MASTER THESIS

**Thesis Title**

**Subtitle**

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the academic degree

"Master of Science (M.Sc.)"

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Submitted by: | First Name, Last Name |
| Matriculation Number: | 88888888888 |
|  |  |
| Examiner 1: | Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Josef Börcsök |
| Examiner 2: | Prof. Dr. |
|  |  |
| Semester: | WS 2021/2022 |

Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Functional Safety Engineering

University of Kassel

Kassel, 08 February 2022

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[Note] The subdivisions of the appendix are not included in the table of contents.

[Note] Headings must fit on one line, and no more than four levels of outline may be used.

[Note] All main chapters start on a new page. This is achieved by inserting a "manual break", "section break", "next page" before each new main chapter.

# Declaration on the master's thesis

I hereby confirm that I have written the accompanying master thesis <Title>by myself. I did not use any sources other than those specified in the master thesis. I affirm that the master's thesis I submitted was not or is not the subject of any other examination procedure, either in full or in substantial parts. I also affirm that the electronic version submitted by me corresponds in form and content to the printed version of the master's thesis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| …………………………………. | …………………………………. |
| Place and date | Signature |

[Note]

1. If a **confidentiality agreement** has been made with a supervising company, this must be included **here**.
2. Acknowledgement

This thesis was written while I was working at the Chair of Computer Architecture and Systems Programming at the University of Kassel, under the scientific supervision of Professor Dr.-Ing. habil. Josef Börcsök.

1. Zusammenfassung

Kurz und klar werden die Motivation sowie die betreffenden Fragestellungen beschrieben. Darin enthalten sind ebenfalls die Vorgehensweise und durchgeführte Aktionen/Aktivitäten inklusive den ermittelten Ergebnissen der Arbeit.

Schlüsselwörter: Schlüsselwort1, Schlüsselwort2

[Anm.] Dem deutschen Abstrakt folgt der englische Abstract, indem der deutsche Text als Grundlage für den englischen gilt.

[Anm.] Der Umfang des Abstrakt beträgt maximal eine Seite.

1. Abstract

The motivation and the relevant questions are described briefly and clearly. This also includes the approach and actions/activities carried out, including the results of the work identified.

Keywords: Key1, Key2

[Note] The German abstract is followed by the English abstract, in that the German text is the basis for the English text.

[Note] The length of the abstract is a maximum of one page.

# List of abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CMS | Cash-Management-System |
| DFÜ | Datenfernübertragung |
| dpi | Dots per Inch |
| EU | Europäische Union |
| LIFO | Last In, First Out |
| UN | United Nations |

[Note] The list of abbreviations includes all abbreviations that are not in common use (or are not in the Duden dictionary). Abbreviations such as "etc.", "e. g.", "et al." and "z. Zt." do not belong in the list.

[Note] All abbreviations listed in the list of abbreviations must be explained (written out) in the text before use, i.e. the first time they are used. Example: "The European Union (EU) is ...".

[Note] The font in this list is "Table 12pt Standard" and/or "Table 12pt Standard Italic".

# List of figures

[Figure 3.1: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123. 7](#_Toc86317156)

[Figure 3.2: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123. 10](#_Toc86317157)

[Figure 3.3: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123. 11](#_Toc86317158)

[Note] The figure caption appears below the figure.

[Note] The figures in the appendix are also listed in the list of figures.

[Note] The numbering rule is: chapter number.sequence number.

[Note] The sequence number starts with one for each new chapter.

# List of tables

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1. List of Symbols

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a0 | Form factor |
| C | Constant |
| t | Time |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[Note] Sorting of the entries is possible via "Table", "Sort".

[Note] The font in this directory has the format "Table 12pt Standard" and/or "Table 12pt Standard Italic".

# Introduction

This chapter is an integral part of the thesis. The introductory chapter must contain an introduction to the topic: motivation, aim of the work and structure of the work.

[Note] Each main chapter has a few sentences describing the content, making reference to other chapters and is limited to a maximum of half a page!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recommended number of pages | 5 Pages |

## Motivation

Fill in Text [[1]](#footnote-2) or Fill in Text [[2]](#footnote-3)

## Goal of this Research

This section covers the reason/meaning of the work....

