

About this “Scientific thesis template”

This is an Open Document / OpenOffice.org Writer 2.0 template for a scientific thesis, such as a diploma thesis, master thesis, doctoral thesis or another kind of lengthy scientific paper. It might be adapted to write some kinds of structured books as well. The template was successfully applied for writing a thesis.

Feature list

- Optimized for cross-language authoring. The original scenario was to write an English thesis for a German university; that's why this template has both English and German title pages and declarations.
- Bibus bibliography software integration, including an own Bibus style for formatting the bibliography and necessary documentation.
- Styles for ongoing work included (draft paragraphs, to-do notes).
- Automated insertion of blank pages to make chapters start on right pages.
- Documentation on how to include highlighted source.
- CD / DVD label and place to put a CD / DVD envelope included.
- Optimized for both (PDF) screen and print usage, and for both color and greyscale printing. You can access *all* information in a greyscale paper version but color and PDF functionality offers additional convenience.
- Fine-tuned hyperlinks in the PDF version: all three indexes are hyperlinked; bibliographic references are hyperlinked; example for image-map style hyperlinks in graphics included; hyperlinks are easily recognized by a link flag character; glossary entries and bibliography entries appear as PDF bookmarks.
- Small size of generated PDF files: usage of fonts has been limited to a bare minimum of varieties (only Lucida Unicode fonts), and there is documentation how to conveniently create complex vector oriented graphics in this template.

Handling this template

- **Delete meta pages.** Delete pages with colored borders. They tell you how to use this template but will not go into your document.

- **Cover for an attached medium.** You might want to attach a data medium to your document. The last page in this template has a place for the envelope. Use this place also to design your CD / DVD cover, too. So it is in the document. To print it at the correct position for your label type you might want to copy the draw objects to a new OpenOffice.org label document.
- **Font sources.** This document uses only the Lucida family of fonts, which is a free font family with a rich Unicode character set. If you use Debian GNU/Linux, install the package `j2re1.4` to get it. Because OOO from 2.0.2 on has problems to show the right font faces and the full symbol set for these fonts, install copies of `/usr/lib/j2se/1.4/jre/lib/fonts/*.ttf` to `/usr/local/share/fonts/`, using KDE's `fonts:/System/` thing for that. This will fix OOO's problems.

Exporting to PDF

You might have heard of extendedPDF; it added better PDF export functionality to OOO in the past, but at present OOO's internal PDF export function is the better choice in any case. For example, extendedPDF might result in special characters converted to bitmaps if you do not have the the correct font conversion ("Generic printer (T42 enabled)" equivalent). And, extendedPDF generates badly hyperlinked PDF bookmarks for headings with non-unique names.

Writing text

What follows is a combination of official rules for the concrete diploma thesis that was first written with this template, combined with additional rules to make up a full set of best practice standards. Only those rules are written here for which it is difficult or impossible to derive them from the template itself.

- **Date format.** To be most useful to international readers you should use the international ISO date format "yyyy-mm-dd".
- **Using color.** Wherever you use color in the thesis, use it in a way such that it does not hamper readability when printing in black and white. Where color is used to visually distinguish entities try to use an additional distinction that will be usable when printing in black and white.
- **Using hyperlinks.** This template is optimized for both screen and paper use. Therefore every hyperlink needs a human readable target. If you link

to a domain only, you might place it hyperlinked in angle brackets in the text and have the hyperlink text be the same as the hyperlink target. Else, place the document title in the text and the hyperlinked URL in a footnote.

Citing

- All citations and dependences must be recognizable by adding a literature reference.
- All literal citations must be placed inside quotation marks; changing the text is not allowed in these cases. Mark the omission of a word by “[..]” and the omission of multiple words by “[...]”.
- For all emphasized text, specify whether the emphasis was in the original work or was added by the thesis’ author.
- If you paraphrase a quotation, the beginning and end of paraphrasing must be obvious.
- Citing a foreign language work may lead to literal citations (of your translation) or paraphrases or literal citations (of the original work). Use the last alternative if it is necessary to be exact.
- Avoid any citations or paraphrases that cover multiple pages.
- Citing a citation is only admissible in exceptional cases and if marked correspondingly. A possible scenario is if the primary source is not accessible.

