Title of the Paper

First Author Name, Second Author Name (Please, do not type author names unless you are preparing the camera ready version)

Institute, XY University, Town, Country

first author e-mail, second author e-mail

Third Author Name

Institute, AB University, Town, Country

third author e-mail

Abstract

The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper and should contain at least 150 and at most 250 words. It should be set in 11-point font size, italics font style. The text of the abstract should be justified and there should be a 6-point space before and after the abstract. Despite the fact that an abstract is quite brief, it must do almost as much work as the multi-page paper that follows it. This means that it should in most cases include the following sections – motivation, problem statement, approach, results and conclusions. Each section is typically a single sentence, although there is room for creativity. In particular, the parts may be merged or spread among a set of sentences. Use the following as a checklist for your next abstract. Why do we care about the problem and the results? If the problem isn't obviously "interesting" it might be better to put motivation first; but if your work is incremental progress on a problem that is widely recognized as important, then it is probably better to put the problem statement first to indicate which piece of the larger problem you are breaking off to work on. This section should include the importance of your work, the difficulty of the area, and the impact it might have if successful. What problem are you trying to solve? What is the scope of your work (a generalized approach, or for a specific situation)? Be careful not to use too much jargon. In some cases it is appropriate to put the problem statement before the motivation, but usually this only works if most readers already understand why the problem is important. How did you go about solving or making progress on the problem? What was the extent of your work? What's the answer? Put the result there, in numbers. Avoid vague, hand-waving results such as "very", "small", or "significant." There is a tension here in that you should not provide numbers that can be easily misinterpreted, but on the other hand you don't have room for all the caveats. What are the implications of your answer? Is it going to change the world (unlikely), be a significant "win", be a nice hack, or simply serve as a road sign indicating that this path is a waste of time (all of the previous results are useful). Are your results general, potentially generalizable, or specific to a particular case? The abstract should not contain lengthy background information, references to other literature, elliptical or incomplete sentences, abbreviations or terms that may be confusing to readers, any sort of illustration, figure, or table, or references to them.

Keywords

The paper should have at least three keywords. They should be written with capitalised initial letters separated by dots. They should be set in 11-point font size, italics font style. The text should be justified and there should be a 6-point space before and after the keywords. Please, try to use the recommended list of IEEE Computer Society keywords that is available at: http://www.computer.org/portal/web/publications/acmtaxonomy.

Introduction

In this template you will find the instructions for writing the papers for the DIVAI conference. It is highly recommended to use this template for preparation of your manuscripts. The styles to be used are defined for all parts of the paper, from the title to the list of reference. Please, follow the instructions below and use the styles to ensure correct publication of your paper.

Manuscript preparation

Please remember that all the papers must be written in English and without orthographic errors. The authors are responsible for the language quality of the papers as well as for the content.

Do not add any text to the headers and footers, not even page numbers, because the headers and footers will be set automatically for the whole proceedings.

Please try to use the IMRAD structure of paper. The typical structure of paper is (Hall, 2003):

* Introduction - what is the problem? What was the research question, the tested hypothesis or the purpose of the research? The function of the Introduction is to establish the context of the work being reported. This is accomplished by discussing the relevant primary research literature (with citations) and summarizing our current understanding of the problem you are investigating. State the purpose of the work in the form of the hypothesis, question, or problem you investigated and briefly explain your rationale and approach and, whenever possible, the possible outcomes your study can reveal.
* Methods - how did we solve the problem? The main purposes of the methods section are to describe, and sometimes defend, the experimental design and to provide sufficient detail so that a competent worker can repeat the study. The latter is particularly important when you are deciding how much to include in the text. If standard methods of measurement are used then appropriate references are all that is required. In many instances "modifications" of published methods are used and it is these that cause difficulties for other workers. To ensure reproducible data, authors should: Give complete details of any new methods used; Give the precision of the measurements undertaken; Use statistical analysis sensibly.
* Results - what did we find out? The results section of a paper has two key features: there should be an overall description of the major findings of the study; and the data should be presented clearly and concisely. It is not necessary to present every scrap of data that you have collected. There is a great temptation to give all the results, particularly if they were difficult to obtain, but this section should contain only relevant, representative data. The statistical analysis of the results must be appropriate. The easy availability of statistical software packages has not encouraged young research workers to understand the principles involved.
* Discussion - what does it mean? The initial draft of the discussion is almost invariably too long. It is difficult not to write a long, detailed analysis of the literature that you know so well. However, a rough guide to the length of this section is that it should not be more than one third of the total length of the manuscript. It is possible to compose an adequate discussion around these points: Summarise the major findings; Discuss possible problems with the methods used; Compare your results with previous work; Discuss the scientific (if any) implications of your findings; Suggest further work; Produce a succinct conclusion.
* Acknowledgments - who helped us out?
* Literature - whose work did we refer to?

