SMYRNA JOURNAL OF NATURAL AND DATA SCIENCES
https://doi.org/...
11(X) 1-6 (202X) - Research Article
ISSN: xxxx-yyyy

Full Title of the Manuscript

First Author*, Second Author and Third Author

Abstract
Smyrna Journal of Natural and Data Sciences (**SJDNS**) is a fully-refereed electronic journal that aims to contribute to the theoretical and experimental literature in the fields of natural and data sciences and is published twice a year (June, December). The abstract should not contains the equations and not exceed 200 words. The number of keywords must be minimum 3 and maximum 6.

Keywords: *Keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4, keyword5, keyword6*

* *Corresponding author*

1. Introduction

Smyrna Journal of Natural and Data Sciences (**SJDNS**) is a fully-refereed electronic journal that aims to contribute to the theoretical and experimental literature in the fields of natural and data sciences and is published twice a year (June, December). **SJDNS** publishes scientific studies that have original content, are remarkable for readers in the fields of fundamental sciences and data science, present a new field of research or new perspectives on an existing field, solve a critical problem or take important steps towards solving it, and examine the subjects comprehensively and in detail. For this purpose, academic studies prepared in **English** are accepted for scientific evaluation. **SJNDS** generally invites research articles in the fields of Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Data Science, Physics, Statistics and Mathematics. However, sub-research areas of these fields and multidisciplinary studies related to these fields can also be presented. Special issues are also published within the scope of events such as symposiums and congresses organized within the scope of the journal's field. Articles that are not within the scope of the journal and also have ethical issues are rejected without being submitted to peer review. Within the scope of the journal, the following types of studies in the research areas defined above can be published electronically:

- Research
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- Short Report
- Case Study

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- Paper size: A4
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  - Main font size is 11pt and justify all the text.
  - Title: 18pt, bold (leave 20pt spacing after the title)
  - Author Names: 11pt (leave 15pt spacing after the author names)
  - Abstract: 10pt and should not contain the equations and not exceed the 300 words. Abstract indention is 1cm from both left and right sides
  - Keywords: 10pt and italic, and the number of keywords is at least 3 and at most 6.
  - Section and Subsection titles: 12pt, bold; and leave 5pt spacing just after the section and subsection titles
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- Equations: Use the equation editor, and write them clearly. Long equations must be splitted and aligned. In addition, the system of equations must be aligned. Each equation which will be used later must be labeled by a number such as "(section number.equation number)", for example (4.1)
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- Tables must be centered and have captions centered above to the figure. The caption font size is 10pt. The text width is 17 cm, so it is assumed that the witdh of the table, together with its caption, can not exceed the text-width and also the paper margins. If you need, you may rotate tables. Of course, for big data tables, you may change the font sizes of the table entries but, they must be readable without using a lens.
- Use APA style to cite and write references. The references without citation will not be accepted. When you need an information about the APA style, please visit the website `https://apastyle.apa.org`

3. Materials and Methods

This is an example of a numbered first-level heading. The materials and methods must be explained here.

4. This is a Numbered First-Level Section Head

This is an example of a numbered first-level heading. To write your manuscript, you may need the some mathematical concepts and their writing rules. Here there are some examples.

Lemma 4.1. *For any real numbers a and b the difference of two squares can be factorized as*

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)\cdot(a+b). \tag{4.1}$$

The statements of lemmas and theorems must be written by italic shaped characters. Leave 12pt spacing after each lemma. Lemmas should be numbered according to the section numbers.

By using the identity given by the equation (4.1) in Lemma 4.1 one can write

$$\begin{aligned} a^8 - b^8 &= (a^4 - b^4)\cdot(a^4 + b^4) \\ &= (a^2 - b^2)\cdot(a^2 + b^2)\cdot(a^4 + b^4) \\ &= (a-b)\cdot(a+b)\cdot(a^2 + b^2)\cdot(a^4 + b^4). \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

The equation (4.2) is an example how to align an equation. The equations written in display mode may not include a numbering such as

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{R}} f(x) = 0,$$

but do not forget that if you are using this equation in the explanation of anything, please give a number to this equation to cite it.

Definition 4.1. This is an example of a definition. Definitions should be numbered according to the section numbers. Leave 12pt spacing after each definition.

Remark 4.1. This is an example of a remark element. Remarks should be numbered according to the section numbers.Leave 12pt spacing after each remark.

Example 4.1. This is an example of an example element. Examples should be numbered according to the section numbers. Leave 12pt spacing after each example.

Definition 4.2. This another definition example to see numbering.

Lemma 4.2. *This another lemma to see numbering.*

Theorem 4.1. *This is an example of a theorem. Theorems should be numbered according to the section numbers. The statements of Lemmas and Theorems must be written by italic shaped characters. Leave 12pt spacing after each theorem.*

Theorem 4.2 (XXX Theorem)**.** *This is an example of a theorem with a parenthetical note in the heading.*

4.1 This is a numbered second-level section (subsection) head

This is an example of a numbered second-level heading.

This is an unnumbered second-level section head

This is an example of an unnumbered second-level heading.

4.1.1 This is a numbered third-level section head

This is an example of a numbered third-level heading.

