Template for Journal of Advanced Computing

Technology and Application (JACTA)

Michael Shell1, Homer Simpson2, James Kirk3, Montgomery Scott3 and Eldon Tyrell4

1School of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332–0250

Email: see http://www.michaelshell.org/contact.html

2Twentieth Century Fox, Springfield, USA Email: homer@thesimpsons.com

3Starfleet Academy, San Francisco, California 96678-2391 Telephone: (800) 555–1212, Fax: (888) 555–1212

4Tyrell Inc., 123 Replicant Street, Los Angeles, California 90210–4321

*Abstract*—This document is a template for JACTA in in Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd–Fe–B"). Do not write “(Invited)” in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field, but are not required. Put a space between authors’ initials. The abstract must be a concise yet comprehensive reflection of what is in your article. In particular, the abstract must be self-contained, without abbreviations, footnotes, or references. It should be a microcosm of the full article. The abstract must be between 150–250 words. Be sure that you adhere to these limits; otherwise, you will need to edit your abstract accordingly. The abstract must be written as one paragraph, and should not contain displayed mathematical equations or tabular material. The abstract should include three or four different keywords or phrases, as this will help readers to find it. It is important to avoid over-repetition of such phrases as this can result in a page being rejected by search engines. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

*Index Terms*—JACTA, journal, Word, paper, template.

# I. INTRODUCTION

T

HIS document is a template for Microsoft Word versions 6.0 or later. Please observe the journal page limits. I wish you the best of success.

## A. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The IEEEtran class file is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using 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.

# II. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

When you open template-JACTA.docx, select “Page Layout” from the “View” menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), (these instructions assume MS 6.0. Some versions may have alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here). Then, type over sections of template-JACTA.docx or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is at the left of the Formatting Toolbar at the top of your Word window (for example, the style at this point in the document is “Text”). Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

To insert images in Word, position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with “float over text” unchecked).

## A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

## B. Equations

Number equations consecutively. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a* + *b* = *γ* (1)

## C. Authors and Affiliations

The class file is designed for, but not limited to, six authors. A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names 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).

## D. 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 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 “Abstract”, 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 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.

# TABLE I

AN EXAMPLEOFA TABLE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| One | Two |
| Three | Four |

## E. Figures and Tables

*a) Positioning Figures and Tables:* Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

Image

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure caption: Use 8 point Times New Roman for caption. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

Note that \label must occur AFTER (or within) \caption.

For figures, \caption should occur after the \includegraphics.

Note that the IEEE typically puts floats only at the top, even when this results in a large percentage of a column being occupied by floats.

An example of a double column floating figure using two subfigures. (The subfig.sty package must be loaded for this to work.) The subfigure \label commands are set within each subfloat command, and the \label for the overall figure must come after \caption. \hfil is used as a separator to get equal spacing. Watch out that the combined width of all the subfigures on a line do not exceed the text width or a line break will occur.

An example of a floating table. Note that, for this journal style tables, the \caption command should come BEFORE the table and, given that table captions serve much like titles, are usually capitalized except for words such as a, an, and, as, at, but, by, for, in, nor, of, on, or, the, to and up, which are usually not capitalized unless they are the first or last word of the caption. The \label must come after \caption as always.

# III. CITATION AND REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first *...*”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

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” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. 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 [6].

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

# APPENDIX A

PROOF OF THE FIRST ZONKLAR EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

APPENDIX B

Appendix two text goes here.

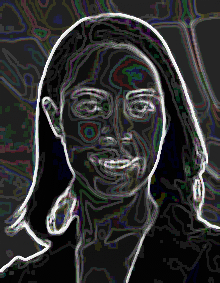
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

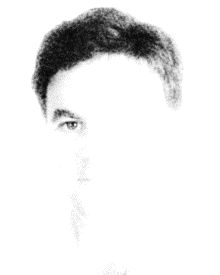
The authors would like to thank...

# REFERENCES

1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of LipschitzHankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.
8. H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to LATEX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England:

Addison-Wesley, 1999.

**First A. Author**

**Second B. Author**