



Diplomarbeit

Höhere Technische Bundeslehranstalt Leonding
Abteilung für Informatik

Club 2.0 – An Online Discussion Forum

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Datum: **5. April 2021**
Betreuer: **Matthias Braun**

Declaration of Academic Honesty

Hereby, I declare that I have composed the presented paper independently on my own and without any other resources than the ones indicated. All thoughts taken directly or indirectly from external sources are properly denoted as such.

This paper has neither been previously submitted to another authority nor has it been published yet.

Leonding, April 5, 2021

Peter Bauer

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Hiermit erkläre ich an Eides statt, dass ich die vorgelegte Diplomarbeit selbstständig und ohne Benutzung anderer als der angegebenen Hilfsmittel angefertigt habe. Gedanken, die aus fremden Quellen direkt oder indirekt übernommen wurden, sind als solche gekennzeichnet.

Die Arbeit wurde bisher in gleicher oder ähnlicher Weise keiner anderen Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegt und auch noch nicht veröffentlicht.

Leonding, am 5. April 2021

Peter Bauer

Zusammenfassung

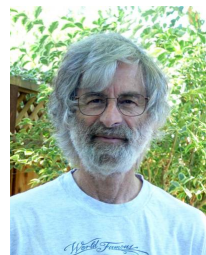
An dieser Stelle wird beschrieben, worum es in der Diplomarbeit geht. Die Zusammenfassung soll kurz und prägnant sein und den Umfang einer Seite nicht übersteigen. Weiters ist zu beachten, dass hier keine Kapitel oder Abschnitte zur Strukturierung verwendet werden. Die Verwendung von Absätzen ist zulässig. Wenn notwendig, können auch Aufzählungslisten verwendet werden. Dabei ist aber zu beachten, dass auch in der Zusammenfassung vollständige Sätze gefordert sind.

Bezüglich des Inhalts sollen folgende Punkte in der Zusammenfassung vorkommen:

- *Aufgabenstellung*: Von welchem Wissenstand kann man im Umfeld der Aufgabenstellung ausgehen? Was ist das Ziel des Projekts? Wer kann die Ergebnisse der Arbeit benutzen?
- *Umsetzung*: Welche fachtheoretischen oder -praktischen Methoden wurden bei der Umsetzung verwendet?
- *Ergebnisse*: Was ist das endgültige Ergebnis der Arbeit?

Diese Liste soll als Sammlung von inhaltlichen Punkten für die Zusammenfassung verstanden werden. Die konkrete Gliederung und Reihung der Punkte ist den Autoren überlassen. Zu beachten ist, dass der/die LeserIn beim Lesen dieses Teils Lust bekommt, diese Arbeit weiter zu lesen.

Abschließend soll die Zusammenfassung noch ein Foto zeigen, das das beschriebene Projekt am besten repräsentiert. Das folgende Bild zeigt Leslie Lamport, den Erfinder von \LaTeX .



Abstract

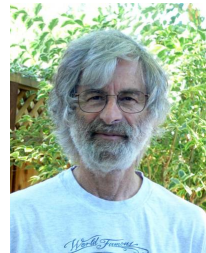
Here it is described what the thesis is all about. The abstract shall be brief and concise and its size shall not go beyond one page. Furthermore it has no chapters, sections etc. Paragraphs can be used to structure the abstract. If necessary one can also use bullet point lists but care must be taken that also in this part of the text full sentences and a clearly readable structure are required.

Concerning the content the following points shall be covered.

1. *Definition of the project:* What do we currently know about the topic or on which results can the work be based? What is the goal of the project? Who can use the results of the project?
2. *Implementation:* What are the tools and methods used to implement the project?
3. *Results:* What is the final result of the project?

This list does not mean that the abstract must strictly follow this structure. Rather it should be understood in that way that these points shall be described such that the reader is animated to dig further into the thesis.

Finally it is required to add a representative image which describes your project best. The image here shows Leslie Lamport the inventor of \LaTeX .



Acknowledgments

If you feel like saying thanks to your grandma and/or other relatives.

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Kapitel 1

Introduction

1.1 Initial Situation

Common word processors do not prepare print-like documents in so far as these programs do not reflect the rules of professional printing which have been grown over centuries. These rules contain clear requirements for balancing page layouts, the amount of white space on pages, font-handling, etc. Donald Knuth's TeX package (see [2]) is a word processor which conforms to these printing rules. This package was enhanced by Leslie Lamport by providing more text structuring commands. He called his package LaTeX [4].

