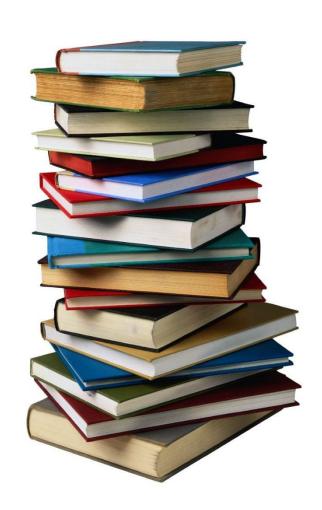
32144 Technology Research Preparation

Identifying the Knowledge Gap in the Literature Review.

Week 4 Semester 1 12th March 2024.

Lecturer Dr John Rose.



In TRP, Your Literature Review:

 Identifies, evaluates and synthesises literature relevant to your proposed research topic.

 Shows how knowledge has evolved within your field by highlighting what has already been done, what is generally accepted, what is emerging and what is the current state of thinking on the topic.

• Culminates in Identifying a knowledge gap (unexplored or under-researched areas) that determines the formulation of your research proposal (fills the gap).

Assumption: All Research is Built on Prior Research.

From this assumption, you can see sound reasons for doing a literature review:

- 1. Helps you identify work already done or in progress that is relevant to your proposed research.
- 2. Prevent you from duplicating what has already been done.
- 3. Helps you to avoid pitfalls and errors of previous research.
- 4. Helps you design the research methodology (framework) for your proposal by identifying key issues, data collection techniques and measures for success suited to your topic.
- 5. Enables you to objectively find knowledge gaps in existing research thereby giving your proposed research an achievable goal.

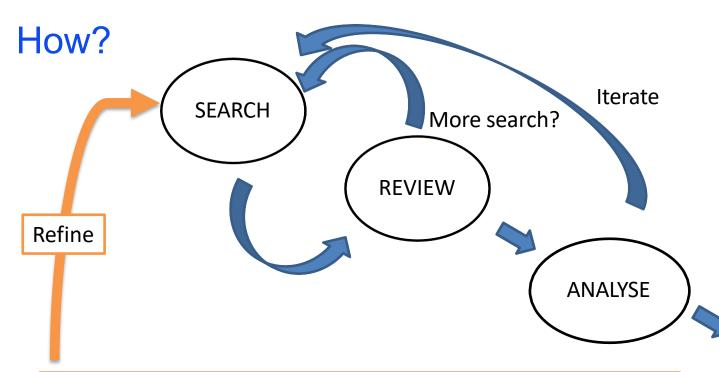
The literature review provides logical, objective and rigorous analysis that justifies your identification of the knowledge gap.

Your research proposal is about how you will fill the knowledge gap.

What is meant by Justification?

Justification relies on your Literature review supporting the notion that your proposal is "right" and "reasonable". Justification requires:

- 1. Using a variety of supported (cited) perspectives (journal articles from independent sources) to counteract introducing bias in analysis.
- 2. Leveraging and linking concepts from your literature synthesis to support choices in your research methodology (measures, confidence levels, alternatives, and so on).
- 3. Providing a risk analysis with remediation strategies to cover possible issues that may be encountered in conducting the research.
- 4. Providing objective support in showing the proposed research is achievable.
- 5. Undertaking a benefits analysis from successfully completing your proposed research.



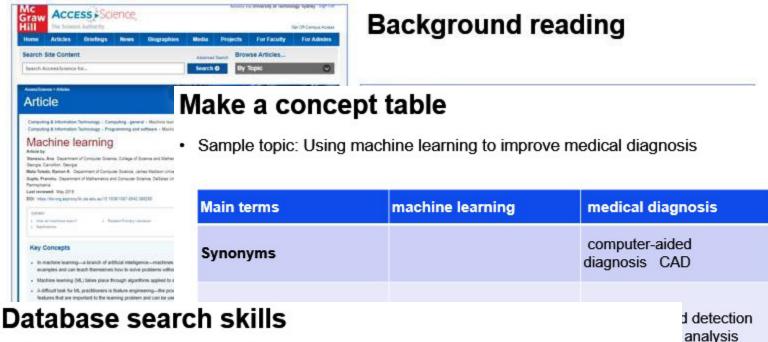
- KEEP DEVELOPING YOUR RESEARCH TOPC Keep developing your research topic and area.
 Be sure to confirm the following (from Week 2):
 - a. Industry sector (aerospace, automotive, health, defence, business, education, environment, government, etc.)
 - b. Research domain (e.g., Cyber Security, Privacy in Artificial Intelligence, Digital Engineering and Data Quality, Automatic Recruitment and Gender Bias, Social Informatics, etc.)
 - c. Research topics/ ideas (Try to articulate the concern or issue you have and what you think the solution might be)
 - d. List the main concepts and keywords (e.g., Al, Big data, Web Design, etc.)
 - e. Concept/ keyword definitions (what are some of the main definitions that your research relies on?)
 - f. Research frame or lens (how do you see your research topic, is it through a technical, social, socio-technical, management based lens?)

