**UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE**

**Faculty of Engineering and Information Sciences**

**7WCM0003-0602-2018 Computer Science MSc Project (Online)**

Final Report

January 2020

Abstract

In this report, I aim to investigate the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques in a

An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes: 1) the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated; 2) the basic design of the study; 3) major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis; and, 4) a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements to people you wish to thank for helping you with your project.

Contents

[Introduction 4](#_Toc23003032)

[Literature Review 4](#_Toc23003033)

# Introduction

# Literature Review

# Main Chapters

# Conclusion

# Evaluation

# Literature Review

# Literature Review

Bibliography. • Appendices, labelled as Appendix A, Appendix B etc. These may be program listings, test results, your project plan and meeting reports for example.

6.4.1

Title Page

The title page must be laid out in accordance with the example given at the end of this document.

2

6.4.2

Abstract

The abstract should be a st

atement not more than a pa

ge in length describing the

subject matter of the project report and the

main findings and conclusions presented in

the report. A reader should

be able to decide whether the

report is of interest by

reading this alone.

6.4.3

Contents page

This should be numbered as page 1. The cont

ents page must show the chapters of the

report, with the title

of each and the page number on

which the chapters begin. If your

chapters are organised into sections, with a

title for each, display these on the contents

page as well. Do not go to greater detail th

an sections (a contents page should be just

one page). A contents page shou

ld look like this (page nu

mbers are examples only):

Contents Page

Abstract

Acknowledgements

1 Introduction

2

2 Main chapter

12

2.1 First section

14

3. Main chapter

26

3.1

First section

30

3.2 Second Section

32

.......................

n

Conclusion and evaluation

30

Bibliography

Appendix A

Appendix B

.....................

Page 1

6.4.4

The Introduction

The first chapter of your report shou

ld always be an introduction. Often this

introductory chapter also serves as a lite

rature review, but it can also be a brief

overview of the project with

the literature review present

ed in its own right later.

The introduction

must

(absolutely without fa

il) set out the project

objectives. It should

also give a very brief statem

ent of the contents of each ch

apter of the report, just to

help the reader gain an id

ea of how you are going to

present the outcome of your

work.

3

6.4.5

The Main Chapters

We can give very little sp

ecific guidance on

how to present th

ese because it will

depend very largely on the s

ubject of the project – but

here are a few pointers:

•

You may assume that y

our readership has the le

vel of knowledge of an

Advanced Masters degree st

udent who has taken the

same courses as you.

Bear this in mind when writing your

chapter on background information and do

not present either information that such

a reader would alre

ady know or large

amounts of background on the topic ar

ea that could be read in a standard

textbook on the topic. Simply reference th

at textbook in your

bibliography, and

keep the information you present ve

ry specific to

your own work.

•

Your chapters should describe the tas

ks that you carried out as you worked to

meet your objectives, but it is not a go

od idea to adopt a diary-style order of

presentation. It is much better to organi

se the chapters arou

nd topics or tasks.

•

It is very important to pres

ent the results of your projec

t work properly, especially

when the main task of the project was

a software development. A weakness of

too many student projects is

a failure to present prog

ram results and to discuss

the significance of those resu

lts, leaving the examiners

with a possibly excellent

specification and design,

but very little idea of wh

ether the implementation

actually worked.

NOTE: It is natural to w

ant to postpone the generation of fi

nal test results for as long as

possible while you put the fi

nal touches to the system, but you should resist this

temptation.

6.4.6

Conclusion and Evaluation

What is crucial about th

is chapter is whether it contains a self-critical evaluation of the

extent to which you have ac

hieved the objectives you se

t. You are not penalised for

acknowledging that you failed to achieve all

of your objectives, and especially not the

advanced ones, but you certainly

would

be criticised if you gave

the impression of not

having noticed that you had failed to meet

an objective, or even

of having forgotten

about them altogether! The extent to whic

h you demonstrate the ability to reflect upon

your work is very importan

t. You may find it assists y

ou to evaluate each of the

following, where relevant to

your project: the projec

t plan and its management

(referring to the Extended

Project proposal and the Progress Reports that you

produced), the choice of

practical methodology, the pr

actical process you went

through, the products

of your practical work both on

their own merits and against the

project objectives, the project

as a whole against the object

ives, the suitability and the

quality of the objectives

you chose, and so on.

