Type the Title of Your Paper Here

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**Abstract**

Type the text of your abstract here. Abstract is obligatory for all articles. It should reflect:

* the subject, topic and purpose of the paper;
* the method or methodology of the research;
* the results of the research;
* scope of application of the research results;
* conclusions and novelty and scientific contribution.

Abstract should be limited to 1 paragraph (**250 words**) and convey the main points of the paper, outline the results and conclusions, and explain the significance of the results. Any inessential abbreviations (those personally invented, in particular), any formulas, references to bibliography, figures and/or tables are inadmissible in the abstract. Typeset your Abstract in TNR 11 pt, alignment: justify; line spacing: single.

**Keywords:** please provide 4-6 keywords separated with comma. Typeset your keywords in TNR 10 pt, alignment: justify; line spacing: single. These keywords will be used for indexing

# I. Introduction

This template is an example for formatting a paper for the International Journal of Art, Design, and Metaverse (IJAM). The template is available online at the page for all authors on the official website of the International Journal of Art, Design, and Metaverse.

# II. Writing Plan

Manuscripts should be written in English. The title of the paper, information about the authors, abstract and keywords, as well as bibliography must be written in English. You can submit an article online on the journal website. To submit a paper, the author will first need to register. All manuscripts are peer-reviewed. The first decision is given to authors about 10-50 days after submission; acceptance for publication after revisions is done within 7-10 days (averages for articles published in this journal in the first half of 2021).

## A. Paper format

The research paper should be 5000-8000 words in length, including figures, tables, and References. There should be no applications to the manuscript, and the file must be saved in Microsoft Office (in .doc / .docx). The page should be formatted in A4 (21 cm by 29.7 cm), the left margin being 2.5 cm, and the top, bottom and right margins making 2 cm. The page numbers in this example should not be changed, since when printing the pages will be numbered otherwise.

The title of the paper and abstract should be written in one column. The title should contain less than 15 words, it should start with a capital letter and be centered, typeset the title in bold, Times New Roman (TNR) 16pt, single line spacing. Typeset the main text TNR 11 pt in 2 columns with an interval between columns of 1 cm, alignment: justify, indentation: 5 mm, line spacing: single.

## B. Headings

Headings should be of four-level type; five-level headings are inadmissible.

### *1. Level 1 Heading*

Each word in Heading 1 should have first letter in Uppercase and small capitals, alignment: left, boldface, TNR 14, line spacing: single, and be numbered in Roman numerals, which should end with a period.

### *2. Level 2 Heading*

Heading 2: all words should have first letter in Uppercase, alignment: left, boldface, TNR 11, line spacing: single, and be numbered in a capital letter, which should end with a period.

### *3. Heading 3 Level*

Heading 3: all words should have first letter in Uppercase, alignment: left, italicized, TNR 11, line spacing: single, and be numbered in Arab numerals which should end with a closing bracket.

#### *4. Heading 4 Level*

It is not recommended to use Heading 4, however it is admissible in the following format: only the first word should start in Uppercase, indentation left: 5 mm, italicized, TNR 11, line spacing: single, it should be numbered with a small capital and ended with a closing bracket.

#### *5. Level 5 Heading*

Level 5 Heading is not admissible in the manuscript. Headings should be of four-level type; five-level headings are inadmissible.

# III. Structure

The paper should start with a Title, Abstract and keywords, and the main text should consist of the following sections: **Introduction, Research Aim, Literature Review, Research Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions and Suggestions for Practical Use, Acknowledgements (can be added if necessary), References.**

Please follow this logic in writing the paper: first, briefly highlight the idea, then describe the methods for achieving the goal and the planned results, and only after that proceed to the detailed presentation. When reviewing the literature, you should not simply list the sources, but analyze them. You should explain with specific examples what has already been done by other scholars, what tasks are ahead, and in which direction you plan to move, that is, you have to introduce the reader to the research background and explain the place of your study in it.

The pages should be numbered consecutively, starting with the title page and through the text, and reference list.

## A. Title

Title of the paper should be brief and informative. Titles are often used in electronic search engines. Avoid using abbreviations and formulas where possible. Names of authors should not contain a scientific degree or position. Clearly identify the corresponding author who will be responsible for the article at all stages of pre-publication and post-publication.

## B. Abstract

Abstract should be brief and factual, it should briefly describe the purpose of the study, the principal results and the main conclusions. The abstract is often presented separately from the article, i.e. it must be an independent element. For this reason, references should be avoided. Also, it is required not to use non-standard or uncommonly used abbreviations, but if they are necessary, then when they are first used in the abstract, they should be defined. The title of the paper, abstract, keywords, and bibliography must be written in English.

