



FALMOUTH
UNIVERSITY



COMP320: Research Practice 1: Module Induction

Learning Outcomes

- ▶ **Explain** the aims and expectations of the final year project
- ▶ **Propose** appropriate methodologies to conduct scholarly research
- ▶ **Recall** Falmouth University's policy on research ethics and the procedure for obtaining ethics approval

Final Year Project



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- ▶ **critical self-evaluation** of the process

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- ▶ In COMP360 (next study block):
 - ▶ Dissertation
 - ▶ with a Computing Artefact

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- ▶ Week 12: Peer-Review of Proposal, including justification of methods and demonstration of statistics
- ▶ Week 13 (after xmas): Presentation on Proposal, Prototype, and Preliminary Results

Note on Presentations

The submission of the literature review and proposal is worth roughly 70% of the available marks. Or, 11.6% of the overall degree classification. Please do not neglect it!

It will require considerable effort to read the literature, refine your question, and propose a sound research design!

Note on Presentations

Presentations will be delivered to 'non-domain' experts. These are research-active staff who will be outside of your field. Present your materials as-if writing for a competent computing professional who is unfamiliar with your specific field.

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- ▶ Present any **preliminary results** you obtain this study block

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 - ▶ A tool to be evaluated
- ▶ Discuss with your supervisor to decide what is appropriate

Research ethics



Research ethics

Research involving people is premised on a fundamental moral commitment to advancing human welfare, knowledge, and understanding, and to examining cultural dynamics

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- ▶ Privacy and data protection
- ▶ Promoting high quality research

Falmouth University research ethics policy

- ▶ Find and read the following documents on LearningSpace:
 - ▶ Falmouth University Research Ethics Policy
 - ▶ Research Ethics Approval Application Form

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- ▶ You **must** fill the form in, even if your project does **not** involve human subjects (though in this case it will be easy to fill in)

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- ▶ Note: the university has a new policy, so supervisors may need to submit on your behalf...

What is science?



*“Science and everyday life cannot
and should not be separated.”*

Rosalind Franklin (1920 – 1958)
English Chemist and X-ray crystallographer



What is science?

Some common misconceptions

- Science is a collection of facts; ✗
- Science is the creation of new gadgets; ✗
- Scientific ideas are absolute and unchangeable; ✗
- Scientific ideas are subject to change, therefore unreliable; ✗
- Observations give answers directly to the scientists; ✗
- Science **proves** stuff; ✗
- Science can only **disprove** stuff; ✗
- The scientist works to **show** that his/her theory is right; ✗

- Facts vs hypotheses vs theories vs laws;

STAND BACK



I'M GOING TO TRY

SCIENCE

What is science?

A good operational definition



“What do you think science is?

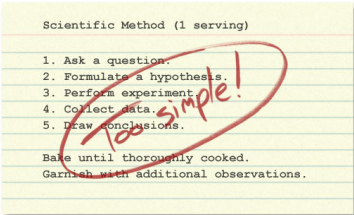
There’s nothing magical about science.

*It is simply a systematic way for carefully
and thoroughly observing nature and
using consistent logic to evaluate results.”*

– Steven P. Novella

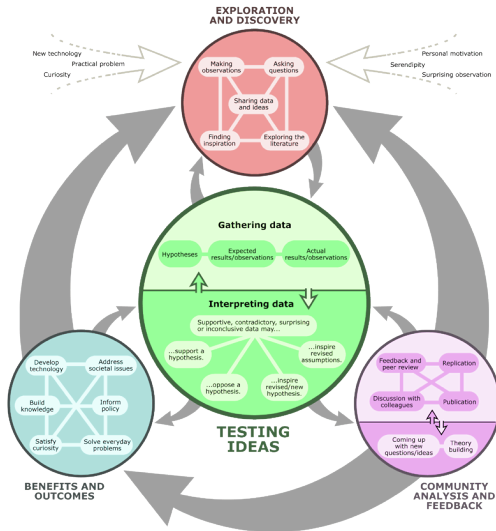
What is science?

The scientific process

- Normally shown as a flowchart or a sequence of steps;
 - Oversimplification of a complex and iterative process;
 - Suggests an “end” to the process.
- 
- Actually includes:
 - Several activities, performed at different stages;
 - Interaction with the scientific community;
 - Creative, “outside the box” thinking;
 - Preliminary conclusions, subject to revision as new and better data become available;
 - Learning from failures as much as from successes.

What is science?

The scientific process

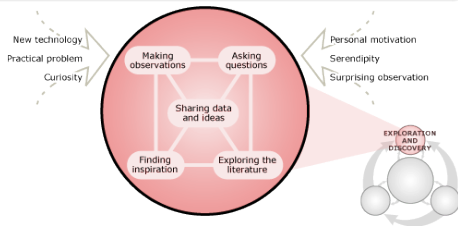


What is science?

The scientific process

“Dans les champs de l’observation le hasard ne favorise que les esprits préparés.” – **Louis Pasteur** (Univ. Lille, France, 1854).

- Observations → **questions**;
- Exploratory experimentation;
- Preparation + serendipity.



Benzene (1865)



Kekule

Radioactivity (1896)



Becquerel

Penicillin (1928)



Fleming

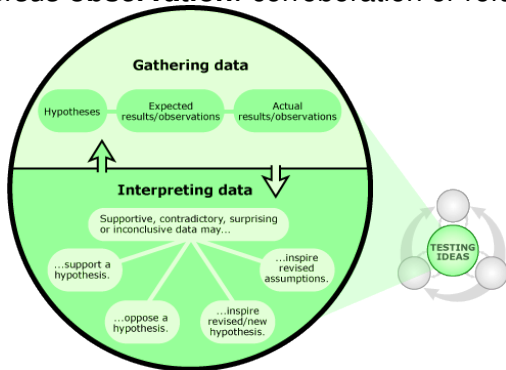
Top image: <http://goo.gl/fy8G1h> - (c) Understanding Science, 2015. Used with permission.

