

Study on the Spatial Structure of Dali Stadium Resources and Residents' Sports Behavior from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

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ABSTRACT

Using GIS spatial analysis and questionnaire survey and other research methods, this paper studies the spatial structure of sports venues resources and residents' sports activities in Dali, Yunnan, and understands the satisfaction degree of world residents and foreign residents with the hardware facilities of sports venues in Dali, so as to provide reference for building a high-quality healthy living destination in Dali. The research shows that the sports venues resources in Dali show the overall agglomeration characteristics, but the distribution of each jurisdiction is uneven, and the distribution along the cultural road is obvious. Residents' satisfaction with the spatial layout of sports venues and public services is significantly higher than that of foreign residents. The residents aged 20 and below have the highest satisfaction with the spatial layout, and the residents aged 31-40 have the highest satisfaction with public services, with a score of 4.54. Residents of Manjiang Street District expressed dissatisfaction with these three aspects.

Keywords: Healthy living destination, Sports venues resources, Spatial structure, Sports behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

Healthy living destination is a major measure to implement the Healthy China Strategy, which is both a starting point and a foothold. This is a high-end industry tailored to Yunnan's reality, in line with Yunnan's characteristics, and give full play to Yunnan's advantages. To build a healthy living destination, it is necessary to have beautiful natural environment and comfortable climate, perfect hardware facilities (including medical care, fitness, sports and leisure, tourism, etc.), and higher service levels. Yunnan Provincial People's Government Work Report (2018) proposed: to vigorously cultivate new kinetic energy, and strive to create a world-class' healthy living destination'. Work report of Yunnan Provincial People's Government (2019) emphasizes that the health care industry should be vigorously developed, and a number of health care and pension bases with health, health, pension, leisure and tourism functions should be planned and constructed. However, sports venues resources also

have certain health, leisure and tourism functions, which are important carriers for people to carry out leisure sports activities. With the maturity of the ' sports + tourism ' model, sports venues resources are endowed with more functions. Combining with the existing sports venues resources and residents ' sports activities, improve the hardware facilities of sports venues resources in Dali City, so that the residents of Dali City are healthy, and let healthy people enter Dali, and promote the construction of " healthy life purpose. "

2. RESEARCH OBJECTS AND METHODS

2.1 Research Objects

This study takes the physical spatial structure of sports venues resources and residents' sports behavior and perceived satisfaction as the research object.

2.2 Research Methods

2.2.1 Questionnaire Survey Method

The survey adopts a self-made questionnaire on residents' sports activities and satisfaction, and conducts research from three aspects: residents' personal situation, residents' sports activities and satisfaction. A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed, and the effective recovery rate was 83.2%. Five experts evaluated the validity of the questionnaire, which was in line with the theme of the survey.

2.2.2 GIS Spatial Analysis

Using ArcGIS software for data processing and analysis, using Google Earth download shp data of Dali City, intercepting the following town as the center of the map data, as the basic map data for the follow-up study, the latitude and longitude data of sports venues resources sorted out in excel are added to Arcmap, the data is converted into shp format of point data, set the point data of sports venues resources, set the corresponding symbols, switch to the layout view, and then insert the scale, map, compass, complete the drawing of the scatter diagram of sports venues resources, at the same time, the nuclear density and proximity analysis.

2.2.3 SPSS Mathematical Statistics

The collected questionnaires were collated, and the data in the questionnaire were statistically analyzed and processed by EXCEL and SPSS19.0. Descriptive statistics, independent sample T test, single factor analysis of variance and other methods were used. After data testing, it was shown that factor analysis can be done. Three factors were extracted from 14 items, spatial layout factor corresponds to four indicators, internal structure factor corresponds to seven indicators, and public service factor corresponds to three indicators. Logic analysis and elaboration were carried out by analyzing the results.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Resource Classification of Sports Venues in Dali from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

Public sports venues resources mainly include parks, squares, elderly centers, sports centers and

various types of clubs. Among them, the parks can be divided into five types, namely cultural relics parks, amusement parks, comprehensive parks, community parks and ecological parks. Pearl Square is a memorial square with round shape. There are red earth walls around the square, and some characters are recorded on the walls. Community sports venues resources include two types: community cultural activity center and national fitness path resource point. School sports venues resources are mainly divided into elementary school sports venues resources, middle school sports venues resources and university (including junior college) sports venues resources, mainly including ball venue resources, of which basketball venues are richer.