## C. Keywords

General terms and terms in the plural, as well as multivalent concepts should not be used in the keywords. Be careful in the use of abbreviations: only abbreviations that have been well established in the field of research can suit. These keywords will be used for indexing.

## D. Introduction

All papers should have a brief introduction (1.5-2 pages). The text should be intelligible to readers in different disciplines and technical terms should be defined. This is the reader’s first impression of your paper, so it should be clear and concise. Include relevant background information on your topic, using in-text citations as necessary. Report new developments in the field, and state how your study fills gaps in the existing research. Focus on the specific problem you are addressing, along with its possible solutions, and outline the limitations of your study. You can also include a research question, hypothesis, and/or objectives at the end of this section.

Organize your information from broad to narrow (general to particular). However, do not start too broad; keep the information relevant.

You can use in-the-text citations in this section to situate your research within the body of literature. These citations should be numbered sequentially in the order they appear in the text [1], [2], etc., and are organized accordingly in the References section.

Identify the objectives of the research and provide adequate brief information, avoiding a detailed literature review or a summary of the results. Explain how you viewed the problem or clearly state the purposes of your study.

Formulate 3-5 scientific hypotheses of your research, if applicable to your article.

## E. Methods/Materials

This is the part of your paper that explains how the research was done in no more than 2-3 pages. You should relate your research procedures in a clear, logical order so that other researchers can reproduce your results. Simply refer to the established methods you used, but describe any procedures that are original to your study in more detail.

The *Theory* section should expand, rather than repeat the brief information about the paper, which was already mentioned in the *Introduction* section, and lay the foundation for further study. The *Calculations* section is a practical application of the theoretical foundations.

Identify the specific instruments you used in your research by including the manufacturer’s name and location in parentheses.

Stay consistent with the order in which information is presented (e.g., quantity, temperature, stirring speed, refrigeration period).

Present your research methodology schematically.

## F. Results

The results should be clear and brief. In this section, taking no more than 6-8 pages, outline the main findings of your research. You need not include too many details, particularly if you are using tables and figures. While writing this section use the smallest number of words necessary to convey your statistics.

Use appendices or supplementary materials if you have too much data.

**G. Discussion**

The *Discussion* section should disclose the significance of the results of the work, rather than repeat them.

In this section, taking no more than 4-6 pages, you should interpret your findings for the reader in relation to previous research and the literature as a whole. Present your general conclusions, including an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the research and the implications of your findings. Resolve the hypothesis and/or research question you identified in the introduction.

Remember, you must be prepared to justify your findings and conclusions, and one of the best ways to do this is through factual accuracy and the acknowledgment of opposing interpretations, data, and/or points of view.

Use in-text citations to support your discussion. However, avoid unnecessary citations and discussion of already published literature.

Do not repeat the information you presented in the results or the introduction unless it is necessary for a discussion of the overall implications of the research.

## H. Conclusion

The summary of the research may be provided in a brief section *Conclusion*, which can be separate section or a subsection of *Discussion* or *Results and Discussion* section. The *Conclusion* section should lead the reader to the important issues of the article. It can also be followed by suggestions or recommendations relating to the subsequent research.

Explain how your research fits within your field of study, and identify areas for future research. Even though you may not look forward to the process of formatting your research paper, it is important to present your findings clearly, consistently, and professionally. With the right paper format, your chances of publication increase, and your research will be more likely to make an impact in your field. Do not underestimate the details. They are the backbone of scientific writing and research.

Describe your research limitations.

Clearly state the theoretical and practical novelty of your results.

Specify who are the users of your research results? For whom will these results be useful? How can they be used for scientific purposes?

## I. Acknowledgments

Provide the Acknowledgments in a separate section at the end of the article before the *References*; they should not be specified on the title page as a footnote to the title or in any other way.

Write this paragraph as brief as possible giving credit to any institution responsible for funding the study (e.g., through a fellowship or grant) and any person (e.g., technical advisors or editors). Indicate here those persons who helped you during the research (for example, provided linguistic assistance or did a proofreading of the paper, etc.)

# III. Manuscript preparation

## A. Figures

Figures and tables should be black and white. In case the figures and tables are colored, they should be easy to read after printing in black and white.

They should be referred to in numerical order. Number the tables sequentially, according to their appearance in the text.

All symbols and abbreviations must be defined, and used only when necessary. Superscripts, subscripts and ambiguous characters should be clearly indicated. Units of measure should be metric or, preferably, SI.

Captions should be numbered, typeset in TNR 9, line spacing: single. A caption should include a short title (not in the figure) and a description of the illustration. Minimize the amount of text on the illustrations themselves, but explain all the symbols and abbreviations used. Letters in the figure should be well readable and proportionally commensurable, and in the final, printed size, the font should be 7pt for normal text and not less than 6 pt for captions and symbols in the captions. Figures should be followed by a short description in the main text.

