

How to Format Your Paper for JNIC

First Author¹, Second Author² and Third author³

¹Monash University, School of Business and Economics,
McMahons Road, Frankston 3199, Australia
john.doe@email.com

²School of Computer Science and Engineering, Chung-Ang University,
221, Heukseok-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul 156-756, Korea
jane.doe@email.com

³Monash University, Department of Management,
McMahons Road, Frankston 3199, Australia

Abstract: These Instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing camera-ready papers for the International Journal of Computer Information Systems and Industrial Management Applications (IJCISIM). This is the abstract. It is justified and in 10point bold font. The heading "Abstract" a run-in heading and appears about 75mm below the top of the page. The rest of this paper will provide format examples for all of the major components of your paper.

Keywords: about six key words separated by commas.

I. Introduction

This is an example of the format you will be using to prepare your paper for publication in the Journal of Information Assurance and Security. You should use an easily readable font, preferably Times Roman, for all fonts in the paper. Please do not use a typewriter-style font such as Courier. The remainder of this article will provide examples of the formats of all the major components of your paper. Please follow these directions as closely as possible to ensure that our proceedings looks like the quality publication the content will make it.

For those who are not familiar with typesetting terms, here are a few key definitions that will make reading the following easier:

- point - A unit of measure equal to 1/72 of an inch. A 10 point font then is 10/72 of an inch. Point is often abbreviated "pt".
- leading - the space between lines of text.
- 1" = 2.54 cm.

When preparing your paper, please be sure to consider and incorporate the comments from your reviewers. They spent their time reading your paper and making comments in order to help you publish the best paper possible.

II. Page Size and Layout

This format is designed for international A4 paper size. which will be the published size of the proceedings. Here are the margin sizes for the format:

1. Top Margin - 1.0" (25 mm)
2. Left Margin - 0.75" (19 mm)
3. Right Margin - 0.75" (19mm)
4. Bottom Margin - 1.0" (25mm)

For those using US letter paper, you should stick to the Top and Left Margins and let the Bottom and Right Margins take up the excess. This goes for other paper sizes as well.

The double column layout requires the following measurements for the text columns:

- Column Width - 83.5mm (3.29")
- Column Height - 248.0mm (9.76")
- Gap Between Columns - 5.0mm (0.2")

You are allowed exactly 8 pages for your publication. No more. You can always take fewer pages but you may not take more than 8 pages. This includes all figures, tables, graphs, photos, and bibliography entries. If you simply must have more than 8 pages, the additional cost is \$US100 per extra page.

III. Title, Authors, Body Paragraphs, Sections Headings and References

A. Title and authors

The title of the paper is centered 17.8 mm (0.67") below the top of the page in 24 point font. Right below the title (separated by single line spacing) are the names of the authors. The font size for the authors is 11pt. Author affiliations shall be in 9 pt.

Table 1: Comparing the results for the function optimization problems.

Method	Best result	Average result
Fuzzy systems	0.24	0.30
Genetic algorithms	0.17	0.28
Neural Networks	0.20	0.27

B. Body Paragraphs

The main text for your paragraphs should be 10pt font. All body paragraphs (except the beginning of a section/sub-section) should have the first line indented about 3.6 mm (0.14”).

All body paragraphs should have the first line indented about 0.175” (4.4 mm) except for the first paragraph following a heading which is not indented.

1) Figures and Tables

Place illustrations (figures, tables, drawings, and photographs) throughout the paper at the places where they are first discussed in the text, rather than at the end of the paper. Number illustrations sequentially (but number tables separately). Place the illustration numbers and caption under the illustration in 10 pt font. Do not allow illustrations to extend into the margins or the gap between columns (except 2-column illustrations may cross the gap). If your figure has two parts, include the labels “(a)” and “(b)”.

IV. Section Headings

Section headings come in three varieties: first level headings, sub-headings (i.e. greater than first level heading) and unnumbered headings. All section headings should be numbered sequentially, except for unnumbered headings which are, of course, unnumbered.

A. First-level Headings

First level section headings, (i.e. 1.0) are 12pt bold with 12pt of leading before and 6pts of leading after.

B. Higher Sub-Headings

For Sub-Headings higher than First-Level, use 10pt bold font. It is permissible to use italics for these headings, but be consistent!

C. Unnumbered Headings

The section heading for the Acknowledgments and Bibliography sections are both unnumbered headings. These headings are identical to First-Level Headings except they do not have numbers. See the end of this example article for how they should look.

