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Abstract (Abstract1)

This template has been tailored for output on the US-letter paper size. The abstract is up to 150 words in length. Do not use symbols, special characters, footnotes, or math in paper title or abstract. All manuscripts must be in English. These guidelines include complete descriptions of the fonts, spacing, and related information for producing your proceedings manuscripts. Please follow them. The template is used to format your paper and style the text. Do not change the margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts.

Keywords: Template, Margin, Column, Table, Figure, Footnote (key words)

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

This template provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. We have specified only standard paper components. Other components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

# This Template

## Margins, Columns and Pagination (Heading 2)

Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

## Formatting your Paper

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Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Papers may not exceed the number of pages required. All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be kept within a print area of this template. Do not write or print anything outside the print area. All text must be in a two-column format. Text must be fully justified. The template is used to format your paper and style the text. This template is designed using measurements and specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations. Add graphic files only after the text has been formatted and styled.

# Proofreading, Spelling And Grammar

Below we provide more details information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable. Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Do not define abbreviations such as SMS, SI, MKS, and CGS.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. Avoid combining SI and CGS units. (*bullet list*)
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.39”, not “.39”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”.

## Equations

Equation could be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

 (1)

For the model analyzed in this paper, the stress intensity factor KI can be defined as

 (2)

Note that the equation is centered. Symbols in your equation have to be defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “Eq. 1” or “Equation 1”, not “(1)”, especially at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation 1 is . . .” To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence.

## Figures and Tables

#### Figures and Artwork: All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Place figures at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures. Insert figures after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1” in the text, and “Figure 1” at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader.

#### Tables: All tables should also be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). Place tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large tables may span across both columns. Table heads should appear above the tables. Insert Tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Tab. 1” in the text, and “Table 1” at the beginning of a sentence.

1. an example of a table

| **Name** | **Colors** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Blue*** | ***White*** | ***Red*** |
| Flag | Yesa | Yes | Yes |

1. With fifty stars. (*Table footnote*)

# General Guidelines

Avoid hyphenation at the end of a line. Symbols denoting vectors and matrices should be indicated in bold type. Scalar variable names should normally be expressed using italics. Weights and measures should be expressed in SI units. Title your files in this order conferenceacrynom\_authorslastname.pdf

Section headings should be left justified, with the first letter capitalized and numbered consecutively, starting with the Introduction. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered *A*, *B*, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented. You may need to insert a page break to keep a heading with its text.

## Authors and Affiliations

Author names (Fachinger & al., 2004) should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

## Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

### Component heads: They identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract1”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

### Text heads: They organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

## Footnotes

Avoid using footnotes whenever it is possible. If you must use footnotes, place them at the bottom of the column on the page on which they are referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced. Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

## Copyright Foms

You must submit the OkIP Copyright Form to have your paper published.

* 1. *Some Common Mistakes*
* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

Below you have a reference (Young, 1989) to an excellent style manual for science writers.

## Important Notice

This template contains guidance text for composing and formatting conference papers. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your paper prior to submission. Failure to remove template text from your paper may result in your paper not being published.

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

Place in this section, acknowledgments of people or organizations that have contributed to support your work.

##### References

List all bibliographical references in 8-point Times New Roman, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the name of the author(s) in parenthesis with the year, for example (Daniel & Sam, 2014; Deal & Gaston, 2021).

Please use APA Style (Gerome, Nana, & Smith, 2015). Where appropriate, include the name(s) of authors and editors of referenced books (Alion, 2021) or book chapters (Clark, Woodley, & De Halas, 1962). Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” (Eliane, 2020). Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” (Nancy, in press). Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation (Yorozu & al., 1987).

Alion, A. (2021). A good title. *Journal of Internet Science*, 1(4), 10-22.

Clark, T., Woodley, R., & De Halas, D. (1962). Gas-Graphite Systems. In R. Nightingale (Eds.), *Nuclear Graphite* (pp. 15-26). Academic Press, New York.

Daniel, A., & Sam, C. (2014). Using author, data as style of the bibliography. *International Journal of the Latest Technology*, 1(2), 10-23.

Deal, B., & Gaston, C. (2021). Particular relationship for the thermal oxidation of silicon. *Journal of Applied Computation*, 3(2), 36-45.

Eliane, K. (2020). *Title of paper here*. Unpublished manuscript [or “Manuscript submitted for publication,” or “Manuscript in preparation”]. Downloaded from academic.edu, University of Linwood.

Fachinger, J., den Exter, M., Grambow, B., Holgerson, S., Landesmann, C., Titov, M., & Podruhzina, T. (2004). Behavior of spent HTR fuel elements in aquatic phases of repository host rock formations. *Proceedings of the 2nd International Topical Meeting on High Temperature Reactor Technology*, China, 225-237.

Gerome, D., Nana, R., & Smith, E. (2015). *Title of paper presented* [Conference presentation]. International Conference on Networking, Tulsa, USA. http://www.presenation.xxx/26

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Yorozu, Y. Hirano, M., Oka, K., & Tagawa, Y. (1987). Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface. *IEEE Translation Journal on Magnetics in Japan*, 2(8), 740–741 [Digests 9th Annual Conference on Magnetics in Japan, p. 301, 1982].

Young, M. (1989). *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science.