COMP320: Research Practice

2: Conducting a literature review and forming the research question

Learning outcomes

- ► **Explain** what makes a good research question
- Formulate research questions in the area of your chosen project
- Conduct a scholarly literature review

Literature review

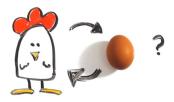
A typical dissertation structure

- ► Introduction: introduce the broad context and motivation, culminating in your research question(s)
- Literature review: survey existing work related to your project
- Method: explain how you went about answering your research question
- Results: present and analyse the data obtained, and discuss how it addresses your research question
- Conclusion: summarise the dissertation, suggest directions for further work
- ▶ References

The purpose of the literature review

- ► Understand the **context** of your work
- Understand the state of the art in the field
 - ▶ What is currently known?
 - What are the important open questions?
 - What research methods are used in the field?
- Understand how your work fits in
 - Is your work novel (i.e. has it not been done before?)
 - Does it build sensibly on what has come before?
 - Is your research question one that others have asked, and possibly tried to answer?

Which comes first: research question or literature review?



- Having an initial research question in mind will help focus your literature search
- What you read will influence your research question
- ▶ Be prepared to refine your research question

Tips

- ► Read widely!
- Keep thorough notes
- Annotate (either on paper or on screen)
- Write up as you go along

Recommended reading

D. Boote and P. Beile. "Scholars before researchers: on the centrality of the disseration literature review in research preparation," *Educational Researcher* Vol. 34 No. 6, pp. 3–15, 2005.

Formulating the research question

What makes a good research question?

- ▶ Motivates and focuses your research
- ▶ Is **relevant** to the field
- Has originality (doesn't have to be completely original, but shouldn't be "solved")
- Is manageable in the context of your project
- Is neither too broad nor too narrow
- Leads to testable hypotheses
- Requires argumentation and analysis, not mere statistics
- Is interesting and addresses a need

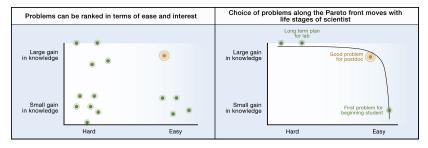
Scope of research questions

- ▶ Too broad:
 - Are videogames bad for children?
- ► Too narrow, not interesting:
 - How many children in Cornwall play Overwatch?
- Better:
 - ▶ What effect does regular videogame playing have on the academic attainment of children ages 11–14?

Research questions vs hypotheses

- A research question invites exploration
- A hypothesis makes a testable claim
- ► Research question:
 - What effect does regular videogame playing have on the academic attainment of children ages 11–14?
- Hypothesis:
 - There is a positive correlation in children ages 11–14 between hours spent playing Minecraft and grades in computing
- ► A good research question leads to several hypotheses

Choosing a research problem



U. Alon, "How to choose a good scientific problem," Molecular Cell 35, pp. 726–728, 2009.

Exercise

- Look at some of the papers you have been reading
- ▶ What are the **research questions** behind them?

Research proposal

Research proposal

- ► Last week you were asked to prepare a ≈ 500-word research proposal
- Divide into pairs pair up with someone who doesn't know (much) about your proposed project
- ▶ 5 minutes: **read** each other's proposals
- ▶ I will ask **you** to explain:
 - In 1 sentence: what is their proposed research topic/question?
 - ▶ In 1 sentence: why is this interesting and/or important?

Research proposal

Discuss in your pairs:

- Did you understand each other's proposals?
- Were there any misunderstandings or misrepresentations?
- How can the proposal, and particularly the research question, be improved?

For the rest of this session:

 Refine your proposal, ready for your supervision meeting