RIGA NORDIC UNIVERSITY

Studiju programma   **42484 Informācijas sistēmas (bak.)**

Dabaszinātņu un datortehnoloģiju katedra

RĪGAS ZIEMEĻVALSTU UNIVERSITĀTE (RNU)

<BSC DARBA NOSAUKUMS ŠEIT>

BAKALAURA DARBS

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RĪGA 2025

RIGA NORDIC UNIVERSITY

Study Programme	**42484 Information Systems (BSc)**

Department of Natural Sciences and Computer Engineering

RIGA NORDIC UNIVERSITY
(RNU)

<BSC THESIS TITLE GOES HERE>

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Student:	Name Surname
Supervisor:	Dr. Prof. Supervisor Name Surname, PhD

Riga 2025

Anotācija

Anotācija ir īss darba kopsavilkums. Tās mērķis ir sniegt lasītājam pārskatu par izvēlēto tēmu, darba struktūru, izmantotajām metodēm un galvenajiem rezultātiem. Anotācijas apjoms nedrīkst pārsniegt 300 vārdus, un tā jāveido kā viens nepārtraukts teksts (bez aizzīmēm, tabulām, attēliem vai atsaucēm).

Parasti anotācija sākas ar **īsu tēmas ievadu**. 1–2 teikumos jānorāda, par ko ir darbs un kāpēc tēma ir aktuāla. Pilnais mērķis, uzdevumi vai hipotēze šeit nav jāatkārto – tie tiek detalizēti atspoguļoti Ievadā.

Tālāk jāsniedz **darba struktūras pārskats pa nodaļām**. Piemērs: ”Darbs sastāv no <NODAĻU SKAITS> nodaļām. 1. nodaļā aplūkoti <TEORĒTISKIE PAMATI>. 2. nodaļā sniegta <NOZARES/PROCESA/IZPĒTES OBJEKTA ANALĪZE>. 3. nodaļā veikts <EMPĪRISKAIS PĒTĪJUMS VAI PRAKTISKĀ IZPĒTE>. 4. nodaļā izstrādāti <UZLABOJUMI / MODEĻI / RISINĀJUMI>.”

Pēc tam jāiekļauj īss pārskats par **izmantotajām metodēm**, bet bez liekas detalizācijas. Piemērs: ”Pētījuma metodoloģiskais pamats ietver zinātniskās literatūras analīzi, statistisko datu izvērtēšanu un citus attiecīgus avotus. Darbā izmantotas šādas metodes: <UZSKAITĪT METODES PIEMĒRAM: salīdzinošā analīze, aptauja, eksperiments, modelēšana>.”

Tālāk 2–3 teikumos jāapraksta **galvenie rezultāti un secinājumi**, uzsverot tikai būtiskāko ieguldījumu.

Noslēgumā jānorāda **darba apjoms**. Bakalaura darbs izstrādāts **XX** lapaspusēs un ietver **YY** tabulas, **ZZ** attēlus, **xy** algoritmus, **yz** programmu kodu izdrukas (listings), **xz** pielikumus, kā arī literatūras sarakstu ar **zx** avotiem.

Atslēgvārdi: jānorāda 5–7 galvenie jēdzieni, kas raksturo darba tēmu un saturu (piemēram, <ATSLĒGVĀRDS1>, <ATSLĒGVĀRDS2>, <ATSLĒGVĀRDS3>).

Abstract

The abstract is a short summary of the Bachelor Paper. It should give the reader a clear overview of the topic, the structure of the thesis, the methods applied, and the main findings. The abstract must not exceed 300 words and must be written as one continuous text (no bullet points, tables, figures, or references).

The abstract typically begins with a **brief introduction to the topic**. State in 1–2 sentences what the paper is about and why the topic is relevant. Do not repeat the full aim, tasks, or hypothesis here – these are covered in the Introduction.

