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1. **INTRODUCTION (10 PT)**

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 10 pt, and maximum 12 pages for original research article, or maximum 16 pages for review/survey paper, which can be downloaded at the website: http://ijict.iaescore.com.

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4. Results and Discussion, and 5. Conclusion.** The structure is well-known as **IMRaD** style.

Literature review that has been done author used in the section "INTRODUCTION" to explain
the difference of the manuscript with other papers, that it is innovative, it are used in the section "RESEARCH METHOD" to describe the step of research and used in the section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" to support the analysis of the results [2]. If the manuscript was written really have high originality, which proposed a new method or algorithm, the additional section after the "INTRODUCTION" section and before the "RESEARCH METHOD" section can be added to explain briefly the theory and/or the proposed method/algorithm [4].

1. **RESEARCH METHOD (10 PT)**

Explaining research chronological, 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 references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [2], [4]. Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]–[13]. The variation of average repeater spacing RR, km against number of links as shown in Figure 1(a) and initial Raman pump wavelength shown in Figure 1(b).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| (a) | (b) |
| Figure 1. Variation of average repeater spacing RR, km against (a) number of links and (b) initial Raman pump wavelength |

Table 1. The performance of ...

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Speed (rpm) | Power (kW) |
| x | 10 | 8.6 |
| y | 15 | 12.4 |
| z | 20 | 15.3 |



Figure 2. The architecture of MPLS network

1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (10 PT)**

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given
the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make
the reader understand 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.

$E\_{v}-E=\frac{h}{2.m} (k\_{x}^{2}+k\_{y}^{2}$) (1)

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

**3.2. Sub section 2**

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3.2.1. Subsub section 1

yy

3.2.2. Subsub section 2

zz

1. **CONCLUSION (10 PT)**

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).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (10 PT)**

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

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* R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, “Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer,” *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103, doi: 10.1063/1.2759475.
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* G. Veruggio, “The EURON roboethics roadmap,” in *Proc. Humanoids ’06: 6th IEEE-RAS Int. Conf. Humanoid Robots*, 2006, pp. 612–617, doi: 10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337.
* J. Zhao, G. Sun, G. H. Loh, and Y. Xie, “Energy-efficient GPU design with reconfigurable in-package graphics memory,” in *Proc. ACM/IEEE Int. Symp. Low Power Electron. Design (ISLPED)*, Jul. 2012, pp. 403–408, doi: 10.1145/2333660.2333752.
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*Examples:*

* A. Taflove, *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method* in Computational Electrodynamics II, vol. 3, 2nd ed. Norwood, MA, USA: Artech House, 1996.
* R. L. Myer, “Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials,” in *Nonlinear Optics*, vol. 4, P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, Eds., San Francisco, CA, USA: Academic, 1977, pp. 47–160.
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* J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
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**REFERENCES**

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**BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS (10 PT)**

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