

A Title Should Be the Fewest Possible Words That Accurately Describe the Content of the Paper (Center, Bold, 16pt)

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

Abstract must be written in English. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 150 words in length. The abstract should be written in the past tense. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title. Judicious use of keywords may increase the ease with which interested parties can locate our article (9 pt).

Keyword: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth keyword

1. Introduction (10 PT)

Articles can be written in English or in bahasa Indonesia. The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 10pt and **maximum 10 pages**, excluding bibliography. The template can be downloaded at the website.

A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. Omit all waste words such as "*A study of ...*", "*Investigations of ...*", "*Implementation of ...*", "*Observations on ...*", "*Effect of....*", "*Analysis of ...*", "*Design of...*" etc. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The Introduction should provide a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new value of research which it is innovation. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in IEEE style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively. The section/subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., **1. Introduction** [3]. Authors are suggested to present their articles in the section structure: **Introduction - the comprehensive theoretical basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm - Research Method - Results and Discussion – Conclusion**. However, in some cases, authors can use another section's titles.

Literature review that has been done is used in the section "Introduction" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative. The section "Research Method" is used to describe the step of research and the section "Results and Discussion" is used to support the analysis of the results [2]. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "Introduction" section and before the "Research Method" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

2. Research Method (10 PT)

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition [1]-[3]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4].

Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript.

Table 1. Sample of ...

Variable Code	Variable Name	Weight
V1	x	0.2
V2	y	0.4
V3	z	0.6

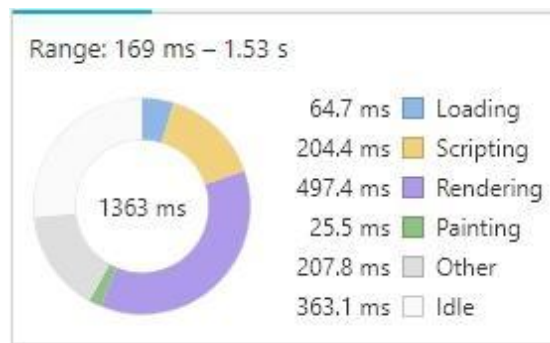


Figure 1. Performance testing

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush. Use the equation editor to create an equation. Be sure the symbols in the equations are defined right after the equation appears or immediately following.

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (1)$$

3. Result and Analysis (10 PT)

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily [2], [5]. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

3.1. Sub section 1

xxx

3.2. Sub section 2

yyy

4. Conclusion (10 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

Acknowledgements (10 PT)

Please fulfill with your affiliation.

References (10 PT)

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent and up-to-date sources. References are written in Vancouver style. Please use a consistent format for references – see examples below (9 pt):

- [1] A. Setyawan, F. Y. Arini dan I. Akhlis, “Comparative Analysis of Simple Additive Weighting Method and Weighted Product Method to New Employee Recruitment Decision Support System (DSS) at PT. Warta Media Nusantara,” *Scientific Journal of Informatics*, Vol. 4, No. 1, May 2017, e-ISSN : 2460-0040, p-ISSN : 2407-7658, pp. 34-42, 2017.
- [2] K. Savitha dan C. Chandrasekar, “Vertical Handover decision schemes using SAW and WPM for Network selection in Heterogeneous Wireless Networks,” *Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology*, Vol. 11 No. 9, Version 1.0 May 2011, ISSN : 0975-4172, Print ISSN: 0975-4350, vol. 11, no. 9, pp. 18-24, 2011.
- [3] E. Turban, J. E. Aronson dan T. P. Liang, *Decision Support Systems and Intelligent Systems (Sistem Pendukung Keputusan dan Sistem Cerdas)*, Edisi 7. Jilid 1, Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 2005.
- [4] S. ‘Uyun dan I. Riadi, “A Fuzzy Topsis Multiple-Attribute Decision Making for Scholarship Selection,” *TELKOMNIKA*, Vol.9, No.1, April 2011, ISSN: 1693-6930, pp. 37-46, 2011.
- [5] A. S. Purnomo dan A. F. Rozi, “Comparative Analysis Uses Weighted Product (WP) And Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) Methods In The Best Graduation Selection System,” *Sebatik*, ISSN : 2621-069X, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 44-52, 2019.