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|  | Subtitle[Type of Scientific Work (e.g., bachelor thesis)]Name ([matriculation number]) |
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Technische Universität Darmstadt

Department of Law and Economics

Research Group Business Information Systems - Information Systems & Electronic Services

Prof. Dr. Alexander Benlian

Supervisor: [SUPERVISOR]

[TYPE OF SCIENTIFIC WORK] on the topic:

[TITLE]

[SUBTITLE]

Authored by: [NAME]

Matriculation number.: [XXX]

Course of study: [XXX]

Submitted on: [YYYY-MM-DD]

Formal Declaration

**Thesis Statement pursuant to § 22 paragraph 7 of APB TU Darmstadt**

I herewith formally declare that I, *first name last name*, have written the submitted thesis independently pursuant to § 22 paragraph 7 of APB TU Darmstadt without any outside support and using only the quoted literature and other sources. I did not use any outside support except for the quoted literature and other sources mentioned in the paper. I have clearly marked and separately listed in the text the literature used literally or in terms of content and all other sources I used for the preparation of this academic work. This also applies to sources or aids from the Internet.

This thesis has not been handed in or published before in the same or similar form.

I am aware, that in case of an attempt at deception based on plagiarism (§38 paragraph 2 APB), the thesis would be graded with 5,0 and counted as one failed examination attempt. The thesis may only be repeated once.

In the case of the submitted thesis, the written version and the electronic version submitted for archiving shall correspond in accordance with § 23 paragraph 7 of APB.

Date: Signature:

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Abstract

The abstract is a kind of short summary of the work and should therefore only be written after the scientific work has been completed. It should provide the reader with a quick overview of the work and **should not exceed 300 words**. The abstract should contain the following elements:

* Topic and objective of the work.
* Which theory(s) have been addressed.
* Which questions are answered by this work.
* Which relevant results have been produced.
* What do these results mean / what are the main implications.

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#

# Introduction

[Quote (optional)]:

*"What is the purpose of a scientific book? It presents thoughts and wants to convince the reader of their validity. Beyond that, the reader also wants to know: where do these thoughts come from and where do they lead? With what directions in other fields are they connected?"* (Carnap 1974, p. XVII).

One of the most important sections of the paper is the introduction, which introduces the reader to the topic. Even a reader not familiar with the subject must understand why the topic at hand is important and worth researching after reading the introduction. The introduction should encourage further reading and arouse the reader's interest. In addition to this motivation of the work, the objective and the research questions of the work must be specified. These will be answered within the course of the thesis. At the end, a short overview of the work is given.

In the following chapters, a typical structure of a scientific work is presented and described based on its typical respective contents. However, this structure is not binding and can vary strongly depending on the research method. Please clarify this with your respective supervisor.

The introduction (Chapter 1) is followed by the foundations (Chapter 2) and the development of research model or conceptual frameworks (Chapter 3). Chapter 4 presents the research method used and Chapter 5 the research findings. A discussion of the results is given in Chapter 6. The thesis concludes with a final summary, a conclusion and an outlook (Chapter 7).

# Foundations

In the foundations chapter you present the basic knowledge for the further chapters. This can include theoretical concepts, historical development and current research activities. Ideally, you make use of several different sources here to substantiate your explanations.

Some formalities of the thesis are presented below.

To use the template correctly, you need the TU Darmstadt font: [Fonts and templates of the TU Darmstadt](https://www.intern.tu-darmstadt.de/arbeitsmittel/dokumente_formulare/sortiert_von_a_bis_z/details_106048.de.jsp)

## Chapter

Text

### Subschapter (level 3)

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#### Subsection (level 4)

Text

## Enumerations

* Missing Motivation,
* Missing Agility, and
* Missing Compliance.

Text

## Figures



**Figure 1: Positioning of Business Information Systems (following Fink et al. 2001).**

Please make sure that all existing figures and tables are related to the text and that you refer to the corresponding figure (e.g., Figure 1).

## Tables

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| Attribute | Typ | 1. Ausprägung (Beispiel)
 |
| Titel | *STRING* | Aktiengesetz (AktG) |
| Text | *STRING* | [Text des AktG] |
| Gültig von | *DATE* | 01.01.2010 |
| Gültig bis | *DATE* | - |
| Dok.-Besitzer | *STRING* | Rechtsabteilung |
| Quelle | *STRING* | Deutsche Gesetzte |
| Verpflichtungsgrad | *STRING* | verpflichtend |

**Table 1: Attributes of the requirement sources in the meta model.**

Table 1 presents an exemplary table.

# Development of a Research Model or Conceptual Framework

This chapter serves to develop a conceptual framework based on theoretical foundations, provided you follow a positivist approach. For this purpose, you will derive hypotheses from various sensibly combined sources. In doing so, you generate new knowledge from existing knowledge, which is your own achievement and thus an important part of your thesis.

If your thesis is not positivistic, this section is not a compulsory chapter of the thesis. Alternatively, describe the requirements for a possible concept or omit this chapter completely.

