

# The Introduction

# Purposes of the Introduction

- To provide background
  - In order to help readers understand the paper
  - In order to help readers appreciate the importance of the research
- To identify the question(s) the research addressed
  - Sometimes stated as a hypothesis or hypotheses

# Length of Introduction

- Articles in biomedical journals: tend to have short Introductions (a few paragraphs or less)
- Articles in some other journals: tend to have long Introductions
- What about Introductions in your field?

# Gearing the Introduction to the Audience

- Papers in relatively general journals: Introduction must provide basic background information.
- Papers in specialized journals in your field: Introduction can assume that readers have more knowledge about the field.

# Structure of the Introduction

- Introduction typically should be funnel-shaped, moving from general to specific
- A common structure:
  - Information on importance of topic
  - Highlights of relevant previous research
  - Identification of unanswered question(s)
  - Approach you used to seek the answer(s)
  - (In some fields) your main findings

# The Introduction: A Suggestion

- Look at Introductions of some papers in your target journal.
- Notice items such as the following:
  - Length
  - Types of content
  - Organization
  - Citation of references
- Use these Introductions as models.

# When to Write the Introduction

- Often wise to write the Introduction last
  - “Until you know what you’re introducing, you can’t introduce it.”
- Sometimes useful to write it first, to help provide focus
- After writing all the sections of the paper, revise the paper as a whole (typically several times).

# Questions to Consider in Revising (A Review)

- Does the manuscript contain everything it should?
- Does it contain anything it shouldn't?
- Is all the information accurate?
- Is the content consistent throughout?
- Is everything logically organized?
- Is everything clearly worded?

# Questions (cont)

- Are points stated briefly, simply, and directly? In other words, is everything concise?
- Are grammar, spelling, punctuation, and word use correct throughout?
- Are all figures and tables well designed?
- Does the manuscript comply with the instructions?

# The Abstract

First to Be Read  
but Last to Revise

# The Abstract

- Briefly summarizes the paper
- Gives editors and peer reviewers their first impression of the paper
- Tends to be widely read
- Should be organized like the paper (for example, in sort of a mini-IMRAD format)
- Some journals have structured abstracts (with standardized headings)

# Example of a Short Abstract

- From the following short paper:  
Pitkin RM, Burmeister LF. Prodding tardy reviewers: a randomized comparison of telephone, fax, and e-mail. JAMA 2002;287:2794-2795.

# Abstract

**Context** To compare telephone, fax, and e-mail methods of prodding tardy reviewers.

**Methods** Randomized trial conducted January 1998 through June 1999 at the main editorial office of *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. Reviewers who had failed to file reviews by 28 days after being sent manuscripts (7 days after deadline) were sent identical messages in oral (telephone) or written (fax and e-mail) form inquiring as to the status of review, asking for its completion as soon as possible, and requesting it be sent by fax or e-mail.

**Results** Of 378 reviewers, proportions returning reviews within 7 days were essentially identical: telephone, 85 (68%) of 125; fax, 86 (67%) of 129; and e-mail, 84 (67%) of 124 ( $P=.59$ ). In the two thirds who responded, the mean time to return reviews did not differ among the 3 groups.

**Conclusion** Contacting tardy reviewers resulted in a review being received within 7 days in about two thirds of cases, and it made no difference if the contact was made by telephone, fax, or e-mail.

# The Abstract: A Closer Look

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# The Abstract: A Closer Look (cont)

**Results** Of 378 reviewers, proportions returning reviews within 7 days were essentially identical: telephone, 85 (68%) of 125; fax, 86 (67%) of 129; and e-mail, 84 (67%) of 124 ( $P=.59$ ). In the two thirds who responded, the mean time to return reviews did not differ among the 3 groups.

**Conclusion** Contacting tardy reviewers resulted in a review being received within 7 days in about two thirds of cases, and it made no difference if the contact was made by telephone, fax, or e-mail.

