**5 SECTIONS：**

**1、Purpose and Motivation**

**2、Problem**

**3、Methods**

**4、Results**

1. **Conclusion**

// Purpose and Motivation

You need to get the reader's attention, so clearly state both your motivation for study and the purpose of your study. Why did you decide to do this particular study and why is it important to your area of study?

// Problem

Following the purpose and motivation section, you need to state your problem. What is your research trying to better understand or solve? What is your central claim or argument? start your purpose sentence clearly and frankly, let the reader know your intentions in the study.

// Methods

You need to talk about your methods. What did you do and how did you do it? You don't have a lot of space to talk about your method here. So you only need to discuss those method that are most significant.

// Results

Just as the method section, you should determine what the most significant result were. You should link these results to you problem in your conclusion think. Were there any highly unexpected outcomes or were they all largely predicted? focus on the most significant parts of your results.

// Conclusion

In the last section in your abstract you should give a statement about the implications of your study. Relate this content back to your problem and purpose you established earlier. You want to answer the question you initially set out at the beginning of the abstract. Here are some questions you can think about answering here. What do the results mean in the context of the problem? What other unanswered questions are there?

**For example ,in our article**

1.Purpose and Motivation:To explain how a cache replacement algorithm can nonetheless learn from Belady’s algorithm by applying it to past cache accesses to inform future cache replacement decisions.

1. Problem:The problem is that Belady’s algorithm is optimal but infeasible because it requires knowledge of the future.
2. Methods:This article introduce a new method of efficiently simulating Belady’s behavior, and we use known sampling techniques to compactly represent the long history information that is needed for high accuracy
3. Results:The solution improves performance over LRU by 8.4%, as opposed to 6.2% for the previous state-of-theart. For a 4-core system with a shared 8MB LLC, our solution improves performance by 15.0%, compared to 12.0%
4. Conclusion：By introducing a new method of efficiently simulating Belady’s behavior and using known sampling techniques to compactly represent the long history information that is needed for high accuracy,We can obtain higher performance than LRU algorithm