Article title title

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| **Article History**  Received: xx Month 20xx  Revised: xx Month 20xx  Accepted: xx Month 20xx  **Keywords**  First keyword  Second keyword  Third keyword | **Abstract**  The abstract should be written in both English and Indonesian in one paragraph consists of maximum 250 words. The abstract should explain the purpose, method, and the result of the research concisely. An abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in the abstract. The abstract should be written in both English and Indonesian in one paragraph consists of maximum 250 words. The abstract should explain the purpose, method, and the result of the research concisely. An abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in the abstract. The abstract should be written in both English and Indonesian in one paragraph consists of maximum 250 words. The abstract should explain the purpose, method, and the result of the research concisely. An abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in the abstract. The abstract should be written in both English and Indonesian in one paragraph consists of maximum 250 words. The abstract should explain the purpose, method, and the result of the research concisely. An abstract should stand alone, means that no citation in the abstract. |

1. Introduction

The author(s) is a part consists of a background of the study, literature review as a basis of the research issue, significance of the work, justification for its publication, hypotheses, and the purpose of the study. This part shall be presented in the form of the paragraph. Any background discussion should be brief and restricted to pertinent material.

1. Method

This part should contain sufficient detail that would enable all procedures to be repeated. It can be divided into subsections if several methods are described. Authors should be as concise as possible in experimental descriptions. The experimental section must contain all of the information necessary to guarantee reproducibility. Previously published methods should be indicated by a reference and only relevant modifications should be described. For statistical analysis, please state the appropriate test(s) in addition to a hypothesized p-value or significant level (for example 0.05).

* 1. Method 2

This part should contain sufficient detail that would enable all procedures to be repeated. It can be divided into subsections if several methods are described. Authors should be as concise as possible in experimental descriptions. The experimental section must contain all of the information necessary to guarantee reproducibility. Previously published methods should be indicated by a reference and only relevant modifications should be described. For statistical analysis, please state the appropriate test(s) in addition to a hypothesized p-value or significant level (for example 0.05).

* + 1. Method 3

This part should contain sufficient detail that would enable all procedures to be repeated. It can be divided into subsections if several methods are described. Authors should be as concise as possible in experimental descriptions. The experimental section must contain all of the information necessary to guarantee reproducibility. Previously published methods should be indicated by a reference and only relevant modifications should be described. For statistical analysis, please state the appropriate test(s) in addition to a hypothesized p-value or significant level (for example 0.05).

1. Results and Discussion

They should be combined. The study results should be clear and concise. Restrict the use of tables and figures to depict data that is essential to the message and interpretation of the study. The results should be presented in a logical sequence in the text, tables and illustrations. The part of result exposes the findings obtained from research data which is related to the hypotheses. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work. Explains the findings obtained from research data along with theory and similar research comparison. Make the discussion corresponding to the results, but do not reiterate the results. The following components should be covered in discussion: How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section (what/how)? Do you provide interpretation scientifically for each of your results or findings presented (why)? Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported (what else)? Or are there any differences?. Include in the discussion the implications of the findings and their limitations, how the findings fit into the context of other relevant work, and directions for future research.

* 1. Results and Discussion 2

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Table 1. Table Title

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A vent on the ceiling

Description automatically generated

Figure 1. Figure Title

1. Conclusion

The main conclusion(s) of the study should be presented in a short conclusion statement highlighting the goals of the study and its importance. State new hypotheses when warranted. Include recommendations when appropriate. Conclusion shall be written in a paragraph. Do not repeat the Abstract, or just list experimental results.

Author Contributions

To promote transparency, we encourage authors to provide an author statement file detailing their specific contributions to the paper using the relevant CRediT roles: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should list authors' names first, followed by their respective CRediT role(s). For example: Nur Hudha: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software. John Smith: Data curation, Writing - Original draft preparation. Jane White: Visualization, Investigation. Bruce Buck: Supervision. Matt Jr.: Software, Validation. Peter Long: Writing - Reviewing and Editing.

All authors have equal contributions to the paper. All the authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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Declaration of Conflicting Interests

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches.

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Acknowledgement (Optional)

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may another supporter, i.e. Proofreaders, Typists, and Suppliers, who may have given materials. Do not acknowledge one of the authors names.

References

All the references that used in the article must be listed in this part. In this part, all the used references must be taken from **primary sources** (scientific journals at least 85% from all the references) that published in the **last ten years**. Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based. Citations of textbooks should be used very rarely and citations to web pages should be avoided. Avoid excessive self‐citations. Each article should has at least **25 references.**