MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RESEARCH OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA

FACULTY OF COMPUTERS, INFORMATICS AND MICROELECTRONICS

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING AND AUTOMATICS

LaTeX: A document preparation system.

Project report

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Abstract

According to our standards, the first paragraph of the abstract needs to contain the following:

- Name of the project,

- Author/-s,

- Institution,

- Report structure.

Keywords: LaTeX, TeX, Research Paper, Project.

A typical abstract is a 150 to 250 word paragraph that provides readers with a quick overview of the essay or report and the way it is organized. It should express the central idea of the project and the key points. It should also mention possible applications of the research being discussed in the paper.

Some of the things that can be included in the abstract are:

- The purpose of the project,

- The general objectives of it,

- Used methodologies,

- The obtained results.

Content

Introduction

The purpose of the introduction is to inform the reader/evaluator about the content and the general objectives of the paper. In this part of the paper, the following aspects should be covered:

- Studied domain,
- Motivation for choosing the topic,
- Degree of novelty / relevance of the topic or of the problem,
- General objectives of the project,
- Research methodologies that have been used,
- A brief sneak peek to the content of the subsequent chapters.

The volume of the introduction usually is about 2-3 pages.

1 Midterm 1

The first chapter of the project report contains background information about the problem, the associated domain and the impact the problem has on the identified domain. Also, when knowing the domain, one could establish target groups and perform customer validation in order to justify the relevance of the problem and the need for the project itself. [**?**]

Also, it is important to represent the project in a comparative analysis in relation to other analogs. By doing this, the project team can emphasize what the analogs lack and what the new solution could improve.

1.1 Problem Description and Problem Analysis

The origin of the project is the problem itself. Naturally, the project team should continue the work on the project by building their way around the problem description. A good description of the problem forms that foundation of the other aspects and allows the team to do progress.

Any problem has it's impact in the scope of one or multiple domains. It is important to identify this scope so that the problem could be analyzed and see what is the impact over the domain. Having that in place, the project team can come up with a concept for a solution to the analyzed problem. [**?**]

1.2 Solution Proposal

The next step after describing and analyzing the problem is to create a concept for the proposed solution. The concept is just an initial vector for the rest of the project 1.1. It should be simple and on point, giving an overview on what you intend to design.
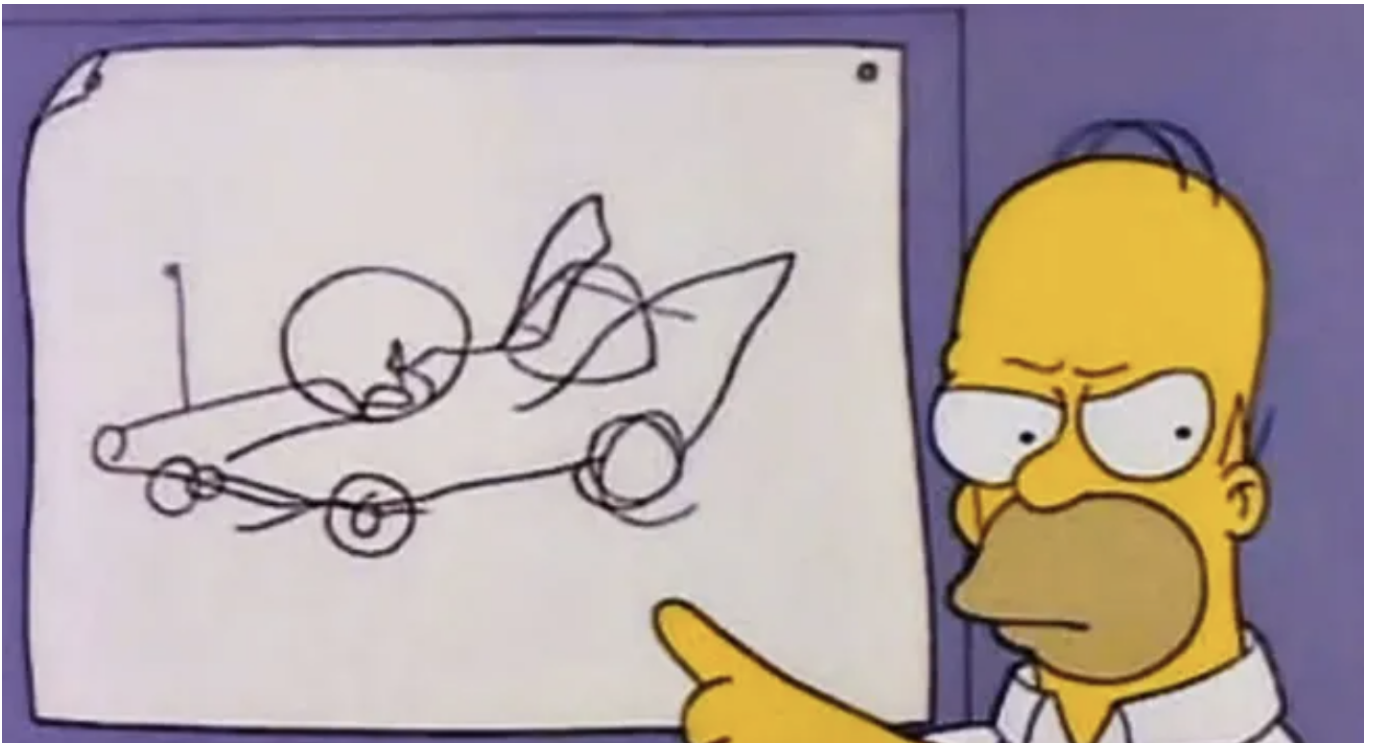
Figure 1.1 - Concept

The solution concept should be represented by a project name and the objectives that the project teams has. Basically the objectives would help with the definition of the requirements and also can help other people to understand the idea behind the project.

