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Article Title (Arial 10pt; Bold)

Author¹, Author², and Author³ (Arial 8pt; Bold)

¹State the affiliation of the first author including faculty department, university, city post code and country. (Arial 8pt) Example : (Civil Engineering Departement, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta, Indonesia)

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Abstract--It contains the background study, state of arts, purpose of study, methodology, result – discussion and conclusion. Abstract must be written in English, accompanied by keywords (keywords) below. The original text in the form of soft copy (extension .doc/.docx) should be uploaded to **Civil Engineering and Sustainable Cities (CESC) Journal**, website: <https://waroopub.org/index.php/cesc>. To ensure uniformity and smoothness of the publishing and printing process, this guide is written. This guide will be used as a guideline for writing the article of **Civil Engineering and Sustainable Cities (CESC) Journal**

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1. INTRODUCTION (Arial 10pt; Bold)

The paper is printed on A4 size white paper. Each page is numbered (top right) and the length of the paper is **at least 5** (five) pages and **a maximum of 10** (ten) pages. The content of the paper must follow a standard format with the following chapter contents:

1. INTRODUCTION

2. METHODOLOGY (or EXPERIMENT or TOOLS AND MATERIALS, title adjusted)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. CONCLUSIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (may not exist and do not use numbers)

REFERENCES (not numbered)

To ensure uniformity of format, text should have the following minimum margins a. Top margin 2.5 cm, left 3 cm, right and bottom 2 cm, b. The body of the paper is written in one column.

The beginning of a paragraph is written flush left and right after the title of the chapter, sub-chapter, column change and or new page. The beginning of the next paragraph is indented with a tab spacing of 0.6 cm.

1.1 Font and Spacing

The writing uses Arial 10 font with one space between lines, except for the title. The title uses Arial 12 uppercase letters in bold, and the abstract is italicized in Arial 10.

- **Chapter Title:** Chapter titles are printed in bold with capital letters followed by the numbers 1, 2, and so on.
- **Sub-Chapter Headings:** Sub-Chapter headings are bolded and only the initial word is capitalized. Sub-chapters are written at the two-number level only. If there are still sub-chapter

headings, they are written with the letters A, B, C and so on

1.2 The Content

Original writings sent to the Editor of the *Civil Engineering and Sustainable Cities (CESC) Journal*, must be in the form of **print-ready softcopies** uploaded to the website address in *.doc or *.docx format with a statement that the writing has not been published and is not waiting to be published in any media. Authors are also requested to attach a brief biography, affiliations and full address, including email address. Attachments are also sent to the website in the additional documents section.

A. Explanation

The introduction of a journal article should have the specific content which includes the following key elements:

1. Background Information: A brief overview of the topic and context to help the reader understand the research area.
2. Problem Statement: A clear explanation of the specific problem or gap in knowledge that the study aims to address.
3. Relevance: Justification for why the research is important, including its potential contributions to the field or practical applications.
4. Objective of the Study: A concise statement of what the research intends to achieve.
5. Research Questions or Hypotheses (if necessary): These outline the key questions the study seeks to answer or the hypotheses being tested.
6. Literature Review (Brief): A quick summary of relevant existing studies and how the current research builds upon or differs from them.
7. Scope and Limitations: In some cases, the introduction might touch on the boundaries of the research or its expected constraints.
8. An introduction should capture the reader's attention while providing them with enough context to understand the research's purpose and significance.

B. Citation

Citation of literature in the text is done by writing the number, example: Research on algorithm implementation was conducted by Chapman [1]. The Bibliography only contains literature that is directly the source of the citation. The writing of the Bibliography is done based on the order of the references and is written by number (IEEE)).

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology section of a journal article outlines how the research was conducted and provides enough detail for others to replicate the study. Its content typically includes:

- Research Design: A description of the overall approach used (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, experimental, or mixed methods).
- Participants or Subjects: Information about the population or sample involved in the study, including selection criteria, size, and demographics.
- Data Collection Methods: A detailed explanation of how data was gathered, such as surveys, interviews, experiments, or observations.
- Instruments or Tools: Information about the tools or techniques used, like questionnaires, equipment, or software.
- Procedure: A step-by-step account of the process followed during the research.
- Variables: Definitions of independent, dependent, and control variables, where applicable.
- Ethical Considerations: A statement about ethical approvals, informed consent, and confidentiality measures.
- Data Analysis Techniques: Description of the statistical or qualitative methods used to analyze the data.

