Operating System Assignment – Scheduling

Name (Student ID)

# I. INTRODUCTION

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* punctuation;
* capitalization;
* abbreviations;
* section headings;
* numbers, equations;
* footnotes;
* biographies;
* some common mistakes;
* units of measurement.

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# II. Guidelines For Manuscript Preparation

When you open the template, select “Page Layout” from the “View” menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), (these instructions assume Microsoft *Word*. Some versions may have  **Fig. 1.** This is a sample of a figure caption.

alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here). Then, type over sections of the template or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is in the Formatting Toolbar at the top of your *Word* window (e.g., the style at this point in the document is “Text”). Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages.Use *italics* for emphasis; do not underline.

IEEE will do the final formatting of your article. If your article is intended for a conference, please observe the conference page limits.

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## A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, “IEEE” in the title of this article).

# III. MATH

Use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType plugin, which can be obtained from <https://store.wiris.com/en/products/mathtype/download>. For help with formatting and placing equations, refer to the *IEEE Editing Math Guide* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/Editing-Mathematics.pdf> and the *IEEE MathType Tutorial for Microsoft Word Users* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE-Math-Typesetting-Guide-for-MS-Word-Users.pdf>.

TABLE I

This is a Sample of a Table Title



## A. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin of the column, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

*Bp* + *H*2 = 40. (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). When referring to an equation or formula, use simply “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

## B. Algorithms

Algorithms should be numbered and include a short title. They are set off from the text with rules above and below the title and after the last line.

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# IV. Guidelines for Graphics Preparation and Submission

## A. Types of Graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in IEEE journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

* 1. **Color/Grayscale Figures**  
     Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs,   
     illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.
  2. **Line Art Figures**  
     Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.
  3. **Tables**  
     Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

## B. Multipart Figures

These are figures compiled of more than one sub-figure presented side-by-side or stacked. If a multipart figure is made up of multiple figure types (one part is line art, and another is grayscale or color), the figure should meet the stricter guidelines.

## C. File Formats for Graphics

Format and save your graphics using a suitable graphics processing program that will allow you to create the images as PostScript (PS), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), Tagged Image File Format (.TIFF), Portable Document Format (.PDF), JPEG, or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG). These programs can re-size them and adjust the resolution settings. If you created your source files in one of the following programs you will be able to submit the graphics without converting to a PS, EPS, TIFF, PDF, or PNG file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel. Though it is not required, it is strongly recommended that these files be saved in PDF format rather than DOC, XLS, or PPT. Doing so will protect your figures from common font and arrow stroke issues that occur when working on the files across multiple platforms. When submitting your final files, your graphics should all be submitted individually in one of these formats along with the manuscript.

## D. Sizing of Graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches / 88 mm / 21 picas) or page wide (7.16 inches / 181 millimeters / 43 picas). The maximum depth a graphic can be is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters / 54 picas). When choosing the depth of a graphic, please allow space for a caption. Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however, it is recommended that figures not be sized less than column width unless when necessary.

The final printed size of author photographs is exactly   
1 in wide by 1.25 in tall (25.4 mm x 31.75 mm / 6 picas x 7.5 picas). Author photos printed in editorials measure 1.59 in wide by 2 in tall (40 mm x 50 mm / 9.5 picas x 12 picas).

## E. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

## F. Vector Art

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

## G. Color Space

The term “color space” refers to the entire sum of colors that can be represented within the said medium. For our purposes, the three main color spaces are grayscale, RGB (red/green/blue), and CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black). RGB is generally used with on-screen graphics, whereas CMYK is used for printing purposes.

All color figures should be generated in RGB or CMYK color space. Grayscale images should be submitted in grayscale color space. Line art may be provided in grayscale OR bitmap colorspace. Note that “bitmap colorspace” and “bitmap file format” are not the same thing. When bitmap color space is selected, .TIF/.TIFF/.PNG are the recommended file formats.

## H. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics, IEEE suggests that you use one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files, all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing.

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 which will appear uniformly on any screen.

## I. Using Labels Within Figures

1. **Figure Axis Labels**
   1. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization” or “Magnetization *M*,” not just “*M*.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am−1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”
   2. Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (103 A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label means 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8- to 10-point type.
2. **Subfigure Labels in Multipart Figures and Tables**

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8-point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

## J. Referencing a Figure or Table Within Your Article

When referencing your figures and tables within your article, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman numerals.

## K. Submitting Your Graphics

Because IEEE will do the final formatting of your article, all figures, figure captions, and tables can be placed at the end of your article. However, if you do place your figures within the article, they should be placed at the top of the page, closest to the first mention in the text. Figures should be submitted as individual files, separate from the manuscript in one of the file formats listed above. Place figure captions below the figures; place table headings above the tables. Do not include captions as part of the figures, or put them in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Also, do not place borders around the outside of your figures.

