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برنامه نویسی لاتک از صفحه ۴۹ تا ۵۱ کتاب اصلی

این متن و برنامه نویسی و حروف چینی آن توسط نرم افزار لاتک انجام گرفته است .

E-RESEARCH IN PROCESS REVIEW LITERATURE THE

groups' FAQs are linked through the Internet FAQ consortium at <http://www.faqs.org/>. These lists are designed to inform new users about frequently asked questions and to help prevent regular readers from rereading responses to questions that have been dealt with on many previous occasions. Use quotes to reference only relevant material from a previous post to which you are responding. A brief quotation is useful to provide context; however, long inclusions of past comments only waste bandwidth and add to screen clutter. Follow the discourse for a few weeks before posting comments or questions yourself to insure that your particular question is relevant to the interests of the list members.

If in doubt about the appropriateness of a potential posting, email it privately to the list owner for feedback before posting it publicly. The use of HTML coding and the addition of attachments to postings always add to the size of the message and may result in messages that cannot be read by all members of the list. A better solution is to post an announcement of the availability of the resource to the list, Usenet group, or virtual conference and to post longer or multimedia messages and files to a Web site where the interested reader can selectively retrieve them.

Create a separate file folder in your mailbox for information you are sent when first subscribing to a new list. These first subscriber information postings will tell you how to resign or suspend your membership in the list-information that may be relevant but very difficult to find when you wish to resign from the group or change your email address.

Virtual Conferences

The first virtual conference" on the Internet was organized in 1992 by the International Council for Distance Education (Anderson and Mason, 1993). Subsequently, virtual conferences have proliferated and continue to provide a forum for professional development that is much more cost-effective and accessible than their face-to-face equivalent (for example see

<http://www.rmrple.com>). Virtual conferences are time delimited in that they use combinations of synchronous and asynchronous tools to support presentation and dialogue for a limited period of time and usually on a particular topic (Anderson, 1996). Like their face-to-face counterparts, virtual conferences usually include keynote presentations, promotional displays, and small group discussions. Such conferences provide ideal means for e-researchers to gain low-cost exposure to major spokespersons in their field. Announcements of upcoming virtual conferences can be found on appropriate mailing lists, Usenet groups, or the home pages of sponsoring organizations.

Direct Email

Writing directly to an expert in the field may be a useful way for the e-researcher to gain invaluable access to the "informal network." The use of powerful search engines usually allows one to enter the expert's name (in quotations and possibly with a key word appended, if the name is very common) and find a Web site with relevant information, including the expert's email address and phone number. However, the novice e-researcher should be careful not to abuse this availability and should utilize such contacts only when other, less demanding forms of communication have been exhausted. Most experts whom you would like to reference in your literature review are very busy people—if they were not, you probably wouldn't be interested in their work. In addition, most experts write books, publish articles, and create Web sites so that you can gain access to their ideas and comments. Attempts by the novice e-researcher to short circuit the process and go directly and personally to the expert, without checking their public work, will likely be interpreted as bothersome and not be answered.

As an example of an inappropriate request, we recently received an email from a graduate student studying in a foreign country. The email noted that the student had read one of our articles, liked it, and wondered if we could send more information. Since we had no idea which article was read (we have been publishing for many years), we were not inclined to even answer the letter. Alternatively, legitimate, well informed, clearly written, and polite questions and concerns may not only be answered, but may be appreciated and lead to further contacts with experts in the field.

Filtering Messages for Others

It is impossible to follow all of the discussion groups and Web sites that may have information relevant to your field of study. Thus, many successful e-researchers develop informal networks of friends and colleagues who

filter relevant information from their own explorations of the network and forward appropriate messages, links, or referrals to them. This filtering can become institutionalized as the researcher sets up a formal or informal mailing list for messages or references that contain information relevant to the members of the list. In the early days of networking, prior to the Internet, this transporting of information between networks was referred to as porting and porters were celebrated as "Unsung heroes of the Network Nation!" (Masthead, NerweaverMagazine).

Making Effective Use of the Informal Network Resources

To maximize the effectiveness of an inquiry, an e-researcher must be careful to ask a question or request assistance in an appropriate manner. In any conversation, the researcher must be sure to use a manner and tone that is polite, respectful, and appreciative. In addition, e-researchers must insure that they have done their own literature review and research work before asking others to do it for them.

For example, a question such as "Does anyone know anything about school dropout for a research paper I'm doing?" will likely not result in any assistance and will certainly let the members of the group know you have a great deal to learn about both the subject and the etiquette of Net-based discussions. A refined request such as Tito's model of student dropout seems to be used often in postsecondary, but an ERIC search turns up only a single study in a secondary school context. Does anyone on this list (Usenet group, or virtual conference) know of any work, using Tinto's model in this area or have any ideas why it is not appropriate?" This latter phrasing illustrates that you have done some research and thinking and may well be a useful contact and serious e-researcher.

Citing Net-based Resources in the Literature Review

There are a number of formats for referencing documents and correspondence obtained from the Internet. In general the format for most styles follows that prescribed for the referencing of paper-based documents, with the addition of the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and the date of access of the document appended to the end of the reference. For example, in American Psychology Association (APA) format the equivalent paper reference is followed by the words:

Retrieved on date from the World Wide Web. <http://site address>

Some citing guidelines (notably APA) do not encourage private emails, unarchived list postings, or postings to Usenet groups in the reference bib-

liography, because obtaining a copy of the correspondence may be difficult or impossible for the interested reader. Instead, these guidelines suggest referencing such private or difficult to retrieve material as "private email correspondence from name on date" or "posting to list name on date" within the text of the document. Other guides suggest that this information be kept and made available to the interested reader and that it be referenced in the bibliography in the format:

Anderson, T. (16 September 200D). Subject: When will our book be published? [email to H. Kanulea], [Online]. Available email: heather.knulaa@ualberta.ca

For more information related to the format for citing electronic references, the World-Wide Web Virtual Library maintains a listing of sites entitled Electronic References dScholarly Citations of Internet Sources at <http://www.spaceless.com/WWW/VL/> It is important to learn and consistently use the format in which your e-research results will eventually be published. Making use of consistent notation of all relevant fields from the very beginning of the research process will save you a great deal of time in the long run. To aid in this data organization process, a brief discussion of personal reference management software appears in the next section,

PLAGIARISM AND NETWORKED SOURCES Most academic writing has liberal doses of direct quotations from the works of others. This practice lends authenticity to the literature review and, done properly, can even enhance the readability of the literature review. However, it is imperative that the work of others be properly acknowledged. Even if a quotation is not used directly, ideas that are paraphrased by the researcher need to be credited to the original source. Given the pervasiveness of ideas, papers, reference sources, and commentaries on the Net, e-researchers may feel they are drowning in a bewildering and immense sea of information, sources, and references. They may even have trouble remembering where or even if the idea or quotation they have gathered came from another source or is original work. There is no easy solution to this problem, except to remember that quality research is systematic. An electronic or paper notebook (see personal reference management software in the next section for an example) to record quotes and ideas, as well as their source, is an essential tool for all researchers and can be especially Important when beginning a literature review