Title with The Fewest Possible Words, Accurately Explain the Content (Center, Bold, Arial 16)

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Abstract

The abstract explains and identifies the research's main content with short and clear to the relevance of the reader's interest. Thus, the reader can decide whether to read as a whole. The abstract should be informative, give a clear statement of the problem, the approach, or the proposed solution, and show the main findings and conclusions, abstract written 100 to 250 words in English. The abstract should be written in a preceding sentence, default language, and avoid abbreviations—no quoting literature.

Keywords: 3 keywords/phrase

1. Introduction

Manuscripts are written in Microsoft Word, single-spaced, Arial 10pt, and a maximum of 12 pages. The writing format is two columns with equal width, 0.5 cm column distance using A4 paper size. Margin text from top and left 3 cm, right and bottom 2 cm.

The article's title should describe the content and use the fewest possible words. Avoid using too long phrases such as "A Study of...", "Investigation of...", "Implementation...", "Observations on...", "Effect of...", "Analysis. ..", "Design...", etc. Article search depends on the accuracy of the title besides keywords also help search references.

The introduction should describe a clear background, a clear statement of the problem, literature relevant to the subject, the proposed approach or solution, and the new research value containing the innovation.

Management and citation of bibliography made in APA style (Larose & Larose, 2014). Foreign language terms are written in italics. The articles are presented in a section structure: Introduction - Proposed Method/ Algorithm (optional) - Research Methods - Results and Discussion - Conclusions.

The author can use the literature review in the "Introduction" chapter to explain the difference between research and other articles, that writing is the latest innovation. Suppose the research is of high originality, which proposes a new method or algorithm. In that case, additional chapters after "Introduction" and before "Research Methods" may be added to describe the proposed method or algorithm briefly.

2. Research Methods

Describe the chronology of the research, including the research design, research procedures (in the form of algorithms, pseudocode, or otherwise), how to test, and data acquisition. References must support the description of the research program; then, the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

3. Results and Discussion

This section emphasizes the new value of research containing innovation and its implications. In this section, the research results are explained, and a comprehensive discussion is provided on the same time. The results can be presented in numbers, graphs, tables, etc. which make the reader understand easily. The discussion part can be made in several sub-chapters.

1. Sub-chapter 1
Explanation of subchapter 1.
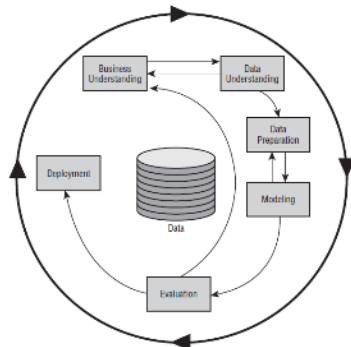
2. Sub-chapter 2

Explanation of subchapter 2.

Tables and Figures are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1, and an explanation of the tables and figures must be given.

Table 1. Survey Scale

Score	Description
1	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2,4,6,8	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Source: Marimin (2016)

Provide an explanation that refers to the table number.

Source: Marimin (2016)

Figure 1. CRISP-DM

Provide an explanation that refers to the table number.

4. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction," may eventually lead to "Results and Discussion," thus compatibility. In addition, the prospects for the development of research results and options for the application of further studies can also be added.

Reference

The references used are international journals, national journals, and books with a minimum of 20 recent references (last five years). All references must be the most relevant and sourced from the most recent papers, journals, books, etc. References are written using reference manager software, such as Mendeley in APA style, example:

Fatihatul, F., Setiawan, A., & Rosadi, R. (2011). Asosiasi Data Mining Menggunakan Algoritma FP-Growth Untuk Market Basket Analysis. *Jatinangor: Universitas Padjadjaran*, 1–8.

Gunadi, G., & Sensuse, d. I. (2012). Penerapan metode data mining market basket analysis terhadap data penjualan produk buku dengan menggunakan algoritma apriori dan frequent pattern growth (fp-growth) : *Telematika*, *4*(1), 118–132.

Han, J., Kamber, M., & Pei, J. (2011). *Data Mining. Concepts and Techniques, 3rd Edition (The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Data Management Systems)*.

Larose, D. T., & Larose, C. D. (2014). *Discovering Knowledge in Data*. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118874059

Robi Yanto, R. K. (2015). Implementasi Data Mining dengan Metode Algoritma Apriori dalam Menentukan Pola Pembelian Obat. *Implementasi Data Mining Dengan Metode Algoritma Apriori Dalam Menentukan Pola Pembelian Obat, Citec Journal*, *Vol. 2*, *No* (ISSN: 2354-5771), 102–113. https://doi.org///dx.doi.org/ 10.4236/ce.2016.71020

Salam, A., & Khayal, M. S. H. (2012). Mining top-k frequent patterns without minimum support threshold. *Knowledge and Information Systems, 30*(1), 57–86. https://doi.org/10.1007/ s10115-010-0363-3