this is your journal's title
this is the second line of your title
ini baris ketiga dari judul anda

Author 1[a,*], Author 2[a,b], Penulis ke-3[b]

[a]*The name of university 1, including the related department*
[b]*The name of university 2, including the related department*

Abstract

Write down your abstract here. Tuliskan abstract anda disini.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Kata kunci 4.

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 $\backslash cite\{nameofref1, nameofref2, nameofref3, nameofref5\}$ (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 $\backslash cite\{nameofref1, nameofref2, nameofref3, nameofref5\}$ (contoh: [1–4]). Silahkan anda coba sendiri untuk prakteknya.

1.1. 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

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*Corresponding author: Author 1

  Email addresses: author1@emaildomain.com (Author 1), author2@emaildomain.com (Author 2), author3@emaildomain.com (Penulis ke-3)

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

(a) Food choosing

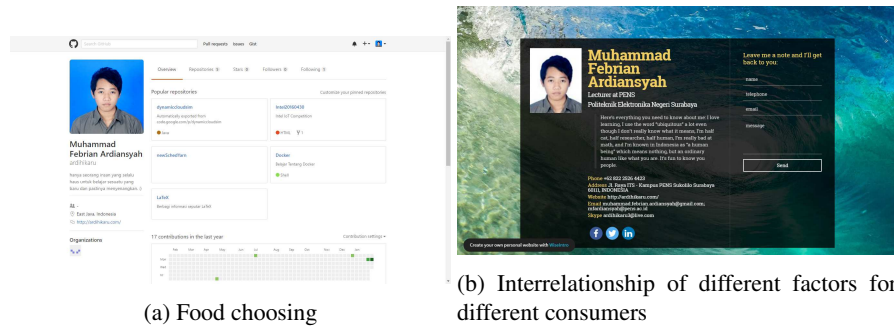(b) Interrelationship of different factors for different consumers

Figure 1: The difficulties of choosing food and its different adverse reactions

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. 1a) to show a figure. In Fig. 1a, 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. 1a mencontohkan sebuah gambar dengan beberapa sub-gambar.
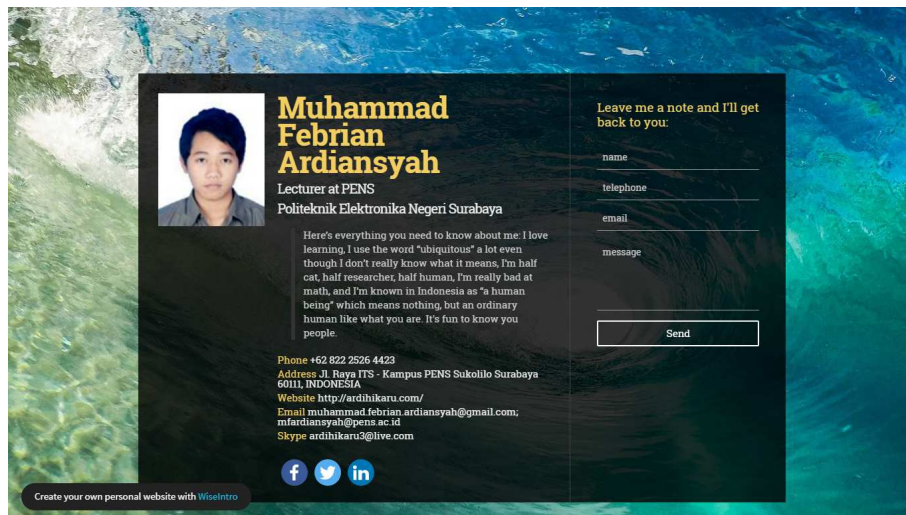

Figure 2: Intro

Here is another way plot a figure. Fig. 2 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 merupakan cara lain untuk menampilkan gambar. Fig. 2 adalah contoh un-

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

tuk 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. Related Work

Related works' here. Tuliskan related work disini.

3. Another Section

3.1. Another Subsection 1
Content goes here...

3.2. Another Subsection 2
Content goes here...

3.3. Subsection 3: with subsubsection
3.4. Another Subsubsection 1
Content goes here...

3.5. Another Subsubsection 2
Content goes here...

4. Section Sample: Research Methodology

In this section, we will ...

4.1. Just Another Subsection
Let's discuss about $equation$.

4.1.1. Just Another subsub: Equation example

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

$$BMI = \frac{we}{he^2} \tag{1}$$

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.

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

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].

4.1.2. 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.

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[3] https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics
[4] https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Advanced_Mathematics

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

Require:
    Data Matrik (A, B) $a \times b \to \phi \times y$.
    Titik datanya $pn = \{p_1, xp_2, ..., p_l\}$; $p_i \to namafunc(x, y) = xxx \times yyy$
    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 $Rumus2$; $\triangleright$ (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 $Rumus2$; $\triangleright$ (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 $roti_{misis}^{isi}$;
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: $\backslash ref\{alg : 1\}$, 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.

4.1.3. 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 1: Contoh tabel

Penggilan tabel bisa menggunakan: $\backslash ref\{table : example\}$, contoh: 1.

