The Title of Your Thesis May Span Two Lines or Even More

A Subtitle Elaborating on Your Title

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<Bachelor's/Master's> Degree Project in
<the name of your program>
<Autumn/Spring> term 20XX
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Abstract

Introduction This part of the abstract provides a brief overview of the topic and sets the context for the research. For example: “This thesis explores the relationship between sleep patterns and academic performance in college students. Understanding this relationship is crucial as it can influence strategies to improve student success.”

Research Question Here, you state the main question your research aims to answer. For instance: The primary research question is: “How do different sleep patterns affect the academic performance of college students?”

Method This part explains the approach taken to investigate the research question. For example: “A survey was conducted with 200 college students to gather data on their sleep habits and academic performance. Additionally, interviews were held with 20 students to obtain more detailed information.”

Results Summarize the main results of your research and give a brief answer to your research question. For example: “The results indicate that students with regular sleep schedules tend to have higher GPAs compared to those with irregular sleep patterns. Interviews highlighted that poor sleep often leads to reduced concentration and increased stress.”

Discussion Discuss the implications of your findings as well as the limitations of your study and suggest future research or practical applications. For example: “These findings suggest that promoting healthy sleep habits could enhance academic performance. Universities might consider programs to educate students on the importance of sleep. Further research could explore intervention strategies to help students improve their sleep patterns.”

Acknowledgements

This is the place to say thanks to those who have supported the thesis work.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AI	Artificial Intelligence
NLP	Natural Language Processing
ML	Machine Learning
IoT	Internet of Things
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit
CPU	Central Processing Unit
API	Application Programming Interface

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1

Introduction

The introduction sets the stage for your thesis, highlighting the research problem and posing the research question. In other words, it addresses the overarching "Why is this study important?" and the specific "What is this study to achieve?" The introduction should also provide enough context to make your thesis comprehensible to your intended audience.

It can be nice to include figures already in this first chapter. A picture of a pipe (but not a pipe) is given in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: A Picture of a Pipe

1.1 A Section

Here is the first section of the chapter.

1.1.1 A Subsection

Here is the first subsection of the first section.

2

Extended Background

The background information in your thesis frames your research, offering context and rationale. It typically includes an introduction to your topic, a discussion of key concepts of your study, and a literature review to highlight previous research. This information helps readers comprehend the importance of your study and how it integrates into existing knowledge. It also prepares them for the detailed analysis, findings, and conclusions that follow.

When following the IMRAD structure for a thesis, there are often two chapters dedicated to the introduction part. In the first chapter, the research problem and the research question are the centrepieces, as they provide the foundation for the rest of the thesis. Thus, only a brief background is given in this chapter. But in the second chapter, it is possible to offer a much deeper background.

3

Method

The method chapter addresses the “how” question: How did you carry out your study? It tells your reader about your choice of research strategy, data collection method and data analysis method, and how you applied these. This part should be thorough enough to allow another researcher to replicate your study.

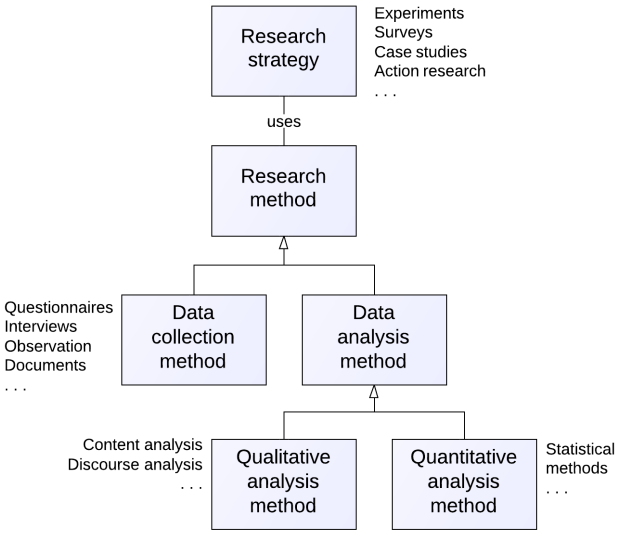

Figure 3.1: Research Strategies and Research Methods

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Results

In the Results chapter, you present the main outcomes of your study in a clear and systematic way. The purpose of this chapter is to show what your empirical work, analysis, design work, modelling, or evaluation has produced, without yet providing the full interpretation of its significance. Depending on the type of thesis, the results may include quantitative findings, qualitative themes, requirements, design principles, models, prototypes, data analyses, visualisations, model performance measures, evaluation outcomes.

The chapter should be organised so that the reader can see how the results relate to the research question, aim, or objectives of the thesis. Use text to explain the main findings, and use tables, figures, diagrams, charts, or other visual representations when they make the results easier to understand. For example, have a look at Table 4.1.

AUTHOR	TITLE	YEAR
Gottlob Frege	Begriffsschrift	1879
Bertrand Russell	Principia Mathematica	1910
Ludwig Wittgenstein	Philosophical Investigations	1953

Table 4.1: Philosophical Titles 1

The same data are shown in Table 4.2 but with different formatting.

The table tool in Overleaf can be handy for inserting and managing tables.

AUTHOR	TITLE	YEAR
Gottlob Frege	Begriffsschrift	1879
Bertrand Russell	Principia Mathematica	1910
Ludwig Wittgenstein	Philosophical Investigations	1953

Table 4.2: Philosophical Titles 2

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Discussion

In the Discussion part of the thesis, you interpret your results and explain the significance and implications of your findings. The Discussion contextualizes the study within existing research, addresses limitations, suggests future research directions, and helps your readers understand the broader impact of your work.

Comparing the results of your work to those of previous studies is one important part of the discussion. See how this can be done in [2] and [1].

(In LaTeX, literature references are handled by creating a BibTeX file and referring to it. From Google Scholar, you can grab BibTeX references by clicking on “Import into BibTeX” below a search result. You can also generate BibTeX files from reference managers, such as Mendeley, Paperpile or Zotero.)

Bibliography

[1] Alan R Hevner et al. “Design science in information systems research”. In: *MIS Q.* 28.1 (Mar. 2004), pp. 75–105.

[2] Herbert A Simon. *The Sciences of the Artificial*. third. The MIT Press, Jan. 1996.

Appendix A — Consent Form

Appendix B — Interview Questions