DIT IS DE TITEL VAN MIJN AFSTUDEERVERSLAG

by

Ik ben de auteur

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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in Software Engineering

at the Open University, faculty of Management, Science and Technology
Master Software Engineering
to be defended publicly on Day Month DD, YYYY at HH:00 PM.

Student number:	student number	
Course code:	IMA0002	
Thesis committee:	titles and name of the chairman (chairman),	Open University
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

If you would like to, you can thank people here

SUMMARY

Always give a summary in English.

SAMENVATTING

Een samenvatting in het Nederlands mag, maar hoeft niet.

CONTENTS

1

INTRODUCTION

You can start your report by copying the introduction from your VAF. The advice is to rewrite the introduction *after* you did write the remainder of the thesis.

In the introduction, you:

- motivate why this research is important. You can bring forward motivation with respect to society, or show that your research is scientifically interesting; preferrably both
- give some background information
- describe the goal of your research
- give the reader an overview of the structure of the remainder of your thesis.

This sentence is only here to show you how to refer to a source [Dijkstra, 1968].

kolom 1	kolom 2	kolom 3	kolom 4
zon	maan	ster	meteoor
gras	graan	groen	grauw

Table 1.1: Example table

Table 1.1 shows how to include a table. Note that the first column is left-justified, the right column is centered, and the other two columns are right-justified (because of the `{l | r | r | c}`). More information: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Tables.

`[h!tb]` means: preferrably place the table *h*ere, and if that is not possible, at the *t*op of the page, at the *b*ottom, or on a separate *page*. The same positioning advice can be used in figures. Figure 1.1 is an example.

The following chapters are an example of how you could structure your thesis. Do not hesitate to use a different structure!

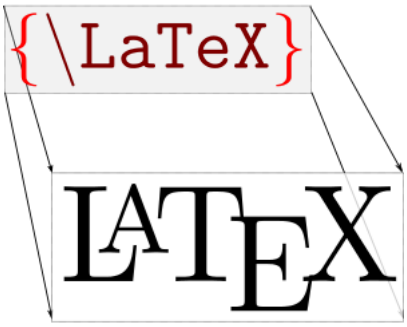

Figure 1.1: LaTeX

2

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Sometimes, it is sufficient to explain the problem and the background of the problem in the introduction. In such cases, you do not need a separate chapter about the problem.

At other times, you can show enough about the problem in your related work chapter.

But often, it is worthwhile to analyse the problem in a separate chapter. You could, for instance, describe a simple example, and show how your example raises questions.

3

RESEARCH

Start by copying everything about your research questions from your VAF. Always rewrite this chapter after you have finished your research results. Often, you will find that you did answer slightly different questions than you thought out before.

3.1. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In the introduction, you described the overall goal of your research. Here, you formulate your research questions, and you explain them.

Note that your research questions must be formulated in such a way that you will be able to give meaningful answers in the conclusions of your thesis. The results you have produced must contain the answers to these questions.

In most cases, one main research question with several subquestions works best.

3.2. RESEARCH METHOD

Here, you describe the method that you used to find answers to your questions.

In general, it works well when you describe the method you use for each subquestion. Therefore, you could opt for an alternative structure, by having subsections for each question, with the method described there as well.

3.3. VALIDATION

You should not only describe how you find answers to your research questions, but also how you validate your work: how you will (try to) prove that your answers are indeed ansers to your questions.

Again, you can explain that for each subquestion, or here, in a separate section.

4

Related Work

You should find out what other researchers have found out about the problem that you will work on. You do that by searching for scientific sources that relate to the problem that you will work on. Often, the chapter in which you wrote your findings is called 'Related Work'. Of course, you can choose another title.

You may conclude this chapter with a subsection in which you show how what you intend to do differs from what has been researched.

Try to structure this chapter around *subjects* (instead of naming the different authors or articles that you found sequentially). The idea is that you (and your readers) get a clear view on what is known, and what is still unknown with respect to the problem.

You can, again, start by copying the related work section from your VAF to this chapter. After having done your research (and often during your research) add what you find.

5

RESULTS

You will have at least one chapter describing your results. Often, it is worthwhile to dedicate a chaoter tp each subquestion. At other times, the methods you used cover several subquestions. In such cases, you could add a chapter for each method.

6

CONCLUSIONS

Here, you give the answers to your questions and show how these answers are based on your results, and how they are validated.

7

DISCUSSION

Here, you discuss everything that might be questionable about your research. Try to be very honest, and discuss everything that makes that the results are not 100% reliable.

You may also make the discussion a subsection in your Conclusions.

Check whether the best place for the discussion is before or after the Conclusions.

REFLECTION

It is appreciated when you ad a personal reflection on your graduation process. What did you learn? How did the process go?

When you add such a chapter, you deliver two versions: one with the relfection, for your supervisors, and one without, for public access.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edsger W Dijkstra. Go to statement considered harmful. *Communications of the ACM*, 11 (3):147–148, 1968. 1