

The Title Should Be Clear And Concise. Only The Beginning Of The Title Should Be Capitalized And Bolded

(**The title is short, clear and informative and should not exceed 20 words. The writing format is Times New Roman font (14 Pt) **)

**First name Last name¹, First name Last name², First name Last name³ First name Last name⁴
First name Last name⁵ (11 Pt)**

^{1,2} Affiliation 1; e-mail@e-mail.com (11 Pt)

^{3,5} Affiliation 2; e-mail@e-mail.com

⁴ Affiliation 3; e-mail@e-mail.com

Submitted xx-xx-xxxx; Accepted xx-xx-xxxx; Published xx-xx-xxxx

ABSTRACT

Abstract should adhere to the formatting guidelines established by the journal or publication where the article appears. The abstract should be organized in a clear, concise, and concise manner so that readers can understand the substance of the writing without reading the entire article. The abstract should have main components with the composition of (1) Research Objectives: A brief explanation of the reason for the research, including the research question. (2) Methods or Approaches Used: A brief explanation of the approach, method, or technique used to conduct the research or discussion. (3) Main Results: A brief summary of the most important findings or results of the research or writing. (4) Conclusions or Implementation: Draw conclusions or consequences of the research findings, including the impact and solutions for minimizing or even solving the problems of the findings. In addition, there may be a description of recommendations for future research. Abstracts can be written in two languages, namely in foreign languages (English), with a maximum word usage of 250 words. Abstract writing has a Times New Roman font type with a font size of 10 and is written in justify paragraph format. (10 Pt)

Keywords : *Keyword one; keyword two; Times New Roman, 10, Italic, single spacing. Each word/phrase in keyword should be separated by a semicolon (;), not a comma (,).*

Corresponding Author:

Author Name:

Affiliation:

Email:



This is an open access article under the CC BY 4.0 license.

1. INTRODUCTION (11 Pt)

The introduction should briefly explain the research in a broad context and show why it is important. This section should explain the study's purpose and its significance. Cite key publications and review the current state of research. If necessary, include hypotheses that are crucial, important, or even points of controversy, along with the pros and cons of different opinions and perspectives. Finally, state the purpose of the study and its main findings. Try to make the introduction understandable to readers outside the research field.

References used must be cited using the American Psychological Association (APA) format, for example (Lu et al., 2020) (Netalkar et al., 2020) or (Abburi et al., 2021). See the end of the document for more details on references. Technical terms must be defined. The first time you use symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms, you should define them.

All tables and figures must be cited in numerical order. The introduction must include at least three studies that are relevant to the research title. Citations to the research conducted have a description of the research objectives and methods used and summarize the outline of the results found by the cited researcher. The citations also provide a description of the novelty or differences the researchers made from relevant research references (11 Pt)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW (11 Pt)

It is essential to conduct a literature review on a scientific article, which includes various functions, features, and purposes. By summarizing previous knowledge and research on the subject, the literature review should provide the necessary research context for the current study (Abolade, 2019). Furthermore, by referencing relevant theories, ideas, or approaches from previous literature, the literature review should explicate the theoretical foundation supporting the current research. Identifying knowledge gaps: It highlights the knowledge gaps that remain unexplored or incomplete, thereby serving as the focal point for the ongoing research. Supporting the research rationale: Connecting the research to previous research, theories, or needs discovered from the literature review helps formulate the rationale and purpose of the research. Meanwhile, the characteristics of a literature review must contain several important aspects, including:

1. Comprehensive aspect

The literature review should cover a wide range of relevant sources, including scientific journals, books, articles, and others related to the research topic.

2. Analytical

Beyond simply summarizing the information, the literature reviewer should also be able to evaluate and critique the existing literature, highlighting the strengths, weaknesses, and relevance of each source.

3. Structured and organized.

In writing, a literature review must have a clear structure, organizing the sources discussed according to the theme or subtopic.

2.1. Subtitle Numbering (11 Pt)

Use the Time New Roman typeface in size (11 Pt) for subtitle numbering. The process of writing the subtitle also involves printing it in italic, resulting in a visually striking italic print.

2.2. Sub-heading 2 (11 Pt)

2.3. Sub-heading 3 (11 Pt)

3. METHOD

Include the research methods in the introduction. The research method contains an explanation of the research approach, research subject, implementation of research procedures, use of materials and instruments, data collection, and analysis techniques. To support these objectives, the proposed methods and flowcharts from the conducted research can be included.