To make a layout, it is required to submit separately high resolution figure in .tif/.jpg/.jpeg format. They should be saved in a folder separately from the manuscript. Also, try not to name the position of the figure/table, for example, "figure below" or "next table", because their location will change during the creation of the layout. DO NOT make a framework around the figures to highlight them.

**

Figure 1. Figure caption (At the end of the figure title, the authors should indicate its source or that it is the authors’ design)

## B. Tables

Number the tables sequentially, according to their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to the tables below the body of the tables and make the captions to them in superior small letters. Avoid using vertical rulers. Be careful when using the tables and once again make sure that the data given in the table do not duplicate the results described somewhere in the article.

Capitalize the titles of specific tables and figures when you refer to them in the text (e.g., "see Table 3"; "in Figure 4").

Table 1.

Table caption (At the end of the table title, the authors should indicate its source or that it is the authors’ design)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **UM** |
| Weight, ms | 1 (kg) |
| Reducing agent, c | 1.81(Ns/m) a |
| Hardness, ks | 22,739.57(N/m) b |

afootnotebfootnote

## C. Mathematical expressions

Mathematical equations should be written clearly, numbered and accompanied by the necessary information. They should also be separated from the main text.

 (1)

whereis an explanation of the concept, etc.

Number each equation you present in the text, inserting the number in parentheses.

Try using MathType or Equation Editor in Microsoft Word to type your equations, but use Unicode characters when typing single variables or mathematical operators (e.g., x, ≥, or ±) in running text. This makes it easier to edit your text and format your equations before publication.

Remember to save your math equations as editable text and not as images in case changes need to be made before publication.

## D. Terminology

Stay consistent with the terms you use. Generally, short forms can be used once the full term has been introduced:

• full terms versus acronyms (e.g., deoxyribonucleic acid versus DNA);

• English names versus Greek letters (e.g., alpha versus α); and

• species names versus short forms (e.g., Staphylococcus aureus versus S. aureus).
One way to ensure consistency is to use standard scientific terminology. You can refer to the following resources, but if you are not sure which guidelines are preferred, check with your target journal.

• For gene classification, use GeneCards, The Mouse Genome Informatics Database, and/or genenames.org.

• For chemical nomenclature, refer to the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Compendium of Chemical Terminology (the Gold Book) and the IUPAC–IUB Combined Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature.

• For marine species names, use the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) or the European Register of Marine Species (ERMS) Italics must be used correctly for scientific terminology.

• Species names, which are usually in Greek or Latin, are italicized (e.g., Staphylococcus aureus).

• Genes are italicized, but proteins are not.

## E. Title bar, Running title, and Hyperlink

It is not allowed to use the upper and lower running title, including pagination. All hypertext references and all bookmarks to sections will be removed from paper. If you need to refer to an e-mail address or URL in your paper, you should type the address or URL in full in Regular font

# V. Conclusion

The Editors ask authors not to change the formatting and style of the plan, which is presented in this template. If you have any questions regarding the submission of the articles, please visit the main page of the journal or contact the secretariat by e-mail.

# VI. Acknowledgment

The guidelines for citing electronic information as offered here are in modified illustration of the adaptation by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer (IEEE) style.

# References

It is recommended to format Bibliographic References using a reference manager, i.e. Mendeley Endnotes or References in Harvard style. The style of citation and bibliography used IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineer), with numbering [1]. The list of references should be arranged in the order in which the sources are presented in the paper (numbered citations). References should be taken over the past five years. The recommended number of references is 20-35 entries. If possible, the authors should use relevant sources on the research topic for the last 3-5 years [2]. Before submitting the manuscript, please check each citation in the text against the References and vice-versa to ensure that they match exactly. It is important to format the references properly because all references will be linked electronically as completely as possible to the papers cited [3].

References should not include unpublished source materials.

General guidelines should be observed for formatting the text of the article. References to Wikipedia, personal blogs or non-scientific websites are not taken into account. Primary References should make 80% of the cited sources, at least 10 references. References should be taken over the past five years. The recommended minimum volume of references is 20 entries. At least 70% of sources in References should contain DOI indices. Be sure to verify the correctness of the names of authors, pages and titles of journals in the paper lists at <http://www.crossref.org/> (there is a search engine box in the center on the page – copy the source title into it and verify the correctness of the References).

[1] W. W. Lee and D. L. Owens, *Multimedia-based Instructional Design*. San Francisco, CA: Pfeiffer, 2004.

[2] R. E. Osborne, P. nmi Kriese, and J. Davis, “Enhancing online teaching,” *J. Online Learn. Teach.*, 2013.

[3] M. Bengtsson, “How to plan and perform a qualitative study using content analysis,” *NursingPlus Open*, vol. 2, pp. 8–14, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.npls.2016.01.001.