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A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (left, *bold, Sentence case* 14pt)

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***ABSTRACT** (10 PT)*

A well-prepared abstract allows readers to quickly and accurately identify the basic content of a document, determine its relevance to their interests, and thereby decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract must be informative and clear enough, written clearly, and provide a clear statement of the problem, research objectives, research methods, findings, and conclusions. Abstracts should consist of 100 to 200 words. The abstract must be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used, and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature may be cited. Keyword lists provide the opportunity to add keywords used by indexing and abstracting services in addition to the keywords already present in the title. Wise use of keywords can increase the ease with which interested parties find our articles (9 pt).

***Keywords :** The first keyword; the second keyword; the third keyword; The fourth keyword; The fifth keywords. (There are a minimum of five keywords and a maximum of six keywords)*

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INTRODUCTION (Capital, bold , Times new romance 11 pt)

It must state the background of the article. The background is a brief description of the urgency or importance of the topic and its discussion; preliminary data should be provided; and an explanation of the relationship between the phenomenon and existing theories must be presented. In this part, the gap analysis, the novelty of the research, and finally the research objectives must be stated. Gaps in this study must include previous research. It should not be an extensive review of the literature. The introduction can be divided into several sub-chapters (optional). (*Times new romance* 11).

RESEARCH METHODS (Capital, bold , Times new romance 11 pt)

The Methods section must be short but must include sufficient technical information and contain the type of research, research population, research samples or subjects, and data analysis techniques. Only new methods have to be described in detail. Cite previously published procedures in References. (*Times new romance* 11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Capital, bold , Times new romance 11 pt)

Results should include the rationale or design of the experiment as well as the results of the experiment. Results can be presented in the form of images, tables, and text. Research findings must be supported by adequate data. This section must answer the research hypothesis.

The discussion should be an interpretation of the results, not a repetition of the results. This discussion includes at least: an explanation of the meaning of the findings and why the findings are important; Support the answer with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and the literature; state clearly why the results are acceptable and whether there is any agreement or conflict with previous research results; consider alternative explanations for the findings; consider research implications; study limitations; and provide suggestions for further research.

Avoid writing in the form of bullet numbering or item list style; it is best to write it in the form of a descriptive paragraph, even though it is a list item. If it contains tables and figures, the

numbering is a continuation of the previous number. Each table and figure must be given a title. (*Times new romance* 11)

Table

The table is in the middle. Use Times New Roman and font sizes 8 to 11. Horizontal lines in the middle of the table do not need to be displayed; only display the heading and the very end, and there should also be no vertical lines. Make sure you create the table correctly via the Insert Table menu. Tables should be referenced in the text by writing something like: '... (Tables are written with a capital 'T').

Table 1. Title Of The Table
(Capitalize Each Words and bold)

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Try not to truncate the table on different pages unless the size exceeds one page. If you have to truncate, don't forget to rewrite the header row for each column, given the same table serial number, and replace the title with Continuation. The table title does not end with a period. Tables do not need to use vertical lines.

Figure

As with tables, make sure each figure has a sequence number and a title. Make the images you use to look like they're professionally made and don't need to be framed. It is better to use black-and-white images.

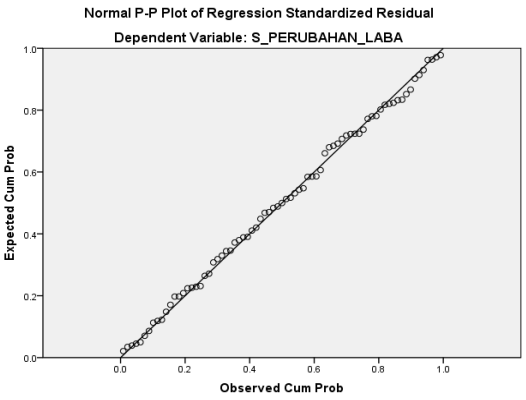


Figure 1. The title of the image
(also uses Capitalize Each Words, bold)

CONCLUSION (Capital, bold , Times new romance 11 pt)

The conclusion must contain confirmation of the problems that have been analyzed in the results and discussion sections. Write a conclusion concisely and clearly. It is not recommended that the conclusion be written in several parts or points. The conclusion is intended to help readers understand why your research is important to them after they have finished reading the manuscript. A conclusion is not simply a summary of the main topics discussed or a restatement of your research

problem, but rather a synthesis of the important points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave any questions unanswered.

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References must be written using the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) citation style. At least 80% of the references should be primary sources. Authors are encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley, EndNote, Reference Manager, or Zotero. The bibliography should not be divided into sections. The minimum number of references required is 15. The following are examples of IEEE reference formatting:

Book

[1] J. W. Creswell and C. N. Poth, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA, USA: Sage Publications, 2016.

Journal with DOI

[2] R. C. Chick, G. T. Clifton, K. M. Peace, B. W. Propper, D. F. Hale, A. A. Alseidi, and T. J. Vreeland, "Using technology to maintain the education of residents during the COVID-19 pandemic," *Journal of Surgical Education*, vol. 77, no. 4, pp. 729–732, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.jsurg.2020.03.018.

Journal without DOI

[3] S. H. Halili, "Technological advancements in education 4.0," *The Online Journal of Distance Education and e-Learning*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 63–69, 2019. [Online].

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Conference/Seminar Paper in Published Proceedings – Print

[6] M. Edge, "Lifetime prediction: Fact or fancy?" in *Proceedings of the Conference on Research Techniques in Photographic Conservation*, M. S. Koch, T. Padfield, J. S. Johnsen, and U. B. Kejser, Eds. Copenhagen, Denmark: Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, 2016, pp. 97–100.

Conference/Seminar Paper in Published Proceedings – Online

[7] J. W. Tester, "The future of geothermal energy as a major global energy supplier," in *Proceedings of the Sir Mark Oliphant International Frontiers of Science and Technology Australian Geothermal Energy Conference*, Canberra, Australia, 2018. [Online].

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[8] K. Anjarwati, M. Chabachib, and I. D. Pengestuti, "The effect of profitability, size, and liquidity on the value of manufacturing companies in Indonesia with capital structure as an intervening variable: An empirical study on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2012–2015," Thesis, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia, 2016. [Online].