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To ensure a uniform look for all degree projects at Malmö University, there is a template in Word format that you can download and use as a cover sheet. You can add a picture or photo if you like.

The following information should **not** be included in the header or footer of the degree project: the student's name, the University’s name or logo, the name of the programme, supervisor or examiner.

English title

English subtitle (if any)

Olof Ingelsten

ingelstenolof@gmail.com

Interaktionsdesign

Bachelor

22.5HP

Spring 2023

Supervisor: David Cuartielles

Remove highlighting before you submit

# Outline

Your thesis must include: the cover page, abstract, table of contents, introduction, conclusions and references. Together, this effectively makes the ‘top and tail’ of your thesis. You’ll expect to have several chapters in-between which cover related literature, empirical work, results, discussion and so on. There is no set formula for these chapters, since it depends on the nature of your project. You can develop this with your advisor.

If your writing involves a lot technical terminology or acronyms, these should be described in a section after the abstract. It’s also necessary to spell out or define these terms in the writing itself at the first point it’s encountered in each chapter.

## Abstract

Your abstract should be no longer than 150 words and appear on its own page. The abstract is your thesis in a nutshell. Thus, it should set the context for your work and present the major findings. It should be self-contained and be free from jargon or references to literature.

Here is some advice: <https://www.sfu.ca/~jcnesbit/HowToWriteAbstract.htm>

## Table of Contents

Use Word’s table of contents generator to produce this automatically. Optimise the settings so the contents fit on a single page – it’s not necessary to include every level of heading in the contents.

## Introduction

In this section you set the scene for your project. The introduction often serves to introduce the topic in general terms, which is then problematised and often concludes by identifying the research question to be investigated in the thesis. A paragraph can also be useful to introduce the reader to the structure of the thesis itself.

After the reader has finished the introduction, they should have a good sense of the goal of your thesis, why and how it’s relevant to interaction design and why it’s worth conducting this work to begin with.

## Conclusions

The conclusion section should clearly identify the key findings of the work – it should not just be a summary of the thesis. The reader should be able to jump from reading your introduction to your conclusion and feel that the transition is smooth and that the conclusions meet the issues raised in the introduction. The conclusion section can also be the place where the author critiques their own work and identifies constructive future work.

## References

Use a reference manager to properly cite works within the text and to produce a reference list. The reference list should be ordered by the last name of the first author of the paper. You’ll need to review the text it produces, and keep in mind you’ll need to quality-control its bibliographic data. MAU recommends RefWorks. Mendeley is also a good option.

Unless otherwise requested by your advisor, use the ‘APA’ (American Psychological Association) style. Consult this guide:

<http://guides.library.uwa.edu.au/apa>

# Formatting

Use Word’s *Styles* to semantically format your text, especially for headings and figure captions. Each of your thesis chapters (introduction, related work, discussion, conclusions) should use the *Heading 1* style. Sub-headings should start at *Heading 2*, and so on. You shouldn’t need to use *Heading 4* or deeper. The styles will take care of numbering your headings properly and enables the automatic generation of the contents.

Body text should use the *Normal* style. Avoid formatting text other than sparing use of italic or bold.

## Captions

After adding your table, picture or diagram right-click and choose ‘Insert Caption’, and type in descriptive text (Figure 1). It’s important that each figure you add has a unique number, and that the figure is referenced in text. If you don’t reference the figure in the flow of your writing, it’s a sign it shouldn’t belong in the text but perhaps in the appendix.

You are welcome to position images into the margins and use the page space creatively.

It’s not necessary to produce a table of figures.

|  |  |
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| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 |

Figure 1. Table caption.