

ACADEMIC AND EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (BMSW4003_LON)
TASK 2

Lecturer: Akinseye Aluko

Student: Radu-Marian Cojocaru (2029746)

My way of research during this course.

During this course I learned a lot of information's on how to do research, the importance of data collection, how to create power point projects, and much more.

At this moment we are overwhelmed by these pandemic waves, I have never encountered such a virus in my life.

The only educational option I have now is online, I mean this course, I come with a positive argument in this regard because I do not have the opportunity to get to the London campus or the nearest Birmingham being very far from these cities.

It is true that it was a bit complicated to use moodle or turnitin website, but in the end I learned how to access the necessary information.

During all this time all the information presented by our teacher was very useful and to the point, I had to solve exercises in groups or individually, I answered questions, I watched videos necessary for this course, it was a new experience for me not knowing much from the lessons presented.

These are the lessons we've been discussed:

Week 1 - Digital Literacy & Computer Systems

Week 2 - Cloud Storage & Social Media

Week 3 - MS Word Essentials & Practice

Week 4 - Creating & Giving PowerPoint Presentation

Week 5 - Research Methods & Data Collection

Week 6 - Data Collection Techniques & Designing Questionnaire

Week 7 - Research Population & Data Analysis

Week 8 - Data Visualisation & Research Ethics

Week 9 - Data Protection Act & Formative Feedback

Week 10 – Presentation

And today I will mention each lesson as I learned and the importance of each lesson.

Digital Literacy & Computer Systems

Today everything is a computer starting from the phone and ending with the TV, the houses will soon be controlled by a programmable controller, the cities will be limited to smart city strategies, etc. Our children will have to live in a digital environment par excellence.

I am aware that I will open the Pandora's box and we will read extremely polarized opinions: in which on the one hand there are those who will reproach me for exposing the children of the screen, the Internet, etc. But I console myself with the other party who is convinced that being initiated into children in a digital world prepares them for life.

- Informatics

Computer science aims to study the processes that interact with data and can be represented as data in the form of programs. Allows the use of algorithms to manipulate, store and communicate digital information. A computer scientist studies the theory of computation and the practice of designing software and hardware systems

- Cybernetics

The discipline that studies communications and control between different subsystems as a living organism or a man-made machine. Feedback is its main component - the feedback loop

- Robotics

Robotics is an interdisciplinary branch of engineering and science that includes mechanical engineering, electronic engineering, information engineering, computer science and more. Robotics deals with the design, construction, operation and use of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback and information processing.

- Algorithmic / computational thinking

In the field of education, algorithmic / computational thinking (GA / C) is a set of problem-solving methods that involve expressing problems and their solutions in ways that a computer could execute.

- Computer

A computer is a machine that can be trained to automatically perform sequences of arithmetic or logic operations through computer programming. Modern computers have the ability to follow generalized sets of operations, called programs. These programs allow computers to perform a wide range of activities. A "complete" computer, including the hardware, operating system (main software), and peripheral equipment required and used for "complete" operation, may be called a computer system.

- Algorithm

An algorithm means in mathematics and computer science a method or a calculation procedure, made up of the elementary steps necessary to solve a problem or category of problems.

- Programming

Computer programming is the process of designing and building an executable computer program to perform a specific computational task. Programming involves tasks such as: analyzing, generating algorithms, accurately profiling algorithms, and consuming resources and implementing algorithms in a chosen programming language (commonly called coding).

Cloud Storage & Social Media

The information storage requirement was resolved after users needed to store information. Many used external storage devices, but sometimes there was no availability to physically buy it; in such a way are, services and not even to solve this situation.

In cloud computing, it is the service used by many subscribers from anywhere in the world, through the cellular device. The term is related to resources that help reduce costs, vulnerabilities and immediate availability.

Similarly, there are various services that can be improved if non-free plans are kept. To really know what cloud computing is. It must be understood that it is a management model in which a technological service is offered; which helps to improve the actions of many companies or simply allows the acquisition of space resources and technological tools on the Internet.

It is also linked to the online service that provides users with various software tools, such as the SaaS service (Software by service); Platform as a Service (PaaS) and the so-called Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), three resources used to manage different tools.

MS Word Essentials & Practice

Microsoft word is a modern word processor, which is part of the Microsoft Office software package together with microsoft excel, PowerPoint and Access. The program can help you create documents, web pages, reports, drawings or you can model texts (using the WordArt subprogram). The number one reason why writing programs exist is to simplify processing. Writing is the process of editing a paper before placing the document on paper. In the days of typewriters, the text was put on paper as soon as it was pressed on the typewriter. If a mistake was made, it had to be started with a clean paper or the repair of the mistake was started, killing all sorts of solutions that did nothing but make everything dirty. With a computer program, you can rewrite all the text and rearrange it without wasting time, paper or ink.

