

# [Foreign and local related literature essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/foreign-and-local-related-literature-essay-sample-essay-samples/)

[Literature](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/literature/)

Chapter 2 is more formal than chapter 1 and presents a critical analysis of prior scholarship related to the central questions of the dissertation. The literature review serves several purposes:

· It identifies chief researchers and documents in the community of scholars to which the dissertation is meant to contribute. · It identifies areas of consensus, dispute, and ignorance in the scholarship of the field and evaluates the nature and quality of support for various contentions. · It draws new insights or new questions from the literature to offer a conceptual or theoretical framework in which the dissertation should be understood. · It prepares the reader to appreciate how the dissertation will contribute significant new understanding to this framework, a point that is more fully developed in chapter 3.

The format of chapter 2 varies considerably depending on the quality of the literatures being reviewed and the degree to which the literatures emerge from a single or multiple research communities. Headings are useful ways of organizing a literature review presentation. Some reviews warrant tables that give brief summaries of collections of studies. In any event, the literature review should not merely describe prior studies, but build a reasoned and well-documented case for specific conclusions and for the significance of the dissertation research. Source: http://wiki. answers. com/Q/Foreign\_and\_local\_related\_literature

LOCAL LITERATURE

In the old days, business was done using papers and flat registers. The organization of these registers was difficult and the storage of huge amounts of data was a real problem. Also, the process of preparing a report takes a lot of time. But when computers were introduced into the business field, everything had changed. Databases were used to store huge amounts of data and organize them. Instead of spending many hours (or maybe days) preparing a report, a query consisting of a number of statements can perform the job in some seconds. Although databases were very useful, another problem has appeared. Companies and corporations spread over wide distances. A single company can have branches in all the governorates of a country and maybe with some branches outside that country. Data communicating and sharing was a problem. This problem was solved using computer networks which are the best way for data communicating. Nowadays, computer networks are essential for any business. Computer networks are used for file transfer, voice and video conferencing. For this reason, we have chosen our final project to discuss networks from different sides.[1] Source: http://thesissamp. blogspot. com/p/local-literature. html FOREIGN LITERATURE

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is an agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and is the primary agency of the United States government responsible for biomedical and health-related research. It consists of 27 separate institutes and offices which includes the Office of the Director. Francis S. Collins is the current Director. The network is a key component of IT infrastructure that covers all of the software, hardware and transport capabilities needed to provide connectivity across the NIH (National Institutes of Health) of Bethesda, Maryland, USA. As organizations rise to the challenge of delivering consistently high-quality support and high-availability connectivity for mission-critical applications, the complexity of the network infrastructure also increases. This article establishes network architectural standards and guidelines across the NIH and specifies agreed-upon common components that can be implemented enterprise wide. The identification of network standards and guidelines will help minimize network complexity and reduce overall costs by ensuring that common network deployments (including design and structured cabling), network management services, remote access solutions and vendor equipment are implemented consistently across the NIH enterprise. The patterns and bricks documented in Sections 2 and 3 of this report provide the target state for networks. The bricks also include current-state information about the current NIH environment. [1]

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