NB: You should have identified a suitable research domain and topic, supported by keyword definitions and a developing lens. Make a firm commitment to your research topic.

GAP?

Does it make sense?

Reminder From Meijun Huang's Library lecture



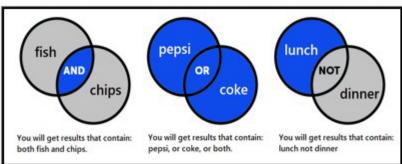
processing

ignosis

Identify the **keywords** and **alternative terms** from your research question, and you can reuse the concept table

inosis Use Boolean operators and brackets to group search terms: AND, OR, NOT. Watch Video Boolean

Operators.



Use "quotation marks" for exact phrases, "machine learning"

<u>Understanding Rubrics – e.g. Assignment 2</u>

TRP - Assessment Task 2	
Criteria	
INTRODUCTION Presents the problem, sets up the field, and states the student's point of view; Clearly stated	20 to >17.0 pts MASTERY Superior statement of the research problem. States aim of research and communicates importance of topic. States main findings. Brief but complete overview of report organisation.
and well-written aims, objectives and significance of the knowledge contribution of the review; Orients the reader to the report	

by providing an

overview.

Produce a draft for your Introduction using following bullet points from the Rubric:

- State the Research Problem
- State aim of research
- Importance of the research
- State Main Findings what is the knowledge gap that you have discovered?
- Brief but complete overview of report organization.

These bullet points ensure that you meet the requirements of the rubric.

Once you are satisfied, use them to write your Introduction in an appropriate academic style (see Assignment 2 requirements).

Writing your literature review is an iterative process. You MUST make sure that the findings are consistent across the Introduction, Review and Conclusion.

Shut up and write!



Writer's block!

'I am confused'
'I don't know where to start'
'I don't have any original ideas'
'I have no idea what I'm talking about'

So here are my suggestions in the following slides

Just start making notes, write your thoughts!

Because:

Writing helps you to clarify your thinking. It is a tool to enable deep thought, and show how your thoughts developed.

'So when we think through what we might write about.... we start somewhere, and then we think out loud. That idea led me to this idea, and this idea led me to a third idea, and by the time I arrived at the end of my thinking, I was someplace where I wasn't at the beginning, and that's what writing does. Writing helps us to clarify our thinking process.'

From: Fu, D and Hansen, J. (2012) 'Writing: A Mode of Thinking' in *Language Arts*, vol. 89, no. 6, pp. 426-431

Need more?

You could explore mind mapping tools:

- An interesting 3d tool for ideas and relationships https://www.thortspace.com/
- This site compares 10 mind mapping tools: https://thedigitalprojectmanager.com/mind-mapping-software/

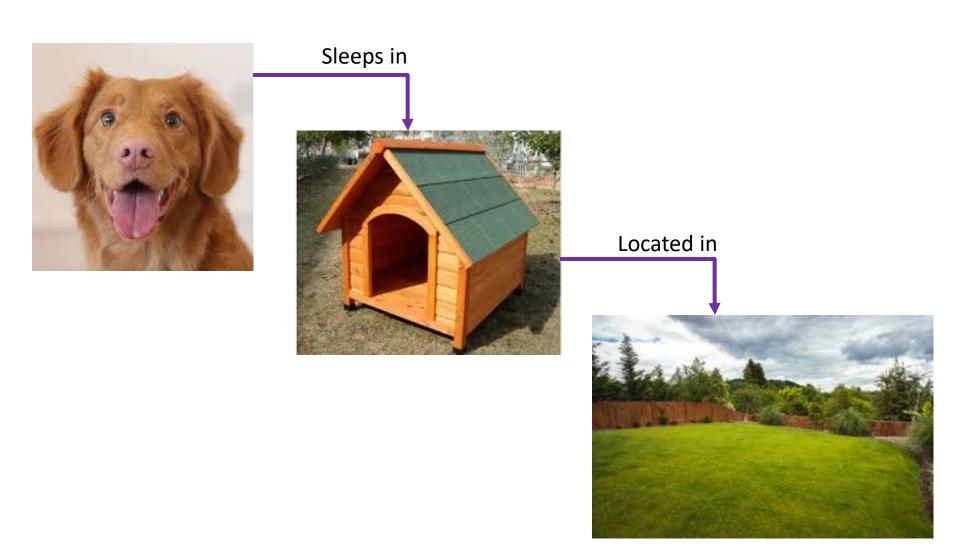
May I make a suggestion?

Ideation using PowerPoint.

