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A. PROJECT IN ACADEMIA

i. Introduction

There are many definitions of a project depending on and where it is used. The Chambers Dictionary has the following definitions of a project

- ✓ A projection
- ✓ A scheme of something to be done
- ✓ A proposal of an undertaking or idea
- ✓ An actual undertaking or idea
- ✓ An exercise usually involving a study and/or an experimentation followed by the construction of something and/or preparation of a report (education)
- ✓ A notion.
- ✓ Speculative imagination.

From the above definitions, it is clear that the most relevant definitions in academia are those highlighted above. The first highlighted definition suits projects done at undergraduate level while the second is adopted for projects carried out at a higher level (Masters and Doctoral levels) where the speculative attribute is investigated by qualitative and/or quantitative methods to confirm the expectations or disprove them. Hence, academic projects are approached from these two points of views as depicted in Fig 1.1

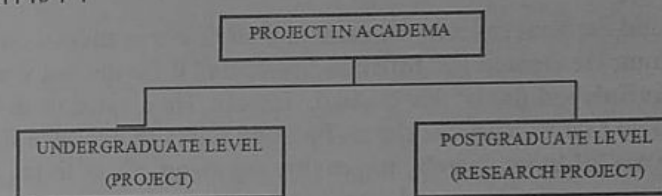


Fig 1.1 Project and Research Project

Projects at undergraduate level are mainly expected to prove the already-well-established theory and practice. Therefore, the outcomes of such projects are usually known before hand and are expected to be attained through experimentation and or other approved methods suitable to achieve the desired objectives. Hence, they are simply referred to as **PROJECTS**.

But projects undertaken at postgraduate level are projects whose outcomes are speculative and it is carried out to investigate the possibilities or alternatives of solving specific problems, thereby

creating a new paradigm shift from known practice. This is usually referred to as adding knowledge to the existing practice. This knowledge can be negative or positive. Because of the speculative nature of projects at this level, which has equal probability of being negative or positive, investments into such projects have been seen, by most developing nations, as too much a risk to take. This is what is responsible for poor research activities in such nations. In order to distinguish this type of projects from the others, the term **RESEARCH PROJECTS** is generally used as an accepted norm in academia.

The present state of world standards is achieved through research projects funded by those nations who are ready to take risks. No nation can develop without meaningful research activities. The irony of life is that nations who are not ready to take risks, stand a risk of being taken captives by the developed nations who have taken risks to attain advantageous positions over others. This is the word of God coming true as seen in Isaiah 5:13 (NKJV),

"Therefore, my people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge: and their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst."

In Babcock University, we believe in the creative nature of God and that all knowledge comes from Him alone. Proverbs 2:6 (NKJV)

"For the LORD giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding."

The God who created the heavens and the earth and all that is in them would have made everything He created as **"finished products"** if He did not want us to complete the **"unfinished parts"** He created. Instead, He created us in His image and likeness so that **we can use the unfinished parts to produce finished products that are useful to us**, thereby improving our standards of living and appreciate His creative nature. No wonder the Scripture says

- Exodus 31:3 (NKJV): *"And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship."*
- 1 Samuel 2:3 (NKJV): *"Talk no more so exceedingly proudly, let not arrogancy come out of your mouths for the LORD is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed."*
- Daniel 12:4 (KJV) *"But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."*

I am sure that we now can tell that **God wants us to be reasonable enough to make our lives meaningful by being productively sensible**. Quickly, we will look into a guide to problem analysis.

How to Choose a Project Topic

There are several ways of choosing a project topic and these ways can be broadly classified into four subtopics. Each of these subtopics is presented in this write-up.

iii Area of Interests

When choosing a project topic, the area of your interest is the most important point of consideration except if you are constrained by other factors such as:

- a) requiring to continue an already identified work in progress,
- b) compelled/restricted/confined to a particular topic by your supervisor or,
- c) meeting any other criteria as may be specified by the authority in-charge of your work.

