Paper’s title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper (Center, Bold, 16pt)

**Firstname Lastname 1, Firstname Lastname 2,Firstname Lastname \*3 (10pt)**

1, 2, 3 Department of Information System and Business Computer, Faculty of Business Administration and Information Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Suvarnabhumi, Thailand. (8pt)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Article Info** |  | **ABSTRACT** (10 PT) |
| ***Article history:***Received month dd, yyyyRevised month dd, yyyyAccepted month dd, yyyy |  | An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to identify the basic content of a document quickly and accurately, to determine its relevance to their interests, and thus to decide whether to read the document in its entirety. The abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, provide a clear statement of the problem, the proposed approach or solution, and point out major findings and conclusions. **The Abstract should be 200 to 300 words in length.** References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Standard nomenclature should be used, and non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. No literature should be cited. The keyword list provides the opportunity to add 5 to 7 keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title (9 pt). |
| ***Keywords:***First keywordSecond keywordThird keywordFourth keywordFifth keyword |
| ***Corresponding Author:***Firstname Lastname Department of Information System and Business Computer, Faculty of Business Administration and Information Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Suvarnabhumi19 Moo 3 Tha Wa Su Kri, Phra Nakhon Si Ayuttaya, ThailandEmail: tmdijournal@rmutsb.ac.th |

1. **INTRODUCTION (10 PT)**

The main text format consists of a flat left-right columns on A4 paper (quarto). The margin text from the left and top are 2.5 cm, right and bottom are 2 cm. The manuscript is written in Microsoft Word, single space, Time New Roman 10 pt, and maximum 10 pages for original research article.

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (*italic*). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3]. The section or subsection headings should be typed on a separate line, e.g., 1. INTRODUCTION. A full article usually follows a standard structure: **1.** **Introduction, 2. The Objective of Research, 3. The Literature Review Comprehensive Theoretical Basis and/or the Proposed Method/Algorithm (Optional), 4. Research Methodology, 5. Results and Discussion, and 6. Conclusion.**

1. **OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH (10 PT)**

Research objectives are specific, measurable, and achievable goals that you aim to accomplish within a specified timeframe. They break down the research aims into smaller, more manageable components and provide a clear picture of what you want to achieve and how you plan to achieve it.

1. **LITERATURE REVIEW (10 PT)**

A literature review is **a survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic**. It provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing you to identify relevant theories, methods [5], and gaps in the existing research that you can later apply to your paper, thesis, or dissertation topic [5]–[7].

1. **RESEARCH METHOD (10 PT)**

Explaining research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition [5]–[7]. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically [3], [4] Figures 1-2 and Table 1 are presented center, as shown below and cited in the manuscript [5], [8]–[13]. Figure 2(a) shown radiation pattern for graphene-based nano-antenna and Figure 2(b) shown pattern for conventional nano-antenna.



**Figure 1.** Logic-level circuit of ­­­­­­­­a7b7,a­­­­­­­­6b7 and aibj

**Table 1.** The performance of power and speed

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Speed (rpm) | Power (kW) |
| x | 10 | 8.6 |
| y | 15 | 12.4 |
| z | 20 | 15.3 |

1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (10 PT)**

In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given
the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make
the reader understand easily [14], [15]. The discussion can be made in several sub-sections.

**5.1. Sub section 1**

Equations should be placed at the center of the line and provided consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flushed to the right margin, as in (1). The use of Microsoft Equation Editor or MathType is preferred.

$E\_{v}-E=\frac{h}{2.m} (k\_{x}^{2}+k\_{y}^{2}$) (1)

All symbols that have been used in the equations should be defined in the following text.

**5.2. Sub section 2**

Proper citation of other works should be made to avoid plagiarism. When referring to a reference item, please use the reference number as in [16] or [17] for multiple references. The use of ”Ref [18]...” should be employed for any reference citation at the beginning of sentence. For any reference with more than 3 or more authors, only the first author is to be written followed by *et al.* (e.g. in [19]). Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section. Each item in the references section should be typed using 8 pt font size [20]–[25].

5.2.1. Subsub section 1

yy

5.2.2. Subsub section 2

zz

1. **CONCLUSION (10 PT)**

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (10 PT)**

Author thanks ... . In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments.

**REFERENCES (10 PT)**

The main references are international journals and proceedings. All references should be to the most pertinent, up-to-date sources **and the minimum of references** are **25 entries** (for original research paper)and **50 entries** (for review/survey paper). References are written in **IEEE style**. For more complete guide can be accessed at (http://ipmuonline.com/guide/refstyle.pdf). Use of a tool such as **EndNote**, **Mendeley**, or **Zotero** for reference management and formatting, and choose **IEEE style**. Please use a consistent format for references-see examples (8 pt):

*See the examples:*

**REFERENCES**

[1] D. Jovcic, “Series LC DC circuit breaker,” *High Volt.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 130–137, Jun. 2019, doi: 10.1049/hve.2019.0003.

[2] P. Pareek and H. D. Nguyen, “Probabilistic robust small-signal stability framework using gaussian process learning,” *Electr. Power Syst. Res.*, vol. 188, p. 106545, Nov. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.epsr.2020.106545.

[3] S. Leonelli and N. Tempini, *Data Journeys in the Sciences*. Springer.

[4] G. Nguyen *et al.*, “Machine Learning and Deep Learning frameworks and libraries for large-scale data mining: a survey,” *Artif. Intell. Rev.*, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 77–124, 2019, doi: 10.1007/s10462-018-09679-z.