Next, provide a **chapter-by-chapter overview of the structure of the thesis**. Example: "The Bachelor Paper consists of <NUMBER OF CHAPTERS>. Chapter 1 reviews <THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK>. Chapter 2 presents <ANALYSIS OF FIELD/CASE/STUDY OBJECT>. Chapter 3 contains <EMPIRICAL STUDY OR PRACTICAL RESEARCH>. Chapter 4 proposes <IMPROVEMENTS / MODEL / SOLUTIONS>."

Afterwards, include a short note on the **methods applied**, without going into detail. Example: "The methodological basis of the study includes the analysis of scientific literature, statistical data, and other relevant sources. The applied methods are <LIST METHODS SUCH AS: comparative analysis, surveys, experiments, modelling>."

Then, summarize the **main results and conclusions** in 2–3 sentences. Focus only on the most important contribution of the paper.

Finally, indicate the **scope of the work**. The Bachelor Paper is written in **XX** pages and contains **YY** tables, **ZZ** figures, **xy** algorithms, **yz** listings, **xz** annexes, and a list of references with **zx** sources.

Keywords: list 5–7 keywords that best describe the topic and focus of the paper.

Key words / Atslēgvārdi

Personnel	**Personāls**
Personnel management	Personāla pārvalde
Employee motivation	Personāla motivācija
Employee motivation system	Personāla motivācijas sistēma
Material motivation	Materiālā motivācija
Non-material motivation	Nemateriālā motivācija
Costs	Izmaksas

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Algorithms

Listings

Introduction

The introduction outlines the relevance of the chosen topic, its aim, object and subject of study, formulated research problem, research tasks, and applied methods. It also may include the research hypothesis and information about the approbation (presentation, publication, or expert review) of the results.

Topicality of the problem: Briefly describe why the selected topic is important and relevant. This may include current challenges in the industry, social or economic context, scientific novelty, or practical application.

Aim of the study: Clearly define the main purpose of the work. The aim is usually expressed in one sentence and should not be too broad or too narrow. Example: "The aim of the study is to develop recommendations for improving [system/process/topic] in [context/-field]."

Object of the study: Indicate the broader field or phenomenon under investigation (e.g., "entrepreneurial activity," "information systems," "educational processes").

Subject of the study: Specify the narrower aspect within the object that will be analyzed (e.g., "employee motivation system," "data warehouse design methodology," "student performance evaluation methods").

Research problem: Formulate the main problem that the study addresses. This can be expressed as a contradiction, challenge, or knowledge gap (e.g., "high staff turnover," "lack of effective data integration," "insufficient methodological guidance").

Tasks of the study: List the specific steps needed to achieve the aim. Tasks are usually formulated as 4–6 items and should correspond directly to the structure of the thesis. For example: 1. Review theoretical approaches and relevant literature. 2. Analyze the chosen case, field, or system. 3. Conduct empirical or practical research. 4. Develop proposals, models, or improvements and evaluate their efficiency.

Hypothesis (if applicable): Formulate a testable statement about the expected outcome. Example: "Implementing the proposed measures will improve service quality and reduce costs."

Research methods: Indicate the methods used in the work (e.g., literature analysis, surveys, experiments, case studies, statistical analysis, modelling, comparative analysis).

Approbation of the study (if any): Mention where and how the results have been presented or evaluated (e.g., student conferences, publications, expert reviews).

1. Literature Review and Theoretical Background

1.1. Core Concepts and Definitions

Introduce the foundational terms your thesis relies on using authoritative sources, e.g., **porter2008**, **laudon2015**. Define each term exactly once and use it consistently throughout the thesis. Prefer primary definitions where possible; when multiple definitions exist, present the variants and justify your chosen convention.

Inline emphasis: *italics*, **bold**. Use \enquote{...} (from csquotes) for quotations, e.g., "quoted text". Use \url{...} for clickable links such as https://ctan.org.

Citation tip. With biblatex (IEEE style in this project), numeric citations use \cite{...}.[1] Group multiple sources as needed, e.g., **friedman2006**, **schmidt2014**.

1.2. Related Work: Themes, Methods, and Evidence

Organize prior work by coherent themes (theory, methods, application domains) or chronology. For each theme, summarize the central idea, typical assumptions, evaluation protocols, and reported limitations. Contrast strands rather than listing them.

