Review article

This is the title of the review article

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**Abstract:** A single paragraph of about 100 words to give a brief introduction to your work. Write an abstract including, as applicable, background; objectives; data sources; methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implication of key findings. Review articles are designed to summarize the current state of understanding on a topic. The review article should therefore be an unbiased summary of the current understanding of the topic. Because reviews contain a large amount of detailed information, their structure and flow are very important. The quality of a review article can be judged by aspects such as timeliness, scope, and accuracy of discussion, and whether it suggests the best avenues for future research.

**Keywords:** keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3. (List three to five pertinent keywords specific to the article yet reasonably common within the subject discipline)

0. How to Use This Template

This template provides formatting instructions for authors preparing an abstract for the Advanced Manufacturing Students Conference (AMSC). **Successful submission requires that authors follow the instructions in this document**. This document serves as both a set of instructions and a template in which you can type your own text. The template describes the sections that must be used to submit a review manuscript to AMSC. Note that each section has a corresponding style, which can be found in the “Styles” menu of Word (for example, the body text uses the AMSC\_3.1\_text template). Sections that are not mandatory are listed as such. The section titles/headings given are for research papers.

**The review article has to have min. four and max. five pages. The fifths page is for references only!** The article is to be written in one column. There is no distinction between right and left sides.

Remove this paragraph and start section numbering with 1. For any questions, please contact the organization team using the contact form on the conference website.

1. Introduction (AMSC\_2.1\_heading1)

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and define the purpose of the work and its significance. Hence, the introduction should contain the rationale and objectives. Rationale: Explain the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Objectives: Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed.

Review articles include usually the sections “Introduction”, “Materials and Methods”, “Results”, “Discussion” and “Conclusions” (optional).

Body text paragraph (AMSC\_3.1\_text).

2. Methods (AMSC\_2.1\_heading1)

Review articles have a methods section. Please do not use subsections within the methods section. The methods section enables motivated researchers to replicate the review. Among other things, the following items may be part of the methods section:

* Protocol and registration: indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (such as a web address), and, if available, provide registration information including the registration number.
* Study selection: state the process for selecting studies (search techniques such as keywords, combining search terms with operators AND, OR, NOT), give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.
* Eligibility criteria: specify study characteristics (such as PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (such as years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.
* Sources of Information: describe all information sources (such as databases with dates of coverage, journal series, scientific periodicals) and date last searched. Present the full electronic search strategy for at least one major database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.
* Data collection process: describe the method of data extraction from reports (such as piloted forms, independently by two reviewers) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.
* Data items: list and define all variables for which data were sought (such as PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.
* Risk of bias in individual studies: describe methods used for assessing risk of bias in individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level, or both), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.
* Summary measures: state the principal summary measures (such as risk ratio, difference in means).
* Synthesis of outcomes: for each meta-analysis, explain methods of data use, and combination methods of study outcomes, and if done consistency measurements should be indicated (i.e. P test).
* Risk of bias across studies: specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (such as publication bias, selective reporting within studies).
* Additional analyses: describe methods of additional analyses (such as sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.

Text after list (AMSC\_3.6\_text\_after\_list).

Body text paragraph (AMSC\_3.1\_text).

3. Results (or according)

In accordance with the general structure of a review article, this paragraph can also be named as Findings or according to the topic of your review article. Among other things, the following items may be part of this section:

* Point out and describe important results from recent primary literature articles. Address any controversies.
* Use figures and/or tables to present your own synthesis of the data or to show key data taken directly from the reviewed papers.
* Risk of bias within studies: Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome-level assessment.
* Results of individual studies: For all outcomes considered (benefits and harms), present, for each study, simple summary data for each intervention group and effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot (a type of graph used in meta-analyses which demonstrates relative success rates of treatment outcomes of multiple scientific studies analyzing the same topic).
* Syntheses of results: Present the results of each meta-analyses including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.
* Risk of bias across studies: Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies. Additional analyses: Give results of additional analyses, if done such as sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression.

Main text paragraph (AMSC\_3.1\_text).

Main text paragraph (AMSC\_3.1\_text).

3.1. Subsection (AMSC\_2.2\_heading2)

3.1.1. Subsubsection (AMSC\_2.3\_heading3)

Bulleted lists look like this: (AMSC\_3.5\_text-before\_list)

* First bullet; (AMSC\_3.8\_bullet)
* Second bullet;
* Third bullet.

Numbered lists can be added as follows: (AMSC\_3.5\_text-before\_list)

1. First item; (AMSC\_3.8\_itemize)
2. Second item;
3. Third item.

The text continues here.

3.2. Figures, Tables and Schemes

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc. All figures and tables require a caption. The figures caption is placed below the figure (Figure 1). The tables caption is placed above the table (Table 1).