3.2 Spatial Pattern Analysis of Dali Stadium Resources from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The spatial pattern of sports venues resources refers to the spatial distribution and allocation of sports venues resources. As shown in "Figure 1", in Xiaguan subdistrict, the distribution of sports venues resource points is the largest, followed by Manjiang subdistrict and Taihe subdistrict. Zhengyang Times Square is located near People's Street, surrounded by fitness clubs, table tennis clubs, Tianbao Park, People's Park and Dali Lizhi Square, public sports venues resources are relatively concentrated.

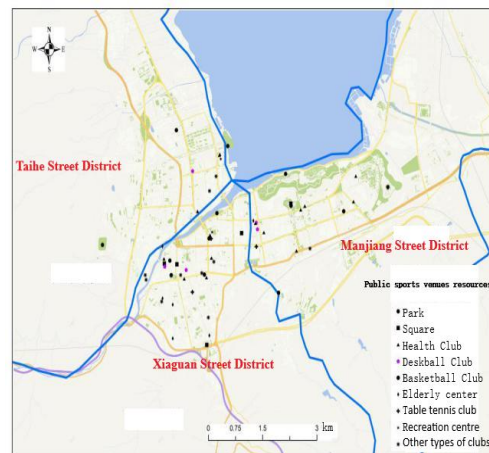


Figure 1 Resource distribution of public sports venues.

Dali city central city community sports venues resources mainly include community cultural activities center and national fitness path resources.

As shown in "Figure 2", there are two community cultural activities centers in the jurisdiction of Manjiang Street, namely, Baile Community Cultural Activities Center and Nanhuan Community Cultural Activities Center. There are three national fitness path resource points around the windmill square, and one national fitness path resource point in the Olympic Center Plaza in Dali.

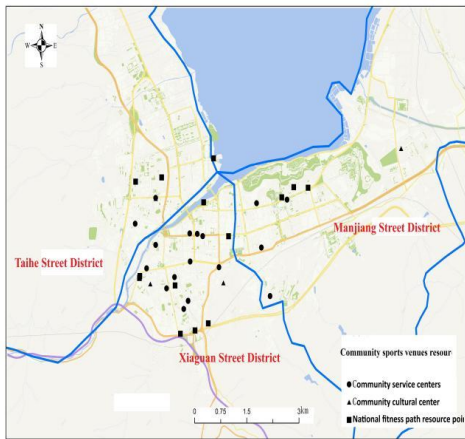


Figure 2 Resource distribution of community sports venues.

As shown in "Figure 3" and "Figure 4", the university (including specialized schools) sports venues resource points are distributed in Taihe Street jurisdiction, where Yongping Road Construction School is located near Yongping Road, surrounded by Erbin Wanxiao, Yingcai School, Dali New Century Middle School and Dali Xiaguan No.4 Middle North Branch School. There is no expansion condition for the third and fifth primary schools in Xiaguan, so schools are reconstructed within the jurisdiction of Manjiang Street.

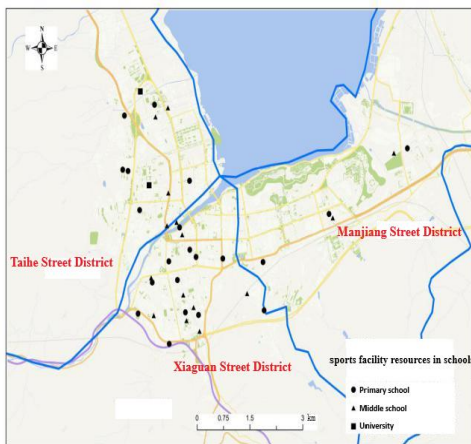


Table 1. The nearest neighbor analysis of sports venues in Dali

Figure 3 Resource distribution of school sports venues.

