Preparation of Papers Format for YISHPESS 2023 Conference Proceedings

First Author1[0000-1111-2222-3333] and Second Author2[1111-2222-3333-4444]

1 First Author Affiliation, Affiliation Address ZIP Code, Country

2 Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Colombo St. No. 1 Yogyakarta, Indonesia
author@mail.com

**Abstract.** The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper in short terms, i.e. 150-250 words.

**Keywords:** First Keyword, Second Keyword, Third Keyword.

1. Introduction

Contains the background, rationale, and or urgency of the research. References (literature or relevant research) should be included in this section, in relation to the justification of the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solution. The way the source is written in the text needs to clearly indicate the author's name and citation of the source, which is in the form of the year of publication and the page where the text is located. For example: ........ research results show that more than 70% of students are unable to recognize authentic problems..... [1].

The degree of sophistication of the referenced material by looking at the proportion of the last 5 years and referring to primary literature. Problems and objectives, as well as the usefulness of research are written narratively in paragraphs, there is no need to give special subheadings. Similarly, operational definitions, if necessary, are also written in narrative.

The introduction is written in TNR-10, with single space. Each paragraph begins with a word that protrudes 5 digits, or about 1 cm from the left edge of each column. To give readers an overview of the article, please add a flag-posting in this section.

1. Method

Contains the type of research, targets, research subjects, procedures, data and instruments, and data collection techniques, as well as data analysis techniques and other matters relating to the research method. This can be written under the sub-headings:

* 1. Study Design

(e.g) This is a descriptive-comparative study. A comparative study compares one or more variables in two or more groups of samples or at different times [21]. This study adopted a survey method by means of questionnaires …….

* 1. Research Participants

(e.g) This study involved 344 middle-school-aged youth who were then split into two groups according to questionnaire results (214 youth with high intensity and 130 with low intensity) …………

* 1. Data Collection and Instrumentation

(e.g) The instrument of the study was a questionnaire on physical activity that adopted a modified cumulative Guttman scale with two available options ……..

* 1. Statistical Analysis

(e.g) For qualitative research, the time and place of the research should be clearly stated (for quantitative research, it is also necessary). The research target/subject (for qualitative research) or population-sample (for quantitative research) needs to be clearly described in this section. The technique of obtaining the subjects (qualitative research) and/or the sampling technique (quantitative research) should also be stated.

Procedures need to be outlined according to the type of research. How the research will be conducted, and data obtained should be described in this section. For experimental research, the type of experimental design used should be stated in this section. The type of data, how the data is collected, with which instruments the data is collected, and how it is collected, should be clearly described in this section. How to interpret the data obtained, in relation to the problem and research objectives, needs to be clearly explained.

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented. The first paragraphs that follows a table, figure, equation etc. does not have an indent, either.

**Sample Heading (Third Level).** Only two levels of headings should be numbered. Lower level headings remain unnumbered; they are formatted as run-in headings.

#### Sample Heading (Forth Level). The contribution should contain no more than four levels of headings. The following Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels.

1. Result

Research results can be presented in graphical, tabular, or descriptive form. Analysis and interpretation of these results is required before they are discussed.

Tables are written in the middle or at the end of each text description of research results/objectives. If the width of the table is not enough to be written in half a page, it can be written on a full page.

**Table 1.** Table captions should be placed above the tables.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Heading level | Example | Font size and style |
| Title (centered) | **Lecture Notes** | 14 point, bold |
| 1st-level heading | **1 Introduction** | 12 point, bold |
| 2nd-level heading | **2.1 Printing Area** | 10 point, bold |
| 3rd-level heading | **Run-in Heading in Bold.** Text follows | 10 point, bold |
| 4th-level heading | *Lowest Level Heading.* Text follows | 10 point, italic |

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

 *x* + *y* = *z* ()

Please try to avoid rasterized images for line-art diagrams and schemas. Whenever possible, use vector graphics instead (see Fig. 1).

**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

1. Discussions

The discussion focuses on linking the data and the results of its analysis with the problem or research objectives and the broader theoretical context. It can also be an answer to the question of why facts are found as in the data. The discussion is written attached to the data discussed. The discussion should not be separated from the data discussed.

For citations of references, we prefer the use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. Citations using labels or the author/year convention are also acceptable. The following bibliography provides a sample reference list with entries for journal articles [1], an LNCS chapter [2], a book [3], proceedings without editors [4], as well as a URL [5].

1. Conclusion

The conclusion can be a generalization of findings according to the research problem. The conclusion should not simply repeat the results but should conclude the finding in the study. Conclusions can also be linked to the research objectives. In this section, it is necessary to write down future research and the contribution of research in scientific development.

References

1. Author, F.: Article title. Journal 2(5), 99–110 (2016).
2. Author, F., Author, S.: Title of a proceedings paper. In: Editor, F., Editor, S. (eds.) CONFERENCE 2016, LNCS, vol. 9999, pp. 1–13. Springer, Heidelberg (2016).
3. Author, F., Author, S., Author, T.: Book title. 2nd edn. Publisher, Location (1999).
4. Author, F.: Contribution title. In: 9th International Proceedings on Proceedings, pp. 1–2. Publisher, Location (2010).
5. LNCS Homepage, <http://www.springer.com/lncs>, last accessed 2016/11/21.