

**Tishk International University**

Faculty of Engineering

Computer Engineering Department

**Project Title**

*A project submitted*

*in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

*Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering*

**by**

Student’s Full Name (Student ID)

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Student’s Full Name (Student ID)

**Supervised by**

Supervisor’s Full Name

**2024-2025**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The acknowledgement is a statement of gratitude for assistance to accomplish the project. It may mention the names of the people the project members want to thank for their support in the project (usually parents, friends, instructors).

**UNDERTAKING**

This is to declare that the project entitled “Project Title” is an original work done by undersigned, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree “Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering” at Computer Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Tishk International University.

All the analysis, design and system development have been accomplished by the undersigned. Moreover, this project has not been submitted to any other college or university.

Student’s Full Name

Student’s Full Name

Student’s Full Name

Note: sign across your name

**ABSTRACT**

*An abstract can be either descriptive or informative. A descriptive abstract summarizes the motivation, scope and methods used to attain the solution or findings. An informative on the other hand, is almost like the table of contents written in paragraph. It also includes the results, conclusions and recommendations. The abstract should not exceed 300 words and its contents are italicized.*

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# INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises background of the project, the reasons for taking it, problems addressed by the project and expected outcomes. A good report starts with an introduction to the title of project. The necessary background information is provided to establish context of the project. The motivation and significance of the project should be highlighted. A crisp problem statement is followed by scope of the project along with any limitation or exclusions. The specific objectives to be achieved should be stated. A roadmap or organization of report concludes the chapter.

Below is a guide for the **essential sections** that should be included in **Chapter One**:

1. **Introduction and Background Studies**

* Purpose: To provide a broad overview of your research topic, including pertinent historical and current contexts.
* What to Include: Discuss the general field of study, highlighting key research and developments. Explain how these have led to the current state of knowledge in your field.
* Guidance: Aim to create a narrative that logically leads to the specific focus of your study.

1. **Problem Statement**

* Purpose: To clearly and concisely state the problem your research addresses.
* What to Include: Identify the specific issue or gap in knowledge that your study aims to address. Explain why this problem is important and worthy of investigation.
* Guidance: Be precise and focused. The problem statement should clearly relate to the background information provided.
* NOTE: Some disciplines may prefer to put the research question at the end of the problem statement section. Check with your department.

1. **Research Question (if any)**

* Purpose: The research question is the central question that your thesis seeks to answer. It guides your research, methodology, and analysis, serving as a focal point for your entire project.
* What to Include: A clear, specific, and researchable question that directly relates to the problem statement and aims of your study.
* Guidance: Your research question should be concise yet comprehensive enough to encompass the core of your investigation. It should be specific enough to be answerable within the scope of your study and broad enough to allow for a detailed exploration of the topic.
* Example: If your thesis is in environmental science, an example research question might be, *"How* *does urbanization impact the biodiversity in coastal ecosystems in region X over the last decade?"*

1. **Aim of the Project**

* Purpose: To outline the overarching goal of your research.
* What to Include: A clear, concise statement of the primary aim or purpose of your study.
* Guidance: The aim should be broad enough to encompass the scope of your research but specific enough to be achievable within the context of your study.

1. **Objectives of the Study**

* Purpose: To break down the aim into specific, measurable objectives.
* What to Include: A list of clear, concise statements outlining the specific outcomes you intend to achieve through your research.
* Guidance: Ensure each objective is focused and actionable. They should contribute to achieving the project's overall aim.

1. **Scope**

* Purpose: To define the boundaries or limits of your research.
* What to Include: Explain the parameters within which your study will operate. This could include geographical limits, temporal scope, the extent of the study area, or specific aspects of the topic you will focus on.
* Guidance: Be clear about what is included and what is outside the scope of your study to set realistic expectations for the reader.

Remember, Chapter One is your opportunity to make a strong first impression and lay a solid foundation for the rest of your thesis. Take the time to craft this chapter carefully, as it sets the tone for your entire research project.