- **Approach A (theory-driven).** Outline core mechanisms, typical datasets, and where this approach excels; note constraints or external validity issues **friedman2006**.

- **Approach B (data-driven/practice-oriented).** Contrast assumptions and deployment costs with Approach A; highlight reproducibility and measurement issues **laudon2015**.

- **Approach C (hybrid/emerging).** Summarize integration points and remaining open problems **schmidt2014**.

When referring to figures, tables, algorithms, or listings, always use labels + \cref (e.g., figure 1.1, table 1.1, algorithm 1, and listing 1.1).

---

[1]Place the citation after punctuation when it references a full sentence.

Source: Author-created illustration (replace with your own figure and source).

Figure 1.1. Example figure: a conceptual taxonomy (replace with your content).

Table 1.1. Comparison matrix (replace with your synthesis)

Criterion	Method A	Method B	Method C
Accuracy (avg)	0.82	0.79	0.84
Cost (relative)	High	Medium	Low
Data requirement	Large	Medium	Small

Note: Replace placeholders with your evidence; include units and sources.

1.3. Theoretical Framework

State the theoretical lens or formal model that grounds your work. Define variables and relationships precisely, and connect assumptions to the context of your thesis. Keep derivations concise; move long proofs to an appendix.

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\mathcal{D}}\big[\,\ell(f_\theta(x),\,y)\,\big]\,, \tag{1.1}$$

where ℓ is the loss aligned to your evaluation criterion and f_θ the model or rule under study. Reference important equations with `\cref`, e.g., equation (1.1).

Algorithm 1 Generic greedy selection (template — adapt to your context)

1: Initialize solution $S \leftarrow \emptyset$
2: **while** a feasible choice exists **do**
3:     choose the best feasible item x according to criterion C
4:     $S \leftarrow S \cup \{x\}$
5: **end while**
6: **return** S

1.4. Illustrative Code Snippet (if applicable)

Include small, focused excerpts that clarify core ideas or reproducibility steps. Keep captions short and descriptive.

Listing 1.1. Example function signature for a data transform

```
1  def transform(records: list[dict]) -> list[dict]:
2      """Validate and normalize input records (example)."""
3      out = []
4      for r in records:
5          if "id" not in r:
6              continue
7          r = {k.strip().lower(): v for k, v in r.items()}
8          out.append(r)
9      return out
```

Reference listings with listing 1.1. If advanced highlighting is required, consider `minted` (not enabled in this template by default to avoid external dependencies).

1.5. Research Motivation and Direction

Purpose. This subsection translates the state of the art (section 1.2) and the theoretical lens (section 1.3) into a concrete research direction that is both *necessary* (gap) and *actionable* (methods and data you will actually use).

Problem significance. Briefly argue why the problem matters (scientific or practical). Identify stakeholders and decision contexts affected by your results.

Identified gap. From the comparison in section 1.2, distill the unmet need (e.g., missing evaluation setting, scalability constraint, domain misfit, weak external validity). Define the gap in one or two sentences that are testable or measurable.

Direction and scope. State the research direction you will pursue to address the gap, together with scope boundaries (what is deliberately out of scope). Link this direction to the thesis *Aim* and *Tasks* defined in the Introduction and to the task→chapter mapping (see Table in the Introduction).

Success criteria. Name the primary evaluation criteria (metrics or qualitative outcomes) that will determine whether the approach succeeds in your empirical chapter.

1.6. Chapter Summary

This chapter (i) fixed key concepts (section 1.1), (ii) compared approaches and exposed a concrete gap (section 1.2), and (iii) established the theoretical lens (section 1.3). The

Research Motivation and Direction (section 1.5) specifies how the thesis will address that gap, setting up the next chapter's analysis of the case/system.

Conclusions (for Chapter 1). We defined the conceptual vocabulary, contrasted major approaches with evidence, and selected a theory consistent with the problem setting. A concrete gap has been articulated together with success criteria and scope. These choices motivate the analysis in Chapter 2 and the empirical design in Chapter 3.

