Transcript

12 February 2025, 05:17pm

Anthony Basil 0:19
OK. Hello, welcome.
I'm doctor Anthony Basil and I'm going to go through.
The York St John template for the dissertation.
This is in the assessment description. What I've done is created a Word document and I'll walk you through that. You can use this as a guide.
And hopefully what I'm saying is is going to apply to other.
Dissertation models as well. So almost every university has some kind of title page or cover sheet. Make sure you get that information.
From the vle or the Student Handbook, or the module handbook so that you're putting in your student number, title of the?
Document.
And any other vital information from then.
There is.
Declaration statement which?
Basically, you know says that you didn't cheat and you followed the academic guidelines.
Sometimes you may have to sign that or you know somehow designate that you were acknowledged, that acknowledgements you say thank you to the people that helped you might be your supervisor, might be family.
Might be your study partner or something like that. Acronyms are letters that stand for several words.
It's critical that.
Whenever you use the acronym for the first time like TLC would be 3.
Letter TLA rather, le 3 three letter acronym TLA, so the very first time you use that you would say.
Three letter acronym and then in parentheses, say TLA. Then from then on you can just.
Use the acronym. You don't need to have the whole expression.
You may also wish to include.
In this kind of area glossary, so if you've got a lot of technical terminology, you may wish to have a glossary section in there as well.
Next is the abstract. The abstract is very important.
The three main elements of the abstract is number one. What is the purpose, goal, aim of the project and make sure you include the Smart, smart, smart objectives. M is measurable. You know your objectives should be measurable. How can you collect data to validate that objective later on in the conclusion?
Middle section should be methodology how you went about getting the data.
In order to validate the conclusion might be, for example, that you're using a case study for the project, methodology might be that you are using a waterfall methodology for software development. Finally, in the abstract you want to have the conclusion you want to say and in conclusion.
A8 and C linked to the objectives here you can see table of contents now I've used.
The IT inserted the table of contents tool. If you're using this word template and you make some extra changes, then you want to say up click on here, update the table and say OK and then as you're adding pages and text on here, these numbers will get updated notice.
That the section headings I have changed into the style is heading one.
So heading one will have the main.
Titles of the chapters of sections and then heading 2 will give you the subcategories like in the appendix here. OK, moving on list of tables and figures OK. If you have any diagrams. Any pictures like here for example. And when you do this you right click on it and you say insert the caption, the caption will then.
Help you to generate this list of tables and figures so tables you insert the caption, figures. You insert the caption.
Alright, here we go into the introduction and contextual framework. So in this section make sure that you are identifying.
The research questions purposes of the project.
In any hypothesis you might be having to start with if you're doing experimental model, you know, but mostly mostly mostly the smart objectives, because you'll be taking that into each section now.
At the end of each of these sections, what I would strongly suggest that you do is that you include a summary.
Paragraph.
OK.
Because if you have this summary paragraph.
Then the key themes, the key elements of that chapter can then be brought into your conclusion, and you'll be sure, then, that you're getting all of the storyline, which is is brought in to tie together your conclusion at the end. So I'm highly recommending that you add a couple sentences highlighting the the lessons learned, the key things because this.
Will make your conclusions so much easier. Next section.
Literature review OK.
A literature review is not a book report. It is not a summary of some journals. A literature review is a critical.
Analysis to show the pros and cons, the strengths and weaknesses of what literature you've read. And it doesn't have to be just paper, literature and journals it can. It can be different sources of literature.
Make sure you have references.
In each of the sections for any claims that you're making, you want to include in the body text the references in Harvard style or whatever style your university is is promoting.
So literature review again, not just a summary, but you want to get a picture of the state-of-the-art for your topic. What is the main dialogue? What is the trend and what gaps might there be? Because that's how your project might be filling in those gaps. Or your project might be following on from.
A previous project.
So moving on to project specifications requirements, all right. Again, in this section here.
If you have.
Any here you can see.
A functional or nonfunctional aspects of the artefacts that you're developing, the criteria being developed OK, platform support, et cetera, performance requirements, so anything.
Related to the software development that that you're that you're doing, you want to get those specifications?
Mention there.
Now methodology is often confused because the methodology is the overall approach that you are using in your project. So methodology is going to be the project.
Approach.
OK.
Eg case study.
Alright, the method no and then also.
Software development.
OK, eg waterfall.
K So you should try to mention these these various elements of the methodology, how you're going to go about collecting data to validate your conclusions in the project and.
How you're going to go about building your artefact, your software so.
You've got the overall project approach and then you've got the software development approach. Then you've got the method.
It is the tool.
Used to collect.
Data. So for example, if you are doing some kind of survey then that is the tool. That's the method, not the methodology. You're using the tool to collect data, say for example in your case study.
Might be that the tool that you're using, if it's machine learning, is a certain machine learning algorithm. All right, so random Forest is the model that you're using, and that's what you're going to be processing that data set. Please make sure if you're doing something like that you you try and do use more than one model so that you can get cross comparison.
Now we're also getting into the professional.
Eagle and ethical issues. OK, so you need to look into things like the data protection.
Regulations. You need to look into any ethical issues. For example, if you're doing a survey, anything that you're collecting data from humans, you need to make sure that you are.
