Paper Guidelines:

1. The article should be original and has not been published or considered to be published in any conference proceeding, journal, or other forms of reviewed publication.
2. The article's word should be 3000-4000 words.
3. The article should be written in English. Non-English words, when necessary, should be formatted in italic. The first mention of an abbreviation should be followed by the word/name of the group, then only the abbreviation for the next mentions.
4. The author should provide a signed statement of originality/free from plagiarism.
5. Any pictures and photos included in the article should be free from copyrights and ethical issues.
6. The manuscripts should be submitted as MS Word document in .doc format, Times New Roman, 12 pts (not as a PDF) with other supporting documents as requested in call for paper email.
7. Submit your paper to: **www.iconseir.unimed.ac.id** on or before the deadline.

Title of Paper: The Title should convey to the Objective/Purpose of the Paper (Center, Bold, 14 pts)

First Author[1], Second Author[2], and Last Author[3]* (12 pts)
firstauthor@email.com (11 pts)

[1]First Author Affiliation, First AuthorAffiliation (11 pts)
[2]Second Author Affiliation, Second AuthorAffiliation (11 pts)
[3]Last Author Affiliation, Last AuthorAffiliation (11 pts)

Abstract: The abstract should briefly state the purpose of the research (introduction), how the problem was studied (methods), the principal findings (results), and what the findings mean (discussion and conclusion). It is important to be descriptive but concise-say only what is essential, using no more words than necessary to convey meaning. Your submission should be submitted in English. The Abstract should be 70 to 150 words in length (10 pts).

Keywords: Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3; Keyword 4 (maximum 4 words, 10 pts)

1. Introduction (12 pts, bold)

The introduction comes at the start of a piece of writing. It introduces the research by situating it (by giving background), presenting the research problem and saying how and why this problem will be "solved." Without this important information the reader cannot easily understand the more detailed information about the research that comes later in the paper. It also explains why the research is being done (rationale) which is crucial for the reader to understand the significance of the study. (12 pts)

1.1. The Structure

a. What is the context of this problem? In what situation or environment can this problem be observed? (Background)
b. Why is this research important? Who will benefit? Why do we need to know this? Why does this situation, method, model or piece of equipment need to be improved? (Rationale/justification)
c. What is it we don't know? What is the gap in our knowledge this research will fill? What needs to be improved? (Problem Statement)
d. What steps will the researcher take to try and fill this gap or improve the situation? (Objectives)
e. Is there any aspect of the problem the researcher will not discuss? Is the study limited to a specific geographical area or to only certain aspects of the situation? (Scope)

1.2. Reference Citations

Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in square brackets [1], [2,3], [4-7], and etc. Outline of the rest of the paper: "The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce ...Section 3 describes ... Finally, we describe future work in Section 5." [Note that Section is capitalized. Also, vary your expression between "section" being the subject of the sentence, as in "Section 2 discusses ..." and "In Section, we discuss ...".]

1.3. Literature Review

"The literature" means the works you consulted in order to understand and investigate your research problem. In other words, the literature review is a *critical look* at the existing

research that is significant to the work that you are carrying out. It is not supposed to be just a summary of other people's work! (12 pts)

2. Methodology (12 pts, bold)

2.1. Method

The research methods must be appropriate to the objectives of the study. The methodology should also discuss the problems that were anticipated and explain the steps taken to prevent them from occurring, and the problems that did occur and the ways their impact was minimized. (12 pts)

2.2. Table and Figure

Tables and Figures are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript. Figure and Table captions should be 10-point Times New Roman. Callouts should be 10-point Times New Roman.

3. Result and Discussion (12 pts, bold)

3.1. Result

In this sub section, the results of this work are presented. (12 pts)

3.2. Statement of Results

The results are presented in a format that is accessible to the reader (e.g. in a graph, table, diagram or written text). Notice that raw data is usually put in an appendix, if it is included at all. (12 pts)

3.3. Explanatory Text

All graphs, tables, diagrams, and figures should be accompanied by text that guides the reader's attention to significant results. The text makes the results meaningful by pointing out the most important results, simplifying the results, highlighting significant trends or relationships, and perhaps commenting on whether certain results were expected or unexpected. (12 pts)

3.4. Discussion

Explanation of results: the writer comments on whether or not the results were expected, and presents explanations for the results, particularly for those that are unexpected or unsatisfactory.

References to previous research: *comparison* of the results with those reported in the literature, or use of the literature to *support* a claim, hypothesis or deduction.

Deduction: A claim for how the results can be applied more generally i.e. a conclusion based on reasoning from the results.

Hypothesis: A more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results which will be proved or disproved in later research. (12 pts)

4. Conclusion

A conclusion should give a summary of:
a. What was learned (this usually comes first)
b. What remains to be learned (directions for future research)
c. The short comings of what was done (evaluation)
d. The benefits, advantages, applications, etc. of the research (evaluation), and

e. Recommendations/future researches.

References (12 pts, bold)

The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. (12 pts)

Journal Papers

[1] Leung, C. K-S, Khan Q.I., Li, Z., and Hoque, T., 2007, "CanTree: A Canonical-Order Tree for Incremental Frequent-Pattern Mining," *Knowledge and Information Systems* Vol. 11 (3), 287-311.

Conference Proceedings Papers

[2] Pei, J., Han, J., Lu, H., Nishio, S., Tang, S., and Yang, D, 2001, "Hmine: Hyper-Structure Mining of Frequent Patterns in Large Databases,"*In the Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Data Mining*, IEEE Press, 441-448.

Book

[3] Han, J., Kamber, M., and Pei, J., 2011, "*Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, 3rdedition*," Morgan Kaufmann.

Book Chapters

[4] Tanbeer, S.K., Chowdhury, F.A., Jeong, B.S., Lee, Y-K., 2008, "CP-Tree: A Tree Structure for Single-Pass Frequent Pattern Mining," In T. Washio *et al.* (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence* 5012, Springer, 1022-1027.

Newspaper or Magazine

[5] Smith, A., 1996, Labour ditches plans to re-regulate buses. Financial Times, 30 December.

Internet Source (With Title, Date of Access and the Universal Resource Locator in Full)

[6] Charter of the United Nations (Preamble), Date of access: 21/11/2012. http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/preamble.shtml.

Patent

[7] J. P. Wilkinson, "*Nonlinear resonant circuit devices*," U.S. Patent 3 624 12, July 16, 1990.

Government legislation

[8] UNITED KINGDOM PARLIAMENT, Committee on the Working of the Monetary System [Radcliffe Committee] 1960, Principal Memoranda of Evidence , vol. 2, Cmd 1958.