[Note] Blank lines after or before a heading, are to be removed!

In this section, the objective is formulated, placed in a larger context and distinguished from other topics.

The most important terms of the topic must be precisely defined in the introduction; careful formulation is particularly important here. Furthermore, information on the research methodology used can be given. By outlining the course of the investigation, the appropriateness of the chosen outline can also be emphasized.

Experience shows that part of the introduction should be formulated only at the end of the paper in order to avoid repeated changes to the text.

The reader should learn:

- why the topic is being worked on;

- what is considered essential and worth working on in the topic and

- why;

- how the topic is to be worked on, with which method and why with just this method,

- in which sequence of steps and why in this particular sequence of steps

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recommended number of pages | 2 Pages |

## Organization of the Thesis

These explanations are based on the proposal to be prepared by the respective graduate. It should be noted that the sequence of individual points often changes in the course of the investigation or that completely new aspects emerge in isolated cases, which lead to new basic building blocks.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recommended number of pages | 2 Pages |

Fill in Text [[3]](#footnote-4) or Fill in Text [[4]](#footnote-5)

## Notes on the Scope of the Work

The expected scope of the thesis is to be discussed in detail with the supervisor. In general, the following guidelines apply:

Table 1.1: Recommended Pages of the Work in Detail

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Betreffender Bereich | Pages |
| Recommended number of pages total work | 90-150 |
| Introduction (motivation, goals of the work and structure of the work) | 5-15 |
| Fundamental and necessary for the understanding of the work (theoretical foundations, definitions, technologies, tools, mathematics, etc.) | 25-40 |
| Approach and problem identification | 45-60 |
| Evaluation (summary of results) | 4-30 |
| Conclusion and Outlook | 1-2 |
| Appendix (necessary, otherwise references to books or similar) |  |

On the principle procedure of a thesis:

* The graduate contacts the supervisor.
* After a maximum of three preliminary discussions, the graduate prepares a disposition or a proposal and submits it to his or her supervisor. The purpose of the proposal is, on the one hand, to develop a research question, and on the other hand, it can also be used to agree on the framework of an investigation between the supervisor and the person being supervised. A synopsis is indispensable for theses.
  + A proposal defines the framework of the topic and, in the case of empirical studies, roughly outlines samples, design, variables, and the planned evaluation steps.
  + It is by no means necessary to complete the theoretical part of the work already in the proposal.
  + The proposal should be approximately two pages in length (plain text), explain the topic, describe the aim of the work, and outline the planned structure.
  + The proposal is submitted as a separate document including a planned table of contents to the supervisor for review.
  + If the proposal is accepted, the thesis can be registered after the feasibility study has been completed, but not without obtaining the prior permission of the supervisor.
  + Two printed and bound final theses as well as one digital copy in the appendix must be submitted.
  + All sources that are available or can be saved digitally as well as the source code are also to be handed in in digital form with the thesis.
  + In preparation for a colloquium, a PowerPoint presentation of approx. 20 minutes must be available on the digital copy.
  + A check for formatting, spelling, and grammar has been made before submission to the supervisor!
  + The content check is carried out by the supervisor himself/herself.

# Hints

In our experience, most ambiguities arise in the following areas (Source: <https://www.fh-muenster.de/>):

* how, in which order is a practical work proceeded and
* how is a paper structured and written.

The following phases have proven to be useful for a thesis.

* Preliminary phase (Why should I deal with such a topic?)
* Definition phase (What exactly should I achieve?)
* Concept phase (What preliminary work do I need to do? Which theoretical basics do I need to know?)
* Realization phase (Now the work is done!)
* Test (How can I be sure that I have worked correctly? How accurate /trustworthy are my results)
* Evaluation (How does the achieved result correspond to the original objective?)

## Preliminary Phase

Why is the customer or why are we interested in the topic? This places the topic in a larger context and makes it clear what significance the project has.

