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| **Title** |  |
| Title is one of the most important parts of the research paper. It is the first thing that is visible in the work. | ✓ |
| Therefore, it should be concrete, informative, and attractive. | ✓ |
| In other words, the authors should provide the essence of the research work in one sentence. | ✓ |
| **Abstract** |  |
| Perhaps abstract is the most essential point in the structure of the research work. Most of the times, editors read only the abstract of the paper and decided whether to reject the paper right away or to send it to the reviewers for further analysis. | ✓ |
| Therefore, it is crucial the write abstract carefully by pointing out the most important aspects of the research work. | ✓ |
| For example, abstract might be structured in this way: the first sentence contains general information about the research field and its current situation. | ✓ |
| Second, the authors should note the existing problems in this area. | ✓ |
| Third, they may introduce the proposed method to address the issue by briefly describing this technique. | ✓ |
| Fourth, the authors may provide the results of the experiments and represent the improvement indicators by using the proposed method. | ✓ |
| The abstract is brief description of the whole research paper and usually contains up to 200 words. But this number might differ depending on the type of a journal. |  |
| **Introduction** |  |
| Introduction contains more detailed information of the abstract first part. | ✓ |
| It usually has 700~900 words. | ✓ |
| Introduction should follow MRCI structure. | ✓ |
| “M” stands for motivation, meaning that the authors should state the reason for the conducting research that is resulted from the existing research problem | ✓ |
| “R” is for results. In other words, the authors should briefly inform about the results of the proposed method to deal with the existing problem(s). | ✓ |
| “C” stands for contributions. The authors should mention the contributions that might improve the field of application. | ✓ |
| “I” is for implementation, meaning that the authors should state where (in which area) the proposed method can be utilized. | ✓ |
| **Literature review (related work)** |  |
| Literature review should contain all the existing and relevant materials related to the research paper. | ✓ |
| It is delicate process, so too much literature might bore the readers, while to less literature may result in insufficient information. Thus, only most important materials should be represented in this part. | ✓ |
| The authors should describe the flow of problem identification based on the materials in the literature review. | ✓ |
| **Methodology** |  |
| Methodology part is completely about the proposed method by the authors. | ✓ |
| It contains detailed information of the proposed method (research design) | ✓ |
| Also, it has description of data collection process. | ✓ |
| In addition, it represents information about the conducted experiments. |  |
| Finally, there should be a subpart related to the data analysis. | ✓ |
| **Results** |  |
| Results sections represents the outcome of the experiments. | ✓ |
| Plots, graphs can be used to illustrate the results of the proposed method. | ✓ |
| **Discussion** |  |
| Discussion is also crucial section of the research paper. | ✓ |
| In this part, the authors discuss the results of the experiments and show how they addressed the existing problem(s). | ✓ |
| Usually, this part contains comparison of the baseline (existing method) and new (proposed method) to prove the new method leads to improvements. | ✓ |
| **Conclusion** |  |
| Conclusion is the other section that the editors and reviewers read first. | ✓ |
| It is similar to the abstract part in terms of containing brief information of the paper essence. | ✓ |
| In many cases, conclusion comprises the suggestions for the future research work. | ✓ |
| **References** |  |
| References should include all the materials that were cited while writing a paper. | ✓ |
| There are numerous useful applications to represent the references efficiently, like Zotero, Mendeley. | ✓ |