Inserting literature references

- The official rules for this template's first application demanded to place literature references into the footnotes. This is unusual and will be avoided if permitted.
- The literature references consist of short titles and page numbers. If a cited work does not offer pages (such as HTML files), refer to chapter number, chapter name or comparable. The page numbers (or comparable) can be hyperlinked where applicable.
- How short titles are made up:
 - the author's last name
 - “et al” if there are multiple authors

- a blank sign if the short title already contains spaces
 - a colon “:”
 - a lower-case character indicating the identity of the author or author group; that way authors with the same last name and different author groups with the same main author are distinguished
 - a two-digit number which identifies the number of the work cited from this author
- If one refers to multiple pages, one must explicitly name them rather than writing just “pp.”.

Formatting the bibliography

These rules have been implemented in a Bibus configuration which accompanies this template. Bibus (► <http://bibus-biblio.sourceforge.net>) is a cross-platform bibliographic software that collaborates with OpenOffice.org Writer. This template should come with two configuration files for Bibus:

- **bibus-config.txt**: use as your Bibus configuration file, i.e. copy it to `~/.bibus` if you use Linux.
- **en_thesis.bibus-style**: the Bibus style template for the bibliography style used in this template.
- **bibus-base.sqlite**: an example Bibus database with the bibliographic entries contained in this document

All literature used to write the thesis (those cited and those read but not cited) goes into the bibliography. The bibliographic data should be as accurate as possible. However, it is sufficient to give as much data as necessary for non-ambiguous and quick access to the sources. The “main fields” for each of Bibus’ bibliographic type are the necessary ones (if applicable, and except of “Abstract”, “URL”, “Custom1”, “Custom2”); they will appear in the bibliography. The “additional fields” are optional and just for your own information. The “other fields” should be avoided. It is intended that you use only those of Bibus’ bibliographic types which have not just “short title” and “abstract” as their main fields.

■ **Purpose of fields present in all bibliographic types**

- **URL**: file name of the local copy of a cited work; configure Bibus’ \$FILES environment variable to the directory with your local copies. If

you cache or store cited works on your computer, name them after the short titles. Thus the file sorting is identical to the sorting in the bibliography, and you can quickly access a cited work based on the literature reference, without having to look into the bibliography.

- **Custom1:** Internet URL of this work, if applicable
- **Custom2:** date when the URL was fetched in format “[accessed yyyy-mm-dd]”; if applicable
- **Abstract:** as it is the largest field we recommend to “misuse” it for annotations about this work’s quality and relevance and about interesting parts which are worth a citation; one can correct this misuse later with some SQL statements; using this field that way enables you to get around a “citation collection” which would take much effort to generate, produces redundancy and would only be used in part finally as you do not know beforehand which citations you really need
- **Note:** personal notes

■ Purpose of some fields special to bibliographic types

- **ARTICLE:** articles in journals and newspapers
 - ◆ **Title:** title of the article
 - ◆ **Journal:** journal or newspaper name; normally one abbreviates these and explains the abbreviations in the glossary
 - ◆ **Volume:** volume, i.e. the number of the year counted from the first number of this journal ever; prefix with “Vol. ”
 - ◆ **Number:** number of the journal within the given volume; prefix with “No. ”
 - ◆ **Pages:** page range or column range that is covered by the whole article
- **BOOK:** monographs
 - ◆ **Title:** combine title and subtitle of the book here, placing a dash in between
 - ◆ **Address:** the publisher's location
 - ◆ **Volume:** volume of the book, if applicable; prefix with “Vol. ”

- **INBOOK:** contributions to reference works
 - ◆ **Author:** of the contribution
 - ◆ **Title:** title of the contribution
 - ◆ **Booktitle:** title of the reference work; combined of title and subtitle, placing a dash in between
 - ◆ **Editor:** every work with an editor is a compilation or reference work but no book (i.e. no monograph)
 - ◆ **Volume:** volume, if applicable; prefix with “Vol. ”
 - ◆ **Address:** the publisher’s location
 - ◆ **Pages:** page range or column range that is covered by the whole contribution
- **INCOLLECTION:** contributions to compilations; see on “INBOOK” for additional field explanations
 - ◆ **Series:** title of the compilation
- **INPROCEEDINGS:** contributions to conference proceedings; see on “INBOOK” for additional field explanations
 - ◆ **Series:** title of the proceedings compilation
- **MASTERTHESIS:** master theses and diploma theses
 - ◆ **School:** the university where the thesis was written
- **MISC:** anything that does not fit in elsewhere
 - ◆ **Howpublished:** explanation of the special bibliographic type of this work (i.e. the reason why it is “MISC” and not a standard bibliographic type)
- **PHDTHESIS:** doctorate theses; see on “MASTERTHESIS” for field explanations
- **WWW:** web documents, but only those that do not fit in more special bibliographic types

Remaining to-do items

- create character styles for source markup and an algorithm to efficiently apply them to source code; the markup should be apt for color monitors

and for black and white printouts; therefore you need to use color in combination with bold, italics, underlining, gray backgrounds etc.