Getting their consent, you're complying with the institutions, your universities, policies and procedures.
So you should probably have a link into here.
Where you add appendix.
Link for ethics approval.
Alright, so this is very important. This needs to be referenced as well, so make sure that you add.
References.
OK.
That can be your make it or break it thing. So please be careful on that. Make sure that you're following the the regulations for for your organisation, OK, design and implementation. OK, so in this case here.
What we want to do is we want you to justify why you are designing that artefact, that software.
That machine learning that website, whatever your artefact is.
You know you need to explain the design and how that you've gone about to implement that.
And then justify that it can't just be because you feel like it's a good thing to do. Look and see. Is there another project that has done a similar type of design and implementation you're modelling after that?
If you see, for example, from a commercial research point of view, you're doing a market research and you're going and looking to see what your competition.
Other company is the product is is.
Designed or implemented you are modelling after that make sure you reference it though, because you've got things like intellectual property that you've got to watch out for.
So now you've collected.
Data about your artefact. This is your results section and you are going to then start.
Putting forward any of the findings, any of the data that you've got that might be in terms of text, it might be numerical. We also recommend that you show some kind of image, some kind of.
A graphical representation as well. You might do something, for example like charts.
Tables.
Figures.
Diagrams.
And another way of representing the information could be infographics.
So I recommend that you take a look and try and see if you can use an AI tool. For example, reference it where it will help you to create not just a single chart or table, but an infographic which is a summary of these various bits of information. Now all of that should be tied into.
Our summary paragraph. So we've got that summary.
Paragraph for each of the sections.
And as you are then building your narrative, building your story, getting your argument justified, getting your objectives, your smart objectives, and you're saying.
This is what I'm working towards that builds to the most important chapter, which arguably is the conclusions you don't want to be like in a marathon where you run really fast in the beginning and then at the end you fail to finish.
At the line you want to make sure that you are tying together.
This information. So what I recommend is you have a table like this which is going to be.
Your your summary.
Of of the objectives.
Alright. And then.
That information is linked to your conclusion, so objective number one, you had a smart objective. You wanted to measure X. You've got some.
Evidence here where you're saying I use this tool to gather data about X and in conclusion X was successful. So for each of these now it might be the objective and it might be also the module learning outcomes. So you want to make sure.
That you are looking at that module learning outcome and trying to relate that to your project objective.
And then that will tie everything together. Once you've done that, you might say, OK, well, I'm gonna make some conclusions. Recommendations for further work in the conclusions.
Don't.
Introduce.
A new term or topic.
Kate, in that section, you're bringing together everything that you're working on. You might, though, in the recommendations for further work then say oh, and where this project can go next would be to do A8 and C all right. And so that's where you can, you know, introduce something where, you know your project might branch into a new area, but don't bring that into the conclusion.
You know we don't wanna see that term or that software or that idea, mention the very first time here.
It if if it's. It it's being developed throughout the the report line, but if I do a search on a specific word in here and it's only in the conclusion, then that's not appropriate. You can bring it into the recommendations or for further work. Now we get into the last part here references. What I always do is I always will take the word. The name from your reference Harvard reference style.
And do control F search for that name. It must be in the body text of the report. If it's a reference, make sure it's both ways. If I put it in, it should show up twice, once in the body text, once in the reference section. Here's a guide. Stop the video, read through the the the Harvard style requirements. Also be sure that you have something in here about the ethics and the data protection so.
Any statements, any claims that you make are backed by evidence.
A bibliography.
Is.
A required by some organisations, but this is going to be the list of everything that you've done, so you may have.
20 different sources of information, but in your references you're only using 15. That's fine. You know the bibliography is going to just show everything. Now the appendix section is not part of the word count.
But it is very important. OK, this should be showing.
A number of different elements which could be used to help.
Link to your raw data and to provide evidence that you just can't fit in the maybe the body text so things like for example a Gantt chart if you're if you're trying to demonstrate that.
You're following a project plan.
You could send then say C Appendix A for the Gantt chart and then it for example. In that section we were talking about ethics. You may say. Well, you can see the evidence of the ethical approval with the.
The ethics form, which has been signed off in Appendix B and then.
Their their data collection, so you might be saying something to the effect of.
For my artefact for my software I wanted to get some data from some people using it.
And so therefore.
I have.
Put.
A.
Sample of the actual survey. All right, now you might want to also include the draught survey so you can show how that survey started out, got feedback, modified it to version two, and now we've got that in here. It it, you could you could put the the whole survey and then have the percentages.
Is for each of the responses, so at a glance we've got that summary of what the data looks like. So here for example, in here we're looking at that information, and then in the appendix we've got that raw data. We can see the actual survey being used finally.
Any other types of raw data, it might be the actual transcript, it might be.
Other information, for example the data set that you're using for machine learning. OK, watch out. Make sure that you are following the ethical guidelines. We don't want to see any names or anything in the appendix section, which would be an infringement on data protection. OK. So I hope that this is useful. I hope this is helping you and we will.
Be happy to follow up in the next session. Thanks very much.
Bye now.

Anthony Basil stopped transcription