Your interest will be borne out of the series of lectures/practical laboratory work/field trips taken during your course of study. Your identified interest must be attached to a theoretically based concept before it can have a bearing or meaning to your course of study. Any interest outside your course of study will not be directly relevant at this stage (undergraduate level) and such must be left out meanwhile.

The next step, after identifying your area of interest and tying it up with a specific theory, is to obtain relevant and adequate textbooks and handbooks where the theory is thoroughly articulated. Most advanced books give a leeway to practical applications of theories being presented and when you study with the aim of applying your knowledge to solving a practical question, more ideas will germinate, write such ideas down and do not discard any at this stage.

Finally, discuss these thoughts with your supervisor who may require you to present a comprehensive proposal stating the following:

- a) The aim and objectives, statement of the problems, and the intended solutions
- b) The anticipated problems and limitations that may be encountered during laboratory work.
- c) The intended scope of the project
- d) The materials and equipment required to accomplish the project.
- e) The expected duration for completion of the project-Timetable/Work-plan

iv. Identification of a Problem Area

Sometimes, in fact, most of the times, ideas are generated from problems confronting us. Therefore, ask yourself questions like:
what type of improvement do I want to bring into any of the operations of my organization/home/immediate environment?

What problems exist where you are and how can you bring a solution about it is a challenge to confront problems from your standpoint using the acquired knowledge. As a result of your preparedness to confront a problem, different ideas are examined to seek for the best solution to the problem. Such ideas are further researched into by referencing into different textbooks and other sources from libraries, the internet, and other near and remote sources. When what seems to be a solution to the specific problem is obtained, a comprehensive proposal is written along the same guidelines as stated in items 1.1a through 1.1e discussed above.

v. **Group Discussion/Brains Storming**

It has been established that active participation in group discussion stimulates interests. Therefore, it is highly recommended that students get together to discuss their projects with the aim of generating ideas in their chosen career and/or course of study. Also, listening to public debates, **attending** seminars, workshops, and conferences on issues about one's profession is another source of challenge in identifying problems and bringing about solutions to these problems. Importantly, discussing with your supervisor freely is part of this process and should not be ignored. However, such discussion should not be limited to your supervisor alone, it is recommended that the discussion should also be extended to other lecturers in the department relevant to the project, especially the lecturer teaching the theory you intend to apply.

vi. **Literature Search**

The last consideration in searching for a topic for your project, dissertation, and thesis is literature search which, in almost all write-ups, forms chapter two usually titled "Literature Review" of the study. Whether or not you have finalized your project topic, there is a need to look into past studies to see what work has been previously done on the subject matter under consideration. Ideas do not emanate from a vacuum; they are instigated by existing situations or circumstances. It is, therefore, expected that a similar situation would have occurred at one time or the other, and at a different location, influenced by different factors, but still retain essentially the same basic principle of the theory you are trying to apply. Therefore, as a researcher, you are required to find out such occurrences to guide your thoughts. When this aspect is undertaken, the results obtained could bring about some modifications to your original topic or may even change it entirely. This is why this process is very necessary to take place at the earliest possible time in order to

consolidate your ideas or otherwise, meet the target duration allotted for the project, should there be need to change your project topic. This process includes but not limited to the following:

process includes but not limited to the following:

- A) Browsing the internet.
- b) Use of Library facilities (University, Research Institutes, National libraries, etc.)
- c) Looking into previous works done by students within and outside your department and/or university
- d) Use of relevant journals (national & international)
- e) Use of On-line and/or Off-line videos.
- f) Attending conferences, seminars, workshops, and formal and informal lectures.

i. Cover Page

This consists of the titles of the study and the names of students, their departments, and schools arranged in a centralized style. It bears the full names of the author in first name then surname and the qualification of the students as at the time of submission, the degree for which the study is submitted and lastly, the year the work was submitted.

ii. Title Page

The title page is an unnumbered page that bears the title of the research project. It contains the same information as that on the cover page.

iii. Certification

This page contains a statement to attest that the study was carried out by the student or the group of students whose name appears in it under the name of the stated supervisor. The names should be accompanied by the signatures of all the concerned parties.

