

Your Title

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ABSTRACT

[COMMENT: The structure of an average abstract should have the (i) context, (ii) problem, (iii) proposal, and your most astonishing (iv) finding. Your goal is to meet ± 100 words. The “context” part describes what your reader should know to understand your research. The “problem” part describes why your research need to be don; why it is interesting; and why someone needs to spend time reading your work. The “proposal” part describes what your approach has different from others. Finally, your “finding” part surprises your reader, make him VERY interested to read your paper. In a proposal you “findings” part describes what do you expect to be the most astonishing achievement of your research.]

1. INTRODUCTION

[COMMENT: The Introduction section has more or less the same structure as your abstract. The difference is that in the abstract each part is one statement/phrase, while in the introduction each part is a paragraph. So, (i) context, (ii) problem, (iii) proposal, and your most astonishing (iv) finding. Of course in the Introduction section you can give far more details than in the abstract. Avoid to copy and paste statements, re-write with different words.]

[COMMENT: In addition to the structure that you already know you should include your research questions between the “proposal” paragraph and the “findings”. The statement that precede the RQ is something like the following:]

“To pursue our goal, we have defined the following research questions (RQ) as the basis of our research:

- RQ1: What are ..?
- RQ2: How to ... ?
- RQ3: How to ...?

”

[COMMENT: Please, avoid “yes or no” questions. Make questions that your reader are not able to answer immediately. Usually the questions depend on

each other, it means that to answer one question you must answer the one before.]

[COMMENT: Before a little bit of your most astonishing findings you must to introduce the structure of your paper/proposal. Usually the text looks like the following.]

“The remainder of this paper/proposal is organized as follows. Section 2 will discuss the approaches expected for answering each research question. After that, we present a preliminary planning for the research questions in Section 3. Finally, we conclude with a proposal and planning for the thesis structure in Section 4.”

2. RELATED WORK

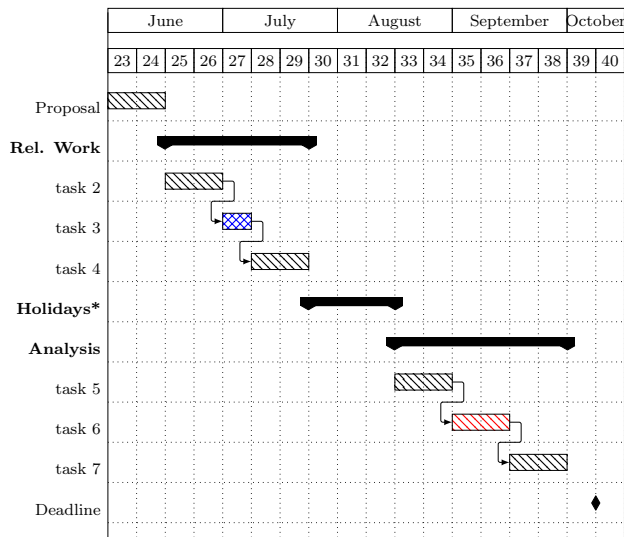
Go to Google scholar and search using keywords related to your research. Then, download some paper that the title immediately show similarities with your research. You must be able to judge the strong and weak-points of each paper. Also, you can extend your literature study by looking the related work section of each downloaded paper. In addition to that, you can look who cited the papers that you decided to include (till this moment) on your research (google scholar shows this information for you). This step is important because the papers that cited the paper that you decide to include on your research are potential papers to include on your section. Note that the final goal of this section is a table that summarizes the characteristics of each paper and your critical analysis to highlight the existing gaps of research.

3. PROPOSAL

4. RESULTS

5. PLANNING TASKS

In this section we will shortly discuss the planning of the study. The study has been split into six parts, as can be seen in the table below. Note that this planning is merely meant as a guideline, and is not set in stone.



The research topics part consists solely of a literature study that focuses on ... All relevant information learned from this will be integrated in a survey that will form the first part of the thesis.

Following the research topics are each of the research questions, with time allotted at the end of each research question to integrate the results into the thesis.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- I DO recommend: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g3dkRsTqdDA>
- Figures MUST be in pdf format (I like to use Inkscape to create my figures, then I export to pdf);
- Graphs MUST be plotted using gnuplot;
- Avoid vague words: relatively, possible, ...
- Avoid start with 'because'
- To reference something you can do like this: [?], [?], [?, ?], [?] **[COMMENT: look how I did in your latex file]**
- More examples on how to do a planning table you can see in http://www.martin-kumm.de/wiki/doku.php?id=Projects:A_LaTeX_package_for_gantt_plots



Figure 1: Example of Figure.