**Guideline to write abstract:**

The first section of your abstract is very valuable to reader. These 1-3 sentences must inform the reader about why you have undertaken this research.

The methods section of your abstract is your chance to summarize the basic design of your study. Excessive detail is unnecessary; however, you should briefly state the key techniques used.

Findings and result in the abstract.

A paragraph of 250 words or less for the Abstract (range 150 to 250 words)

Abstracts usually spend

* 25% of their space on the purpose and importance of the research (Introduction)
* 25% of their space on what you did (Methods)
* 35% of their space on what you found (Results)
* 15% of their space on the implications of the research

a prescribed sequence that includes:

1) the overall **purpose and motivation** of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated, write at least one generic/common sentence to explain your topics, The first sentence introduce the topic,

2) the basic **design and method** of the study; about dataset, technique, evaluation and performance

3) Result: major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis; it can be written outcome based or with numerical results,

4) Implications: a summary of your i**nterpretations and conclusions**.

## **Tense in abstract:**

## **Aims**

This part of the abstract can be written in the [present or past simple tense](https://www.scribbr.com/academic-writing/tense-tendencies/), but should never refer to the future, as the research is already complete. You can include some brief context on the social or academic relevance of your topic, but don’t go into detailed background information.

Incorrect: This study will investigate the relationship between coffee consumption and productivity.

Correct: This study investigates the relationship between coffee consumption and productivity.

## **Methods**

Next, indicate the [research methods](https://www.scribbr.com/category/methodology/) that you used to answer your question. This part should be a straightforward description of what you did in one or two sentences. It is usually written in the past simple tense as it refers to completed actions. but to give the reader a quick insight into the overall approach and procedures you used.

* Incorrect: Structured interviews will be conducted with 25 participants.
* Correct: Structured interviews were conducted with 25 participants.

## **Results:**

Next, summarize the main [research results](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation/results/). This part of the abstract can be in the present or past simple tense.

* Incorrect: Our analysis has shown a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.
* Correct: Our analysis shows a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.
* Correct: Our analysis showed a strong correlation between coffee consumption and productivity.

Depending on how long and complex your research is, you may not be able to include all results here. Try to highlight only the most important findings that will allow the reader to understand your conclusions.

## **Conclusion**

Finally, state the main [conclusions of your research](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation/write-conclusion/): what is your answer to the problem or question? The reader should finish with a clear understanding of the central point that your research has proved or argued. Conclusions are usually written in the present simple tense.

* IncorrectWe concluded that coffee consumption increases productivity.
* CorrectWe conclude that coffee consumption increases productivity.

If there are important limitations to your research (for example, related to your [sample size](https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/sampling-methods/) or methods), you should mention them briefly in the abstract. This allows the reader to accurately assess the credibility and generalizability of your research.

If your aim was to solve a practical problem, the conclusions might include recommendations for implementation. If relevant, you can briefly make suggestions for further research.

### **Demo Abstract you can follow:**

### **Abstract**

**“OBJECTIVE:** The role of antibiotic therapy in managing acute bacterial sinusitis (ABS) in children is controversial. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of high-dose amoxicillin/potassium clavulanate in the treatment of children diagnosed with ABS.

**METHODS**: This was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. Children 1 to 10 years of age with a clinical presentation compatible with ABS were eligible for participation. Patients were stratified according to age (<6 or ≥6 years) and clinical severity and randomly assigned to receive either amoxicillin (90 mg/kg) with potassium clavulanate (6.4 mg/kg) or placebo. A symptom survey was performed on days 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20, and 30. Patients were examined on day 14. Children’s conditions were rated as cured, improved, or failed according to scoring rules.

**RESULTS:** Two thousand one hundred thirty-five children with respiratory complaints were screened for enrollment; 139 (6.5%) had ABS. Fifty-eight patients were enrolled, and 56 were randomly assigned. The mean age was 6630 months. Fifty (89%) patients presented with persistent symptoms, and 6 (11%) presented with nonpersistent symptoms. In 24 (43%) children, the illness was classified as mild, whereas in the remaining 32 (57%) children it was severe. Of the 28 children who received the antibiotic, 14 (50%) were cured, 4 (14%) were improved, 4(14%) experienced treatment failure, and 6 (21%) withdrew. Of the 28 children who received placebo, 4 (14%) were cured, 5 (18%) improved, and 19 (68%) experienced treatment failure. Children receiving the antibiotic were more likely to be cured (50% vs 14%) and less likely to have treatment failure (14% vs 68%) than children receiving the placebo.

**CONCLUSIONS**: ABS is a common complication of viral upper respiratory infections. Amoxicillin/potassium clavulanate results in significantly more cures and fewer failures than placebo, according to parental report of time to resolution of clinical symptoms.

# # This part of the abstract can be written in the [present or past simple tense](https://www.scribbr.com/academic-writing/tense-tendencies/), but should never refer to the future, as the research is already complete.

# # The abstract can be understood by someone without prior knowledge of the topic

**Two Real examples:**  
**Factors that affect online shopping behavior on e-business platforms towards generation in Malaysia:**

Abstract: Fast development of innovation, business associations have changed over from the conventional strategy for pitching products to an electronic technique for offering merchandise. Business associations utilize the web as a fundamental vehicle to direct business exchanges. As the desires for online customers rise, their fulfilment with online retailers has declined. Using an online shopping scenario, undergraduate commerce entrepreneurship students evaluated the effects of six website factors on consumer online shopping behaviour toward e-business platform. 384 respondents from Generation Y in North Zone of Peninsular Malaysia participated in this survey. Results indicate that the six website factors (ease of use, product information, entertainment, trust, customer support, and currency) affect consumer online shopping behaviour toward e-business platform. These findings suggest that e-business retailers should emphasize site factors that best suit the involvement and experience profile of their consumers.

**Covid-19 Diagnosis Model Using Deep Learning with Focal Loss Technique**

Abstract— Coronavirus is an extreme virus, which spreads by human contact, and now affects more than two hundred countries across the world. In comparison, new coronavirus signs are very close to the general seasonal influenza. The screening of infected people in the war against COVID-19 is seen as a crucial move. Since the positive case prediction tools of COVID-19 are not widely usable, the need for diagnostic support tools has increased. It is also of high priority that promising cases are

identified earlier as possible to guarantee that this disease does not spread further. In this study, a deep learning model has been designed to diagnose Covid-19 with focal loss technique to overcome the imbalanced dataset. The results of these models have been evaluated using accuracy, recall, precision, and F1 score. The best performance achieved using the focal loss technique reached an accuracy of 89.41%, a recall of 92.6%, and a precision of 86.62%.