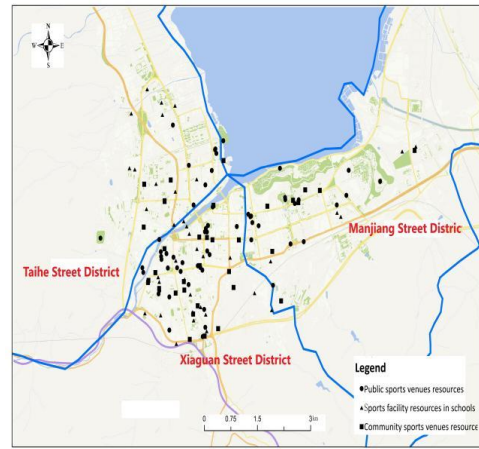


Figure 4 Overall distribution of sports venues resources.

3.3 Spatial Structure Analysis of Dali Stadium Resources from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

3.3.1 Characteristics of Overall Concentration of Sports Venues Resources in Dali from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The spatial distribution characteristics of point factors show three states: random, uniform and agglomeration. Ecologists Clark and Evans proposed the concept of the nearest neighbor index to describe the distribution of a large number of points in a specific space. The nearest index refers to the ratio of the average distance of the nearest point to the average distance of the nearest point in the random distribution model. When the calculated value is greater than 1, the point elements are uniformly distributed; When the calculated value is between 0-1, the point factor agglomeration distribution; When the calculated value is equal to 0, the point elements are completely concentrated. The point-like elements of 115 sports venues are transformed, and the nearest neighbor index R is calculated by using the "average nearest neighbour" command in the spatial statistical tool of ArcGIS10.2.

	Expected average distance (m)	Average observation distance (m)	R	P
value	272.7391	197.1512	0.722857	0.000000

It can be seen from "Table 1" that the expected average distance of the sports venues resource points in Dali is 272.7391 meters, and the average observation distance is 197.1512 meters, $R = 0.722857 < 1$. This result shows that the sports venues resources in the central urban area of Dali show the characteristics of agglomeration distribution.

3.3.2 Unbalanced Regional Distribution Characteristics of Sports Venues Resources in Dali from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The regional distribution of sports venues resources in Dali is not balanced. "Figure 5", according to the depth of the color, you can see the distribution density of sports venues resources in downtown Dali. There are many sports venues resource points in Zhengyang Times Square, most of which are various types of clubs providing paid sports services for residents. Community sports venues resources include community cultural and sports activities center and national fitness path resource points, mainly according to the construction of community residents service center distribution. There are 22 school sports venues in Xiaguan subdistrict. There are 16 school sports venues in Taihe Street and Manjiang Street.

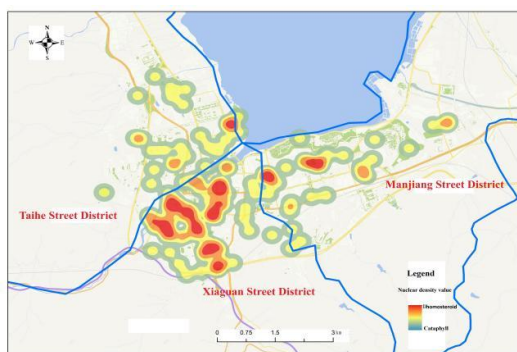


Figure 5 Core density of sports venues resources.

3.3.3 Distribution Characteristics of Sports Venues Resources in Dali Along Traffic Routes from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destinations

The distribution characteristics of sports venues resources in Dali are along the traffic lane. People's Street, Construction Road, Cultural Road and Tai'an Road are the main traffic lanes, and there are more sports venues resources. As shown in "Figure 6", there are Xiaguan Sixia, Xiaguan Liuxiao and People's Parks around People's Street. The distribution of sports venues resources in Dali Olympic Center is relatively scattered. There are no sports venues resources along Weishan Road, and there are no sports venues resources along Erhe River. There are no sports venues resources along Weishan Road in Manjiang Street. Sports venues are along the cultural road resources agglomeration distribution, mainly school sports venues resources.

