

# Guidelines for Authors

**Be cautious and attentive to avoid submission errors.  
Ensure the manuscript (paper) is appropriately prepared before  
submitting it to the journal**

1. **Title: (a)** The article's title should be all-around and not reference any specific location, country, university, or institution, if possible. **(b)** The article's title must align with the journal's scope. This alignment is crucial as it ensures that your work is consistent with the journal's focus and helps readers understand the relevance of your research. If necessary, the author should amend the title to ensure it is consistent with the journal's scope.
2. **Abstract:** The article's essence should go beyond a summary; it must meaningfully represent your research. An abstract summarises the research work, focusing on what was discovered, how, and why it matters. The abstract should be between 250 and 450 words, removing irrelevant content. It must align with the journal's scope.
3. **Abbreviations:** All abbreviated terms, like "CNN", are defined and included immediately after the "Keywords" heading in the article. This practice enhances clarity and improves communication, empowering effective communication when diligently followed.
4. **Equations Writing:** Authors can efficiently generate mathematical equations and matrix tables using the powerful MathType software, freely available from Google at <https://mathtype.informer.com/download/?ca1ac165>.
5. **Equation Numbers:** The equations must be numbered sequentially as 1, 2, 3, etc. This practice will enhance clarity and facilitate easier reference in the future.
6. **Table Title and Numbering:** When adding a table, choosing a title and assigning a number are essential to ensure clarity and ease of reference.
7. **Grammar:** One practical approach for authors to optimise their articles is to incorporate proofreading tools such as [Grammarly](https://www.grammarly.com/), available at <https://www.grammarly.com/>. This application is readily accessible and offers advanced capabilities for identifying and rectifying grammatical errors in articles.
8. **Scope of the References:** The article focuses on the "title of the article", stipulating that all references must remain pertinent to this field.
9. **DOIs or URLs of the References:** Authors must verify the presence of a DOI or URL for each reference. If a reference lacks a DOI, it should either be revised to include one or removed from the list, as missing DOIs or URLs can affect the work's credibility and accessibility. The URLs should not be like Google.com, Researchgate.com, etc. Please refer to the example of point 11, as presented below on page no-2.

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**10. Citation Problem:** The Citations within the main text of an article should be limited to a maximum of one reference per sentence. For an example: This is an example [1]. It should not be like [1]-[5] or [1][2][3][4][5]. **Please refer to the example of point 11, as presented below.**

**11. Reference Citations:** Please ensure that all references are appropriately cited in the article's main text in ascending order, e.g. [1], [2], [3], etc. For example, if there are 15 references, each should correspondingly appear in the article's main text. Authors have the discretion to include or **exclude references deemed irrelevant or fall outside the journal's scope. Please remove unnecessary references**, as this impacts the quality and readability of your article, respecting the significance of your time and effort.

## **Example:**

This document is specifically designed to serve as an illustrative example for your reference. The text provided within the introduction and used references are intended to guide you in formatting your article appropriately, providing you with the support you need.

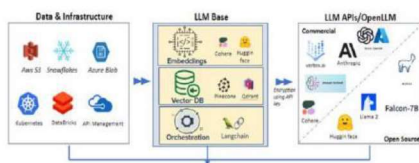
## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Recently, several works have applied LLMs to test generation problems with different purposes and/or in combination with other testing approaches [1]. For example, it focuses on combining fuzz testing and LLMs, applying mutation testing with LLMs focus on applying search-based testing with LLMs [2], proposing a fine-tuned technique for the test suite generation problem, proposing a method using both a fine-tuned technique and a retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) technique for compiler validation [3].

## **REFERENCES:**

- [1]. Pesati, N. (2024). Security Considerations for Large Language Model Use: Implementation Research in Securing LLM-Integrated Applications. In International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) (Vol. 13, Issue 3, pp. 19–27). <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.c8142.13030924>
- [2]. Lalaei, R. A., & Mahmoudabadi, Dr. A. (2024). Promoting Project Outcomes: A Development Approach to Generative AI and LLM-Based Software Applications' Deployment. In the International Journal of Soft Computing and Engineering (IJSCE) (Vol. 14, Issue-3, pp. 6-13). <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijscce.d3636.14030724>
- [3]. Ajala F. A., Adigun A.A, Oke A.O (2018). Development of Hybrid Compression Algorithm for Medical Images using Lempel-Ziv-Welch and Huffman Encoding. In the International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) (Vol. 7, Issue-3, pp. 1-5) <https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v7i4/D1774097418.pdf>

**12. Figure Citations:** The citations for figures, for example, Fig.1 and Fig.2, must be corrected if figures are opted from other resources. Specifically, there needs to be a designated reference number (e.g. [1]) indicating the source from which it was taken. This citation accuracy is fundamental to academic writing and must be adhered to.



[Fig. 1: Gen AI/LLM Testbed [2]]



[Fig.2: Venn Diagram of AI Technologies [1]]