

Step 8: Begin writing your first draft

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Outlines:

- What is a postgraduate dissertation?
- A Generic Dissertation Skeleton
- Writing the Chapters
- Think about Readers

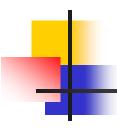




Dissertation

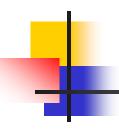
- Useful contribution to knowledge!
- Readers will ask
 - what is the question here?
 - is it a good question?
 - is it adequately answered?
 - is there a contribution to previous knowledge?





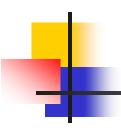
The Generic Dissertation Skeleton

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Literature review
- Methodology
- Design, Presentation & analysis of data
- Conclusions
- References
- Appendices



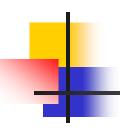
Abstract

- general introduction
- summary of the question
- justification for question
- Birds eye view of the result



Introduction

 particularly if you span two or more traditional areas (dissertations/theses often do)



- Literature review
 - state of the art
 - organised by ideas, not time/author/geography
- The research question (core/foundation)
 - concise statement of question
 - justification, refer closely to review (analysis)
 - explain why question is worthwhile (applicability)
 - Use a short and small analysis and comparison if possible to proof of your question



- Describe the methods/methodology
 - Possibly many sections to some chapters -balance
 - Aim to show that question has been fully answered
 - Show relevance of work to solution
 - Avoid detailing blind alleys unless they contribute to showing that question is answered



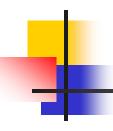
- Design, Presentation and Analysis
 - Possibly many sections to some chapters -balance
 - Aim to show that question has been fully answered
 - Show relevance of work to solution
 - Avoid detailing blind alleys unless they contribute to showing that question is answered



Design, Presentation and Analysis (Cont.)

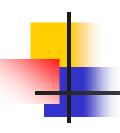
Code, Tabulated Analysis:

- Some dissertations deal with proving ideas by means of program(s) implementation, some on data analyses, others on comparison
- Sufficient information supplied to support key findings/check claims.
- Remember the appendices.



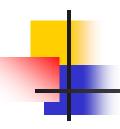
Conclusions, generally in three sections

- conclusions
 - short concise statements of inferences made as a result of the work done
 - conclusions must be directly related to the research question/problem raised previously
- summary of contribution
 - examiners will scrutinise this section
- future research
 - useful to people following in your tracks



References

- closely tied to the review done early in the dissertation
- examiners usually check out this section early on and will form preliminary assessment notions early, so pay attention
- references must appear in the main body
- use the guidelines published by DCU

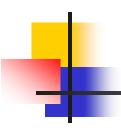


Appendices

- material which casts light on the work done but which would impede the clear delivery of ideas
 - mathematical proofs unless prime focus
 - program listings
 - huge tables of data



Think about Readers



Think for Readers

- Make no unreasonable assumptions about your audience
- Examiners hate to be made to work hard on trivia
 - to understand poorly named sections, organise ideas themselves from your work and wade through bad grammar

Methodology:

Using the generic dissertation skeleton and following the academic writing techniques

Next Session:

Step 9: Prepare your final draft



"There is no way to get experience except through experience."