Title of the Paper

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| --- |
| *Abstract*  **Background:** What is the latest knowledge on the issue?  **Objective:** What did you want to find out?  **Methods:** How did you go about finding it? What type of methodology did you use? A quantitative study/a randomized controlled study/a qualitative survey/a literature review/a double blind trial  **Results:** What did you find? What data or outcomes did you observe? Do not be vague! State exactly what you found.  **Conclusion:** What did your results tell you? Did you find out what you wanted? Why or why not? What should be studied next?  (Abstract consists of 150 to a maximum of 300 words. Abstracts are arranged in a structured manner.)  ***Keywords:***Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5, Keyword 6 (Min 3, Max 6 phrases/keywords. A combination of all keywords represents the content, contribution, or purpose of the manuscript.)  ***Article history:***Received 5 April 20XX, first decision 22 April 20XX, accepted 22 August 20XX, available online 28 October 20XX |

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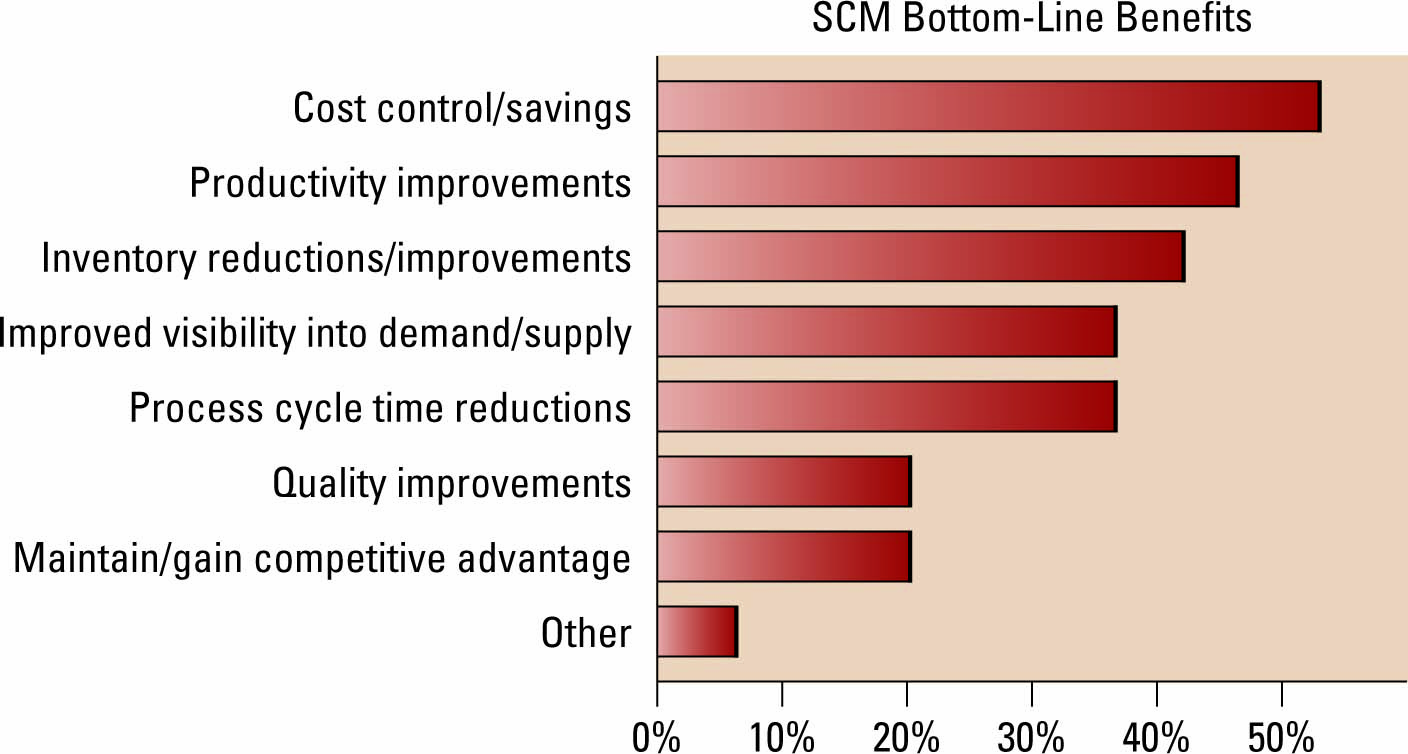


