<Title>

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Diploma Thesis

Supervisor: Prof. <Name> <Surname>

Ioannina, <Month>, <Year>

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΜΗΧ. Η/Υ & ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΗΣ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΩΝ

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Acknowledgments

Here you thank anyone you feel obliged to acknowledge. This Chapter is optional.

<Date>

<Author>

Abstract

Summary in English (up to 200 words)

Keywords: <keyword 1>, <keyword 2>

Περίληψη (extended abstract in Greek)

Επεκτεταμένη περίληψη στα ελληνικά (έως 2 σελίδες).

Λέξεις Κλειδιά: <Λέξη 1>, <Λέξη 2>

Table of Contents

Chapter 1. <Chapter Title>

1.1 <Section Title>

The text of the section falls here.

As abroad advice: Typically, in technical writing we are careful to follow the structure <context><subject><verb><object><everything else>. We typically use the present tense and the first-person plural.

E.g., <In this Section,> <we><investigate><the problem of finding the shortest path in a directed graph><when the diameter of the graph is large and the average node centrality is small>.

1.1.1 <Subsection title>

Subsection text.

1.1.1.1 <Sub-subsection title>

Sub-subsection text.

Chapter 2. <Chapter Title>

2.1 Examples of references

In [JJQV98], the authors describe an architecture …

/* ATTENTION: we never say "they describe", but "the authors describe" */

Bernstein et al., [BBC+99] introduce a model for …

The theoretical analysis of the model in [Orr98a] demonstrates that …

2.2 Example for Tables

An example of a table of numbers is depicted in Table 2.1. It is not obligatory for you, but the choice made here was to depict the max value of each dataset in **bold red** and the respective minimum value in *blue italics.*

To describe a table, you can use a text a long these lines: "In Table 2.1 we depict/present/… the distribution of tables to activity classes for the 8 datasets of our experiments. The first column includes the name of the data set, the second column includes the total number of tables of the data set. Each of the subsequent three columns corresponds to one of the three activity classes and demonstrates the number of tables that pertain to it; similarly, for the last three columns containing the respective percentage of the total number of tables of the data set. We observe that …".

Breakdown of Tables over their Activity Class
(Percentages over Total #Tables)

		Activity Class			Activity Class (%)		
Dataset	Total #Tables	RIGID	QUIET	ACTIVE	RIGID	QUIET	ACTIVE
Atlas	88	18	43	27	***20%***	**49%**	31%
BioSQL	45	16	13	16	**36%**	***29%***	**36%**
Castor	91	57	31	3	**63%**	34%	***3%***
SlashCode	68	15	38	15	***22%***	**56%**	***22%***
Zabbix	56	23	30	3	41%	**54%**	***5%***

Table 2.1ble 2.2 Distribution of relations in different classes of activity, both in absolute values and percentages

2.3 Examples for Figures

Similarly, we visualize results in bar-charts and timelines.

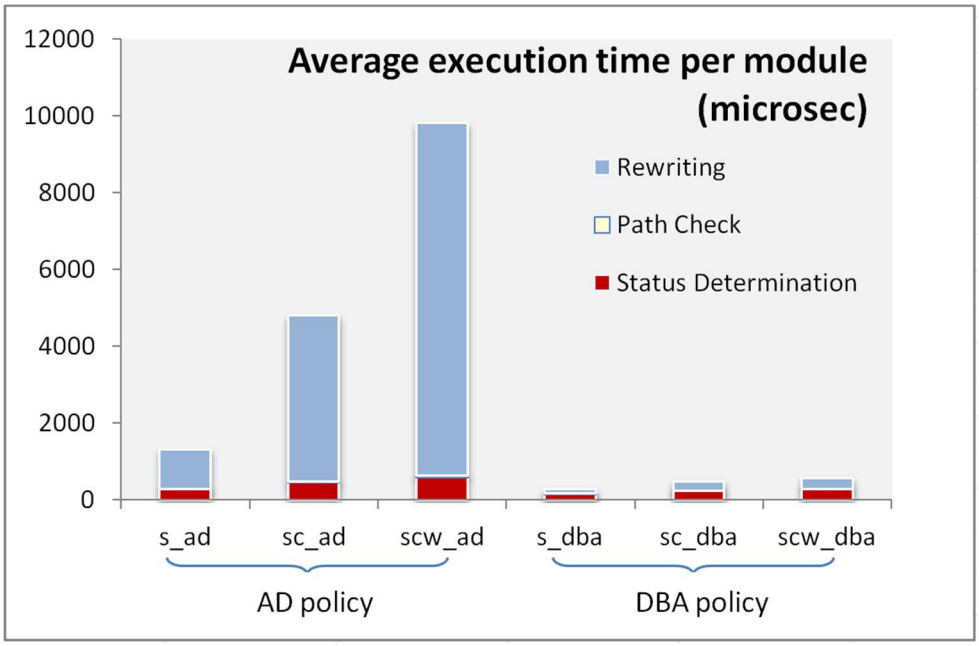

Figure 2.1 Breakdown of the average execution time (microsec) per database module and propagation policy (AD, DBA) for the three parts of the evolution propagation algorithm (rewriting, path check, status determination)

