Final Report

*Notes*

*Create a writing plan*

*Stay away from blank statements – remove sentences that aren’t needed*

*Don’t make assumptions – everything must be backed by evidence*

*Explain problem from various angles to explain why this is a project worth spending 6 months on*

*Can include diagrams and graphs but these should all be explained. If they are removed then the entire report should still make sense.*

*Tone of report needs to be neutral*

*Don’t just chuck numbers around, explain whether it is good or bad*

**Abstract – write last**

Introduction

Understanding the Japanese language

Modern Japanese is a partially logographic language that makes use of both its own two syllabaries and an adopted Chinese writing system. The adopted Chinese writing system in Japanese is known as Kanji and the two syllabaries are known as Hiragana and Katakana. All three of these systems combined make up the modern Japanese writing system. For this report, whenever Japanese text is used the corresponding Romanization (Romaji) of the characters will be shown too so that one can read the Japanese. This is because the writing system is very complex with around 2000 common use Kanji characters being used in printed texts.

Japanese Kanji are often what learners of Japanese find the most difficult when it comes to learning the language. While the most commonly used kanji consist of around 2000 to 3000 characters, the actual amount of characters in the language is unknown. Each character usually has 1 or more similar meanings and by combining characters together you can produce new words with similar or different meaning. For example 通, *meaning traffic; pass through; commute*, and 報, *meaning report; news; reward*, can be put together to make the word　通報, *meaning report; notification; tip; bulletin*, 通報 - Jisho.org. (n.d.).

Japanese Kana, Hiragana and Katakana, are two syllabaries that are made of characters that have 1 sound per character. For example あ is pronounced “ah” and written in Romaji as “A”. Unlike Kanji, the characters in Kana do not hold any meaning, much like most letters in English.

Hiragana is mainly used for words of Japanese origin or for furigana/pronunciation. Furigana is Hiragana, and sometimes but more rarely Katakana, that is written above Kanji to tell the reader how a Chinese character is pronounced. 通報 is pronounced *tsuuhou* (Hiragana:つうほう) and the Furigana version is:

Katakana is mainly used for loan words brought into the Japanese from other languages. Katakana is in essence exactly the same as Hiragana in terms of pronunciation, but each character is written differently. This means that each Hiragana has a counterpart Katakana. For example ア is pronounced “ah” and written in Romaji as “A” and has the Hiragana counterpart あ.

Literature review

Methodology

I chose to develop a progress web app

* Discuss alternatives e.g. methodologies, languages etc.
* Justify choices and link back to project

Gathering Requirements

* Details matter – how many users, how did you pick users etc
* Identifying method of gathering requirements is not enough, describe in detail so that the reader of the report can replicate work
* Characteristics that don’t matter should be discussed but only focus on characteristics that are relevant.
* Ask if they have used similar apps before – then separate those who have used and haven’t used similar apps before as those who have used them are biased
* Don’t use just 1 method, use several and look for patterns between them

Requirements

* Use a template when specifying requirements and be consistent

Design

* Reference non-functional requirements in format (SR1), (SR2) etc.
* Explain every single diagram, summarise it and go into detail

Implementation

* What process did you go through, what decisions did you make?
* Choice of a language, IDE, framework, why, what problems did you have etc.
* If you spend 2 weeks fixing a bug, talk about etc
* If you define an algorithm, talk about how you designed the algorithm but other than that do not paste code here
* Version control, getting help etc.

User testing

* Discuss limitations, things that don’t work out, changes to methods etc. and are results still valid
* Have a plan B
* Use a combination of methods
* Results can be annexed
* Scenarios etc should be included and discussed

Evaluation

* Partially evaluating your system is okay as long as you explain why you evaluate that part of the system and not the rest

Project management

* Talk about how initial plan changed, how much was respected, why wasn’t certain parts respected etc.

Appendix

通報 - Jisho.org. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 November 2018, from <https://jisho.org/search/%E9%80%9A%E5%A0%B1>