

# UNIVERSITÄT MANNHEIM

GUIDELINE FOR WRITING DIPLOMA THESES, SEMINAR PAPERS AND STUDENT RE-  
SEARCH PROJECTS, AS WELL AS BACHELOR'S (B. SC.) AND MASTER'S THESES (M.  
SC.) AT THE CHAIR OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

---

University of Mannheim  
Chair of General Management and Information Systems  
D – 68131 Mannheim  
Phone: +49 621 1811691, Fax +49 621 1811692  
Internet: <http://www.bwl.uni-mannheim.de/wifol>

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Process sequence .....</b>	<b>2</b>
	2.1 Subject placing .....	2
	2.2 Main concept and announcement .....	3
	2.3 Presentation at Research Colloquium.....	3
	2.4 Supervision .....	3
	2.5 Submission .....	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Thesis structure .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	3.1 Title page .....	4
	3.2 Summary.....	4
	3.3 Schedules .....	4
	3.4 Text.....	5
	3.5 Bibliography .....	6
	3.6 Appendix .....	7
	3.7 Statutory declaration.....	7
<b>4</b>	<b>Layout.....</b>	<b>7</b>
	4.1 Length of paper and document format .....	8
	4.1.1. Documentation of sources .....	8
	4.1.2. Style of bibliography .....	10
	4.1.3. Tables and illustrations .....	12
	4.2 Documentation of technical software theses .....	12
	4.2.1. Description of created software.....	12
	4.2.2. Outlook.....	13
	4.2.3. Source code and data medium.....	13
	4.3 Evidence of data materials at empirical theses .....	14
<b>5</b>	<b>Some hints to literature research .....</b>	<b>14</b>
	5.1 Finding good sources.....	14
	5.2 Useful strategy .....	15

<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>References.....</b>	<b>15</b>

# 1 Introduction

Because the courses information systems and business studies rather are built on tests than on research papers in their structure, it is unclear to many students of these disciplines what is expected from them when they have to write seminar papers, diploma theses, as well as bachelor's and master's theses. This brief guide firstly shall serve as an **introduction into the problem** and secondly prod to the desired **specialities** on the chair of general management and information systems. But this introduction shouldn't release you from the obligation to inform yourself about the general requirements of research papers (cf. e.g. [1]). Furthermore, because of the regular further development of study programs it may come to temporary inconsistencies between the guidelines outlined here and the examination regulations. In that case, the regulation include in the latest relevant examination regulations shall apply exclusively (firmly held control). In addition, from various aspects of these guidelines may be admitted in consultation with the respective supervisor.

The **student research project**, which represents within the diploma program in information systems the first contact to the research papers, should include, compared with a diploma thesis, a more practical and a smaller theoretical part. Normally the major focus will be put on an implementation. The processing time of student research projects is **three months**. Student research projects must be written in either English or German and were not graded.

By comparison, the **term paper** is regarded as a preparation for the diploma-, bachelor's or master's theses. The techniques/methods/processes for production of research papers should be learned within the writing of term papers und be deepened target-oriented. Therefore it makes sense to take/make/write the term paper on the chair, on which you want to write your final not at least because you get to know/become more familiar in this way with the required level/requirements of the supervisor. But regardless of the grade it is recommended to ask the respective supervisor for a detailed feedback so that any mistakes/errors can be avoided in the final paper. **Two months** of workload have to be expected for term papers but it is a good idea to perform the literature research early to avoid being depending on short-term availability of appropriate literature in the libraries. As a rule, term papers must be written in English.

The diploma theses, as well as the bachelor's and master's theses represent the "emergency situation" and they show that the researcher or writer is able to work on a problem from a test field independently according to scientific methods within a given period. A prerequisite for the assignment of a final paper is a seminar certificate acquired at one of the three chairs of information systems. There must be an identified relationship between the thesis topic and the research facility of the chair or the issues touched on in the lectures. The processing time of diploma and master's theses is six months in the course of studies in information systems and four months in the course of studies in business administration. The processing time of bachelor's theses is three months in the course of studies in information systems and six weeks in the course of studies in business administration. An extension is only possible on imperative grounds, such as a several week disease. In that case a medical certificate is needed.

There is no significant difference on the fundamental techniques of writing papers. The proven guidelines for writing papers described in this document relate to the student research projects, term papers and diploma theses, as well as bachelor's and master's theses. Therefore there should be good reasons for any variances/deviations from the guidelines which have to be discussed with the respective supervisor.

