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**Title of the article**

**Autor one** **[[1]](#footnote-1)**, **Autor two** **[[2]](#footnote-2)**

**Type of Article: xxxxxxxxxx.**

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***Abstract.*** Writing scientific articles published in journals with a high arbitration standard ('papers') is an essential part of the activity of a scientific researcher. In this article I exposed my own ideas and those of the literature about the logic of the structure of a paper and particular aspects to consider in the writing of each section of a paper (Title, Authorships/Affiliations, Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments and References). Finally, I suggested checking that what we write contains the core elements of a manuscript that journal reviewers will most likely use to determine the value of the manuscript. The abstract should not exceed 150 words.

***Keywords:*** You can enter up to five keywords, separated by semicolons.

**Resumen**: Escribir artículos científicos publicados en revistas de elevado estándar de arbitraje (‘papers’) es una parte indispensable de la actividad de un investigador científico. En este artículo expuse ideas propias y de la literatura acerca de la lógica de la estructura de un paper y de aspectos particulares para considerar en la escritura de cada sección de un paper (Título, Autorías/Afiliaciones, Resumen, Introducción, Materiales y Métodos, Resultados, Discusión, Reconocimientos y Referencias). Finalmente, sugerí chequear que lo que escribimos contiene los elementos centrales de un manuscrito que los revisores de la revista muy probablemente utilizarán para determinar el valor del mismo. El resumen no debe exceder de las 150 palabras.

**Palabras clave**: Puede introducir hasta cinco palabras clave, separadas por punto y coma.

# Introduction

"Software engineering seeks the standardization and normalization of processes and a common base of elements that can constitute a core, making it easier for analysts to use it in different phases of the life cycle, as a set of methods and best practices that ensure the quality of the software product. This article represents the software testing management process through SEMAT [1].

The article is structured as follows: in section 2, the most relevant concepts regarding SEMAT and software testing management are presented; in section 3, the management of tests with SEMAT is described through a graphical representation; in section 4, the conclusions, and finally, the references.

# Matherials and Methods

**Matherials**

The existing literature in the field provides a wide variety of definitions of software testing.

**Methods**

"From test management, the stage for Dynamic Testing processes is fed, specifically with the metrics obtained. Dynamic testing requires design and implementation, which involves a flow indicating the testing context requirements. Then, the test environment maintenance is carried out, an environment report is generated, and the tests are executed. If incidents occur, the tests can be repeated; otherwise, the process ends. This process provides a data flow related to control, metrics, and guidelines for software testing. This flow feeds back into the Test Management process, specifically the planning and completion stages.

# Results

In this section, the evidence of the original contributions made by the work is presented. This is where the findings are explicitly stated based on what we did as described earlier in the materials and methods section.

**Representación propuesta**

Pruebas dinámicas, teniendo en cuenta los productos de trabajo, roles, y fases donde se ejecutan cada uno de ellos.

**Figure 1**. Espacios de actividad y actividades asociadas a la fase inicio del proceso planear la gestión de pruebas.**Fuente**: Tomado de [1]



**Note**: source own elaboration (2020)

**Figure 2.** Activity spaces and activities associated with the Execute phase of the testing process.



**Note**: source own elaboration (2020)

Table 1. SEMAT Elements (Adapted from Zapata, Castro & Vargas, 2014).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Elemento** | **Simbolo** | **Información** |
| Alfa |  | Elemento que identifica cada una de las cosas que el equipo debe de gestionar, producir y desarrollar para el logro de un proyecto de software  |
| Espacio de Actividad |  | Elemento del núcleo que permite describir las tareas que cualquier equipo debe llevar a cabo durante el desarrollo de un proyecto de software |
| Actividad |  | Elemento del núcleo que describe como realizar un proceso dentro de un proyecto de software |
| Productos de Trabajo |  | Elemento del núcleo que representa un artefacto de relevancia para el equipo de ingeniería de software.  |
| Práctica |  | Elemento necesario del núcleo de Semat para expresar la guía de trabajo con un objetivo específico. |

**Nota:** fuente elaboración Propia (2020).

# Discussions

It allows for interpreting the results and placing them in a broader context. The reader of the article wants to learn things that should be extrapolated to other locations, other years, other genotypes (other species), other societies, etc.

Indicate, according to the author’s judgment, what the findings identified in the results section mean and how these findings relate to what is known up to that point.

The proposed model guarantees the evaluation of the process based on event records related to all activities and tasks that belong to it and that are established by the process model.

The preliminary configuration performed in the organizational modeling stage improves the concurrency issue, as each process is executed in a controlled manner rather than simultaneously.

# Conclusions

Recap of the most relevant elements previously discussed in other sections.

# References

**References should be formatted in IEEE style:**

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