**Contact your supervisor at an early stage to clarify your structure and eliminate possible misunderstandings.**

In the following, some general advice is given on the topics of correct citation and literature research.

## Sources and Correct Citation

Sources can be placed in footnotes or directly in the text. Anything that is not your own thoughts must be supported by an appropriate source. Both literal and indirect quotations can be used. Verbatim quotations must always be given with the page number of the source.

Example of a direct quotation:

*"The case study is a research strategy which focuses in understanding the dynamics present within single settings"* (Eisenhardt 1989, p. 543).

Example of an indirect citation:

An explorative case study serves to gain new knowledge and to form new hypotheses about certain facts. By contributing to theory building, the gain in knowledge is higher than in a purely descriptive case study. In explorative case studies, phenomena are identified in areas that have not yet been researched much and new hypotheses are formed from recognised connections (Eisenhardt 1989).

Alternatively, the source can also be cited in the running text:

According to Eisenhardt (1989), the importance of case selection is often underestimated. Cases may be randomly selected, but this is neither necessary nor desirable.

References consist of author, year and, if applicable, page number. In the case of two authors, both authors should be cited; in the case of several authors, only the first author should be cited with the addition of "et al.”.

## Literature Research

Enclosed is a short list of possible channels for literature research. You can use any literature management programme to manage your literature.

<https://www.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/finden_nutzen/medien_nutzen/literatur_verwalten/index.en.jsp>

### Offer from the University and State Library (ULB)

* University libraries
(<https://www.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/die_bibliothek/index.en.jsp>)
* Research offer of the ULB
(<https://www.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/finden_nutzen/recherchieren/index.en.jsp>)

### Online Databases and Libraries

* Electronic Journals Library (EZB)
(<http://ezb.ur.de/ezeit/fl.phtml?bibid=TUDA&colors=7&lang=en>)
* AIS Electronic Library (AISeL)
(<http://aisel.aisnet.org/>)
* Datenbank-Infosystem (DBIS): Literature- and Fact-Database
(<http://rzblx10.uni-regensburg.de/dbinfo/fachliste.php?bib_id=tud>)
* IEEE Xplore
(<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/dynhome.jsp?tag=1>)
* EBSCO: international economic journals
([http://search.ebscohost.com](http://search.ebscohost.com/))
* Springer-Online: Books/Proceedings of Springer Publishing House (<https://link.springer.com/>)
* Web of Science (Uni VPN necessary)
(<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/basic-search>)

### Other

* **Google Scholar**: Search engine for scientific research
(<https://scholar.google.com/>)
* **Publishers' websites:** Research and access journal and newspaper articles and e-books
* **Company websites:** for researching company data and statistics as well as company databases
* **Websites of federal and state authorities and the EU**

Federal Statistical Office of Germany
(<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Home/_node.html>)

Press and Information Office of the Federal Government
(<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en>)

* **Websites of market research institutes**

(for market share and consumer analysis)

* **Websites of associations and chambers**

German Economic Institute
(<https://www.iwkoeln.de/en/>)

# Research Method

In this chapter you explain your research method using relevant sources. Also justify why you have chosen this research method and why it is suitable to answer the research question at hand.

# Research Results

In the chapter "Research Findings" you present the results of your work. At this point, you do not interpret or explain the results, but describe your findings in purely descriptive form. An evaluation takes place in the following chapter.

# Discussion

In the penultimate section, discuss your findings and present the contribution to practice and to research. Also address the limitations of your work.

# Conclusion and Outlook

Finally, briefly summarise your work and present your most important steps, results and findings. Also give an outlook on possible follow-up research work. In addition, there is space here for a critical questioning of individual aspects and also for your own opinion.

## Submission Documents

Basically, the submission modalities of FB01 of TU Darmstadt apply.

<https://www.wi.tu-darmstadt.de/studium_rw/studierende/studieren_am_fb/artikel_details_wi_stud_abisz_5760.en.jsp>

**In addition**, the **thesis** must be submitted to the **study office** in digital form (e.g. Word and PDF). The form of digital submission (USB stick / cloud / etc.) must be approved by the supervisor. Please note: Digital submission **does not replace** submission via TUbama or similar.

For **seminar papers and theses**, a simple bound version, also printed on one side, is sufficient. Seminar paper / thesis in digital form must also be submitted via e-mail. The submission takes place directly at the department.

**Colour vs. black/white printout**

Whether the paper is printed in colour or black and white is up to the author. If the paper is printed in black and white, the following aspects must be taken into account:

* Title page:
	+ To ensure a uniform appearance, the title page must be printed in colour.
* Identity bar:
	+ If the printout is in black/white, the identity bar of all pages (except the title page) must be changed to "black".
* Graphics:
	+ Graphics can be printed in colour, greyscale or black/white. It should be noted that all information can still be taken from the graphic.

Literature

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Appendix

Appendix if necessary.