iv. Dedication

This page contains an appreciation of those who in no mean measure contributed to the success of the said project. Firstly, to God, and then to family and friends who are dearest to your heart but no names are mentioned.

v. Acknowledgment

This page must be written in third person reported speech using "we." At this point, you will appreciate as many as you wish to, stating their names and maybe the role they played in the success of the study.

vi. Abstract

This is usually a summary of your entire project work in just a paragraph. It should briefly reflect the content of the study starting from the introduction to the study, problem of the statement, aim and specific objectives, methodology, and summary, conclusion, and recommendations. Basically, the following are to be ensured:

- ✓ Wordcount 500 maximum
- ✓ Keyword 5 words maximum
- ✓ 1 page is enough with single line spacing

vii. Table of Contents

This contains the main contents of the study starting from the title page all through to the end and this must correspond to the pagination of the study.

viii. List of Figures

All the cited figures must be properly placed accordingly and their labels are to be centrally written below the figures or diagrams. The sources for the diagrams must be stated and bolded e.g. **Figure 2.1: The Project** (Source: Ade, 2022). (Note: Figure 2.1 means the Figure is in Chapter 2 and it is the first Figure there).

ix. List of Table

All the cited tables must be properly placed accordingly and their labels are to be centrally written below the tables. The sources for the tables must be stated and bolded e.g. **Table 2.1: The Project Table** (Source: Ade, 2022).

x. Abbreviations

Standard abbreviations in the discipline should be clearly stated. It should appear before the main body of the study.

C. THE MAIN BODY OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

This will contain the content of the study and usually consists of five (5) chapters in the following order:

i. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study and it stimulates the readers while reading the work. Basically, it contains the following:

- 1.0 Background to the study: This gives an introduction of or overview of the study.
- 1.1 Statement of the problem: This state clearly the problem you have identified that leads to the research in that domain.
- 1.2 Aim and specific objectives: The aim of the project is the general objective of the study i.e., the title of the project while the specific objectives spell out the basic steps that must be followed in carrying out the set aim and are listed using the phrase "are to:" and must reflect the keywords in the title.
- 1.3 Methodology or Materials and Methods: This section in chapter 1, briefs us about the methods to apply.
- 1.4 Scope of the study: This covers the area of the study in terms of location or the problem domain of the study.
- 1.5 Significance of the study: This answers the question of the "why" of the study. It categorically states the benefits of the relevance of the study.
- 1.6 Definition of terms: This concerns the explanation of operational terms.
- 1.7 Organization of the project: This states the flow of the study chapter by chapter and the description of their basic purpose.

i. CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains a review of related previously done work in this area of study. It is the gathering and acknowledgement of ideas, facts, and materials from other authors and all the sources must be cited and referenced for the sake of the writer's integrity based on the recognition of academic expertise. However, should contain a form of critical appraisal where gaps are identified and should be carefully catered for.

ii. CHAPTER THREE: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

This chapter provides the procedures and instrumentation applied in conducting the research. This should contain the logic flow of the system using an algorithm, a flowchart, or any of the unified modelling language types such as the activity diagram, sequence diagram, component diagram. It should also contain the database model to be used in the project with an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) that shows the relationship between the different tables of the database.

iii. CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter provides a descriptive representation of how the proposed system is implemented based on the design specification that was given in chapter three. Descriptions of the testing phase of the system should also be included and snapshots of the operations of the system. The minimum system requirements and the implementation tools will be explained as well.

V. CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

This states what the researcher has in mind after a relentless journey of research. It begins with a brief summary of the research and then flows into the highlighting the findings of the researcher. However, the challenges that are encountered in the course of the research will also be stated as well as the conclusion and recommendations necessary for further studies.

