

**TITLE IN ENGLISH** (*Uppercase, times new roman, 12pt, bold, and centered*)**First Author^{*1}, Second Author², Third Author^{*3}, Fourth Author⁴** (10pt, bold, and centered, asterisk for corresponding author)¹Affiliation First Author In English (Departement, Faculty and University in English) (10pt)^{2,3}Informatics, Engineering Faculty, Putra Indonesia University, Indonesia⁴Computer Information Systems, Lembah Dempo University, IndonesiaEmail: ¹author.one@email.ac.id, ²author.two@email.ac.id, ³third@email.ac.id, ⁴fourth@email.ac.id (10pt)**Article Info****Article history:**

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Abstract (12pt, bold)

The English abstract is placed in this section. The abstract provides a general description of the contents of the paper and must be written in Times New Roman 10 in one column format and line spacing 1. The maximum length of the abstract is 250 words. If there are foreign terms that have not been standardized, they are written in italics. Citations are not permitted in the abstract section. The abstract should contain background, problems, research objectives/paper objectives, methods, results and conclusions

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Email: ccc@unpi-cianjur.ac.id**1. INTRODUCTION** (Uppercase, 10pt, bold)

The Journal of Teknologi Informasi (JTIF) is a journal published by the Department of Informatics Engineering, Putra Indonesia University Cianjur. JTIF publishes research manuscripts in the fields of Informatics, Information Systems, and Computer Engineering. JTIF releases papers three times a year, in July, November, and March.

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The structure of the manuscript is as follows: Title: It should be concise and reflect the content of the manuscript. Avoid using subtitles or case studies in the title, with a maximum of 15 words. Author's Name: Without academic titles. Author's Affiliation. Email Address: The author marked with (*) is the corresponding author. Abstract: Written in English with a maximum of 250 words. Keywords: A minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. INTRODUCTION: Contains the background and purpose or scope of the paper. METHOD: Details the research problem formulation in detail (preferably written mathematically) and explains the proposed method. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Presents

the conducted tests and analyzes the results. **DISCUSSION. CONCLUSION. REFERENCES:** Only includes sources cited in the manuscript.

The introduction contains the background, objectives, problem identification, and research methods, which are presented implicitly. Except for the Introduction and Conclusion sections, the titles of the sections should explicitly reflect their content. They do not need to be implicitly stated as theoretical basis, design, etc.

The content of the introduction generally comprises only 10-20% of the entire paper. Be sure to include the objectives of the research conducted in this paper.

2. METHOD

The content of the research method includes a detailed formulation of the researched problem (preferably written mathematically) and an explanation of the proposed method. If an algorithm is used, it can be explained in this section, along with the state of the art. The Research Method section generally comprises 20-30% of the entire paper.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section outlines the research results along with the conducted tests. Additionally, it includes the discussion of the research and tests that have been conducted. The Results and Discussion section should be the most substantial part of a paper. The content of Results and Discussion can comprise 40-60% of the entire paper.

4. DISCUSSION

This section is a discussion of the research results achieved. Analyze the findings obtained and compare them with similar studies from previous journals/conferences. This section is not mandatory but demonstrates the importance of the research results. The discussion content typically ranges between 10-20% of the entire paper.

4.1. Example of the First Subsection (10pt, bold, capital letter at the beginning of each word).

This is an example of using subsections in a paper. Subsections are allowed to be included in all sections except for the conclusion.

4.2. Example of the Second Subsection.

This is an example of the second subsection. Its content can be adjusted according to the needs.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the essence of the entire paper. It is written in paragraph form and should not be in list format. The conclusion does not repeat sentences from the abstract.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Acknowledgements are provided after the conclusion and before the bibliography. Authors may include or omit this section. Acknowledgements are only intended for funders and research subjects. Any acknowledgements outside of these two categories are not allowed.

REFERENCES

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MATHEMATICAL EQUATIONS

All mathematical equations are written using equation editor or MathType (<http://www.mathtype.com>). Equations are started at the left margin, aligned with the sentence above. The spacing used between the equation and the sentences above and below is 1.5 (one and a half) line spacing.

In writing mathematical equations, each equation must be sequentially numbered in square brackets and referenced in the text. Mathematical equations are numbered with Arabic numerals inside parentheses, right-aligned in the column. Equations that do not fit within a single column width may span across two columns, written at the bottom of the page, and appropriately numbered. Symbols used in equations must be defined and can be written before or after the equation. Equations should not be presented in the form of screenshots or images.

