*[How to use the template.*

1. *The document should be between 3-6 pages, excluding the title, authors, affiliations and references. Number of graphical elements (figures, graphs, maps, etc.) needs to be kept on a relevant level.*
2. *Replace italic text with your own.*
3. *Leave Bold headings.*
4. *Delete all the instructions including additional information at the end of the document before submitting the document.]*

**Replace this Text with Your own Title of the Paper**

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1 Department example, University example, city, postal code, country, [email](mailto:surname.firstname@pwr.edu.pl) address

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**Abstract**

*Each submission must have a clear and fully descriptive abstract. The abstract should be a single paragraph of about 200 words maximum.*

**Keywords:** *Add a list of 3 – 5 keywords separated by a comma. These keywords should reference the most essential elements of the research.*

**Introduction**

*Start by clearly defining the purpose of your research. What practical or theoretical problem does the study respond to, or what research question did you aim to answer? You can include brief context on the academic relevance of your topic, but avoid providing detailed background information. After identifying the problem, state the objective of your research. Use verbs like “investigate,” “test,” “analyse,” or “evaluate” to describe what you set out to do. Write in the present or past simple tense. Never refer to the future, as the research is already complete. For example:*

*This study investigates the relationship between coffee consumption and productivity.*

**Data and Method**

*State: What is your area of Interest*

*State: What data sets did you use*

*State: What instrumentation did you use*

*State the research method that you used to answer your question. This section should provide a straightforward description of what you did in one or two sentences, giving the reader a quick insight into your overall approach and procedures. It is usually written in the past simple tense, which refers to completed actions. For example:*

*Structured interviews were conducted with 25 participants.*

**Results**

*Summarise the main research results. This abstract part can be in the present or past simple tense. For example:*

*Our analysis has shown a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.*

*Our analysis shows a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.*

*Our analysis showed a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.*

*You may not be able to include all results here. Try to highlight only the most critical findings that will allow the reader to understand your conclusions.*

**Conclusion**

*Finally, you should discuss the main conclusions of your research: what is your answer to the problem or question? The reader should finish with a clear understanding of the central point that your research has proved or argued. Conclusions are usually written in the present simple tense. For example:*

*We concluded that coffee consumption increases productivity.*

*We conclude that coffee consumption increases productivity.*

*If you aimed to solve a practical problem, your discussion might include recommendations for implementation. If relevant, you can briefly make suggestions for further research.*

**References**

*The accuracy of the references is the author's responsibility. Only published articles or reports readily accessible in the general literature should be cited. It must reflect a good knowledge about the “state of the art” of research in the field of study. The references should be sorted in alphabetical order. Where there are more than 10 contributing authors please list only the first author and use “et al.” The following format for references should be followed:*

*Journal article:*

*Berragan, C., Singleton, A., Calafiore, A., Morley, J. (2022) Transformer based named entity recognition for place name extraction from unstructured text. International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 37, 747-766, doi:10.1080/13658816.2022.2133125.*

*(authors, year, title of paper, title of journal\*, volume number, page numbers, doi)*

*It is necessary to use the official abbreviations of journals*

*Book:*

*Hogger, C. (1990) Essentials of Logic Programming. Clarendon Press, Oxford. (authors, year, title of book, publisher, publisher location)*

*Chapter in monographs:*

*Harel, D. (1984) Dynamic logic. In: Gabbay, D. and Guenther, F. (eds), Handbook of Philosophical Logic. D. Reidel, Dordrecht.*

*(authors, year, title of chapter, editors, title of book, publisher, publisher location)*

*Conference paper:*

*Lindelöw, A. and Schroeder, L. M. (2001) Attack dynamic of the spruce bark beetle (Ips typographus L.) within and outside unmanaged and managed spruce stands after a stormfelling. In: Knížek, M. (ed.), Methodology of Forest Insect and Disease Survey in Central Europe. Proceedings of the IUFRO WP 7.03.10 Workshop, Busteni, Romania. IUFRO–ICAS, Brasov, pp. 68–71.*

*(authors, year, title, editors, title of conference, place of conference, date of conference, publisher, publisher location, page numbers in proceedings)*

*Technical documents:*

*ITU-T. Z.500 (1997) Framework on formal methods in conformance testing. International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland.*

*(document number, year, document title, publisher, publisher location)*

*Reference to a web page:*

*Author or institution. URL, or name of a page, date of citation.*

*Additional information*

*Tables and illustrations*

*It is recommended to place tables and illustrations into the text, on the page with the first notice or reference, if possible. In case of a table, leave two empty lines, type Table 1. (Fig 1.), the name of a table on a new line, then leave one more line and place a table. If the table is too long, on the following page you must repeat its number again, together with headings for individual columns.*

*A number and text should be typed under the illustration. Small illustrations can be placed beside one another. Descriptions for illustrations should be clear and legible.*

*Examples*

*Figures and tables shall be centred. Formulas and equations should be on the left side. If a formula has to be marked, use bold numbering on the right in thin parentheses (justify using an invisible table, see the example).*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| x = y + 3x | **(1)** |

*To make formulas, we recommend to insert formula as a figure. If the equation is simple enough it can be written directly as a text.*

*Format figures and tables according to the following examples.*

**Fig. 1.** Figure caption.

**Table 1.** Table caption (positioned 1 line above the table).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Heading type** | **Example** | **Style** |
| Title | Example of use ... | Paper heading |
| Chapter | Instructions for Authors | Chapter heading |
| Section | Styles | Section heading |
| Paragraph | Paragraphs If you want ... | Text of paper + bold |
| Note | Note. Notes ... | Text of paper + italics |

*The table shall be defined by bold lines on the top and bottom, under a heading by a thin horizontal line; in other places (if possible) do not use horizontal or vertical lines.*

*Use a non-proportional font (for example Courier New) size 9 to list the source code of the program/algorithm.*