

Research designs

<http://www.experiment-resources.com/research-designs.html>

Research design: <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/design.php>

Second- what is research design? <http://dogbert.mse.cs.cmu.edu/Mse2001/Studio/resdes.pdf>

Quantitative research design: <http://www.sportsci.org/jour/0001/wghdesign.html>

Types of research designs: <http://www.experiment-resources.com/research-designs.html>

What is research design? <http://www.nyu.edu/classes/bkg/methods/005847ch1.pdf>

Research Design (Deakin University)

<http://www.deakin.edu.au/buslaw/infosys/research/students/docs/research-design.pdf>

Exploratory research is conducted into an issue or problem where there are few or no earlier studies to refer to. The focus is on gaining insights and familiarity for later investigation. Secondly, **descriptive research** describes phenomena as they exist. Here data are often quantitative and statistics applied. It is used to identify and obtain information on a particular problem or issue. Finally, **causal or predictive research** seeks to explain what is happening in a particular situation. It aims to generalise from an analysis by predicting certain phenomena on the basis of hypothesised general relationships.

Read more: http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_exploratory_research#ixzz1Vu9340BG

Exploratory research is used to clarify a perceived problem. It is necessary to ensure that, if there is a problem, it is clearly understood before a company expends resources to address it, and if they do address it that they do so appropriately. It really involves looking at all factors before acting on information.

Used in the early stages of the decision-making process, exploratory research is used to assess the situation in hand with the minimum cost and time possible. Versatility and a wide-ranging approach to the preliminary investigation are the main benefits of this genre of research. Exploratory research can draw on interviews, observations, group interviews, secondary data sources and case histories.

Ellis, T.J. & Levy, Y. (2008) 'Framework for problem-based research: A guide for novice researchers on the development of a research-worthy problem', *Informing Science: The International Journal of an Emerging Transdiscipline*, 11, pp.17-33.

Author unknown (n.d.), *What is research design?* Part 1, pp. 1-16.

This chapter gives an explanation of research design and its context within the research process. Concurrently, this explanation is the development of the knowledge related to descriptive and explanatory research.