2. Case / System Analysis (Example Chapter 2)

This chapter often provides a structured analysis of the case, dataset, or system that your thesis investigates. However, its scope and layout depend heavily on the chosen topic. Some theses merge this part into the empirical chapter; others expand it into multiple chapters. Think of the following sections as *examples*, not as mandatory rules.

2.1. General Characteristics of the Case / System (Example Section)

Here you may describe the case or system under study (e.g., an IT application, dataset, algorithm, protocol, or infrastructure). Mention background, design, stakeholders, or technical architecture.

Note. Adapt the level of detail to your project. If your work is purely theoretical, this section can be shorter. If it is applied to a concrete system or dataset, give enough context so the reader understands what is being studied.

2.2. Analysis of Internal and External Environment (Optional Example)

Depending on your topic, you might include a structured breakdown of the system. Possible angles include (choose those that fit, or invent your own):

- **Architecture.** Components, modules, services, or data pipelines.

- **Performance.** Scalability, latency, throughput, bottlenecks.

- **Security and reliability.** Threats, vulnerabilities, resilience.

- **External factors.** Standards, APIs, dependencies, regulations.

Support your analysis with diagrams, tables, or references if relevant.

Table 2.1. Example system metrics (dummy data)

Metric	Baseline value	Target value
Response time (ms)	240	120
Uptime (%)	97.5	99.9
Requests / second	350	1000

Source: Replace with your own system diagram (if needed).

Figure 2.1. Example system architecture diagram.

2.3. Context, Constraints, and Risks (Optional)

In some topics, it is useful to state the limitations and boundary conditions that affect your system. Examples:

- Technical constraints (hardware, data availability, standards compliance).

- Research constraints (time, scope, access rights).

- Risks (privacy, security, reliability, scalability challenges).

This subsection can be skipped if not relevant.

2.4. Data and Methods for the Analysis (Example)

Briefly outline what data and methods you are using here. Examples: logs, benchmark datasets, architectural specifications, monitoring tools. Methods could include profiling, simulation, descriptive statistics, or qualitative inspection. Adapt this to your project; the goal is only to show that your analysis has a methodological basis.

2.5. Sub-Conclusions (for Chapter 2)

End with a short synthesis (typically 1–3 paragraphs). Example points to cover:

- What the analysis revealed (main technical insights).

- Which constraints/risks are most critical for your research.

- How this motivates the next step (empirical study in Chapter 3).

Reminder. This subsection is not meant to repeat the whole chapter — just connect the dots and prepare for the next one.

3. Empirical Study / Practical Research (Example Chapter 3)

This chapter usually presents the applied or empirical part of the thesis: an experiment, prototype, survey, simulation, or case study. However, the exact scope depends on your project. In some theses, Chapters 2 and 3 are merged into one; in others, this chapter may be split into two separate ones (e.g., "Implementation" and "Evaluation").

3.1. Design of the Study (Example Section)

Explain how your empirical/practical work was organized. Typical points to include (adapt as needed):

- **Objectives.** What you wanted to achieve or test.

- **Setup.** Hardware, software, datasets, or infrastructure used.

- **Participants or subjects (if any).** For surveys, experiments, or usability tests.

- **Procedures.** How the study/experiment was carried out, in enough detail to be reproducible.

Note. If your work is implementation-heavy, this section can describe the system architecture, algorithms, or workflows you built. If it is more research-focused, describe the methodology and design choices.

3.2. Results of the Study (Example Section)

Present the main outcomes clearly and systematically. Examples:

- Tables or charts with performance benchmarks, error rates, or runtime.

- Screenshots or diagrams of a prototype or interface.

- Summaries of survey/interview data.

Tip. Do not over-interpret here — keep deep discussion for Chapter 4. The focus here is on presenting what you observed.

Source: Replace with your own chart or prototype screenshot.
Figure 3.1. Example chart of study results (dummy figure).

3.3. Evaluation and Interpretation (Optional)

In some topics it is useful to add a subsection where you briefly evaluate your results against expectations or benchmarks. Examples: compare against a baseline algorithm, test statistical significance, or highlight unexpected patterns. If this does not fit your project, you can skip or merge it into the next chapter.

