

# Writing and Defending a Thesis

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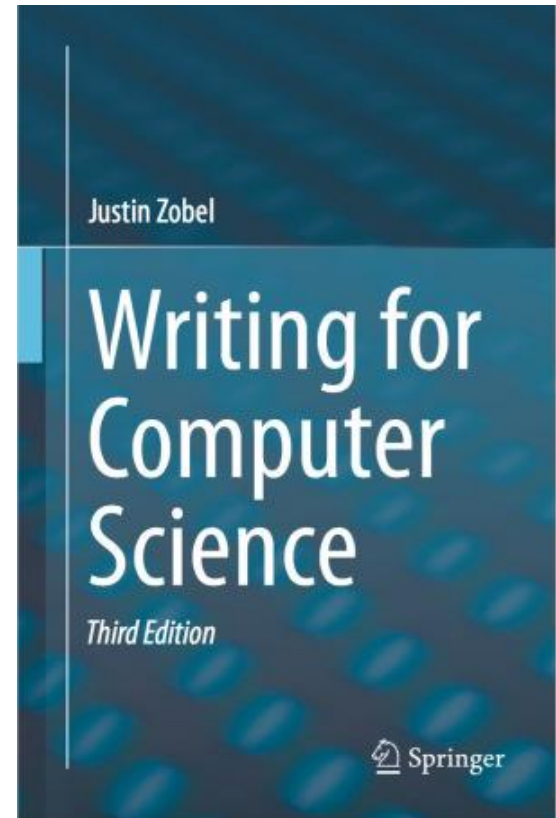
## Overview

- Technical writing is unique and is not the same as writing general prose.
  - This week we will learn best practices as well as tips & tricks for becoming a good **technical writer**
- We will also learn about **Latex** - one of the most popular type setting tools
- Finally, we will discuss the format of a typical **research thesis** and how to navigate the thesis defense process.

# Technical Writing

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- Technical writing is very different than general writing
- The Zobel book provides chapters on:
  - Good style
  - Punctuation
  - Mathematics
  - Algorithms
  - Figures & Tables



# Technical Writing: Tips & Tricks

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1. **Tense:** Use past tense in general
  - Use present tense to discuss related work
  - Use future tense when discussing future work
2. **Examples:** Use them as much as possible!
3. **Parallel structure:** Use to explain complementary concepts

# Which is better?

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- In SIMD, the same instructions are applied simultaneously to multiple data sets, whereas in MIMD different data sets are processed with different instructions.
- In SIMD, multiple data sets are processed simultaneously by the same instructions, whereas in MIMD multiple data sets are processed simultaneously by different instructions.

# Which is better?

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# Which is better?

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- A static model is appropriate because each item is written once and read often.
- A static model is appropriate because each item is only written once but is read often.

# Which is better?

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- A static model is appropriate because each item is written once and read often.
- A static model is appropriate because each item is only written once but is read often.
- Why? Less ambiguous!

# Which is better?

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- The analysis estimates the resource costs of software.
- The analysis derives information about software.



# Which is better?

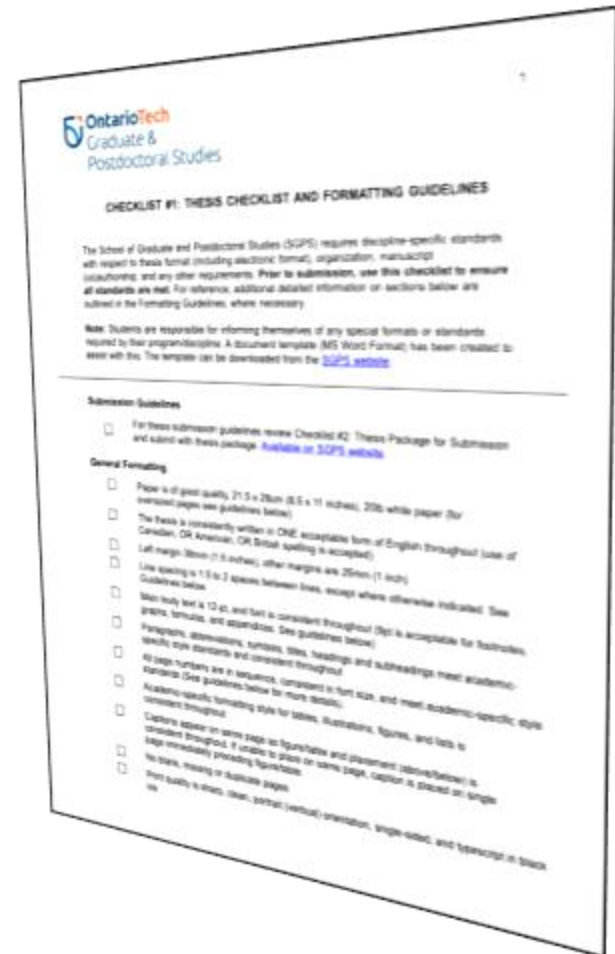
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- The analysis estimates the resource costs of software.
- The analysis derives information about software.
- Why? “Information” in the second sentence is too vague