# The Abstract (cont)

- Depending on the kind of paper and the journal, can be informative (summarizing the content of the paper) or just indicative (stating the topics included)
- Should be carefully revised before the paper is submitted
- Be sure the content is consistent with that in the body of the paper

# The Title of the Paper

- The fewest possible words that adequately indicate the contents of the paper
- Important in literature searching
- Should not include extra words, such as “A Study of” or “Observations on”
- Should be specific enough
- Generally should not include abbreviations
- (Running title: short version of title—appears at tops of pages)

# MENULIS PENDAHULUAN

- The *Introduction*
  - Background
  - research problem
  - Research question
  - Aim
  - Objectives
  - scope

# AIM - OBJECTIVES

Aim: (TUJUAN UMUM)

- Evaluate artificial intelligence techniques for modelling weather patterns.

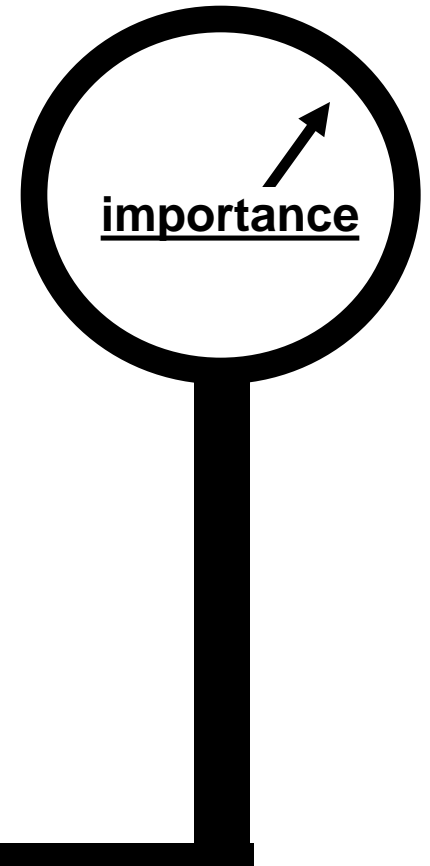
Objectives: (TUJUAN KHUSUS)

- Identify and evaluate existing weather pattern modelling techniques.
- Identify artificial intelligence approaches suitable for modelling weather patterns.
- Design and develop at least three artificial intelligent systems for modelling weather patterns.
- Compare and contrast the developed systems with one another and existing approaches to modelling weather patterns.

# A strong introduction tells readers why the research is important

This paper presents a design for a platinum catalytic igniter in hydrogen-air mixtures. This igniter has application in nuclear reactors. One danger at a nuclear reactor is a loss-of-coolant accident. Such an accident can produce large quantities of hydrogen gas when hot water and steam react with zirconium fuel rods. In a serious accident, the evolution of hydrogen may be so rapid that it produces an explosive hydrogen-air mixture in the reactor containment building. This mixture could breach the containment walls and allow radiation to escape.

Our method to eliminate this danger is to intentionally ignite the hydrogen-air mixture at concentrations below those for which any serious damage might result.



# BACKGROUND

- Describes /Indicate importance/recency of relevant literature (very frequently used)
- Indicate claims based on research (citing and reviewing research) or common knowledge (very frequently used)
- Define terms and constructs in your research that are not frequently used (infrequently used)

# Research problems

- Argue for a real-world problem or need (very frequently used)
- Argue that no research was conducted on your topic (frequently used)
- Argue that limited research was conducted on your topic (very frequently used)

# Research Question

- Two or more of the following statements are used:
  - State research question or hypothesis of your research (frequently used)
  - Summarizes the research design/method of your research (frequently used)
  - State key findings of your research (infrequently used)
  - Indicate scope/parameters of your study (infrequently used)
  - State explicitly the significance or value of your research (infrequently used)

# Research Question (Problem Statement)

- The title of this slide is an example of the arts/science divide, in arts subjects this is generally called “*research question to be answered/addressed*” in science subjects (especially engineering) this is generally referred to as “*problem to be solved*”.

