The hypothesis I will be using would be from article “Gomez Villa, Alexander, et al. “Towards Automatic Wild Animal Monitoring: Identification of Animal Species in Camera-Trap Images Using Very Deep Convolutional Neural Networks.” Ecological Informatics, vol. 41, Sept. 2017, pp. 24–32, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoinf.2017.07.004. Accessed 29 July 2019”. The hypothesis in the mentioned article might be related to the effectiveness of using Very Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for automatic wild animal monitoring, specifically for the identification of animal species in camera-trap images. It would likely propose that employing CNNs can achieve accurate and efficient species identification compared to traditional methods. For that, I will use a quasi-experimental design. Because I can mimic an experiment and provide a high level of evidence without randomization. there are several designs to choose from that you can adapt depending on your context. they can be used when there are practical or ethical reasons why participants can't be randomized. I will also do block randomization for that. Because blocking randomization is a commonly used technique in clinical trial design to reduce bias and achieve balance in the allocation of participants to treatment arms, especially when the sample size is small. I will balance practice effects with informing participants at the beginning and end of the study. Or I can also test them at the beginning and end of the study. I will also use interrupted time series design because it can detect changes that are delayed or intermittent. It can also determine if the change is permanent or temporary. In addition, it allows evaluation of variables which are changing before the intervention, for instance, by comparing slopes of trend lines before and after the intervention. Also interrupted time series design is  a useful quasi-experimental design with which to evaluate the longitudinal effects of interventions, through regression modelling.