



Paper's title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Center, Bold, 14pt)

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Article Info

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Abstract

Purpose: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx **Methodology:** xxxxx
xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
xxxxx xxxxx **Findings:** xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx.

An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length. Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 3 to 5 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title.

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A. Introduction

Contains backgrounds of the problem, depiction, and further scrutiny of the problem or the gap between what is idealized and what is the reality, supported by relevant theories and recent research, and the objective of the study. The problem should offer a new research value or benefit as an innovative endeavor, written more or less 20% of the whole body including the title and abstract.

B. Method

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Results

Results of data analyses can be presented in tables, graphs, figures or any combination of the three. Tables, graphs, or figures should not be too long, too large, nor too many. The writer is advised to use decent variation in presenting tables, graphs, or verbal description. All displayed tables and graphs should be referred to in the text. The format of tables is shown in Table 1. Tables do not use column (vertical) lines and row (horizontal) lines are used only for the head and tail of the table. The font of the table entry may be reduced. Figures in the table should not be over-repeated in the narration before or after the table.

Table 1. Length Weight of Sections

No	Name	Length in Percent	Notes
1	Introduction	20	Maksimum (incl. title and abstract)
2	Method	10	Up to 15% for quantitative research.
3	Findings and Discussion	60	Minimum
4	Conclusion and References	10	Approx.

Figures are written in the following format. For scripts written in Indonesian, thousands are written out using periods; for example: 1200300 is written as 1.200.300. Decimal points are marked with a comma followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12,34. For figures lower than 1, the zero must be written; e.g.: 0,12.

For scripts written in English, thousands are marked using commas; e.g.: 1200300 is written as 1,200,300. Decimal points are marked with a period followed by two number digits; e.g.: 12.34. For figures lower than 1, the zero is not needed; e.g.: .12.

For mathematical symbols or notations, the alphabet is italicized, but Greek letters are written upright using the correct symbols. The equal sign is given a punch space before and after; e.g. (English format): $r = .456$; $p = .008$. For statistical values having degrees of freedom such as t , F , atau Z , the figure of the degree of freedom is written in braces such as $t(52) = 1.234$; $F(1, 34) = 4.567$. Statistical calculation for hypothesis testing should be completed with effect sizes; for example: the t -test using cohen's d , the F -test using partial eta squared, or other post-hoc tests in line with the references under consideration.

For qualitative research, findings should substantially be presented in a condensed report based on the results of a rigorous qualitative data analysis. Tables, diagrams, charts, or other data visualizations maybe presented to facilitate ease of reading. Authentic evidence from empirical data (e.g., excerpts from interview transcripts, field-notes, documents) should be presented in a reasonable number of texts that do not surpass the

authors' statements on their findings.

2. Discussion

Intended to give interpretation and meaning to the results of the study in accordance with the theories and references that are used. It is not merely used to present findings. Interpretation should be enriched with referencing, comparing, or contrasting with findings of previous research published in reputable, not predatory, journal. It is advisable to integrate findings into collection of theories or established knowledge, development of a new theory, or modification of existing theories. Implications of the research findings are given.

D. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" section can ultimately result in "Results And Discussion" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion)

E. Acknowledgements

The Author thanks..... In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

F. Author Contributions Statement

The Author Contributions Statement can be up to several sentences long and should briefly describe the tasks of individual authors. The Author Contributions Statement should be included at the end of the manuscript before the References.

G. References (For Example)

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