

# Student Report Example

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**Abstract**—Write a short abstract about the topic here. The abstract usually includes a very brief introduction to the topic and why it is interesting. This is followed by a short description of your work and the conclusions that you draw. The abstract is like a teaser to your work. If it is boring, readers will stop reading your paper right away. Therefore the abstract should not be too long but still include most of the interesting results that you discovered. The abstract needs to be self-contained. Hence you should not include statements that require long explanation. In addition, use only few technical terms. Bare in mind that your readers my not be specialists of the subject area.

## I. WORKING WITH THIS REPORT TEMPLATE

WRITING a report is almost straightforward as long as you are properly prepared. Make sure that you found a suitable structure for your report. For instance, you could split up a report into the following sections:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Related work
- 3) Implementation details
- 4) Experiments and evaluation
- 5) Conclusion.

However you may have to adapt to the report you are writing. An advanced seminar usually does not contain experiments and evaluation, but you wish to show details about one references paper that you found.

If you're unsure how to structure your report, contact your supervisor. Together with your supervisor you should be able to figure out how to best organize your manuscript.

Then the remaining task mostly consists of writing. Writing a good paper only comes with experience, though, and an understanding how a good paper should be structures. An excellent overview about the latter issue can be found in [1].

## II. ADDITIONAL L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X PACKAGES

You are free to use any additional packages that you require. There are some caveats, though. Make sure to include packages that do not ship with standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distributions in your final submission. Most of the important packages are included already in the preamble of this document, though.

## III. SPELLING

Before handing in your thesis, even for an intermediate review, please perform a spellcheck and correct grammar mistakes. The report is not meant to be a narrative text. Please

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stick to neutral and technical style and avoid subjective or biased expressions or adjectives/adverbs such as *obviously*, *always*, *very*, *especially well*, *actually*, *so-called* etc. Scientific writing is about precision and you should underpin your statements factually, not soften them with unnecessary qualifiers.

Sometimes you have a wide figure or environment. Inclusion can be achieved using the `figure*` environment as used in Figure 1.

## IV. TECHNICAL DETAILS

In the following we will give you some short information about how you should typeset mathematical equations and set tables or figures. If you require more information about the topics then first try to find answers on the Internet, and only if you did not figure out how to solve your issue, contact your supervisor.

### A. Mathematical equations an

In case you have to typeset equations make sure that all equations are numbered. The following example shows how to do so

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

Sometimes you wish to align equations. This is possible with the (already included) `align` package. The example in Equation 2 which gives the Lotka–Volterra, or predator-prey equations, shows how to use it.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \alpha x - \beta xy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= \delta xy - \gamma y \end{aligned} \quad (2) \quad (3)$$

### B. Figures, tables, algorithms

Most reports need to include one of the mentioned objects. There are suitable environments for each of them. If you are interested in typesetting algorithms, have a look at the packages `algorithmic` and `algorithmx`. Make sure that all algorithms are well formatted and clearly understandable!

Figures are included using the `figure` environment. All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the paper. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. An example is shown in Figure 2. `includegraphics` will include the respective file.



Figure 1. A wide figure.



Figure 2. Always add a short caption to your figures.

## V. SUBMISSION

When submitting your final report, make sure to include all files that are required to build the PDF from source. This includes all bibliography files and  $\text{\LaTeX}$  files. In addition, don't forget to include all figures. If you performed an evaluation on a dataset you should include this data as well. For project laboratories or seminars that produced source code, this should be shipped with your final submission as well. If you prefer to keep your code secret, contact your supervisor.

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## REFERENCES

- [1] S. Katzoff. Clarity in technical reporting. Technical report, NASA Langley Research Center, Washington, Jan. 1964. 1