## **2 Process sequence**

### **2.1 Subject placing**

*Diploma theses and term papers, as well as bachelor's and master's theses* will be assigned centrally/locally at the chair of general management and information systems by the different assistants or by the professor. In front of the topic finding it is recommended to coordinate the own theme evenings with the area of research of the prospective supervisor. The topic should be specified in focused discussions. You can inform yourself about the several fields of research on our team pages. Furthermore, you can find available topics on the chair homepage in "Aktuelle Mitteilungen", as well as on the bulletin board/noticeboard. Seminar topics will be shown on the chair homepage always at the end of every semester.

## 2.2 Main concept and announcement

Prior to a diploma thesis or a term paper, as well as a bachelor's or master's theses a basic concept should be made after consultation with the supervisor. This document should include the following points: Problem, aim of the research and approach. The document can be written as a text or with key points. When the concept is accepted by the supervisor the thesis will be registered together with the student. There is to submit the basic concept, seminar certificate as well as a confirmation of the student research project when you want to reach the diploma in the course of studies in information systems for the registration.

## 2.3 Presentation at Research Colloquium

There are research colloquiums in regular terms, on which all students, who actually write a final paper at the chair, should take part (The invitation shall be sent by E-Mail after the registration of the final paper). Almost after a third of the processing time every one of the students concerned presents its concept and initial results at the colloquium and discusses this with the participants in the colloquium.

## 2.4 Supervision

Paper supervision helps/is meant to clarify questions on the topic or formalism, as well as allow the supervisor to gain an insight/give the supervisor an insight into the current project status. Therefore it represents a help. This is meant as a support for the student, which unfortunately often will be misunderstood. It is not the role of the supervisor to correct any part of the result or to conform as correct (every partial result), because this is contrary to the meaning of a final paper, namely the student's ability (of candidates) to demonstrate autonomous scientific working. At the advice of the chair the following facts have to be regarded:

- *Consulting appointments* will be assigned as required. There is no obligation to show up in consulting hours or to provide every subchapter for inspection.
- In case of diploma theses and term papers, as well as bachelor's and master's theses, which will be create with the collaboration of a company, the procedure have to be communicate with the chair. In general, the topic should match with the topics offered by the chair. In case of these external diploma theses, as well

as bachelor's and master's theses you should make sure that besides an implementation also an appropriate theoretical part exists.

## **2.5 Submission**

Diploma theses, student research projects and term papers, as well as bachelor's and master's theses must be submitted in duplicate to the secretariat of the chair, as well as be send in digital form (pdf) to the supervisor. Diploma theses and term papers, as well as bachelor's and master's theses must be hard covered. This is not necessary on student research projects. Furthermore, you have to add a CD with the source code in case of software technical papers (see section 4.2.3); in case of empirical papers the data is enclosed in its raw version in digital form on CD to the paper (see section 4.3). Please add to the diploma, bachelor's and master's theses a single sheet that lists a directory with key words (see section 3.3), short explanation of these terms, as well as title and author of the paper.

## **3 Thesis structure**

Use the described structure below for your paper.

### **3.1 Title page**

The title page gives information on the topic of the paper, the chair, month and year of submission, as well as the name, matriculation number and the place of birth of the candidate.

### **3.2 Summary**

The summary is a guideline of the development and should give a brief overview of the aim and the content of the paper. However, it is neither an essential nor a necessary component of the paper.

### **3.3 Schedules**

The table of contents represents the logical structure of the paper. The outline helps to organize thoughts and substances and to avoid omissions, repetitions and contradictions. The level of detail should be proportionate to demand and size of the text. In the outline

the page number of any section is specified. The chapters need to be indented so that the hierarchical structure of the paper will be clear. There should be either no subchapters or not less than two subchapters for every chapter.

Followed by the table of contents list the following index:

- ***Index***: Here must be listed 10-15 key words concerning the contents of the paper, respectively with a brief explanation, e.g.:
  - Exhaustive research: complete execution of each individual path within a decision tree/ vollständige Abarbeitung jedes möglichen Pfads eines Entscheidungsbaums.
  - Sensorik: Einsatz von Sensoren in der Prozesssteuerung.
- ***Table of illustrations***: In this list must be indicated the number, description as well as page number, on which the illustration is located.
- ***List of tables***: This list is generating analogous to the table of illustrations.
- ***List of abbreviations***: Here must be listed all acronyms used in the text and their composition, e.g.:
  - EPK: ereignisgesteuerte Prozesskette.
  - TTF: Task-Technology Fit.