# **Research Question (Problem Statement)**

**In this chapter you need to**

- state the research question, clearly and concisely**
- demonstrate that this particular research has not been answered (why current approaches fail)**
- Discuss why this is a worthwhile question (including applications where it may be used)**
- try to include enough information so that a future researcher could continue your research once you are done.**
- You have to demonstrate your familiarity with the important researchers in your field here.**

# Aim and objectives

- State the aim/purpose/objective of your research (very frequently used) and/or describe theoretical and/or real-world contributions of your research (frequently used)

# Evaluative words

- Hyland (2000) states that cautious words (mungkin, bisa jadi, kalau tidak salah) are used for the following reasons:
  - You are uncertain about what you said or read.
  - You want to make clear that you are only presenting your opinion.
  - You are certain about what you are claiming but want to be seen as modest or show deference to your reader.
  - You acknowledge that readers may have

# Proporsi naskah ilmiah

<u>Pendahuluan</u>	<u>10%</u>
<u>Bahan dan Metode</u>	<u>15%</u>
<u>Hasil</u>	<u>35%</u>
<u>Pembahasan</u>	<u>35%</u>
<u>Kesimpulan</u>	<u>5%</u>

## WRITING INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the introduction is to introduce the paper.

Get reader attention, what is the problem and why is it important?

Introduce the novel elements of the paper, thus providing motivation for the reader to continue reading the main text.

Do not over-burden the reader by making the introduction too long.

Get to the key parts of the paper sooner rather than later.

)- The introduction provides a road map from problem to solution

# Apa yang harus ada pada " Introduction" ?

Masalah yang diteliti dan latar belakangnya (what and so what ?)

Status keilmuan topik penelitian saat ini (Present knowledge) dan tingkat perkembangan ilmu (State of the Arts of Science).

Ruang lingkup penelitian (scope of the study)

Kesenjangan ilmu (Knowledge gap) yang akan diisi oleh temuan baru (Novelty) pada naskah ilmiah.

Pentingnya hasil penelitian (significance of the research findings)



A well-written introduction gets and holds the reader's attention.

v' It convinces the reader that **the material is important, interesting**, and worth the time to continue.

v' A good INTRODUCTION must be organized from the global to particular point of view, guiding the readers to the objectives

WHAT did you/others do ? WHY did you dot 1

+ 1,5 to 2 pages, double spaced



Contoh artikel terbit di Q1



ELSEVIER

Geoderma Regional

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Geochemical and mineralogical  
composition of the 2018 volcanic deposits  
of Mt. Anak Krakatau

Dian Fantis<sup>3</sup>, Frisa Irawan Ginting<sup>3</sup>, Seprianto<sup>b</sup>, Farid Halfero<sup>b</sup>, Adi Praja Saputra<sup>b</sup>, Malik Nelson<sup>c</sup>, Eric Van Ranst<sup>d</sup>, Budiman Minasny<sup>e</sup> i8i

## Contoh Introduction pada artikel

Anak Krakatau (the Child of Krakatau) erupted on 22nd December 2018. The 338 m tall summit cone was history after the violent phreatomagmatic activities. The explosive eruption was considered small and followed by a phreatomagmatic phase (Watt et al., 2019), but the southwest flank of the volcano collapsed into the sea and triggered a tsunami in the western part of Java and southwestern coast of Sumatra. It was estimated the submarine collapse created a volume loss between 0.1 km<sup>3</sup> (Williams et al., 2019) to 0.22-0.30 km<sup>3</sup> from (Grilli et al., 2019). The sudden entry of these materials into the sea triggered a fatal tsunami in the southern part of Sumatra and the western part of Java. From satellite images and direct observation in February and March 2019, it was clear that the eruption completely reshaped the volcano from a stratovolcano (subaerial land area 282 ha) to an almost closed crescent volcano with a water-filled crater (area of 319 ha) (Fig. 1).

Tulislah latar belakang penelitian dengan informasi umum yang telah diketahui dan dapat ditelusuri pembaca.

