

Princess Nora Bint Abdulrahman University
College of computer and information
sciences
Department of networks

Graduation Project 1 Plan

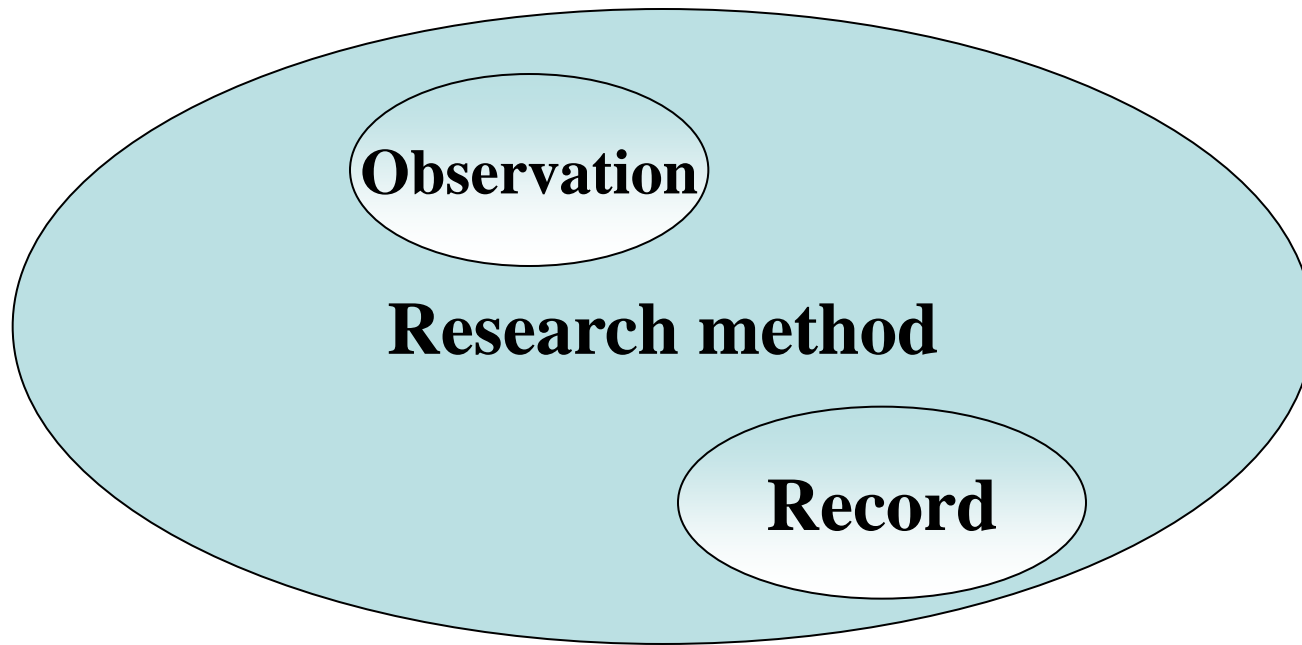
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Content

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Litterature review**
- 3. Research methods**
- 4. Scientific writing**
- 5. Other skills**

Introduction

- Scientific method improves the scientific rustability by helping researchers in:
 - ✓ Using the correct methods and tools.
 - ✓ Developing systematic research plans.
 - ✓ Analysing data and discussing their results.
- Scientific method is not clearly defined like a recipe. It is a set of ‘ideas’ that has appeared in many different formulations to increase the likelihood of success of researchers.



- ✓ **Observation:** requires special knowledge, a critical mind, introspective questioning of the research.
- ✓ **Observation to define a problem:** Observation to collect data or recognize effects that occur during research: reading the other researchers' work, literature, through the use of one's or others' knowledge or experience.

Introduction

- Keeping records of supervision:
 - ✓ Take careful notes when you meet your supervisor: date, time, location, topics discussed, objectives , feedback, advices given by the supervisor, decisions, and ideas presented.
- Keeping records of ongoing work:
 - ✓ What you do.
 - ✓ What you read.
 - ✓ Your software functions.

Introduction



- **Team management**

- ✓ Refers to techniques, processes and tools for organizing and coordinating a group of individuals working towards a common goal.
- ✓ Understanding teamwork styles helps to avoid potential conflicts and keep your team ‘on task’.

Introduction

Team

Task-oriented (focus on job)

People-oriented (focus on relationships)

- Team work better if members know each other. Spend some time at the first meeting to introduce yourself.

