

Title

First A. Author, Second B. Author, Third C. Author

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KEYWORDS

About five key words in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Please consider key words in <http://www.ijimai.org/journal/biblio/keywords>

ABSTRACT

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for the International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence. Use this document as a template as well as an instruction set. This template is inspired by that provided by IEEE for IEEE Transactions and Journals. Please send any doubt or comment to journal@ijimai.org. The abstract should be a concise version of the entire paper. It should be a stand-alone text, independent of the rest of the paper, so do not cite references in the abstract. The abstract should be written once the article is finished as it must contain the relevant information of every essential section of the paper: introduction, methods, results, discussion and conclusions. Do not include in the abstract information that is not in the paper.

I. INTRODUCTION

THIS document is a template for manuscripts submitted to the International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence (IJIMAI) in LaTeX format. If you use OpenOffice or MS Office, download the corresponding templates from <http://www.ijimai.org/journal/submissions>.

A typical paper length is 8 pages. However, the length of the paper should be the appropriate according to the complexity of the work. Papers submitted must advance current knowledge and must cite relevant previous work.

Notice that papers that describe ongoing work, which are suitable for presentation at a conference, may not be appropriate for publication in IJIMAI.

Please contact the Editor in case of doubt about length or suitability of the paper for the journal.

To properly format text, select the text section and then select the appropriate style name on the style menu. This will adjust fonts and line spacing. Use italics for emphasis and do not underline.

The structure of this document is as follows: section II gives guidelines about the structure and content of the different sections of a paper, section III provides hints about how the writing style should be, section IV gives instructions about figures and tables. Section V focuses on abbreviations and acronyms. Section VI and section VII give indications related to math items and references, respectively. Some issues about the editorial policy are covered in section VIII, while section IX presents the conclusions.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

A. Introduction

There is no an imposed structure for papers submitted to IJIMAI.

However, we suggest that papers include the following sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusion.

* Corresponding authors:
E-mail address: mail@mail.com (First A. Author), mail@mail.com (Second B. Author), mail@mail.com (Third C. Author).

Through the Introduction section, you should provide enough context for your work and convince readers why your work advances state-of-art works. An additional literature review section can be added but the introduction should make clear what the research gap is and what your work is trying to solve.

You can conclude the introduction section describing the content of every section of the article.

B. Methods

The objective of the Methods section is to describe materials and methods in a detailed way so that a knowledgeable reader could repeat the experiment. Possible sub-sections could be: Participants, Materials, Tasks and Design and Analysis. Notice that not all these sections are always applicable.

1. Materials

Regarding materials, you should include a description of examined objects as well as tools used during the experiment. Give every detail that could affect experiment results.

2. Participants

If the examined objects are persons, you may create sub-sections to distinguish between Participants (persons participating in the experiment) and Materials. If people or animals are involved, include the ethics issues regarding the experiment.

3. Tasks and Methods

A sub-section Methods should describe how materials are manipulated, how data are analyzed, which metrics are used, how measures and calculations are done, etc. When participants are involved in the experiments, Methods section may include two sub-sections: Tasks and Design and Analysis, Tasks section would include a description of what the participants did during the experiment. Design and Analysis would detail all that done by researchers.

C. Results

Present results concisely and objectively. Present those results that are relevant for later discussion, highlight remarkable results and those which differ from other studies. Besides, also remark unexpected results. Do not omit unexpected results because they

also need interpretation and possibly future studies. Use figures and tables to show essential data (avoid showing much data or raw data in tables and figures). Do not repeat data (e.g. same data in figures and tables or in figures and main text). Use sub-sections if it makes the results description clearer. Results section should present clear results, with no opinions and interpretations. Some advanced authors may combine Results and Discussion section but these should be clearly distinguishable.

D. Discussion

This is one of the most important sections of the article, in which results are interpreted and the discovered knowledge is substantiated. It should include main findings of the work, clarifying their meaning and importance. Discussions should correspond to results and complement them (do not repeat results previously described). The discussion should compare your results with results obtained in other studies. The limitations of the study must be recognized, explaining how materials or methods in the experiment could affect the interpretation of the results. These limitations recognition will result in some future work suggestions.

E. Conclusion

The conclusions should make clear how your work advances the state-of-art. The conclusion section is not a summary of the work, as the abstract. This is a synthesis of the key points of the work which respond to the research question posed in the introduction section. The impact of the work in the general context should be highlighted. Future work should be suggested (if not already suggested in Discussion section).

