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**The title of the article should contain as few words as feasible while still accurately summarizing its substance  
(Cambria, Center, Bold, 16pt)**

**First Author<sup>1</sup>, Second Author<sup>2</sup>, Third Author<sup>3</sup> (10 pt)**

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**ABSTRACT (10 PT)**

It must be able to stand alone since abstracts are frequently given apart from articles. A well-written abstract gives the reader the ability to identify the main points of a document, assess its relevance to their interests, and decide whether to study the text in its full quickly and properly. The abstract should clearly identify the problem, the suggested strategy or solution, and highlight the most important findings and conclusions. It should be informative and entirely self-explanatory. **The Abstract should be between 100 and 250 words.** Avoid using references, but if you must, list the author(s) and the year (s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt).

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**1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)**

On A4 paper, the primary text is laid out in flat left-to-right columns (quarto). Text margins from the top and left are 2.5 cm, while those from the right and bottom are 2 cm. The document, which may be downloaded at <http://join.if.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/join>, is written in Microsoft Word, single spaced, Time New Roman 10 pt, and is limited to 12 pages for original research articles and 16 pages for reviews and survey papers.

The title of the article should have the fewest number of words that adequately sum up its subject. The title should be no longer than 12 words, be concise and informative. Unless your paper

informs on the invention of a new approach, avoid using acronyms or abbreviations in your title or mentioning the method you utilized. Systems for retrieving information frequently employ titles. Avoid using subscripts in the title of lengthy formulas.

It is necessary to have a succinct, factual abstract. The research's objective, key findings, and main conclusions should all be briefly stated in the abstract. It must be able to stand alone since an abstract is frequently offered apart from the article. Due to this, references should be avoided; but, if necessary, they should be cited along with the author(s) and year (s). Additionally, unusual or non-standard abbreviations should be avoided; however, if necessary, they must be specified at the time they are used in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, list no more than seven keywords in American spelling that do not include any generic or plural phrases or multiple concepts (avoid using words like "and" or "of"). Use acronyms sparingly; only those that are well-known in the industry may be acceptable. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. 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 include the following information: (i) a clear context; (ii) a clear definition of the problem; (iii) the pertinent literature on the topic; (iv) the recommended approach or solution; and (v) the new value of research, which is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). Colleagues from a variety of scientific fields should be able to understand it. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style is used for the bibliography's organization and citation [1], [2] so forth. The words are italicized when they are in another language (*italic*). Each segment of the text should have its own header and be consecutively numbered [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion. The structure is well-known as IMRaD style.**

Literature review that has been done author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "METHOD" to describe the step of research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" 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 "METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

## 2. 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 [5]–[7]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]–[13].



Figure 1. KOMPAAK template

Table 1. Summary of Tips &amp; Tricks for a good Scientific Article

Content	Should be Fulfilled	Checklist
Title	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum 15 words</li> <li>Explicitly contains PMR (Problem, Method, and Result, for example: "Automatic Text Summary using Deep Learning for Indonesian Language Documents")</li> <li>Does not contain Locus (Case studies or locations that are too specific, for example: in SMA XX)</li> <li>Does not contain words such as: Overview/brief/Introduction, Review, Case study/Study, Survey, Approach, Comparative, Analysis, Comparative Investigation, Investigation</li> </ol>	✓
Abstract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum 250 words.</li> <li>To the point explicitly explains: objectives, methodology, and results, may add a little contribution/implication.</li> <li>May not contain citations.</li> </ol>	✓
Keywords	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consists of 3-5 keywords that are easy to find on the Google search engine.</li> <li>In alphabetical order.</li> <li>It is highly recommended that keywords be adjusted to the title</li> </ol>	✓
Introduction	At least 3 paragraphs containing: (1) Paragraph I contain the background/problems/facts that support the research/study; (2) Paragraph II contains the state of the art/related works which contains at least 5 related previous studies; (3) Paragraph III contains the research position/gap/differentiation and defines the purpose of the research/study.	✓
Methodology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explicitly explain whether qualitative/quantitative/mix method/other specific methods/algorithms used in the research.</li> <li>Describe the case study and data sources (data collections) used</li> </ol>	✓
Result and Discussion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written systematically according to the method used</li> <li>Completely explain the results of the research</li> <li>In the discussion there must be references cited as a comparison/analysis of the linkages of the findings with previous research</li> </ol>	✓
Conclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not repeat the abstract</li> <li>Contains results and discussion (findings), contributions, implications, can also explain the "lack of study" of the research.</li> <li>There should be suggestions for further research</li> </ol>	✓
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 20 references</li> <li>80% are sourced from reputable journal articles (clear sources and DOI) up to date, maximum in the last 5 years</li> <li>20% comes from sources other than journal articles (books, news portals, etc.)</li> <li>Using the Mendeley reference manager</li> </ol>	✓

### 3. RESULT AND ANALISIS (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 [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

**3.1. Sub section 1**

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$$E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

**3.2. Sub section 2**

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. The use of "Ref [18]..." should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by *et al.* (e.g. in [19]). Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size [20]–[25].

**3.2.1. Subsub section 1**

Lorem ipsum

**3.2.2. Subsub section 2**

Lorem ipsum

**4. DISCUSSION/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).

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