King Saud University

College of Applied Studies and Community Service

Program of Natural & Engineering Sciences

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*CT 1315
Project (1)*

<Project Title>

Prepared by

|  |
| --- |
| Group#: |
| Group Email (Leader): |
| Group members: |
| *<Student1>*  | *<ID >* |
| *<Student2 >* | *<ID >* |
| *<Student3 >* | *<ID >* |
| *<Student4 >* | *<ID >* |
| *<Student5 >* | *<ID >* |

Supervised by

<Supervisor’s name>

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# Introduction

An Introduction provides some background of the project . Here are some useful tips which I extracted from [1]:
“The three elements of an introduction are: context, problem, and response.

**Context:**

Prepare a common ground of shared understanding with your reader. A context locates your problem in a relevant background. In that way you help your readers understand how your problem fits into a bigger picture. Don’t write an introduction that only your project supervisor can understand.

**Problem:**

Unsettle the common ground with your statement of the problem. This may consist of: a condition of ignorance, error; the consequences of the ignorance (in the form of the cost of leaving that condition unresolved, or the benefits of if you do resolve it.

**Response:**

Once you disrupt your readers stable context, you must, of course, resolve it, either by explicitly stating the gist of your solution or by implicitly promising them that you will offer a solution by the end. Readers look for that response in the end of your introduction”

# The Problem

The Problem is a *question, issue, or situation, which needs to be answered or resolved. State* ***in specific terms the problem or issue*** *this project will resolve.*

If a client is involved in the project, you have to mention it here. You should also provide a sample of the contract you wish to be signed by the department head and the client in the appendix section of your proposal.

# Project Goals and Objectives

“Goals and objectives are statements that describe what the project will accomplish, or the business value the project will achieve. Goals are high level statements that provide overall context for what the project is trying to achieve, and should align to business goals. Objectives are lower level statements that describe the specific, tangible products and deliverables that the project will deliver. The definition of goals and objectives is more of an art than a science, and it can be difficult to define them and align them correctly.

Define the specific objectives of the project. Every project objective must relate to at least one critical issue. Objectives are lower level statements that describe the specific, tangible products and deliverables that the project will deliver. Objectives should be explicit and measurable. Objectives are concrete statements describing what the project is trying to achieve.

The objective should be written at a lower level, so that it can be evaluated at the conclusion of a project to see whether it was achieved or not. Goal statements are designed to be vague. Objectives should not be vague. A well-worded objective will be Specific, Measurable, Attainable/Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound”. [2]

# The Solution

What is the solution proposed for the problem? What steps are necessary to implement this solution. This identifies the approach that the team will use to meet the project objectives. Specify what technologies will be used, and why you think they are appropriate.

# Project Scope

Project scope is the boundary of the project. Think of the “project scope” as an imaginary box you are describing that will enclose all the activities for the team’s activities. It not only defines what you are doing, but it sets the boundaries on what the team will not be doing. Scope answers what’s inside the box? What’s outside the box? What is the project going to look like? How much is your project going to contain?

# Hardware and Software Tools

## 6.1. Hardware

## 6.2. Software

# Specific Requirements

## 7.1. functional Requirements

## 7.2. Nonfunctional Requirements

# User Interface Design

#  System Analysis

## 9.1. Context Diagram

## 9.2. DFD Diagram

# References

Always give complete citations for material on other sources. A proper reference involves two components: the citation in the text and the complete bibliographic entry in the References section. Use the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style for referencing. For more information see

 <http://wwwlib.murdoch.edu.au/find/citation/ieee.html>

[1] Booch, W, Colomb, G., Williams, J. 1995. The Craft of Research. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA.

[2] Mochal, T., “Project Goals and Objectives”, 2008. [Online]. Available: <http://www.kidasa.com/information/articles/goals/index.html> . Accessed [October 2009].

# Appendices

An appendix is included at the end of the proposal. It contains information referred to in the proposal that's too large to fit in the body of the proposal. Provide any appendices you have in this section.

Appendices include the material needed for the report but which is unnecessary to include in the text itself (sample agreement form with client, graphs, and interview forms). The appendices must be referred to in the text and they must have all the necessary information needed for interpretation. Appendices are situated at the end of the thesis and numbered consecutively. The written form for reference to appendices within the text is: Appendix 1, Appendix 2, etc. In the References it is: APPENDIX 1, APPENDIX 2, etc.