## Definition Phase

This is where you specify exactly what you want to achieve in your thesis. In a sense, the requirements specification is created here. Particularly in innovative development projects, it is often not possible to define a real, presentable object (e.g. a device) as the goal. Here, certain questions are to be answered (Is a measurement setup possible with which a certain measurement task can be solved?). Then the answer to this question is the project goal.

## Concept Phase

Once the objective is clear, the next step is to consider how the problem can be solved in principle. Here, different ways of solving the problem can be shown, discussed, evaluated and decided. Furthermore, different theoretical considerations regarding the realization can be made.

## Implementation Phase

Depending on the type of work, this phase looks very different. If a device is to be created, it is designed, programmed, assembled and commissioned here. In the case of a measurement task, the measurement setup must be adapted, the measurement carried out, and the measurement results presented and discussed. If a software program or an integrated circuit is developed, a hierarchical design method must also be used.

## Test and Experiments

This is an important area of any work. It is never enough to just present a result. The result must be proven to be credible/trustworthy. Based on the requirements specification, considerations are made as to which states the system/device should assume, which states it must not assume, which functions must be executed in this process and how, and how these desired/undesired functions can be tested.

During a device development, the device must therefore be tested: are all desired operating states taken, are no undesired states taken, does the device always react "correctly".

In software projects or in a complex ASIC, this is one of the most important and often the most difficult points. How can the above questions be answered for a system with hundreds of thousands of states? Here the later testability must be considered already during the design.

In experimental work, a discussion of errors must take place here. Considerations should be made, which systematic and statistical sources of error are present and how their influence on the final result is.

# Style and Formatting

Chapter Description

## Notes on formatting

In this part the used format templates are explained, furthermore, however, also in some places general formal requirements are dealt with.

For the creation of your own paper, it can be useful to take over this document and continuously replace the exemplary sections with your own new passages; this way, the structure remains intact and you do not accidentally lose formatting or the like. When creating the outline of your own scientific work, the two criteria *completeness* and *freedom from overlapping* should be observed!

[Note] Abbreviations such as "e.g.", "et al." or "currently" must be provided with a protected space ([Ctrl]+[Shift]+[Space]). The protected space character can be recognized as "°" after pressing the button (¶) "show/hide".

[Note] Abbreviations in plural (style sheets) do not get a trailing "s". Abbreviations like "PCs" or "CD-ROMs" are not allowed.

[Note] A heading or text can be moved down with the key combination [Tab] or up with [Shift]+[Tab].

[Note] If texts are copied from other own documents, they must be pasted by the following menu: ("Edit" "Paste content" "Unformatted text" [only for Word 2003]). In Word 2007, "Delete formatting" must be selected before the text can be assigned the new correct format.

[Note] If individual words in the text are to be emphasized, italic emphasis is preferable to printing in bold type.

[Note] Footer" starts with a "TAB" which must be inserted manually.

## Stylistic notes

Phrase-like paraphrases, amplifying adverbs or superlatives must also be avoided. Adverbs such as "of course" or "self-evidently" are forbidden in any scientific work; "*probably*," "*almost*," "*somehow*," "*to some extent*" are scare words that are only intended to cover up the author's uncertainties about the content. A gap in thought should not be filled with the famous glue word "*now*", a sentence transition should not be worsened with "*by the way*".

Nested sentences make reading a scientific paper more difficult. Simple sentence constructions with several short sentences are preferable to long sentences that are difficult to understand.

Subjunctive and subjective formulations, such as "*I*," "*we*," "*us*," "*one*," should be avoided throughout the paper, if possible, unless it is an actual statement by the author in the introduction or discussion. If the personal form is unavoidable, the term "author" or "authors" may be used.

Filler words, phrases and journalistic expressions, such as "*it would also be worth mentioning*...", "*one could believe that*...", "*actually*", "*rather not*", " ...*assume*" and double expressions such as "*already*", "*now*" and "*or else*" should be avoided.

### Use of figures and tables

To ensure that the figures and tables appear uniformly large, the default font of the application must be reduced accordingly by scaling in Word.

