

The Title of the Article Max 14 words, Accurately Summarizing its Substance (Cambria, Center, Bold, 16pt, Capital in Each Word,)

First Author^{*1}, Second Author², Third Author³ (10 pt, Max 7 Authors)

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Article Info	ABSTRACT (10 PT)
Article history: Received: Month 20XX Revised: Month 20XX Accepted: Month 20XX	<i>The abstract must be able to stand alone, as it is often presented separately from the full article. A well-written abstract should enable readers to quickly grasp the main points, assess the relevance of the study, and decide whether to read the full text. The abstract must include the following components in order: background of the problem, research objectives, methods, data/information about the dataset, results, novelty/contribution/research recommendations, and—if applicable—statistical findings. It should be informative, self-explanatory, and written in a clear academic style. The length of the abstract should be between 150 and 250 words. References and literature citations are not allowed. Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided; if necessary, they must be defined upon first mention. The abstract should not cite literature but should clearly highlight the key findings and contributions of the research. At the end of the abstract, include 5 to 7 keywords that complement the title and facilitate indexing and abstracting services. Keywords should be listed in 9 pt font size.</i>
Keywords: First keyword Second keyword Third keyword Fourth keyword Fifth keyword	



1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

On A4 paper, the primary text is laid out in flat left-to-right columns (quarto). Text margins from the top and left are 2.5 cm. In comparison, those from the right and bottom are 2 cm, are written in Microsoft Word, single-spaced, Times New Roman 10 pt, and are limited to 12 pages for original research articles and 16 pages for reviews and survey papers. Each paragraph must contain a minimum of 4 sentences. The title of the article should be concise yet accurately reflect its subject. The title should be straightforward and informative, no longer than 12 words. Unless your paper informs you of the invention of a new approach, avoid using acronyms or abbreviations in your title or mentioning the method you utilized. Systems for retrieving information frequently employ titles. Avoid using subscripts in the title of lengthy formulas.

It is necessary to have a succinct, factual abstract. The research's objective, key findings, and principal conclusions should all be briefly stated in the abstract. It must be able to stand alone since an abstract is frequently offered apart from the article. Due to this, references should be avoided; but, if necessary, they should be cited along with the author(s) and year (s). Additionally, unusual or

non-standard abbreviations should be avoided; however, if necessary, they must be specified at the time they are used in the abstract itself. Immediately after the abstract, list no more than seven keywords in American spelling that do not include any generic or plural phrases or multiple concepts (avoid using words like "and" or "of"). Use acronyms sparingly; only those that are well-known in the industry may be acceptable. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

The introduction should include the following information: (i) a clear context; (ii) a clear definition of the problem; (iii) the pertinent literature on the topic; (iv) the recommended approach or solution; and (v) the new value of research, which is innovation (within 4-6 paragraphs). Colleagues from a variety of scientific fields should be able to understand it. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style is used for the bibliography's organization and citation [1], [2], and so forth. The words are italicized when they are in another language (italic). Each segment of the text should have its own header and be consecutively numbered [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: 1. Introduction, 2. The Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (optional), 3. Method, 4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion. The structure is well-known as the IMRaD style.

The literature review that the author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain The difference of the manuscript with other papers is that it is innovative; it is used in the section "METHOD" to describe the steps of the research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results [2]. Suppose the manuscript is written with high originality, proposing a new method or algorithm. In that case, an additional section can be added after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "METHOD" section to briefly explain the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

2. METHOD (10 PT)

Explaining research chronologically, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode, or other), how to test, and data acquisition [5]–[7]. The description of the course of research should be supported by references so that the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented in the center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]– [13]. Figures and Tables must be cited in the text paragraph, for example: the example of state Figure and Table can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1.



Figure 1. Sample of the Figure for KOMPAK template

Table 1. Summary of Tips & Tricks for a Good Scientific Article

Content	Should be Fulfilled	Checklist
Title	- Maximum 15 words - Explicitly contains PMR (Problem, Method, and Result, for example: "Automatic Text Summary using Deep Learning for Indonesian Language Documents") - Does not contain Locus (Case studies or locations that are too specific, for example: in SMA XX) - Does not contain words such as: Overview/brief/Introduction, Review, Case study/Study, Survey, Approach, Comparative, Analysis, Comparative Investigation, Investigation	✓
Abstract	- Maximum 250 words. - To the point explicitly explains: objectives, methodology, and results, may add a little contribution/implication. - May not contain citations.	✓
Keywords	- Consists of 3-5 keywords that are easy to find on the Google search engine. - In alphabetical order. - It is highly recommended that keywords be adjusted to the title	✓
Introduction	At least 3 paragraphs containing: (1) Paragraph I contain the background/problems/facts that support the research/study; (2) Paragraph II contains the state of the art/related works which contains at least 5 related previous studies; (3) Paragraph III contains the research position/gap/differentiation and defines the purpose of the research/study.	✓
Methodology	- Explicitly explain whether qualitative/quantitative/mix method/other specific methods/algorithms used in the research. - Describe the case study and data sources (data collections) used	✓
Result and Discussion	- Written systematically according to the method used - Completely explain the results of the research - In the discussion there must be references cited as a comparison/analysis of the linkages of the findings with previous research	✓
Conclusion	- Do not repeat the abstract - Contains results and discussion (findings), contributions, implications, can also explain the "lack of study" of the research. - There should be suggestions for further research	✓
References	- Minimum 25 references 80% are sourced from reputable journal articles (clear sources and DOI), up to date, with a maximum of the last 5 years 20% comes from sources other than journal articles (books, news portals, etc.) - Using the Mendeley reference manager	✓

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS (10 PT)

In this section, the results of research are explained, and at the same time is given The comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make The reader understands easily [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

3.1. Sub section 1

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$$E_v - E = \frac{h}{2.m} (k_x^2 + k_y^2) \quad (1)$$

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

3.2. Subsection 2

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. The use of "Ref [18]..." should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of a sentence. For any reference with more than 3 authors, only the first author is to be written followed by et al. (e.g., in [19]). Examples of reference items of different categories are shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size [20]–[25].

3.2.1. Subsub section 1

Add text paragraph here

3.2.2. Subsub section 2

Add the text paragraph here

4. DISCUSSION (10 PT)

The *Discussion* section should provide a comprehensive and critical analysis of the research findings. Authors are expected to interpret the results in depth, compare them with previous studies or relevant literature, and highlight similarities, differences, and possible explanations. The discussion should not merely restate the results but rather place them in a broader scientific context, emphasizing their implications, significance, and limitations. A well-written discussion demonstrates how the present study advances knowledge in the field and provides insight into theoretical, methodological, or practical contributions.

5. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

The *Conclusion* should present the essential takeaways of the study without repeating information already provided in the Results or Discussion sections. It must be concise, written in no more than two paragraphs, and directly address the research objectives. Furthermore, the conclusion should go beyond summarizing by offering clear recommendations for future research, practical applications, or policy implications. This section should demonstrate how the study contributes to ongoing scholarly conversations and identifies promising directions for subsequent investigations.

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