## Contoh Pendahuluan

Some studies revealed that several volcanic or tephra layers had been identified on these islands [45, 46]. Numerous exposures of soil profiles reveal poorly stratified units formed predominantly from surges, pyroclastic flows and fall deposits as a result of various volcanic activities dated from ancient to the 1883 explosive eruption of Mt. Krakatau to the recent (2007 -2008) Strombolian activities of Anak Krakatau [1, 38]. The 1883 eruption sterilized everything on these islands and had a volcanic explosivity index (VEI) of 6 [33]. It was estimated that the eruption caused more than 18 km<sup>3</sup> [1] of solid volcanic materials (tephra) ejected into the atmosphere, of which 70% (12.5 km<sup>3</sup>) was discharged and deposited into the sea around the Krakatau islands in the Sunda Strait [1, 2]. The key features of the post-1883 environment are revegetation, coastal geomorphology changes, and pedogenesis [59].

State of the art topik penelitian yang telah dipublikasikan para peneliti sebelumnya

## Contoh Pendahuluan I

While many soil studies have looked at the genesis, physics, and chemistry of volcanic soils (Andosols) {Cuevas et al., 2019 the stud of soils developed from newly deposited materials is still lacking {Cronin et al., 1998; Anda, 2016). Furthermore, the evolution of plants on the Krakatau islands has attracted many research studies, but its soil enesis received less attention (Schlesinger et al., 1998). In one of the earliest studies, van Baren (1931) surveyed the Panjang island in the Krakatau complex, 50 years after Mt. Krakatau's eruption, noted an accumulation of humus, and decreased concentration of Si, Na, and K, while Al and Fe concentration increased.

Understanding the triggers and controls of soil formation will increase our understanding of mineral weathering and how soil forms (Parfitt et al., 1983). This paper reports for the first time the geomorphology of the island following the eruption, and the chemical, geochemical characteristics, and mineralogical composition of the pristine volcanic deposit of Anak Krakatau after the 2018 ruction.

Celah ilmu pengetahuan ditemukan dan akan diisi dengan hasil dan simpulan dari artikel ini

Rencana untuk meng11 celah ilmu pengetahuan adalah tujuan publikasi hasil penelitian

## Contoh Pendahuluan 1

While the evolution of flora and fauna on these islands has attracted much attention, its soil development received less attention. Only a few studies looked at soil development in this region, (45, 46] described soils' physical and chemical characteristics from Krakatau islands. (25] studied soils of Rakata island and found that 100 years soil development had resulted in the formation of a pronounced A horizon of 5 to 15 cm thick over an AC or weak B horizon [42] studied the biogeochemistry of soils from Rakata and found that soil organic carbon (SOC) accumulated at rates of 45 to 127 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year during 110 years of soil development.

Celah ilmu pengetahuan ditemukan dan akan diisi dengan hasil dan simpulan dari artikel ini

# WRITING INTRODUCTION For Social Sciences



Do not write a long introduction (3-5 paragraphs),

Write theoretical framework (2-3 paragraphs)

Focus on writing your own topics,

Sometime lack of coherence,

Keep it simple, scientist (*KISS*)

# WRITING INTRODUCTION For Qualitative Research



- The introduction answers two basic questions:
  - Why is the problem important?  
Why is the study

# WRITING INTRODUCTION

## For Social Sciences



Authors should gradually direct readers' thoughts towards the research objectives, which are stated in the last paragraph of the introduction.

Ideas should be organized in such manner as to enable readers to learn about the aims of the research and understand the relevance of the theme before the objective is presented.

Readers could easily understand the nature of the scientific contribution intended by the authors.

# How can we manage biases in

## 1. Introduction

**A** Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a much more common feature in businesses of several operational processes such as customer service, marketing and sales (Brit, 2021). AI implementation in business and commerce has increased in the current scenario to predict better consumer choices/customization and achieve companies' competitive advantage (Waja et al., 2023). Furthermore, technology adoption in the firms is expected to enhance business growth and make decisions (Gonzales & Hargreaves, 2022; Brit, 2021). However, the debate on human cognitive bias has heated up as a result of the use of AI to forecast company sales or results (Teleaba et al., 2021). AI in the sales and marketing errors may occur as a result of biased output (Huang & Rust, 2021). By considering the AI biases in various industries such as the banking industry, it was mentioned that loan decisions were biased even though no bigotry was programmed into the system (Ukanwa & Rust, 2020). Researchers discovered that gender bias can occur in their results when using the unbiased algorithm in career stem advertisement (Lambrecht & Tucker, 2019). As a result, the use of AI in decision making in many firms has raised concerns about automated choices leads to discriminatory outcomes (Sweeney, 2013) and undesirable ads (Datta et al., 2015). Hence, technological flaws are more common than human flaws in the firms (Brit, 2021).

