

A Nice Descriptive Title without Abbreviations

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Abstract—Define the research area (which particular area are we focusing?). Define the issue (what issue is getting to get solved?) Shortcomings of existing solutions. Define the own approach. How have we validated our results? What have we shown / contributed? What is the result?

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Index Terms—some, keywords

I. INTRODUCTION

What is the problem? Motivation: broadly, what is problem area, why important? Open up the subject (the subject will be electromagnetic fields in cylindrical dielectric geometric, adaptive arrays in packet radio, or whatever.) Introduce problem, outline the solution; the statement of the problem must include a clear statement why the problem is important (or interesting). In the case of a conference, make sure to cite the work of the PC co-chairs and as many other PC members as are remotely plausible, as well as from anything relevant from the previous two proceedings. In the case of a journal or magazine, cite anything relevant from last 2-3 years or so volumes. Avoid stock and cliché phrases. Be sure that the introduction lets the reader know what this paper is about, not just how important your general area of research is. Readers will not stick with you for three pages to find out what you are talking about. The introduction must motivate your work by pinpointing the problem you are addressing and then give an overview of your approach and/ or contributions (and perhaps even a general description of your results). In this way, the intro sets up my expectations for the rest of your paper – it provides the context, and a preview. Repeating the abstract in the introduction is a waste of space.

Why is it interesting and important? Why is it hard? (e.g., why do naive approaches fail?) Narrow down: what is problem you specifically consider? Describe the problem addressed in this paper.

Survey past work relevant to this paper. Why hasn't it been solved before (related work)? Or, what's wrong with previous proposed solutions? How does mine differ?

In this paper, we assume ...

What are the key components of my approach and results? Also include any specific limitations. "In the paper, we ...": most crucial paragraph, tell your elevator pitch: How is it different/better/relates to other work?

How have we validated our results?

The second last item must start with "The contribution of this paper is..." to help the reviewer to get the scientific surplus value between all the motivation and basics.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. We give a brief overview of related work in the context of CHANGEME in Sec. II. In Sec. III, we state the problem addressed and the terminology used along the paper. We also present CHANGEME. In the subsequent Sec. IV the CHANGEME is presented. The results obtained from CHANGEME is discussed in Sec. V. Finally, we close giving some conclusions and considerations and describe future work in Sec. VII.

II. RELATED WORK

The literature survey is a broad and shallow account of the field, which helps to place the contribution of the paper in context. It is part of the motivation of the paper, because it helps to identify the gap that this work is trying to fill, and explain why it is important to fill this gap. Rather than a list of disconnected accounts of other people's work, you might want to organize it into a story: What are the rival approaches? What are the drawbacks of each? How has the battle between different approaches progressed? What are the major outstanding problems? (This is where you come in.)

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND TERMINOLOGY

A. Motivation

Consider a system TCP Option to Denote Packet Mood (TODPM) [1].

B. Terminology

Define all terminology and notation used. Usually the terminology and notation are defined with the problem itself.

Develop the equations on which your results will be based.

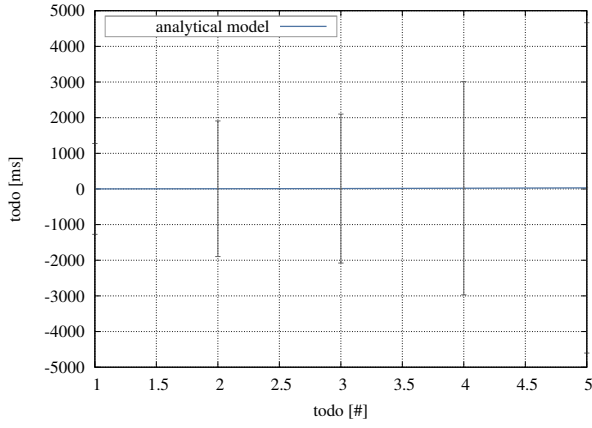


Fig. 1. Example image.

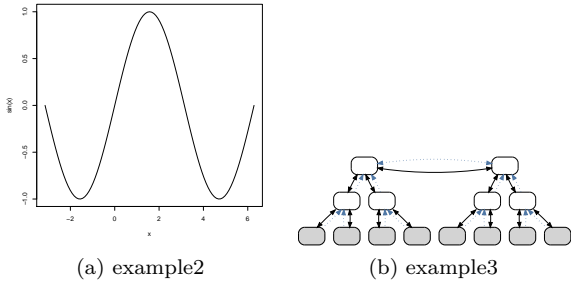


Fig. 2. Example images.

IV. ANALYTICAL MODEL

Listing 1. See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2a. Also Tab. I and Eq. 1.

Listing 1. Example Code

```

1 class HelloWorld {
2     private final static
3         String MESSAGE="Hello_ World!";
4     public static void main(
5         String[] args) {
6         System.out.println(MESSAGE);
7     }
8 }

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{fw}^{pd}(d) &= \max_d(t_{child_i}) \\
 t_{db}^{pd}(d) &= \sum_{i=1}^d t_{db_i} \\
 t_{pc}^{pd}(n, d) &= \begin{cases} t_{pc}(d) + c(n) & \text{if } d = 1, \\ t_{pc}(d) + c(n) + \max(t_{avail}(d)) & \text{if } d > 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

V. EVALUATION

Evaluation: How does it really work in practice? Provide real or simulated performance metrics, end-user studies, mention external technology adopters, if any, and so on.

This section presents the detailed results you have obtained. If the paper is theoretical, you might want to show curves obtained from your equations. If the paper is

Tab. I
EXAMPLE TABLE.

Name	Age
Hans	80
Heinrich	77
Herbert	84

experimental, you will be presenting curves showing the measurement results. In order to choose the proper curves to present, you must first be clear what point you are trying to convey to the reader. The curves can then be chosen to illustrate this point. Whether your paper is theoretical or experimental, you must provide a careful interpretation of what your results mean and why they behave as they do.

VI. DISCUSSION

to be done
to be done
to be done

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

We have shown that.... The crucial results are....
Recipient of the results/improvements. Who gains profit from this?
Further work: start with short-term, then long-term objectives.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCES

- [1] R. Hay and W. Turkal, "TCP Option to Denote Packet Mood," RFC 5841 (Informational), Internet Engineering Task Force, Apr. 2010. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5841.txt> [cited at page 1]
- [2] M. Crispin, "Telnet randomly-lose option," RFC 748, Internet Engineering Task Force, Apr. 1978. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc748.txt> [cited at page 2]