

1 Introduction

This is a template for an undergraduate or master's thesis. The first sections are concerned with the template itself. If this is your first thesis, consider reading Section 1.3.

The structure of this thesis is only an example. Discuss with your adviser what structure fits best for your thesis.

1.1 Template Structure

- To compile the document either run the makefile or run your compiler on the file 'thesis_main.tex'. The included makefile requires latexmk which automatically runs bibtex and recompiles your thesis as often as needed. Also it automatically places all output files (aux, bbl, ...) in the folder 'out'. As the pdf also goes in there, the makefile copies the pdf file to the parent folder. There is also a makefile in the chapters folder, to ensure you can also compile from this directory.
- The file 'setup.tex' includes the packages and defines commands. For more details see Section 1.2.
- Each chapter goes into a separate document, the files can be found in the folder chapters.

1 Introduction

- The bib folder contains the .bib files, I'd suggest to create multiple bib files for different topics. If you add some or rename the existing ones, don't forget to also change this in thesis_main.tex. You can then cite as usual [?, ?, ?].
- The template is written in a way that eases the switch from scrbook to book class. So if you're not a fan of KOMA you can just replace the documentclass in the main file. The only thing that needs to be changed in setup.tex is the caption styling, see the comments there.

1.2 setup.tex

Edit setup.tex according to your needs. The file contains two sections, one for package includes, and one for defining commands. At the end of the includes and commands there is a section that can safely be removed if you don't need algorithms or tikz. Also don't forget to adapt the pdf hypersetup!!

setup.tex defines:

- some new commands for remembering to do stuff:
 - `\todo{Do this!}`: **(TODO: Do this!)**
 - `\extend{Write more when new results are out!}`:
(EXTEND: Write more when new results are out!)
 - `\draft{Hacky text!}`: **(DRAFT: Hacky text!)**
- some commands for referencing, 'in `\chapref{chap:introduction}`' produces 'in Chapter 1'
 - `\chapref{}`
 - `\secref{sec:XY}`

– `\eqref{}`

– `\figref{}`

– `\tabref{}`

- the colors of the Uni’s corporate design, accessible with `\color{UniX} Colored Text`

– UniBlue

– UniRed

– UniGrey

- a command for naming matrices `\mat{G}`, **G**, and naming vectors `\vec{a}`, **a**. This overwrites the default behavior of having an arrow over vectors, sticking to the naming conventions normal font for scalars, bold-lowercase for vectors, and bold-uppercase for matrices.

- named equations:

```
\begin{align}
d(a,b) &= d(b,a) \\ \eqname{symmetry}
\end{align}
```

$$d(a, b) = d(b, a) \tag{1}$$

symmetry

1.3 Advice

This section gives some advice how to write a thesis ranging from writing style to formatting. To be sure, ask your advisor about his/her preferences.

For a more complete list we recommend to read Donald Knuth's paper on mathematical writing. (At least the first paragraph). http://jmlr.csail.mit.edu/reviewing-papers/knuth_mathematical_writing.pdf

- If you use formulae pay close attention to be consistent throughout the thesis!
- In a thesis you don't write 'In [24] the data is..'. You have more space than in a paper, so write 'AuthorXY et al. prepare the data... [24]'. Also pay attention to the placement: The citation is at the end of the sentence before the full stop with a no-break space. ... last word~\cite{XY}.
- Pay attention to comma usage, there is a big difference between English and German. '...the fact that bla...' etc.
- Do not write 'don't ', 'can't' etc. Write 'do not', 'can not'.
- If an equation is at the end of a sentence, add a full stop. If it's not the end, add a comma: $a = b + c$ (1),
- Avoid footnotes if possible.
- Use ‘‘’ for citing, not "".
- It's important to look for spelling mistakes in your thesis. There are also tools like aspell that can help you find such mistakes. This is never an excuse not to properly read your thesis again, but it can help. You can find an introduction under <https://git.fachschaft.tf/fachschaft/aspell>.

- If have things like a graph or any other drawings consider using tikz, if you need function graphs or diagrams consider using pgfplots. This has the advantage that the style will be more consistent (same font, formatting options etc.) than when you use some external program.
- Discuss with your advisor whether to use passive voice or not. In most computer science papers passive voice is avoided. It's harder to read, more likely to produce errors, and most of the times less precise. Of course there are situations where the passive voice fits but in scientific papers they are rare. Compare the sentence: 'We created the wheel to solve this.' to 'The wheel was created to solve this', you don't know who did it, making it harder to understand what is your contribution and what is not.
- In tables avoid vertical lines, keep them clean and neat. See ?? for an example. More details can be found in the 'Small Guide to Making Nice Tables' <https://www.inf.ethz.ch/personal/markusp/teaching/guides/guide-tables.pdf>

Bachelor Thesis

Benchmark of RISC-V in BTOR2

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Writing Period

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Declaration

I hereby declare that I am the sole author and composer of my thesis and that no other sources or learning aids, other than those listed, have been used. Furthermore, I declare that I have acknowledged the work of others by providing detailed references of said work.

I hereby also declare that my Thesis has not been prepared for another examination or assignment, either wholly or excerpts thereof.

Place, Date

Signature

Abstract

foo bar [1] [2] [3]

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2 Motivation

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3 RISC-V

3.1 Overview

RISC-V is an open source instruction set architecture first published in May 2011 [4]. As contained in the name, it is based on the RISC design philosophy.

3.2 The RISC-V ISA

3.3 Simulation of RISC-V

3.3.1 Saving the State of a RISC-V Processor

4 BTOR2

4.1 Model Checking

4.2 The BTOR2 Language

4.3 The BTOR2 Witness

5 Transforming RISC-V to BTOR2

5.1 The Concept

4 3.3.1 Section 3.3.1

5.2 Encoding

5.2.1 Constants

5.2.2 State Representation

5.2.3 Initialization

5.2.4 Computing values

Opcode

funct3 & funct7

Registers

Immediate

5.2.5 Command Detection

5.2.6 Next-State-Logic

5.2.7 Constraints

5.3 Testing for Correctness

5.3.1 State Fuzzer

5.3.2 Automated Logging

5.4 Functional vs Relational Next-State-Logic

6 Benchmarks

6.1 MultiAdd in Functional and Relational Next-State-Logic

6.2 Memory Operations

6.3 Results

Bibliography

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