**B** The AI usage in sales to increase revenues has gained worldwide attention. Automation comprises of machine learning, deep learning, information retrieval and natural language processing technologies helps in business process and leverage data to bring innovative solutions,

more customization, profit optimization and embrace firm transformation (Dickie, 2021; Nagwani & Suri, 2023). Apparently, bias occurs in AI tools in sales while business leads are generated to connect with customers and collect various data but fail to understand the highest lifetime value (Fatemi, 2020). Subsequently, transparency is one of the critical factors in AI deep learning systems (Shanna et al., 2021). Data transparency asserts privacy while humans train the machine learning models through an artificial neural network where decisions are not justified properly, which encounters black box problems (Selbst & Barocas, 2018). This black box problems arises risk to the firms while deploying algorithms is not easily explainable and develops biases in the AI system (Ro5elli et al., 2019).

**C** A general discussion on risk of AI biases were observed like from court decisions to medicines to business (Teleaba et al., 2021). Considering the cases of Apple - gender bias (BBC, 2019) and COMPAS - African American defendant bias (Dressel & Parid, 2018), the number of biased AI systems and algorithms is expected to increase in the next five years (IBM, 2018), exploiting people were more vulnerable. Following that, people became aware of the issue of biases in order to bring fairness and equity to machine learning in certain fields such as healthcare, business and management. Furthermore, the risk of incorrect projection will have a negative impact on consumers with products or services that do not create the values. As a result of the decrease in customer satisfaction and loyalty, these biased outcomes will have a less influence on the firm's equity, revenues, and profitability (Teleaba et al., 2021). Hence, biases exist in embedded computer code even when algorithms fail to provide decisions (Edionwe, 2017). Then the data scientists and software engineers fail to understand the process and choices of larger societal scenarios.

- A. Background of study
- B. State of the art
- C. Importance of the topics

# artificial intelligence systems - A systematic literature review

## 2. Literature review

### 2.1. Evolution of AI systems

AI can be traced back to 1950, when Alan Turing, an English polymath, devised a test to see if a machine could mimic human cognitive functions to identify patterns (Batra et al., 2018). Then it became more popular in 1956 when John McCarthy invited academicians and industry experts in interdisciplinary fields across the globe to discuss the importance of computers that consume data and mimic human behaviour (Garg et al., 2021; Herath & Mittal, 2022). This data shares and creates the possibilities that made available by the new advancement of higher computing processing power across the globe (Akter et al., 2020). These technological advancement affects the companies and completely transform the market place (Sharma et al., 2021). Since the invention of high computing power in 1956, relevant of AI theories have been developed for several years (Cohen & Feigenbaum, 2014). Many academicians and industry experts have proposed various definitions of AI as machines with human-like cognitive abilities (McGettigan, 2017) and enable them to handle complex situations (Malik et al., 2021). Furthermore, AI helps to provide several solutions for decision making in firms (Bader & Kaisr, 2019) to evaluate analytical, intuitive, and empathetic intelligence (Karetal., 2022). AI, which includes data, algorithms, and computing has made significant progress in recent years (Messner, 2022). As a result, AI machine learning deploys an algorithm to feed raw data able to produce meaningful outputs via models (Sarle, 1994). It is a group of computing technologies that allow us to make rational decisions in complex situations in various contexts (Treinnick, 2017). Lastly we summarize the definition of AI with important phrases in

