Type the Title of Your Manuscript
The title is no more than 20 words

1st Author[1], 2nd Author[2], 3rd Author[3] (12pt, Bold, Times New Roman)
[1,2]Department, Affiliation, Email, Country (10pt)
[3]Department, Affiliation, Email, Country (10pt)

Abstract. Contains a short description of the paper. The abstract shall be **at least 250 words** but **not exceed 300 words**. Use Abstract style to write all abstract text. The abstract should briefly summarise the essence of the paper and include background, objective, method, results, and conclusions. Avoid using abbreviations and citations.

Keywords List your keywords in this section (max. 5 words)

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction must consist of the study background, state of the art, gap analysis, and the aim of the study. The background should be written in one or two paragraphs explaining why the study is conducted. The state of the art should present a focused review of relevant literature that leads to the identification of a knowledge gap in existing studies and helps position the novelty of the present work. The gap analysis must clearly state what has not been addressed in prior studies and justify why the present study is necessary; it must explicitly indicate that the study has not been conducted elsewhere before. The last paragraph must present the aim of the study derived from the gap analysis. The final sentence of the Introduction should state the potential contribution of the study to the existing literature or to the current practical situation. Adding new sub-sections within the Introduction is not allowed.

METHODS

The Methods section should describe what was done to answer the research question, how it was done, justify the research or experimental design, and explain how the results were analyzed. Scientific writing should be direct and orderly. In the Methods section, it is customary to use the simple past tense to describe what the authors did in the study. Passive voice is often used when appropriate.

Example: A structured questionnaire was distributed to participants to collect primary data. The instrument's internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha, and the data were analyzed using multiple linear regression at a 5% significance level.

The Methods must clearly describe: (1) the type of research; (2) the data type and how data were collected and/or selected; (3) how the data were analyzed; (4) tools, instruments, software, and/or materials used; and (5) the rationale for choosing the methods. The reasons for selecting particular methods should be supported by relevant references.
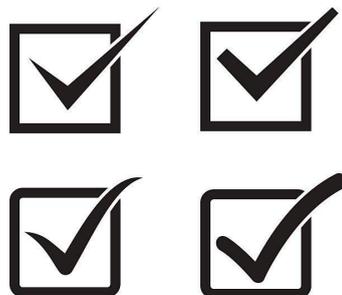
Sub heading one

Sub-heading two

RESULTS

The Results section should present the findings of the study and only the findings of the study. Findings may include data presented in tables, charts, graphs, and other figures (placed within the text or on separate pages as required). The Results should also include a brief contextual description of the data in sentence form to clarify what is shown.

The Results section must state findings objectively without bias or interpretation and should be arranged in a clear logical sequence. Typically, most sentences in the Results section will be written in the past tense, some may be in the present tense, and very few if any should be written in the future tense.

Figure 1. Checklist Box

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the Discussion is to interpret and explain the significance of the study's findings in light of what is already known about the research problem, and to describe any new understanding or insights gained from considering the findings. To achieve this, the Discussion should: (1) answer the questions posed in the Introduction (the central research questions); (2) show how the answers are supported by the Results; and (3) explain how the findings fit within, extend, or challenge the existing body of knowledge.

In the Discussion section, the past tense is generally used to summarize the findings. However, when interpreting results or describing the significance and implications of the findings, the present tense should be used.

Table 1. Table

Name	Occupation	Country
Kim	Engineer	South Korean
Alice Smith	Data Scientist	Canada

CONCLUSION

The Conclusion should be written in one paragraph. It must summarize the paper and restate its main purpose. The Conclusion should: restate the hypothesis or research question, restate the major findings, explain the study's contribution to the existing literature, highlight any study limitations, and indicate future research directions and/or practical recommendations.

REFERENCES

Every in-text citation must be listed under the heading "References" at the end of the manuscript. All references used in the article (minimum 15 references) must be listed in this section. References should primarily be drawn from primary sources, especially peer-reviewed journal articles. At least 50% of the references should be journal articles, and references published within the last ten years are strongly

recommended.

Apply the "Heading Not-numbered" style to this heading. The reference list must follow APA Style and be arranged in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author. Authors are strongly encouraged to use reference management software such as Mendeley, EndNote, or Zotero to ensure consistency and accuracy.

If the manuscript is associated with deposited research data (including raw/processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) in an open-access repository, please include the dataset DOI or a permanent identifier in the main manuscript, where applicable.

Reference ordering rules (APA)

1. Works by the same author are ordered by year of publication, from oldest to newest.
2. If the same author has multiple works in the same year, add lowercase letters after the year (e.g., 2012a, 2012b) and order them alphabetically by title.
3. Use DOI in URL format (e.g., https://doi.org/...) when available. If no DOI is available, provide a stable URL where appropriate.
4. Format the reference list using a hanging indent.

Examples (APA Style)

Website

Asian Development Bank. (2012). Funds. http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds

Book

Chow, V. T., Maidment, D. R., & Mays, L. W. (1988). Applied hydrology. McGraw-Hill.

Conference proceeding

Matsumoto, H., Veldhuis, J., de Wit, J., & Burgh, G. (2008). Network performance, hub connectivity potential, and competitive position of primary airports in Asia/Pacific region. In Proceedings of the Air Transport Research Society Conference (pp. xx–xx). Athens, Greece.

Master's thesis / doctoral dissertation

Pamungkas, T. Y. D. (2015). The issues of track maintenance management in Indonesia (based on study of the British railways) (Master's thesis). Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Journal article

Adrian, R. J. (2010). Closing in on models of wall turbulence. Science, 329(5988), 155–156. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1192013

Schmidt, O. T., Towne, A., Rigas, G., Colonius, T., & Brès, G. A. (2018). Spectral analysis of jet turbulence. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 855, 953–982. https://doi.org/10.1017/jfm.2018.675

Report

Transportation Research Board. (2010). ACRP report 37: Guidebook for planning and implementing automated people mover systems at airports. Federal Aviation Administration.