A well-written methodology should be clear, transparent, and detailed to ensure reproducibility.

2.1 Language, Units and Equations

The language used is good and correct English, The use of abbreviations and signs is attempted to follow national or international rules. The units used must follow the international system of units (SI).

Mathematical equations or relations should be printed and numbered like this:

$$\sigma = 2\zeta\omega_n \tag{1}$$

In the text, Equation 1 is expressed as “Pers. (1)” or ‘Equation (1)’.

2.2 Tables and Figures

Neat and clear tables are included in the text and should be referred to in the captions/explanations in the text. The table caption is written above the table as follows: “**Table 1**” (in bold). In the text, Table 1 is referred to as “Table 1”. “1” (not bolded).

Table 1. Example of writing table numbers and titles

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI
Φ	magnetic flux	1 Mx \rightarrow 10^{-8} Wb = 10^{-8} V·s
$4\pi M$	magnetization	1 G \rightarrow $10^3/(4\pi)$ A/m
M	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10^{-3} A·m ² = 10^{-3} J/T
M	magnetic moment	1 erg/G = 1 emu \rightarrow 10^{-3} A·m ² = 10^{-3} J/T
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	1 G \rightarrow 10^{-4} T = 10^{-4} Wb/m ²

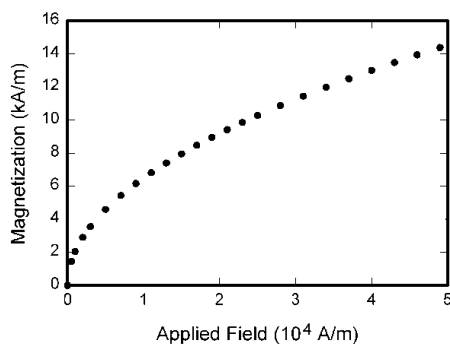


Figure 1. Example of writing image numbers and titles

Images are written using a center-aligned format. Each figure must be numbered and titled and referred to in the text. The description of the figure is written below the figure as follows: “**Figure 1**” (bold). In the text, Figure 1 is stated as “Figure 1” (not bolded).

Tables and figures are sorted using Latin numerals (1, 2, 3 etc.). Figure numbers are not written following chapter or sub-chapter numbers. Correct example Table 2 or Figure 2, incorrect example Table 2.1 or Figure 2.1

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The "Results" and "Discussion" sections of a journal article are key parts of the research. Here’s what they typically contain:

Results Section:

Presents the findings of the research, often in a clear and structured manner. Includes data, tables, figures, or charts to illustrate the results. Focuses on factual reporting without interpretation. May be

broken into subsections for clarity, depending on the complexity of the study.

Discussion Section:

Interprets the results and explains their implications. Compares findings with previous research or literature. Addresses the research questions or hypotheses. Highlights the significance of the study. Discusses limitations and suggests directions for future research.

4. CONCLUSION

The "Conclusion" section of a journal article typically contains the following:

- Summary of Key Findings: A concise recap of the most important results of the study.
- Answer to Research Questions: A clear statement addressing the research questions or objectives set out in the introduction.
- Implications: The significance and impact of the findings, both practical and theoretical.
- Recommendations: Suggestions for applying the results or actions that should be taken based on the study.
- Limitations and Future Directions: A brief acknowledgment of the study's limitations and areas for further research. It's where the author ties everything together, leaving the reader with a clear understanding of the study's contributions.

REFERENCES

The bibliography contains a minimum of twelve (12) references and six (6) of them are journals. Here are some examples of writing a bibliography:

- [1]. Casadei D, Serra G, Tani K. (2009). Implementation of a Direct Control Algorithm on Discrete Space Vector Modulation. *IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics*. 15(4): 769-777.
- [2]. Calero C, Piatini M, Pascual C, Serrano MA. (2009). *Towards Data Warehouse Quality Metrics*. Proceedings of the 3rd Int'l. Workshop on Design and Management. Interlaken. 39: 2-11.
- [3]. Ward J, Peppard J. (2007). *Strategic planning for Information Systems*. Fourth Edition. West Susse: John Willey & Sons Ltd. 102
- [...].
- [9].
- [10].

Note:

Plagiarisme - To ensure the content of the article is free from plagiarism, it is recommended to first check the content of the writing on the following website: <http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker>.

In addition, the journal manager will check again using existing plagiarism software. If the similarity value is high (more than 25%), the paper will be returned to the author.