After determining the causes, the next layer of the research process is to try to find possible relationships between the different processes fueling this trend. This is often the 'business end' for many areas of scientific research and is where one of the statistical tests are applied to show the relationship between the variables. However simple the phenomenon or however easy it appears to be to generate logical and intuitive answers, the researcher must make a statement of intent and develop a strong explanation of 'Why?' and 'How?' things are happening. This must be thorough and systematic reasoning rather than measurement.

Science now uses established research methods and standard protocols to test theories and hypotheses. For example, in the case of global warming, there is an opposing view that temperature rises may be equally valid. Explanation is about coming up with viable reasons and you must try to justify these explanations of 'Why?' and 'How?' things are happening. Intuitively, most of us would state that humanity pumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere is responsible for a worldwide rise in temperatures. But this is not enough to prove the scientific validity of this claim. To make valid assumptions about the universe, we must be as objective and unbiased as possible. Research enables us to test hypotheses and lay solid foundations for future research. Since 1666, when Galileo first observed the planet Saturn, science has raised questions about the nature of our planet and beyond. Over the years, science has advanced our understanding of natural processes, and we now take some things for granted.

Of course, very little research gives such a black and white answer, but opens up new possibilities for further research. For example, in the case of global warming, there is an opposing view that temperature rises may be equally valid. Explanation is about coming up with viable reasons and you must try to justify these explanations of 'Why?' and 'How?' things are happening. Intuitively, most of us would state that humanity pumping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere is responsible for a worldwide rise in temperatures. But this is not enough to prove the scientific validity of this claim. To make valid assumptions about the universe, we must be as objective and unbiased as possible. Research enables us to test hypotheses and lay solid foundations for future research. Since 1666, when Galileo first observed the planet Saturn, science has raised questions about the nature of our planet and beyond. Over the years, science has advanced our understanding of natural processes, and we now take some things for granted.