D. REFERENCES

All the paper cited in the research must be included in the list of references. For uniformity, the acceptable referencing style is the 7th Edition of APA (America Psychological Association).

i. Use of Sources and Citation Styles

1. One (1) author: Mensah (2022) or (Mensah, 2022)
2. Two (2) authors: Mensah and Udosen (2022) or (Mensah and Udosen, 2022)
3. More than Three (3) authors: At the first citation you state the name (e.g., Mensah, Udosen and Alao, 2022). Then in subsequent citation, you use "et al." after the first name (e.g., Mensah et al, 2022). (N.B.) All authors have to be listed in the references.
4. For different publication by the same author in the same year, use small Arabian letters in addition to the year e.g. (Kuyoro, 2021a); (Kuyoro, 2022b).

A. APPENDICES

This contains the code of the written program that was implemented.

B. PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH

- i. Authors or students should read over their work properly before submitting it.
- ii. Students should adhere to the instructions of their supervisors and effect every highlighted correction.
- iii. After approval by the supervisors, students should submit 4 bound copies of the project to the appropriate quarters.

The hard copies of the project should be submitted on or before the set deadline by the department.

C. POINTS TO NOTE IN THE PRESENTATION

1. The standard font family and size to be used are Times New Romans, size 12 and double line spacing respectively. Special characters not in italics are to be used for cited quotation and italics can only be used for scientific names of plants, animals and non-English words used in the study.
2. Abbreviations must be used consistently throughout the project and when used for the first time, it has to be defined and written fully in the text but accepted known variables like USA, UK, etc., do not need to be defined.
3. Every used symbol should be uniquely defined with its meaning.
4. The next page contains the layout of the chapters of the research.

H. FORMAT FOR CONTENT LAYOUT OF STUDENTS PROJECT / DISSERTATION / THESIS

i. Headings & Subheadings

One main heading and maximum of two other subheadings are recognized and they shall be formatted as follows:

a. Main Heading

These headings shall be formatted in UPPERCASE and bold. The numbering shall follow a format of two digits. The first digit shall indicate the chapter number separated from the second number by a period or full stop (.) while the second number is serially obtained.

Example:

INTRODUCTION - Indicating the Main Heading of chapter 1

LITERATURE REVIEW - Indicating the Main Heading of chapter 2

b. Subheading Level-1

These subheadings shall be formatted Title Case and bold. The numbering shall follow a format of three digits. The first digit shall indicate the chapter number. The second digit shall indicate the Main Heading under which this subheading is being discussed, while the third number is serially obtained. These digits are separated from one another by a period or full stop (.)

Example: **1.1 Background to the study** - Indicating the first sub-heading of chapter under the 4" Main Heading.

1.0 Introduction - Indicating the first sub-heading of chapter 2 under the 4" Main Heading.

1.1.1 The Project - Indicating the first Subheading Level-1 in chapter 1 being discussed under the first Main Heading.

2.4.2 Working Tools - Indicating the second Subheading Level 1 in chapter 2 being discussed under the 4" Main Heading

For other subheadings, if it is absolutely necessary that the project/dissertation/thesis shall accommodate more than two subheadings, the use of bullet format could be employed as follows:

Bullet numbering format: (though the use of bullets are usually discouraged)

- Goto,
- Come one, etc.

Alphabetic numbering format a) Goto, b) Come home, etc.

Roman numbering format: i) Goto, ii) Come home, etc.

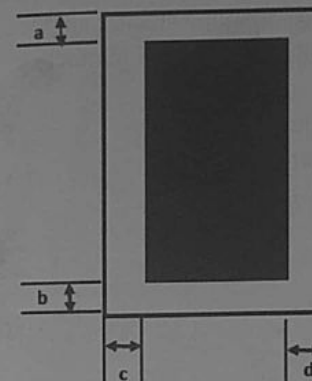
I. Paper & Project/Dissertation/ Thesis size

All printing papers and insertions shall be of A4 size; otherwise, any insertion that cannot be reduced or formed into A4 size shall be separately packaged (such as soft copy of program and other software documentation, etc.).

