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TITLE OF MANUSCRIPT, TIMES NEW ROMAN 14PT, (MAXIMUM 20 WORDS) IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This document provides formatting instructions for authors preparing papers for publication in JIS: Jurnal Of Information Sistem. Authors must adhere to these guidelines to ensure their papers are considered for publication. This document serves both as a set of instructions and as a template for typing your own text. All articles must be written in English. Abstracts should be concise and clear, including brief descriptions of the problem addressed, the paper's objectives, methods, results, conclusions, and contributions to knowledge and/or practice. References and citations are not allowed in abstracts. The abstract length must be between 150 and 250 words.

Keywords: Enter 3-5 keywords or phrases separated by commas (,)

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction is typed in capital letters, containing the background described with the previous state of the art research. **Please do not alter the formatting and style layouts which have been set up in this template document.** At least 5 pieces of literature can be able to justify novelty, overcome a problem, urgency and rationalization of activities, problem-solving plan, and hypothesis development, analysis GAP, solution to problems, renewal of science, reference to primary sources, describe objectives and hypotheses at the end of the introduction (**The introduction includes background, problem formulation and research purposes**).

Keep your Introduction to be very concise, well structured, and inclusive of all the information needed to follow the development of your findings. Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long. Get to the key parts other paper sooner rather than later.

Tips:

1. Article length between 2000-3000 words (does not include bibliography, notes, and tables).
2. Begin the Introduction by providing a concise background account of the problem studied.
3. Stat of the art, from literature sourced from reputable national and international accredited journals.

4. State the objective of the investigation. Your research objective is the most important part of the introduction.
5. Establish the significance of your work: Why was there a need to conduct the study?
6. Clearly state your hypothesis, the variables investigated, and concisely summarize the methods used.
7. Define any abbreviations or specialized/regional terms.
8. Provide a concise discussion of the results and findings of other studies so the reader understands the big picture.
9. Describe some of the major findings presented in your manuscript and explain how they contribute to the larger field of research (Stat of the art and analisis Gap).
10. State the principal conclusions derived from your results.
11. Identify any questions left unanswered and any new questions generated by your study.
12. Articles are typed in Microsoft Office Word format. By using the font Times New Roman size 12, spacing 1,15 “A4” paper (size width = 21 cm and height = 29,7 cm).
13. Margins 2,54-3-2,54-2,54 (left-top-right-bottom) paper format.
14. Plagiarism Policy: Manuscripts with a similarity index exceeding 25% will not be sent for review and will be rejected for publication.

2. THEORY

Theoretical framework (Explain the theory that was used as foundation of the study, if any). The study of theory is important in a research because it becomes the basis or basis of research. A good theoretical study will determine the weight of a study. Theoretical studies must adopt at least one fundamental theory that is relevant to the research. Theoretical studies must be relevant theories to explain the variables found in the study. In addition, theoretical studies must also be able to answer hypotheses or temporary answers that have been prepared.

3. METHOD

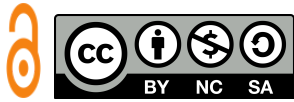
In the Method section, you explain clearly how you conducted your research order to: (1) enable readers to evaluate the work performed and (2) permit others to replicate your research. This section contains an explanation of the stages of research (must be in the article) which describes the order / stages in conducting research. Application of methods in research as well as testing in obtaining research results in accordance with the expectations and picture of research.

Contains the design/model, measurement and operational definition of variables, samples and data, place and time, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results are presented in full and in accordance with the scope of the study. The results of the research can be completed with tables, graphs (images), and / or charts. Tables and figures are numbered and titled. The results of the data analysis were interpreted correctly.

The purpose of the Results and Discussion is to state your findings and make a interpretations and/or opinions, explain the implications of your findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the Introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the



topic. The Discussion is considered the heart of the paper and usually requires several writing attempts.

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, center. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which authors may find useful.

Table 1. An example of a table.