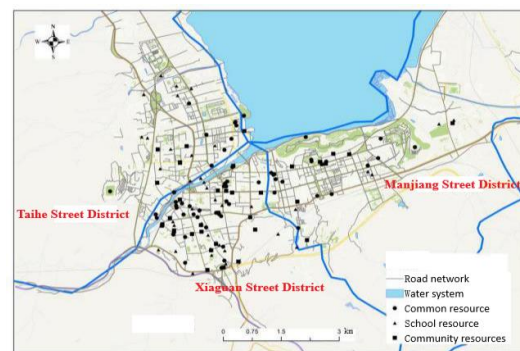


Figure 6 Transportation network of Dali City.

3.4 Resource Function of Dali Sports Venues from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The function of public sports venues resources, sports activities in Erhai Moon Wetland Park and Erhe Forest Park have Tai Chi sword, Tai Chi, aerobics, kites, bamboo, swimming, running, walking, fishing and other projects. The elderly activity center and sports center can be used for the elderly to carry out projects such as goalball, table tennis, dance and walking. Community sports venues resources function, community sports center is the community residents to participate in sports

activities more places; The national fitness path facilities and equipment can meet the needs of sports activities of residents of all ages, and meet the needs of residents' physical parts.

School sports venues are important material conditions to meet school teaching, extracurricular activities of teachers and students, school team training needs, and school sports competition. Out of 38 schools in downtown Dali, there are no plans or notices about school stadiums serving the community, and primary schools are locked up during weekends or holidays. Compared with secondary schools and primary schools, university venues (including specialized schools) are more open. Some outdoor venues are free to residents, while indoor sports venues provide paid sports services.

3.5 Investigation on Sports Activities of Dali Residents and Foreign Residents from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The survey found that there were 365 medieval residents and 51 migrant residents in 416 residents who participated in sports activities. Among the world residents participating in sports activities, 197 were men and 168 were women; From the age point of view, the 20-year-old and below age group, mainly junior high school students and college students; From the point of view of occupation, unemployed persons accounted for 19.7 %, the occupation mainly includes in the home unemployed and the elderly group with children at home, no normal work and economic income; From the perspective of educational level, the number of

people with junior high school education and below accounts for 23.6 %.

In the process of participating in sports activities, the residents participate in sports activities more widely. Young residents choose some single sports activities, which have certain requirements for physical conditions. The number of people who meet the standard of sports population is 143, many residents realize that participating in sports activities can promote health, but the number of people who meet the standard of sports population is not more than 40 % of the total number of residents, indicating that the residents do not make full use of the beautiful environment of Dali to make themselves healthy.

Outsiders involved in sports activities, 28 males and 23 females; The proportion of residents aged 41 years and above was 60.7 %; 76.5 % of foreign residents believe that participation in sports activities can greatly promote physical health; the most foreign residents participate in sports activities in public sports venues, accounting for 84.3 %; This group is mainly middle-aged and elderly people, and this group mainly uses walking as a way of travel. Because their children work here, these residents follow their children to live here, and the main sports activities they participate in are square dance and aerobics. Among the world residents who participate in sports activities, the number of people who meet the sports population standard accounts for 37.3 % of the number of foreign residents. 64.7 per cent of the population considered that poor self-discipline and lack of time were important factors hindering their participation in sports activities; A few residents believe that the factors that hinder their participation in sports activities have weather reasons.

Table 2. A list of chi-square tests of residents with different properties and travel distance, travel mode, sports venues and projects

	variable	Value	Df	Sig(2-sided)
travel distance	Pearson Chi-Square	101.014a	12	.000
travel mode	Pearson Chi-Square	32.218a	12	.017
sports venues	Pearson Chi-Square	96.254a	12	.000
sports events	Pearson Chi-Square	67.721a	12	.000
	N of Valid Cases	416		

It can be seen from "Table 2" that after chi-square test, $P < 0.01$ is found in the distance, sports venues and sports events, indicating that there are significant differences between residents with different properties and the three variables. In the way of travel $P > 0.01$, indicating that different types of residents in the way of travel no significant difference.

In the process of participating in sports activities, the proportion of people with travel distance of 2001 meters and above is relatively higher than that of foreign residents. In the process of participating in sports activities, the travel distance of foreign residents is mostly 2000 meters and below. They will choose to participate in sports activities in parks, squares and sports centers, and

the sports activities are mostly square dance. Foreign residents are not very familiar with the surrounding environment, the communication circle is not very wide, so in the distance, sports venues and sports activities project selection, more limited, to participate in sports activities are more popular, so the health of Dali, leisure and tourism hardware facilities feeling is not much.

