TIRAMISU RESEARCH PAPER FORMAT: UPDATED FOR MARCH 2025

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Abstract

An abstract summarizes a research article that provides an overview of the research in 100-150 words. An abstract can be written by discussing the background (1-2 sentences), objectives (1 sentence), methods (1-2 sentences), discussion of results (2-3 sentences), and conclusions (1-2 sentences) of the research. The abstract is an important part that helps readers understand the research content without reading the entire article. Because the abstract is a summary of the research, it is usually written last after completing the other parts. Below the abstract are keywords, which are important terms that describe the content of the research. Keywords usually consist of 3-5 words or phrases that make it easier for others to find the research article in a search.

Key words: Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4.

INTRODUCTION

An introduction serves as the opening section of a research paper, providing background information and establishing the context of the study. It outlines the problem being addressed, highlights its significance, and presents the research questions or objectives. This section aims to engage readers and provide a clear foundation for understanding the research.

A strong introduction often includes a brief overview of relevant literature to contextualize the study. It may also introduce key concepts, definitions, and theoretical frameworks that shape the research. By doing so, the introduction ensures that readers grasp the significance of the study within a broader academic or practical context.

Additionally, the introduction clarifies the research gap and justifies the need for the study. It explains how the research contributes to existing knowledge and its potential implications. This helps readers understand the study's relevance and its expected contributions.

Finally, the introduction often provides an outline of the paper's structure. It briefly mentions the main sections, including the literature review, methodology, findings, and conclusion. This roadmap allows readers to anticipate the organization and flow of the research paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW OR THEORETICAL BASIS

The literature review explores previous studies, theories, and frameworks related to the research topic. It summarizes and critically analyses past research to identify trends, gaps, and debates within the field. This section provides context and establishes a foundation for the current study.

By reviewing past studies, the literature review highlights what has already been explored and what remains unanswered. It allows researchers to position their work within the broader academic discourse. A well-structured literature review strengthens the credibility of the research by demonstrating familiarity with existing scholarship.
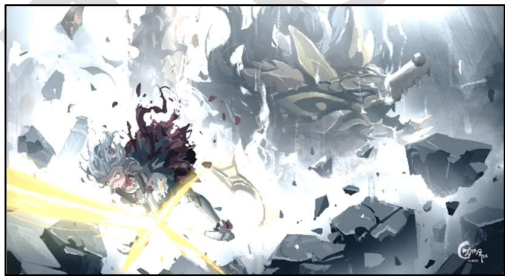
On the other hand, theoretical basis explains the underlying theories and models that guide the study. It provides conceptual frameworks that help interpret data and findings. Theories act as a lens through which the research problem is analysed.

Table 1 Sample table.

Name	Vision
Amber	Pyro
Kaeya	Cryo
Lisa	Electro
Jean	Anemo

Including a literature review or theoretical basis depends on the nature of the research article. The literature review primarily summarizes and critiques previous studies, while the theoretical basis delves into the conceptual foundations. Some papers require both, while others may emphasize one over the other.

A well-structured literature review ensures that references and sources are appropriately cited. This demonstrates academic integrity and allows readers to trace the origins of ideas. Ultimately, this section contributes to the depth and reliability of the research.

Figure 1 Sample picture.

The study can build upon existing knowledge by integrating previous research and theoretical insights. This helps justify the research approach and methodology. It also enhances the study's impact by linking it to established scholarly conversations.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outlines the research design, methods, and procedures used to conduct the study. It describes the approach taken to collect and analyse data. This ensures transparency and allows other researchers to replicate or evaluate the study.

A well-defined methodology details the research setting, sample selection, and data collection techniques. It specifies whether the study is qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods. The choice of methodology depends on the research objectives and questions.

Additionally, the methodology includes information on data analysis techniques. It explains how the collected data was processed and interpreted. This helps readers understand the reliability and validity of the research findings.

This section should also address ethical considerations, limitations, and potential biases. Ethical approval, consent procedures, and data confidentiality are crucial aspects of research ethics. A transparent methodology strengthens the credibility and rigor of the study.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OR RESULTS AND EVALUATION

The analysis and discussion section interprets the findings about existing literature and theoretical frameworks. It provides a critical examination of the data and its implications. This section helps readers understand the significance of the study's results.

Results and evaluation, on the other hand, focus on presenting quantitative findings and assessing their impact. This includes statistical analyses, tables, and figures to illustrate key findings. Evaluation involves interpreting the significance and reliability of the results.

The choice between analysis and discussion or results and evaluation depends on the nature of the study. Studies based on qualitative research often emphasize discussion and interpretation, while quantitative research presents statistical results. Some papers incorporate both

to provide a comprehensive understanding of the findings.

Table 2 Sample full-page table.

Name	Region	Vision	Weapon	Version
Jean	Mondstadt	Anemo	Sword	1.0
Diluc	Mondstadt	Pyro	Claymore	1.0
Qiqi	Liyue	Cryo	Sword	1.0
Mona	Mondstadt	Hydro	Catalyst	1.0
Keqing	Liyue	Electro	Sword	1.0
Tighnari	Sumeru	Dendro	Bow	3.0
Dehya	Sumeru	Pyro	Claymore	3.5
Yumemizuki Mizuki	Inazuma	Anemo	Catalyst	5.4

This section may compare the findings with previous studies to highlight similarities or differences. Such comparisons help contextualize the results and validate the study's contributions. Discrepancies and unexpected results can also be discussed to explore alternative explanations.

Limitations of the study should also be acknowledged to provide a balanced perspective. Identifying potential weaknesses allows future researchers to refine methodologies and address unanswered questions. Acknowledging limitations demonstrates scholarly integrity and critical thinking.

Ultimately, this section connects the research findings to broader implications. It suggests how the study's results contribute to academic knowledge, policy-making, or practical applications. A well-structured discussion enhances the depth and clarity of the research paper.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion summarizes the key findings and contributions of the study. It revisits the research questions and objectives, highlighting how they have been addressed. This section provides a concise reflection on the overall significance of the research.

A strong conclusion reinforces the main arguments and findings without introducing new information. It emphasizes the implications of the study and its relevance to the field. This helps readers understand the broader impact of the research.

Additionally, the conclusion may offer recommendations for practice, policy, or further research. It suggests ways the findings can be applied or built upon in future studies. Practical implications and theoretical contributions can also be highlighted.

Finally, the conclusion often identifies areas for future research. It acknowledges limitations and suggests directions for further exploration. Doing so encourages continued scholarly inquiry and development in the field.

APPENDIX

The appendix is a supplementary section that contains additional materials supporting the research but is not essential to the main body of the paper. It may include raw data, detailed calculations, questionnaires, interview transcripts, or extended tables and figures. This section ensures transparency and allows readers to access relevant information without disrupting the flow of the main text.

For references, you can cite in any format that best suits your research, such as APA, MLA, Chicago, or Harvard style. Proper citation is essential for maintaining academic integrity and crediting sources. We also offer a free service for reference writing to ensure accurate and properly formatted citations.

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REFERENCES

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