6.4.7

Bibliography

This section should contain a

systematic list of books and

other works such as journal

articles that you have

used in your project.

References to all materials

(books, journals, conference proceedings, websites etc.)

used during your project must be included

in the bibliography. If you wish to quote

directly from your sources this must be do

ne in inverted commas

, “...”, and give a page

reference. You may find this us

eful in the production of re

port but do not overdo it.

The suggested format for references and for

the bibliography is the Harvard system.

Notes on this are available from

Learning and Information Services.

Your project will be assessed against the objectives set out in your Extended Project

Proposal and these should be

restated

in your Final Proj

ect Report (thesis).

Assessment will take account

of objectives that are over-a

mbitious or under-ambitious,

and if you have made signifi

cant changes to objectives

or methodology (since the

Extended Project Proposal) y

ou must give an explanation

of and a justification for

those changes in your report.

•

Competence in

independent work.

•

Evidence of a li

terature review.

•

Evidence of originality of investigatio

n or testing of idea

s at an appropriate

postgraduate level.

•

Understanding of techniques

used and reflection on them.

•

Worthiness for publication.

 Title page;  
• Abstract;  
• Acknowledgements (if any);  
• Contents page;  
• Introduction;

Literature review  
• Main chapters;  
• Conclusion and evaluation;

summary, conclusions and recommendations for future work.  
• Bibliography;  
• Appendices (e.g. program listings, data, specifications, etc.)

This kind of structure should also be evident within the individual chapters of your report. They too should have an introduction (possibly a chapter overview), the main body of the chapter and an end (possibly a chapter summary or conclusions from the chapter (Dawson 2000)

Final Project Submission

The project final submission includes three components: Final Project Report (FPR) with appendices, Final Demonstration Video (FDV) with questions and answers, and project viva for selected students.

1. FPR

Content

The final project report must be presented in an appropriate style and form, with a suggested word count of around 12,000 (excluding references list, appendices, and program code) and should include the following:

1. State if the project involves human subjects, and evidence of the UH ethical approval.
2. Statement of the problem and its context (what area, what larger issues does it relate to).
3. Aim and objectives of the project.
4. Formulation and refinement of the research question(s) for the project to address.
5. Discussion of the methods and methodology used to explore or address the issue, selection of approach, selection of techniques, selection of evaluation approach.
6. Application of the methods and evaluation of the results.
7. Discussion, conclusions, and evaluation of the whole project, suggestions for future work, etc.
8. List of references.

The main body of the final project report with the sections listed above should be readable and understandable as a stand-alone document. Any significant changes to objectives or methodology since the Extended Project Proposal must be explained and justified in the final report. Appendices and other materials, if any, should only contain further evidence for statements made in the main body. Appendices should also include code listing with proper comments clearly stating what your own contributions are and what others are. Harvard standard referencing is recommended for bibliography or references.

Format

There are certain stipulations concerning the format of reports to ensure uniformity. These are:

* The text is to be of a consistent size (preferably12 pt), in a good, clearly -defined typeface, at either spacing-and-a-half or single-spaced, according to the typeface.
* Each page must have 2.5 cm margins.
* Each page from the contents page, including any appendices, should be numbered in sequence from 1 using Arabic numerals. The only exception to this is the case of a self-contained document, such as a user guide, which forms an appendix and has its own internal numbering sequence. Such a document should be preceded by a single page bearing the appendix title, and should not be numbered within the sequence of the main report. Program listings should form an appendix in the report.

Further information about the report’s structure and presentation can be found in Units 8 and 9. Both units are available on Canvas. Please note: the guidelines given in these units may differ slightly from the ones provided here. If this is the case, please adhere to the guidelines provided in this document (the Assignment Briefing).