

AUTHOR GUIDE

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DESCRIPTION

The AIN Journal is a scientific and technological development journal that is related directly to Navigation; such as Astronomy, Charts, Oceanography, Electronics and communications. The journal also covers other fields of maritime industry subject areas as maritime safety, maritime energy, maritime administration, management and operations, and marine environment protection. The journal is also interested in covering the fields of maritime shipping, shipbuilding, Maritime Engines, offshore, coastal/inland, government, Safety, security, equipment, training, Maritime law regulations. In addition to all human related activities whether in sea, air, space or land that affects marine industry and encouraging researchers to write in related activities. As scientific Journal Not Including Advertise As Well As no Marketing Activities whether Direct or indirect.

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Publishing schedule

AIN Journal Published on Fixed schedules twice a year, In January and July Every Year.

Publication Access and Availability

AIN Journal Available for Free via AIN Website https://www.ainegypt.org/ain-journal/

ABSTRACTING

Must including paper summary in both language Arabic and English, the abstract start with introduction, the main topic, methodology ending with the Main findings and recommendations. Followed by the Key words.

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Founding Editor Arab Institute of Navigation

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address
- Tel No.

All necessary files have been uploaded:

Manuscript:

- Abstract
- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in printGraphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable) Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted and permission has been obtained where necessary. Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given.

Declaration of competing interest

The declaration and the approval of the examining committee, as illustrated below, are written either in Arabic or English in accordance with the language in which the Paper was written.

DECLARATION

I certify that all the material in this thesis that is not my own work has been identified, and that no material is included for which a degree has previously been conferred on me.

The contents of this Paper reflect my own personal views, and are not necessarily endorsed by the Journal.

(Signature)

(Date)

Use of inclusive language

Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Declaration. An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Submission

The research paper is received from the researcher in two copies, one in Soft Copy "Microsoft Word" and one in hard copy, is sent by e-mail.

PREPARATION

Queries

For questions about the editing process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or to obtain technical support regarding submissions, via email and our numbers.

Peer review

This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups.

Use of word processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts. Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

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.

Methodology

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also 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.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, Methodology the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

In case of the Arabic manuscript, English abstract should be Provided.

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 keywordswill 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.

Math formulae

Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list. For legerity and jurisdiction paper only.

Font

The recommended font for English is 12 pt, for Arabic is 14 pt, Times New Roman and Spacing should be 1.5, and double spacing should be used between paragraphs. Titles and headings should be boldfaced and size 16 pt. max, and the subheadings should be bolded 14 pt. Chapter titles should be written in UPPERCASE boldface. Tables and figures should be preceded and followed by a single blank line.

Tables and figure

All tables and figures should be labeled with clear and concise titles, and numbered sequentially in each chapter as referred to in the text. The number and title of the table should be written above the table on the right hand side if it is an Arabic thesis and on the left hand side if it is an English thesis as shown below. As for the figures, the number and title is written below each figure. Tables and figures should be referred to in the text before being used.

Table (3.1)

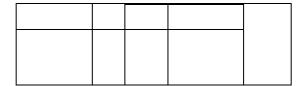




Figure (5.1)

References

Citation in text

The researchers have to document all the sources of the scientific material that was used to address the research questions of the study. This can be achieved through using in- text citation after each source by writing the author's last name followed by the year of publication as follows: (Ghalwash, 2006)

If the source has more than two authors, the last name of the first author should be written then followed by the word "et al" whether in Arabic or English as follows: (Ghalwash and Abu-shanab, 2006) or (Ghalwash, et at 2006)

Reference list and Bibliography

Examples of writing different types of references:

Journal article	Author, A.A. and Author, B., Year, Title of article. Title of journal, Vol (issue), pages
	Evans, W.A., 1994. Approaches to intelligent information retrieval. Information processing and management, 7 (2), 147–168.
Book	Author, A., Year. Title of book. Place of Publication: Publisher.
	Mercer, P.A. and Smith, G., 1993. Private viewdata in the UK. 2nd ed. London: Longman.
Chapter	Author, A., Year. Title of chapter. In: A. Editor and B. Editor, eds. Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher, pages.
	Bantz, C.R., 1995. Social dimensions of software development. In: J.A. Anderson, ed. Annual review of software management and development. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 502–510.
Internet document	Author, A., Year. Title of document [online]. Source. Available from: URL [Accessed date Mon Year].
	Holland, M., 2004. Guide to citing Internet sources [online]. Poole, Bournemouth University. Available from: http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/library/using/guide_to_citing_internet_sourc.html [Accessed 4 November 2004].
Newspaper article	Author, A. (or Title of Newspaper), Year. Title of article, Title of Newspaper, day Month, page, column.
	Independent, 1992. Picking up the bills, Independent, 4 June, p. 28a.
Thesis	Author, A., 1995. Title of thesis. Type of thesis (degree). Name of University.
	Agutter, A.J., 1995. The linguistic significance of current British slang.
	Thesis (PhD). Edinburgh University.
A DOI	Guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper

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This journal requires and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

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Plagiarism is theft. Plagiarism is taking the work of someone else and using it as though it is one's own. Besides being a serious breach of ethics, plagiarism is against international law. It may lead to reject the Manu Script and may raise the matter to the official authaitolgy.

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- Make sure that all direct quotations from the work of others are in Italic quotation marks and or indented and are acknowledged by a clear reference to the author and the work.
- Make sure that all materials that you have re-written in your own words are credited to the originator, and that it is easy to identify the source of all the facts and opinions that you are using.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Proofs

You may list the corrections (including replies to the Query Form) and return them to our e-mail. Please list your corrections quoting line number. If, for any reason, this is not possible, then mark the corrections and any other comments (including replies to the Query Form) on a printout of your proof and scan the pages and return via e-mail. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication: please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proof reading is solely your responsibility.

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