Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements here.

This research work is supported by ....

Abstract

Write down your abstract here. Tuliskan abstract anda disini.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1

Introduction

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

For a multiple citation call, you can use `\cite{nameofref1,nameofref2}` (example: [1, 2]) 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}` (contoh: [1, 2]). Silahkan anda coba sendiri untuk prakteknya.

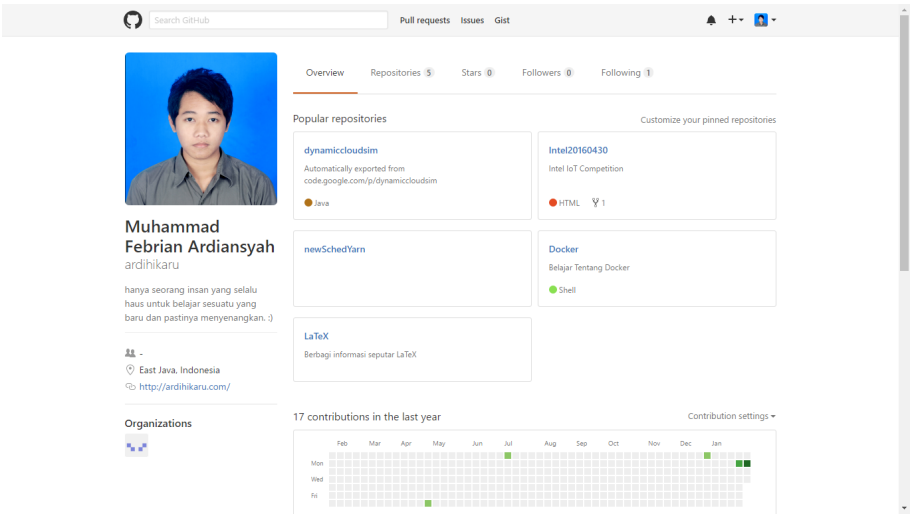

Figure 1.1: Intro

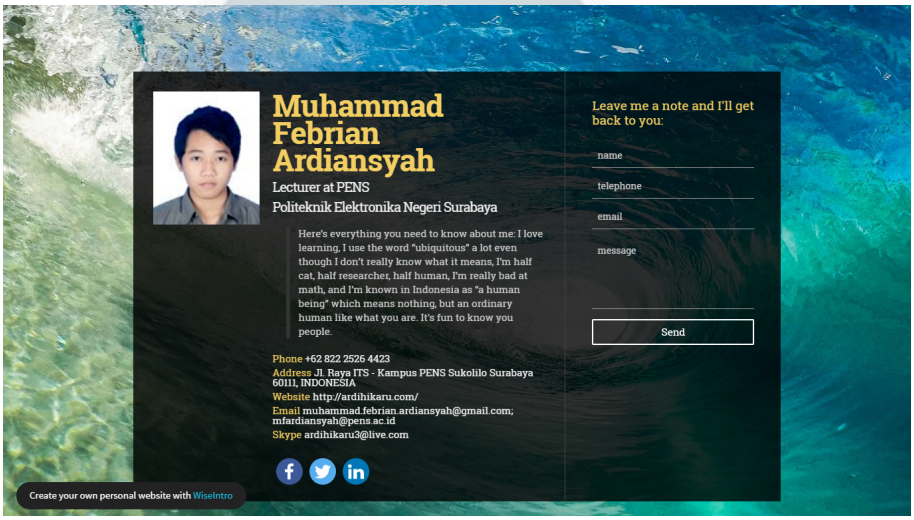

Figure 1.2: Intro

1.1 Name of the section 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 $\backslash ref\{fig : fig1a\}$ (example: Fig. 1.1) to show a figure. In Fig. 1.1, it gives an example of a figure with multiple subfigures. Name $fig : fig1a$ is taken from figure's label. Syntax $\backslash ref\{fig : fig1a\}$ digunakan untuk menampilkan gambar yang sudah di-$attach$ di paper ini. Gambar Fig. 1.1 mencontohkan sebuah gambar dengan beberapa sub-gambar.

Figure 1.3: Intro

Here is another way plot a figure. Fig. 1.3 is a single figure. There are many ways to plot

[1] `http://www.tlhiv.org/rast2vec/`

figures. For the further information, you can check it into $Latex`s\ wiki$ [2]. Berikut merupakan cara lain untuk menampilkan gambar. Fig. 1.3 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...

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

Chapter 2

Related Work

2.1 Recent proposed custom schedulers

Related works' here. Tuliskan related work disini.

