

REVIEW PAPER

**The Title Must Be Simple, Informative, and Describe the Important Findings of the Article
(Times New Roman, Center, Bold, 14)**

Your Full Name^{1*}, Your Full Name¹, Your Full Name^{1,2}

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Abstract

Abstract typed a maximum of 250 words with right and left align writing format, Times New Roman 10pt font, and 1 space. The abstract must be short, interesting, simple, and easy to understand without reading the entire article. For that, avoid using jargon, abbreviations and references. In writing an abstract, the writer must be accurate, use the right words, and convey the meaning of the research. A good abstract contains the problem and objectives, how the research was carried out (methods), results, and closes with a short statement of conclusions. The abstract always includes keywords. Keywords are used to index an article and are labels for an article.

Keywords: Keywords consist of 4-6 words that are specific and describe the contents of the article, making it easier to search through the index. Each keyword is separated by a semi colon (;).

1. Introduction

The contents of the article are indented (1 tab) with justify alignment, Times New Roman 12 pt font, and 1.5 spacing. The size of the space between columns = 1 cm and width = 6.5 cm. The left, right, top, and bottom margin is 2.54cm.

The introductory section of a review article is shorter than an original research paper. The introduction consists of three main paragraphs, which contain:

1. Background: contains the general topic, issue, or area of concern to describe the context.
2. The problem under study: contains trends, new perspectives, gaps, or conflicts between findings.
3. Motivation or justification: contains the author's reasons for reviewing the literature.

Each of these main paragraphs can be developed according to the breadth of the topic.

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2. Method

The methods section contains information about data sources, data search strategies, selection criteria for articles included in the review, the number of studies included, and methods or statistics for the analysis. Researchers must ensure that data sources are clearly identified and valid.

3. Result and Discussion

The structure of the main body of a review article needs a coherent topic arrangement. The main section is generally divided into sub-sections, for example methodological approaches, models or theories, studies that are in accordance with other studies versus those that are not suitable, chronological order, to the geographical location of the research being reviewed.

Each paragraph consists of one idea, one aspect, or one topic. In a review article, one paragraph refers to several studies so that there are more citations per paragraph. Each paragraph links the findings of the studies discussed with the research questions listed in the introduction. This link

creates the coherence thread of the article being created. By linking one study to another, a comparison of findings will be obtained as material for making discussions or discussions. This body text section generally comprises 70-90% of the entire article, excluding identity and references. As an important note, the author must ensure that the review article is written based on ideas, not based on literature.

3.1. Presenting Figures and Tables

Before writing a manuscript, the first step that must be taken is to prepare images and or tables that are processed from the results of the research (if any). Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present research results. Figures and tables must be presented with high quality/sharpness. Use of graphing/curve fitting software and analysis such as Origin Graphing and Analysis (available at <http://www.originlab.com/>).

Generally, tables provide actual experimental results, while figures are often used for comparison of

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experimental results with previous works, or with calculated/theoretical values.

When presenting figures and tables, a few things need to be considered:

1. Avoid overly busy graphic plots.
2. Use the appropriate axes.
3. Symbols and data sets must be clear and easy to distinguish.
4. If the table contains a lot of data, place the table as an attachment, not as body text.

All images should be created in high quality JPEG/JPG format, at least 300 dpi with sharp color settings. A good illustration for presenting the

research results is presented in Figure 1.

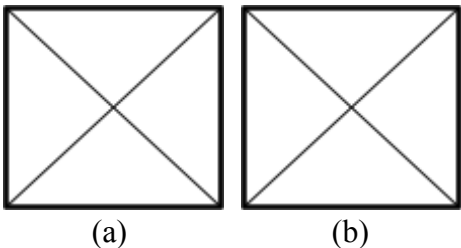


Figure 1. An example of an image that fits the article writing format. (a) first picture, (b) second picture,

A good picture, always equipped with a legend and without giving the title of the picture at the top. Then, an example of displaying a table of good research results is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Example table in the article

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3	Title 3	Title 4
Entry A	data data	data data	data data	data data
Entry B	data data	data data	data data	data data

*Tables may have footnotes

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Mathematical equations, chemical reactions, or formulas must be numbered in (1) (2), (3) and so on.

All figures, tables and equations must be mentioned first in the paragraph before the figures, tables and equations are displayed. Avoid the words "Figure below, Table above, Equation below", replace it with a clear statement of Figure 1, Table 3, Equation (4), and so on. Use Indonesian or English properly and correctly.

3.2. Reference Quotes

Footnotes are included by numbering references sequentially according to the order in which they are first mentioned in the text (not in alphabetical order). Reference identification is done in IEEE style.

Footnote example:

The optimal condition instrument setting for the screening test and determination test of methanol content in ethanol-based products was at ET of 4000 ms and PD of 300 mW [1].

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of the review article contains the implications of the findings, interpretation by the authors, and identification of unresolved research questions.

5. Acknowledgment

This section contains acknowledgments to people or institutions that assist in finding and providing literature and data, organizing materials, or writing processes.

6. References

The number of references does not need to be large, what is important is quality (primary, up-to-date, relevant). The reference sources used are 80% primary literature (journals, proceedings, research reports, patents, standards, historical documents, research books) and 20% secondary literature (public books and internet sources) for at least the last 10 years.

To make references accountable, authors can use reference management software, such as

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[EndNote](#), [Zotero](#), or [Mendeley](#). Make a bibliography and in-text citations according to the IEEE style. Example of writing a reference in IEEE style:

- [1] I. M. A. G. Wirasuta *et al.*, “A Rapid Method for Screening and Determination Test of Methanol Content in Ethanol-Based Products using Portable Raman Spectroscopy,” *Forensic Chem.*, vol. 16, p. 100190, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.forc.2019.100190.
- [2] H. M. Shen and Q. F. Zhang, “Risk assessment of nickel carcinogenicity and occupational lung cancer,” *Environ. Health Perspect.*, vol. 102, no. suppl 1, pp. 275–282, Jan. 1994, doi: 10.1289/ehp.94102s1275.

- [3] M. K. Ringsven and D. Bond, *Gerontology and leadership skills for nurses*. Delmar Publishers, 1991.

7. Attachment

Attachments are at the end of the article. If there are additional data or images that will be displayed in the article, the author can put them in the attachment section.