Title Sample Title Sample Title Sample Title Sample

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***Abstract*— A summary of the report written concisely and briefly. The abstract contains the main issues, objectives, methods, data, and conclusions in paragraph form. The function of the abstract is to make it easier for readers to understand the written work in general. The abstract should be within 230-250 words and consists of objectives, materials, method, results, and further research.**

***Keywords*—keywords are separated by a semicolon and min. 3 words.**

I. Introduction

The introduction of a scientific paper is a part that is just as important as the other sections of the paper and can even be considered important because it serves as an 'introduction' for readers to understand the content of the scientific work as a whole. In a scientific paper, the introduction is the first section or chapter, so as an introduction, it helps readers understand the basic yet important aspects of the scientific work. In general, the introduction of a scientific paper contains the basis of the research conducted, the issues discussed, as well as the methods or mechanisms for solving the problems presented in the paper. The introduction of a scientific paper is not only an 'introduction' for readers but also serves various other functions. The introduction section also includes parts that explain each important aspect of the scientific work.

II. Theoretical Review

Theoretical review is a specific type of literature review that delves into existing theories relevant to a research topic. It helps establish what theories already exist, analyzes their relationships, and assesses how thoroughly they have been investigated. Theoretical reviews serve as the foundation for research by mapping out the theoretical landscape of a subject, identifying gaps in existing theories, and developing new hypotheses to be tested.

A. Topic 1

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B. Topic 2

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III. Results and Analysis

Refers to the process of analyzing results conducted to draw conclusions or insights from the data analyzed. This process involves understanding and interpreting the results to determine the meaning and implications of the data. In the context of research, results can be data obtained from experiments or surveys, while analysis is the process of understanding and analyzing those results.

TABLE I
The Title

Results	Parameters		
	X	Y	Z
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data

A. Results

Research results refer to the findings or information obtained after going through a series of well-planned research procedures. These results are usually presented in the form of organized data,

scientific findings, or evidence that supports the previously proposed hypothesis.

1) Level-1 Heading: A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1 A level-1.

2) Level-2 Heading: A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2 A level-2.

3) Level-3 Heading: The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3 The level-3.

B. Analysis

Research analysis is a process that involves examining and processing data collected during research to identify patterns, trends, relationships, or important information related to the research problem.

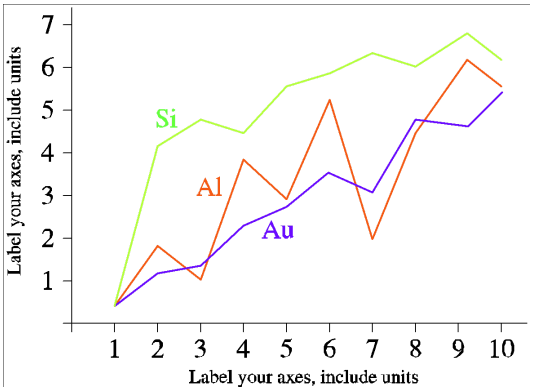

Fig. 1 A sample of graph

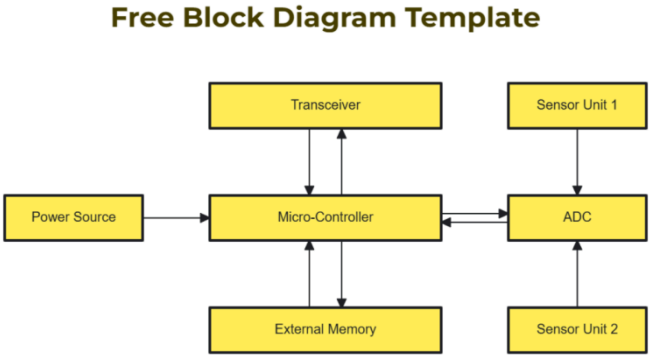

Fig. 2 Example of a block diagram

Equations should be placed flush-left with the text margin. Equations are centered and numbered consecutively starting from 1 as follows

$$\mathrm{E}(F) = \mathrm{E}(0) + \sum_i \left(\frac{\delta \mathrm{E}(F)}{\delta F_i} \right)_0 F_i \tag{1}$$

IV. Conclusion

The conclusion should consist of the summary of the discussion and the implication for further research.

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgement or expression of thanks in an academic work, thesis, dissertation, or book is an important part. This section reflects the author's respect and appreciation for the parties who have helped in the completion of the work.

References

References are written in IEEE style

[1] A. Anas et al., "Safe campus: An intelligent campus video surveillance system for crowd analysis," Dutse J. Pure Appl. Sci., 2023, doi:10.4314/dujopas.v9i1b.10.

[2] N. T. Singh, A. Kumar, A. Jain, and M. Pal, "Student surveillance system using face recognition," in Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Augmented Intell. Sustain. Syst. (ICAISS), Trichy, India, 2023, pp. 843–847, doi:10.1109/ICAISS58487.2023.10250642.

[3] G. P. M. Cauti, A. R. Vargas-Murillo, F. D. J. Guevara-Soto, and I. L. Ypanaque-Pereira, "Intelligent video surveillance: Artificial intelligence and its applications on security systems," in Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Smart Electron. Commun. (ICOSEC), Trichy, India, 2023, pp. 986–991, doi: 10.1109/ICOSEC58147.2023.10275947.