Submission Template for Student Showcase

This is Short Title of the paper, used in page headers

This is the subtitle of the paper, this document both explains and embodies the submission format for authors using Word

First Author's Name, Initials, and Last name[[1]](#footnote-1)\*

First author's school, City, State/Province, Country, xxxx@gmail.com

Second Author's Name, Initials, and Last Name

Second author's school, City, State/Province, Country, xxxx@gmail.com

Teacher's Name, Initials, and Last Name

Teacher’s school, City, State/Province, Country, xxxx@gmail.com

Although there is no distinctive header, this is the abstract. In this section please give us a quick description of the complete or incomplete project you would like to present at the conference. What is it, and why did you create it? What is the most important lesson you want to share with fellow educators? The manuscript template is a single column document that allows authors to type their content into the pre-existing set of paragraph formatting styles applied to the sample placeholder text here. Throughout the document you will find further instructions on how to format your text. In the abstract for the submission you can also include **one**picture.

**Keywords and Phrases:** Insert comma delimited author-supplied keyword list, Keyword number 2, Keyword number 3, Keyword number 4

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
   1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

In this section, briefly describe the project: what was the goal and how did you go about it? Was there a particular reason for this project?

* 1. LESSONS LEARNED

In this section, include things you learned while working on your project. These may include acquired skills (e.g., improved soldering skills), things you would do better the second time around (e.g., documenting weekly instead of once a month), etc.

1. BIOS

Include short bios of the project creator(s) here. Indicate which student(s) will be presenting the work.

1. DETAILS ABOUT THIS MANUSCRIPT TEMPLATE

This manuscript submission template aims to provide consistent across submission type. The submission template is a single column document that allows authors to type their content into the pre-existing set of paragraph formatting styles applied to the sample placeholder text here, or copy-and-paste their text and then apply the respective paragraph styles (**Windows**: you can open the Styles task pane from the **Home** tab [it can also be opened with the keyboard shortcut Alt+Ctrl+Shift+S]; **MAC16**: you can access the Styles pane at the right of the **Home** toolbar.) Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate style from the list. To view which style is being used in any part of this document, place your cursor on your text and look at the “Current style” field in the Styles pane.

It is beneficial to create your document in draft mode with the style panel open in the left-side panel. If the panel is not immediately visible when the Submission Template is opened, you will need to open the panel manually—for Windows: click on the following from the main ribbon above: File > Options > Advanced > Display > Style area pane width in Draft and Outline views. Set the style area width (1–1.5" is a good starting value.); for MAC: go to the “**View**” menu and select “**Draft**”; then go to the “**Word**” menu and select “**Preferences**” and then “**View**,” under the “**Window**” section insert “1.5” inches under the style area width.

All style elements are specified in this template to facilitate the production of your paper and to have the styles consistent throughout. The paragraph styles are built-in and examples of the styles are provided throughout this document. Save as you go and backup your work regularly!

* 1. Accessibility

Following the guidelines throughout this template will also improve the accessibility of your manuscript and increase the audience for your work. Ensure that heading styles are applied as instructed, tables are created using Word’s table feature (rather than an image), figures have a text equivalent, and list styles are applied as instructed.

To increase the accessibility of your manuscript, you should set the title and language metadata. On Word for Windows, open the File tab and click on Info. On Word for Mac, click the File Menu and select Properties, then click the Summary tab. Fill in the title of your document. For anonymous review, clear the ‘author’ field.

To set the document language, click the Review tab in the Ribbon. On Word for Windows: Click the Language button and select “Set Proofing Language.” Verify the language is set correctly. On Word for Mac: Click the Language button and select the document language from the pop-up.

* 1. More about the submission template

Thissubmission version of your paper should not have headers or footers, these will be added when your manuscript is processed after acceptance. It should remain in a one-column format—please do not alter any of the styles or margins.

