Scientific writing

# Typical structure:

Adapt and expand accordingly to fit your project. For more information visit

Abstract

Keywords

Declaration and copyright statements

Acknowledgements

Table of Contents

List of figures

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Introduction

* Set the scene and define what is the problem you are solving. Non-trivial, important, novelty.
* Project aims / objectives and hypothesis
* Overview of potential solution

Background

You might need a background section to cover any background information to help your reader/examiner better understand the scene and context of your project. This could be very short and included in the introduction section and cover known facts that will help establish the context of your project – use citations.

Literature Review

This section should answer the question: ‘What did other people do to solve the problem or a similar problem’. This should reflect your hypothesis and highlight any gaps in the literature that your project will fill in.

1. Start by defining the question(s) you will be answering,
2. break it down into sections,
3. identify relevant papers
4. critically evaluate the contributions of each paper:
* comparison, identification limitations and flaws, strengths and benefits, etc.
1. draw conclusions
2. and finally summarise your findings to answer the question(s) and derive next goals for your project.

Methods and design

Explain the approach/process/method/models/tools your will use in a way that your readers can potentially replicate your methods. Also describe the design of your study i.e. how many participants, their backgrounds, your methods for capturing and processing data, datasets used to train your model, etc.

* robust method.
* Visual diagram to show your process.
* Use future tense

Results

State the results of your implementation of the method. Provide figures/tables/charts provide minimal explanation. Interpretation of your results will be in the next section.

Discussion

1. Explain your results
2. position them in the wider context. Compare your findings with other papers in the literature.
3. Include limitations and future work that might be needed.

Conclusion

A very brief section (few pars) to summarise key findings and answer your original question/hypothesis.

References

Pick a referencing style and stick to it.

Appendix

Add any screenshots or figures/tables/charts that are **not vital** for your project/results but complement it. For example, ethics approvals, questionnaires, etc.

Tips:

Hourglass structure.

Triangle structure

Phrasebank.