Lemma 4.3. *This is another lemma to see numbering.*

Theorem 4.3. *This is another theorem to see numbering.*

Remark 4.2. This is another remark to see numbering.

Example 4.2. This is another example to see numbering.

Definition 4.3. This is another definition to see numbering.

4.1.2 This is a numbered third-level section (subsubsection) head

This is an example of a numbered third-level heading.

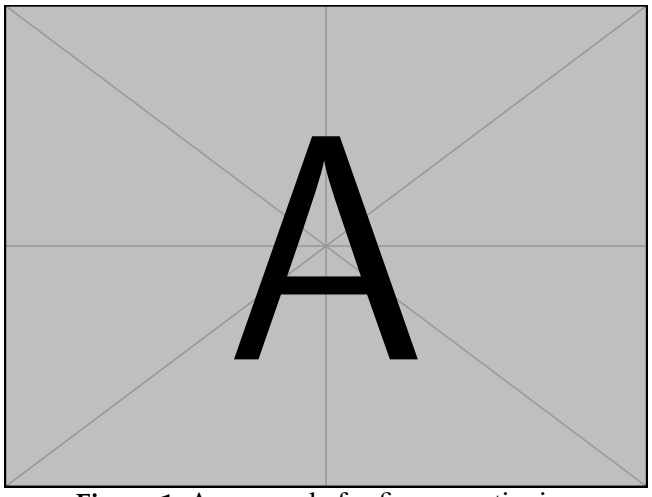
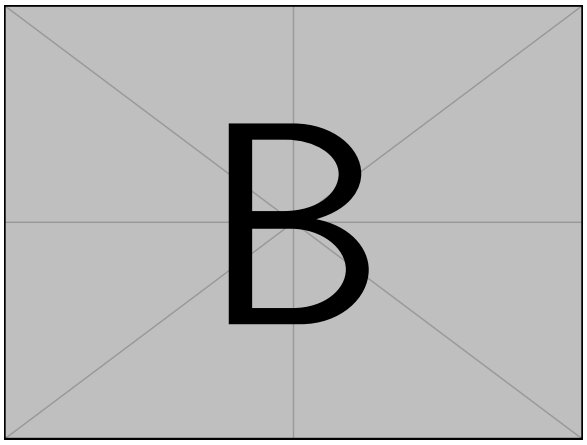


Figure 1. An example for figure captioning

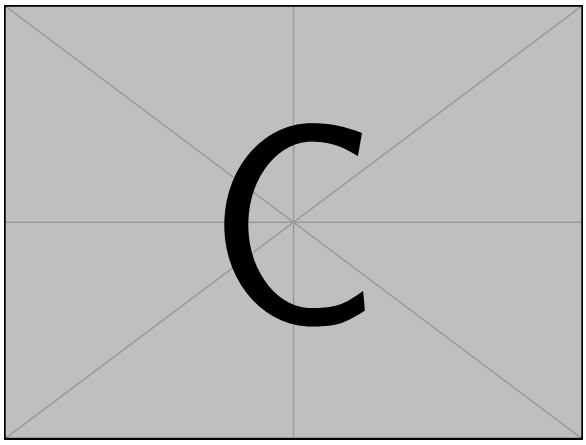
4.2 Examples for figures and subfigures

Each figure must have a caption, and must be cited inside the text by using correct commands. Captions of the Figures must be centered below to the Figure. For example, the Figure 1 is an example of a single figure.

The Figure 2 is an example of a figure with multiple subfigures, each having its own caption, and all the captions are centered below to each subfigure, and they have main caption centered below to the figure. To cite the each sub-figure inside the text please use the cite commands. For example The Figure 2a is the citation of the Figure 2a.



(a) Write here the caption of the subfigure 1



(b) Write here the caption of the subfigure 2

Figure 2. Write here the main caption

4.3 An example for tables

The following Table 1 is an example of a Data table. Captions must be centered above the table. To cite the tables inside the text please use the citations commands.

4.4 Citing a Reference

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Table 1. Data table example

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4	Header 5	Header 6	Header 7
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7

text. In addition, the commands `\citeauthor{}`, `\citeyear{}`, etc., also works. When you cite an article/book or etc., it's bibliographic details will be automatically created in the APA style and the reference part of the manuscript will be automatically created. For example,

- The `\citep{}` and `\citep[]{}` command produces the parenthetical citations. For example,
  - The book (Akbulut & Önder, 1994) is the first proceeding of the Gökova Geometry Topology Conference
  - The book (Knuth, 1997) introduces the art of computer programming
  - To see applications of the Euler's formula see the book (Aigner & Ziegler, 2018, p.89-94).
- The `\citet{}` and `\citet[]{}` command produces the citations when the author name(s) is a part of a text. For example
  - Lorenz and Roquette (2010) explains the Arf invariant from the historical perspective.
  - Köse (1999) used the dual numbers and dual unit vectors to explain how to construct a developable ruled surface.
  - Knuth (1997, p.334) has explained the binary tree representation of trees.

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5. Results and Discussion

Results and the discussions must be written in this part.

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Acknowledgements: The authors would like to express their sincere thanks to ...

Author's contributions: All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper....

Supporting/Supporting Organizations: No grants were received from any public, private or non-profit organizations for this research....

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