Scientists: <http://goo.gl/SG6sgp> | <http://goo.gl/rhLC9C> | <http://goo.gl/CFj8M1>

What is science?

The scientific process

- Drawing and testing hypotheses;
- Comparing alternative explanations;
- Accepting / rejecting ideas based on **evidence**;
- **Predictions** *versus* **observation**: corroboration or refutation?

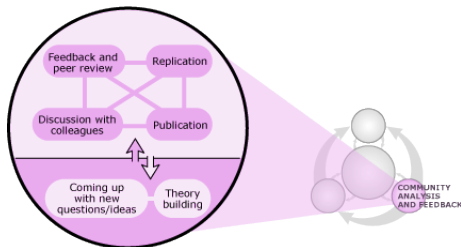


What is science?

The scientific process

Interaction with the scientific community is **fundamental**:

- Colleagues;
- Collaborators;
- Reviewers;
- Rivals;

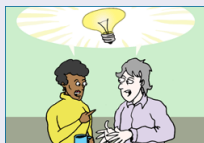


This interaction plays essential roles for the progress of research:

Criticism



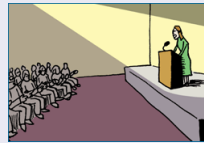
Inspiration



Vigilance



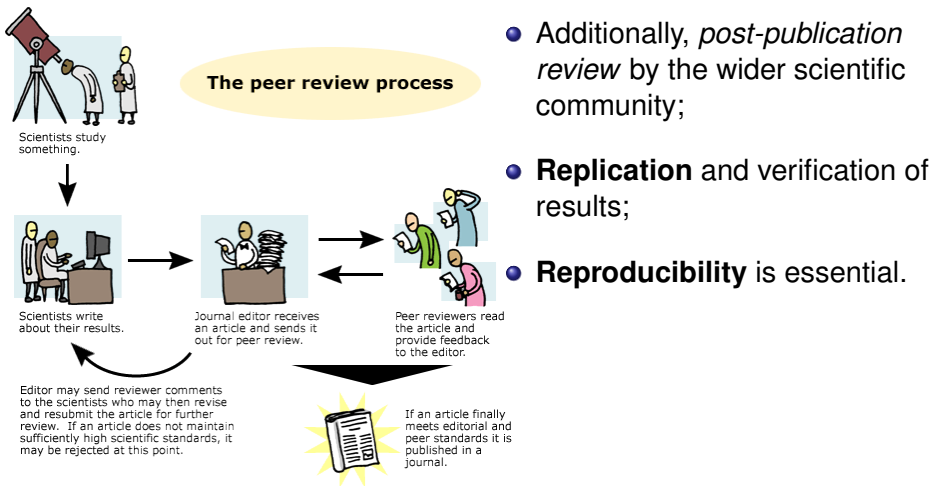
Motivation



What is science?

The scientific process

Publication and peer review.

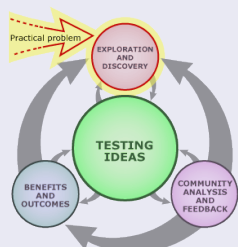
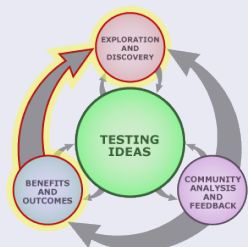
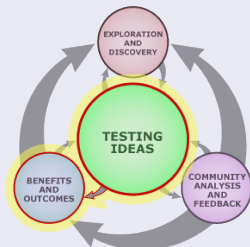
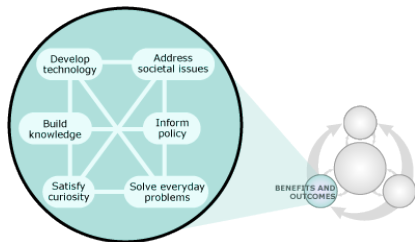


What is science?

The scientific process

The scientific process is a way of building knowledge:

- Generate and test new ideas about how the world works;
- Iteratively increasing the reliability of the knowledge;



Bibliography

Required reading

- 1 *Understanding Science*. 2014. University of California Museum of Paleontology. 3 January 2014. - <http://www.understandingscience.org>
- 2 F.L.H. Wolfs, *APPENDIX E: Introduction to the Scientific Method*. - <http://goo.gl/osGpU>

Recommended reading

- 1 Carl Sagan, *The demon-haunted world: science as a candle in the dark*, Random House, 1996.
- 2 The Skeptics Guide to the Universe. - <http://www.theskepticsguide.org>

About this material

Conditions of use and referencing

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Please reference this work as:

Felipe Campelo (2018), *Lecture Notes on Design and Analysis of Experiments*.

Online: <https://github.com/fcampelo/Design-and-Analysis-of-Experiments>
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  author={Felipe Campelo},  
  howPublished={\url{https://github.com/fcampelo/Design-and-Analysis-of-Experiments}},  
  year={2018},  
  note={Version 2.12. Creative Commons BY-NC-SA 4.0.},  
}
```



Next Week

- ▶ **Locate and read** at least **TEN** academic papers from your research area (using ACM DL and IEEE eXplore)
- ▶ **Search** for potential gaps in the literature which you think your work could fill—try to articulate it explicitly
- ▶ **Devise** a research question that strives to be clear and succinct
- ▶ **Fork** the IEEE-style document on BitBucket, and email the link to your supervisor
- ▶ **Fork** the computing artefact repo on BitBucket, and email the link to your supervisor
- ▶ **Prepare** a draft proposal of 250-or-so words to take to the workshop next week, and push it into your repo