Paper Title: Please Make Sure the Length of the Title within Four Lines

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***Abstract*—A good abstract is a stand-alone summary of the paper and should summarize the key components of the manuscript. Generally, the abstract should be concise and informative within 200–300 words. It should briefly state the purpose of the research, the materials and methods, the principal results, and the major conclusions. As an abstract is a separate section, it should be self-containing text and should avoid abbreviations, references, URLs, equations, and figures unless they are essential and clearly defined.**

***Keywords*—first term, second term, third term, fourth term, fifth term, sixth term, seventh term**

I. Introduction

A well-written introduction will provide your study with a context and prompt the readers to read the rest of your paper. This section should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. In this section, authors should briefly highlight the main developments of their research topic and identify the main gaps that need to be addressed. In other words, this section should give an overview of your study. The section should be organized as:

- What is known about the broad topic?
- What are the gaps or missing links that need to be addressed?
- What is the significance of addressing those gaps?

The introduction should provide general information about the topic of your research and emphasize the main aims of the study. Please ensure that you only discuss the main and relevant aspects of the studies that have led to your aims. Do not elaborate on them as this should be done in the literature review section.

II. Literature Review

This section basically supports the background section by providing evidence for the proposed hypothesis. This section should be more comprehensive and thoroughly describe all the studies that you have mentioned in the background section. It should also elaborate on all studies that form evidence for the present study and discuss the current trends.

To write this section, you will need to do a thorough literature search on different studies that relate to the broad topic of your research. This will introduce the readers to the area of your research. It would be ideal to organize them thematically and discuss them chronologically so that readers are aware of the evolution and progress in the field. In other words, separate themes should be discussed chronologically to highlight how research in those fields has progressed over time. This will highlight what has been done and what are the future directions that need to be worked upon.

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III. Materials and Methods

A well-scripted methods sections lays the foundation for your research by outlining the different methods you used to derive your results. The methods used to achieve the objectives must be described precisely and in sufficient detail, so as to allow a competent reader to repeat the work done by the author.

Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet;
- Second bullet;
- Third bullet.

Numbered lists can be added as follows:

(1) First item;
(2) Second item;
(3) Third item.

IV. Result and Discussion

A well-presented results section coupled with a convincing discussion will definitely prove the novelty and importance of your study. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

A. 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.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for all figure labels. For figure axis labels, use words rather than symbols or abbreviations to avoid confusing the reader. Do not label

TABLE I. TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy[a]		

[a]Sample of a Table footnote.

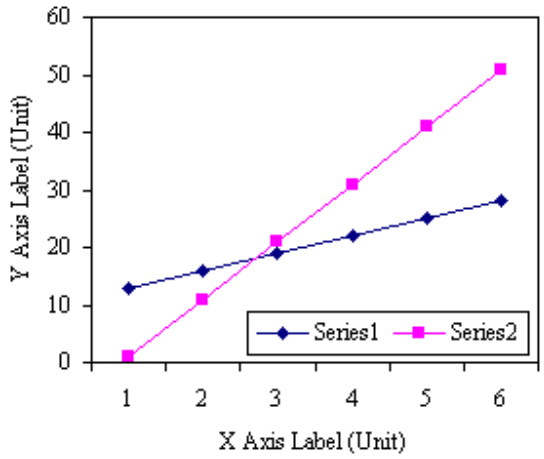


Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

axes only with units, and do not use a ratio of quantities and units. Color figures will only appear in the online publication; all figures will be black and white in the print version.

B. References

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. No punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Use "Author's last name [3]" at the beginning of a sentence.

In the reference list, give all authors' names; use "et al." if there are more than three authors. 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]. However, it is not recommended to cite the papers "unpublished" or "in press" stage. In a paper title, capitalize the first word and all other words except for conjunctions, prepositions less than seven letters, and prepositional phrases.

For papers published in translated journals, please give the English citation.

For on-line references a URL and time accessed must be given.

C. 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. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

D. Equations

Number equations consecutively. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use "Eq. (1)", not "(1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is . . ."

E. Algorithms

Algorithms should be numbered and include a short title. They are set off from the text with rules above and below the title and after the last line.

Algorithm 1: Weighted Tanimoto ELM.

TRAIN($\mathbf{XT}$)
  select randomly $W \subset \mathbf{X}$
  $N_{\mathbf{t}} \leftarrow |\{i : \mathbf{t}_i = \mathbf{t}\}|$ **for** $\mathbf{t} = -1, +1$
  $B_i \leftarrow \sqrt{\max(N_{-1}, N_{+1})/N_{\mathbf{t}_i}}$ **for** $i = 1, ..., N$
  $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \leftarrow B \cdot (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})/(\mathbb{1}\mathbf{X} + \mathbb{1}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})$
  $\beta \leftarrow \left(I/C + \hat{\mathbf{H}}^T\hat{\mathbf{H}}\right)^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T B \cdot \mathbf{T})$
  return $\mathbf{W}, \beta$

PREDICT($\mathbf{X}$)
  $\mathbf{H} \leftarrow (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})/(\mathbb{1}\mathbf{X} + \mathbb{1}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})$
  return SIGN($\mathbf{H}\beta$)

F. Footnotes

Number footnotes separately in superscripts 1, 2, ... Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited, as in this column. See first page footnote for an example.

G. Other Recommendations (Subsection Level 2)

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) If your native language is not English, try to get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

1) Subsection (Level 3)

Here is the content of Subsection (Level 3)

a) Subsection (Level 4)

Here is the content of Subsection (Level 4).

V. CONCLUSION

The "conclusions" are a key component of the paper. It should complement the "abstract" and is normally used by experts to value the paper's engineering content. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research.

APPENDIX A: APPENDIX TITLE

Appendixes, if needed, are numbered by A, B, C... In the appendices, Figures, Tables, etc. should be labeled starting with "A"—e.g., Fig. A1, Fig. A2, etc.

Supplementary Materials

The following supporting information can be downloaded at: http://www.xxx. Supplementary Figure S1: XXX, Supplementary Table S1: XXX.

Conflict of Interest

Please declare whether or not the submitted work was carried out with a conflict of interest. If yes, please state any personal, professional or financial relationships that could potentially be construed as a conflict of interest. If no, please add "The authors declare no conflict of interest".

Author Contributions

Please state each author's contribution to this work, it can be up to several sentences long and should briefly describe the tasks of individual authors. e.g., AB conducted the research; CD analyzed the data; AB wrote the paper; ...; all authors had approved the final version.

Funding

Please add funding information here, e.g., this research was funded by NAME OF FUNDER, grant number XX. If there is no funding, this section can be removed.

Acknowledgment

The authors wish to thank A, B, C.

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(Periodical style)

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