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ABSTRACT

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I. INTRODUCTION

All standard components of the manuscript have been clearly defined and standardized to serve several important purposes. First, the use of predefined formatting components is intended to simplify the process of preparing and formatting individual manuscripts for authors. By following the provided template and styles, authors can focus more on the scientific content of their work rather than on technical formatting issues.

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- The current state of the research field should be reviewed and key publications should be cited within the introduction. There should not be another separate section for Literature Review. All claims or facts mentioned in the introduction should be supported by references.
- The conclusion section should place the work in context and highlight its importance, novelty and contribution.
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The authors should avoid stating extended information for previously known methods, algorithms, techniques etc. A brief description of them may be given (principles, key characteristics etc) but all further information should be provided via references. This also includes the math background (equations, proofs etc). If you need to include known equations make sure that these are the absolutely essential ones.

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Well known abbreviations such as SI, mm, AC, RMS etc do not have to be defined. Do

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B. Units

- Use SI (MKS) as primary units. English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as "3.5-inch disk drive."
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units. Spell out units when they appear in text: "... a few henries", not "... a few H".
- Always write the zero before decimal points.
- Use "cm3" or "cm³" but not "cc". Make sure that you use the correct symbols for thousands and decimals (i.e. one thousand is 1,000.00, not 1.000,00).

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The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template.

- Do not insert equations as images.
- Always insert them in-line with text (never have them float over text).
- Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position to the right of the equations.
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$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad (1)$$

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (2)$$

- Use the same symbol in the text as in the equation. Do not use e.g. x_m or x_m in the text, and or in the equation.
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- Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. If needed, you can add a denotation table/paragraph at the beginning or the end of the manuscript.
- Use "(1)", not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. "Equation (1) is ..."

D. Some Common mistakes

- In American English, periods and commas are written within quotation marks, "like this." Other punctuation is "outside"! For scientific writing, it was widely suggested in the past that punctuations should follow the British English style (commas and periods outside quotes) as this was considered more "internationally accepted." However, full adoption of the American English punctuation style has gained ground since and ETASR also now follows the American English punctuation style.
- The word "data" is plural, not singular.

- A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- Use "whereas" instead of "while" (except if you mean that things are happening simultaneously).
- 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".
- Avoid contractions: write "is not" instead of "isn't."
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- Make sure that all authors' affiliations and all authors' emails are stated.
- Use the official English translation/title of your institution (check its web page for verification if necessary).

B. Figures and Tables

1) Positioning Figures and Tables

- Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables.
- Avoid placing (a), (b) etc on top of figures.
- Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text.
- Refer to figures using "Figure 1" and to tables using "Table I" and so on.
- Figure captions cannot be part of the figure.
- Figures are ideally 300 dpi TIFF files. If this results to a large file then you should use formats such as jpg and png, but always make sure that the figure is of good quality.
- Do not use word shapes as figures, especially if the shapes are not grouped. You should extract the

word shape image in an image file. You can do that in various ways. The simplest would be to create the figure in word using word shapes and then use print screen and paste in an image creating/manipulating program.

TABLE I. TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy		

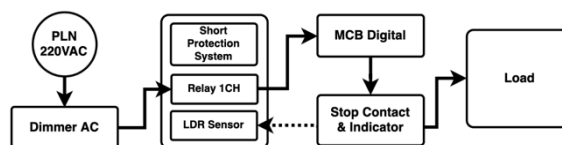


Fig. 1. Block diagram protection system

- If possible, place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns.
- The layout of figures should be "in-line with text". Other layouts may cause figures to float on top of text or out of bounds when the file is opened using other Word versions.
- Make sure that the smaller font inside a figure is at least the same size as the figure captions fonts.
- Do not insert large images and then resize them in Word. When large images are resized in Word, the quality and readability of fonts both suffer. Instead, first resize the images outside Word (or produce them in the correct size in the first place) and then insert them into your Word file. Images should ideally be inserted at their actual size (no resizing in Word should be needed).
- Note that large figures and tables may span across both columns. This should be done however only if necessary. You should not enlarge figures to enlarge the fonts. Edit them and enlarge the fonts within them without changing their size
- As the readability of figures has proven to be a frequent point of friction between authors, reviewers and our staff, we also include a simple explanatory image that should help all parties (Figure 2)

C. Figure Labels

Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units.

