

Creativity in Software Engineering

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Abstract—An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline, and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given scientific paper or patent application.

Keywords—*Software Engineering, Computer Science, Cybersecurity, Systems Analysis, Software Tools, Software Quality.*

I. INTRODUCTION

An introduction is the initial part of a research paper and the part that a reader is likely to read first. Hence, definitions, notions, and other information required for understanding the paper are presented here. The introduction is your opportunity to show readers and reviewers why your research topic is worth reading about and why your paper warrants their attention. The introduction serves multiple purposes. It presents the background to your study, introduces your topic and aims, and gives an overview of the paper.

II. RELATED WORK

A related work section is essential to most research articles. By clearly describing previous work, you can better describe the current limitations and the need for new methodology. It also gives you an opportunity to demonstrate knowledge of the area and helps others relate your current work to other scientific areas. The section should include methods that formulated the problem, addressed a central or related problem, used a similar methodology as your work to a similar problem, or if your work was inspired by their work. For instance, you can describe related methods development work chronologically starting from early work and their assumptions as the models get more complex.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology in a research paper is the section in which you describe the actions you took to investigate and research a problem and your rationale for the specific processes and techniques you use within your research to identify, collect and analyze information that helps you understand the problem. The methodology section of your research paper allows readers to evaluate the overall validity and reliability of your study and gives important insight into two key elements of your research: your data collection and analysis processes and your rationale for conducting your research. When writing a methodology for a research paper, it's important to keep the discussion clear and succinct. The first part of a methodology section usually describes the type of research you perform and how you develop your research methods. This section also discusses the question or problem you investigate through your research and the type of data you need to perform evaluations and research assessments. Additionally, the methodology often includes the criteria your experimental studies need to meet to produce valid and reliable evidence. The information you cover in this part of your methodology allows readers to gain insight into how you measure validity and reliability during your studies.

IV.RESULTS

The results section is where you report the findings of your study based upon the methodology you applied to gather information. The results section should state the findings of the research arranged in a logical sequence without bias or interpretation. A section describing results should be particularly detailed if your paper includes data generated from your own research.

V.DISCUSSION

Offer an interpretation of those results. Acknowledge any limitations of your work and avoid exaggerating the importance of the results. The discussion section is where you explore the underlying meaning of your research, its possible implications in other areas of study, and the possible improvements that can be made in order to further develop the concerns of your research. The discussion section of an article is meant to discuss the results of the study with respect to the problem of the study.

VI.FUTURE RESEARCH

Future studies can address the effects of specific event, emergence of a new theory or evidence and/or other recent phenomenon on your research problem.

VII.CONCLUSION

In the conclusion, you should restate the thesis and show how it has been developed through the body of the paper. Briefly summarize the key arguments made in the body, showing how each of them contributes to proving your thesis.

VIII.ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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IX.DISCLOSURES

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this paper.

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