### 3.4 Text

When creating the actual text pay attention on the linguistic development (cf. [2], [3]) and on comprehensibility in addition to the scientific content, because of the first two points represent an important evaluation criterion for your paper. At the beginning of a chapter, think carefully about what you want to state in this chapter and ponder, perhaps in form of a flow chart, which argumentation flow you want to choose. At the beginning of each chapter an overview of the content is useful and it is a good idea to classify each section into the previously created scheme at the beginning of the section.

Also relevant is the choice of the correct level of abstraction. The level of detail, with which you show an interest in the topic, should be matched with the length of the paper (or with the available space for this topic within the paper). Therefore a description of the parameter in an initialization file on a half-paged overview of the framework makes

no sense for example,. In the case of surveys graphics and charts are especially useful because of their expressiveness. The choice of an inappropriate level of abstraction, however, makes your paper hard to understand und may reduce the quality of the paper.

Concerning the contents, a textual structure and a critical discussion of the problem is especially important. This also means that you consider the possible drawbacks of your approach! Explain technical terms and abbreviations at the first appearance in the text. Use them consistently afterwards. Use English technical terms (possibly formatted in italics) if that makes sense, such as *Thread*. In contrary, you should write *Feld* for the word *Array* for example. If program-codes or URLs occur they must be written different from the “normal” Text.

*Stylistically*, the text should be objective and neutral; under no circumstances you should choose a sensational style. Generally, the first person should be avoided, but the first person is preferable rather than substitute constructions like “the author” or passive constructions. Avoid long involved periods and footnotes. Instead of that, strive to use short and concise sentences so that the paper will be easier to read and understand for others. Spelling and punctuation errors should be avoided of course. Proofreading by a third person has a reasonable opportunity to discover such errors and increases the intelligibility of the text. Therefore, under no circumstances a final paper should be delivered which was not been read by a third persons.

### **3.5 Bibliography**

One of the basics of scientific works is to master the latest state of knowledge of the problem you want to work on. As an introduction to any topic the supervisor usually will suggest you only some sources. Therefore, each researcher is requested to search for literature intensively and independently. Especially, it should be indicated at this point to current journals and the internet (see also section 5). The bibliography contains a complete list of references that were used for handling the topic, so both the corresponding and the word-for-word citations. Of course in the text or in the appendix you should refer back to any sources listed in the index. The length of the bibliography depends in the subject. Section 4.1.2 will give particular information’s to the structure of the bibliography.

### **3.6 Appendix**

All things which are not necessary for general understanding of the topic, like illustration, tables, overviews and program lists, should be included in the appendix. An appendix is not mandatory, but it perhaps can be a useful supplement to the textual part. Within a paper that has been produced in collaboration with a company, company specific considerations may be taken in the appendix. Transcribed interviews are not part of the appendix, but belong to the e paper enclosed CD. Are multiple appendixes necessary they have to be denoted with A, B...

### **3.7 Statutory declaration**

Add to all papers a personally signed statutory declaration with the wording indicated below:

“Unless otherwise indicated in the text or references, or acknowledged above, this thesis is entirely the product of my own scholarly work. Any inaccuracies of fact or faults in reasoning are my own and accordingly I take full responsibility. This thesis has not been submitted either in whole or part, for a degree at this or any other university or institution. This is to certify that the printed version is equivalent to the submitted electronic one.

I also agree that my thesis can be sent and stored anonymously for plagiarism purposes. I know that my thesis may not be corrected if the declaration is not issued.”

Location, Date

Martin Mustermann

The due date on the statutory declaration should be coincided with the date on the first page.

## **4 Layout**

The observance of the formal requirements of a scientific paper should support the compliance concerning the contents as efficient as possible.

## **4.1 Length of paper and document format**

The extent of the paper depends on the topic. The standard value for diploma and master's theses in information systems amount 80-100, for bachelor's theses and term papers 40-60 and for student research projects 20 pages. The standard values for the extent of a paper for students in business studies are usually adjusted in proportion to the duration. Deviations from the standard have to be coordinated with the supervisor.