When preparing a thesis, we want not only to have our content on a top level, we also want to commit to a high level of formal criteria. Therefore, we request our students to use one of these professional printing production environments like TeX or LaTeX.

Furthermore students should train their scientific writing skills. This includes a clear and structured break-down of their ideas, a high-level and clear wording, and the training of transparent citations of ideas from other sources than from theirs. A good source for more information concerning technical and scientific writing can be found in [5].

1.2 Goals

The general goals and objectives of the project are described here. Care must be taken that the goals documented here are purely project goals and have nothing to do with individual goals of the team members. If individual goals should be part of the thesis they are listed in appendix B.

1.3 Overview

Details of the diploma thesis have to be aligned between student and supervisor. This should be a basic structure to facilitate the first steps when students start to write their theses.



Abbildung 1.1: Don Knuth, the inventor of T_EX

Never forget to add some illustrative images. Images must not be messed up with your normal text. They are encapsulated in floating bodies and referenced in your text. An example can be seen in figure 1.1. As you can see, figures are placed by default on top of the page nearby the place where they are referenced the first time. Furthermore you can see that a list of figures is maintained automatically which can be included easily by typing the command `\listoffigures` into your document.

1.4 Basic Terminology

As usual the very basic terminology is briefly explained here. Most probably the explanations here only scratch a surface level. More detailed explanations of terminology goes into chapter 3.

1.5 Related Work and Projects

Here a survey of other work in and around the area of the thesis is given. The reader shall see that the authors of the thesis know their field well and understand the developments there. Furthermore here is a good place to show what relevance the thesis in its field has.

1.6 Structure of the Thesis

Finally the reader is given a brief description what (s)he can expect in the thesis. Each chapter is introduced with a paragraph roughly describing its content.

Kapitel 2

Methoden der Diskussionsanalyse

2.1 Einführung

In diesem Kapitel werden die vier bekanntesten Methoden der Diskussionsanalyse vorgestellt. Eine der wichtigsten Libraries für die Textanalyse ist Apache Spark, wie in [?] ausgeführt. Die Implementierung der Software wurde testgetrieben mit Swift 5 erstellt [6].

Kapitel 3

Theoretical Background

The details of the structure of your thesis have to be aligned with the supervising teacher. However, most of the theses require to have some description of the models used or some other theoretical background necessary to understand the rest of the text.

Since there is enough space here a table is added to show the basic usage of tables in a scientific document. Similarly to images these are also kept outside the normal text flow in a so-called floating body. Table 3.1 shows different options [1, 3].

Body type	Floats
Image	Always
Table	Always
Algorithm	Sometimes

Tabelle 3.1: Different types of floating bodies

Kapitel 4

Zusammenfassung

In dieser Arbeit wurden verschiedene Methoden der Diskussionsanalyse (siehe Kapitel 2).

Literaturverzeichnis

- [1] Tamir Khason. Computer languages and facial hair – take two, 2008. URL: <http://khason.net/blog/computer-languages-and-facial-hair-%e2%80%9393-take-two/>.
- [2] Donald E. Knuth. *The TeXbook*. Addison-Wesley Professional, Reading, Mass, first edition, January 1984.
- [3] Glenn E. Krasner and Stephen T. Pope. A Description of the Model-View-Controller User Interface Paradigm in the Smalltalk-80 system. *Journal of Object Oriented Programming*, 1(3):26 – 49, 1988. URL: <http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/krasner88description.htm>.
- [4] Leslie Lamport. *Latex Document Preparation System Users*. Addison Wesley Publishing Co, Reading, Mass, first edition, October 1985.
- [5] Peter Rechenberg. *Technisches Schreiben: (nicht nur) für Informatiker*. Carl Hanser Verlag GmbH & Co. KG, München, third edition, August 2006.
- [6] Jon Reid. *iOS Unit Testing by Example: XCTest Tips and Techniques Using Swift*. O'Reilly UK Ltd., Sebastopol (Ca), July 2020.

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Project Log Book

Date	Participants	Todos	Due
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Anhang A

Additional Information

If needed the appendix is the place where additional information concerning your thesis goes. Examples could be:

- Source Code
- Test Protocols
- Project Proposal
- Project Plan
- Individual Goals
- ...

Again this has to be aligned with the supervisor.

Anhang B

Individual Goals

This is just another example to show what content could go into the appendix.