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| **Type your title here in the conscious format, as short as possible, with no abbreviations or acronyms, limited to 200 characters (if possible)** |
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 |

**Abstract:** An abstract goes at the beginning of the work; it acts as a summary of your entire paper. It gives an overview of everything you write about in your paper. An abstract is simply a short, stand-alone summary of the work or paper that others can use as an overview. An abstract describes what you do in your essay, whether it’s a scientific experiment or a literary analysis paper. It helps the readers to understand the paper and reader usually search for the answer to the questions *why did you decide to do this study or work? how did you conduct the research? what did you find? why is this research and your findings important? why should someone read your entire essay?* To write a good abstract, finish your paper first, then type a summary that identifies the purpose, problem, methods, results, and conclusion of your work. After you get the details down, all that's left is to format it correctly. Since an abstract is only a summary of the work you've already done, it's easy to accomplish. But it should be within the limit of author’s guidelines. For this conference proceedings, the length of the abstract is limited to maximum 250 words

**Keywords:** Keyword1;Keyword2;Keyword3;Keyword4;Keyword5;Keyword6.

5 to 7 words or phrases, Times new roman, 10, regular

* 1. **Introduction (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

Type your literature here. The formatting style is Font- Times new roman, 11, regular. In the paragraph section, select spacing 6 before and after, and line spacing is single. Sometimes it is easier to use the Format Painter tool. But do not alter the page size, style, header and footer, page number, page margin, etc. The ‘introduction’ sections of the articles are like gates of a city. It is a presentation aiming at introducing itself to the readers and attracting their attention. Attractiveness, clarity, piquancy, and analytical capacity of the presentation will urge the reader to read the subsequent sections of the article (Armağan, 2013).

It is useful to analyze the issues to be considered in the ‘Introduction’ section under 3 headings. Firstly, information should be provided about the general topic of the article in the light of the current literature which paves the way for the disclosure of the objective of the manuscript. First of all, explanation of the topic in the light of the current literature should be made in clear, and precise terms as if the reader is completely ignorant of the subject. In this section, establishment of a warm rapport between the reader, and the manuscript is aimed. Then main topic of our manuscript, and the encountered problem should be analyzed in the light of the current literature following a short instance of brain exercise. At this point the problems should be reduced to one issue as far as possible. Of course, there might be more than one problem, however this new issue, and its solution should be the subject matter of another article. Problems should be expressed clearly. If targets are more numerous, and complex, solutions will be more than one, and confusing.

Then the specific subject matter, and the issue to be focused on should be dealt with, the problem should be brought forth, and fundamental references related to the topic should be discussed. Finally, our recommendations for solution should be described, in other words our aim should be communicated. When these steps are followed in that order, the reader can track the problem, and its solution from his/her own perspective under the light of current literature. Otherwise, even a perfect study presented in a non-systematized, confused design will lose the chance of reading. Indeed inadequate information, inability to clarify the problem, and sometimes concealing the solution will keep the reader who has a desire to attain new information away from reading the manuscript (Day, 2000; Hengl and Enschede, 2002; Day, *et al*., 2009).

Finally, the last paragraphs of the ‘Introduction’ section should include the solution in which the information is generated, and related data. The sentences which provoke curiosity in the readers should be left answered. A clearly expressed or recommended solutions to an explicitly revealed problem is also very important for the integrity of the ‘Introduction’ section.

The introduction section of the exemplary article is written in simple present tense which includes abbreviations, acronyms, and their explanations. Sometimes a graphical summarization of the arguments is also encouraged.

* 1. **Experimental (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

**2.1 Sample preparation (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

**2.2 Materials (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

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**2.3 Experimental procedure (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

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**2.4 Questionnaire formulation and administration (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

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**2.5 Sample size (Times New Roman, 11 Bold)**

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* 1. **Theory/calculation (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction, and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

* 1. **Result and Discussions (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

The results should be clear and concise. The discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature

Use the equation editor to write the equation and submit equations as editable text, and not as images. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1).

**4.1 Units**

Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI) if possible.

**4.2 Figures and tables in the text**

Please ensure that the figures and the tables are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript in numeric order, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. Provide the corresponding caption directly below the figure and above the table.

The captions of the figure and the table should be in Times New Roman, size 10, regular font.

* 1. **Conclusion Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

Present main conclusions in a short ‘Conclusions’ section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a ‘Discussion’ or ‘Results and Discussion’ section. Do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion.

**Acknowledgment (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

Place acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. in a separate section at the end of the manuscript before the references

**References (Times New Roman, 12 Bold)**

Use Times New Roman, 11 normal and arrange the references in alphabetical order

**Reference to a journal publication**

**For the single author:**

Author, I.N., Title of the article, Title of the journal. 2015, 32(3); 4 – 10.

Author, I.N., Title of the article, Title of the journal. 2012, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2012.00372

**For two authors:**

Author1, I.N., Author2, J.P., Title of the article, Title of the journal. 2000, 15(1); 120 – 127.

**For four or more authors:**

Author1, I.N., Author2, J.P., Author3, M.N. et al., Title of the article, Title of the journal. 2011, 21(7); 120 – 127.

**Reference to a book**

Author1 J., Author2 B., 2001. SUST Annual Report. SUST Publishers, Sylhet.

Reference to a book chapter

Author1 B., Author2 M., Academic Achievement of Chemistry Department. In: Author J. (ed), SUST Annual Report, 3rd ed. SUST Publishers, Sylhet, 2000, pp 230-257.

**Reference to a website**

Author, K. (Organization’s name, Country if available), 2012. How to reference journal articles in APA format, Available in: https //www.verywellmind.com/how-to-reference-articles-in-apa-format-2794849, (accessed 13 March 2018).

**Reference to a magazine article**

Author, J. A., How to cite newspaper articles, The New York Times. 2004, pp. 34.