

Title:

Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering Media (14 Pt)

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

First name Last name¹, First name Last name², First name Last name³ First name Last name⁴ First name Last name⁵ (10 Pt)

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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 palatino linotype font type with a font size of 10 and is written in justify paragraph format. (10 Pt)

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3 (10 Pt)

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1. INTRODUCTION (10 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, misalnya (Lu et al., 2020) (Netalkar et al., 2020) atau (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.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW (10 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 (10 Pt)

Use the Palatino Linotype typeface in size 10 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 (10 Pt)

2.3. Sub-heading 3 (10 Pt)

3. METHODS (10 Pt)

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 (10 Pt)

3.2. Sub-heading 2 (10 Pt)

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (10 Pt)

The results obtained from research must be supported by adequate data. The research results and findings should align with the previously stated answer or research hypothesis in the introduction. This section offers the opportunity to incorporate pictures, graphs, and tables based on the conducted research. Figure 1 and Table 1 provide some examples of writing and formatting for the inclusion of figures and tables.

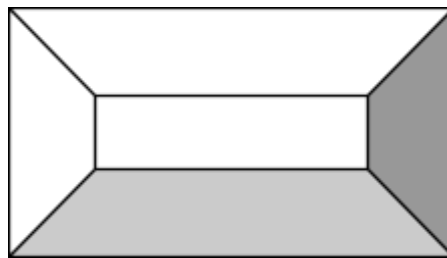


Figure 1. Documentation and Illustration (Title Image) (10 Pt)

Table 1. Table Title (10 Pt)

Input 1	Proses 2	Output 3
entry 1	data1	data1
entry 2	data2	data 2

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

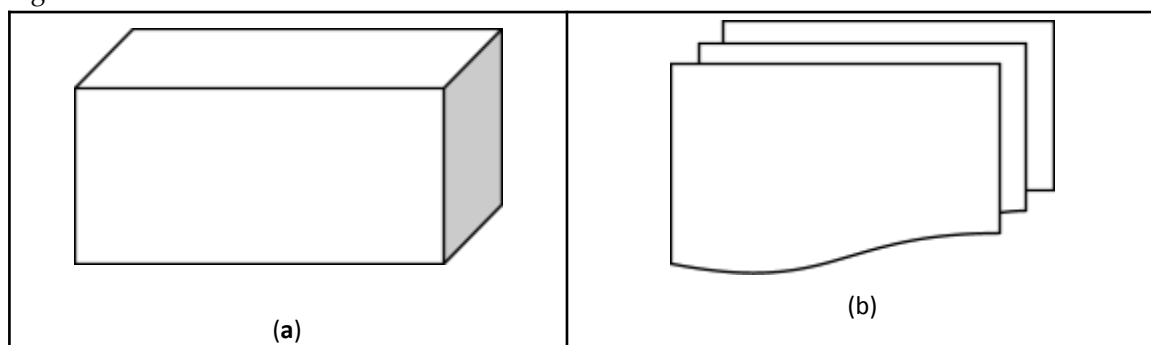


Figure 2. The schema follows the same format. If there are multiple panels, list them as follows: **(a)** A description of the first panel; **(b)** A description of the second panel. Place images in the main text near their first citation. One-line captions should be centered. (10 Pt)

4.1. Writing Equations, Formulas and Formulae Format (10 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 (10 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

The literature listed in References contains only those sources referenced or included in the article. We recommend preparing references with bibliographic software packages, such as **Mendeley**, **EndNote**, **Reference Manager**, or **Zotero**, to avoid typing errors and duplicated references. **Reference sources should be 80% journal articles, proceedings, or research results of the last 5 (five) years.** Write a bibliography in accordance with the **6th or 7th edition of the APA (American Psychological Association).**

REFERENCES (10 Pt)

- Abburi, 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>
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