3.6 Resident Satisfaction Survey on Spatial Structure of Dali Stadium Resources from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

The research designed the questionnaire of residents' satisfaction with sports venues resources in the central urban area of Dali, involving three dimensions, namely, the spatial layout of sports venues resources in the central urban area of Dali, the internal structure of sports venues in the central urban area of Dali, and the public service of sports venues resources, involving 14 items.

Table 3. Comprehensive rating of satisfaction (X is average)

score values	satisfaction
1≤X < 1.5	dissatisfied
1.5≤X < 2.5	not very satisfied
2.5≤X < 3.5	general
3.5≤X < 4.5	basically satisfactory
4.5≤X < 5	satisfaction

SPSS19.0software was used to test the content of the evaluation, and the content was tested. It shows that the evaluation content and items can better reflect the satisfaction of the residents in the central city of Dali on the sports venues resources. Questionnaire satisfaction survey, each index

designed satisfaction, basic satisfaction, general, not satisfied and not satisfied, and were given 5 points, 4 points, 3 points, 2 points and 1 points. The rating is shown in "Table 3". The higher the rating is, the more satisfied it is.

Table 4. Independent-samples T test between world residents and foreign residents and factors in each dimension

variable	Nature of residents	M±Sd	t	sig
Spatial layout	World residence	3.52±0.565	.949	.006
	allotrio-	3.01±0.733		
Internal structure	World residence	2.63±0.469	.691	.017
	allotrio-	3.31±0.396		
Public services	World residence	3.61±0.804	1.013	.204
	allotrio-	2.79±0.687		

From "Table 4", it can be seen that the satisfaction of residents living in the world is higher than that of foreign residents in the spatial layout and service of sports venues resources, indicating basic satisfaction, but the score is not very high. Because the residents live here for a long time, the development of the city is also more understanding, to carry sports venues resources distribution is also more understanding. Foreign residents are mostly young people who come to work here or middle-aged and elderly people who help their children take care of their children. Due to the short time limit of residence, combined with busy work, less understanding of the surrounding hardware facilities, and the communication circle is not very extensive, the environment can be accessed is

limited. The places selected in the process of sports activities are mostly popular parks and squares, and less contact with some individual sports venues. In terms of the internal structure of sports venues, the satisfaction of foreign residents is much higher than that of world residents, but they are generally satisfied. World residents began to pursue high-quality sports activities, and the internal structure of sports venues resources was high. Some foreign residents did not have high requirements in this regard, so their satisfaction was higher than that of world residents.

3.7 A Comparative Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Satisfaction of Domestic and Foreign Residents from the Perspective of Healthy Living Destination

3.7.1 Different Age Factors

In the process of participating in sports activities, residents of different ages also have different feelings of sports venues resources. Different ages have different environments and experiences, so there are significant differences in satisfaction. ("Table 5")

Table 5. Comparative analysis of single factor variances with different age limits

	Age category	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III
		space planning	internal structure	public services
indigenous residents	20 years old and below	4.31 (0.817)	2.41 (0.484)	2.75 (0.689)
	21-30 years	3.37 (0.443)	3.61 (0.549)	3.01 (0.252)
	31 – 40 years	3.72 (0.574)	1.97 (0.264)	4.54 (0.916)
	41-50 years	3.89 (0.506)	2.24 (0.501)	4.11 (0.554)
	51 years and over	2.31 (0.428)	2.92 (0.365)	3.64 (0.549)
	P	0.000	0.000	0.014
immigrated population	20 years old and below	3.61 (0.411)	4.21 (0.078)	2.01 (0.095)
	21-30 years	2.87 (0.137)	3.51 (0.235)	2.78 (0.671)
	31 – 40 years	2.19 (0.182)	2.87 (0.612)	3.59 (0.703)
	41-50 years	2.84 (0.612)	3.02 (0.172)	3.21 (0.202)
	51 years and over	3.54 (0.392)	2.94 (0.726)	2.36 (0.042)
	P	0.031	0.000	0.000

