Rules for project and documentation:

A project should be done based on the objectives of Green Computing. A report of minimum 50 pages should be prepared. The report should have a font size of 12, Times new roman and 1.5-line spacing. The headings should have font size 14. The report should be hard bound.

The project can be done individually or a group of two students.

The students will have to present the project during the examination.

A certified copy of the project report is essential to appear for the examination.

Report Format
1. Certificate
2. Acknowledgement (optional)
3. Index
4. Introduction
5. Review of Literature
6. Methodology
7. Findings (also called Results)
8. Discussion
9. Conclusion
10. References (according to APA style)
11. Appendices (if needed)

Introduction

Your introduction should state the problem you are going to address. It will likely pose the research question as well. This is sometimes referred to as identifying a gap in the disciplinary knowledge. Briefly discuss what the discipline (your audience) already knows about the subject. Background information such as summaries of current practices within the field, histories, and/or theories that help your reader "get up to speed" on the problem should go here.

Briefly explain how you will fill this gap in the knowledge. State the principle results of the study and the principle conclusions. What did you do to get to this conclusion? The rest of the paper will discuss your findings and add to the information. Ask yourself the following questions:

- Does your clearly identify the problem or state the research question and its answer?
- Does it tell your reader why you will be discussing it?
- Do you establish why your audience should listen to you?

Review of Literature

This is an expanded discussion of what the discipline (your audience) already knows. This may include more developed discussions of definitions, histories, and/or theories. It may also make connections

between similar research and display any contradictions that you found. It establishes for your reader that you understand the topic and that your contribution is valuable. The object of this portion of the paper is to explain the research thoroughly enough to allow your audience to understand the material without having to do any additional reading.

Methodology

The methodology section should explain what you did in your research so that anyone who reads it can replicate your exact process. Preciseness and detail are essential. You must describe your methods for choosing subjects, collecting data or measurements, and conducting analysis as specifically as possible. Consider all of the following in detail and address any of these that are appropriate for your study:

- What type of study did you choose and why?
- Who or what did you study and why?
- How did you identify your pool?
- How did you identify your sample?
- What tools did you use to collect data? Why? How did you design them?
- Should your additional data be included in an appendix?
- Did you describe your process for collecting data in as close to chronological order as possible?
- Did you describe the statistical or data analysis procedures that you used?
- Were there any problems or limitations with your research methodology? Did you mention a margin of error?

Findings (sometimes called Results)

These are the answers that your research produced. This is not a presentation of raw data, but a presentation of the numbers or facts determined from the analysis. If you are using a hypothesis, this is where you state whether you accept or reject that hypothesis. Properly formatted tables and charts can make this a very short but very effective section. It is not always necessary to repeat in paragraphs what you show in a chart. Text should lead the reader to the chart or table, not repeat what can already be seen.

Discussion

In this section, you should avoid repeating what you showed in the "Findings" section. Essentially, this section answers the question "What do these findings mean?" Offer generalizations, principles, or relationships. Develop paragraphs based on critical themes and trends revealed in the findings. Identify points that lack correlation or offer exceptions. Show how your research agrees or disagrees with similar or prior studies.

Conclusion

Some disciplines forego the conclusion (especially life sciences). Discussion serves as their closing argument instead. Ask your professor before you begin a conclusion section, as it is not always required. A good conclusion should restate your answer to your research question, hypothesis, or primary claim based on your findings. It should also make recommendations for further studies or changes that should be made in practice.

References

For most social sciences, your reference page should follow the guidelines of APA Style.