[Note] Graphics are labeled "Figure" and are centered.

[Note] All graphics are to be created independently! **No copies**!

[Note] The indication of sources is not optional and takes place afterwards to the illustration caption.

[Note] Each image gets the format "Standard Graphic". This automatically ensures that there is enough space between the image and the previous text.

[Note] Figures that do not originate from other publications and are not based on representations of other authors are displayed without reference to the source.



Figure 3.1: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123.

[Note] Tables are placed in the center.

Table 2.2: Reference for Illustration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example | Comment |
| Source: Becker/Schütte (1996), S. 264. | The illustration has been adopted without changes. |
| Vgl. Becker/Schütte (1996), S. 264. | Changes or additions have been made to the illustration. These changes must be referred to in the text. |
|  | The indication of the "source" is missing, the figure is an own representation. |

#### Images from VISIO[[5]](#footnote-6)

When creating illustrations in Visio, make sure that the generated graphics must be self-similar, i.e. size, font, shading, line type and thickness, as well as the type of arrowheads must be chosen the same in all graphics. When using perspective elements such as shadows or 3D effects, it should be noted that the perspective should be the same in all drawings (e.g. parallel perspective to the bottom right).

The drawing should be scaled to the same size as all other Visio graphics (e.g. to 50%) after insertion via "Format/Graphic".

Drawings should not be overly large, so that the impression is not created that such drawings generate more pages than necessary.

### Formulas

The specification for formulas results from the following table. The formula itself is in the left column of the table. The numbering for the formula is in the right column of the table. When using formulas, the entire table must be copied. When referring to the formula within the text, use cross-references. The numbering adjusts automatically and only needs to be updated with "*F9*".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Eq. (‎3.1) |

### Source Codes

Source text is to be included in the text using the "*Courier*" font ("*Standard source text*"). A blank line is to be set up before and after the listing.

public string getStarship()

{

return enterprise;

}

### Cross-references

If references are made to other places in the work, each reference must always be realized via cross-references. With new page changes, all references are brought up to date by the automatic update. Via "*Insert/Cross-reference*" some predefined cross-references can be used. If the desired cross-reference is not in the list, a bookmark can be defined at the original position with "*Edit/Bookmark*", the contents of which can then be accessed with a *bookmark cross-reference*.

### Sources

The citation of used literature is thus not done in the footnotes, but in the main text using parentheses. A distinction is made between *direct* quotations (i.e. text is taken over verbatim - in quotation marks -; source reference without 'cf.') and *indirect* quotations (i.e. reproduction of the meaning of the text; source reference with 'cf.').

Table 3.3: Examples of Source References in the Main Text

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source reference in main text | Explanation |
| [BRCb04, S. 45] | Direct quote  Reference: a specific page |
| [Vgl. BRCa96, S. 22f.] | Indirect quote  Reference: two pages |
| [Vgl. BEC96, S. 24ff.] | Indirect quote  *Reference*: *more* than two pages  Repetitions are listed in full. |
| [Vgl. SCH95, S. 403ff.; SEEb94, S. 233ff.] | Several indirect quotations  Reference: more than two pages each |

Up to three authors are listed in the main text separated by a slash; for more than three authors, only the first author is noted together with the abbreviation "et al." (in the bibliography, however, *all* authors are named). If several works of an author published in the same year are cited, then in addition to the year number, identifying lowercase letters should be given in alphabetical order. For citations with a length of two pages, the first page and "f." are given; for more than two pages, "ff." is used.

# Evaluation

At the end of the work, a thesis-like summary of the results of the investigation can be given in the last part.

Here, the questions or theses of the introduction must be taken up again and the results of the work must be formulated concisely and succinctly, as well as placed in a larger context. Conclusions should be drawn.

When the result of the work is available and its reliability is clarified, it can be compared with the original objective. Was the objective achieved? If not, why?



Figure 4.2: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123.

# Conclusion and Outlook

Includes further scientific research of subject areas that arise while working on the topic. Should be considered as a recommendation for further scientific work. Therefore, this chapter, the work based on this thesis should roughly specify the goal and purpose.

