron Letters_template by Elsevier, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a "Word 97-2003 Document" for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a Ruang template. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables, are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

METHODS

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

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Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive."
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: "Wb/m2" or "webers per square meter," not "webers/m2." Spell units when they appear in text: "...a few henries," not "...a few H."
- Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm3," not "cc." (*bullet list*)

Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please, no other font). To create multilevel equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers within parentheses are to be positioned flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a \cdot b \qquad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ..."

Some Common Mistakes

- The word "data" is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter "o."
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, questions, and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an "inset," not an "insert." The word alternatively is preferred to the word "alternately" (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively."
- In your paper title, if the words "that uses" can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the "u"; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect," "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" and "principle."

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- Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."
- The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al."
- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example." An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll-down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5." Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as "Abstract," will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop-down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates to and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used, and conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named "Heading 1," "Heading 2," "Heading 3," and "Heading 4" are prescribed.

Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table 1. Table's title

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	*Subhead*	*Subhead*
copy	More table copy [a]		

Fig. 1. Figure's title

For direct citation, when it is more than four lines, you need to write it in italics (11 pt with single space and 6 pt after paragraph).

> *"The right to life, the right to not to be tortured, the right to freedom of the individual, to freedom of thought and conscience, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be acknowledged as an individual before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted retroactively under the law are human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances whatsoever."*

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a description that should answer the problem(s) raised and answer the objectives of the research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

AUTHORS' DECLARATION

Author contribution	:	The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.
Funding statement	:	None of the authors have received any funding or grants from any institution or funding body for the research.
Conflict of interest	:	The authors declare no conflict of interest.
Additional information	:	No additional information is available for this paper

REFERENCES

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] was the first ..."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

[1] J. Kuipers, T. Ueda, J. A. M. Vermaseren, and J. Vollinga, "FORM version 4.0," *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, vol. 184, no. 5, pp. 1453–1467, May 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.cpc.2012.12.028.

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