

JAVA INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Department of Examinations







COURSE(S) - (LEADING TO)	PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
UNIT NAME	OBJECT ORIENTED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN
UNIT ID	H7DV 04
ASSIGNMENT ID	H7DV 04/AS/03
RESEARCH NAME	REQUIREMENT GATHERING TECHNIQUES - PART B
DESCRIPTION	CONDUCT LITERATURE REVIEW
DURATION	2 WEEKS
WORD COUNT	-
SUBMISSION VIA	ONLINE (STUDENT PORTAL)
DOCUMENT FORMAT	MICROSOFT WORD OFFICE DOCUMENT

GUIDE LINES FOR CANDIDATES

- Students are expected to use reference books, the Internet, journals and other similar sources in order to accomplish the task specified above.
- Students are expected to refrain from repeating any content in their research document.
- Students will be penalised for any plagiarism.

NAME	:(BLOCK CAPITALS)
ADMISSION NO	:
NIC NO	:

Question

Student should conduct a literature review as an individual assignment for "Ecommerce has positively influenced business growth" and literature review should include approximately 750 words and student must refer minimum 3 research papers.

Structure of a literature review

Writing the introduction

In your literature review introduction, you will present your chosen topic including explanations of main terms and concepts and relevant background information. This is where you will explain the importance of your topic and how it fits into the wider subject area. You will need to talk about your aims and what the purpose of the literature review is. You can also use this section to discuss the scope of the review including which aspects of the topic will be covered.

Writing the main body

The main body of the literature review is where you will discuss your sources, making sure that every paragraph has a theme or is making a relevant point. Here you will be providing insight into the relation between your topic and the wider subject area.

To ensure a balanced literature review you need to talk about the areas which show flaws or gaps in existing research. When structuring your main body section there are multiple ways you can go about it. The most common two being chronological and thematic.

A chronological structure is grouping and discussing your sources in order of publication date. Here you would start your discussion with the earliest released literature leading up to the most recent. With this method you can track the progress of research over a period of time. A chronological structure allows you to discuss relevant developments.

A thematic structure is grouping and discussing your sources dependant on the themes and topics they cover. This method allows you to see how many sources you have found for each issue and in turn will show you areas where more reading may be necessary.

No matter which type of structure you choose there are certain areas you need to cover for each source. These are:

- A description of the publication
- A summary of the main points
- An evaluation on its contribution to the topic
- Potential gaps in the research

Writing the conclusion

For your literature review conclusion, you will need to summarise and present your key findings. It is a good idea to refer to the purpose of your literature review here, detailing specifically what you have been able to achieve. In your conclusion you can recommend areas for further study, discussing any flaws or gaps you have come across in existing material. It is important when writing a conclusion that you never include new information or present new ideas. This section should only be used to summarise the points you have already made.

Writing the references

Every literature review needs to include a list of references or bibliography. This list will include all sources used and will be formatted accurately to your university/organisation standard. References give your reader an easy means of evaluating your sources and protects your work from the potential accusations of plagiarism.

[Total Marks: 100]