

## Scientific Articles / Template

<b>Title</b>	<p>The title is not a section, but it is necessary and important. A general rule-of-thumb is that the title should contain the key words describing the work presented.</p> <p>A title should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper.</p> <p>If the study has been limited to a particular region or system, then name the region or system in the title.</p>
<b>Authors</b>	<p>The <b>authors' names</b> (PI or primary author first) and <b>institutional affiliation</b> are <i>centered below</i> the title.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>The keyword list provides the opportunity to add keywords, used by the indexing and abstracting services, in addition to those already present in the title.</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Your abstract should be one paragraph which summarizes the purpose, methods, results and conclusions of the paper.</p> <p>It is not easy to include all this information in just a few words. Start by writing a summary that includes whatever you think is important, and then gradually prune it down to size by removing unnecessary words, while still retaining the necessary concepts.</p> <p>The abstract must be concise; typically not exceeding 250 words.</p>
<b>Introduction</b>	<p>The Introduction “introduces” the reader to your topic or subject (why are you writing this article?). Consequently, you need to arrange the information from general to more specific.</p> <p>The introduction can finish with the statement of objectives or with a brief statement of the principal findings. Avoid a list of points; use prose.</p>
<b>Method and Materials</b>	<p>The main purpose of the 'Materials and Methods' section is to provide enough detail for a competent worker to repeat your study and reproduce the results.</p>
<b>Results</b>	<p>In the results section you present your findings: display items (figures and tables) are central in this section. Present the data, digested and condensed, with important trends extracted and described.</p> <p><b>Tables and Graphs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you present your data in a table or graph, include a title describing what's in the table. For graphs, you should also label the x and y axes.</li> <li>2. Don't use a table or graph just to be "fancy". If you can summarize the information in one sentence, then a table or graph is not necessary.</li> <li>3. If needed, tables and graphs can be added as an <b>appendix</b> at the end of the paper.</li> </ol>
<b>Discussion</b>	<p>You should discuss what principles have been established or reinforced; what generalizations can be drawn; etc.</p> <p>The traditional <i>Results</i> and <i>Discussion</i> sections could be combined, because results make little sense to most readers without interpretation.</p>
<b>Conclusion</b>	<p>You should state the most important outcome of your work. Do not simply summarize the points already made in the body: interpret your findings at a higher level of abstraction.</p>
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	<p>This section is optional.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Avoid Plagiarism and inadvertent lack of citations. Whenever you draw upon information contained in another paper, you must acknowledge the source.</p> <p>A list of references must be provided at the end of your paper. The reference list should contain all references cited in the text but no more.</p>