Persamaan (1) merupakan contoh penulisan persamaan untuk mencari frekuensi *baud rate* mode dua pada komunikasi serial mikrokontroler 8051. Pada persamaan (1), f_{baud} merupakan frekuensi *baud rate*. *SMOD* adalah bit control dalam *PCON* (*Power Mode Control Special Function Register*), sedang f_{osc} merupakan frekuensi *oscillator*/Kristal yang digunakan pada rangkaian mikrokontroler.

Equation (1) is an example of the equation for calculating the baud rate frequency in mode 2 serial communication of the 8051 microcontroller. In equation (1), f_{baud} represents the baud rate frequency. *SMOD* is a control bit in the *PCON* (*Power Mode Control Special Function Register*), while f_{osc} is the oscillator frequency/crystal frequency used in the microcontroller circuit.

$$f_{baud} = \frac{2^{SMOD}}{64} \times f_{osc} \quad (1)$$

TABLES AND FIGURES.

All tables and figures must be clear and not blurry. The font size in tables and figures should be readable with normal eyesight. Tables or figures should ideally be positioned at the top or bottom of a page in each column. Examples can be seen in Table 1, Table 2, or Figure 1. Placing tables or figures in the middle of a page or paragraph should be avoided. Tables and figures should be centered horizontally. Each table and figure must be referenced in a sentence. Additionally, each table and figure should be accompanied by an explanation, at least one paragraph long, to ensure consistency in interpretation between the authors and readers of the paper.

Table 1. Example Table with 1 Column (8pt, centered).

Var 1	Var 2	Var 3	Var 4	Var 5	Y
A	Xx	11	66	0	Ya
B	Yy	22	77	1	Tidak
C	Zz	33	88	0	Ya
D	Xy	44	99	1	Ya
E	Yz	55	10	0	Tidak

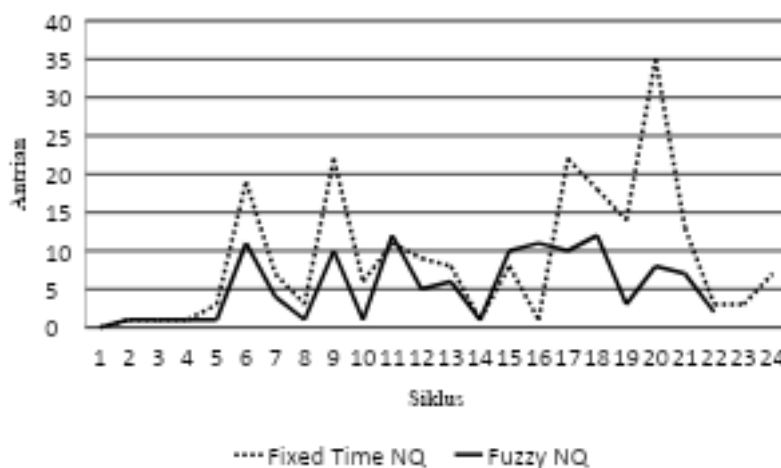


Figure 1. Example of Using a Figure with 1 Column (8pt, centered).
(1 blank line, 10pt).

Table Writing

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(1 blank line, 10pt).

Table 2. Example Table in 2 Columns (8pt, centered).

machin e	operatio n	time(menit)
1	5	10
	4	12
	4	16
2	3	18
	4	20

(1 blank line, 10pt)

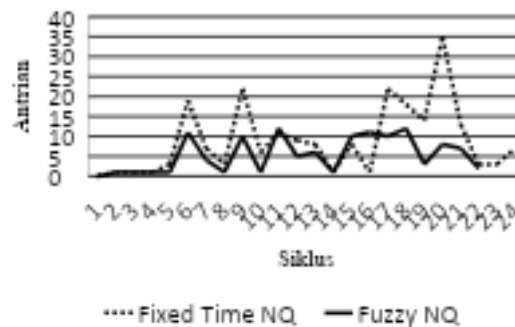


Figure 2. Example of Using a Figure (8pt, centered)

(1 blank line, 10pt)

The spacing between the figure and the sentences above and below it should be 1 (one) blank line. Whenever possible, figures should be in grayscale (unless color is necessary and unavoidable), and if printed in black and white, they should be distinguishable. If the figure is a graph, differences between them should be clear using different line types and markers. Each figure must be referenced in the text with the figure number capitalized, for example, Figure 1.

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