

Chapter 2: First Review

2.1 Literature review

This section identifies other work, publications and research related to your topic. It will demonstrate that your project does not exist in an academic vacuum but relates to other research topics and fields of current interest. Related research can also help demonstrate your understanding of your topic area, showing the reader that you are aware of what is currently happening in the field and are conversant with other topics that impinge upon it. (Use Harvard referencing); Here we expect at least 8 sources of information to support your literature review.

2.1.1 Example of Harvard referencing

The learner's needs should be respected (Kuh, 2003). According to Prensky (2005) and Gilbert(2007) the needs of the learner will ameliorate their academic performance. The references have been listed at the end of the document and the authors should be sorted in ascending order in the references section.

References section

1. Kuh, G.D. (2003). What we're learning about student engagement from NSSE. *Change*, 35(2), 24-32.
2. Prensky, M. (2005). Engage me or enrage me. *EDUCASE Review*, 40(5), 61–64. Results from PISA 2000. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation

Citing a website with author unknown

In text citation

If the name of the author is not provided in the website, you should cite the website's page title and the year like for example. The importance of learners' needs has been widely researched (Learner's needs and preferences 2016)

References section

1. Learner's needs and preferences 2016, *The Inclusive Design Handbook*, accessed 12 December 2016, <http://handbook.floeproject.org/LearnerNeedsAndPreferences.html>

Citing a website with author known

In text citation

If the author is known, cite the author name and the date visited or created
(Sockalingam 2012)

References section

1. Understanding Adult Learners' Needs 2012, Higher ED Teaching Strategies from Magna Publications, accessed 12 December 2016, <http://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/teaching-and-learning/understanding-adult-learners-needs/>

2.2 Research methodology

This section describes the research and project methods you will use in performing your project. This section should not identify methods that you might be investigating as part of your project, but those methods you are actually using. It might include development methods that you are using as part of a systems development.

Include Life cycle model.

You also need to include the **data gathering methods** that you use to get the data like interviews, observation and others.

2.3 Resource requirements

Here you need to explain the hardware and software required for your project. Give a brief justification on why that resource is required.

For example you could mention the tools required for the Project like Packet Tracer version number, UMLet version number and **why they are required**.

2.4 Functional requirements/ network requirements (both networking and software projects)

You need to state the functional and network requirements for your project for example:

- The system shall allow a guest to cancel a booking

- The system shall print a report
- Every computer should be able to access the hospital management software from each of the location using a fixed IP address
- Allow only web access to the Social network server and disallow all other service to users other than admin

2.4.1 Non- functional requirements

Here you need to specify the qualities that the system should have

Example: Performance requirement

Requirement: A customer should be able to complete the booking as quickly as possible

Fit Criterion: 90% of customers should spend no more than 20 minutes to complete the booking process

The fit criterion is a measure that we use to check if the non-requirement has been met by the system.

2.5 Modeling diagrams /network diagrams

You need to show your level of understanding in solving the problem at hand using some diagrams:

2.5.1 Software projects:

A use case and an Activity diagram for the proposed solution

But the Use case diagram is a must

2.5.2 Networking projects

A high-level conceptual architecture (A diagram showing the following: hardware, software, connectivity, communication protocols, and transmission modes like wired or wireless.)

2.6 Project plan

It is very useful to present a project plan as part of your proposal. The plan is crucial so that we can check if you are able to do all your tasks within four months. The tasks should be shown using a chart called a *Gantt chart*.