

The title of the article is specific, effective, clear and no more than 16 words. (Palatino Linotype Font 14pt, Bold, Left, Space 1). Avoid the inclusion of research locations, regulatory names, and abbreviations.

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Abstract Abstracts are written between 200-250 words. The abstract explicitly contains: brief background (one sentence only, may be missing), research objectives, research methods, and important research findings. Abstract is written in 1 (one) paragraph (Palatino Linotype 11pt font, Justify, space 1).

Keywords Consists of 3 to 5 words. Written in alphabetical order. Between keywords are separated by semicolons (;). Excludes the name of the regulation and the name of the institution

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains background, theoretical studies, problems, gap analysis, novelty of research results (state of the art), and ends with research objectives. Gap analysis contains the gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*. Novelty of research results (state of the art) contains a description of research studies with previous research (literature review) (Cleetus et al., 2021).

Articles submitted are original and have never been published anywhere. Articles that have been accepted and have gone through the review process, will be published gradually through the Open Journal System (OJS) (Nalli et al., 2023).

Footnote writing uses the American Psychological Association 7th citation style. Use the Reference Manager application (Mendeley or Zotero) and the typeface used is Palatino Linotype 11, left-right aligned (justify), 1 space (ÖZDEN, 2023).

The writing format uses a one-column format with Palatino Linotype 11 font, 1 space, Justify, A4 paper (210 x 297 mm), left, top, right, and bottom margins of 2.5 cm each, indent Left, Right -0.3 cm. Manuscripts are written between a minimum of 5 paragraphs and a maximum of 7 Paragraphs (Masood et al., 2023),(Kilaru & Raju, 2022),(Yu et al., 2021).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method contains research specifications, research design, research type, approach method, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods used in the research.

This section describes the research methods used to build and evaluate the performance of the model. Information is required such as the method chosen to obtain the data set, data preparation techniques, data analysis techniques, etc.

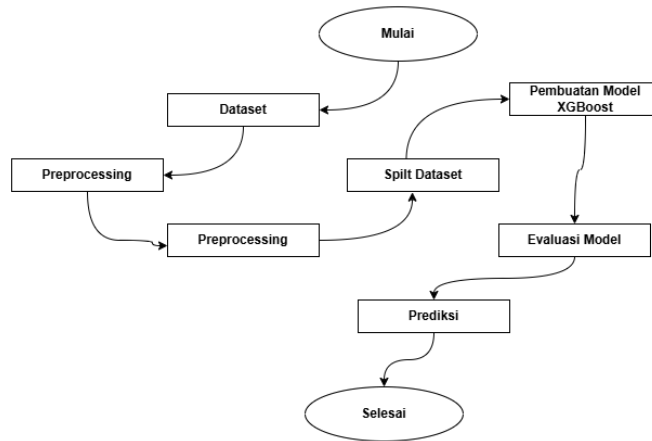


Figure 1. Research Flow Diagram

2.1. Dataset

This study uses a dataset derived from kaggle data consisting of 4 classes consisting of 3,852 images. Three classes are corn plant diseases, corn leaf spot, leaf rust, corn leaf blight, and 1 class is healthy corn leaves. This dataset consists of 513 images of corn leaf spot, 1192 images of leaf rust, 985 images of corn leaf blight, and 1162 images of healthy corn leaves.

2.2. Data Preprocessing

2.3. Split Dataset

3. RESULTS

This section presents the research findings systematically with in-depth discussion. Results are presented in the form of narrative text, tables, graphs, or images that support data interpretation. The research results are clearly explained. The data obtained are arranged based on the research objectives and can be equipped with visualizations (tables or images) to clarify the information.

A. Figure

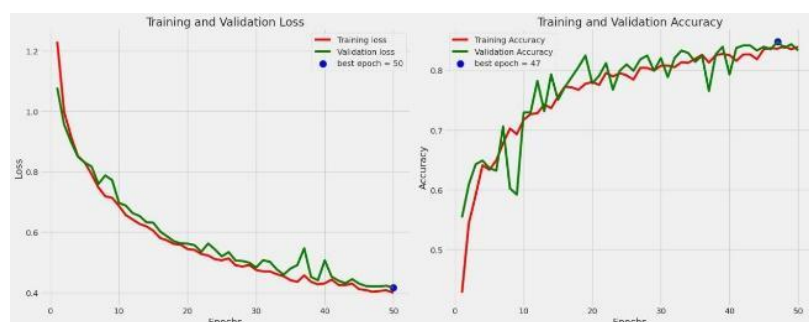


Figure 1. Graphical Results of the first Scenario

B. Table

Table 1. Number of Datasets

No	Leaf Disease	Total
1	Common_Rust karat	1192
2	Healthy	1162
3	Blight hawar	1185
4	Gray_Leaf_Spot bintik	1189
Total		4728

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion section contains a brief summary of the results of the research that has been conducted, implications of the findings, and recommendations for further research. Conclusions should be clear, concise, and reflect the research objectives.

5. REFERENCES

References cited during the preparation of the article should be included in the bibliography. For efficiency and brevity purposes, the number of references used should be no more than 40 and no less than 10, with a proportion of 70% journal references, preferably international journals, and 30% book references. Journal references should be from the last 5 years, while book references can be more flexible. This journal uses the American Psychological Association 7th format.

Cleetus, L., Sukumar, A. R., & Hemalatha, N. (2021). Computational Prediction of Disease Detection and Insect Identification using Xception model. *bioRxiv*, 2021.08.10.455608. <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.08.10.455608v1%0Ahttps://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.08.10.455608v1.abstract>

Kilaru, R., & Raju, K. M. (2022). Prediction of Maize Leaf Disease Detection to improve Crop Yield using Machine Learning based Models. *4th International Conference on Recent Trends in Computer Science and Technology, ICRTCST 2021 - Proceedings*, 212–217. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRTCST54752.2022.9782023>

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Masood, M., Nawaz, M., Nazir, T., Javed, A., Alkanhel, R., Elmannai, H., Dhahbi, S., & Bourouis, S. (2023). MaizeNet: A Deep Learning Approach for Effective Recognition of Maize Plant Leaf Diseases. *IEEE Access*, 11(June), 52862–52876. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2023.3280260>

Nalli, P. K., Subbarao, M. V., Garapati, D. P., Swaroop, K. P., Priyakanth, R., & Kumar, G. P. (2023). Performance Analysis of Pre-Trained Deep Learning Architectures for Classification of Corn Leaf Diseases. *2023 International Conference on Network, Multimedia*

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