LECTURE 7: WRITING IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Writing Project Proposals





WHY IT'S NEEDED

- To get **approval**.
- To get **sponsoring**.
- To get **funding**.



You need to convince someone.

GENERAL POINTS

- Introduce yourself and your project.
- Describe the need and how the project will meet that need.
- **Provide** the **details** of what you propose to do and explain the costs.
- **Persuade** your readers that you are the perfect choice to successfully complete the project.
- Finally, you should end with a "call to action", requesting readers to take the next step.
 - setting up a meeting, signing a contract, voting for your ideas; whatever makes sense for your project.

KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE

- Any reader will want to know why you are proposing the project to them.
- You need to convince the readers that it's in their best interest to support your project.
- You need to write a **customized** proposal.

COVER LETTER

 You may need to start your proposal with a Cover Letter:

- A brief personal introduction of yourself and your project.
- The action you want them to take after reading your proposal.
- Contact information.

COVER LETTER

Name of receiver

Company name

Address

Phone number

Dear (name of the receiver),

I am writing this letter to submit an interesting proposal which will make it possible for you to decrease your costs by 50%. We have applied the same for our previous customers and it is our goal to spread the method among other prospective clients.

Our company will review the system that your company uses and our aim is to find the loopholes. Then we will look for remedies to improve the system. We could start by decreasing the stationery and printing costs and by turning your hard copy documents into digital ones. This way you will be able to save money and paper.

I will call you as a follow-up of the business proposal. I hope that we will be able to work together in a manner that is advantageous for the both of us.

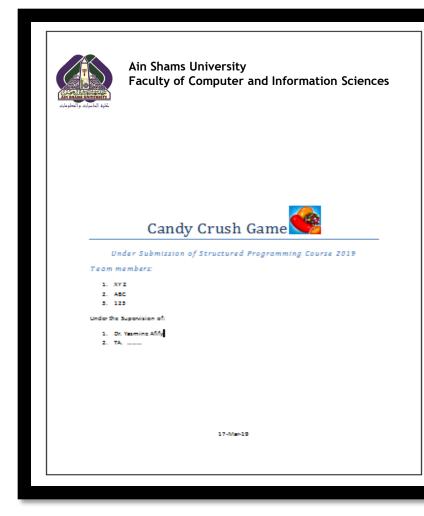
Yours sincerely

Name of sender

TITLE PAGE

- Next, create a Title Page with the title of your specific proposal, for example:
 - Streamlining Our Order Process"
 - "Rehabilitating the Parkview Playground"
 - "Converting XYZ's Corporate Fleet to Hybrid Vehicles"
 - " Candy Crush Project" ©

TITLE PAGE



SUGGESTED CONTENT

1. Introduction:

- What is the history of the problem?
- Why is this problem interesting?
- Is the problem already solved? What is done now?
- Are there any similar systems or solutions to the one you propose?
- Are there possible improvements to current solutions?

SUGGESTED CONTENT (CONT.)

2. Project Summary

What in **general** will this project **achieve**?

3. Project Details

 Architecture and Environment: Describe the project environment (software, hardware, languages, organizations, etc.)

Implementation Issues and Challenges:

- What will be the most **difficult** issues and challenges in the implementation?
- How are you using or **extending** current tools/systems for your problem?
- What makes your project **unique**?

SUGGESTED CONTENT (CONT.)

3. <u>Project Details</u> (cont.)

Deliverables

- What will the project **produce**? (*program*, *report*, *etc*.)
- **Describe** in relative detail the **features** of each of the project's products.
- Emphasize what your project contributes or achieves.
- Time Plan
 - Provide an **estimated timeline** of project deliverables and **important dates**.

SUGGESTED CONTENT (CONT.)

4. <u>Conclusion</u>:

 Summarize the project including the problem, motivation, and proposed solution, and re-state important (planned) contributions.

5. <u>References</u>

 List references used to compile proposal and references that will be used for project (if already known).

SAMPLE PROPOSALS

• Course Project Proposal

Graduation Project Proposal

• <u>Graduation Project Documentation</u>
<u>Template.</u>



Documentation

CODE DOCUMENTATION

- Code documentation is a process by which a programmer documents his/her code.
- Lack of purpose to write it leads to poor code readability and hard maintenance for other members.
- If developer follows programming language coding conventions and maintains variable readability, code comments and modularity, the code documentation can be minimal.
- Not lengthy documents especially in Agile teams.
- For faster documentation process and style consistency, use code documentation tools.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT

- The lifetime of a software is
 - 10% development
 - 90% maintenance ©
- Maintenance is where comments can be useful.
- Developers don't stay for the whole life cycle.
- Lack of comments will eventually lead to lost productivity due to time spent tracing and re-learning.

EXAMPLE ON CODING

Program 1

```
int myfunction ( int sally, int salwa)
```

```
return sally+salwa;
```

```
}
```

{

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int ahmed, mahmoud;
cin>>ahmed>>mahmoud;
cout<<myfunction(ahmed,mahmoud);
}
```