An outlook on possible consequences or problems still to be solved should be given. Here is also the place for own assessments and suggestions for further scientific work.

Here further conclusions can be presented, which go beyond the direct topic: where can the result still be applied, which problems should be paid more attention to in the future, etc. Likewise, questions can arise regarding the mistakes and where they were made or what can be done better in the future.



Figure 5.3: Example Labeling Source: Muster (2010), S. 123.

1. Appendix

The appendix includes material that serves as evidence or illustration but is not essential to the immediate context of the text, such as extensive models, important documents produced, test results, and measurements. If empirical research has been conducted as part of the thesis, both the data collection means (e.g., interview guidelines or questionnaire samples) and the data collected (e.g., protocols) must be included as appendices. Implemented program code as well as its documentation should usually be provided exclusively in electronic form on a CD-ROM.

* 1. Checklist for the evaluation of scientific work

The following checklist for the evaluation of scientific papers, contains the criteria that must be met, otherwise a failure or massive devaluation in the grade is to be expected.

Table A.4: Evaluation Criteria for Scientific Works

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Style and language rules | | | |
| Correct spelling (new or old throughout) | |  | |
| Correct grammar and punctuation | |  | |
| Spellings of terms are used consistently (e.g. not even version control and then version control) | |  | |
| No first person used, no direct address to the reader | |  | |
| No colloquial language used | |  | |
| Expressions composed of several words are connected (as one word or with hyphen) if at least one of the words is German (i.e. software engineering methods, server applications) | |  | |
| Choice of words and expressions clearly understandable, concise and accurate | |  | |
| Sentences clear, meaningful in content and logical in themselves | |  | |
| Sentence links are linguistically and logically correct, reflecting in a seamless form adequate thought processes for the objective of the investigation. | |  | |
| Representations and directories | | | |
| Representations (figures, tables) correctly numbered and labeled with regard to content | |  | |
| Required indexes (table of contents, list of abbreviations, list of symbols, list of figures, list of tables, list of references/sources) correctly created and placed at the correct position in the paper in each case | |  | |
| Formal requirements | | | |
| Cover page, the leading text pages, all text pages and the trailing text pages designed in a correct layout (margin, line spacing) well readable (size, contouring) and numbered in a correct form | |  | |
| Any specified number of pages adhered to | |  | |
| Affidavit, if required, correctly written, dated, and signed by hand with first and last name on all copies to be submitted. | |  | |
| Literature processing and citation | | | |
| Qualitatively appropriate literature used to a due extent | |  | |
| All source listings in the directory and in the directory only used sources | |  | |
| Literature correctly evaluated (without falsifications, up to date, primary) | |  | |
| Critical examination of literature | |  | |
| Proper citation (clear recognition of adopted and own ideas, consistent evidence method, page numbers for direct quotations) | |  | |
| Adequate citation (no unnecessary citation, extent of verbatim citation). | |  | |
| Completeness of the information on the various sources | |  | |
| Question | | | |
| Question clearly formulated | |  | |
| The question is appropriate to the topic, i.e. it relates exclusively to the topic. | |  | |
| Question according to the type of scientific work | |  | |
| Outline | | | |
| Formally correct outline (consistent outline classification, actual and complete subdivision, correct assignment of headings and subheadings, criteria purity of subdivisions, appropriate depth of outline, etc.). | |  | |
| Outline comprehensible in terms of content and meaningful in relation to the topic | |  | |
| Treatment of the question | | | |
| Work does not show off-topic or unnecessary sections | |  | |
| All relevant points dealt with, i.e. none omitted or only partially dealt with | |  | |
| Argumentations, chains of evidence and proof (instead of just assertions, conjectures or speculations) | |  | |
| Chain of evidence well supported, complete and conclusive | |  | |
| Argumentation convincing and conclusive | |  | |
| Scientific level, no self-evident or trivialities | |  | |
| No unjustified repetitions | |  | |
| Principle of traceability observed | |  | |
| Results | | | |
| Clear formulation of the results | |  | |
| Results answer the research question of the work | |  | |
| Results are internally consistent | |  | |
| Results are consequential based on reasoning, evidence and proof chains | |  | |
| Definitions, premises, research designs | | | |
| Definitionspflichtige Begriffe klar und problemstellungsgemäß gefasst, konsequent durchgehalten | |  | |
| Prämissen und im Laufe der Arbeit vollzogenen Prämissen-Änderungen sind klar angezeigt und Prämissen-Unterschiede bei Literaturbezügen werden beachtet | |  | |
| Empirische Arbeit: Untersuchungs- und Auswertungsdesign klar und vollständig dargestellt | |  | |
| Eigenständigkeit | | | |
| Definitions of terms that need to be defined are clear and appropriate to the problem, and are consistently adhered to. | |  | |
| Literature gaps registered and attempted to close | |  | |
| Contradictions and questionabilities in the literature elaborated, commented on and attempted to be resolved. | |  | |
| Independence in terms of problem solving | |  | |
| Independence in terms of presentation/illustration, condensation and linking of the collected material | |  | |
| Independence with regard to the reproduction and commentary of the literature | |  | |