Chapter 3

Proposed Protocols

3.1 System Model

Content goes here...

3.1.1 Just Another Subsection

Let's discuss about $equation$.

3.1.1.1 Just Another subsub: Equation example

Example 1: BMI Formula [1]. Syntax $\backslash ref\{eq\ :\ 1\}$ (Example: 3.1) is used to call the equation. Contoh 1: Rumus BMI [1]. Silahkan gunakan syntax $\backslash ref\{eq\ :\ 1\}$ (Contoh: 3.1) untuk memanggil equation tersebut.

$$BMI = \frac{we}{he^2} \tag{3.1}$$

In equation 3.2, it gives another example of how to make use of this $equation$ syntax. Di equation 3.2 ditunjukkan bagaimana cara lain dalam penggunaan syntax ini.

$$K(U, W, C) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{ik} (\omega_\alpha \times \omega_\beta)_{x_i} D(x_i, c_k) \tag{3.2}$$

For further usage, this $reference$ [1] or $this\ one$ [2] might help you. Untuk informasi lebih detail tentang $equation$, silahkan merujuk ke $sini$ [1] atau ke $sana$ [2].

3.1.1.2 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.

[1] https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics

[2] https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Advanced_Mathematics

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 $pn = \{p_1, xp_2, ..., p_l\};\ p_i \rightarrow namafunc(x, y) = xxx \times yyy$

Set G untuk percobaan.

Ensure:

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

Bangkitkan var P acak acak acakkkkk;
for $i = 1$ to g **do**
    for $k = 1$ to r **do**
        Hitung $Rumus1$;
        Tanya $Rumus2$; ▷ (tanya ken, apa?)
        Tinggalkan $Rumus3$;
    end for
end for

Algorithm 1 Name of the algorithm, contoh: Algojlo untuk pengguna U (continued)

for $i = 1$ to g **do**

for $k = 1$ to r **do**

Hitung $Rumus1$;

Tanya $Rumus2$; ▷ (tanya ken, apa?)

Tinggalkan $Rumus3$;

end for

end for

Samakan $a = a$;

for $k = 1$ to D **do**

Makan $roti^{isi}_{misis}$;

if $y_{coba(baru)} \neq g^{dor}$ **then**

Lewati;

end if

end for

Return y;

if $lanjut(true)$ **then**

Kembali ke $line\ 6$;

end if

Penggilan algoritma bisa menggunakan: $\backslash ref\{alg : 1\}$, 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.

3.1.1.3 Just Another subsub: Table example

Check it out!

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

Table 3.1: Contoh tabel

Penggilan tabel bisa menggunakan: $\backslash ref\{table : example\}$, contoh: 3.1.

3.1.1.4 Just Another subsub: How to find reference

You can try using *googlescholar* [3] to get the bib script. Follow this step-by-step from Figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 below.

