

Instructions for Paper Writing

Paper to be written in IEEE format.

Download the IEEE template from google

Paper to be written by self and strictly avoid using chatgpt else it will show AI score

All reports will undergo plagiarism check. If the plagiarism report shown Similiarity / AI score more than 10% then zero marks will be awarded

6 Marks are allocated for Report

Follow the following instructions carefully while writing the report:

1. Title

- **What it is:** The title reflects the key idea of your research or development work.
 - **Instructions:** It should be concise, clear, and informative, capturing the essence of your paper.
 - **Tips:** Avoid overly long or ambiguous titles. Include keywords relevant to your field.
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2. Abstract

- **What it is:** A concise summary of the entire paper.
 - **Instructions:** The abstract should be between 150-250 words and provide:
 - The problem being addressed.
 - A brief overview of the methods used.
 - Key results or findings.
 - The significance of the research.
 - **Tips:** Write the abstract last to ensure it accurately summarizes the content of the paper.
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3. Keywords

- **What it is:** A set of 3-5 important words or phrases relevant to the paper's content.
 - **Instructions:** These should represent the core topics and methodologies of the research to help in indexing.
 - **Tips:** Use terms that are commonly searched or used in your field.
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4. Introduction

- **What it is:** The section that introduces the topic, background, and motivation for the research.
 - **Instructions:** The introduction should cover:
 - The broader context or problem your research addresses.
 - A clear statement of the problem or research question.
 - The significance and motivation behind solving the problem.
 - A brief overview of the proposed solution or approach.
 - **Tips:** Start with a broad perspective, then narrow down to the specific problem your paper addresses. Keep the reader's interest by making the problem relevant and compelling.
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5. Literature Review/Related Work

- **What it is:** A discussion of prior work in the field and how it relates to your research.
 - **Instructions:** This section should:
 - Summarize significant existing research or methods related to your work.
 - Highlight gaps or areas where previous work falls short.
 - Clearly differentiate your work from what has already been done.
 - **Tips:** Avoid simply listing papers; instead, analyze and critique existing work in the context of your problem.
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6. Methodology

- **What it is:** A detailed explanation of how the research was conducted.
 - **Instructions:** This section should:
 - Describe the experimental setup, algorithms, data collection, and techniques used.
 - Be specific enough that another researcher could replicate your work.
 - **Tips:** Use diagrams, flowcharts, or pseudocode to explain complex processes.
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7. Results

- **What it is:** A presentation of the findings from your experiments or research.
 - **Instructions:** This section should include:
 - Key results supported by data, tables, figures, and charts.
 - An explanation of what the results mean in relation to the problem.
 - Statistical analyses where relevant.
 - **Tips:** Present results in a clear, logical manner. Do not interpret the results here—that's for the Discussion section.
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8. Discussion/Analysis

- **What it is:** An interpretation and analysis of the results.
 - **Instructions:** Discuss the significance of the results by:
 - Explaining how they address the problem or research question.
 - Comparing your results with prior work.
 - Discussing any anomalies, limitations, or unexpected findings.
 - **Tips:** Be honest about limitations and suggest potential improvements for future work.
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9. Conclusion

- **What it is:** A summary of the research contributions and their implications.
 - **Instructions:** This section should:
 - Recap the problem, approach, and key findings.
 - Highlight the contributions made by the research.
 - Suggest directions for future work.
 - **Tips:** Keep this section concise and focused on the paper's takeaways.
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10. Acknowledgments (Optional)

- **What it is:** A section that acknowledges individuals, institutions, or organizations that contributed to the work.
 - **Instructions:** Give credit to those who supported the research, such as funding agencies or collaborators.
 - **Tips:** Keep this brief but respectful.
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11. References

- **What it is:** A list of all sources cited within the paper.
 - **Instructions:** The references should follow the citation style appropriate for the journal or conference (e.g., IEEE, APA, etc.). Typically, references are numbered in the order they appear in the text.
 - **Tips:** Ensure that all references are relevant and correctly formatted.
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12. Appendices (Optional)

- **What it is:** Supplemental material that is too lengthy to include in the main body (e.g., extended proofs, additional data).
- **Instructions:** Include additional information here that is not critical to the understanding of the main text but may be useful for readers.
- **Tips:** Use this section sparingly. If your paper can stand without the extra material, omit it.

Writing Style & Presentation Tips:

- **Clarity:** Avoid jargon unless necessary, and explain any complex terms or concepts.
- **Conciseness:** Be precise. Avoid unnecessary words or overly long descriptions.
- **Logical Flow:** Ensure that the paper is structured logically. Each section should lead smoothly into the next.
- **Proofreading:** Ensure that grammar, spelling, and punctuation are correct. Ask a colleague or expert to review the paper.
- **Figures and Tables:** Make sure that all figures and tables are clearly labeled and discussed in the text. Use them to support your argument, not just to display data.