V. Footnotes

Footnotes, should be used sparingly¹ if at all². Footnotes should be 9pt font with 1 pt leading and should appear at the bottom of the page within a single column³. A thin rule (line) should be used to set off the footnote from the text⁴.

Moreover, L^AT_EX tends to lose balance between columns if too many footnotes are present.

VI. Citations in Text

Author’s name and year, e.g., (Fogel 1995), is the preferred format. But use the form you are most comfortable with. Check to be sure that the references are complete and accurate.

The bibliography format again should be whatever you are comfortable with. Be sure to list the page numbers for articles appearing in edited volumes, such as conference proceedings. Also be sure to list the first initials and full last names of the editors for an edited volume.

VII. Illustrations

Place illustrations (figures, tables, drawings, and photographs) throughout the paper at the places where they are first discussed in the text, rather than at the end of the paper. If placed at the bottom or top of the page, the illustration may run across both columns.

This is a test with a figure into one single column



Figure. 2: JIAS header

and you can see at top of this page Figure ?? running across both columns.

Number illustrations sequentially (but number tables separately). Place the illustration numbers and caption under the illustration in 9pt font. Do not allow illustrations to extend into the margins or the gap between columns (except 2-column illustrations may cross the gap).

VIII. Conclusions

If you have any questions, please consult the JIAS webpage.

Acknowledgments

Please provide acknowledgement only after the conclusion section. The authors acknowledge support from ICCNS, grant number 09-123.

¹When used too much, footnotes can ruin a paper by breaking-up the flow of the thoughts in the text.

²Most times a parenthetical remark within the text body is sufficient and a footnote can be avoided.

³Be sure not to violate the bottom margin by the placement of a footnote!

⁴As shown at the top of this set of footnotes.

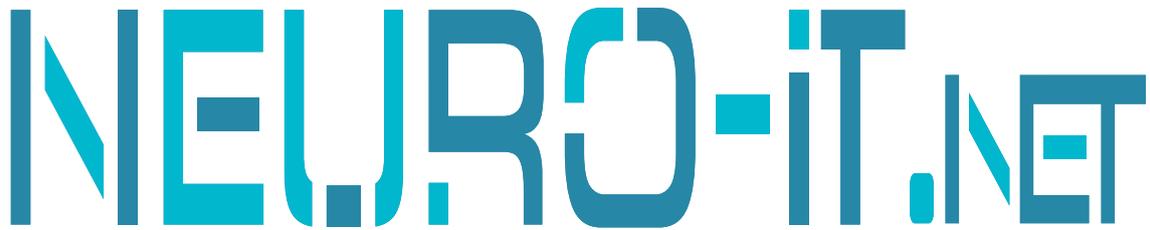


Figure. 1: JIAS header, expanded on 2 columns

References

- [1] A. Bonnacorsi. On the Relationship between Firm Size and Export Intensity, *Journal of International Business Studies*, XXIII (4), pp. 605-635, 1992. (journal style)
- [2] R. Caves. *Multinational Enterprise and Economic Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1982. (book style)
- [3] M. Clerc. The Swarm and the Queen: Towards a Deterministic and Adaptive Particle Swarm Optimization. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation (CEC)*, pp. 1951-1957, 1999. (conference style)
- [4] H.H. Crockell. Specialization and International Competitiveness, in *Managing the Multinational Subsidiary*, H. Etemad and L. S. Sulude (eds.), Croom-Helm, London, 1986. (book chapter style)
- [5] K. Deb, S. Agrawal, A. Pratab, T. Meyarivan. A Fast Elitist Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithms for Multiobjective Optimization: NSGA II. *KanGAL report 200001*, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India, 2000. (technical report style)

Author Biographies

First Author The first paragraph may contain a place and/or date of birth (list place, then date). Next, the author's educational background is listed. The degrees should be listed with type of degree in what field, which institution, city, state or country, and year degree was earned. The author's major field of study should be lower-cased. If a photograph is provided, the biography will be indented around it. The photograph is placed at the top left of the biography.

Second Author The first paragraph may contain a place and/or date of birth (list place, then date). Next, the author's educational background is listed. The degrees should be listed with type of degree in what field, which institution, city, state or country, and year degree was earned. The author's major field of study should be lower-cased. If a photograph is provided, the biography will be indented around it. The photograph is placed at the top left of the biography.