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667096823000125>

AI usage in current businesses scenarios is neither normal nor neutral and arises the various challenges in several domains (Kareta et al., 2022). By considering studies on optimal control decisions on the environment (Qiet al., 2019), an approach to predict crashes (Abdel-aty & Haleem, 2011), timely identification of traffic conditions (Hossain & Muronlachi, 2012), large-scale entrepreneurship (Elia et al., 2020), malware detection (Mohaisen et al., 2015) etc., uses AI driven decisions. Thus AI in the system impacts on business processes and its performance mainly in the areas technology acceptance, social integration, job opportunities and regulations (Cao et al., 2021; Collins et al., 2021; Kumaret al., 2021). AI able to recognise patterns in customer data in marketing domain. Brinks Honle Smart Security System company uses AI to provide better services with the right content to customers by recognising patterns in customer data using natural language processing (NLP). And also in Adobe Sensei firm deploys AI with machine learning has the potential to assist marketers in mining data for meaningful insights (Llessejujie, 2021). Further AI used in human resources in firms for recruitment to predict the job description and select the right candidate (Sridevi & Suganthi, 2022; Votta et al., 2021). Subsequently, algorithms are used in healthcare, transportation, and security where decisions can be made for human life or health requires transparency and explainability (Adadi & Berrada, 2018; Chintalapudi et al., 2021; Pawaret al., 2020). Hence explainability AI is the most recent and relevant topic in Industry 4.0 which transforms operations (process) by using AI systems for decision making or predictions (Singhet al., 2022).

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667096823000125>

# among Arabs: A qualitative study **Exploring enablers and barriers toward**

## *1.1. Theoretical framework* **COVID-19 vaccine acceptance**

The study was based on the SAGE-VH Model that identified contextual, collective, and individual influences as determinants of VH [8,31]. Historic, socio-cultural, environmental, health system/institutional, economic, or political factors, and vaccination availability, access, safety, and effectiveness are among the group and system influences affecting VH. Individual influences such as mistrust, health behavior, age, education, socio-economic status, personal beliefs, religious, and community or norm beliefs were the major factors that may affect people's willingness to get vaccinated or to vaccinate their children. Consequently, the risk of becoming part of the hesitant group for a person who had no previous concerns with vaccination is high due to these extensive factors and influences. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) technical report warned against the risk of the formation of vaccine-hesitant clusters if enablers and barriers are not properly addressed by health professionals and authorities [31]. Peretti-Watel et al., [32] argued that the idea of a continuum might not be appropriate when discussing VH as people may choose to take certain vaccines and others may not, based on their circumstances and informed choices. This may indicate that individuals or groups may be at risk of moving forward and backward on the VH continuum especially in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic if they do not have enough resources to make an informed choice. Countries with conflicts, and unsettled political environments with weaker healthcare systems may be unable to face the challenges of VH in the community. A strong health education-oriented system which reduces barriers to vaccination and enables people to make an informed decision with maximized access and equity creates a better environment for COVID-19 acceptance. Before conducting the current study, the research team conducted a cross-sectional survey in 13 different Arab countries, and found that the level of confidence, constraints, and complacency varied significantly across the studied population [25]. These findings encouraged the team to conduct a qualitative study to obtain in-depth information on the causes of VH in the Arab region.

# WRITING THE LITERATURE

- The *Literature Review* serves to provide the link between your research and previous research.
- Most importantly, the literature review enables you to gain a perspective of your research topic, and helps you to avoid duplicating research efforts and to identify unforeseen problems.
- Therefore, the contents of a *Literature Review* should include the following:

# **Literature Review (State of the Art)**

- **This chapter outlines the state of the art in your field, organised by ideas, research trends NOT chronologically or by author**
- **The objective of this chapter is to tell the reader that this is an important and interesting problem**
- **Literature Survey vs. Literature Review**
- **Bibliography vs. REFERENCES**

- Relevant account of all research and theories relevant to your topic
- Historical development of your topic if your topic is not entirely new
- Links between the various research areas and identification of the research gaps
- Summary of all methods, analyses and techniques relevant to your topic
- Identification of how your research can contribute to the existing knowledge

# Writing literature reviews

- A **literature review** is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic.

# the purpose of a literature review

- to refine your research question and objectives;
- to highlight research possibilities that have either been explicitly identified by other authors or have possibly been overlooked in the past;
- to avoid repeating the work of others;
- to identify research methods and strategies that may be usefully applied in your own research.