From the spatial distribution of sports venues resources, the P value of the world residents is < 0.01, indicating that the significant difference is very obvious; Foreign residents $P < 0.05$, indicating a significant difference. Among the residents living in the world and foreign residents, the residents of the age group of 20 and below have the highest satisfaction, which is expressed as satisfaction. The age group is mostly students, and the degree of education is mostly primary and secondary school students and students who have just entered the university. They often participate in sports activities in schools and other places. The school stadiums are rich, and the distribution of learning is also very much. When appearing, walking and cycling can effectively avoid traffic congestion, so the satisfaction is significantly higher than that of other age groups. Among the residents living in the world, the satisfaction of the residents aged 51 and above is the lowest, indicating that they are not satisfied, and the satisfaction is poor in the quantitative index of sports venues resources; Outside residents, 31-40 age group residents satisfaction is the lowest, said not very satisfied, in sports venues resources overall spatial distribution index satisfaction is the worst.

From the internal structure of sports venues resources, the P value of world residents and foreign residents is < 0.01, indicating that the

difference is very significant. Among the residents living in the world, the residents aged 21 – 30 have the highest satisfaction, and the residents of this age group have low requirements in indicators such as service quality, mainly aiming at whether there are resources to meet their own sports activities. Residents aged 31 – 40 have the lowest satisfaction. Most of these people are employees in enterprises and institutions. The forms of activities are diverse, including unit organizations, club organizations, and friend invitations. Therefore, the requirements for service quality, environment, service content and other indicators are relatively strict, and the pursuit of high-quality leisure sports life. Among the foreign residents, the residents of the age group of 20 and below are mostly schools, and students often carry out sports activities in schools. The hardware facilities of school sports venues resources are relatively good, so the satisfaction is high, with an average of 4.21 points, which is basically satisfactory and close to satisfactory. The satisfaction of residents in other age groups was expressed as general.

From the sports venues resources public service, the world residents P value < 0.05, indicating that there is a significant difference; Foreign residents $P < 0.01$, indicating significant difference is very obvious. The residents aged 31 – 40 years old have the highest satisfaction and satisfaction, with

the scores of 4.54 and 3.59, respectively. Most of these people are in-service employees in enterprises and institutions. They are economically independent and begin to pursue high quality of leisure sports. They have a better understanding of some local policies and measures for the benefit of the people. They also organize physical monitoring activities irregularly within each unit, and understand the rules and regulations of some sports venues, so they are highly satisfied. It can be seen that Dali has invested a lot in policy orientation, actively guiding residents to carry out sports activities to make them healthy, and secondly attracting foreign residents to live here, and constantly improving the allocation of hardware facilities and service levels. With high-quality natural environment, strive to create a healthy life destination.

3.7.2 Different Street Jurisdiction Factors

From the spatial distribution, internal structure and public service of sports venues resources, the P value of world residents and foreign residents is less than 0.05, indicating that there are significant differences in the satisfaction of residents in each jurisdiction; It can be seen from "Table 6" that the

Table 6. Comparative analysis of single factor variance of different street jurisdictions

	Diocese	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III
		space planning	internal structure	public services
indigenous residents	Taihe Street District	3.66 (0.664)	2.39 (0.824)	3.53 (0.079)
	Xiaguan Street District	4.43 (0.078)	3.53 (0.534)	4.29 (0.012)
	Manjiang Street District	2.47 (0.465)	1.97 (0.236)	3.01 (0.273)
	P	0.000	0.005	0.037
immigrated population	Taihe Street District	3.03 (0.194)	3.49 (0.073)	2.41 (0.529)
	Xiaguan Street District	3.68 (0.284)	3.83 (0.109)	3.79 (0.231)
	Manjiang Street District	2.32 (0.423)	2.61 (0.827)	2.17 (0.240)
	P	0.006	0.029	0.000

Taihe street area is located in Erhai, there is a large stadium in the area, providing paid sports services for residents; The jurisdiction is in the state of just completed development. Many hardware facilities are configured to be finalized, and the level of service quality is continuously improving. In addition, many tourists will stay here near the ancient city of Dali, but the stay time is not long. The development of health, tourism, culture and leisure needs to be further strengthened.

