Somewhat Thesis

THE MOST BRILLIANT WORK EVER

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Abstract

This file serves as template for the bachelor thesis.

Contents

1 Introduction

As an author, you only have to make minor adjustments to the template:

- You may include additional packages in the *main.cls* file.

- You must enter the

  - title,
  - author name(s) and his/her/their matriculation number,
  - version number, and
  - topic.

  in *titlepage.tex*.

These very few modifications have to be done in the file *titlepage.tex*. After these modifications, you can start typing the text of your paper in *main.tex*.

2 The 11 Golden Rules of writing English text

First of all you are encouraged to deliver your homework in English. In order to give you some assistance, I provide here some guidelines for writing English text.

1. In a sentence, you should try to place noun and verb as close as possible. In principle, the structure of English sentences is SVO ("Subjekt - Verb - Objekt").

2. The beginning of a sentence is typically used to connect it to the previous text.

3. The end of a sentence is the place to put "new" information.

4. The two previous rules also hold for paragraphs, sections, etc.

5. Use passive voice thoughtfully.

6. Don't put too many nouns after each other (remember, English is not German!).

7. Use so-called "fill words" with care. If they are not necessary in the sense that they make a sentence more readable, then don't use them.

8. Don't make sentences inside sentences. It is better to have several short sentences after each other, than having one very long sentence.

9. If you use a spell checker, make sure that it is put to only one version of English.

10. If you define shortcuts for (long) words, make sure that you always use the same shortcuts throughout your text.

11. Do not use synonyms. They typically do not add information and just confuse the reader. Furthermore, synonyms are typically rather inexact.

There are several phrases that can be used in the spirit of the second rule. In the following, I list several useful phrases.

Not all of the phrases, which are listed in the tables, are equally suitable for a technical English text. For example, it is considered a bad practice to start a sentence with "also" or "and" or "so". Instead, one of the other phrase are to be used.

to give an example	to compare	to summarize
for example	also	in other words
for instance	in the same manner	in short
to illustrate the point	similarly	in summary
specifically	likewise	in conclusion
that is	in comparison to	finally

to emphasize a difference	to emph. a timely relationship	to emph. a logical rel.
but	before	so
however	earlier	if
yet	during	or
nonetheless	now	therefore
in contrast to	simultaneously	consequently
nevertheless	meanwhile	as a result
still	at the same time	obviously
even	when	clearly
though	while	if and only if
on the contrary	later	it follows that
although	following	logically
despite	then	since
in opposition to	immediately	because
	thereafter	nonetheless
	after	by implication
	afterwards	
	suddenly	
	subsequently	
	once again	

2.1 Punctuation

The rules for placing commas and semicolons are, luckily, easier in English than in German. In order to get most things right, a simple set of rules can be used as guidance:

1. No comma before the infinitive: " This investigation was done *to get* . . . "

2. No comma before "that": "Due to the fact that . . . "

3. No comma before indispensable relative clauses: "The first key was the key which was suggested most often."

4. Place a comma before other relative clauses:"The key, which was stored inside the device, . . . "

5. Place a comma after the phrases listed before: "Consequently, a comma must be placed here". Note that this is not a strict rule. However, either you always place a comma after such phrases or you never place one.

6. Always place a comma before the last enumeration: "x, y, and z."

The semicolon is a stronger separator than the comma, but not as strong as a period. It should be used thoughtfully. Typically, it substitutes words that link sentences such as "and", "or", "but", and "while".

Of course, there are several books about writing English text. One book that can be recommended is [1].

to emphasize a spatial rel.	to emph. a sequence	to emph. a condition
below	and	apparently
above	besides	seemingly
beneath	further	perhaps
beyond	furthermore	only when
nearby	additionally	if and only if
at hand	moreover	it might be possibly
across	next too first,	under these circumstances
behind	second,	in these cases
throughout	third,	under these conditions
nowhere	…	in the case of
everywhere	firstly,	
	secondly,	
	thirdly,	
	…	
	finally	

3 Frequent Mistakes

Thanks to my students, there is a (still) growing list of mistakes that I find frequently in submitted texts. Hence, the text that you submit should not contain one of the mistakes that are subsequently listed in this section.

1. joined work should be joint work

2. Possessive in English always has an apostrophe: the device's key. There is only 1 exception: its is without one to avoid confusion with it is (it's cold).

3. "Proof" is the noun and "to prove" is the verb.

4. Check that all your formulas have "." and "," if needed.

5. Check that captions end with a full stop.

6. Captions should always be above tables and below figures.

7. Make sure that you have some whitespace between the caption and the table

8. Write chapter V (or Chapter V), section IV, table 4, algorithm 1, figure 1, theorem 3 (this will avoid unfortunate linebreaks and pagebreaks in LaTeX)

9. place always a comma after *e.g.,* and *i.e.* and if you don't, make sure you write *e.g.* and *i.e.*

10. Latin words should be in *i.e.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*

11. In conclusions use past perfect tense.

12. "practically" should be "in practice"

13. "at a level" and not "on a level"

14. "applied to" and not "applied on"

15. "inexpensive" sounds much better than "cheap"

16. avoid "a lot" (a substantial amount of, a significant amount of, many)

17. "use" should be avoided if possible

18. "the use of" sounds better to me than "the usage of"

19. "in view of the fact that" can be replaced by "since" or "as"

20. "in case of" should always be "in the case of"; it is better replaced by "if" or "for"

21. Boolean (not boolean)

22. Hamming (not hamming)

23. 16 bits but 16-bit

24. increase of something: in this case "increase" is a noun, therefore, "of" must follow

4 Conclusion

The layout that is used in this document should work without big changes. Note that this document has been compiled using Miktex (under Windows XP). Including the hyperref package to get real Links to websites out of the pdf-version of the paper works more or less as well. Hopefully, the guidelines for writing in English are useful.

References

[1] Raphael Spreitzer and Thomas Plos. On the Applicability of Time-Driven Cache Attacks on Mobile Devices (Extended Version). *IACR Cryptology ePrint Archive*, 2013:172, 2013.