# When writing your literature review remember what it is not:

- It is not a report that lists all the papers and books you have read whether they are relevant or not.
- It must not dedicate a page or paragraph to each article in turn merely reporting on their content

# Good literature review

- A needs to be critical, that is, you have to take a stand on the issues.
- It should not just be a description of past research work but an analysis of past research and how it is linked to your research topic.
- Any criticism needs to be substantiated by a balanced evaluation, it should not be cherry-picking of research work that is 'favourable' to your view.
- An unbalanced or biased literature review can be easily sensed by the reader.

up-to-date

Provides an insightful analysis of the ideas and conclusions in the literature

Points out similarities and differences, strengths and weaknesses in the literature

Identifies gaps in the literature for future research

Identifies the context for which the literature is important.

Clearly delimits the subject matter to be reviewed covers all important relevant literature

# Tips on writing literature review:

- Identify keywords in your research topic.
- Use the keywords to identify publications most relevant to your research topic. You can start with about 10 publications.
- Read the abstract of the identified publications and zoom in to the information that is most relevant to your topic.
- Take notes and compile the information as a summary list in linear order.
- From the summary list, identify common ideas and form linkages between the publications.
- Write the first draft of the literature review based on the 10 publications.

# Source of Literature Review

- *Books*
- *Journals*
- *Conference proceedings*
- *CDs and DVDs*
- *Company reports and documentation*
- *Theses*
- *Manuals*
- *Software*
- *The Internet*

# *The Internet*

- What is the purpose of the site – is it to provide information or to sell a product?
- When was the site updated?
- Is the site part of (or related to) an official organisation (a professional body, government department or academic institute or research group)? For example, the IEEE, the Project Management Institute, British Computer Society, etc.?

- Are there any copyright issues associated with the material?
- Is there an author for the material? Is the author qualified to provide the information?
- Is the site recognised from other sources?
- Is the material biased? 'Does the author have a "vested interest" in the topic' or an axe to grind?

- **Intute (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/sciences/>). Intute is a free service** that provides access to information in engineering, mathematics and computing.
- **ISI Web of Knowledge (<http://wos.mimas.ac.uk/>).**
- **Research Navigator (<http://www.researchnavigator.com/>).**
- **ACM Association of Computing Machinery (<http://www.acm.org>).**
- **The Collection of Computer Science Bibliographies (<http://iinwww.ira.uka.de/bibliography/>).**

- **IEEE Computer Society (<http://www.computer.org>).**
- **Lecture Notes in Computer Science ([www.springer.de/comp/lncs](http://www.springer.de/comp/lncs)).**
- **DBLP bibliography (<http://dblp.uni-trier.de>).**
- **HCI Bibliography (<http://www.hcibib.org>).**
- **IngentaConnect (<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/>)**
- **Neuron AI directory (<http://www.neuron.co.uk/>)**
- **Free on-line dictionary of computing (<http://foldoc.org/>).**
- **IBM Systems Journal (<http://www.research.ibm.com/journal/sj/>).**
- **Journal of Digital Information (<http://jodi.tamu.edu/>).**

## Cite and ref!

- In your assignments you must demonstrate that you have used relevant, good quality sources to support your arguments by:
    - providing **in-text citations** in the body of your work
- AND
- a **reference list** at the end of your work

## Cite and ref styles

- Harvard style (author/ date)
- American Psychological Assoc. (author/ date)
- Modern Language Assoc. (author/ date)
- Modern Humanities Research Assoc. (author/ date)
- Chicago, Vancouver & Footnote (all numeric)

# Why Review Literature

**are you asked to write a literature review?**

are asked to write literature reviews in some of  
courses so that you can demonstrate to your  
ers that you are able to:

determine what has already been written on a topic

identify previous approaches to the topic

identify central issues in the field

integrate what previous researchers have found

identify important issues still unresolved.

# How to present literature review

- Descriptive / Reporting: what happened, what author discusse, found
- Interpretive/Critical : ask, answer, analyis

# Evaluasi

- Author
- Source

# Small-Group Discussion

- Discuss the lectures on methods, results, discussion, citing references, introduction, and abstract.
  - What are the main points to remember?
  - What questions do you have?
- Make observations about the papers and journals that have been handed out.
- If you've brought a draft of your paper, note some positive things and things you plan to change.