residents in Xiaguan Street have the highest satisfaction. The jurisdiction is located in the center of Dali City and belongs to the commercial economic zone. The resources of various types of sports venues are extremely rich. The Education and Sports Bureau works in this jurisdiction. The residents can quickly understand the information of some sports venues benefiting people and various types of sports competitions organized by some sports venues. It has good advantages, and the sports events that can be involved are relatively complete. On the basis of meeting the needs of sports activities, they begin to pursue high-quality leisure life. Therefore, the satisfaction in all aspects is higher than that in the other two jurisdictions.

The satisfaction of the residents in the Manjiang Street jurisdiction is the lowest. As the Manjiang Street jurisdiction belongs to the developing state, it originally belongs to the jurisdiction of Fengyi Town. In July 2019, it was re-adjusted and Xiaguan Town was abolished. The central city was divided into the above three street jurisdictions. Many hardware facilities in the Manjiang Street jurisdiction are not perfect, and the needs of residents' sports activities have not been met, so the satisfaction of residents is low.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The sports venues resources in the central city of Dali show the overall agglomeration characteristics, but the distribution in each jurisdiction is not balanced, and the distribution along the cultural road is obvious. Various types of clubs provide paid sports services to residents; The resources of community sports venues are mostly national fitness path facilities and equipment, and the number is small, which are distributed in the

end of the streets, and have certain risks and limitations.

In the process of participating in sports activities, the residents of the world have diverse choices of places and projects; Most foreign residents choose more popular park square to participate in sports activities; The residents aged 20 and below are more likely to take part in sports activities by walking and cycling.

In terms of the spatial layout of sports venues resources and public services, the satisfaction of world residents is significantly higher than that of foreign residents, and the satisfaction degree is manifested in two states: basic satisfaction and general satisfaction. In terms of internal structure, the satisfaction of foreign residents is higher than that of living residents. Living residents begin to pursue high-quality sports activities, so they have higher requirements in terms of internal structure.

In terms of spatial layout, the residents aged 20 and below have the highest satisfaction with living and migrant residents; In terms of public services, 31-40years old residents satisfaction is the highest, the score is 4.54 points, in a satisfactory state. This is closely related to the release of relevant sports venues in Dali and the organization of various types of activities. The satisfaction of the residents living in and outside the Manjiang subdistrict is the lowest in three aspects, which is related to the underdevelopment of many hardware facilities.

4.2 Suggestions

Adjust the spatial structure of existing sports venues resources to improve the utilization rate of sports venues resources, make full use of the outdoor venues of the Olympic Center to build a stage, and organize sports and cultural activities from time to time. Some clubs should appropriately reduce paid sports service standards, improve service quality, and meet the needs of residents for high-quality sports activities.

Guide residents to participate in sports activities, organize different types of sports activities in the park square, such as: ethnic minority singing and dancing, etc.; combine health, leisure, entertainment, tourism, etc. to create a healthy living environment, promote the health of residents, and attract those who want to be healthy People come to live in Dali and enjoy Dali's unique natural environment and natural oxygen together.

Continuously improve the satisfaction of residents. When pursuing high-quality sports activities, Shiju residents must start from their own demands for all aspects of healthy life, consider various aspects to make themselves healthy, and at the same time help foreign residents enter this health In the living environment.

There are differences in the demands of different age groups in the process of participating in sports activities. In terms of internal structure, it is necessary to strengthen the service quality, innovate the service content, create a good sports environment, continuously improve the service level, and retain foreign residents with higher service levels while serving the world residents. According to the characteristics of each jurisdiction, reasonable use of natural environment advantages, from the hardware facilities configuration, residents demand, the future healthy living environment and other aspects of planning, joint efforts to create a high quality of Dali healthy living destination.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Xianqiong Ding made the research plan and revised the thesis, Hongming Xiong collected the preliminary literature and the questionnaire data distribution and recovery, Xiaoqin Wang conducted data analysis, Xiaolong Lu participated in the production of the chart, and Tengjie Guo participated in the writing of the thesis.

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