*If a paper is accepted for publication*, authors will be instructed on the next steps. Authors must then follow the submission instructions found on their respective publication’s web page. Once your submission is received, your paper will be processed to produce the formatted Word, PDF, and HTML5 output formats, which will be provided to you for review, revision/resubmission (if applicable), and approval.

1. Inserting Content Elements

The next subsections provide instructions on how to insert figures, tables, and equations in your document.

* 1. Tables

Tables are “float elements” which should be inserted after their first text reference and have specific styles for identification. Do not use images to present tables, or they will be inaccessible to readers using assistive technologies.

Authors can insert tables by using the MS Word option (INSERT ->Table) and providing the required row and column size. Every table must have a caption (title) above it, which must have the **“TableCaption**” style applied. Please note that tables **should not** be supplied as image files, but if they are images they must have the “Image” style applied. As an example, Table 1 shows all the styles available in this template, to be applied to the respective element of your text.

Table 1: Styles available in the Word template

| Style Tag | Definition | Style Tag | Definition |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title\_document | main title of article | ListParagraph | list items |
| Subtitle | subtitle of article | Statements | math statements |
| Authors | author name | Extract | block quotations |
| Affiliation | author affiliation information | Algorithm Caption | caption for algorithm |
| AuthNotes | footnote to author(s) | AckHead | heading for acknowledgements |
| Abstract | abstract text | AckPara | acknowledgements text |
| CCSHead | heading for CSS Concepts | GrantSponsor | sponsor of grant |
| CCSDescription | CSS terms | GrantNumber | number for the grant |
| KeyWordHead | heading for keywords | ReferenceHead | heading for references |
| Keywords | keywords text | Bib\_entry | references |
| ORCID | author's ORCHID # | AppendixH1 | appendix heading level 1 |
| Head1 | heading level 1 | AppendixH2 | appendix heading level 2 |
| Head2 | heading level 2 | AppendixH3 | appendix heading level 3 |
| Head3 | heading level 3 | TableCaption | title of table |
| PostHeadPara | first paragraph after a heading | TableHead  TableFootnote | column head of table  footnote to table |
| Para | Subsequent paragraphs of general text | Image | figures |
| ParaContinue  DisplayFormula | flush left text after display items like math equations, lists etc.  numbered math equation | DOI | Digital object identifier |
| DisplayFormulaUnnum | unnumbered equations | Label | labela |
| ComputerCode | Display Computer codes | In-text code | intext computer code |
| Short Title | Short title of article | History | Dates of article |

a This is example of table footnote.

Tables can be very difficult for people using screen reader technology to understand unless they include markup that explicitly defines the relationships between all the parts (i.e.: headers and data cells). *A key to making data tables accessible to screen reader users is to clearly identify column and row headers.* In Word, authors should identify which row or rows contain column headers. Below are the steps to do this:

1. Select that table’s row, then right-click the row and select “Table Properties”;
2. In the *Table Properties* window, click the *Row* tab and select the box that says “Repeat as header row at the top of each page.”

Or apply the “table head” style by highlighting the respective row and applying the “**TableHead**” style found in the “Body Element” section of the ACM Master Article Template.

* 1. Figures

Figures are “float elements” which should be inserted after their first text reference, and have specific styles for identification. Insert a figure and apply the “**Image**” paragraph style to it. For the figure caption, apply the style “**FigureCaption.**”

To accommodate readers with color vision differences, figures should still be usable when printed in grayscale. Refer to elements of the figure with non-color terms, for example “indicated as squares” instead of “indicated in blue”. Use different patterns in bar charts, different line patterns in graphs, and different shapes in plots to distinguish groups of elements and reinforce color differences.

* + 1. Full Width Figures.

Figure 2 is an example of a figure and caption spanning the full-page width with the styles applied. If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the examples.



Figure 2: Mockup of a bombe machine at Bletchley Part. Photograph by Sarah Hartwell. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. (<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TuringBombeBletchleyPark.jpg>)

* + 1. Figure Descriptions.

