**Preparation of Papers for JCSE: MS Word**

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**Abstract**

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for JCSE. The abstract should be self-contained (contain no footnotes). It should concisely state what was done, how it was done, principal results, and their significance. It should be 150 to 200 words long for all forms of publication. The abstract should be written as one paragraph and should not contain tabular material or numbered references. Mathematical equations should not be set off on separate lines but appear in-line. At the end of abstract, category (Embedded computing, Ubiquitous computing, Convergence computing, Green computing, Smart and intelligent computing, Human computing) and keywords (3 to 6 words or phrases) should be given. The authors can freely choose a set of appropriate keywords from the general terms widely used in the area of computing science and engineering.

**Category:** Smart and intelligent computing

**Keywords**: Computer science and engineering; MS word; Template; Instruction for authors

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This document is a template for Microsoft Word versions 2003 or later.

II. PUBLICATION TYPES AND LANGUAGE

JCSE focuses on regular papers, review papers, editorials, and letters to the editor. Any researchers throughout the world can submit a manuscript if the scope of the manuscript is appropriate. Manuscripts should be submitted in English.

A. Regular Papers

Regular papers contain a full description of the original research results.

B. Review Papers

Invited or submitted review papers are accepted. A review paper reports on a specific topic, which is included in a regular issue of the journal and has the same sequence as a regular paper.

C. Editorials

Editorials include invited perspectives in computing science and engineering, dealing with very active areas of research, fresh insights, and debates.

D. Letters to the Editor

Comments on previously published articles or on other subjects of importance may be submitted.

III. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

A. Primary Headings

There are four levels of section headings with established specifications: primary; secondary; tertiary; and quaternary heads. Enumeration of section headings is required. The section headings are as follows.

Primary headings are enumerated by Roman numerals and centered above the text (**I. PRIMARY HEADING).** Secondary headings are enumerated by capital letters followed by periods, upper and lower case, and italicized (***A. Primary Headings***).

1) Tertiary Heading: Tertiary headings are enumerated by Arabic numerals followed by parentheses. They are indented, italicized, upper and lower case, run into the text in their sections, and are followed by a colon.

a) Quaternary heading: Quaternary headings are identical to tertiary headings, except that they are indented two ems, lower case letters are used as labels, and only the first letter of the heading is capitalized.

B. References in Text

References should be obviously related to the documents. References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Each reference should be cited as [1], [1, 4, 7], or [1-3]; Kim [3], Kim and Lee [5] and, Park et al. [6].

 The list of references should only include works that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text.

C. Table

Each table should be numbered with Roman numerals in the order of their appearance in the text (Table 1). Tables should have a concise and informative title with the table content between horizontal lines. Vertical lines are not used. The structure should be clear, with simple column headings giving all units. A table should not exceed one page when printed. Use lower case letters in superscripts a, b, c and so on for special remarks. Unaltered computer output and notation are generally unacceptable.

**Table 1**. Sample table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Heading 1 |  | Heading 2 |
| Sub-11a | Sub-12b |  | Sub-21 | Sub-22 |
| NCC | 0.98 | 1.23 |  | 0.97 | 4.35 |
| SSD | 0.27 | 3.24 |  | 0.45 | 2.56 |
| NMI | 5.00 | 2.56 |  | 3.01 | 3.56 |

NCC: normalized cross correlation, SSD: sum of squared differences, NMI: normalized mutual information.

a Sub-11 means….. b Sub-12 means……

D. Figure

Figures are numbered consecutively in the sequence mentioned in the text and must have a caption written in one paragraph style (Fig. 1). The caption should contain an explanation of all abbreviations and symbols used, and indicate the size value of lines or bars unless shown directly on the figure. The figure number should be placed at the lower-left corner of each figure, and the numbering order must be from left to right, then from upper to lower. Citations of figures in the text or parentheses are abbreviated, e.g., Fig. 1, Figs. 1 and 2, Figs. 1-3, (Fig. 1), (Figs. 1 and 2), (Figs. 1-3). When the text refers to both figures and tables, they should be mentioned in parentheses, e.g., (Table 1; Fig. 2) and (Tables 1-3; Figs. 4-6).

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**Fig. 1.** Sample figure (Reprint from Gao et al. [11] with permission from Korean Institute of Information Scientists and Engineers). RFID: radio frequency identification.

III. EQUATIONS AND ALGORITHMS

A. One Equation

$F=-\frac{GMm}{r^{2}} $ (1)

Equations can be easily written in equation environment. See Equation 1 for example.

B. Series of Equations

$y = x^{4} + 4 $

$$ = \left(x^{2}+2\right)^{2}- 4x^{2}$$

$ <(x^{2}+2)^{2}$ (2)

Sometimes a series of equations are needed. See Equation 2 for details.

C. Algorithms

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm 1** Euclids algorithm |
| 1: **procedure** Euclid (*a, b*) The g.c.d. of a and b2: *r ← a* mod *b*3: **while** *r ≠* 0 **do**We have the answer if r is 04: *a ← b*5: *b ← r*6: *r ← a* mod *b*7: **end while**8: **return** *b* The gcd is b9: **end procedure** |

The use of “algorithmicx” package is recomm-ended, although it is possible show algorithms manually. An example is shown as Algorithm 1.

D. Theorems, Proofs, etc.

JCSE.cls provides many environments for theorems, proofs, etc., Definitions 1 and 2 are an example. There are more environments:

Definition 1 (A triangle). A plane figure bounded by 3 straight sides is a triangle.

Definition 2 (a genus or (family)). An existing definition that serves as a portion of the new definition; all definitions with the same genus are considered members of that genus, and a dentition can be composed of multiple genera (more than one genus).

Lemma 1 (Example Lemma). Lemma lemma lemma lemma lemma lemma lemma lemma lemma.

Proof. Write proof here.

Corollary 1 (Example corollary). Corollary corollary corollary corollary corollary.

Proposition 1 (Example proposition). All humans are mortal.

Axiom 1 (Example Axiom). It is possible to draw a straight line from any point to any other point.

Remark 1 (Example Remark). Can’t prove axioms.

Example 1 (Example example). There can be numbered examples.

Theorem 1 (Fermat’s Last Theorem). No three positive integers a, b, and c can satisfy the equation an + bn = cn for any integer value of n greater than two.

Proof. I have discovered a truly remarkable proof which this margin is too small to contain.

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