



**informatik** +  
*digitale bildung*

## **BACHELORARBEIT / MASTERARBEIT**

Titel der Arbeit

„Titel“

vorgelegt von

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# Danksagung

Vielen Dank!

# Abstract

This is an English abstract of the written work.

# Kurzfassung

Das ist eine deutsche Kurzfassung der verfassten Arbeit.

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# 1. Abschnitt 1

## 1.1. Überschrift: Test

Seit Wing (2006) den Begriff *Computational Thinking* einführte, ist dieser Gegenstand der informatikdidaktischen Forschung (Denning and Tedre, 2022).

### 1.1.1. Unterkapitel 1

## 2. Code

If you want to show program code within your thesis you can use the `\texttt{verbatim}` environment or for a more complex display take a look at [https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Code\\_listing](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Code_listing)

Text enclosed inside `\texttt{verbatim}` environment is printed directly and all `\LaTeX{}` commands are ignored.

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def incmatrix(genl1,genl2):
4     m = len(genl1)
5     n = len(genl2)
6     M = None #to become the incidence matrix
7     VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int) #dummy variable
8
9     #compute the bitwise xor matrix
10    M1 = bitxormatrix(genl1)
11    M2 = np.triu(bitxormatrix(genl2),1)
12
13    for i in range(m-1):
14        for j in range(i+1, m):
15            [r,c] = np.where(M2 == M1[i,j])
16            for k in range(len(r)):
17                VT[(i)*n + r[k]] = 1;
18                VT[(i)*n + c[k]] = 1;
19                VT[(j)*n + r[k]] = 1;
20                VT[(j)*n + c[k]] = 1;
21
22            if M is None:
23                M = np.copy(VT)
24            else:
25                M = np.concatenate((M, VT), 1)
26
27            VT = np.zeros((n*m,1), int)
28
29    return M
```

Listing 2.1: Python example

### 3. Algorithmen

If you want to show algorithms in your Thesis take a look at the <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/algorithms> page. The `algorithm2e` package is already included in the template. You can list algorithms in the same way as you can list Tables and Figures.

**Data:** this text

**Result:** how to write algorithm with  $\text{\LaTeX}2\text{e}$  initialization;

```
while not at end of this document do  
  read current;  
  if understand then  
    go to next section;  
    current section becomes this one;  
  else  
    go back to the beginning of current section;  
  end  
end
```

**Algorithm 1:** How to write algorithms

## 4. Tabellen und Bilder

One of the great advantages of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is that all it needs to know is the structure of a document, and then it will take care of the layout and presentation itself. So, here we shall begin looking at how exactly you tell  $\text{\LaTeX}$  what it needs to know about your document.

### 4.1. Tables

In this sub-section, a simple table is inserted. To add reference to the table, see (cf. Table 4.1):

Command	Level
$\backslash\text{part}\{part\}$	-1
$\backslash\text{chapter}\{chapter\}$	0
$\backslash\text{section}\{section\}$	1
$\backslash\text{subsection}\{subsection\}$	2
$\backslash\text{subsubsection}\{subsubsection\}$	3
$\backslash\text{paragraph}\{paragraph\}$	4
$\backslash\text{subparagraph}\{subparagraph\}$	5

Tabelle 4.1.: some description of the table

### 4.2. Images



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Abbildung 4.1.: Image Example

When an image is inserted, you can refer to it like this (cf. Figure ??).

## 5. Abkürzungen und Glossar

if you want to use Acronyms or a Glossary check the page here: <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/glossaries>

The Latex typesetting markup language is specially suitable for documents that include mathematics. are rendered properly an easily once one gets used to the commands.

Given a set of numbers, there are elementary methods to compute its Greatest Common Divisor, which is abbreviated GCD. This process is similar to that used for the Least Common Multiple (LCM).

# Literaturverzeichnis

Denning, P. J. and Tedre, M. (2022). Computational thinking: A disciplinary perspective. *Informatics in Education*, 20(3):361–390.

Wing, J. M. (2006). Computational thinking. *Communications of the ACM*, 49(3):33–35.

# Acronyms

**GCD** Greatest Common Divisor. 5

**LCM** Least Common Multiple. 5

# Glossar

**latex** Is a mark up language specially suited for scientific documents. 5

**mathematics** Mathematics is what mathematicians do. 5

## A. Anhang

here you can put further things you want to add like transcripts, questionnaires, raw data...