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Author¹, Author^{2*} [Times New Roman 10] *for the corresponding author

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Abstract [Times New Roman 10]

The abstract should provide prospective readers with a clear summary of the research, including its purpose and key findings. It must contain: a brief background explaining the importance of the study (if applicable, limited to 2–3 sentences), a clear and concise statement of the objectives, a brief description of the methods, the final results or findings (not the discussion), and the conclusion. The abstract should be written as a single paragraph in Times New Roman, 9 pt, italic font, with a maximum of 250 words. After the abstract, include keywords that serve as labels for your manuscript and are essential for accurate indexing and searching. Keywords should reflect the main topics of the article and use only widely recognized abbreviations (e.g., CNN). Separate each keyword or phrase with a semicolon (;) rather than a comma (,).

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1. Introduction

The introduction section sets the stage for your study by providing context, defining the problem, highlighting its significance, and outlining your contribution. It should engage the reader, establish the relevance of your work, and clearly articulate the objectives of the research.

The introduction establishes the foundation for your entire paper and should engage the reader while clearly establishing the context and purpose of your research [1]. When writing your introduction [2], address these key questions: What is the background and context of this research?, What previous work has been done in this area? (Provide a brief literature review), What gap or problem does your study address? Why is this research needed?, What are your specific research objectives or questions?.

Begin with broader concepts and gradually narrow to your specific research focus. The introduction typically comprises 1-1,5 pages and should include context and background, problem statement, significance of the problem, literature review (brief), research objective, and contributions [3].

2. Methods

The methods section provides a detailed, clear, and reproducible description of how you designed, implemented, and evaluated your model. The methods

section should provide sufficient detail to allow other researchers to reproduce your work [4], [5].

Describe your research methodology clearly and systematically [6]. Key components of the methods section: Provide a high-level summary of your proposed method or model, including its key innovation or contribution. Specify the dataset(s) used for training, validation, and testing. Describe the structure of your model in detail. Use diagrams or equations where appropriate to clarify complex architectures. List the metrics used to assess model performance. Include diagrams, flowcharts, or tables to illustrate the model architecture or experimental setup.

Avoid presenting general scientific concepts or general definitions in the manuscript.

2.1 Manuscript length and Equations

The RESTI articles should be 6-12 pages for research article and 10-15 for review article, including references [7-8].

Equations should be numbered sequentially in parentheses. Formulas are written using *equation editors* with index numbers such as formula 1.

$$\Delta F = - 2,3 \times 10^6 \times F^2 \frac{\Delta M}{A} \quad (1)$$

Each variable in the formula must be explained in the form of sentences as above. Avoid writing formula captions in *item-list* form. The program listing is not

allowed, please write in the form of pseudocode or algorithm or flow chart.

2.2 Manuscript Organization, Title and Author

The manuscript content should be organized in the following order: *Title; Authors Name; Authors Affiliation; Abstract; Keywords; Introduction; Methods; Results and Discussion; Conclusions; Acknowledgments; and References*. The structure of this journal follows a standard format and should not be modified or condensed, except for the use of subheadings. Each subheading must contain more than one paragraph; no subheading should consist of a single paragraph.

The title manuscript should be clear, simple, concise, and informative, describe the content of the article, contain a maximum of 12 words, use a font size of 15pt, not be bold, and only the first letter of the word should be capitalized. The minimum title contains the result, problem, and method. Spacing between paragraphs 6pt.

The author's name is written without the title. If the corresponding author is not the first author, then the symbol * can be added after the corresponding author's name. The name of the affiliation (department, faculty, institution) does not need to be translated into English.

2.3. Table

Tables are numbered consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc.) with the title at the top center. Tables must be original or properly cited, and mentioned in the manuscript (e.g., "as shown in Table 1").

The table should also be in its actual format, not some other format, such as an image. There is no vertical line in the table. If required, the table can also be formatted with one column.

Table 1. Performance Metrics

Metric	Class 0	Class 1	Weighted Average
Precision	0.99	0.55	0.97
Recall	0.98	0.67	0.96
F1-score	0.98	0.60	0.96
Support	206	9	215

2.4 Figure

Figures are numbered in order of appearance (Figure 1, etc.) with captions centered below. Use high-resolution images (minimum 300 dpi), explained, and referenced, cite all figures in the text (e.g., "as illustrated in Figure 1"). Authors may use one column for figures and avoid blank spaces.

