Authors Manual

Papers must be written in English using only Microsoft Word to type and related with one or more of the Journal of Digital Science (JDS) scopes. All submissions will be twice «blind» reviewed by Reviewers on the basis of relevance, timeliness, originality, importance and clarity of expression with convincing argumentative. The «blind» review means that the authors' names, affiliations and bibliographic references should not be included in the version for evaluation by the Reviewers. Editorial Board guaranteeing a strict peer-reviewing and paper selection process.

The author may submit a paper via Submission Form for JDS. In addition, submitted papers (10-12 pages; including figures and references) must comply with the requested format **JDS Template** on https://ics.events/**journal-of-digital-science**/, be written in English, must not have been published before, not be under review for any other publication. Multiple submissions and redundant publications are not considered.

The paper should comply with formal structure of research paper (Table 1).

Table 1. Suggested structure of research paper.

Element/ Section	Content
Title	The title should be short, clear and informative, but does not exceed 15 words.
Authorship	Enter the authorship information. Please include all the authors (less than five). Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. The author's names should be accompanied by the author's institutions without any academic title. The author must indicate his ORCID next to his name. The result is that indexation and citation can be automatically pushed to and from your ORCID profile with minimal effort on author's part.
Abstract	The abstract provides an overview of the topic and includes: 1. General Introduction to your paper 2. The goal is to precisely communicate to the reader what the paper is about. 3. No more than 200 words 4. Do not use acronyms 5. Generally do not cite other papers in the abstract
Keywords	Key words should reveal the main aspects of the research to prospective readers.
Introduction	Introductions usually have three parts: (1) presentation of the problem or the research inquiry; (2) purpose and focus of the current paper; (3) summary or overview of the writer's position or arguments1. 1. A brief introduction to the problem being addressed. 2. Include some summary statistics of the magnitude of the problem. 3. One paragraph discussion of the general state of the literature. 4. What you are going to do in the paper to advance the literature. 5.Research question and/or hypotheses that are being tested. 6. A few lines indicating how the remainder of the document is organized.
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Data and Methodology	Answer on the following questions: Why are the authors analyzing all that data? What are their motivations? Where the data was obtained from? Time period covered in the analysis? Frequency of the data observations? Variables that the data were collected for? Give Summary statistics. The methods section of your research paper should describe in detail what methodology and special materials, if any, you used to think through or perform your research. You should include any materials you used or designed for yourself, such as questionnaires or interview questions, to generate data or information for your research paper. Specify the nature of the used approach – e.g. qualitative or quantitative. Furthermore, the method of data collection and analysis should be transparent and replicated.

Results	How you present the results of your research depends on what kind of research you did, your subject matter, and your readers' expectations. Walk the reader through the results. Make sure to introduce each table and figure you present in the text of your document. Select an observation in your table and explain that observation to the reader. Incorporate data into MS Word tables. Segregate your data, when possible, to get additional results.
Discussion	Your discussion section should generalize on what you have learned from your research. One way to generalize is to explain the consequences or meaning of your results and then make your points that support and refer back to the statements you made in your introduction. Your discussion should be organized so that it relates directly to the research questions/hypothesis. You want to avoid introducing new ideas here or discussing tangential issues not directly related to the exploration and discovery of your questions/hypothesis. This section, along with the introduction, is usually written in present tense.
Conclusions	Conclusions unify your research results and discussion and elaborate on their significance to your thesis. Your conclusion ties your research to your thesis, binding together all the main ideas in your thinking and writing. By presenting the logical outcome of your research and thinking, your conclusion answers your research inquiry for you and your readers. Your conclusions should relate directly to the ideas presented in your introduction section and should not present any new ideas. The Conclusion section could have a couple of paragraphs discussing the contributions of the research.
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