**Paper Title**

First Author\*, Second Author 2 and Third Author 3

*1Department/Research Institute, University, Country*

*2Department/Research Institute, University, Country*

*3Department/Research Institute, University, Country*

*\*(aaa@xxxx.com) Email of the corresponding author*

***Abstract –*** This document presents the formatting instructions for the Proceedings of Conference on Scientific and Academic Research. This document can serve as the base template for a Microsoft Word based typesetting system. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the approach used, the principal results and major conclusions. The abstract of 200-250 words is required.

*Keywords –* *Include at least 5 keywords or phrases*

1. Introduction

This document represents a template for ICSAR 2022. It can be downloaded from the conference website, and used as a reference in the typesetting of the final paper to be included in the conference proceedings. Extra information regarding the submission procedure is available at the conference website. Any question regarding the template or paper guidelines must be directed to *infoicsar@gmail.com**.*

1. Materials and Method

Describe in detail the materials and methods used when conducting the study. The citations you make from different sources must be given and referenced in references.

1. Level-2 Heading

Level-2 and level-3 headings can be used to detail main headings.

1. Figures and Tables

Figures and tables must be centered in the column. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Any table or figure that takes up more than 1 column width must be positioned either at the top or at the bottom of the page.

.



Fig. 1 Example of an image

An example of the table is given below.

Table 1. Example of a table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Head 1** | **Head 2** | **Head 3** |
| -----  | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Page Numbers, Headers and Footers

Page numbers, headers and footers must not be used.

1. References

The heading of the References section must not be numbered. All reference items must be in 10 pt font. Please use Regular and Italic styles to distinguish different fields as shown in the References section. Number the reference items consecutively in square brackets (e.g. [1]).

When referring to a reference item, please simply use the reference number, as in [2]. Do not use “Ref. [3]” or “Reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. “Reference [3] shows …”. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets (e.g. [2], [3], [4]–[6]).

Examples of reference items of different categories shown in the References section include:

* example of a book in [1]
* example of a book in a series in [2]
* example of a journal article in [3]
* example of a conference paper in [4]
* example of a patent in [5]
* example of a website in [6]
* example of a web page in [7]
* example of a databook as a manual in [8]
* example of a datasheet in [9]
* example of a master’s thesis in [10]
* example of a technical report in [11]
* example of a standard in [12]
1. Results

Results should be clear and concise. The most important features and trends in the results should be described but should not interpreted in detail.

1. DISCUSSION

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. The results should be drawn together, compared with prior work and/or theory and interpreted to present a clear step forward in scientific understanding. Combined Results and Discussion sections comprising a list of results and individual interpretations in isolation are particularly discouraged.

1. CONCLUSION

The main conclusions of the study should be summarized in a short Conclusions section.

Acknowledgment

The heading of the Acknowledgment section and the References section must not be numbered.

References

1. S. M. Metev and V. P. Veiko, *Laser Assisted Microtechnology*, 2nd ed., R. M. Osgood, Jr., Ed. Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 1998.
2. J. Breckling, Ed., *The Analysis of Directional Time Series: Applications to Wind Speed and Direction*, ser. Lecture Notes in Statistics. Berlin, Germany: Springer, 1989, vol. 61.
3. S. Zhang, C. Zhu, J. K. O. Sin, and P. K. T. Mok, “A novel ultrathin elevated channel low-temperature poly-Si TFT,” *IEEE Electron Device Lett.*, vol. 20, pp. 569–571, Nov. 1999.
4. M. Wegmuller, J. P. von der Weid, P. Oberson, and N. Gisin, “High resolution fiber distributed measurements with coherent OFDR,” in *Proc. ECOC’00*, 2000, paper 11.3.4, p. 109.
5. R. E. Sorace, V. S. Reinhardt, and S. A. Vaughn, “High-speed digital-to-RF converter,” U.S. Patent 5 668 842, Sept. 16, 1997.
6. (2002) The IEEE website. [Online]. Available: http://www.ieee.org/
7. M. Shell. (2002) IEEEtran homepage on CTAN. [Online]. Available: http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/supported/IEEEtran/
8. *FLEXChip Signal Processor (MC68175/D)*, Motorola, 1996.
9. “PDCA12-70 data sheet,” Opto Speed SA, Mezzovico, Switzerland.
10. A. Karnik, “Performance of TCP congestion control with rate feedback: TCP/ABR and rate adaptive TCP/IP,” M. Eng. thesis, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, Jan. 1999.
11. J. Padhye, V. Firoiu, and D. Towsley, “A stochastic model of TCP Reno congestion avoidance and control,” Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, CMPSCI Tech. Rep. 99-02, 1999.
12. *Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specification*, IEEE Std. 802.11, 1997.