As time is limited and there are lot's of new things to learn and use, probably the project teams will not get all the things right the first time. The first iteration through the requirements for the 1st midterm will be presented at the evaluation and the teams should be confident on what has been done.
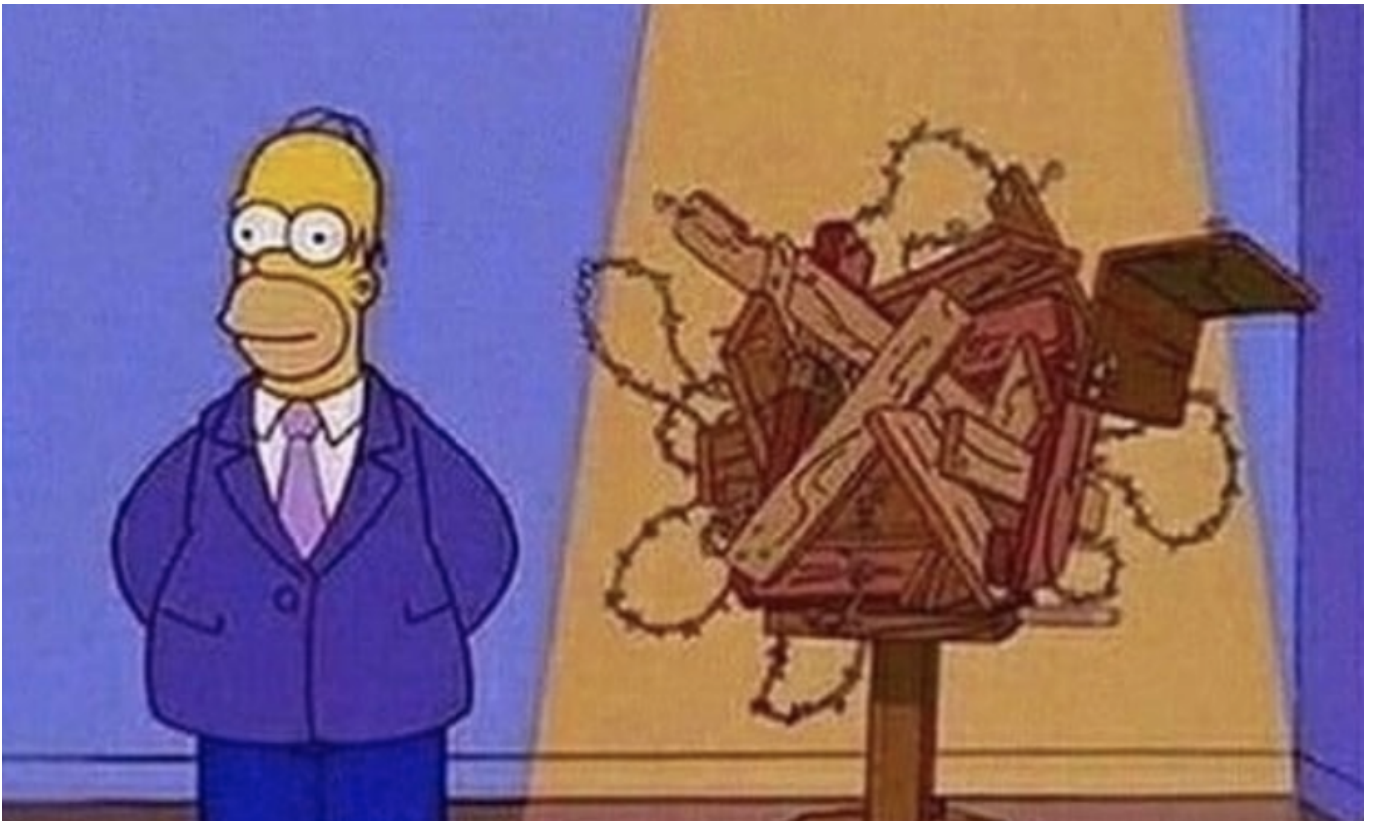
Figure 1.2 - Concept

All the gathered information should be taken as the base for the work that comes next. Also, the feedback from the mentors should be considered in order to fix the issues if any, and to polish what has been done so far 1.3. With that in mind, iteration after iteration, the concept takes shape and the project covers more of the initial requirements.

Figure 1.3 - After

1.3 Target Group and Customer Validation

The target group represents an audience that is identified as potential users of a product. Basically the individuals from a target group have something in common which can be things like age, occupation, hobbies etc., or maybe they are just bothered by the same problem 1.1.

The target group should be presented in this section and, if applicable, any classification of the target group into sub-groups should be enlisted as well. This can be done in list, tabular forms or even plain text.

Figure 1.1 - Problem Analysis

1.4 Comparative Analysis

Here goes your comparative analysis..

Midterm 2

Section 1

Section 2

Section 3

Section 4

Conclusions

Here go your conclusions..

Bibliography

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