III. WRITING STYLE

Use a clear, concise and specific language. These are some guidelines about the writing style:

- Use short sentences.
- Logically connect the different paragraphs.
- You may use present tense for known facts and hypotheses, while past tense to describe the experiments and results. Do not change the verb tense within a paragraph or section.
- You can write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”).
- Use precise, non-ambiguous language. Avoid using intensifiers like very, definitely, obviously, really, significantly, basically, etc. For example, use “the simulation took 0.5s using a computer with...” instead of “the simulation ran quickly”, or use “a 70% increase in...” instead of “a greatly increase in”.
- Avoid redundant or unnecessary words. For example, use “because” instead of “due to the fact that”, use “now” instead of “at this point in time”, use “to conclude” instead of “to draw conclusions”, use “to consider” instead of “to take into consideration”, or use “remains a challenge” instead of “remains a difficult challenge”.
- Avoid subjective adjectives such as simple or difficult.
- Avoid belief expressions as “we believe this result ...”.
- Do not use metaphorical expressions.

Use one space after periods and colons. Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.”. Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please ask a native English-speaking person, or a person with high proficiency in English, to carefully proofread your paper.

A. Figures

Format and save the images using a suitable graphics processing program that allows you to create the images as Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG), or Portable Network Graphics (PNG). If your paper is accepted, we will request for the image files in any of these formats. If you create your source files with one of the following programs you will be able to submit the graphics without converting to a EPS, JPG, or PNG file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Excel, or Portable Document Format (PDF). In the case of using these programs to edit images or graphics, these should be included in the article using “paste special” to maintain the original formatting, and the source files of these graphics should be also kept because these will be required if the paper is accepted. Name files in the form “fig1.jpg” or “table1.jpg”.

1. Sizing of Graphics

Most charts graphs and tables are one column wide (3 1/2 inches or 8.89 cm) or two-column wide (7 1/16 inches or 17.93 cm). We recommend that you avoid sizing figures less than one column wide, as enlargements may distort your images and result in poor reproduction. Therefore, it is better if the image is slightly larger, as a minor reduction in size should not have an adverse effect on the quality of the image. If size is changed, keep the proportion so that images and graphics do not distort.

2. Size of Author Photographs

The preferred size of an author photograph is 1 inch (2.54 cm) wide by 1 1/4 inches (3.17 cm) long. Please ensure that the author photographs are proportioned. JPEG or PNG files are accepted for author photos.

3. Resolution

If you are preparing images in EPS, JPEG or PNG format, consider the following:

- High-contrast line figures and tables should be prepared with 600 dpi resolution and saved with no compression, 1 bit per pixel (monochrome).
- Photographs and grayscale figures should be prepared with 300 dpi resolution and saved with no compression, 8 bits per pixel (grayscale).
- Color graphics should be 400 dpi.

4. Vector Art

In order to preserve the figures’ integrity across multiple computer platforms, we accept files in the following formats: .EPS/.PDF/.PS/.AI. All fonts must be embedded or text converted to outlines in order to achieve the best-quality results.

5. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics IJIMAI suggests that you use of one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Arial, Cambria, and Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS or PDF files, all fonts must be embedded. Without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missed. A safe option when finalizing your figures is to strip out the fonts before you save the files, creating “outline” type. This converts fonts to artwork that will appear uniformly on any screen.

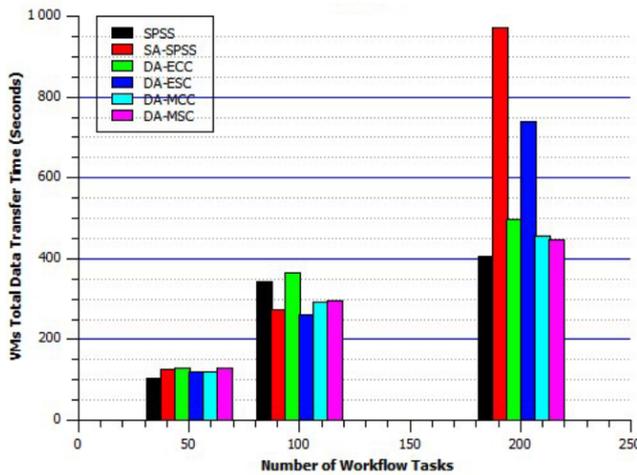


Fig. 1. Impact of the MONTAGE workflow on the virtual machines (VMs) total data transfer time.

