

this is your journal's title

this is the second line of your title

ini baris ketiga dari judul anda

Author 1, *Member, IEEE*, Author 2

Abstract—Write down your abstract here. Tuliskan abstract anda disini.

Index Terms—Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Kata kunci 4.

I. INTRODUCTION

IN this Write down your introduction here. This is the first paragraph. Penulisan introduction dapat mulai dilakukan dari sini. Ini merupakan paragraf pertama.

Paragraph 2 is here. Write down `\cite{nameofref1}` (example: [1]) to cite any reference taken from the citation you have included by using syntax `\bibliography{mybib}` below, where *mybib* is a file originally named as *mybib.bib* with *bibtex* extension. Paragraf 2 disini. Tuliskan `\cite{nameofref1}` (contoh: [1]) untuk mereferensi salah satu dari kumpulan referensi yang diambil dari syntax `\bibliography{mybib}` dibawah. *mybib* sendiri merupakan nama file *mybib.bib* yang dimasukkan diakhir paper ini.

For a multiple citation call, you can use `\cite{nameofref1,nameofref2,nameofref3,nameofref5}` (example: [1]–[4]) and it will cite multiple references for you. Fell free to try it by yourself. Untuk pemanggilan citation lebih dari satu dalam satu kali panggilan, anda dapat menggunakan syntax `\cite{nameofref1,nameofref2,nameofref3,nameofref5}` (contoh: [1]–[4]). Silahkan anda coba sendiri untuk prakteknya.

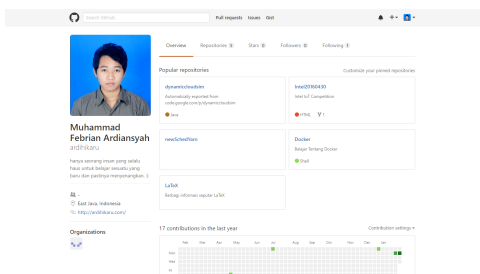


Fig. 1: Intro

Author 1 & Author 2 were with the `\jname` of the department`\jname` of the university`\jname`. `\jname`. `\jname`.
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Fig. 2: Intro

A. Name of the subsection 1: e.g. Using figures

Subsection is here. In latex, it is suggested to use *.eps* extension as our figure files. Do not ask me why, just trust me, it works! haha. Saran saya, gunakanlah ekstensi *.eps* untuk gambar-gambar anda. Jangan ditanya ya, percaya saja. (Why? Google it yourself!).

I use this *onlinetool*¹ to convert my images into EPS format (resulted smaller and acceptable size). However, sometimes the webpage went offline. If you find some alternative sites, please fell free to share with me, with us.

Use `\ref{fig : fig1a}` (example: Fig. 1) to show a figure. In Fig. 1, it gives an example of a figure with multiple subfigures. Name *fig : fig1a* is taken from figure's label. Syntax `\ref{fig : fig1a}` digunakan untuk menampilkan gambar yang sudah di-attach di paper ini. Gambar Fig. 1 mencontohkan sebuah gambar dengan beberapa sub-gambar.



Fig. 3: Intro

Here is another way plot a figure. Fig. 3 is a single figure. There are many ways to plot figures. For the further information, you can check it into *Latex's wiki*². Berikut

¹<http://www.tlthiv.org/rast2vec/>

²https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Floats,_Figures_and_Captions

merupakan cara lain untuk menampilkan gambar. Fig. 3 adalah contoh untuk menampilkan sebuah gambar. Untuk informasi lebih detail, silahkan merujuk *Latex's wiki*² (yang ini menggunakan rujukan *footnote*).

Here you may find this itemizing useful.

- Item 1.
- Item 2.
- Item 3.

End of introduction section. You may close it with a summary like this: “*In the rest of this paper, the related works are reviewed in Section 2. Our proposed architecture and system model is discussed in Section 3. Section 4 discusses the methodology we are using our proposed architecture. Then, Section 5 evaluates our research study with some simulation results. Finally, Section 6 summarizes this paper*”. Lanjuutttt...

II. RELATED WORK

Related works' here. Tuliskan related work disini.

III. ANOTHER SECTION

A. Another Subsection 1

Content goes here...

B. Another Subsection 2

Content goes here...

C. Subsection 3: with subsubsection

D. Another Subsubsection 1

Content goes here...

E. Another Subsubsection 2

Content goes here...

IV. SECTION SAMPLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this section, we will ...

A. Just Another Subsection

Let's discuss about *equation*.

1) *Just Another subsub: Equation example:* Example 1: BMI Formula [1]. Syntax `\ref{eq : 1}` (Example: 1) is used to call the equation. Contoh 1: Rumus BMI [1]. Silahkan gunakan syntax `\ref{eq : 1}` (Contoh: 1) untuk memanggil equation tersebut.

$$BMI = \frac{we}{he^2} \quad (1)$$

In equation 2, it gives another example of how to make use of this *equation* syntax. Di equation 2 ditunjukkan bagaimana cara lain dalam penggunaan syntax ini.

$$K(U, W, C) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{ik} (\omega_{\alpha} \times \omega_{\beta})_{x_i} D(x_i, c_k) \quad (2)$$

For further usage, this *reference*³ or *this one*⁴ might help you. Untuk informasi lebih detail tentang *equation*, silahkan merujuk ke *sini*³ atau ke *sana*⁴.