* 1. Heading in the Appendix

Plans, documents, photos, listings, supplier directory, documentation, circuit diagrams, wiring diagrams, user manual. Everything that is important for further work with the work result, but would interrupt the course of the argumentation in the actual work. Thus, a circuit diagram can be included in the actual work, if it is needed for a certain argumentation. All other circuit diagrams, which are perhaps only needed as documentation for later troubleshooting and further development, belong in the appendix.

Bibliography

The bibliography is an integral part of every scientific paper. Precise and meaningful information facilitates research for later readers. The use of quotations or ideas from other works or from other sources without clear indication of their origin constitutes one of the most serious academic offenses. An academic paper in which this mistake is made repeatedly is rightly called plagiarism.

For correct citation, the "general form" and examples that reflect the correct way of citing for different sources are listed below

* 1. Books/Monographs

[ABBREVIATION LETTER[[6]](#footnote-7) YEAR] Name1, V., Name2, V., Title, *subtitle* or journal name or dissertation, x. ed.[[7]](#footnote-8) or x. Jg., Issue y[[8]](#footnote-9) or University name, Place of publication(e)[[9]](#footnote-10), (YEAR), S. From-to

1. Name1, V., Name2, V., Title, subtitle or journal name or dissertation, x. ed. or x. Jg., Issue y or university name, Place of publication(e), (YEAR), S. From-to
   1. Internet Addresses
2. Name, V. (Jahr)[[10]](#footnote-11), Title of the page/Document. http://complete specification of the URL. Stand: Day.Month.Year.
3. Freie Universität Berlin n. d., Richtig zitieren: Zitierregeln für konventionelle und elektronische Medien – Linksammlung, [http://www.ub.fu-berlin.de­/service\_neu/einfuehrung/bookmarks/zitieren.html](http://www.ub.fu-berlin.de/service_neu/einfuehrung/bookmarks/zitieren.html), Stand: 01.08.2010.

[Note] It is NOT referenced to Wikipedia articles! Wikipedia is not considered a sound source for scientific work!

# References

1. Foot note 1 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Foot note 2 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Foot note 1 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Foot note 2 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Visio achieves a high processing speed, generates only small files and has a high flexibility. For this reason, Visio is preferred to other programs (such as Corel Draw). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. If an author has published several monographs, journals or collective contributions in one year, the sources of the year are additionally marked by a letter. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. From the second edition on, the addition "x. Aufl.", is added to the citation. It is important to specify the edition because the page references of the cited section may have changed with each new edition. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. If no year is known for a journal, this is indicated in the citation by "o. Jg. Jg." in the citation. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. If there are more than three places of publication, not all places are listed individually. The abbreviation "et al." is used. In the case of Anglo-Saxon literature, the abbreviation "et al." is used instead of "et al. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. If the author of a page is not known, one uses the abbreviation "o. V." [↑](#footnote-ref-11)