B. Integrating Figures and Tables into the Text

Tables and figures should be sequentially numbered in the order in which they are referred in the text body. Captions for figures and tables should be brief but self-explanatory. When inserting the images in Word, please, do not insert them as “float over text”. Do not care about the positions of the figures and tables because IJIMAI will do the final formatting of your paper and will place them in the more suitable location. Therefore, do not use words as “above” or “below” when referring to figures and tables because their location can be changed during last edition steps of the paper. Large figures and tables can span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures and table titles above the tables. If your figure has more than one part, include the labels “(a)”, “(b)” ... as part of them. Do not:

- put borders around your figures.
- include captions as part of the figures.
- include captions as text boxes.

All figures and tables must be referenced from the text body with its number. Please check that all the figures and tables you mention in the text exist. Use the abbreviation “Fig.” to mention figures. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables are numbered with Roman numerals as in Table I. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “VMs Total Data Transfer Time (Seconds)”, not just “VMs Total Data Transfer Time (s)” or “s”. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

V. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Define the abbreviations and acronyms used in the abstract. Besides, define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even although they have already been defined in the abstract. Well-known abbreviations such as RADAR do not need to be defined. If the abbreviation includes periods do not put spaces (e.g. use “U.S.A.” instead of “U. S. A.”). Do not use abbreviations in the title except in the case that they are unavoidable.

VI. MATH ITEMS

Bus	Analytical technique		Monte Carlo	
	μ	σ	μ	Σ^a
2	0.997031	3.74E-05	0.997027	0.000038
3	0.982922	0.000232	0.982894	0.000236
4	0.975425	0.000318	0.975381	0.000326
5	0.968013	0.000416	0.967953	0.000426
6	0.949573	0.00068	0.949471	0.000698
7	0.946056	0.00071	0.945945	0.000729
8	0.932426	0.000886	0.932283	0.000906
9	0.926108	0.000985	0.92595	0.001006
10	0.920248	0.001089	0.920074	0.001111
11	0.919381	0.001105	0.919205	0.001129
12	0.91787	0.001136	0.91769	0.001160
13	0.91171	0.001265	0.911515	0.001290
14	0.909425	0.001318	0.909225	0.001344
15	0.908002	0.001342	0.907799	0.001368
16	0.906624	0.001371	0.906416	0.001396
17	0.904581	0.001402	0.904368	0.001429
18	0.903969	0.001413	0.903754	0.001440
19	0.996503	4.28E-05	0.996498	0.000043
20	0.992926	0.000145	0.992921	0.000143
21	0.992221	0.000173	0.992217	0.000172
22	0.991584	0.000211	0.991579	0.000210
23	0.979338	0.000326	0.979309	0.000331
24	0.972671	0.000547	0.972639	0.000553
25	0.969348	0.000655	0.969315	0.000664
26	0.947647	0.000715	0.94754	0.000734
27	0.945087	0.000765	0.944975	0.000786
28	0.933669	0.00102	0.93353	0.001048
29	0.925466	0.001218	0.925307	0.001251
30	0.921915	0.001304	0.921747	0.001339
31	0.917762	0.001366	0.917585	0.001403
32	0.916849	0.001381	0.916669	0.001418
33	0.916566	0.001383	0.916385	0.001421
Base MVA=100		Base KV=12.66		

^a This is an example of table footnote.

A. Equations

If you are using Word, use the Microsoft Equation Editor for equations (Insert | Symbols | Equation). Do not use Math Editor 3.0. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. Do not select “Float over text”. Use the same format for every equation and do not mix normal text and text introduced by the Equation Editor in the equation. Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses right-aligned, as in (1). Separate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined. Use the word “Equation” only at the beginning of a sentence as “Equation (1) refers to ...”. Refer to “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” in other parts of the sentence.

B. Units

For units, the International System of Units (SI) is preferable. Avoid combining different unit systems. In this case, the units for each quantity in each equation should be clearly indicated.

VII. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. Multiple references [2] are numbered with separate brackets [1],

[3]–[5]. In sentences, cite the reference number, as in [2]. Only use the word “reference” at the beginning of a sentence (e.g. Reference [5] studies ...). Do not use “Ref. [5]” or “reference [5]” in other cases.

You do not need to format citations in blue, as this will be done automatically during the layout process if paper is accepted.