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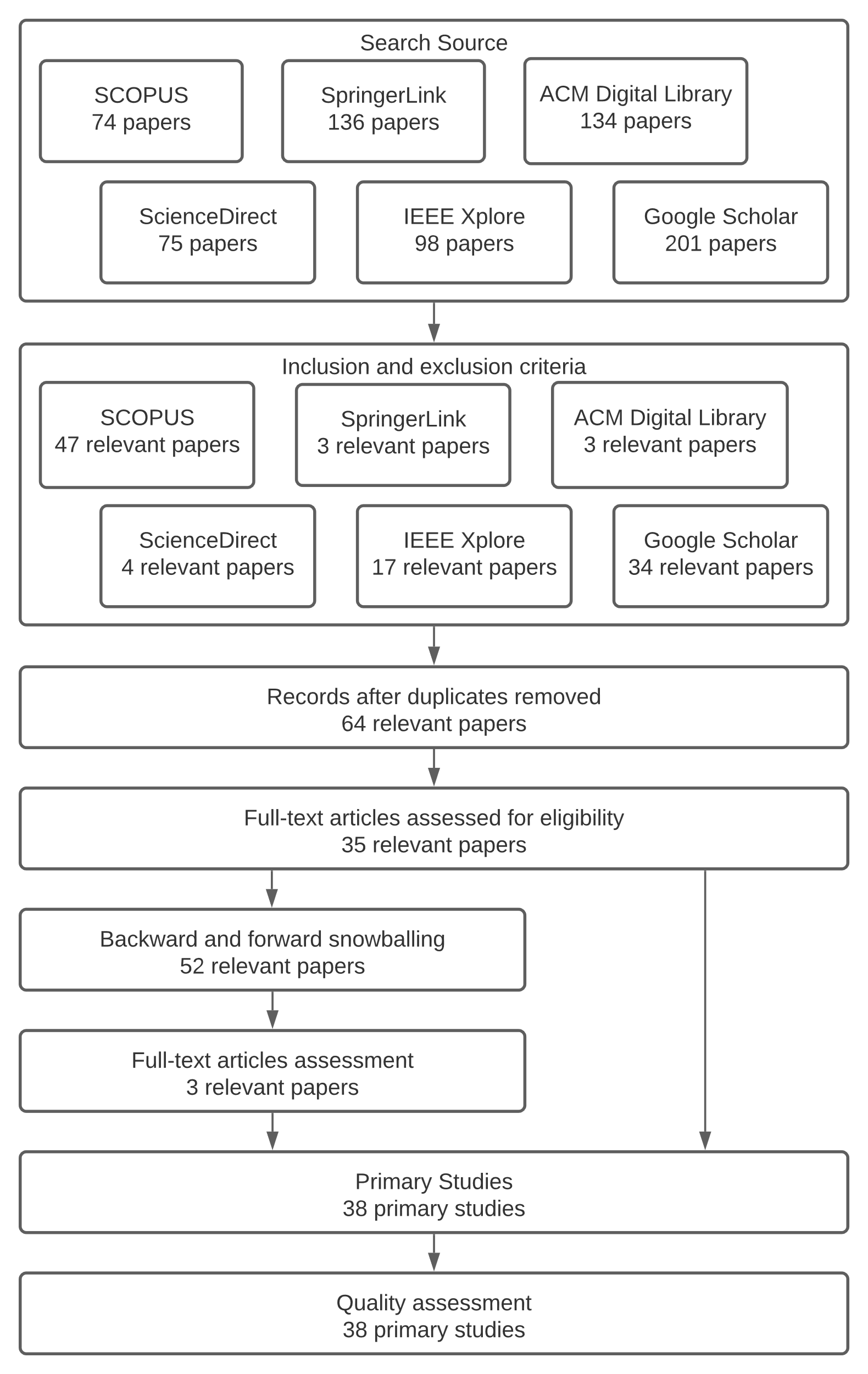