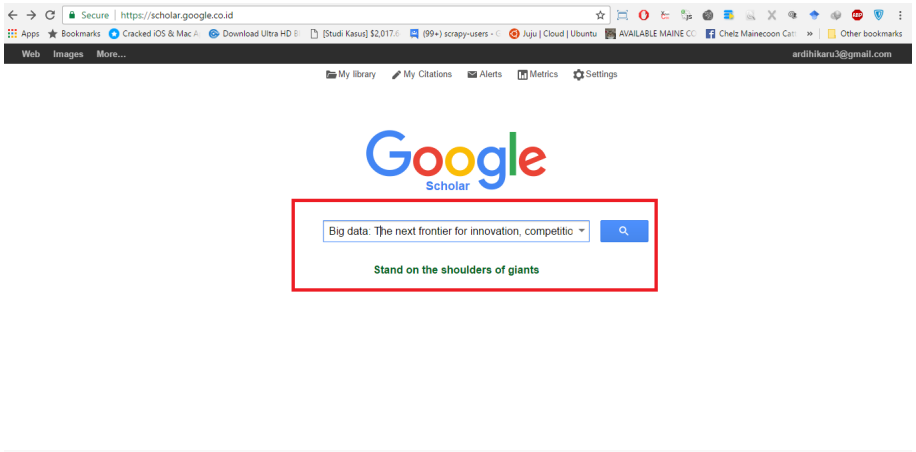

Figure 3.1: Buka Google Scholar

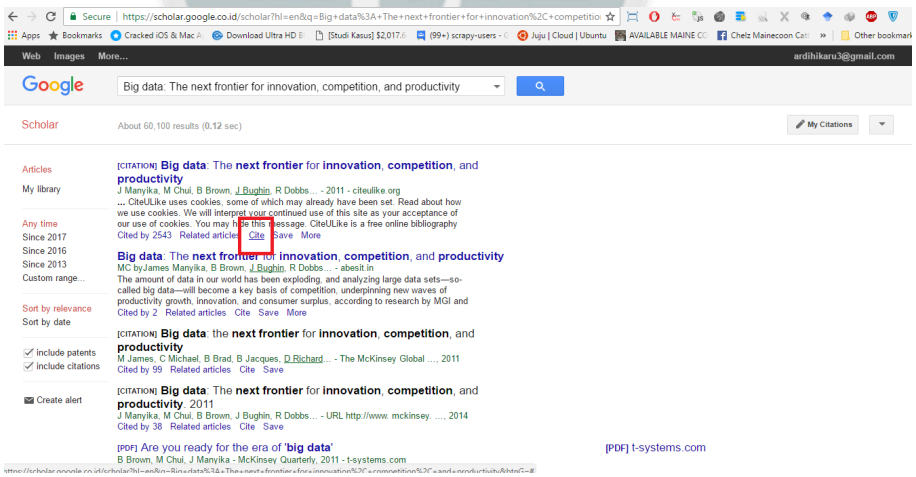

Figure 3.2: Click of the *Cite* link.

[3] https://scholar.google.co.id/

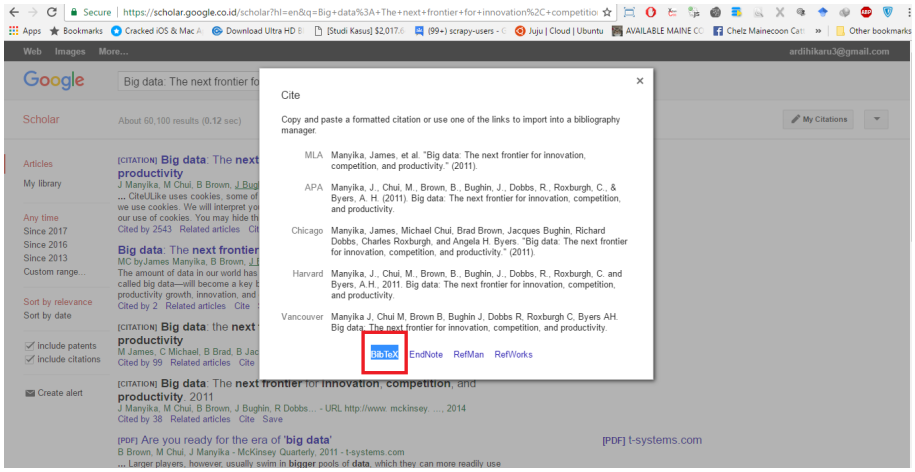

Figure 3.3: Click of the $BibTeX$ link.

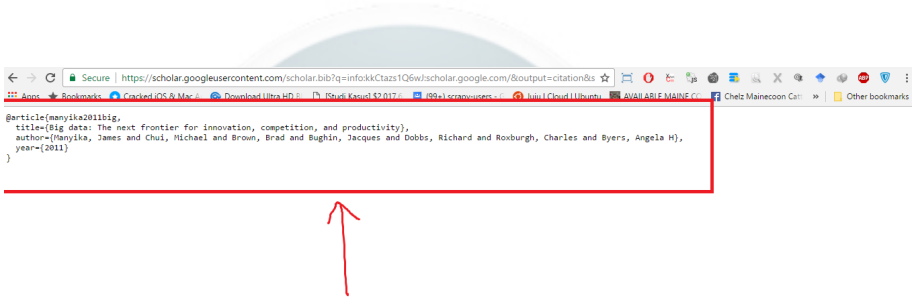

Figure 3.4: Copy the text

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.

3.2 Proposed Protocols

Content goes here...

Chapter 4

Performance Evaluation

Content goes here...

4.1 Simulation Setup

Content goes here...

4.2 Simulation Results

Content goes here...

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Future Directions

5.1 Conclusions

Content goes here...

5.2 Future Directions

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

Bibliography

[1] FAO. F. organization, world food summit. `http://www.fao.org/wfs/`. [Online; accessed 02-Jun-2015].

[2] C. Ni Mhurchu, S. Vandevijvere, W. Waterlander, L. E. Thornton, B. Kelly, A. J. Cameron, W. Snowdon, and B. Swinburn. Monitoring the availability of healthy and unhealthy foods and non-alcoholic beverages in community and consumer retail food environments globally. *obesity reviews*, 14(S1):108–119, 2013.