**Title of The Paper: Must be Attractive and From Hot Research Area**

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**Abstract**

Usually, an abstract is about 200-250 words. It is a summary of your research. In the abstract, we introduce our area in two or three sentences. Then the gap in the literature on which you are working. After this, you start with a sentence that “ In this paper or study, we do this, done this, and will do something shortly. The last four to five sentences (almost 50% of the abstract) must discuss the results and analysis. For example, results show improved performance (in % or numerical figures) and improved (in % or numerical statistics). Also, your last two sentences must be on future research directions. You have to note that the abstract has no heading number. Also, the abstract must not include any references.

1. **Introduction**

The introduction section is the extension of the abstract with sound literature proofs in the form of references. The introduction section is the actual introduction of your paper, own work, area, results, and concluding remarks [1]. For references, you may use any third-party software. However, I would like to recommend the endnote seven or above version [2]. Always present your introduction in 4-5 good size paragraphs.

1. **Literature Review**

The literature review is the study of existing literature. You have to cite about 30-50 papers in a conference paper, 80-130 for journal papers, and 150-250 for thesis. It is better to divide extensive literature into sub-sections. For example, [3].

* 1. Sub-section 1
  2. Sub-section 2 etc.

Also, it is better to tabulate your literature in such a way to make it more readable and understandable. For example,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Study | Domain | Findings | Limitation |
| [5] | Web |  |  |
| [6] | Engineering |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. **Proposed Methodology**

In the proposed methodology, we usually present our abstract process for solving or implementing a particular problem discussed earlier in the introduction section. The methodology is shown in Figures called architecture or schematic diagrams. Then we elaborate on every portion of the diagram. The diagram must be clear and should be feasible and technically correct. For example, for implementation, we will use JAVA (bla bla APIs). We may use the hardware, for example, smartphones or computers, etc. This section is the most critical part and must be clear from ambiguities.

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the proposed solution

For the diagram, we may use MS word or Visio software. Also, there is other third party software and even available online.

1. **Implementation**

**For machine learning type papers**, we use a dataset (already available or own dataset). We then use some machine learning algorithm along with some python or any language code. The machine usually is trained, and then we test some input on that trained machine. The recorded results are then discussed in the below section.

1. **Results & Analysis**

In the results and analysis section, we generate the results by doing experiments. We then present the results in the form of different figures, charts, graphs, etc.

1. **Conclusion and Future Work**

This section concludes the paper along. The last 3-5 sentences (or even a small paragraph) must be included in future research work in this direction.

**References**

References heading has no heading number

[1] Paper1, Author, “test paper”, in “Cusit journal”, 2021

[2] Paper2, Author, “test paper”, in “Cusit journal”, 2021

[3] Paper3, Author, “test paper”, in “Cusit journal”, 2021

[4] Paper4, Author, “test paper”, in “Cusit journal”, 2021

Note: When you did all these, these separate headings will become your thesis chapters. For example, the Introduction, Literature review, Proposed Methodology, Implementation, Results and Analysis, and Conclusion and Future Work.