



Article Title (Times New Roman 11, bold, space 1, center, Max 18 words)

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Article Info	Abstract
Article history: Received: Month XX, 20XX Revised: Month XX, 20XX Accepted: Month XX, 20XX Keywords: Article Computer education Mathematics Science Template This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. © 2025 Journal of Mathematics, Science, and Computer Education	Abstract (Times New Roman 10, space 1). The abstract contains a brief description of substances of the problem, the objectives of research, the method that is used, the research findings, conclusion, and the research's implication. The maximum number of words in the abstract is 275 words.
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INTRODUCTION (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

The introduction explains **state of the art of the research, gap analysis, novelty, and research objectives**. The state of the art of the research includes research background, previous research, references, and theory related to the research. The gap analysis is the statement about why the research is needed to be conducted and the novelty (uniqueness) of the research. The research objective/questions state the research problem that will be solved in the manuscript. Make sure there is a novelty at this research in the introduction. Use citations from more than one reference source and publications that are up to date. The introduction section must include relevant reference sources.

METHOD (TIMES NEW ROMAN 11 PT, BOLD, LINE SPACING 1)

Basically, this part explains how the research is done. The main subject matter of this part is: 1) **research design**; 2) **subject of research or population and sample (research target)**; 3) **instruments**; 4) **data analysis technique**, and 5) **research procedures**. For research that use tools and materials, the tools and materials should be written specifically. Tool specification describes the sophistication of the tools used, while materials specification describes kinds of materials used. The type or method of research must refer to the source, and the research instrument must be explained in detail. If the

instrument uses a standard one, include the reference source. The research procedure must be made in the form of a diagram or something similar. General equations or formulas only need to include the reference source.

Research Design

Subject of Research or Population and Sample (Research Target)

Instruments

Data Analysis Technique

Research Procedures

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

This part is the main part of a scientific article. Results and discussions are usually the longest part of an article. The results of the research presented in this part are only the "clean" result. The process of data analysis such as statistic calculation and the process of the hypothesis test is not needed to be presented. Only the result of analysis and the results of the hypothesis test reported. Tables and graphics may be used to clarify the explanation of the results verbally. Tables and graphics should be commented or explained. (Times new roman 11 pt, line spacing 1).

Discussion in this paper is to: (1) answers the research formulation and the research questions; (2) shows how the findings are obtained; (3) interpreted the findings; (4) associates the research findings with the established knowledge; and (5) brings up new theories or modifies the existing theories. The discussion section of research results must include relevant reference sources. Use citations from more than one reference source and publications that are up to date.

In an article, it is sometimes inevitable to organize the writing of research results into "subheadings". Here's how to write the organization format, which shows how to write specific things that cannot be separated from a paper.

Results:

Discussion:

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Common abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not need to be given an abbreviation. However, the author needs to extend acronyms that are not well-known or made. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms in the paper's title unless it is inevitable.

Unit

Unit writing in the paper pays attention to the following rules:

- SI (MKS) or CGS is used as the main unit, with SI system units being more expected.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units because it can confuse because the dimensions of the equation can be unequal.
- Do not mix unit abbreviations with complete units. For example, use units of "Wb/m²" or "webers per square meter", not "webers/m²".

Equation

You should write the equation in Times New Roman font or *Symbol font*. If there are multiple equations, number them. The equation numbers should be sequential; put them on the far right, namely (1), (2), and so on. Use tags to make equations more concise. Use *italic fonts* for variables and bold for vectors.



Figures and Tables

Place the table label on top of the table, while the image label on the bottom of the table. Write a specific table, such as Table 1, when referencing a table. Examples of writing tables and image captions are as follows:

Table 1 Table format		
Table Head	Table Column Heads	
	Sub-heading Column	Sub-heading Column
Fill	Table contents	Table contents
Fill	Table contents	Table contents
Fill	Table contents	Table contents



Figure 1 Material submission

Quotes and References

One of the characteristics of a scientific paper is to present the ideas of others to strengthen and enrich the ideas of its author. Ideas others have expressed are referenced, and the reference sources are included in the Bibliography.

The Bibliography must be complete and include the references presented in the body of the article. That is, the sources written in the Bibliography are referenced in the article's body. Instead, all references mentioned in the article should be included in the Bibliography. To show the causality of scientific articles, the list included in the Bibliography must be quite large, especially from journals. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically, and the way it is written is adjusted to the rules specified in the journal. The rules for writing citations, references, and bibliography follow **the American Psychological Association (APA). Reference sources in the article content must be linked with references.**

CONCLUSION (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

Conclusion provides a summary of explanation about results and discussion. Based on these two things, new ideas are developed which are the essence of the research findings. It is also adding the **limitation and implications** of this study.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

For research articles with multiple authors, a short paragraph stating the contributions of each should be included. The following statement should be used: "Conceptualization, X.X. and Y.Y.; methodology, X.X.; formal analysis, X.X.; writing—preparation of the

original draft, X.X.; and others. Authorship should be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the reported work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

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REFERENCES (Times New Roman 11, Bold, space 1)

It is recommended that reference manager tools such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, etc., be used. Writing using the 7th edition of APA style. We recommend references from at least the last ten years and 80% of journal sources. The reference number is at least 25 pieces (include at least 10 article from international journal).

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