Paper Title

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**Abstract**

This electronic document is a “live” template. The various components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] are already defined on the style sheet, as illustrated by the portions given in this document. (Abstract)

**Keywords:** Component; Formatting; Style; Styling; Insert (key words).

1. **Introduction**

This template, created in MS Word for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: 1) ease of use when formatting indivi- dual papers, 2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and 3) conformity of style throughout a journal paper. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

1. **Ease of Use (*Heading 2*)**

**2.1 Selecting a Template (*Sub-Heading* 2.1)**

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the custom paper size (21 cm \* 28.5 cm).

**2.2 Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications**

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is custo- mary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire journals, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

1. **Prepare Your Paper Before**

**Styling(*heading 3*)**

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads—the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

3.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

3.2. Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.

* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “... a few henries”, not “... a few H”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.

Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “... a few henries”, not “... a few H”.

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”.

* 1. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). Equations should be edited by Mathtype, not in text or graphic versions. You are suggested to use Mathtype 6.0 (or above version).

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, and Greek symbols. Do not italicize constants as π, etc. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$\left(x+a\right)^{n}=\sum\_{k=0}^{n}\left(\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{n}{k}\right)x^{k}a^{n-k}$ (1)

Note that the equation is centered. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “Eq.1”, not “Eq. (1)” or “Equation (1)”, and at the beginning of a sentence: “Eq.1 is ...”

* 1. Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular.

The subscript for the permeability of vacuum 0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.

In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).

Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.

Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.

The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.

There is no period after the “et” but a period after the “al” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.

The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

Keep the conventional style of Italics and uppercase/lowercase for some Latin biological nouns, e.g., Festuca arizonica, Rhizoctonia solani, etc

1. **Using the Template (*Heading 4*)**

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your journal for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper.

4.1. Authors and Affiliations

The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do NOT post your job titles, positions, academic degrees, zip codes, names of building/street/district/province/state, etc.). This template was designed for two affiliations.

1) For author/s of only one affiliation: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) Change number of columns: Select the Columns icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

c) Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

2) For author/s of more than two affiliations: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

a) Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

b) Change number of columns: Select the “Columns” icon from the MS Word Standard toolbar and then select “1 Column” from the selection palette.

c) Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

d) Formatting: Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

4.2. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, non-italic, Times New Roman) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

4.3. Figures and Tables

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top or bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use “Figure 1” and “Table 1” in red and bold fonts, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. **Acknowledgements (*Heading* 5)**

In this paper, we researched the data privacy protection in the cloud storage. We proposed a method based on distributed file system to protect data privacy in cloud storage. Compared to the traditional methods, it has a higher efficiency in great different sizes of data. The experiences in small Hadoop cluster prove the superiority of the method in the protection of data privacy. Considering the problems of data retrieval and key management, the application also needs to consider the problem of the encryption algorithm and the following work is encryption algorithm.

**References**

The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first . . .”

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

References should be in the proper format on a separate page, numbered in the sequence in which they occur in the text. Cite references numerically as superscripts in the text and list at the end of the manuscript. References should be listed in the following style:

1. Journal article

C. D. Scott, R. E. Smalley, and J. Nanosci. Title of the article, Name of the journal. Vol. XX, No. XX, pp. XX-XX, Year.

1. Book

H. S. Nalwa. Title of the book, Name of the publisher, Place of publication, year.

1. Chapter in a Book

H. V. Jansen, N. R. Tas, and J. W. Berenschot. Title of the chapter, in Title of the book, Name of the publisher, Place of publication, pp. XX-XX, Year.

1. Paper in a conference (Conference proceedings)

J. L. Ives and I. Cramer. Title of the paper, in Proceedings of Name of the conference, pp. XX-XX, Venue of the conference (city, country), Date, Year.

**Author Introduction**

Author1: (A breif introductiom about yourself, including name, education level, department name of organization, name of organization, city, country amd reserch interests. In third personal. )

Head portrait Of author1

Author2: (A breif introductiom about yourself, including name, education level, department name of organization, name of organization, city, country amd reserch interests. In third personal. )

Head portrait of author2

(list all of the authors’ introduction according to the order of authors like this)