Fig. 2 Study search and selection process.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (a) | (b) |
| (c) | (d) |
| Fig. 3 Respondent profiles differentiated based on (a) Age; (b) Occupation; (c) Gender; (d) District | |

## Table

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Table 1 is an example which the authors may find useful.

TABLE 1

The significance of The Relationships in The Model

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Relationships | Original Sample (O) | Sample Mean (M) | Standard Deviation (STDEV) | T Statistics (|O/STDEV|) | P Values\* |
| Perceive Ease of Use ->Attitude | 0.286 | 0.288 | 0.058 | 4.907 | 0.000 |
| Information Quality ->Intention to Use | 0.175 | 0.174 | 0.072 | 2.434 | 0.015 |
| Intention to Use ->Use | 0.657 | 0.658 | 0.039 | 17.054 | 0.000 |
| Use ->Net Benefits | 0.463 | 0.461 | 0.061 | 7.576 | 0.000 |
| Use ->User Satisfaction | 0.405 | 0.400 | 0.068 | 5.936 | 0.000 |
| Performance Expectancy -> Intention to Use | 0.052 | 0.053 | 0.058 | 0.893 | 0.372 |
| User Satisfaction ->Net Benefits | 0.428 | 0.430 | 0.059 | 7.207 | 0.000 |

\*alpha=0.05 (this is additional legend/caption for clarity of data description, if needed)

## Algorithm

Pseudocode, or structured English, allows a programmer to use English-like sentences to write an explanation of what a program is supposed to do. An example of pseudocode can be seen in Algorithm 1.

**Algorithm 1**

Person identification

***function*** *person\_identification ()*

***get*** *subject and object token*

***for each*** *subject and object token*

***set*** *token as person*

***end for***

***return*** *person*

Equations

Equations and formulae should be typed in Mathtype or any Equation Editor, and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text). They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space.

 

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Results

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Discussion

The discussion section is where the article interprets the results to reach its major conclusions. This is also where the author’s opinion enters the picture. The discussion is where the argument is made. Common features of the discussion section include: (1) Provide an accurate assessment of the insights gained from the study. (2) The author needs to compare results with other studies. (3) Effectively contextualize the results within the existing body of knowledge. (4) Acknowledge any limitations or constraints encountered during the research (limitations of study or threats to validity). (5) Offer specific and well-justified recommendations for fellow researchers.

It is important to avoid the following pitfalls: (1) Repetition of results already presented. (2) Introduction of new results that were not previously described in the methods or results sections. (3) Introducing relevant literature that should have been discussed earlier. (4) Overemphasizing the significance of findings, especially in cases where statistical significance was not achieved. (5) Downplaying or neglecting the significance of findings when valuable lessons can be derived. (6) Making overly ambitious or overly cautious suggestions for future research or applications.

Conclusions

In the conclusion section, The authors should explicitly write down the manuscript's contribution based on the results to answer the research questions. The conclusion contains a summary of what is learned from the results obtained, what needs to be improved in further study. Other common features of the conclusions are the benefits and applications of the research, limitation, and the recommendations based on the results obtained.

**Author Contributions:** *[First Author]*: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing, Supervision. *[Second Author]*: Software, Investigation, Data Curation, Writing - Original Draft. *[Third Author]*: Investigation, Data Curation. (A short paragraph specifying the author's contributions must be provided. Please use the CRediT taxonomy to write this part) – this statement is mandatory.

All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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References

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