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ABSTRACT

Purpose ~The abstract should be self-contained, meaning there are no citations included. It should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript's purpose, methods, findings, and originality. Explains the main objective of this research. The abstract should be written in relatively nontechnical language, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution. The abstract contains approximately 200-250 words and Font size 10.

Design/methodology/approach ~Describes the methods and approach used in the research.

Findings ~Presents the main results or findings of the research.

Research Limitations/Implications ~Research limitations refer to the potential weaknesses, constraints, or boundaries in a study that may affect the validity, generalizability, or interpretation of the results.

Practical implications ~Practical implications refer to the real-world applications or consequences of the research findings, especially how they can be used or implemented in practice.

Originality/value/Novelty ~Shows the uniqueness and new contribution of this research.

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Biofilm,
Rotating biological contactors.*

1. INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of an article should begin with an introductory section that provides detailed information about the paper's purpose, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be written in relatively nontechnical language, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

2. METHODS

What is the purpose of the study? Why are you conducting the study? The main section of an article should begin with an introductory section that provides detailed information about the paper's purpose, motivation, research methods, and findings. The introduction should be written in relatively nontechnical language, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

The results section summarizes the data collected for the study using descriptive statistics and reports the outcomes of relevant inferential statistical analyses (e.g., hypothesis tests) conducted on the data. Report the results in sufficient detail so that the reader can understand which statistical analyses were performed, why they were conducted, and to justify your conclusions. Mention all relevant results, including those that contradict the stated hypotheses.

There is no fixed formula for presenting the findings of a study. Therefore, we will first consider general guidelines and then focus on options for reporting descriptive statistics and the results of hypothesis tests.

Present your findings as concisely as possible while providing enough detail to justify your conclusions and enable the reader to understand exactly what you did in terms of data analysis and why. Figures and tables, detached from the main body of the manuscript, often allow for clear and concise presentation of findings.

Table 1. Table

Name	Occupation	Contry
Tan wee	Data Analyst	Taiwan
Hiroshi	Sotware Engineer	Japan

3.2. Discussion

The discussion section is arguably the most important part of an article, as it is the last section a reader sees and can significantly impact their perceptions of the article and the research conducted. Different authors take varied approaches when writing this section.

Sub Heading one

Sub Heading two

The discussion section should not merely restate the findings reported in the results section or introduce additional findings not previously discussed. Instead, it should focus on highlighting the broader implications of the study's findings and relating these to previous research. Ensure that the conclusions you reach follow logically from and are substantiated by the evidence presented in your study.

- Restate the study's main purpose.
- Reaffirm the importance of the study by restating its main contributions.
- Summarize the results in relation to each stated research objective or hypothesis without introducing new material.
- Relate the findings to the literature and the results reported by other researchers.
- Provide possible explanations for unexpected or non-significant findings.
 - *Discuss the managerial implications of the study.*
 - *Highlight the main limitations of the study that could influence its internal and external validity.*
 - *Discuss insightful (i.e., non-obvious) directions or opportunities for future research on the topic.*

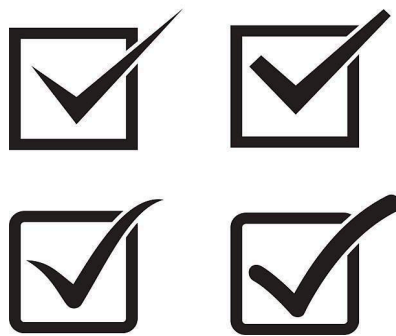


Figure 1. Checklist Box

4. CONCLUSION

In this section, the author presents brief conclusions derived from the research results, along with suggestions for advanced researchers or general readers. The conclusion may review the main points of the paper but should not replicate the abstract.

Additionally, the author should identify the major flaws and limitations of the study, which may affect the validity of the findings and raise questions from readers. These limitations require critical judgment and interpretation of their impact. The author should address the question: Is this a problem related to error, method, validity, or other factors?.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

There is no difficulty in facilitating the process. One should act fairly and maintain a balanced way of living. It is important to remain focused and organized. The current approach supports a structured and effective workflow.

6. AUTHORS' NOTE **(DO NOT DELETE)**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

7. REFERENCES

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