```
Program 2
// This function is to add 2 integer numbers
int Add( int num1, int num2)
{
   return num1+ num2;
}
// This is the main
void main()
{
int operand1, operand2; // declaring 2 variables
cin>>operand1>>operand2; //input
cout<<Add(operand1,operand2); //addition & output
}
```

When I wrote this code, only God & I understood what it did.



Now... only God knows.

CODE DOCUMENTATION BENEFITS

- You will get back to your code after some time! It's better to write it now than regret later.
- You want your code to be maintained and used by other programmers in the team.
- You need others to help you out through open source and other collaborations. If you are thinking of going collaborative, start documenting your code!
- You want to become a better coder!
 Documenting your code makes logic much more clear to you.

GUIDELINES

- Don't rely on comments only, write readable code.
- One liner comment is best.
- Write in English.
- Don't comment the obvious.



//The width of the line is 2
lineWidth = 2;

GUIDELINES

• Don't write what the code is doing.

- Always write why you are writing this piece of code.
- Both writing <u>no comment</u> and writing <u>too</u> <u>much comments</u> are bad



 Watch this video by our former students (graduates of 2018) on how important to use useful variable/function names.

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid= 2388887967796739&id=2388033304548872

Minutes of Meeting

Dr. Yasmine Afify

- Notes are kept regarding the important topics discussed in a meeting and the important decisions.
- Minutes are a tangible record of the meeting for its participants and a source of information for members who were unable to attend.
- In some cases, meeting minutes can act as a reference point.

Who Takes The Notes

- Secretary
- Rotate around attendees

Steps

- Pre-planning
- Record taking
- Transcribing minutes
- Distributing or sharing
- Storing for future reference

1. Pre-planning Minutes of Meeting

A well-planned meeting helps ensure effective meeting minutes.

Preparation for the meeting includes gathering

- The agenda
- Minutes from the last meeting
- Any documents that will be discussed at the meeting
- Recorder

2. Record taking: what should be included?

- The purpose of the meeting and who is leading it
- Date and time of the meeting
- Names of the meeting participants and those unable to attend
- Start and End Time
- Decisions made about each agenda item, for example:
 - Actions taken or agreed to be taken
 - Next steps
 - Voting
 - New business
 - Next meeting date and time

Important Tips

- Create an outline
- Check-off attendees as they enter the room
- Record decisions or notes on action items
- Ask for clarification if necessary
- Don't try to capture it all

3. Transcribing the Minutes

- Once the meeting is over, it's time to pull together your notes and write the minutes.
- Try to write the minutes as soon after the meeting as possible while everything is fresh in your mind.
- Review your outline and if necessary, add additional notes or clarify points raised. Also check to ensure all decisions, actions and motions are clearly noted.
- Edit to ensure brevity and clarity, so the minutes are easy to read.

4. Distributing or Sharing Minutes of Meeting

As the official "minutes-taker", your role may include dissemination of the minutes via

- Email or
- Memo

Example/Templates

Minutes of the Glee Club, Kennesaw State University

January 15, 2018

Time: 2:45 p.m.

In attendance: Marty Spriggs, June Ballast, Dena Wilson, Melinda Morris, Jim Carsen, Cynthia Nguyen, Sally Trutherwell, Casey Dixon, Sam Tinterfuller, Bev Zender, Allison Whitney, Levi Webre, Alex Fox, Joshua Azriel, Laronda Tucker, Gladys Edeh, Kyle Cooke, Minnie Lu Drye.

Monthly Parking Permits

Discussion: There is a proposed increase in the cost of monthly parking permits on campus. This year it will be \$28 per month, an increase of \$3 over last year's monthly feeds. The group agreed that they will protest the parking permit price increase. It was noted that we can park for \$5 per month off campus and ride a free shuttle to campus.

Action Items: A resolution was passed unanimously to protest this increase.

Semester Schedule

Discussion: Jim and Cynthia discussed the type of music acts that we should bring to campus this semester. With the current policy of up-front deposits required by Shady Hat Productions, we <u>have</u>. to be sure we don't book any weak acts, which would cost us our whole budget for the year.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45.

Meeting Title | MINUTES

Meeting called by	Name	Attendees	
Type of meeting	Purpose	Attendees	
Facilitator	Name	- Conclusion	
Note taker	Name		
Timekeeper	Name		
AGENDA TOPICS			
Time allotted Tim	ne Agenda top	ic Topic Presenter Name	
Discussion Conversa	tion		
Conclusion Closing			
Action items		Person responsible	Deadline
Topic 1		Presenter Name	Date time
Topic 2		Presenter Name	Date time
Time allotted Tim	ne Agenda top	ic Topic Presenter Name	
Discussion Conversa	tion		
Discussion Conversa Conclusion Closing	tion		
	tion	Person responsible	Deadline
Conclusion Closing	tion	Person responsible Presenter Name	Deadline Date I time
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1	tion	and the second	
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1 Topic 2		Presenter Name	Date time
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1 Topic 2	ne Agenda top	Presenter Name Presenter Name	Date time
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1 Topic 2 Time allotted Tir	ne Agenda top	Presenter Name Presenter Name	Date time
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1 Topic 2 Time allotted Tir Discussion Conversa	ne Agenda top	Presenter Name Presenter Name	Date I time Date I time
Conclusion Closing Action items Topic 1 Topic 2 Time allotted Tir Discussion Conversa Conclusion Closing	ne Agenda top	Presenter Name Presenter Name	Date I time Date I time

Meeting Name

Purpose: [insert here]

Outcome: [insert here]

=

Attendees: Enter attendees here

Agenda item: Enter agenda item here

Discussion: Enter discussion summary here

Action items	Person responsible	Deadline				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				
Agenda item: Enter agenda item here	Presenter: En	ter presenter here				
Discussion: Enter discussion summary here						
Action items	Person responsible	Deadline				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				
 Enter action items here 	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here				

Agenda item: Enter agenda item here

Presenter: Enter presenter here

Discussion:

To get started right away, just tap any placeholder text (such as this) and start typing to replace it with your own.

Ac	tion items	Person responsible	Deadline
*	Enter action items here	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here
*	Enter action items here	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here
~	Enter action items here	Enter person responsible here	Enter deadline here

Any open questions remaining:

Date // Time