3.4. Sub-Conclusions (for Chapter 3)

End with a short summary (2–3 paragraphs). Example points:

- Key empirical findings (what was achieved, measured, or demonstrated).

- Relation to the aim and hypothesis from the Introduction.

- How these findings prepare for the next step — either a discussion chapter (Chapter 4) or the final conclusions (Chapter 6).

Reminder. The conclusions here should be short and local to this chapter. The overall "big picture" conclusions must still be saved for the dedicated **Conclusions chapter**.

4. Discussion and Development (Example Chapter 4)

This chapter may serve several possible purposes depending on the nature of your work: (1) discuss your empirical findings in more depth, (2) compare results against theory or prior work, (3) propose improvements, models, or design solutions, or (4) evaluate feasibility or efficiency. If your project is small-scale or self-contained, you may skip this chapter and move directly to the Conclusions.

4.1. Extended Discussion (Optional Example Section)

Here you may reflect more deeply on your results than in Chapter 3. Possible angles include:

- Comparing results with other studies or benchmarks.

- Highlighting unexpected patterns or anomalies.

- Theoretical implications: how your findings support or contradict existing models.

Tip. If your work is primarily an implementation, you may instead use this section to evaluate design trade-offs, architectural choices, or lessons learned.

4.2. Proposals / Improvements (Optional Example Section)

In many IT theses, the contribution is not only empirical but also practical. Here you can suggest:

- Proposed system modifications or design improvements.

- Prototype features, extensions, or optimizations.

- Conceptual models or frameworks based on your findings.

Illustrate with diagrams, mockups, or tables if useful. Remember: these are suggestions, not required elements.

4.3. Evaluation of Feasibility / Efficiency (Optional Example Section)

Sometimes it makes sense to estimate how well your proposal would work in practice. Examples:

- Performance evaluation (e.g., runtime, memory use, scalability).

- Cost/benefit trade-offs (time, resources, usability).

- Risks and limitations of implementation.

This section can be skipped if it does not apply to your project.

4.4. Sub-Conclusions (for Chapter 4)

Close with a short synthesis that ties together the discussion and proposals. Example points:

- What your deeper reflection adds beyond the raw results.

- Which improvements or models are most promising.

- How these insights prepare the way for the **Conclusions chapter**.

Reminder. The "big picture" statements — confirmation of tasks, validation of the hypothesis, and achievement of the aim — belong in the **Conclusions chapter**, not here.

5. Discussion, Limitations, and Future Work (Optional Example Chapter 5)

This chapter is meant as an *extra space* for broader reflection. It can be useful if you want to go beyond the mandatory Conclusions and show awareness of the bigger picture. However, it should remain concise and focused — do not just repeat results already covered in previous chapters.

5.1. Extended Discussion (Optional)

Here you may reflect on your findings in greater depth. Examples of what to include:

- Compare your results to other studies or real-world applications.

- Highlight unexpected outcomes or open questions.

- Discuss theoretical or practical implications that extend beyond your specific project.

Tip. This section can be especially valuable if your work connects to ongoing research, industrial practice, or societal issues.

5.2. Limitations of the Study (Optional)

Every project has constraints — being open about them increases credibility. Possible categories:

- **Scope.** Narrow focus, specific use case, or limited generalizability.

- **Data/technical.** Small datasets, noisy logs, hardware/software constraints.

- **Methodological.** Simplifying assumptions, lack of longitudinal data, limited metrics.

Note. Do not exaggerate — just acknowledge realistically what was and wasn't possible within your timeframe and resources.

5.3. Future Work and Recommendations (Optional)

Suggest what could be done after your thesis. Examples:

- Follow-up studies or new research questions raised by your findings.

- Practical improvements to your system, prototype, or methods.

- Opportunities for scaling up, applying to other domains, or testing with different datasets.

This section is not required, but it can demonstrate initiative and forward thinking.

Final Note

Remember: the **mandatory Conclusions chapter** must already confirm the research tasks, validate the hypothesis, and state whether the aim of the thesis has been achieved. This optional chapter is only for broader reflection and forward-looking remarks — use it only if it adds real value.

