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### DESCRIPTION

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*Computer Science Review* intends to fulfil a need in the **Computer Science** community by publishing **research surveys** and **expository overviews** in computer science and related fields. The reviews are aimed at a general computer science audience seeking a full and expert overview of the latest in computer science research.

The journal will publish research surveys and expository overviews in computer science. Articles from other fields are welcome, as long as their content is relevant to computer science.

Articles should be of sufficient scientific interest and help to advance the fundamental understanding of ongoing research, applied or theoretical, for a general computer science audience. The treatment of each topic should be more than a catalogue of known results. Emphasis should be on clarity and originality of presentation and each survey should add insight to the topic under review.

A survey may typically contain the following elements: Introduction (including motivation and historical remarks) Outline of the Survey Basic concepts, examples and results (with sketches of the proofs) Comments on the relevance of the results, relations to other results and applications Open problems Critical review of the relevant literature Comprehensive bibliography Authors should give a clear and well-balanced treatment of their subject. Expanded versions of primary research papers are generally not acceptable. The optimal length for a paper is considered to be approximately 30 printed pages or about 20,000 words, including tables and diagrams.

### ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Zentralblatt MATH

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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

*Computer Science Review* publishes invited survey papers covering the full spectrum of computer science. The surveys, both experimental and theoretical, provide general background information as well as a critical assessment on topics in a state of flux.

The editorial policy of *Computer Science Review* is to serve its readership in two ways. Firstly, it provides a critical overview of the current issues in a well-defined area of immediate interest to computer scientists. Secondly, each survey contains an extensive list of references thus providing an invaluable pointer to the primary research literature available on the topic.

This policy is implemented by the Editorial Board which consists of outstanding scientists in their respective disciplines. The Board identifies the topics of interest and subsequently invites qualified authors. In order to ensure speedy publication, each survey is published separately.

### *Types of Paper*

The journal will publish research surveys, expository overviews, and book reviews in computer science. Articles from other fields are welcome, as long as their content is relevant to computer science. Expanded versions of primary research papers are generally not acceptable.

Articles should be of sufficient scientific interest and help to advance the fundamental understanding of ongoing research, applied or theoretical, for a general computer science audience. The treatment of each topic should be more than a catalogue of known results. Emphasis should be on clarity and originality of presentation and each survey should add insight to the topic under review. Authors should give a clear and well-balanced treatment of their subject.

A good topical survey should provide a broad introduction to the subject area for the general reader and/or newcomer to the field. The survey should also provide an update to those who already have a deeper knowledge of the field by reporting on recent significant developments.

A survey may typically contain the following elements:

Be approximately 50 printed pages in length (i.e. 100 typed pages)

A good descriptive title

A concise abstract

A table of contents that establishes the structure of the survey

Introduction (including motivation and historical remarks)

Outline of the Survey

Basic concepts, examples and results (with sketches of the proofs)

Comments on the relevance of the results, relations to other results and applications

Open problems

Critical review of the relevant literature

Comprehensive bibliography

Special attention should be paid to the reference list, which should be an exhaustive survey of the literature and serve as a source of material, as well as directing the interested reader towards other references.

### *Contact Details for Submission*

Authors should provide a PDF or PS copy of their manuscript to the Editor who invited the author to write the survey.

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## **BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

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Please see our information pages on [Ethics in publishing](#) and [Ethical guidelines for journal publication](#).

### **Declaration of interest**

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## **PREPARATION**

### **Peer review**

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### **Article structure**

### *Subdivision - numbered sections*

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

### *Introduction*

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

### *Material and methods*

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

### *Theory/calculation*

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

### *Results*

Results should be clear and concise.

### *Discussion*

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

### *Appendices*

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

### *Vitae*

Include in the manuscript a short (maximum 100 words) biography of each author, along with a passport-type photograph accompanying the other figures.

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- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
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The abstract should be 50-200 words and provided separately to the article.

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Highlights are a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article. Highlights are optional and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). You can view [example Highlights](#) on our information site.

### **Keywords**

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

### *Abbreviations*

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

### *Acknowledgements*

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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*Text:* Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....'

*List:* Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

#### *Examples:*

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2010) 51–59.

Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[4] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13.03.03).

Reference to a dataset:

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