

# How to write a thesis

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- Disclaimer: this is not a full list, just some important points I learned throughout the years. Use it as you wish. If you are one of my students, I expect you to know and follow the content of this document.

## Starting your thesis project

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There are three necessary requirements if you want to write a thesis with me (and at TUM):

1. Send me some information about yourself through [the thesis application page](#). This is important for me, so that I know when you want to (and have to) hand in your project, your study programme, etc.
2. Fill out and sign the supervision document we have at the chair (you have to ask me to send it to you). This is to resolve copyright and data privacy issues, and to let us know what we can and cannot publish on the website. Please send it back to me as soon as possible.
3. Fill out and sign the registration form of the thesis, then send it back to me so that I can give it to an examiner (a professor) to sign and send to the department. This varies depending on your study program, but is necessary to officially start your project. Once you send it to me and I let the examiner sign this document, you have three to six months (depending on the study program) to complete your work and hand in your thesis.

In general, depending on the type of your thesis (Bachelor's or Master's), there is a certain expectation for what you have to achieve, related to what I call the "frontier of knowledge of humanity". Bachelor students do not have to produce work that is new, it is enough if they reproduce existing results or work incrementally (e.g. develop a small add-on to a software, or redo a proof of an existing, proven theorem). Master students have to "reach the frontier", i.e. thoroughly read the literature on their topic and know what the current limitations are. It is still enough if you only work within known territory (you do not have to produce entirely new results), but it is necessary that you at least touch upon the boundary - so that, for example, you could then continue as a PhD in the topic. A PhD student is required to go beyond what is known and produce new results in their field.

## The thesis document

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The following are guidelines, and include everything from cover pages, figures, and references. You can write 10-20 pages more than that, but should not write less.

Bachelor thesis: 30-40 pages

Master thesis: 50-60 pages

As a template, I recommend the [CSE template on github](#), even for bachelor students. Be careful what your individual program requires, especially about the cover page. The university/department website has more information. You do not have to install LaTeX to compile the template if you use [Overleaf](#).

A good outline of the document early on helps you to structure the entire project. I recommend to use this one:

0. Abstract (not numbered, about half to one page)
1. Introduction (no subsections, 1-3 pages)

2. State of the art (three to four subsections, each for one of the related topics you need in the main part, 20-30 percent of the text)
3. Main part (the title of this section can be exactly the title of your thesis. It should have four to six subsections, possibly having sub-subsections as well. 40-60 percent of the text)
4. Conclusions (can be without subsections, or at most three: "summary", "discussion", and "outlook". 1-3 pages)

## Organizing your time throughout the project

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Your main objective is to *write the document*. All software development, research, literature review, and so on are additional (but very necessary!) steps toward that objective. For you, everything has to be focused on the document, because this is what will be graded at the end.

A good work flow contains the following items, not necessarily in that order, and also not done consecutively (i.e. you can switch back and forth between these steps). If you are not motivated to continue in one of these steps, maybe try to switch to another one and then get back to the original after a few days!

1. Thorough literature research (10-20 percent of the time). This should be done (a) early and (b) thoroughly, because it feels very bad if you work for a long time and then discover that somebody has done it all five years ago. If you just read a paper that was relevant to your thesis work: ALWAYS write down at least one sentence IN YOUR THESIS (e.g. in the section on the state of the art), and directly cite the paper after this sentence. This will help you save a lot of time later in the project, where you do not need to re-read all the papers if you write your thoughts down immediately.
2. Software development / mathematical proofs / etc. (20-30 percent of the time). This is the main work you need to do to get some results. Be very careful to properly document and structure this work, because it will not only help you later but also helps others who want to build up on your work.
3. Writing the document (30-40 percent of the time). Try to follow the "flowers paradigm" [described briefly here](#), where the "mad man" technique is the most helpful one in my opinion, because it helps to reduce [writer's block](#). Also: write as soon as you can, as often as you can, and especially if you have some good thoughts that you can write down easily and quickly. Remember: the document is what is most important for you!
4. Trying, testing and refining (20-30 percent of the time). This part is more important for Master's theses than for Bachelor's theses, since Master students are expected to go further towards (or beyond) the "frontier of knowledge of humanity" (see "starting your thesis project").

## Writing tips

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Here are a few tips I already gave out many times, so it makes sense to list them all in one place. I will update this list continuously.

- If you write "on the other hand", you have to write "on the one hand" first.
- If you start a sentence with "therefore", "furthermore", "in addition", etc., you HAVE to put a comma after this first word.
- Citations work like this: "...this is a sentence that I cite~{citation}." (i.e., the citation is at the end of the sentence, separated with a space (~) and BEFORE the period.
- Formulas are part of the surrounding sentence, even if they are placed inside an equation environment. Example: "the formula is  $x=1+2$ ". See how the period is INSIDE the equation?
- For more than one equation, they are still part of a sentence: "...we can have more than one equation, such as  $x&=1+2,y&=x*2$  and here the sentence

ends". See how the commas are used as if the formulas are in a list?

- Do not use contractions in a thesis ("do not" instead of "don't", "cannot" instead of "can't" etc.).
- There can never be one subsection point only - if that is the case in an outline, you can directly merge it with the super-section.
- If you want to have subtitles of figures (like (a), (b), etc.) to be able to reference them in the label or the text, I recommend to use a tabular environment inside the figure environment:  
`\begin{figure}\centering \begin{tabular}{ccc} ...[three figures] ... \ (a)&(b)&(c) \ ...other figures... \end{tabular} \end{figure}`

## Presenting your work

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Take a look at the section "how can I prepare a great talk" at the [website of the SCCS colloquium](#).

Formally, the first slide should contain

1. The title and type of your project (Master's/Bachelor's thesis, Application Project, etc.)
2. Your name
3. The date of the presentation
4. The names of your examiner (usually a professor) and your advisor
5. The name of the chair (Scientific Computing in Computer Science) and university
6. If you are doing an external thesis with a company: company name, logo, and advisor's name at the company

## Conclusions

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Have fun with your project! I hope it is not just "yet another assignment" for you to complete, but something you can be proud of later, and maybe even build up upon in your Master or PhD, or in a company.