ii. Page Margin/ Border

The page margins are as shown in the diagram below margin between heading numbering and the text following shall be as shown below:

a) Page Margin



a.	= 1 inch	= 2.54 cm
b.	= 1 inch	= 2.54 cm
c.	= 1.5 inches	= 3.50 cm
d.	= 0.8 inch	= 2.00 cm
e.	= 0.5 inch	= 1.30 cm
f.	= 1.2 inches	= 1.50 cm

b) Heading Numbering Margin

1.1 Background to the Study

Subheading Level 1

i. Referencing

All references are to appear at the end of the last chapter of the project/dissertation/thesis in alphabetical order. There are different styles of referencing, some of which are listed here below:

- ACS - American Chemical Society
 - AGLC - Australian Guide to Legal Citation
 - AMA - American Medical Association
 - APA - American Psychological Association
 - CSE - Council of Science Editors
 - Harvard
 - IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

- MLA - Modern Language Association of America
- Vancouver, etc.

Note that individual institutions can come up with their own reference styles. Such are the Harvard and Vancouver listed above. However, the department of Computer Science has decided to use APA until Babcock University is grown to establish her own style.

i. Figures & Tables

All figures, tables, equations, and any other drawings or objects other than text shall be numbered serially with the first digit representing the chapter number where the object is appearing and/or referred to followed by serial numbers.

Example:

Figure 3.1 - indicating the first figure in chapter 3

Table 2.3 - indicating the third table in chapter 2

Equation 4.1 - indicating the first equation in chapter 4

vi. Fonts, size & Spacing

The recommended fonts shall be normal as follows:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| • Main Headings | = | 14" Times New Roman |
| • Subheading Level-1 | = | 12" Times New Roman |
| • Subheading Level-2 | = | 12" Times New Roman |
| • The body of project/dissertation/thesis | = | 12" Times New Roman |
| • The recommended line spacing | = | double |

N.B: Font cases in *italic* may be used for emphasis.

vii. Paragraph

The space between one paragraph and the next shall be double line spacing as recommended, except where it becomes pertinent to do otherwise, and all paragraphs shall be left justified.

It shall be noted that what separates one paragraph from another is the space recommended above and NOT any other. That is, DON'T use any other format like indenting the first line of each paragraph.

A. PROJECT SAMPLE

COVER PAGE

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN E-LEARNING PLATFORM

BY

NKEMDILIM CLINTON	11/2184
OLOJO TUMINIU	11/2214
OKIRIE BLESSING	11/2223

A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE B.SC (HONS)
DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND ENGINEERING
BABCOCK UNIVERSITY, ILISHAN REMO
OGUN STATE NIGERIA

APRIL, 2015

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

BY

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE MATRIC NO

**A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
B.Sc. (HONS)
IN COMPUTER SCIENCE / SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

**SUBMITTED TO:
THE DEPARTMENT OF XXXXXXXXXXXX
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND ENGINEERING SCIENCES
BABCOCK UNIVERSITY, ILISAN REMO
OGUN STATE, NIGRIA**

MARCH, 2021

CERTIFICATION

DECLARATION

We hereby certify that the project was carried out by the undersigned student under the supervision of the following people:
We declare that the project work, XYZ was carried out by the following people:

NAME
MATRIC NO

SIGNATURE / DATE

NAME
MATRIC NO

SIGNATURE/DATE

NAME
MATRIC NO

NAME OF SUPERVISOR
SIGNATURE/DATE

DATE

NAME OF EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DATE

NAME OF HOD

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the project was carried out by the underlisted student under the supervision of the Department of Computer Science, School of Computing and Engineering Sciences, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State.