Page Setup

The paper size must be set to A4 (210x297 mm). The document margins should be the following:

* Top: 3 cm;
* Bottom: 3 cm;
* Left: 2.5 cm;
* Right: 2.5 cm;
* Gutter: 1 cm.

It is advisable to keep all the given values. Any text or material outside the aforementioned margins will not be printed.

Sections and Subsections

Title of the section and/or subsection is not numbered. For the best viewing experience the used font should be Times New Roman. For section title use DIVAI\_Section style: 14-point font size capitalized with 24-point space before and 12-point space after. For subsection title use DIVAI\_Subsection style: regular font style and 12-point font size, the space before of 12 points and 6-point space after the subtitle. All the titles should be written in bold.

The section text should be set to DIVAI\_Text style: 12-point, justified, single-spaced. The paragraphs should have the first line indent of 0.75 cm.

The paper ranges for a minimum of 6 pages to a maximum of 10 pages. The papers of less than 6 pages will not be accepted. If the paper has more than 10 pages, extra fee will be required for each extra page.

Tables and Figures

Each table and figure used in the paper should be referred to in the text of the paper. It is also recommended to use the reference to the table and/or figure prior to the table and/or figure itself.

More detailed information about tables and figures can be found in the following text.

Tables

Tables should be properly numbered, centred and should always have a caption positioned above it. Captions should use DIVAI\_Label\_Table style. The font size to use is 11-point, centred. Please note that the word “Table” is spelled out.

Table 1: This caption has to be centred.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Example column 1 | Example column 2 | Example column 3 |
| Example text 1 | Example text 2 | Example text 3 |

Figures

Figures should be in PNG file format, placed on a separate line and centred - it is recommended to use style DIVAI\_Figure. They should also be properly numbered, and should always have a caption positioned under it. Captions should use DIVAI\_Label\_Figure style. The font size to use is 11-point, centred. No bold or italic font style should be used. Please note that the word “Figure” is spelled out.

Make sure the figure is legible and understandable in given page settings as the proceedings will be printed out.



Figure 1: This caption has to be centred.

Equations

Equations should be placed on a separate line, numbered and centred. An extra line space should be added above and below the equation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a = b + c | (1) |

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text. Do not use abbreviations in the title of the paper, chapter titles, or abstract. Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units.

Program Code

It is advisable to integrate the program code into the paper in the form of a screenshot. In that case the code should follow the rules for figures (see the text above) with white background for best viewing experience.



Figure 2: Source code for main method.

If this is not possible, program listing or program commands in text should be set in typewriter form such as Courier New – style DIVAI\_Code is defined for these cases. All the lines should have the indent of at least 1 cm depending on the structure of the code. Example of a Computer Program in Java:

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("Hello World!");

}

Reference Text and Citations

References and citations should follow the Harvard (Author, date) System Convention. Check the examples. If a referenced paper has three or more authors the reference should always appear as the first author followed by et al.

More information about this reference convention can be found at <http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm> (Anglia Ruskin University, 2011).

**Since the DIVAI 2022 conference proceedings will undergo the Thomson Reuters selection process to apply for coverage in the Conference Proceedings Citation Index, it is highly recommended to cite the references that are already included in the Thomson Reuters database –Web of Science.**

**The DIVAI 2012 conference proceedings is indexed in the Thomson Reuters Conference Proceedings Citation Index.**

Besides that, all references should be cited in the text. No numbers with or without brackets should be used to cite or to list the references.

List of the references

The list of references has to be in alphabetical order. References should be set to DIVAI\_References style: 11-point, justified, with a single-spaced and hanging indent of 0.5 cm. The space of 6 points should be used before and after the references.

Conclusion

The above-mentioned instructions should be followed when preparing the paper for DIVAI conference. All the papers will be double reviewed and the authors will be informed of the review comments of their papers. If the paper does not follow these instructions it will not be accepted and send to the reviewers.

Acknowledgement

A brief acknowledgement section may be included here.

References

Anglia Ruskin University, 2011. Harvard System of Referencing Guide. [online] Available at <<http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm>> [Accessed 28 November 2011].

Hall, G., 2003. Structure of a Scientific Paper. In: G. Hall, ed. 2003. *How to write a paper.* 3rd ed. Navarra: BMJ Publishing Group. Ch. 1.