

Steps To Write Undergraduate Project

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What is an Undergraduate Project ?

- An undergraduate project (final year) represents a culmination of the academic study. It shows the student's ability to synthesize and apply knowledge from various courses and subjects to produce a final year project.
- Undergraduate project gives opportunity to learn new skills.
- This experience can be valuable in preparing students for future endeavors, whether in further education or career.

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Project implementation

It involves applying engineering principles and practices to carry out the design, construction, and operation of a project.

- *Information gathering, studying and analysis.*
- *Design the project simulation or calculation.*
- *Construction and implementation (coding).*
- *Analysis and discussion of the results.*
- *Conclusions and recommendations.*

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Report writing

- ✓ *Title page*
- ✓ *Table of Contents – abbreviation – figures – tables.*
- ✓ *Abstract*
- ✓ *Introduction*
- ✓ *Literature review*
- ✓ *Methodology*
- ✓ *Results and discussion*
- ✓ *Conclusion*
- ✓ *References*
- ✓ *Title and Abstract (Arabic Language)*

Tips on How Your Undergraduate Project Documentation (Report) Should be

- Covering Pages:

It contains the title of the project, the college, department, that your project belongs as well as the data of submission. Do not forget your name and your supervisor name.

other pages to acknowledge the people who help you.

- Abstract

The abstract presents its reader with a good general idea of the contents and the most important conclusions of the Project.

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Abstract

It must be :

- 150-200 words
- contain objective, methodology, the main results and conclusion

Follow the sequence:

problem statement

aim and objective

materials & methods

results

discussion/conclusions

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“The growing economic resemblance of spouses has contributed to rising inequality by increasing the number of couples in which there are two high- or two low-earning partners. The dominant explanation for this trend is increased assortative mating. Previous research has primarily relied on cross-sectional data and thus has been unable to disentangle changes in assortative mating from changes in the division of spouses’ paid labor—a potentially key mechanism given the dramatic rise in wives’ labor supply. We use data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) to decompose the increase in the correlation between spouses’ earnings and its contribution to inequality between 1970 and 2013 into parts due to (a) changes in assortative mating, and (b) changes in the division of paid labor. Contrary to what has often been assumed, the rise of economic homogamy and its contribution to inequality is largely attributable to changes in the division of paid labor rather than changes in sorting on earnings or earnings potential. Our findings indicate that the rise of economic homogamy cannot be explained by hypotheses centered on meeting and matching opportunities, and they show where in this process inequality is generated and where it is not.” (p. 985)

The first sentence introduces the **topic** under study (the “economic resemblance of spouses”). This sentence also implies the **question** underlying this research study: what are the various causes—and the interrelationships among them—for this trend?

These next two sentences explain what **previous research** has demonstrated. By pointing out the limitations in the methods that were used in previous studies, they also provide a **rationale** for new research.

The data, research and analytical **methods** used in this new study.

The major **findings** from and **implications** and **significance** of this study.

- Table of contents
 - The table of contents has the short title CONTENTS and like all the other main chapter headings it is printed in bold.
 - The table of contents presents the structure of the thesis, that is, the headings and the subheadings along with their page numbers.
 - The indentation illustrates the hierarchy of chapters and subchapters.
 - There must be at least two subchapters at each chapter level (e.g. 2.1 and 2.2).
 - Figures and tables have their own tables of contents.
- List of Figures.
- List of Tables.
- List of Abbreviations.

- Chapter One: (Introduction)
 - The purpose of the first chapter is to lead the readers to the theme of the thesis and arouse their interest in the topic.
 - It must contain the following issues:
 - ✓ description, background and significance of the research topic.
 - ✓ Literature survey.
 - ✓ research problem or task and research question(s).
 - ✓ purpose of and motivation for the study (the aim).
 - ✓ roadmap paragraph (Chapter description).

Literature survey

- Summaries previously work of the relevant theories and hypothesis
- Interpret and synthesize the relevant sources.
- Map the conclusion that direct your project.

- Chapter Two: (Theoretical framework)
 - Theoretical framework is not a chapter heading, but a section, which forms the basis for your own research.
 - It may contain the following issues:
 - ✓ definition of key terms and concepts.
 - ✓ description of the central theoretical frameworks and research approaches related to the chosen topic.
 - ✓ definition of the theoretical or conceptual framework of the project.
 - ✓ review of previous empirical studies.

- Chapter Three: (Methods)
 - This chapter includes the description and justification of the data being used (contents, quality, quantity, collection method, adjustments made) and the chosen research method(s).
 - It must contain general description of method and design.

- Chapter Four: (Implementations and Results)
 - This chapter includes description of the details of implementation and its environment, as well as the results you have obtained and their interpretation.
 - The results are not only reported but they are also reflected towards the previously presented theoretical framework and earlier empirical results.

- Chapter Five: (Conclusions and future works)
 - The conclusion is very similar to the analysis section, but now no numerical results are to be presented, the ideas are expressed in written text only, just using fewer words.
 - It may contain the following issues:
 - ✓ What are the main results of the study and what new information has been obtained?
 - ✓ To what extent do the results support or differ from earlier research results?
 - ✓ How can the results be made use of?
 - ✓ What kinds of topics and questions arise for further study as a result of your study?

- References:
 - The list of references contains all the sources cited in the text.
 - It must be trusted resources from trusted sources.
 - Example :

R. Joshi, P. Gupta and M. Hinde, "Location Based Authentication For E-Banking", International Journal of Latest Trends in Engineering and Technology (IJLTET), Vol. 5 Issue 2 March 2015. PP 90-93.

- Appendices.
 - The appendices contain all such clarifying information that does not serve any purpose if presented in the actual text.
 - The appendices are the place for material that takes up too much space in the body of the report.
 - In the text, there must be a reference to all appendices.
- Finally an Arabic abstract and Arabic title page must be added to your documentation.

Format

- Page size : A4
- Font : Times New Roman
- Size : 14
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Main Titles : Bold – size 16
- Sub – titles : Bold – size 14
- Page number : Bottom – middle

Project Seminar presentation properties

- **Clear:-** Your research should be presented in a way that ensures focus and discussion of the work and results
- **Summary:-** It should be short and focused and include all the main points of your research
- **Stylish:-** The presentation must be attractive, elegant, and not boring, and should avoid exaggerated decoration or excessive flashiness

Seminar Structure

1. **Project Title:-** It must be clear and mention the names of students and supervisors
2. **Table of Contents:-** Table of contents of the presentation and structure of the seminar
3. **Aim of Project:-** The goal and benefit of the project
4. **Introduction:-** A simple introduction that briefly explains the field covered by the project, as well as a quick review of the tools and components used in the project.

Seminar Structure

5. **Methodology:-** Here the practical aspect and the basic work or the proposed method are reviewed
6. **Results/ Simulation:-** Here the theoretical and practical results and the results of running or simulating the project are reviewed
7. **Discussion:-** Here the results are discussed and an attempt is made to explain them
8. **Conclusion:-** Here the conclusions of the research or project summary and what has been reached are reviewed

**THANKS
FOR
LISTENING**