4.1.4. Just Another subsub: How to find reference

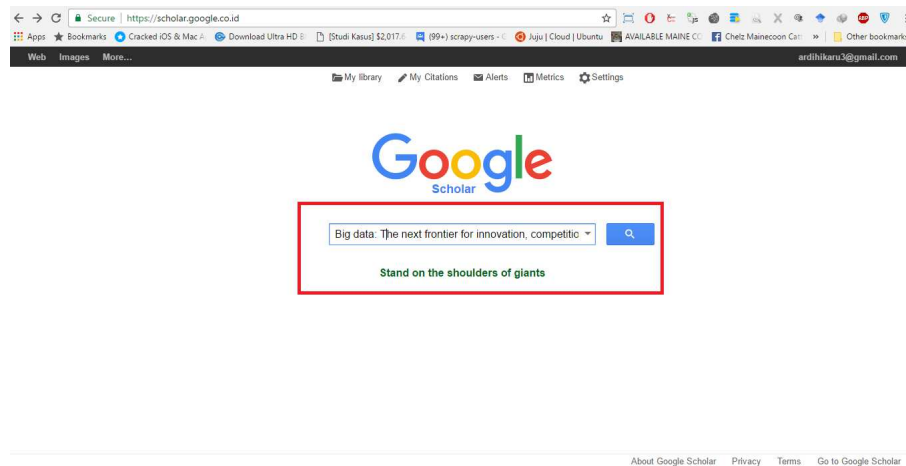You can try using $googlescholar$ [5] to get the bib script. Follow this step-by-step from Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 below.

Figure 3: Buka Google Scholar

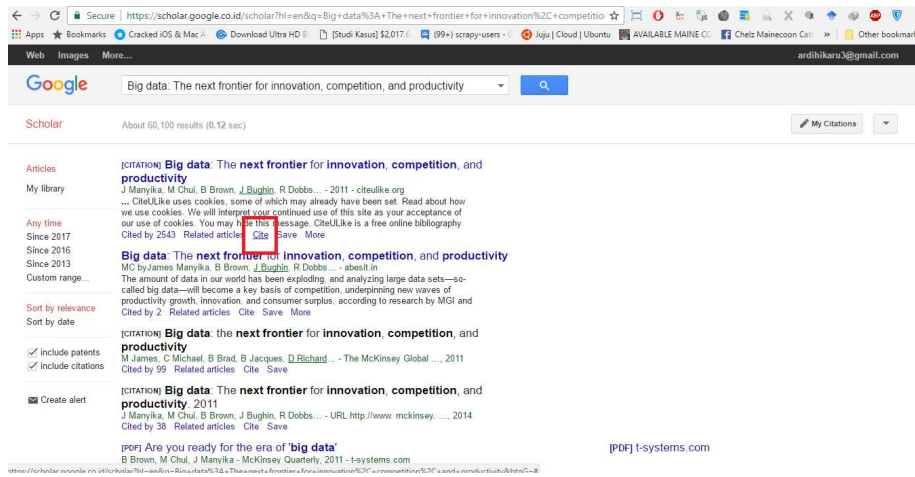[5] https://scholar.google.co.id/
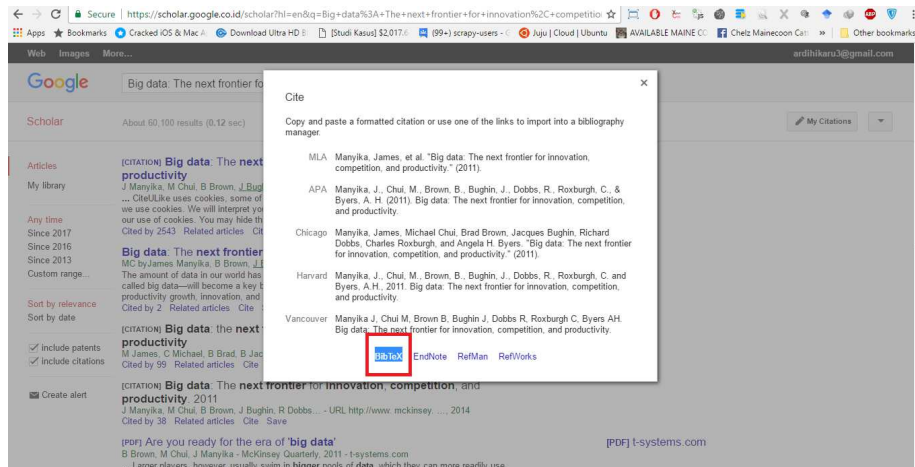
Figure 4: Click of the $Cite$ link.
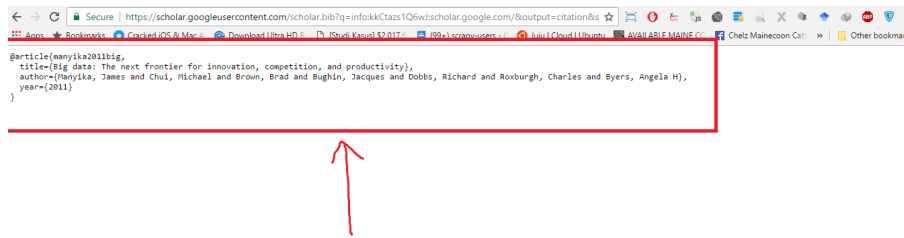

Figure 5: Click of the $BibTeX$ link.

Figure 6: 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.

5. Simulation

Content goes here...

5.1. Simulation Setup
Content goes here...

5.2. Simulation Results
Content goes here...

6. Conclusion

Content goes here...
See you again, hopefully it is useful for you guys! enjoy!

References

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

[2] C Ni Mhurchu, Stefanie Vandevijvere, Wilma Waterlander, Lukar E Thornton, Bridget Kelly, Adrian J Cameron, Wendy Snowdon, and Boyd 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.

[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.