Every figure should have a figure description unless it is purely decorative. These descriptions convey what’s in the image to someone who cannot see it. They are also used by search engine crawlers for indexing images, and when images cannot be loaded.

The instructions below describe the required steps authors need to follow in order to insert descriptive text for figures (alt-txt value) in **MS Word 2019 on Windows or Word 2016 and later on Mac**:

1. Insert a picture in the document.
2. Right-click the image and select “Edit Alt Text”.
3. In the “alt text” section, provide your text description of the image.

Below are the steps to insert figure descriptions in **MS Word 2013 and 2016**:

1. Insert a picture in the document.
2. Right click on the inserted picture and select the **Format Picture** option.
3. In the settings at the right side of the window, click on the “Layout & Properties” icon (3rd option).
4. Expand **Alt Txt** option.
5. In the “Title” and “Description” text boxes, type the text you want to represent the figure, and then click “Close.”

Below are steps to insert the alt-txt value in **MS Word 2010/2011 for Windows\***:

1. Insert a picture in the document.
2. Right click on the inserted picture and select the **Format Picture** option.
3. Select the **Alt Txt** option from the left-side panel options.
4. In the “Title” and “Description” text boxes, type the text you want to represent the picture, and then click “Close.”  
   \* The Mac 2011 version 14.0.0 and later allows the option for inserting “alt-text.” In the MAC version of Word 2016, right-click on the image and select “Edit Alt Text” from the pop-up menu and then enter the description for the alt text.
   1. Quotations and Extracts

There are styles for block quotations, which should be used for quotes that are separated from in-line text. Below is an example.

“Microsoft tried to revive the idea of an assistant with Clippy, who began popping up in Microsoft Office in 1997. Its creator, Kevan Atteberry, was actually contracted by Microsoft to design Clippy, which, funnily enough, he did on a Mac … Sure, people could disable Clippy, but the fact he was on by default angered people.” [10]

* 1. Algorithms

Algorithms use the styles “AlgorithmCaption” and “Algorithm”.

ALGORITHM 1: Iterative Algorithm

current\_position center

current\_direction up

current\_position is inside circle

while current\_position is inside circle, do

neighborhood all grid hexes within two hexes from current\_position

for each hex in neighborhood, do

for each neuron in hex do

convert neuron\_orientation to vector

scale vector by neuron\_excitation

vector\_sum vector\_sum + vector

end

end

normalize vector\_sum

end

1. COMPUTER CODE

Display Computer codes can be inserted using “ComputerCode” style.

CHAT Start

SAY Welcome to my world

WAIT 1.2

SAY Thanks for Visiting

ASK Do you want to play a game?

OPT Sure

OPT No Thanks

Similary, this is an example of intext code text.

Similary, this is an example of intext code text.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are placed before the references. Add information about grants, awards, or other types of funding that you have received to support your research. Author can capture the **grant sponsor information**, by selecting the grant sponsor text and apply style ‘GrantSponsor’. After this, select grant no and apply ‘GrantNumber’ from style panel. Example of Grant sponsor: Competitive Research Programme and example of Grant no: CRP 10-2012-03.

REFERENCES (PLEASE USE APA CITATION SYTLE)

Salanci, L. (2001) *Networking in Logo (style: Normal + Italic)*. In Proceedings of EuroLogo 2001. Edited by G. Futschek. Linz, August. pp. 67 − 74. (style: Normal)

Kalas, I. and Winczer, M. (2007) *Building interfaces for on-line collaborative learning*. Journal of Environmental Science, 84, 161−175.

Jones, A. B. and Smith, W. (1984) *Statistical Methods for Scientists*. Wiley, New York.

Galik, Z. (2007) *Contributions to the theory of order statistics*. Ph.D. thesis, Comenius University, Bratislava.

1. \* Place the footnote text for the author (if applicable) here. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)