[5] R. Vinayakumar, M. Alazab, K. P. Soman, P. Poornachandran, A. Al-Nemrat, and S. Venkatraman, “Deep Learning Approach for Intelligent Intrusion Detection System,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 41525–41550, 2019, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2895334.

[6] K. Sivaraman, R. M. V. Krishnan, B. Sundarraj, and S. Sri Gowthem, “Network failure detection and diagnosis by analyzing syslog and SNS data: Applying big data analysis to network operations,” *Int. J. Innov. Technol. Explor. Eng.*, vol. 8, no. 9 Special Issue 3, pp. 883–887, 2019, doi: 10.35940/ijitee.I3187.0789S319.

[7] A. D. Dwivedi, G. Srivastava, S. Dhar, and R. Singh, “A decentralized privacy-preserving healthcare blockchain for IoT,” *Sensors*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 1–17, 2019, doi: 10.3390/s19020326.

[8] F. Al-Turjman, H. Zahmatkesh, and L. Mostarda, “Quantifying uncertainty in internet of medical things and big-data services using intelligence and deep learning,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 115749–115759, 2019, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2931637.

[9] S. Kumar and M. Singh, “Big data analytics for healthcare industry: Impact, applications, and tools,” *Big Data Min. Anal.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 48–57, 2019, doi: 10.26599/BDMA.2018.9020031.

[10] L. M. Ang, K. P. Seng, G. K. Ijemaru, and A. M. Zungeru, “Deployment of IoV for Smart Cities: Applications, Architecture, and Challenges,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 6473–6492, 2019, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2887076.

[11] B. P. Lik Lau *et al.*, “A survey of data fusion in smart city applications,” *Inf. Fusion*, vol. 52, pp. 357–374, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.inffus.2019.05.004.

[12] Y. Wu *et al.*, “Large scale incremental learning,” *Proc. IEEE Comput. Soc. Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit.*, vol. 2019-June, pp. 374–382, 2019, doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2019.00046.

[13] A. Mosavi, S. Shamshirband, E. Salwana, K. Chau, and J. H. M. Tah, “Prediction of multi-inputs bubble column reactor using a novel hybrid model of computational fluid dynamics and machine learning,” *Eng. Appl. Comput. Fluid Mech.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 482–492, 2019, doi: 10.1080/19942060.2019.1613448.

[14] V. Palanisamy and R. Thirunavukarasu, “Implications of big data analytics in developing healthcare frameworks – A review,” *J. King Saud Univ. - Comput. Inf. Sci.*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 415–425, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.jksuci.2017.12.007.

[15] J. Sadowski, “When data is capital: Datafication, accumulation, and extraction,” *Big Data Soc.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2019, doi: 10.1177/2053951718820549.

[16] J. R. Saura, B. R. Herraez, and A. Reyes-Menendez, “Comparing a traditional approach for financial brand communication analysis with a big data analytics technique,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 37100–37108, 2019, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2905301.

[17] D. Nallaperuma *et al.*, “Online Incremental Machine Learning Platform for Big Data-Driven Smart Traffic Management,” *IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst.*, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 4679–4690, 2019, doi: 10.1109/TITS.2019.2924883.

[18] S. Schulz, M. Becker, M. R. Groseclose, S. Schadt, and C. Hopf, “Advanced MALDI mass spectrometry imaging in pharmaceutical research and drug development,” *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.*, vol. 55, pp. 51–59, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.copbio.2018.08.003.

[19] C. Shang and F. You, “Data Analytics and Machine Learning for Smart Process Manufacturing: Recent Advances and Perspectives in the Big Data Era,” *Engineering*, vol. 5, no. 6, pp. 1010–1016, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.eng.2019.01.019.

[20] Y. Yu, M. Li, L. Liu, Y. Li, and J. Wang, “Clinical big data and deep learning: Applications, challenges, and future outlooks,” *Big Data Min. Anal.*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 288–305, 2019, doi: 10.26599/BDMA.2019.9020007.

[21] M. Huang, W. Liu, T. Wang, H. Song, X. Li, and A. Liu, “A queuing delay utilization scheme for on-path service aggregation in services-oriented computing networks,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 23816–23833, 2019, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2899402.

[22] G. Xu, Y. Shi, X. Sun, and W. Shen, “Internet of things in marine environment monitoring: A review,” *Sensors (Switzerland)*, vol. 19, no. 7, pp. 1–21, 2019, doi: 10.3390/s19071711.

[23] M. Aqib, R. Mehmood, A. Alzahrani, I. Katib, A. Albeshri, and S. M. Altowaijri, “Smarter Traffic Prediction Using Big Data, In-Memory Computing, Deep Learning and GPUs,” *Sensors*, vol. 19, no. 9, pp. 2206–2239, 2019, doi: 10.3390/s19092206.

[24] N. Stylos and J. Zwiegelaar, “Big Data as a Game Changer: How Does It Shape Business Intelligence Within a Tourism and Hospitality Industry Context?,” in *Big Data and Innovation in Tourism, Travel, and Hospitality*, Singapore: Springer, 2019, pp. 163–181.

[25] Q. Song, H. Ge, J. Caverlee, and X. Hu, “Tensor Completion Algorithms in Big Data Analytics,” *ACM Trans. Knowl. Discov. Data*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 1–48, Jan. 2019, doi: 10.1145/3278607.