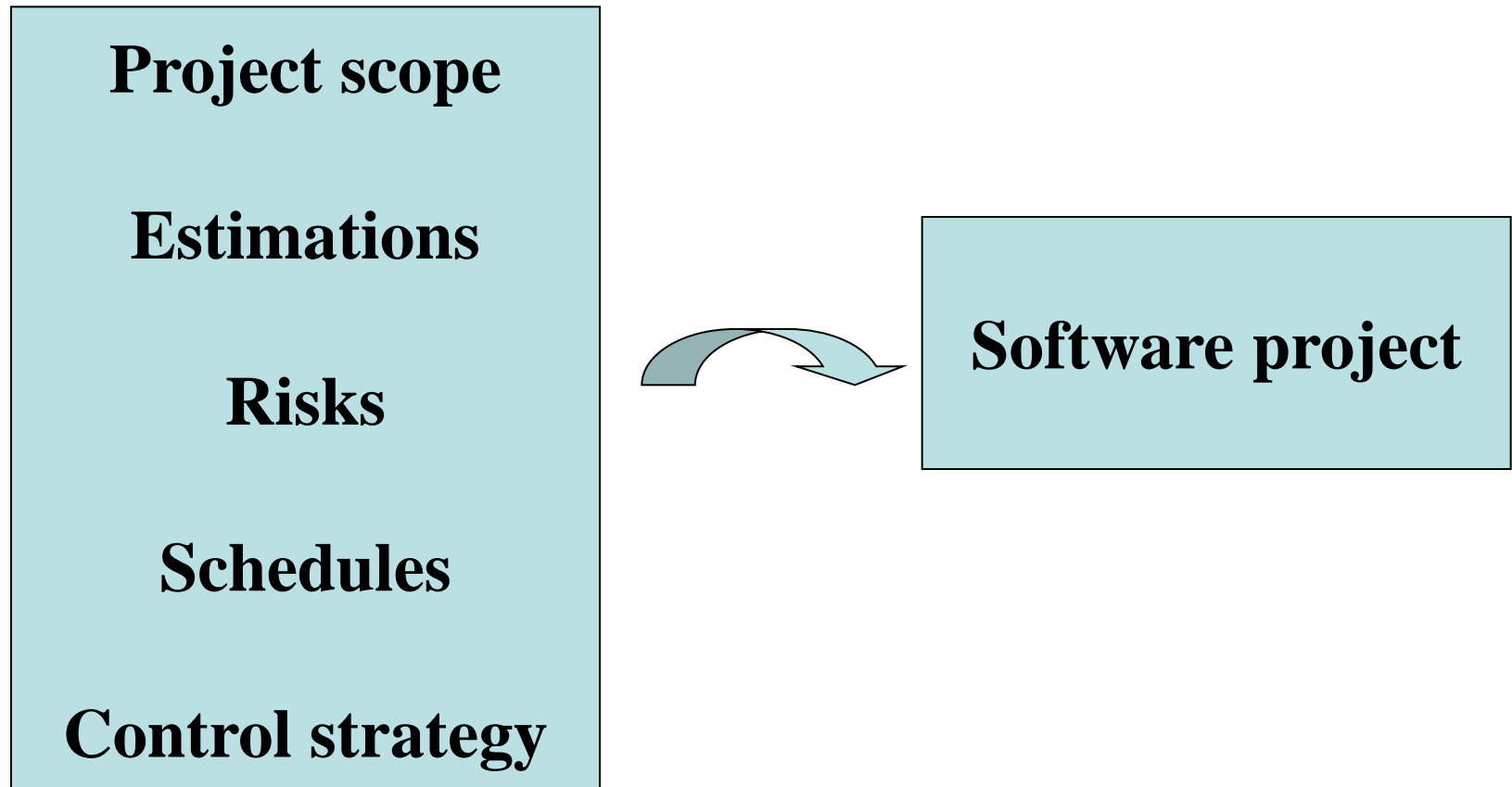
Introduction

- **Team management steps**

- ✓ Explain the project: for the project to move forward, all team members must have a clear understanding of the project.
- ✓ Plan: an action plan will be developed. ‘What needs to be done?’ and ‘who will be responsible?’
- ✓ Implementing the project.

Introduction

- **Project planning and scheduling**



Introduction

- **Project planning and scheduling**
 - ✓ understand the problem and the work that must be done.
 - ✓ How much effort? How much time?
 - ✓ What can go wrong? How can we avoid it?
 - ✓ What can we do about it?
 - ✓ How do we allocate resources along the time?
 - ✓ How do we control quality?

Introduction

•Scheduling

Gantt chart: define a task network (a graphical representation of the task flow and interdependencies for a project).

✓ Horizontal axis: total time span of the project. Vertical axis are used for representing the tasks of the project.

✓ How do I get the tasks? Devide the project into tasks and stages.

