Here are some examples demonstrating the correct use of superscript note indicators in accordance with this rule:

1. The results of the study confirmed the hypothesis.1
2. Previous research has shown similar trends in consumer behavior.2
3. Smith argues that this approach is outdated;3 however, recent studies suggest otherwise.4
4. The experiment yielded significant findings, as noted in prior literature.5

In each case, the superscript number appears **after** punctuation, typically following the period (full stop) at the end of the sentence.

Here are examples of different rules regarding the placement of superscript note indicators in text:

**1. Superscript placed after a period (full stop) or other punctuation**

* The study confirmed the hypothesis.1
* Researchers have debated this issue for decades.2

**2. Superscript placed after a comma**

* The results were conclusive,3 but further research is needed.
* According to the author,4 the findings support the theory.

**3. Superscript placed after a quotation mark**

* "This discovery revolutionized the field."5
* The experiment was described as "groundbreaking,"6 leading to further research.

**4. Superscript placed after a semicolon or colon**

* Several studies support this claim;7 however, some researchers disagree.
* The findings were clear:8 the treatment was effective.

**5. Superscript placed before a dash**

* The theory was widely accepted9—at least until new evidence emerged.

Here are examples demonstrating the **exceptions** to the standard positioning rule for superscript note indicators:

**1. Footnote/Endnote within Parentheses**

* This theory has been widely debated (see Smith for further discussion1).
* The results were inconclusive (but see recent studies for new insights2).

**2. Footnote/Endnote with Parenthetical Dashes**

* The experiment—which lasted for three months3—yielded unexpected results.
* The findings—despite initial skepticism4—were later confirmed.

**3. Footnote/Endnote Referring to a Single Word at the End of a Sentence**

* The process is known as crystallization5.
* This phenomenon is called diffraction6.

**Footnotes/Endnotes with Proper Punctuation**

1. Smith, J. *The History of Science*. Oxford University Press, 2020.
2. Johnson, L. "Economic Trends in the 21st Century." *Journal of Economics*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2019, pp. 45–67.
3. See Brown, M. *Psychological Theories of Learning*. Routledge, 2018.
4. For further discussion, refer to Taylor, R. *Modern Architecture*. MIT Press, 2021.
5. Additional insights can be found in Davis, K. "Climate Change and Policy." *Environmental Studies Review*, vol. 10, no. 1, 2022, pp. 30–48.

**Footnotes/Endnotes in Sentence Case**

1. Smith, J. *The history of science*. Oxford University Press, 2020.
2. Johnson, L. "Economic trends in the 21st century." *Journal of economics*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2019, pp. 45–67.
3. See Brown, M. *Psychological theories of learning*. Routledge, 2018.
4. For further discussion, refer to Taylor, R. *Modern architecture*. MIT Press, 2021.
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