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Title of paper should be self-contained, simple, and concise

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT			
Keyword 1	Abstracts should provide a concise summary of the topics, conclusions, and findings of the			
Keyword 2	manuscript. For experimental papers, the abstract should specify the quantities measured			
Keyword 3	and the subjects studied, clearly describing the experimental conditions. Avoid using			
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1. Introduction

An effective introduction begins by broadly introducing the general topic or field of study to provide context for the reader, gradually narrowing the focus to the specific problem or research question your paper addresses. Clearly define the problem or issue at hand, helping the reader understand the purpose of your study. It's important to offer necessary background information that situates your research within the existing body of knowledge, highlighting relevant theories, studies, or prior work that relates to your topic. The significance of the study should be emphasized by discussing its potential impact, contribution to the field, or the gap in the literature that your research aims to fill. Briefly outline the scope of your paper, mentioning the aspects you will cover and any exclusions if applicable. Clearly state your objectives, including hypotheses or specific aims, and provide a preview of the paper's structure to guide the reader through the content. Keep the introduction clear and concise, avoiding unnecessary details, while ensuring that every sentence serves a purpose in guiding the reader toward understanding your research. Use engaging language to capture the reader's attention and make the introduction accessible by avoiding jargon and complex terms, or by defining them where necessary.

In-text citations should be formatted according to APA7 style, as in the instruction for author. Each entry should include all necessary source details, such as the author's name, article title, journal name, publication year, and other relevant information.

2. Materials and methods

The main body of the paper, including text and mathematical content, can be divided into sections using headings and subheadings. However, it's important to note that headings are not always required; for shorter papers,

they may be unnecessary or not allowed. Equations, tables, figures, and references should be numbered sequentially to ensure a logical flow of the subject matter.

The main sections of a typical article are indicated by primary headings. Each primary section can be further subdivided with subheadings, with each subdivision representing a more specific topic. The following list outlines the different levels of section headings and the appropriate formatting for each. In all headings, symbols and abbreviations should be presented as they appear in the text. It is important to note that headings are not always required, and for shorter papers, they may be unnecessary.

2.1 First subheading

Standalone bold heading, first word capitalized, preceded by an arabic numeral and a period.

2.1.1 Second subheading

Standalone heading, first word capitalized, all italic, preceded by an arabic numeral and a period.

a. *Third subheading*. Text following a paragraph indentation, first word capitalized, all italic, preceded by a lowercase letter.

Theorem 1. Theorems, Definitions, Lemmas, Proofs, etc., are presented in the text as single words (along with numbers or letters as needed) as third-level subheadings, italicized, with a paragraph indent, followed by a period, a full space, and then the regular roman text.

3. Results and discussion (or separate)

In the body of the paper, all figures and tables should be numbered sequentially in the order they are referenced in the text. This numbering should be continuous throughout the entire paper. Figures and tables should not be numbered according to the section in which they appear.



Table 1. XXXXXXXX

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

^{*}Table legend here

Figures should be numbered using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.), with letters (a), (b), (c), etc., to label different parts of a figure. Parentheses are used to enclose these labels, as in Fig. 1(a). When citing figures, the full term "Figure" should be used at the beginning of a sentence, while "Fig." is used elsewhere in the text. Similarly, tables are

also numbered with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). The full term "Table" should be used when citing tables, as there is no abbreviation for table citations.

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered with Arabic numerals in parentheses aligned to the right margin of the page, while the equations themselves should be centered.

$$E = mc^2 (1)$$

$$y = ax + b (2)$$

Equations and formulae should be typed and numbered with Arabic numerals in parentheses aligned to the right margin of the page, while the equations themselves should be centered.

4. Conclusions

The conclusion should be concise and clear, highlighting the key points and significant findings from the study. It should offer any relevant suggestions or recommendations for future research, covering all the main content of the paper. The conclusion can end with a prompt for further reflection on the topic or emphasize the importance of continued research in the area.

Acknowledgements

Style as principal heading but with no number. Use ACKNOWLEDGMENT if a single thing is being acknowledged. If a paper has no headings, the acknowledgments are set apart by a blank line.

References

A-Z using APA 7th edition, please see instruction to author.

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