- adjust the bullet-text spacing for style “Todo”
- make PDF note generation work; the standard PDF export of OOO 2.0 and extendedPDF both claim to convert OOO Writer notes to PDF notes, but neither does for now (2006-03-14); please ask Matthias Ansorg (<matthias@ansorgs.de>) for his investigations into this issue if you want to help solving it
- generate PDF a first-level bookmark that collects bookmarks to all PDF notes resp. to all draft areas as long as PDF note generation does not work; the latter can be implemented with pdfmark operators inside the included EPS file
- create file attachment annotations which refer the reader with an attachment icon to attached files which are relevant for what he reads now; this seems quite impossible with Linux yet
- create real thumbnails after the PDF file is finished; the only way that seems possible is to write a tool based on iText which adds PDF thumbnail images to the PDF that have been generated with thumbpdf and coolthumb before
- automate optimization of the generated PDF file (this is also called serialization or “fast web view”); Acrobat Reader can save PDF files in optimized version, but sadly you need to call this manually as there is no command line option for it
- URLs in the bibliography should be hyperlinks; for now this is only possible by manually changing the bibliography, and that is not what we want, especially as we use Bibus; perhaps this could be achieved by an external tool that searches for URLs in PDFs and converts them to hyperlinks; as a workaround, use the Acrobat Reader configuration option “General :: Automatically detect URLs from text”
- make page numbers in literature references and titles in the bibliography hyperlinks to locally stored digital copies of the cited works; the hyperlinks in literature references shall point exactly to the cited part; this can be achieved in OOO by using a HTML hyperlink with a subpart marker and a corresponding named destination in the PDF file and a script to put these named destinations into the cited works

<kind of thesis>

<title>

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
<degree name>¹

Presented to the Faculty of <faculty name>
of the <university name> (<country>) by

<first name> <last name>

in <month> <year>

Supervisor: <Prof. first name last name, PhD>
Co-Supervisor: <Prof. first name last name, PhD>

¹<translation of degree name, if applicable>

<kind of thesis>

<title>

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades
<degree name>

vorgelegt dem Fachbereich <faculty name>
der <university name> von

<first name> <last name>

im <month> <year>

Referent: <Prof. Dr. first name last name>
Korreferent: <Prof. Dr. first name last name>

Introductory remarks

Version <number>, published in <month> <year>

© <year> <first name> <last name> (▶<e-mail>)

Licence. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution – No Derivative Works 2.5 License. To view a copy of this license, visit ▶<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.5/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 543 Howard Street, 5th Floor, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA. Contact the author to request other uses if necessary.

Trademarks and service marks. All trademarks, service marks, logos and company names mentioned in this work are property of their respective owner. They are protected under trademark law and unfair competition law.

The importance of the glossary. It is strongly recommended to read the glossary in full before starting with the first chapter.

Hints for screen use. This work is optimized for both screen and paper use. It is recommended to use the digital version where applicable. It is a file in Portable Document Format (PDF) with hyperlinks for convenient navigation. All hyperlinks are marked with link flags (▶). Hyperlinks in diagrams might be marked with colored borders instead.

Navigation aid for bibliographic references. Bibliographic references to works which are publicly available as PDF files mention the logical page number and an offset (if non-zero) to calculate the physical page number. For example, to look up [Example :a01, p. 100-80] jump to physical page 20 in your PDF viewer.

Declaration

Official version (German)

Hiermit versichere ich, die vorliegende Arbeit selbstständig und unter ausschließlicher Verwendung der angegebenen Literatur und Hilfsmittel erstellt zu haben.

Die Arbeit wurde bisher in gleicher oder ähnlicher Form keiner anderen Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegt und auch nicht veröffentlicht.

Translated version (English)

Hereby I declare that I wrote this thesis myself with the help of no more than the mentioned literature and auxiliary means.

Up to now, this thesis was not published or presented to another examinations office in the same or similar shape.

