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**Title of the Paper**

(Capitalize the first letter of each word in the title)

1. **Author** 1\***, B. Author** 2 **and C. Author** 3

(Names should be given with initials, e.g. A. Agresti,

\*denote the corresponding author by an asterisk)

1Full address of first author

2Full address of second author

3Full address of third author

\*Corresponding author: email of the corresponding author

**Title of the Paper**

**ABSTRACT**

*An abstract is a short summary of an article with a maximum length of 250 words. Write the abstract very carefully since most people have their first contact with an article by seeing just the abstract, and then decide whether reading the rest of the article would be worthwhile. Therefore when writing an abstract, include a concise summary of the contents of your research. Write your abstract starting with a brief theme sentence showing the overall issue address in the article. Then briefly indicate the main aim or purpose of the study, the academic and/or practical importance of the study, methodology used in the study, main findings and conclusions. The title of the* ***abstract*** *is written in capital English letters in 12 pt., bold. The abstract should be presented as one block (without paragraphs). The contents of the abstract should be in 11pt., italics.*

**Keywords: Up to six keywords (excluding those contained in the title) should be given at the end of the abstract. The word "keywords" should be in 11 pt., bold.**

1. **Introduction**

The purpose of the introduction is to stimulate the reader’s interest and to provide background information relevant to the study.  Explain the broad theme/topic of your study in an opening paragraph in such a way that the reader can clearly understand what the study is about. Then explain the academic and practical importance of the study. Next compile the available literature by digesting or synthesizing the existing knowledge instead of summarizing, and cite the most important previous studies which are directly relevant to your research problem. Then highlight the important gaps and inconsistencies in the existing literature which lead further investigation and explain why addressing these issues are important. Then develop the core research problem of the study, and write the specific research objectives that will guide your research. Finally provide the reader an outline of the structure of the rest of the article.

1. **Methodology**

This section describes in detail how the study was conducted, including important definitions used in the study. This should also contain a brief justification of the research method which enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of your methods and the reliability and validity of your findings. Also if your current research is an extension of a previously published one, refer the reader to it and give a brief synopsis of the method in this section. Include only the information essential and avoid adding irrelevant information. The methodology section *may* have the following subsections (but not limited to):

* 1. **Source of data**

A clear description of the data source along with the citation(s) where necessary should be mentioned here.

* 1. **Sampling Scheme**

Describe clearly the target population, sampling scheme and variables here. You can also include any specific procedures used in the study.

* 1. **Development of the design of the study**

This section often shows major developments of the study in detail.

If equations are included, place the equation in the middle and number them consecutively with the serial number on the flush right enclosed in parenthesis. In multiple line equations, the number should be given on the last line. Equations may be numbered for the whole document as (1), (2), etc.

1. **Results and Discussion**

Before writing this section, it is important to plan which results are important to the relevant study and which can be left out. Then present those results with sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. After presenting the results, carefully evaluate and interpret their implications with respect to the objectives of the study. Then develop the Discussion section based on these findings. You can discuss the similarities and differences between your results and the work of others.

**About tables, figures and images**

Tables and figures (photographs, drawings, graphs, flow diagrams) provide a very powerful visual means of presenting data. Each **table** should start with a Table number and caption at the top. Tables should be sequentially numbered in Arabic numerals as Table 1, Table 2, Table 10 etc. The caption should follow the Table number, after a colon. The caption should be complete, clear and concise. Tables and captions should be centered. Each table should fit into a B5 sized page in portrait or landscape style. Character size may be smaller than 11pt if necessary, to fit into the page.

All **diagrams**, **figures** and other illustrations should be named as figures, and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals (Figure 1, Figure 2, ... Figure 10, etc) followed by a colon and a short caption at the bottom. Good-quality figures produced using computer graphics are acceptable. Each figure caption should be complete, clear and concise. Figures and captions should be centered.

**Units of measurement, Symbols/notations**

Only SI **units** and standard abbreviation should be used. If a non-standard abbreviation or a non-SI unit is to be used extensively, it should be defined at the beginning of the text. Only standard **symbols** and **notations** will be accepted.

**Footnotes**

**Footnotes** should be placed at the bottom of the page to which they refer and should be divided from the text by a horizontal line 2 cm long. They must be inside the typing area. References to the literature must be indicated in the text and tables as per the Harvard System, by the author’s name and year, in parenthesis (i.e. Silva, 1997). Citation to work by more than two authors should be abbreviated with the use of *et al.* (i.e. Silva *et al.*, 1997). Multiple works by the same first author should be coded by letters, (i.e. Thompson, 1991a, b). Multiple citations should be listed in chronological order and separated by a semi-colon, (i.e. Zimmerman *et al*., 2004; Silva *et al*., 1997).