The paper should be written in font type „Times New Roman“. The font size in text, table of contents, and so on must be 12 points, in illustrations and tables 10 points. There has to be a 1.5-fold line spacing. Paragraphs are separated visually by an extra blank line. The text should be formatted in justification. The margins should amount on top 3 cm, at the bottom 2 cm, on the left 3 cm and on the right 3 cm. The page number on the first page of a chapter, as well as outside the text is centrally located in the bottom area. The page number in the chapter must be in the upper right area. In contrary to the text, whose pages should be continuously numbered with Arabic numerals, the table of contents, summary, bibliography and appendix should be numbered with Roman numerals. Headings shall be highlighted in bold and are deducted from the text by blank lines. You can use any document processing system. You can download drafts for the paper in Latex and Word on the chair homepage. These drafts correspond to the document format guidelines.

### **4.1.1. Documentation of sources**

All text passages that contain foreign ideas are to be provided with reference. Corresponding/Accordingly, text passages without references represent own thoughts. If several connected text passages pertain to the same reference a one-time reference suffices. It is important to ensure that the assignment of text passages and references is clear, for example when a section begins with the name of the author and ends with the reference. Avoid quoting from secondary sources (this means the citing from a quote in a source), because the original statement of the primary source could be falsified. Give references in the text to all sources contain in the bibliography. These are the surname of the author, the year of publication and, where appropriate, the page number and the chapter. Numerical order of citation is not desired and variations need to be coordinated with the

supervisor. The following diagram describes a possible way of citation/reference. An alternative but also good citation has been selected for this document at hand:

When directly quoting a source parenthesize only the year of the publication: „*Gentleman (1978), in this case, has examined in detail the convergence...*“ If quoting a source indirectly as an example, parenthesize the name and the year: „*In recent papers the use of Chernoff-masks are recommended (Schmidt 1991)*“ Within long and indirect quotations it is recommended to name the author at the beginning of the section and verify the source and the end of the section, so that the given output is framed clearly. Consider the following example where the own and the other thoughts are separated clearly:

*„Haywood is proposing a subdivision in elaboration und translation parts. Elaboration parts think that the automatic code generation is not possible and therefore propose an addition by own fragments to the generated code. In contrary, the translation parts think that a change in the generated source code is dangerous, because in this way there may be inconsistencies and strive for an implementation of the so-called compiler metaphor (Haywood 2004).*

*Both approaches have advantages and disadvantages which should not be discussed in this context. Because of the type of problem in the context of this paper only the translational approach shall be considered.*“

When quoting a particular page, a section or an equation indicates them after the annual details separated by commas: „*The algorithm of Da Gupta is used here (1976, S. 115–120). This random variable is normally distributed (Schmidt und Schmied 1968, Kap. 5).*“

**References after direct quotations** need to contain the page number(s) of the quotation and the quotation itself need to be enclosed in quotation marks: “*It was found that when the RP’s need to communicate increased, their idle times increased too.*” (Van Den Herik 1988, S. 54).

**Papers of several authors** either require mentioning both names (if two authors), if there are three to five authors state at the first quotation all authors, after that the name of the first author with the addition „et al.“. If there are more than five authors state always the name of the first author with the addition „et al.“.

If several papers by the same author are cited do not repeat the name. So for example quote Tukey (1965, 1980), Gilula und Forrester (1990a, b) etc.

Are there several indirectly quoted sources on one place order them alphabetically: (Gilula und Forrester 1990a, b; Schmidt 1991; Schmidt und Schmied 1968, 1976).

In the case of sources with unknown authors state N.N. (in the case of German papers use o.V.) instead of a name. Correspondingly, in the case of sources without a year state N.N. (in the case of German papers use o.J.).

#### 4.1.2. Style of bibliography

The bibliography contains a complete list of references that were used for the treatment of the topic. Only then a simple and fast identification of the used sources is possible. The several sources have to be sorted in an alphabetical order of each first name. After each source a dot or a line break is following. For a complete reference list in following order:

- the prescribed names of the authors and the initials of the first names,
- the full title,
- if necessary the edition,
- the publisher,
- the first publication (if necessary with the addition “et. al” (or ”u.a.“ in German papers)),
- the year of publication.

If it is an essay from an anthology state besides the title of essay the publisher and the titel of the anthology as well as the number of pages (see first example). If it is an essay from a journal state besides the title of the essay the name and the issue number of the journal, as well as year and page number (see second example).