Creating & Giving PowerPoint Presentation

In the office suite (namely in the Microsoft Power Point), which has already mastered, most likely, all students can make a very decent presentation - from several sheets (slides), with sound effect, with graphs and diagrams.

But before you start work, you will need to store the most necessary - what has no presentation will not succeed:

High-quality text is better to write it yourself, taking into account the public features, in front of which you will perform with your presentation. A little humor (the main thing is not to exaggerate) and beautiful design - and the presentation will pass On " Hurray "!

quality images, graphics, diagrams, diagrams - use the best personal photos or images. But if it doesn't exist, boldly use stock images with good resolution. If you do not know which program you can do better for a present, use the chart - it's perfectly confs with the chart. If all this is too complicated for that - OK: Take a leaf and a handle, shoot yourself, take photos and enter the presentation as a drawing!

video (if necessary). If you don't know how to shoot high quality videos, it's best not to use them at all. In addition to shooting, you also need to be able to manage your images. However, let YouTube live, where we can find many useful things and already captured by someone.

And, of course, the most important thing is that it must be compiled or presented in PowerPoint is a plan! No matter how beautiful you think your own presents, without a plan and the system of logical sequence of thoughts, it will be just a set of text, images and graphics. Think carefully about your target audience, as well as the time you will need to meet.

Research Methods & Data Collection

The methods used in the social sciences are traditionally divided into quantitative and qualitative research methods and techniques. Each of these methods contains data collection or collection techniques and data analysis techniques. The data collected by these methods can capture the evolution of a phenomenon, institutions, etc. in a certain period, in which case we say that we are dealing with longitudinal studies, or they can be limited to a temporal “snapshot”, to the recording in a very short period of time of the characteristics of a phenomenon, in which case we speak about cross-sectional studies.

Before the analytical presentation of the main quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis, we will list some significant heuristic approaches involved in investigations that underlie bachelor's and dissertation papers.

1. The exploratory approach
2. Descriptive-empirical approach
3. Comparative approach
4. The historical-interpretative approach
5. Quantitative methods of data collection
6. Remark
7. Survey (sociological)
8. The experiment

Data Collection Techniques & Designing Questionnaire

Once the main stakeholders have been identified and the evaluation questions asked, the data collection process must begin to obtain the information that will help you answer the questions. Data collection and analysis are active closely related to each other in the evaluation exercise, this being the reason why, in this chapter, they are described and explained following a logical sequence of events.

Research Population & Data Analysis

The process of obtaining information from the target population to answer the evaluation questions

A combination of methods

An exercise that requires certain resources

On the other hand, data collection:

Influences the credibility of the evaluation

May require special knowledge and skills

Requires precise planning

Data Visualisation & Research Ethics

- Viewing data drives the impact

Data visualization is part of the multitude of business intelligence tools, being essential for advanced analysis. It helps people understand all the information or data currently generated. For data visualization, the information is represented in graphical form, in the form of a pie chart, graph or other type of visual presentation.

- Why visual analysis is important

Proper data visualization is essential for data analysis and decision making based on this data. It allows people to quickly and easily see and understand patterns and relationships and identify development trends that might go unnoticed if you only look at a table or a spreadsheet with raw numbers. and, in most cases, no specialized training is required to interpret the data presented in the graphs, allowing for universal understanding.

A well-designed chart can provide more than just information, enhancing the impact of that information with a strong presentation, attracting attention and keeping interest, as no table or spreadsheet can.

Data Protection Act & Formative Feedback

Personal data is information about a person, whether it refers to his private, professional or public life (name, photo, e-mail, bank information, posts on social networking sites, medical information, IP address of computer etc.).

EU rules on the protection of personal data apply when this information allows the identification, directly or indirectly, of a person. The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights specifies that everyone has the right to the protection of personal data in all aspects of life: at home, at work, in shopping, when receiving medical treatment, at a police station or on the internet. 74% of Europeans consider that disclosing personal data is an increasingly important part of modern life, but at the same time, 72% of internet users are worried that they have to share too much personal data.

They consider that they do not have complete control over their own data. This situation reduces online and other services and hinders digital economic growth in general.

Personal data: any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person. An identifiable person is a person who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or one or more factors specific to his or her physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.

The operator of personal data may be any natural or legal person, private or public law, including public authorities, institutions and their territorial structures, which establishes the purpose and means of processing personal data or which is so designated in a normative act.

Presentation

And at the end of this course I had to present a power point project that was a new experience for me, all I can say is very lucky to be part of the University of Wales Trinity Saint David.