<place>, <date>

place and date

signature (<first name> <last name>)

Abstract

Abstract

<first paragraph title>. <The abstract of the diploma thesis is meta information resp. "management information". Therefore it should cover at most two pages, sum up the thesis' essentials and contain the idea behind the thesis.>

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments

<Here is one page to thank everybody who helped and supported the author to write this thesis.>

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1 Paragraph style demonstration

This is a citation at the beginning of a chapter. This is a citation at the beginning of a chapter.

<quote author> ▶ [Lastname1 :a02, pp. 19–17]

Summary. <If you like, place a summary paragraph at the beginning of every chapter and sub–chapter.>

1.1 Headings

Chapter and non–chapter headings. The first three levels of headings are numbered according to the decimal classification scheme and appear in the table of contents. In those parts of the document that are before or after the chapters of the document, you might use the following three heading styles:

Heading 4: This is a paragraph heading

Heading 5: This is a sub–paragraph heading

Heading 6: This is a sub–sub–paragraph heading

If you need more headings within the chapters of the document, use Heading 5 or, if necessary, Heading 4 and Heading 5 together.

Paragraph inline headings. An additional possibility is to use paragraph inline headings. Inline headings are emphasized titles at the beginning of a paragraph. It has been tried and tested to provide more clarity and navigability in a lengthy text with these inline headings.

Paragraphs without an inline header are continuations of paragraphs with an inline header. They use a different paragraph style, lacking indentation to support the continuation impression.

Paragraph verbatim inline heading. You would use this verbatim inline heading style for source fragments or verbatim quotes of computer–generated text such as filenames etc..

1.2 Text styles

Emphasis and Deemphasis. It is quite usual to have a style for *emphasizing* text. In this template there is also a style for *deemphasizing* text. You might e.g. adopt the custom to deemphasize the words “et al.” when referring to multiple authors: John Curloe *et al.*, for example.

Mathematical formulas. You might use an *inline formula* where applicable or a stand-alone formula with its own numbering. Choose one of the dedicated paragraph styles for either right alignment of formulas:

formula1 (1)

or for centered alignment of formulas:

formula2 (2)

Source code. To place small chunks of source code or verbatim quotes of computer-generated text inline into your text, use this *inline style* for source and verbatim text. For whole paragraphs of source or computer-generated text, use the dedicated paragraph style for pre-formatted text:

```
<source code>  
<source code>  
<source code>  
<source code>  
<source code>
```

Refer to ► appendix B (p. III) for a description how to place page-long listings of source code into your document together with source highlighting.

Draft mode. There are some text styles for special purposes. For example, while developing a thesis it is handy to mark paragraphs as “in draft quality”. For that purpose, two paragraph styles are provided, one for paragraphs with inline headers and one for those without them:

Draft mode paragraph. This is a paragraph style for draft quality paragraphs with inline heading.

This is a paragraph style for draft quality paragraphs without inline heading.

Todo items. While developing a thesis you will encounter the need to place todo items within your text. They should be marked out to be easily recognized

1 Paragraph style demonstration

lateron. For small inline todo notes and marks use the `inline todo style`, for whole paragraphs use the dedicated paragraph style:

This is the paragraph style for todo items.

As you see, consecutive todo item paragraphs are joined together.

1. It is also possible to mark numbered list items as todo items.
2. It is also possible to mark numbered list items as todo items.

- It is also possible to mark bulleted list items as todo items.
- It is also possible to mark bulleted list items as todo items.

1.3 Special text styles for patterns

Summary. Patterns are a special form of verbalizing content in computer science. The rest of this sub-chapter contains some paragraph styles that you can use to format a pattern. The subpart titles are chosen with reference to the PLML pattern format. The pattern title would appear in the chapter or sub-chapter that is reserved to contain the pattern.

<pattern synopsis>

Problem. Problem description.

Context. Context description.

Solution. Solution description.

Inline heading. Another paragraph of the solution description, with inline heading.

And another paragraph of the solution description, without inline heading.

Evidence: Rationale. <rationale description>

Related patterns.

- **Related Pattern.** Related pattern description.
- **Related Pattern.** Related pattern description.

1.4 Lists

Numbered lists. You might use numbered lists together with inline headings:

3. **List item 1 line header.** List item 1 text.
 1. **List item 1.1 line header.** List item 1.1 text.
 2. **List item 1.2 line header.** List item 1.2 text.
4. **List item 2 line header.** List item 2 text.
5. **List item 3 line header.** List item 3 text.

It is however no problem to do without inline headings of course. But remember to right-click the paragraph and choose “restart numbering”.

