

## Instructions for Authors

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. To ensure anonymity for the review process, in addition to the .docx file with full copyright information for the editorial office, author(s) must upload the PDF version of the paper without the author(s)' names, affiliations, and other author(s) identifiers. Before sending for reviewing, we check all manuscripts sent through Submission Form for JDS for the presence of plagiarism. All submissions are screened for plagiarism using iThenticate for Crossref members as part of our commitment to research integrity. We will integrate plagiarism-check workflows into JDS submission systems. Manuscripts with a similarity score exceeding 15-20% or containing unattributed text from a single source (>10%) are flagged for editorial review. But Authors may resubmit the work to ensure proper attribution after revising submitted work taking into account received similarity report.

In addition, submitted papers (06-22 pages; including figures and references) must comply with the requested format **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's content should comply with formal structure of research paper (Table 1).

Table 1. Suggested structure of research paper.

Element/ Section	Content
<b>Title</b>	The title should be short, clear and informative, but does not exceed 15 words.
<b>Authorship/ Contributorship</b>	Enter the authorship information. Please include all the authors (less than five). Authorship/contributorship 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.
<b>Abstract</b>	The abstract provides an overview of the topic and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Introduction to your paper</li> <li>2. The goal is to precisely communicate to the reader what the paper is about.</li> <li>3. No more than 200 words</li> <li>4. Do not use acronyms</li> <li>5. Generally do not cite other papers in the abstract</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Key words should reveal the main aspects of the research to prospective readers.
<b>Introduction</b>	Introductions usually have three parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) presentation of the problem or the research inquiry;</li> <li>(2) purpose and focus of the current paper;</li> <li>(3) summary or overview of the writer's position or arguments.</li> </ol> In other words, Introduction should consist of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A brief introduction to the problem being addressed.</li> <li>2. Include some summary statistics of the magnitude of the problem.</li> <li>3. One paragraph discussion of the general state of the literature.</li> <li>4. What you are going to do in the paper to advance the literature.</li> <li>5. Research question and/or hypotheses that are being tested.</li> <li>6. A few lines indicating how the remainder of the document is organized.</li> </ol>
<b>Literature Review</b>	As a general rule do not cite non-scientific sources, i.e. magazines, Wikipedia, etc. Use scholar.google.com to observe literature on related topic.

	<p>Narrow your literature review down to those articles that directly relate to the issue you are addressing in your paper.</p> <p>Make sure that everything that you cite in the text is included in your reference section. Make sure that everything you reference is cited in the body of the text.</p>
<b>Data and Methodology</b>	<p>Answer on the following suggested 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Results</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Make sure to introduce each table and figure you present in the text of your document.</p> <p>Select an observation in your table and explain that observation to the reader.</p> <p>Incorporate data into MS Word/Excel tables.</p> <p>Segregate your data, when possible, to get additional results.</p>
<b>Discussion</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>A reference is a list of books and other sources that an author has used in preparing a research paper depending on the style manual the author used. References are usually placed at the end of a paper.</p> <p>For citations of references, we prefer the use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. The authors are strongly advised to include links to the sources given in the Reference list in order to provide accession to their content.</p> <p>Make sure that everything that you cite in the text is included in your reference section. Make sure that everything you reference is cited in the body of the text.</p>

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