Ensure that figures are clear and legible with typed letterings. Black & white or colored figures are allowed. If a figure spans two columns, it should be placed at the top or bottom of a page.

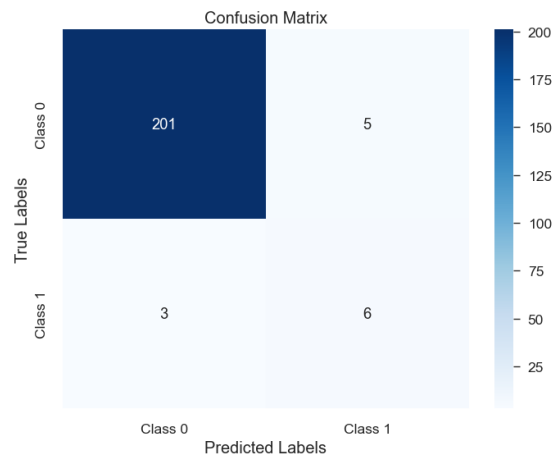


Figure 1. Confusion Matrix

2.5 References, Bullet and Numbering

References should follow the IEEE style using citation management software [9]. All cited works must be included in the reference list. At least 25 primary sources should be referenced for research article and 35 sources for review article [10] and current references (last 5 years). Written in 8pt letter size, each reference is accompanied by a DOI (reference linking) link.

Bullet and numbering within body text are not allowed. All sentences should be typed as a descriptive paragraphs.

3. Results and Discussions

The results and discussion section presents your findings and interprets their significance [11]. This section forms the core of your paper and should directly address your research questions [12]. Organize your results logically, moving from major to minor findings, or chronologically if appropriate.

When presenting results: Use tables and figures to display complex data efficiently. Describe patterns, trends, and key observations in the data. Compare your findings with previous research. Explain unexpected or contradictory results. Discuss the implications of your findings for theory and practice. Address limitations of your study. Suggest directions for future research

3.1 Key Finding 1

Present and interpret your first major result. Explain its significance and how it relates to your research questions. Compare with existing literature and discuss implications.

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3.2 Key Finding 2

Follow similar approach for your second major finding.

An effective way to create a well-structured manuscript is to follow this guide directly. When presenting content, it is recommended to avoid using numbered formats (e.g., 1, 2, 3, a, b, etc.) and instead express ideas in full sentence form (paragraph). Refrain from using bulleted or symbol-based lists (such as *, •, and similar). Additionally, avoid leaving blank areas on the page to maintain a consistent and professional layout.

3.3 Limitations and Future Work

Acknowledge constraints in your methodology or findings and suggest how future research might address these limitations. Throughout this section, maintain objectivity and ensure your interpretations are supported by your data. Avoid overgeneralizing or making claims beyond what your results can support.

Limitations refer to the constraints, weaknesses, or shortcomings of the research that may affect the generalizability, validity, or reliability of the results. Future work refers to recommendations for further research based on the findings, gaps, or limitations of the current study. It outlines areas where additional investigation could be valuable or necessary.

4. Conclusions

The conclusion section summarizes the key findings, highlights the significance of the work, and provides a concise closure to the study. It should be succinct, avoid introducing new information, and reinforce the contributions of your research while pointing to future directions.

The conclusion synthesizes your key findings and articulates their broader significance. This section should: Summarize the main results without introducing new data. Directly address how your findings answer your research questions. Highlight the original contribution your work makes to the field. Discuss practical applications or theoretical implications.

We strongly recommend that you write your conclusion in one paragraph (not in bullet points) and keep it to around 250-350 words.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements should be included in a paragraph of no more than three lines regarding the conflict of interest and the institution that supported or funded the research. For example: This work was supported by a research grant from the National Science Foundation [Grant No. 1234567] or The author declares no

conflict of interest. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Acknowledgments to supervisors or institutionally affiliated individuals due to position are not allowed.

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