Let's build on "That idea led me to this idea, and this idea led me to a third idea"

- <u>Each PowerPoint slide is an IDEA</u>. You can make each slide A4 or A3 or larger in size and include other resources (charts, spreadsheets, hyperlinks, pictures....). You can even link a <u>Google Map</u> (street view, and so on). Of course you can add customised code too (Developer's TAB).
- One idea follows another. So the PowerPoint deck organises your ideas.
 You can do the organising by treating the first slide as the early formative idea and then slides after that represent milestone refinements.
- Group and Arrange Ideas bring in related Ideas. Use hyperlinks to create slide structures (hierarchical, cross-references, logic or decision trees. You can also embed documents and presentations (eliminating the worry of having multiple files).
- Enabled me to leverage my existing PC skills. I did not and do not feel constrained.
 Ideas flow.... Here's a simple example.

Simple Idea Organiser.



Which Breed of dog?

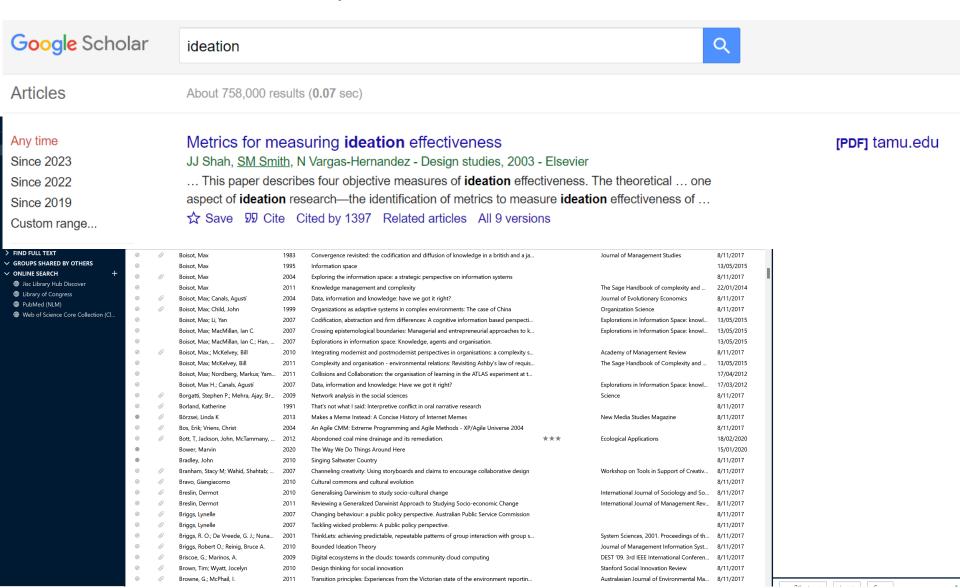




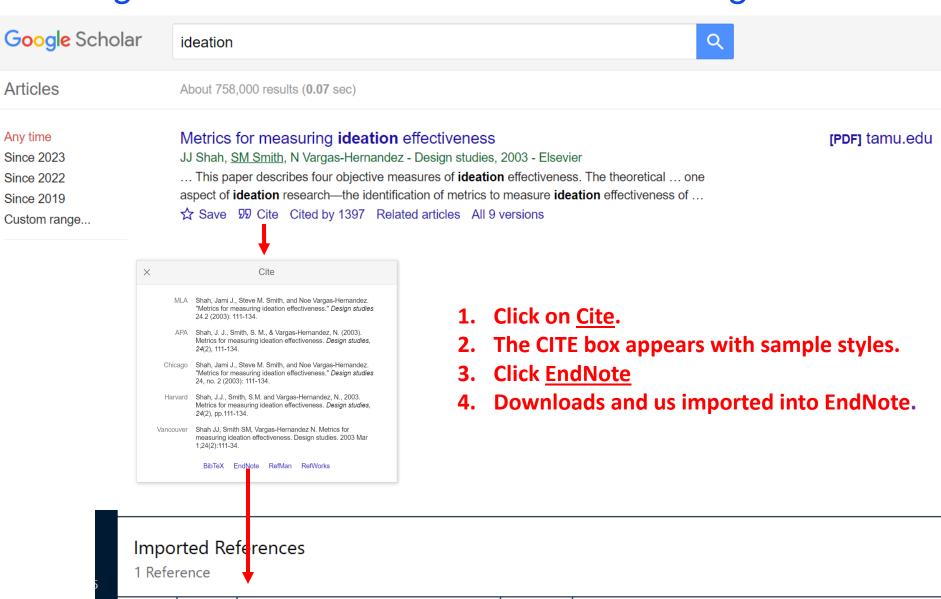


Demonstration of ENDNOTE Version 20 PC Desktop.

My current version of EndNote 20.5. The "live" demonstration is using the UTS Library's endnote download with APA 7 style.



Loading References into EndNote from Google Scholar..



Year

2003

Title

Metrics for measuring ideation effectiveness

Author

Shah, Jami J; Smith, Steve M; Vargas...