An example of a column heading	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

References should be listed at the end of the paper. Authors should ensure that every reference in the text appears in the list of references and vice versa, (Iskandar et al., 2018).

Some examples of how your references should be listed are given at the end of this template in the ‘References’ section which will allow you to assemble your reference list according to the correct format and font size.

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). All photographs, schemes, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 8pt and left justified.

Artwork has no text along the side of it in the main body of the text. All figures and tables must be numbered consecutively.

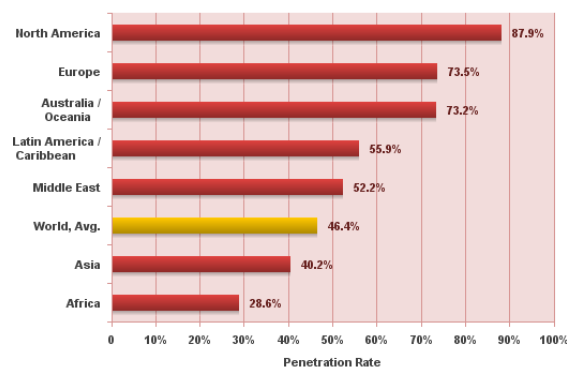


Figure. 1. Example of figure.

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the center hand side of the page (Eq. 1).

$$R_t = KEP = 93.02(\pm 9.62) - 13.45 \quad (1)$$

They should be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

The discussion will always connect to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed, but it does not simply repeat or

rearrange the introduction; the discussion should always explain how your study has moved the reader's understanding of the research problem forward from where you left them at the end of the introduction.

To make your message clear, the discussion should be kept as short as possible while clearly and fully stating, supporting, explaining, and defending your answers and discussing other important and directly relevant issues. Care must be taken to provide commentary and not a reiteration of the results. Side issues should not be included, as these tend to obscure the message.

Tips:

1. State the Major Findings of the Study;
2. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why the Findings Are Important;
3. Support the answers with the results. Explain how your results relate to expectations and to the literature, clearly stating why they are acceptable and how they are consistent or fit in with previously published knowledge on the topic;
4. Relate the Findings to Those of Similar Studies;
5. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings;
6. State the Clinical Relevance of the Findings;

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5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the question unanswered.

Tips:

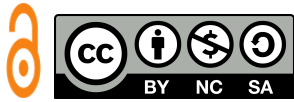
1. State your conclusions clearly and concisely. Be brief and stick to the point;
2. Explain why your study is important to the reader. You should instill in the reader a sense of relevance;

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Insert acknowledgements here. funders and personnel directly related to research (if any).

REFERENCES (We suggestion to using Mendeley)

References it contains sources of references with at least 80% of the literature published in the last 5 years and Minimum reference 80% from primary literature sources or accredited national journals and / or reputable international journals. **References should follow the style detailed in the APA 7th Publication and we suggestion to using Mendeley.** Make sure that all references mentioned in the text are listed in the reference section and vice versa



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and that the spelling of author names and years are consistent. Please to not be used footnote or endnote in any format.

Journal article/ Conference Proceeding References

Iskandar, A., Rismawati, & Rahim, R. (2018). Designing Application for Performance Assessment to Measure Employee Profesionalism in Government Institution. Proceedings of the Joint Workshop KO2PI and the 1st International Conference on Advance & Scientific Innovation.

Kruzan, K. P., & Won, A. S. (2019). Embodied well-being through two media technologies: Virtual reality and social media. *New Media and Society*, 21(8), 1734–1749. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444819829873>.

Lu, Y., He, H., Zhao, H., Meng, W., & Yu, C. (2013). Annotating Search Results from Web Databases. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 25(3), 514–527. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TKDE.2011.175>.

Mistry, Y., Ingole, D. T., & Ingole, M. D. (2017). Content Based Image Retrieval Using Hybrid Features and Various Distance Metric. *Journal of Electrical Systems and Information Technology*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesit.2016.12.009>

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