2) *Just Another subsub: Algorithm example:* Let's go through how do we write an algorithm and how to *summon* it into our masterpiece! Berikut merupakan cara penulisan algoritma dan pemanggilannya.

Algorithm 1 Name of the algorithm, contoh: Algojlo untuk pengguna *U*

Require:

Data Matrik (A, B) $a \times b \rightarrow \phi \times y$.

Titik datanya $pn = \{p_1, xp_2, \dots, p_l\}; \quad p_i \rightarrow$

$namafunc(x, y) = xxx \times yyy$

Set *G* untuk percobaan.

Ensure:

(Pastikan) setiap var p_i berjodoh (ehem) dengan *gueh*.

```

1: Bangkitkan var P acak acak acakkkkk;
2: for i = 1 to g do
3:   for k = 1 to r do
4:     Hitung Rumus1;
5:     Tanya Rumus2;                                ▷ (tanya ken, apa?)
6:     Tinggalkan Rumus3;
7:   end for
8: end for
9: for i = 1 to g do
10:  for k = 1 to r do
11:    Hitung Rumus1;
12:    Tanya Rumus2;                                ▷ (tanya ken, apa?)
13:    Tinggalkan Rumus3;
14:  end for
15: end for
16: Samakan a = a;
17: for k = 1 to D do
18:  Makan rotiisismisiss;
19:  if  $y_{coba(baru)} \neq g^{dor}$  then
20:    Lewati;
21:  end if
22: end for
23: Return y;
24: if lanjut(true) then
25:   Kembali ke line 6;
26: end if
```

Penggilan algoritma bisa menggunakan: `\ref{alg : 1}`, contoh: 1.

Contoh equation di paragraf: $\alpha_{coba} = \sum_{x=1}^A b_e^{cd}$, bisa juga $\alpha_{min} = MIN(\alpha)$ and $\alpha_{max} = MAX(\alpha)$. Gunakan `{<< codehere.. >>}` jika variabel berupa kata.

3) *Just Another subsub: Table example:* Check it out!

³<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics>

⁴https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Advanced_Mathematics

Column 1	Column 2 - multi-column	
Var 1 (3)	1.000 2.000 3.000	Detil var 1
Var 2	10	Type of Food
Var 3 (5)	2	Detil var 2
	2	
	4	
	6	
Var 4 (3)	8	Detil var 3
	10	
	20	
	30	

TABLE I: Contoh tabel

Penggilan tabel bisa menggunakan: `\ref{table : example}`, contoh: I.

4) *Just Another subsub: How to find reference:* You can try using *googlescholar*⁵ to get the bib script. Follow this step-by-step from Figures 4, 5, 6, 7 below.

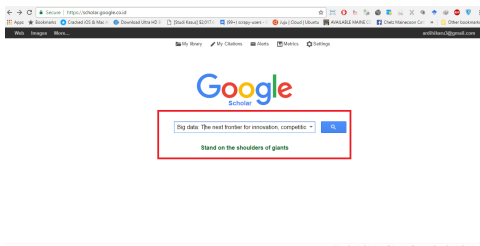


Fig. 4: Buka Google Scholar

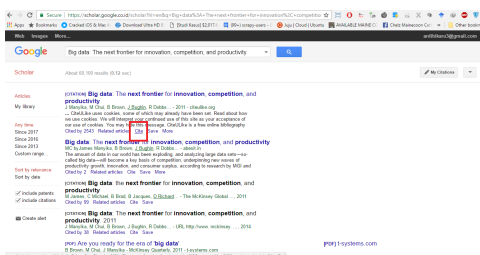
Fig. 5: Click of the *Cite* link.Fig. 6: Click of the *BibTeX* link.

Fig. 7: Copy the text

For URL type references, you may check on one of my example of the *mybib.bib* file. Once again, there are lots of alternative ways to write in LaTeX file.

V. SIMULATION

Content goes here...

A. Simulation Setup

Content goes here...

B. Simulation Results

Content goes here...

VI. CONCLUSION

Content goes here...

See you again, hopefully it is useful for you guys! enjoy!

APPENDIX A

PROOF OF THE FIRST ZONKLAR EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

APPENDIX B

Appendix two text goes here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank...

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- [1] FAO. F. organization, world food summit. <http://www.fao.org/wfs/>. [Online; accessed 02-Jun-2015].
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- [3] Jacob Benesty, Jingdong Chen, Yiteng Huang, and Israel Cohen. Pearson correlation coefficient. In *Noise reduction in speech processing*, pages 1–4. Springer, 2009.
- [4] Jacob Benesty, Jingdong Chen, Yiteng Huang, and Israel Cohen. Pearson correlation coefficient. In *Noise reduction in speech processing*, pages 1–4. Springer, 2009.

⁵<https://scholar.google.co.id/>

PLACE
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HERE

Author 1 Biography text here.

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Author 2 Biography text here.