**Figure 1.** This is a figure (The figure itself uses AMSC\_5.2\_figure and the caption AMSC\_5.1\_figure\_caption). Figures are centered. Schemes follow the same formatting.

**Table 1.** This is a table. Tables are centered. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Title 1 | Title 2 | Title 3 |
| entry 1 | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data 1 |

1 Tables may have a footer. (AMSC\_4.3\_table\_footer)

The text continues here (Figure 2 and Table 2).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| (**a**) | (**b**) |

**Figure 2.** This is a figure. Schemes follow another format. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (**a**) Description of what is contained in the first panel; (**b**) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

**Table 2.** This is a table. Tables should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title 1 | Title 2 | Title 3 | Title 4 |
| entry 1 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 2 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 3 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |
| entry 4 | data | data | data |
| data | data | data |

3.3. Formatting of Mathematical Components

This is example 1 of an equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a = 1 | (1) |

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

This is example 2 of an equation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a = b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l + m + n + o + p + q + r + s + t + u + v + w + x + y + z | (2) |

the text following an equation need not be a new paragraph. Please punctuate equations as regular text.

4. Discussion

Among other things, the following items may be part of the discussion section:

* Summary of evidence: Explain how the results shape our current understanding of the topic / the outcome you want to point out / the theory you want to formulate. Summarize the main findings, including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (such as healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).
* Limitations: Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (such as risk of bias), and at review level such as incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias.
* Conclusions: Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research (can also be a separate paragraph).

**Declaration:** In preparing this scientific paper, I followed the DFG Code of Conduct (<https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/foerderung/rechtliche_rahmenbedingungen/gute_wissenschaftliche_praxis/kodex_gwp_en.pdf>), which describes the essential standards of good scientific practice.

**Conflicts of Interest:** Declare conflicts of interest or state “The authors declare no conflict of interest.” Authors must identify and declare any personal circumstances or interest that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results. Any role of the funders in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results must be declared in this section. If there is no role, please state “The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results”.

References

A **minimum of 7** and a **maximum of 10 references** must be provided. Please cite only from journal articles, monographs, conference papers, patents and/or standards.

References have to be cited using the **APA Citation Style** (see American Psychological Association. (2022). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. See also the comprehensive APA Format Citation Guide at <https://www.mendeley.com/guides/apa-citation-guide>.

References must be listed individually at the end of the manuscript. A reference list is a complete list of references used in a piece of writing including the author name, date of publication, title and more. We recommend preparing the references with a bibliography software package, such as Mendeley, EndNote, ReferenceManager, Zotero or Citavi to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references. Include the digital object identifier (DOI) for all references where available.

**In-text references** must be included following the use of a quote or paraphrase taken from another piece of work. In-text citations are citations within the main body of the text and refer to a direct quote or paraphrase. They correspond to a reference in the main reference list. These citations include the surname of the author and date of publication only. Using an example author James Mitchell, this takes the form:

Mitchell (2017) states… Or …(Mitchell, 2017).

Below, you can find some concrete examples of how to refer to sources in your reference list, according to APA 6th edition:

Burkhardt, J. M., MacDonald, M. C., & Rathemacher, A. J. (2010). *Teaching information literacy: 50 standards-based exercises for college students* (2nd ed.). Chicago, Illinois: American Library Association.

Carder, L., Willingham, P., & Bibb, D. (2001). Case-based, problem-based learning: Information literacy for the real world. *Research Strategies*, *18*(3), 181–190. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0734-3310(02)00087-3

Hohmann, T. (2014). Long Term Evaluation of Information Literacy Programme. In International Association of Technological University Libraries (Chair), *35th annual IATUL Conference,* Espoo, Finland.

Jackson, B., MacMillan, M., & Sinotte, M. (2014). Great Expectations: Results from a Faculty Survey of Students’ Information Literacy Proficiency. In International Association of Technological University Libraries (Chair), *35th annual IATUL Conference,* Espoo, Finland. Retrieved from https://mruir.mtroyal.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11205/133/GreatExpectationsResultsFromAFacultySurvey%20.pdf?sequence=1

Sorcinelli, M. D. (2010). Ten Principles of Good Practice in Creating and Sustaining Teaching and Learning Centers. In K. H. Gillespie (Ed.), *The Jossey-Bass higher and adult education series. A guide to faculty development* (2nd ed., pp. 9–23). San Francisco, California: Jossey-Bass.

VDI/VDE-Gesellschaft Mess- und Automatisierungstechnik (GMA) (September 2001). *Computational Intelligence - Artificial neuronal network in automation - Terms and definitions*. (VDI/VDE 3550-1). Berlin: Beuth Verlag GmbH.