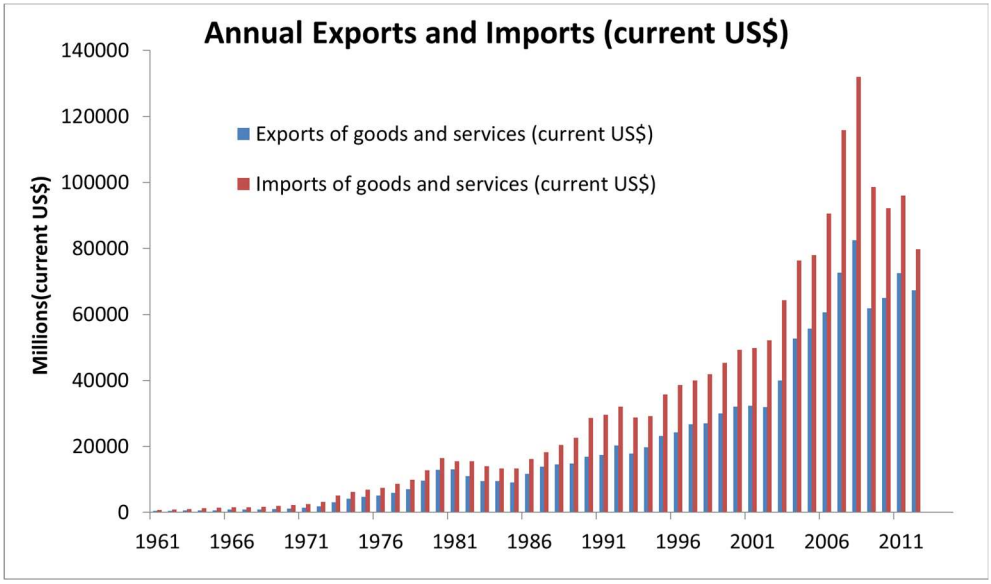

Figure 2.2 Evolution of exports and imports of goods and services for Greece, in millions of current US$ on an annual basis

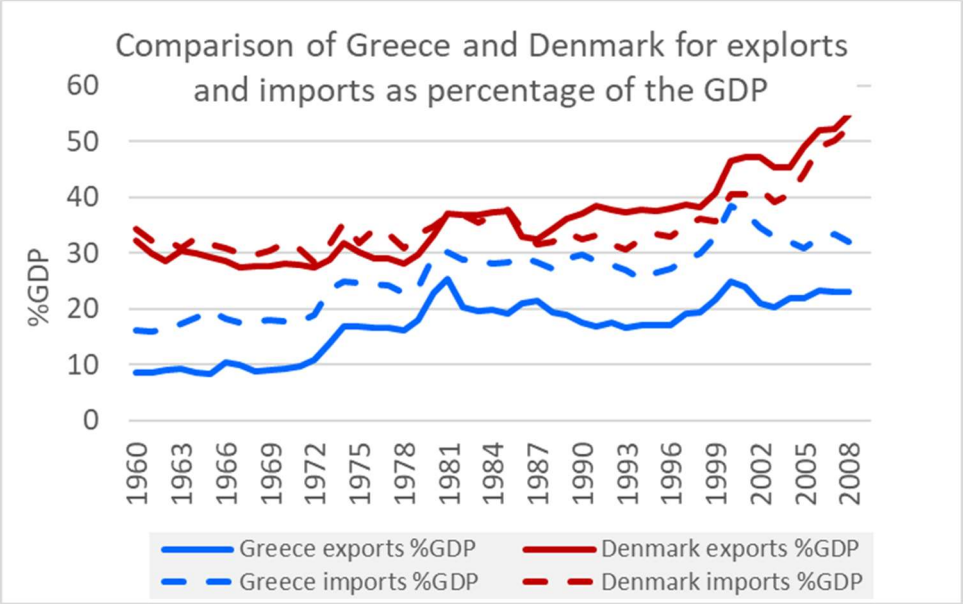

Figure 2.3 Comparison of (a) exports and imports, for (b) Greece and Denmark, as a percentage of their GDP, on an annual basis for the years 1960-2009.

A typical way to present results is by presenting first the axes and the data series within the chart, and then commenting on the observed phenomena. E.g.:

"In Figure 2.3 we depict a comparison of (a) exports and imports, for (b) Greece and Denmark, as a percentage of their GDP, on an annual basis for the years 1960-2009. Thus, we have for data series, for the combination of values for (A) and (b). The horizontal axis refers to time, on an annual basis, and the vertical axis measures the value of each data series as a percentage of the GDP. Observe that …. "

References

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[JJQV98] M. Jarke, M.A. Jeusfeld, C. Quix, P. Vassiliadis. *Architecture and quality in data warehouses*. In Proc. 10th Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering (CAiSE '98), pp. 93-113, Pisa, Italy, June 1998.

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