Student Name	Matric Number
Student Name	Matric Number
Student Name	Matric Number

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

DATE

NAME OF EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DATE

NAME OF HOD

DATE

DEDICATION

To _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Teacher evaluation is the systematic procedure done in educational institutions to review the performance of the teachers in a classroom. It aims to provide constructive feedback for teacher's professional growth which benefits students in their education. Students' feedback in the evaluation typically includes textual comments which are unstructured but are rich with adequate information and insight about teacher's mastery of the course, teaching style, course content and learning experiences of the students. In this study, sentiment analysis or opinion mining was used to analyze the students' comments. An ensemble approach integrating five individual machine algorithms namely Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree and Random Forest algorithms were applied to classify the comments based on Majority Voting Principle. The experimental result shows that the ensemble classification system outperforms these individual classifiers with 90.32% accuracy. It helps to improve machine learning results producing better predictions compared to a single model.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- i. Cover Page
- ii. Title Page
- iii. Certification
- iv. Dedication
- v. Acknowledgment
- vi. Abstract
- vii. Table of Contents
- viii. List of Table
- ix. List of Figures
- x. Abbreviations

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

- 1.0 Background to the study
- 1.1 Statement of the problem
- 1.2 Aim and specific objectives
- 1.3 Methodology or Materials and Methods
- 1.4 Scope of the study
- 1.5 Significance of the study
- 1.6 Definition of terms
- 1.7 Organization of the project

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

- 2.0 Introduction
- 2.1 Historical Background of the Research
- 2.2 Overview of Existing System
- 2.3 Review of Related Work
 - 2.3.1 Summary of Reviewed Literatures
- 2.4 Strength and Weakness of the Existing System
- 2.5 General Comments

CHAPTER THREE: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

- 3.0 Introduction
- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Functional and Non-functional requirements
 - 3.2.1 Proposed Model Diagram
- 3.3 System Architecture
- 3.4 Flow Chart, Use Case Diagram, Sequence Diagram and all other diagrams
- 3.5 Development Tools

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 System Testing
- 4.2 Graphical View of the Project

CHAPTER THREE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

- 5.0 Summary
- 5.2 Conclusion
- 5.3 Recommendation
- 5.4 Limitations of the Study
- 5.5 Suggestion for further studies or research

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

- 1.0 Background to the study
- 1.1 Statement of the problem
- 1.2 Aim and objectives
- 1.3 Methodology or Materials and Methods
- 1.4 Scope of the study
- 1.5 Significance of the study
- 1.6 Definition of terms
- 1.7 Organization of the project

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

- 2.0 Introduction
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CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

- 3.0 Introduction
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- 3.3 System Architecture
- 3.4 Flow Chart, Use Case Diagram, Sequence Diagram and all other diagram.
- 3.5 Development Tools

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 System Testing
- 4.2 Graphical View of the Project

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

- 5.0 Summary
- 5.2 Conclusion
- 5.3 Recommendation
- 5.4 Limitations of the Study
- 5.5 Suggestion for further studies or research

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APPENDICES

1. May be used for source code, complex derivations or large table which do not have to be included in the main body of the text but contain useful additional information.
2. Each appendix should be given be a title, if there are several appendices, they are to be numbered alphabetically.

TABLE 2: Distribution of Scores or Grading Format

S/N	Assessed Items	Percentage Earned	Percentage Earned Assessed Items
1.	Code of Conduct		
	a. Mode of Dressing	2	2
	b. Neatness	2	2
	c. Punctuality	2	2
	d. Readiness	2	2
	e. Courtesy Decency	1	1
	f. Other Qualities deem Fit		
2.	Presentation		
	a. Mode of Presentation	1	1
	b. Clarity	3	3
	c. Use of English	2	2
	d. Confidence	3	3
	e. Evidence of Knowledge	3	3
	f. Other factors deem appropriate	1	1
3.	The Project		
	a. Relevance	3	3
	b. Project Status	3	3
	c. State of Completion	3	3
	d. State of Completion	1	1
	Other factors deem appropriate		
Total		30	30
Maximum Mark Obtainable		35	20
If a candidate score, Final score, x is Calculated as shown		$\frac{y}{30} \times \frac{35y}{30} = \frac{x}{35}$	$\frac{y}{30} \times \frac{20y}{30} = \frac{x}{20}$

J. GUIDELINES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' PROJECTS

Grading Format

The project is assessed continuously using the approved assessment grading format as a guide. The distribution of the scores is presented in Table 4.1 with a comparison with any other course of study