

Best Legible and Mature Handwriting as we Keep Up the Practice

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Abstract

This document is a template to provide guidance about formatting the research papers which are going to be submitted to the journal IJFMR. Authors can get a general idea of formatting and various possible sections in the research paper.

“Abstract” is a necessary section in a research paper. It may be constructed by gathering main points (summary) from each section of the research paper.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

1. Introduction

- Research paper document file must be of .docx (Microsoft Office Word 2007+) format or .odt (Open Document Text (default document format of LibreOffice / OpenOffice)).
- Whole file must be editable, there must not be any locked/protected region in the document file.
- Set paper/page size to A4.
- It would be better not to use special characters (symbols) in paper's title, abstract and keywords.
- Write the research paper's title and keywords in Title Case (capitalize first character of each word). However, write common words like a, an, the, using, for, among etc. in lower case in both title and keywords.
- Use “Times New Roman” font in the whole document. However, programming code may be in a monospaced font; Consolas font is preferred for monospaced content.
- Set alignment “Justify” for all normal paragraphs. Align the figures and tables, and their captions at center. Set left align for the list of references.)
- Except paper's title and authors' names, apply 12 pt font to the whole document's content.
- Avoid using Roman numbers anywhere.
- Avoid Italic style.
- Document need to be in single column layout.
- Set 1.60 cm left and right page margin, and set 1.20 cm top margin, and set 0.60 cm bottom margin.
- Do not give after or before margins to paragraphs; instead, add empty paragraph between two paragraphs to make them separate.
- No first line indent for any paragraph except numbered or bulleted paragraphs. Set “Before Text Indent” to the size of approx 3 spaces between text and numbering/bullets for numbered/bulleted paragraphs.
- Set line spacing to 1.15 everywhere.

- If index of content is added then use the word processor's tool/feature to create the index. (The tool/feature automatically generates the index of content based on the headings. Index of content generated with this tool keeps the page numbers updated even if headings' page change because of change in formatting or insertion/deletion of content.)
- Do not add page breaks.
- A parenthetical “statement” at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical “sentence” is punctuated within the parentheses.) Similarly, whether to put a punctuation mark at within quotes or after closing quote depends on the quote/sentence; if the text is part of a sentence then put the end punctuation mark after closing quotation mark; and if the quoted text is an independent sentence then put punctuation mark inside the quotation marks.
- It is better to write in passive voice; for example, instead of “We observed that ...”, use “It is observed that ...”.
- Before submitting your research paper, please get it proof-read, by a person having good command over the language used, for spelling and grammatical mistakes, and proper punctuation marks. Authors will be asked to correct the mistakes if there are low amount of mistakes; but research paper will be rejected if there are too many mistakes.
- Paragraph(s) of Conclusion is not necessary, however it is preferred. One should not replicate the content of Abstract in the Conclusion section.

2. Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

- Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file.
- Keep your text and graphic files separate until the text has been formatted and styled.
- There should not be 2 or more spaces or blank lines consecutively in the document.
- Do not use hard tabs; use indentation.
- Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting.

3. 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.

4. Units

- Use either SI or CGS as primary units. (SI units are preferred.) 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”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in ampere and magnetic field in oersted. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m²”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use “cm³”, not “cc”.
- Add space between amount and unit; for example - use “12 cm” instead of “12cm”.
- Use upper or lower case properly according to the unit.

5. Equations

- Use equation editor feature of your word processing software to create equation if equation contains division, or multiple lines.
- Equations should be left aligned.
- It would be better to give serial numbers for the equations. Equation serial numbers, within parentheses, can be put after half the width of the page.
- If there are multiple equations, and serial numbers are assigned to them, then position all the equation serial numbers at a same tab stop.
- Do not give italic style to equations.
- Use × sign/character for multiplication sign (instead of *), and ÷ sign/character for division sign (instead of /) in equations which are not inserted using an equation editor.
- Add a blank paragraph before and after each equation.
- Use same font size as normal paragraph for the equations.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”.

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \tag{1}$$

$$y^4 + \frac{xy}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} - xy^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{7} \tag{2}$$

6. Headings

- Headings to be formatted with same font family and font size as normal text.
- Only apply bold style to the headings; no underline, no italic.
- Headings can be numbered or without numbering. It is recommended to use only numbers for numbered heading - means - do not use Roman and Alphabets for numbering headings. Hierarchical numbering (for example - 1.1, 1.1.2) may be used for sub-headings.
- Set “Keep with next paragraph” checkbox checked in the paragraph's settings/options for all the headings, to avoid heading in one page and its content on the next page.
- Do not add colon at the end of the headings.

7. Figures multiple figures or images in one

Table 1: Table Type Styles

	Boys	Girls	
	Tend to slant on the left side while writing with speed	Tend to slant on right side while writing with Speed	