# Latex

## Why use Latex?

- Many documents have very specific formatting guidelines – font size, margins, spacing, etc.
  - e.g., Ontario Tech Thesis Formatting Guidelines - <https://shared.ontariotechu.ca/shared/faculty/grad/assets/Publications/Thesis-Publications/thesis-checklist-and-formatting-guidelines.pdf>



# Latex

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## Why use Latex?

- If a Latex style file or a template exists for a particular document format, then you only need to worry about content!
- An (unofficial) Ontario Tech Latex Thesis Template is available on GitHub –  
<https://github.com/sqrlab/ontariotech-thesis-template>

# Getting Started with Latex

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## The Not So Short Introduction to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>

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*Or E<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> 2<sub>ε</sub> in 139 minutes*

by Tobias Oetiker

Hubert Partl, Irene Hyna and Elisabeth Schlegl

Version 6.3, March 26, 2018

# Thesis Document

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**Preamble**

**Chapters**

- Introduction
- Background
- <Topic Specific Chapters>
- Summary & Conclusions

**Bibliography**

**Appendices** (if needed)

# Thesis Document

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## Preamble

- Abstract – not too long!
- Statement of Co-Authorship (if applicable)
- Acknowledgements
- Statement of Originality
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Glossary of Terms (if applicable)

# Thesis Document

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- The **introduction** is one of the most important chapters of your thesis and is typically the first chapter read by your examining committee
- Sections include:
  - **Motivation**
  - **Problem**
  - **Thesis Statement and Scope of Research**
  - **Contributions**
  - **Organization of Thesis**

# Thesis Document

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- The **background** chapter provides the relevant research from the literature that is necessary to understand your research work.
- In addition to background research some theses also include related work in this chapter. However, related work can also be place in later chapters.



# Thesis Document

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- There are typically 3-4 topic-specific chapters – this is where you explain all of the research **YOU** conducted
- The content of these chapters can vary but in Computer Science the general structure is often:
  - Chapter 3: **Framework/approach**
  - Chapter 4: **Detailed approach/implementation**
  - Chapter 5: **Evaluation**

# Thesis Document

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- The **summary & conclusions** chapter is also very important!
  - **Summary** – a summary of your overall research (i.e., the content of the previous chapters)
  - **Contributions** – what did you contribute to the field?
  - **Limitations** – useful in demonstrating that you understand not only what you have done but also what you have not done
  - **Future Work** – possible extensions and future avenues of research based on your thesis
  - **Conclusions** – what can be concluded from your work

# Thesis Document

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- The **appendices** – What goes here?
  - Typically tables, data, source code, text that is not critical to understanding your work but may be of interest to some readers or to those extending your research

# Thesis Timeline

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- Ontario Tech Masters Thesis Timeline:
  - <https://shared.ontariotechu.ca/shared/faculty/grad/assets/Publications/Thesis-Publications/Timeline%20-%20Masters%20Thesis.pdf>
- Ontario Tech PhD Thesis Timeline:
  - <https://shared.ontariotechu.ca/shared/faculty/grad/assets/Publications/Thesis-Publications/Timeline%20-%20PhD%20Thesis.pdf>

# Writing and Defending a Thesis

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## Summary

- We reviewed the process of **writing** and **defending** a thesis