1. **Conclusion**

The conclusion summarizes the major results that can be drawn from the information presented in the article. It answers the questions raised by the original research problem or objectives of the study. When drawing conclusions, first state the main conclusion, and then any other conclusions in decreasing order of importance. You can also present first the positive conclusions and then the negative conclusions.  Conclusions must be based on the findings of your research, and do not subjectively make statements related to the research. State the limitations and advantages of your research, and finally give a reasoned and justifiable statement on the importance of your findings.

**Acknowledgement**

Briefly state here the information regarding the individuals who provided help (financial and/or academic) during the research along with any grant numbers (if any). No section number for acknowledgement.

**About referencing**

Use the Harvard system, and add DOI numbers for each reference if it is available. The list of references should be arranged in alphabetical order. All the initials of the author must be given after the surname and the year of publication should be followed in parentheses. This should be followed by the full title of the referred publication. When journal articles are listed, the journal name should be given in full and it should be indicated in italics and followed by the volume number, issue in parenthesis, and page numbers after a colon. Where there are several works by the same author(s) and published in the same year they should be differentiated by adding a lower case letter after the year. When books are listed, the order should be: author(s), year, book title, volume number, edition, pagination/ inclusive pages, publisher and place of publication. References should only be cited as ‘in press’ if the paper has been accepted for publication.

Examples of correct forms of references are given below:

#### Journal Article Print/with a DOI (Electronic)

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) 'Title of article', *Title of Journal,* Volume(Issue), Page range.

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) 'Title of article', *Title of Journal*, Volume(Issue), Page range (if available). Doi:

e.g.

Agresti A. (1992) ‘Analysis of Ordinal Paired Comparison Data’, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 41*(2):287-297.

Černá L. and Chytrý M. (2005) ‘Supervised Classification of Plant Communities with Artificial Neural’, *Journal of Vegetation Science, 16*(4):363-372. DOI: [10.1111/j.1654-1103.2005.tb02380.x](http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1654-1103.2005.tb02380.x)

Book

Single author:

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) *Title.* Edition (if not first edition). Publisher: Place of publication.

With two authors:

Author Surname, Initial(s). and Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) *Title.* Edition (if not first edition). Publisher: Place of publication.

With three authors:

Author Surname, Initial(s)., Author Surname, Initial(s). and Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) *Title.* Edition (if not first edition). Publisher: Place of publication.

With more than three authors:

First Author Surname, Initial(s). *et al*. (Year) *Title.* Edition (if not first edition). Publisher: Place of publication.

e.g.

Agresti A. (1996) *Categorical Data Analysis* (2nd ed.). John Wiley & Sons: New York.

Fahrmeir L. and Tutz G. (1994) *Multivariate Statistical Modeling Based on Generalized Linear Models*. Springer-Verlag: New York. DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4899-0010-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0010-4)

#### Book: Chapter in an edited book

Chapter Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) 'Title of chapter', in Editor(s) Surname, Editor(s) Initial. (ed. or eds.) *Title of book*. Edition (if not first). Place of publication: Publisher, Page numbers.

#### Web page

#### Web page with an individual author:

Author Surname, Initial(s) (Year site was published/last updated) *Title of web page*. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

#### Web page with a group or organization as author:

Group or Corporate author (Year site was published/last updated) *Title of web page*. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

#### Web page with no author:

*Title of web page* (Year site was published/last updated). Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

#### Conference Proceedings

Editor(s) of proceedings Surname, Initial(s). (ed. or eds.) (Year) *Title of conference*. Place of conference, Date of conference. Volume (if needed). Available at: URL (Accessed: date) or doi:

e.g.

Ding, C. and Xiaofeng, H. (2004) K-means clustering via Principal Component Analysis. *Proceedings of International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML 2004)*: 225– 232.

Zhou M., Yang D.W., Wang Y. and Nadarajah S. (2006) Some J-shaped distributions: Sums, products and ratios. *RAMS '06. Annual Reliability and Maintainability Symposium*, 175-181.

#### Thesis

Author Surname, Initial(s). (Year) *Title*. Award and Type of qualification. Awarding body. Available at: URL (Accessed: date).

e.g.

Butler E.L. (2011) *Estimating the survival distribution of aluminum processing pots*. Carnegie Mellon University Research Showcase.