D. Computer codes

If you want to type a computer code, then you have to use the "courier new" style, as shown below:

This is my code

VI. CITING REFERENCES IN TEXT

Three basic rules apply about the citation format:

1. Refer simply to the reference number e.g. use "Authors in [1]" or "it was shown that ... [2]" - do not use "ref. [1]" or "reference [2]" except if at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. "Reference [1] shows" If you use authors' names to cite a reference in text, then use "et al." when there are three or more names. Do not use any other bibliographical data (e.g. the year etc) when citing a reference in text.
2. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket (e.g. "as shown in [3].")
3. For multiple references: include all refs in the same bracket (e.g. [1-3, 5] and not [1]-[3], [5])

VII. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study adopts a systematic and structured research methodology to ensure the validity, reliability, and reproducibility of the results. The overall research process is designed to address the defined research objectives and to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed approach. The methodology consists of several key stages, including research design, data collection, system development or model implementation, experimental setup, and performance evaluation.

Research Design

The research design is formulated based on the identified research problem and objectives. A quantitative and experimental approach is employed to analyze system performance and validate the effectiveness of the proposed method. This design allows for objective measurement and comparison with existing approaches. In addition, the study incorporates a comparative analysis to highlight improvements achieved by the proposed solution over baseline or state-of-the-art methods.

Data Collection and Preparation

Data used in this study are obtained from reliable and relevant sources, such as publicly available datasets, system logs, or data generated through controlled experiments. Prior to analysis, the data undergo a preprocessing stage to ensure quality and consistency. This stage includes data cleaning, normalization, and transformation, which are essential to reduce noise and potential bias in the experimental results.

System Development / Model Implementation

The proposed method is implemented using appropriate programming tools, frameworks, or simulation environments commonly used in computer science research. The system architecture or computational model is designed to support modularity and scalability, enabling efficient testing and modification. Key parameters and configurations

are carefully selected based on preliminary experiments and established practices in the literature.

Experimental Setup

Experiments are conducted in a controlled environment to ensure fair and repeatable evaluations. Hardware and software specifications are clearly defined, including processor type, memory capacity, operating system, and development tools. Performance metrics are selected based on the research objectives and may include accuracy, execution time, resource utilization, throughput, or error rates, depending on the nature of the study.

Evaluation and Analysis

The performance of the proposed method is evaluated by comparing experimental results with existing methods or benchmarks. Statistical analysis is applied where necessary to assess the significance of the results. The findings are then analyzed and interpreted to determine whether the proposed approach effectively addresses the research problem and achieves the stated objectives.

VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents and discusses the results obtained from the implementation and evaluation of the proposed method. The results are organized systematically based on the defined performance metrics and experimental scenarios to ensure clarity and coherence. Quantitative and qualitative findings are reported to provide a comprehensive understanding of the system behavior and performance.

The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach in addressing the research objectives. Key performance indicators, such as accuracy, efficiency, execution time, resource utilization, or other relevant metrics, are analyzed and compared with baseline or existing methods. The comparison highlights the improvements achieved by the proposed method, particularly in terms of performance stability and overall effectiveness under different testing conditions.

Further analysis reveals how specific design choices and parameter settings influence the observed outcomes. Variations in input data, system configurations, or environmental conditions are examined to assess the robustness and adaptability of the proposed approach. The results indicate that the proposed method maintains consistent performance across multiple scenarios, suggesting its suitability for practical applications.

In addition to performance evaluation, this section discusses the implications of the results in relation to previous studies. Similarities and differences between the proposed approach and existing methods are

identified and critically analyzed. The discussion emphasizes how the proposed method addresses the limitations of earlier research and contributes new insights to the field. Any unexpected results or performance trade-offs are also examined to provide a balanced and transparent interpretation.

Finally, the limitations of the study are acknowledged to offer a realistic perspective on the findings. Factors such as dataset size, experimental constraints, or system assumptions that may affect the generalizability of the results are discussed. These limitations provide a basis for future research directions, including potential enhancements and broader evaluations. Overall, the results and discussion demonstrate that the proposed approach offers a meaningful contribution to the advancement of computer science and technology research.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

This section summarizes the main conclusions derived from the research based on the results and discussion. It highlights the key findings in relation to the research objectives and demonstrates how the proposed approach addresses the identified problem and research gap.

The results indicate that the proposed method achieves improved performance, effectiveness, or reliability compared to existing approaches, thereby validating the applied research methodology and supporting the initial assumptions. The conclusion also emphasizes the theoretical and practical significance of the study for both academic research and real-world applications.

Furthermore, the limitations of the study are briefly acknowledged to ensure transparency and to contextualize the findings. Finally, potential directions for future research are suggested, including further refinement of the method, broader evaluations, and application to other problem domains.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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REFERENCES

- **Journal articles**
 - [1] A. Author and B. Author, "Title of article," Title of Journal, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Month (abbreviated), year. [in case pages are used]
 - [2] A. Author, B. Author, and C. Author "Title of article," Title of Journal, vol. x, no. x, Month (abbreviated), year, Art. no. xxx. [in case article numbers are used]
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