3.1. Sub-heading 1 (11 Pt)

3.2. Sub-heading 2 (11 Pt)

Table 1. Transition Markers (11 Pt)

Transition Markers	Females		Males		Total	
	E	%	E	%	E	%
Addition	435	27.9	480	30.7	915	58.6
Consequence	134	8.6	180	11.5	314	20.1
Argument	5	0.3	7	0.4	12	0.8
Total	574	36.8	667	42.7	1241	79.5

Total Interactive MM : 1561

Everything that is not a table is labeled “Figure”. Make sure you write the captions of the figure at the bottom and you put the figure in the center.

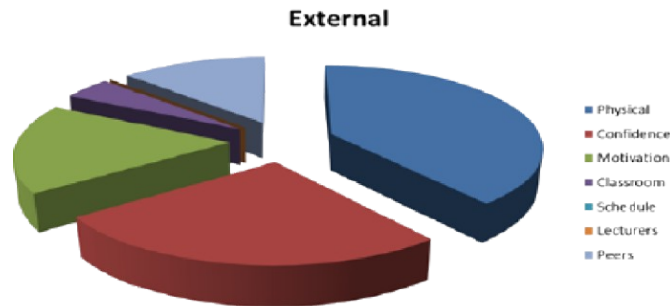


Figure 1. Documentation and Illustration (Title Image) (11 Pt)

Some of the possibilities for inclusion can be done using other formats, such as those listed in Figure 2.

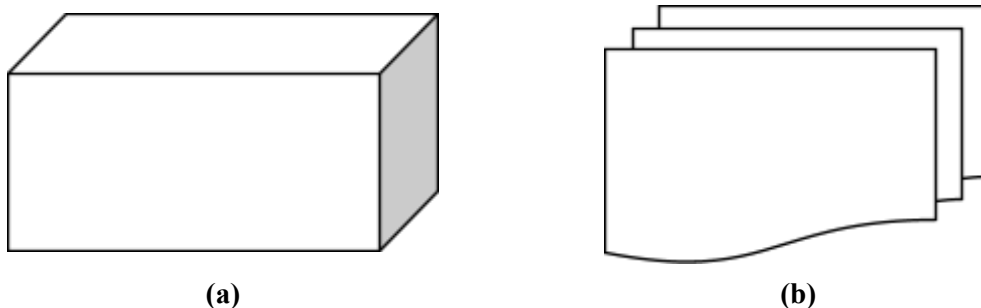


Figure 2. The schema follows the same format. If there are multiple panels, list them as follows: **(a)** A description of the first panel; **(b)** A description of the second panel. Place images in the main text near their first citation. One-line captions should be centered. **(11 Pt)**

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (11 Pt)

4.1 Writing Equations, Formulas and Formulae Format (11 Pt)

In light of prior research and working hypotheses, authors should discuss the research results and how to interpret them. The authors should discuss the findings and their implications in the broadest possible context. We may also highlight future research directions. Include the following components in the discussion: How do your results relate to the original questions or objectives outlined in the introduction (what/how)? Do you provide a scientific interpretation for each result or finding presented (why)? Do your results align with the findings reported by other researchers? Or are there any differences? Equation(1) provides an example of how to write an equation.

$$a = 1, \quad (1)$$

5. CONCLUSION (11 Pt)

The conclusion should address the research objectives and findings. The conclusion should not simply contain a repetition of the results and discussion or an abstract. You should also suggest future research and point out ongoing research.

REFERENCES

(Please use at least 10 references using APA, 6th edition in alphabetical order. 80% of the references should be from recent scientific journals. Some examples are given below.) Journal Article with DOI:

Abhuri, R., Praveena, M., & Priyakanth, R. (2021). TinkerCad - a web based application for virtual labs to help learners think, create and make. *Journal of Engineering Education Transformations*, 34(Special Issue), 535–541. <https://doi.org/10.16920/jeet/2021/v34i0/157209>

- Abolade. (2019). Handover in a mobile wireless communication network –A Review Phase. *International Journal of Computer Communication and Informatics*, 1(1), 6–13. <https://doi.org/10.34256/ijcci1912>
- Lu, Y., Gerasimenko, M., Kovalchukov, R., Stusek, M., Urama, J., Hosek, J., ... Lohan, E. S. (2020). Feasibility of location-aware handover for autonomous vehicles in industrial multi-radio environments. *Sensors (Switzerland)*, 20(21), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s20216290>
- Netalkar, P. P., Maheshwari, S., & Raychaudhuri, D. (2020). Evaluation of Network Assisted Handoffs in Heterogeneous Networks. *Proceedings - International Conference on Computer Communications and Networks, ICCCN, 2020-Augus*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCCN49398.2020.9209608>