Number footnotes in superscripts¹. The footnote should be at the bottom of the column in which it is cited and not at the end of the document. Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

The references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Include all authors’ names; do not use “et al.” unless there are six authors or more. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and other words that must be capitalized, abbreviations, acronyms, etc. For papers published in non-English language, please give the title in the original language first, followed by the English translation between parentheses. Notice that:

1. Not published papers should be cited as “unpublished”.
2. Papers accepted for publication, but not yet assigned to an issue should be cited as “to be published”. If an in-press version is published, they can be cited as [6].
3. Papers submitted for publication should be cited as “submitted for publication”.

Below, we give some specific guidelines for different types of documents.

A. Basic Format for Chapters of Books

Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in Title of the Book, xth ed., Editor Ed. City of Publisher, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx, doi: XXX. Include DOI if available. When available online, add URL as follows: Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in Title of the Book, xth ed., Editor Ed. City of Publisher, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx–xxx. [Online]. Available: <http://xxx> [1] and [2] are examples of chapters of books.

B. Basic Format for Journals

Author, “Name of paper,” Title of Journal, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx–xxx, year, doi: XXX. [3]–[5] are examples of journal papers. For articles in-press, it is important to include DOI as in [5]. [6] is an example of how to cite a paper to be published (with no in-press version available).

C. Basic Format for Books

Author, Title of the book, xth ed., City of Publisher, Country: Publisher, year. See an example in [7].

D. Basic Format for Reports

Author, “Title of report,” Name of Company, City of Company, Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. xxx, year, doi: XXX. If it is available on line: Author, “Title of report,” Name of Company, City of Company, Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. xxx, year. Accessed: Date. [Online]. Available: URLXX, doi: XXX. See an example in [8].

E. Basic Format for Papers Published in Conference Proceedings

J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” in Name of Conf., City of Conf., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. xxx–xxx, doi: XXX. Two papers of conference proceedings are [9] and [10].

¹It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text.

F. Basic Format for Theses (M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.):

Author, “Title of thesis/dissertation,” M.S. thesis/ Ph.D. dissertation, Dept., Univ., City of Univ., State, Country, year. [11] is an specific example of how to cite a dissertation.

For other types of documents you can base on the guidelines of IEEE [12] but do not use abbreviations for names of journals, departments, etc. Whole words instead of abbreviations is the preferred style by IJIMAI. IEEE guidelines document shows very illustrative examples for the different types of documents and according to the available data and situation of publication.

VIII. EDITORIAL POLICY

A. Peer Review Process

Peer review in IJIMAI is designed to ensure that the research published is ‘good science’. Manuscripts that span a wide range of scientific interests are considered, but only if results and conclusions are scientifically justified and not misleading. Submitted manuscripts will generally be reviewed by external experts. If the Editor determines that the submitted manuscript is of sufficient quality and falls within the scope of the journal, he/she assigns the manuscript to a maximum of 3 external reviewers for peer-review. The reviewers submit their reports on the manuscripts along with their recommendation. When all reviewers have submitted their reports, the Editor can make one of the following editorial recommendations:

- Accept
- Consider after Minor Changes
- Consider after Major Changes
- Reject

The decision and the reviewers’ comments will be communicated via email.

B. Ethics

This journal rejects papers that raise concerns about possible misconduct. The most common forms of scientific misconduct include:

- Plagiarism: The appropriation of the language or thoughts of another without crediting their true source, presenting them as one’s own original work. Auto-plagiarism is not allowed, that is, presenting the own same material as original in more than one publication.
- Improprieties of authorship: inclusion of persons as authors who have not made a contribution to the work published; or not including a person who has definitely contributed to the work.
- Misappropriation of the ideas of others.
- Violation of accepted research practices: improper manipulation of experiments, analysis, or reporting of results.
- Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct: this includes false accusations of misconduct, not to report known misconduct, hiding information relevant to prove misconduct, etc.

More aspects of the journal policy are indicated at the journal website. Authors are requested to carefully check the “Policies” section of the website.

IX. CONCLUSION

Section II.E contains the guidelines to elaborate the Conclusion section.

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In this section you can thank all those who have helped in undertaking the research work. We advise to express your gratitude in a concise way and to avoid strong emotive language.

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Name of author

Authors should include their biographies at the end of papers. A typical length for a biography is between 180 and 250 words. The biography can contain the author's educational background, academic and professional life and research expertise. The degrees should be listed indicating institution, country, and year. The

photograph is placed at the top left of the biography. The authors can list their research interests. If personal hobbies are included, they will be deleted from the biography.