*Dadam, P. und Teuhola, J.: Managing Schema Versions in a Time-Versioned Non-First-Normal-Form Relational Database; in: Schek, H.-J. und Schlageter, G. (Hrsg.): Datenbanksysteme in Büro, Technik und Wissenschaft, Informatik Fachberichte 136, Springer-Verlag, Berlin u.a., 1987, S. 161–179.*

*Endres, A.: Software-Wiederverwendung: Ziele, Wege und Erfahrungen; in: Informatik-Spektrum 11, 1988, S. 85–95.*

*Gevarter, W. B.: Intelligente Maschinen – Einführung in die künstliche Intelligenz und Robotik, (2. Aufl.), VCH Verlagsgesellschaft, New York u.a., 1985.*

*Vinek, G., Rennert, P. F. und Tjoa, A. M.: Datenmodellierung – Theorie und Praxis des Datenbankentwurfs, Physica-Verlag, Würzburg, Wien, 1982.*

**Internet sources** were generally handled like all other sources. In addition to that, however, state the URL and the date of request, for example:

*Mendelzon, A. O., Mihaila, G. A. und Milo, T.: Querying the World Wide Web; in: Proceedings of the International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Information Systems (PDIS), Miami, 1996, <ftp://ftp.db.toronto.edu/pub/papers/pdis96.ps.gz> (7.2.2001).*

*W3C: Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1 ; World Wide Web Consortium, Note, 2000, <http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP> (16.3.2001).*

Since it is not generally ensured that these URLs are valid in future the documents must be made available offline. For PostScript- or PDF files it is generally not a problem. In the case of HTML documents it should be noted that all associated graphics, styles, etc. are stored locally. Apart from the popular Internet browsers also special programs (e.g. wget) can be used. The collected documents have to be stored on a disc (floppy or CD-ROM) which will submit together with the paper. So that files belonging to a source can be easily found name the files with “author(s), year, title”, e.g.:

*Mendelzon, Mihaila, Milo 1996 - Querying the World Wide Web.ps* oder *W3C 2000 - Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).html*

Please note that the Joliet-format for CD-ROM only supports a file name up to a length of 64 characters. If necessary, choose appropriate abbreviations for the title and the second as well as all other authors. Compile an index in form of a HTML file with links to the saved sources for the disc. Each listing has to be arranged analogous to the bibliography where the title will be linked with each of the associated file.

### 4.1.3. Tables and illustrations

Tables and illustrations/figures have to be numbered consecutively in that order they are point out in the text. Each table and figure must be mentioned in the text of the paper. In the case of using illustrations it is recommended to start thinking about their role in the text. Shall the figure serves as a summary at the end of a section, shall it provide an initial overview or shall it explain a complicated situation? In general, an illustration is most effective when taken often and clearly reference to their elements in the text. Of course there have to be added a corresponding reference for illustrations from other sources. A corresponding marking is not necessary for own illustrations.

In the case of the page layout tables are placed as close as possible to their first mention in the text – but not on a page preceding the mentioning. Tables start at the top of a page and end at the bottom of a page. Each table must be provided with a brief title and the source, e.g.

*Table 1: Business Courseware Sales in 1985 – 1990 (Smith 1991, S. 5)*

Figure will be quoted and placed in the text in the same way as tables, but the numbering of tables and figures happens independently.

## 4.2 Documentation of technical software theses

Generally, the structure of a software engineering paper substantially does not distinguish from the structure of a general paper, but of course it must be received at an appropriate point on the developed software. The pre-compiled plan/design diagrams and use instructions will be situated in the appendix.

### 4.2.1. Description of created software

The problem which is based on the software should be explained necessarily because it constitutes the basis for the evaluation of your solution approach. The design of the software or its description is an important part of your paper. Decisive for your grade is not only that you find intelligent solutions for your problems, but also that you are able to explain the solutions. Of enormous importance here is the level of abstraction – it is not of scientific interest whether you have saved the state of objects of the class `MainClass` in a `double` variable named `State`, just to name on horrible example. A

paper in which such statements were accumulate is incomprehensible and not of high quality. Rather, it is important to make clear what aspects of your software help to solve the problem and in what way they do. These aspects can be explained with the help of design patterns, schematic figures and abstract descriptions. Quotations from the source text should be used rarely. But a reference to key classes as “entry points” to the understanding of the code is quite reasonable.

### **4.2.2. Outlook**

In the outlook the created software should be subjected to critical appraisal and also where necessary demonstrate extension opportunities. Critical appraisal means that you analyze the paper with regard to its advantages and disadvantages and explain why you believe that these disadvantages are acceptable. It is not about to “whitewash” the paper, but about showing that you can realistically assess your paper and that the solution you choose, despite its disadvantages, is best suited for the solution of the problem.

