TITLE OF DISSERTATION

A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE
OF

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY
IN
MAJOR NAME

Submitted by

NAME (ROLL NO.)

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Under the supervision of
NAME OF THE SUPERVISION

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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

We, STUDENT NAMES, Roll No's – WRITE ROLL NO. students of B.Tech (Department Name),hereby declare that the project Dissertation titled "Title" which is submitted by us to the Department Name, Delhi Technological University, Delhi in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology, is original and not copied from any source without proper citation. This work has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma Associateship, Fellowship or other similar title or recognition.

Place: Delhi   Student 1

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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the Project Dissertation titled "Title" which is submitted by Names of Student, Roll No's – Write Roll no. here, Department Name ,Delhi Technological University, Delhi in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology, is a record of the project work carried out by the students under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge this work has not been submitted in part or full for any Degree or Diploma to this University or elsewhere.

Place: Delhi   Names of Professor

Date: dd.mm.yyyy   **SUPERVISOR**

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Place: Delhi   Student 1

Date: 01.06.2021   Student 2

Abstract

Abstracts contain most of the following kinds of information in brief form. The body of your paper will, of course, develop and explain these ideas much more fully. As you will see in the samples below, the proportion of your abstract that you devote to each kind of information—and the sequence of that information—will vary, depending on the nature and genre of the paper that you are summarizing in your abstract. And in some cases, some of this information is implied, rather than stated explicitly. The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, which is widely used in the social sciences, gives specific guidelines for what to include in the abstract for different kinds of papers—for empirical studies, literature reviews or meta-analyses, theoretical papers, methodological papers, and case studies.

Here are the typical kinds of information found in most abstracts:

The context or background information for your research; the general topic under study; the specific topic of your research the central questions or statement of the problem your research addresses what's already known about this question, what previous research has done or shown the main reason(s), the exigency, the rationale, the goals for your research—Why is it important to address these questions? Are you, for example, examining a new topic? Why is that topic worth examining? Are you filling a gap in previous research? Applying new methods to take a fresh look at existing ideas or data? Resolving a dispute within the literature in your field? . . . your research and/or analytical methods your main findings, results, or arguments the significance or implications of your findings or arguments. Your abstract should be intelligible on its own, without a reader's having to read your entire paper. And in an abstract, you usually do not cite references—most of your abstract will describe what you have studied in your research and what you have found and what you argue in your paper. In the body of your paper, you will cite the specific literature that informs your research.

Contents

List of Tables

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List of Symbols

r Radius, m

α Angle of thesis in degrees

β Flight path in degrees

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 When to Write Your Abstract

Although you might be tempted to write your abstract first because it will appear as the very first part of your paper, it's a good idea to wait to write your abstract until after you've drafted your full paper, so that you know what you're summarizing.

What follows are some sample abstracts in published papers or articles, all written by faculty at UW-Madison who come from a variety of disciplines. We have annotated these samples to help you see the work that these authors are doing within their abstracts.

Choosing Verb Tenses within Your Abstract The social science sample (Sample 1) below uses the present tense to describe general facts and interpretations that have been and are currently true, including the prevailing explanation for the social phenomenon under study. That abstract also uses the present tense to describe the methods, the findings, the arguments, and the implications of the findings from their new research study. The authors use the past tense to describe previous research.

The humanities sample (Sample 2) below uses the past tense to describe completed events in the past (the texts created in the pulp fiction industry in the 1970s and 80s) and uses the present tense to describe what is happening in those texts, to explain the significance or meaning of those texts, and to describe the arguments presented in the article.

The science samples (Samples 3 and 4) below use the past tense to describe what previous research studies have done and the research the authors have conducted, the methods they have followed, and what they have found. In their rationale or justification for their research (what remains to be done), they use the present tense. They also use the present tense to introduce their study (in Sample 3, "Here we report . . .") and to explain the significance of their study (In Sample 3, This reprogramming . . . "provides a scalable cell source for. . .").[1]

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

Chapter 4

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

One and half page conclusion with future scope is enough.

Appendix A

Appendix Title

Bibliography

[1] D. Adams, *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy.* San Val, 1995. [Online]. Available: http://books.google.com/books?id=W-xMPgAACAAJ