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# LITERATURE REVIEW

When drafting your document, you may keep the data in separate files. You can later copy and paste them in this template using “Keep Text Only” so that source formatting isn’t included.

Always proofread your document. MS Word provides grammar and spell checking. Although the grammar checking isn’t perfect at all times, the service serves as a great guide in constructing your statements. The rule of thumb states that if it doesn’t sound good, then something must be wrong. When using MS Word you can change it to, “when there’s a red, green or blue wavy line, then something must be wrong.” Other proofreading pointers follow in the next subsections.

## *Abbreviations and Acronyms (Heading 2)*

Before using abbreviations or acronyms, make sure that the long name has been used first followed by the short name enclosed in parentheses. Afterwards, the abbreviations and acronyms can then be used alone. However, try not to use them when writing titles or subtitles.

Notice *Heading 2*’s format with a style of *Bold*, *Italics* and *Left Indent*. This format should be followed for all subtitles and even inner subtitles.

## *Units*

Use metric system’s modern form, the International System of Units (SI), in writing units. Table 3.1 shows the seven SI base units. Don’t be mistaken for the acronym SI as it came from French, Le Système international d'unités.

Table ‎2.1 The 7 SI Base Units

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Symbol** | **Quantity** |
| metre | m | length |
| kilogram | kg | mass |
| second | s | time |
| ampere | A | electric current |
| kelvin | K | thermodynamic temperature |
| mole | mol | amount of substance |
| candela | cd | luminous intensity |

Furthermore, always include zero before decimal points of numbers less than one such as “0.75” but not “.75”.

## *Equations*

Use the Insert Equation in MS Word 2010 when writing equations by clicking Insert tab and Equation icon beside the Symbol icon, as shown in Fig. 1.

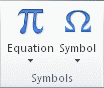


Figure 2.1 Equation Icon in Insert Tab of MS Word 2010

Equations should be numbered consecutively as in (1) and (2). A center tab and a right tab stops were used in the example so that the formula is centered while the number is right aligned. Equation (1) is the formula to get the area of a circle while (2) is a quadratic equation. Notice that the word “equation” was used in the beginning of the statement when referring to (1) but was not included when mentioning a formula inside the statement like (2).

(1)

(2)

***For more detail, check the graduation project manual.***

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# METHODOLOGY

When your data are ready for the template, open the template file and click File-Save As from MS Word 2010 menu. Your filename should follow this format:

*year* **Fall/Spring -** **Proposal/Implementation -** *title*

(e.g. 2013 Fall - Proposal – Speech Synthesizer for Visually Impaired)

## *Contents*

Start by changing the items in the preliminary pages of this template: cover page, abstract, and table of contents. Use your outline as the basis for your table of contents.

## *Figures and Table*

Place figures and tables in the same page where they were cited. You may use the abbreviation “Fig. 1” to cite the figure.

Titles for both table and figure should be bold and centered using 10 point Times New Roman. However, a table’s title should be written on top while a figure’s should be at the bottom.

In numbering both tables and figures, prefix the chapter number. For example, the 2nd table in chapter 3 should be numbered as **3.2**.

***For more detail, check the graduation project manual.***

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# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A week before every scheduled evaluation, students are required to print and submit to their supervisor 4 spiral bound copies of their report.

After the final evaluation of Project Implementation, all necessary changes were done in the report, students are required to submit two hardbound copies (dark blue cover for IS projects, dark green cover for CS projects and maroon cover for CN projects). The spine should contain project ID consisting of department code (CS, IS, CN), project title, and year of completion.

***For more detail, check the graduation project manual.***

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# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

The conclusion is a required part that closes the document with a brief summary of the study including the problems found and the proposed solution. Most importantly, it should recommend to the readers the benefits of pursuing the project based on the researcher’s analysis.

# REFERENCES

Citations are numbered consecutively inside brackets. In writing the references, we follow **(IEEE) style**. The template will number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.