### **4.2.3. Source code and data medium**

The source code should not be added to the written paper in its entirety, but should be placed on a CD to the paper. The CD should contain an instruction for installation, if it is possible with an installation script. Note that you must demonstrate the program at the end of the work, so the installation should be largely free adaptable, ideally by simple copying to the hard disk. Especially note that the program should be installed and running on the computer of a supervisor, without need to make adjustments of the permanently configured environment.

The contents of the CD, normally the source text, the required libraries and copies of the online sources, have to be described in a text file (`readme.txt`). As a useful directory structure for the CD the following organization has emerged:

```
\
|- bin
|- doc
|- lib
|- src
```

The chair reserves the right to use the program itself and if necessary to refine it. An agreement needs to be signed at the beginning of the paper.

### **4.3 Evidence of data materials at empirical theses**

In empirical papers generally you need a burden of proof of the collected data material. In the case of interviews implemented for qualitative papers they need to be recorded and transcribed verbatim; observations which feed into the paper shall be documented as well. These transcripts should be enclosed to the paper in a standard electronic format on CD. The collected data sets for quantitative papers as well as the implemented analysis have to be added to the paper on CD. Guideline-based interviews or questionnaires for obtaining the data have to be included in the appendix of the written final paper.

The chair reserves the right to use the empirical data for their own purposes. Any confidentiality agreements with companies will be considered.

## **5 Some hints to literature research**

The literature research is an essential component in the process of creating a scientific paper and therefore should be carried out carefully. An important source of information is the Internet but keep in mind that not every source is reputable or possible to cite. Generally, scientific papers are preferable toward textbooks or company brochures but in some cases it may be useful to consider so-called „White Papers“ or other company product descriptions in order to show the state of practice in the paper.

### **5.1 Finding good sources**

Good sources for papers in the field of information systems are the digital libraries of the two large computer scientist organizations ACM [4] and IEEE Computer Society [5] as well as the one from the Springer-Verlag [6]. ACM and Springer link are available for each user with a university IP (that means e.g. in the computer pool) for free. IEEE-publications as well as some other journals are accessible via the “Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek” (EZB) of the University of Uni Regensburg [7], which is unlocked partially for the University of Mannheim. Also of interest are databases with abstracts (see especially [8]), whereas you still need to find the appropriate source (here is the homepage of the author often a good starting point), as well as books in the university

library. Furthermore, the databases ProQuest and EbscoHost et.al. which are accessible via the university library, are suitable in the case of searching for electronic media.

## 5.2 Useful strategy

Generally, it is useful to read a book on the topic of the final paper at the beginning, because this book describes the problem often better than the relatively short publications at conferences. After that, it is advisable at first to evaluate the founded sources critically – using the introduction and the bibliography you can already see whether or not the paper is relevant for the own topic. Only once you have seen some sources you should begin to read several texts. Though, the bibliographies of these sources produce again new material wherefore the searching and reading should happen in several iterations.

## 6 Conclusion

In this document were explained some framework conditions for writing a paper on the chair of information systems and general management at the University of Mannheim and given some hints about the design of the paper. Before you plan deviations you should at first consult your supervisor. In general, consultations with the supervisor are binding, that means you cannot rely in this context to this document.

## 7 References

- [1] Theisen, M. R. (2002): *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten : Technik - Methodik - Form / von Manuel René Theisen. - 11., aktual. Aufl.. - München : Vahlen, 2002, ISBN 3-8006-2864-3.*
- [2] Schneider, W. (1994): *Was die Schule zu lehren vergaß. Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg.*
- [3] Rechenberg, P. (2003): *Technisches Schreiben (nicht nur) für Informatiker. 2., erweiterte Auflage. Hanser Verlag, München.*
- [4] ACM Digital Library: <http://portal.acm.org/dl.cfm>
- [5] IEEE Computer Society Digital Library: <http://www.computer.org/publications/dlib/>

[6] Springer Link: <http://www.springerlink.de/>

[7] EZB Uni Regensburg über die Bibliothek der Uni Mannheim:

<http://www.bib.unimannheim.de/bib-digital/ejournals/ejournals.html>

[8] Datenbanken der Bibliothek der Universität Mannheim:

<http://www.bib.unimannheim.de/bib-digital/dbfach-mathinfo.html>