## L. Color Processing / Printing in IEEE Transactions, Journals, and Letters

All IEEE Transactions, Journals, and Letters allow an author to publish color figures on IEEE *Xplore* at no charge, and automatically convert them to grayscale for print versions. In most journals, figures and tables may alternatively be printed in color if an author chooses to do so. Please note that this service comes at an extra expense to the author. If you intend to have print color graphics, you will have the opportunity to indicate this in the Author Gateway and will be contacted by PubOps to confirm the charges.

V. Conclusion

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the article, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

# Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

# References and Footnotes

## A. References

References need not be cited in text. When they are, they appear on the line, in square brackets, inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use “Ref.” or “reference” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ... .” Please do not use automatic endnotes in *Word*, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. Use them all; use *et al*. only if names are not given or if there are more than 6 authors. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Abbreviate conference titles. When citing IEEE Transactions, provide the issue number, page range, volume number, month if available, and year. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the reference, it can be included at the end of the reference.

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## B. Footnotes

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote).[[1]](#footnote-1) Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

# Submitting Your Article for Review

## A. Review Stage Using ScholarOne Manuscripts

Contributions to the Transactions, Journals, and Letters may be submitted electronically on IEEE’s online manuscript submission and peer-review system, ScholarOne Manuscripts. You can get help choosing the correct publication for your manuscript as well as find their corresponding ScholarOne Manuscripts peer review site using the tools listed at <http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/authors/authors_submission.html> Once you have chosen your publication and navigated to the ScholarOne site, check first to see if you have an existing account. If there is none, please create a new account. After logging in, go to your Author Center and click “Start New Submission.”

Along with other information, you will be asked to select the manuscript type from the journal’s pre-determined list of options. Depending on the journal, there are various steps to the submission process; please make sure to carefully answer all of the submission questions presented to you. At the end of each step you must click “Save and Continue”; just uploading the paper is not sufficient. After the last step, you should see a confirmation that the submission is complete. You should also receive an e-mail confirmation. For inquiries regarding the submission of your paper on ScholarOne Manuscripts, please contact oprs-support@ieee.org or call +1 732 465 5861.

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## B. Final Stage Using ScholarOne Manuscripts

Upon acceptance, you will receive an email with specific instructions regarding the submission of your final files. To avoid any delays in publication, please be sure to follow these instructions. Final submissions should include source files of your accepted manuscript, high quality graphic files (if not embedded in your source file), and a formatted pdf file. The accepted version of your manuscript will also be sent to the IEEE publication teams for a comparison to the final files to ensure no significant or unauthorized changes were made after acceptance. If you have any questions regarding the final submission process, please contact the administrative contact for the journal.

When submitting your final files on a hybrid OA journal you will have the opportunity to designate your article as “open access” if you agree to pay the IEEE open access fee. Please select the appropriate choice. Immediately after you have submitted your final files through ScholarOne Manuscripts you will be automatically redirected to the IEEE electronic copyright form wizard. Please complete the copyright at that time to avoid publication delays.

## C. Copyright Form

Authors must submit an electronic IEEE Copyright Form (eCF) upon submitting their final manuscript files. You can access the eCF system through your manuscript submission system or through the Author Gateway. You are responsible for obtaining any necessary approvals and/or security clearances. For additional information on intellectual property rights, visit the IEEE Intellectual Property Rights department web page at <https://www.ieee.org/publications/rights/index.html>

# IEEE Guidelines and Policies

A full overview of IEEE publishing guidelines and policies can be found at [https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/  
become-an-ieee-journal-author/publishing-ethics/guidelines-and-policies/](https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/become-an-ieee-journal-author/publishing-ethics/guidelines-and-policies/). They are designed to help authors understand and navigate the publishing process successfully. Learn more about IEEE’s fundamental publishing guidelines and principles, submission and peer review policies, post-publication policies, and guidelines on advertising, accessibility, and data privacy.

References

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3. P. Kopyt *et al., “*Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range,” *IEEE THz Sci. Technol.,* to be published, doi: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142. *(Note: If a paper is still to be published, but is available in early access, please follow ref [5]).)*
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5. D. Comite and N. Pierdicca, "Decorrelation of the near-specular land scattering in bistatic radar systems," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, early access, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2021.3072864. (*Note: This format is used for articles in early access. The doi must be included.)*
6. H. V. Habi and H. Messer, "Recurrent neural network for rain estimation using commercial microwave links," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 59, no. 5, pp. 3672-3681, May 2021. [Online]. Available: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9153027

1. It 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)