6.   Conclusions

The **Conclusions** chapter must clearly demonstrate that the aim and tasks of the Bachelor Paper have been fulfilled. This chapter is not a repetition of earlier text, but a synthesized summary that links the research aim, tasks, hypothesis, and results.

When preparing this section, students should ensure that:

- **Confirmation of tasks.** Explicitly state that all tasks set out in the Introduction have been completed. A good practice is to connect each task with the chapter where it was accomplished. Example: "Task 1 (literature review) was completed in Chapter 1, providing a theoretical framework for the study. Task 2 (analysis of the case/system) was carried out in Chapter 2. Task 3 (empirical study) was presented in Chapter 3. Task 4 (development of proposals) was fulfilled in Chapter 4."

- **Validation of hypothesis.** Clearly indicate whether the research hypothesis (if formulated) was validated or rejected, based on the obtained results. Example: "The proposed hypothesis was confirmed, as the empirical results demonstrated …"

- **Achievement of the aim.** Explicitly state that the aim of the thesis has been reached, supported by the fact that all tasks were accomplished and the hypothesis was addressed. Example: "Therefore, it can be concluded that the aim of the thesis has been achieved."

- **Avoid repetition.** Do not copy entire findings from chapters. Instead, summarize them concisely to show the logical progression from tasks → results → aim.

- **Practical and theoretical value.** Conclude with a short statement on the significance of the results (e.g., how the findings may be used in practice or contribute to the field).

Recommended final formulation: "All tasks set out in the Introduction were accomplished (Tasks 1–4 correspond to Chapters 1–4). The research hypothesis was validated, and the aim of the thesis has been reached."

A. LaTeX Hints

This appendix shows small, copy-pasteable examples that compile with this thesis class out of the box. It avoids any template-specific commands from other classes.

A.1. Paragraphs and inline emphasis

Write one sentence per source line (helps with version control). A blank line starts a new paragraph.

You can write *emphasized (italics)* and **bold** text. Use \url{...} for clickable links, e.g. https://ctan.org.

A.2. Math and equations

Inline math: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$. Numbered display equations use amsmath:

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(A.1)$$

We can reference equation (A.1) thanks to cleveref.

A.3. Figures and subfigures

A normal figure:

Figure A.1. Example figure.

Two images side-by-side via subcaption:

We can reference figures A.1, A.2 and A.2a.

A.4. Tables

A compact table with booktabs:

A long table across multiple pages (longtable):

(a) Left   (b) Right

Figure A.2. Two subfigures.

Table A.1. Compact example table

Factor	Mean	SD
Pay	2.0	0.5
Recognition	4.0	0.7
Growth	5.0	0.6

Table A.2. Long table example

Item	Group	Value
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1

Item	Group	Value
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3
A	Alpha	1
B	Alpha	2
C	Beta	3

A landscape figure page (`pdflscape`):

Figure A.3. Landscape example.

A.5. Algorithms and code listings

Pseudocode with `algorithm+algpseudocode`:

Algorithm 2 Greedy selection (example)

1: Initialize $S \leftarrow \emptyset$
2: **while** feasible choice exists **do**
3:     choose best feasible item x
4:     $S \leftarrow S \cup \{x\}$
5: **end while**
6: **return** S

Code with `listings`:

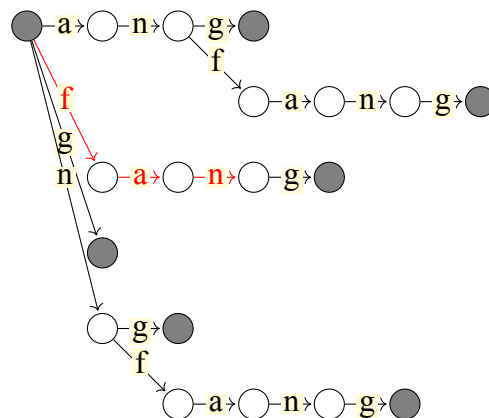**Listing A.1.** Bubble sort

```python
def bubble(a):
    n = len(a)
    for i in range(n-1):
        for j in range(n-1-i):
            if a[j] > a[j+1]:
                a[j], a[j+1] = a[j+1], a[j]
```

We can reference algorithm 2 and listing A.1.

A.6. TikZ: Trie data structure diagram

TikZ is a powerwfull diagraming, graphing engine allowing you to script creation of the diagrams. Refer to `https://tikz.dev/` for online documentation and examples.

Figure A.4. Trie data structure demonstrating graph-based TikZ syntax with highlighted path.

If `pgfplots` is installed (we auto-load it if present), a quick plot:
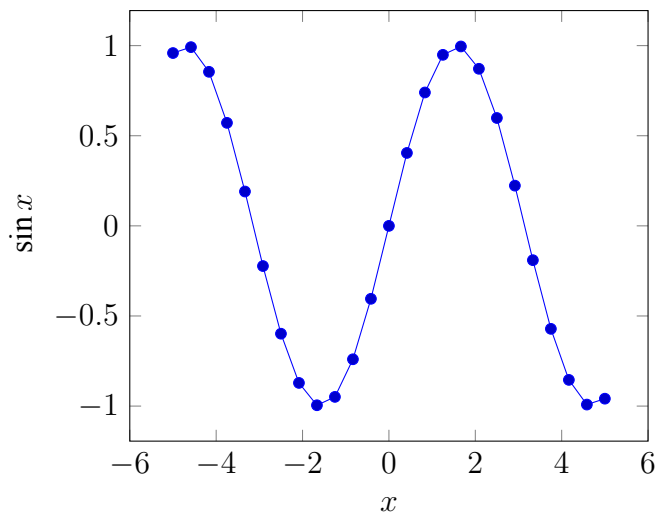
Figure A.5. Sine plot with pgfplots.

A.7. Cross-references

Use \label{...} and \cref{...} for equations, figures, tables, algorithms, and listings to get correct names and numbers automatically.

A.8. Bibliography citation

Cite like **porter2008** and list all sources in the "Literature" section (managed by biblatex with the IEEE style in this project).

B. Expert Evaluation Criteria for Final Thesis Quality

Table B.1. Expert evaluation criteria for the quality of the final thesis

No.	Criterion title and content	Points
1	Conformity of the thesis title to the research area; style; correctness of key words.	5
2	Thesis structure: presence of the essential chapters.	5
3	Level of research motivation grounded in the contemporary state of the problem.	5
4	Quality and correctness of the theses to be defended; novelty of the main results.	5
5	Adequacy of the research methodology to the formulated research problem; appropriateness of the theoretical framework.	5
6	Originality of the research problem.	5
7	Use of constructive methods (including mathematical and computational) in solving the research problems.	5
8	Quality of conclusions: justification and correctness.	5
9	Quality of thesis formatting, literary style, compliance with standards and regulations.	5
10	Quality of the list of references: currency, authority, presence of sources in foreign languages.	5

Note.

1. All criteria are mandatory.

2. Final thesis evaluation:

   < 25 points — the thesis does not meet the requirements;

   25–35 points — the thesis requires improvement;

   36–50 points — the thesis is eligible for defense.

Apliecinājums / Affirmation

Ar šo es, Vārds Uzvārds, apliecinu, ka bakalaura darbs ir izpildīts patstāvīgi, bez citu palīdzības, no svešiem avotiem ņemtie dati un definējumi ir uzrādīti darbā. Šis darbs nekādā veidā nav iesniegts nevienai citai pārbaudījuma komisijai un nekur nav publicēts.

(Hereby I, Name Surname, affirm that the Bachelor's thesis was performed independently; sources of data and definitions are provided. This work has not been submitted to any other examination commission and has not been published elsewhere.)

Rīga, 20_____. _____.   _____

<div align="right">paraksts/signature, atšifrējums/decription</div>

Pateicības / Acknowledgments

Autors izsaka pateicību darba vadītājam par sniegtajiem padomiem un atbalstu, kā arī uzņēmuma "X" kolēģiem par palīdzību datu iegūšanā un aptaujas realizēšanā.

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