1. List item 1 text.
2. List item 2 text.
3. List item 3 text.

Bulleted lists. You might use bulleted lists together with inline headings or without them or in mixed form:

- **List item line header.** List item text.
 - List item text.
 - List item text.
 - List item text.
- **List item line header.** List item text.

Note the fully worked out hierarchy of bullets of this bullet list style:

- List item level 1.
 - List item level 2.
 - ◆ List item level 3.
 - ◇ List item level 4.
 - ✦ List item level 5.
 - ◇ List item level 6.
 - List item level 7.

1 Paragraph style demonstration

- List item level 8.
 - List item level 9.
 - ↪ List item level 10.

Definition lists. The last list style available is the “definition list”. Something similar is known from LaTeX and comes in very handy there:

<definition list term 1>

<definition list description 1>

<definition list term 2>

<definition list description 2>

1.5 Linking and referencing

URLs. You might use footnotes to mention URLs directly and not via bibliographic references, e.g. to mention the [example.org](http://www.example.org) site². This does not clutter the text with URLs but is better than linking without mentioning the URL, as it preserves full functionality for printed versions.

Footnotes. And you might use footnotes for additional annotations³ that have no place in the flow of thoughts. As you see, we place a special character in front of every footnote to mark out hyperlinks in PDF versions better.

Internal references. All hyperlinks (including document-internal references) are prepended with a link flag in this template. Link flags help detecting active elements in PDF documents but can become ugly if there are too much. The following basic styles are proven:

- (see ► p. 5)
- see ► object 1 (p. 7)
 - see ► chapter 1 (p. 1)
 - see ► appendix B (p. III)

²►<http://www.example.org>

³Such as this annotation.

1 Paragraph style demonstration

- (see ►object 1, p. 7)
(see ►chapter 1, p. 1)
(see ►appendix B, p. III)
- do not prepend glossary entries with a link flag

1.6 Citing and bibliography

Citing. Block quotes have their dedicated paragraph style and might span one or multiple paragraphs:

This is a paragraph where some other work is cited. Which means that this very text that you read is the tet of the citation, drawn from this very other work. For convenience, an unknown dummy work is cited. Another paragraph of the citation is appended using a forced linebreak, not by starting a real new paragraph. ►[Lastname1 et al :a01, p. 1-198]

Bibliographic references Here are examples of bibliographic references of every type used in this template. See the bibliography and meta pages on how these bibliographic types differ. Note that these bibliographic references are hyperlinked in the PDF output though this is not natively supported by OpenOffice.org yet. The idea is to mark bibliography items as headings (menu “Extras :: Chapter numbering ...”), then insert hyperlinks to headings with the bibliographic reference as link text. Do this just before finishing your document or, even better, implement it in OOo or bibus.

- ARTICLE: ►[Lastname1 et al :a01, pp. 199–201-198]
- BOOK: ►[Lastname1 et al :a02, pp. 1.3]
- INBOOK: ►[Lastname1 et al :a03, p. 543+120]
- INCOLLECTION: ►[Lastname1 et al :a04]
- INPROCEEDINGS: ►[Lastname1 et al :a05]
- MASTERTHESIS: ►[Lastname1 :a01]
- MISC: ►[Lastname1 :a02]
- PHDTHESIS: ►[Lastname1 :a03]
- WWW: ►[Lastname1 :a04, ► chp. 4.1] (a bibliographic reference including a hyperlinked subpart marker)

2 Object demonstration

Summary. In this template, all framed content is referred to as “objects” regardless of the actual content (images, tables, diagrams etc.). So only one index of objects is necessary, which is far more clear than one index for each type of frames. Note that all frames are anchored to the paragraph whose text starts *below* the frame.

Table object. Here is a demonstration of a table within a frame. Note the additional OOo Draw elements placed over the table and anchored to the frame. For graphical tables such as this better use hard formatting than paragraph styles, to not clutter your style namespace.

(01) text	(08) text	(15) text	(22) text	title 1
(02) text	(09) text	(16) text	(23) text	title 2
(03) text	(10) text	(17) text	(24) text	title 3
(04) text	(11) text	(18) text	(25) text	title 4
(05) text	(12) text	(19) text	(26) text	title 5
(06) text	(13) text	(20) text	(27) text	title 6
(07) text	(14) text	(21) text	(28) text	title 7
title 8	title 9	title 10	title 11	

title 9/10

no focus	partial focus	focus
----------	---------------	-------

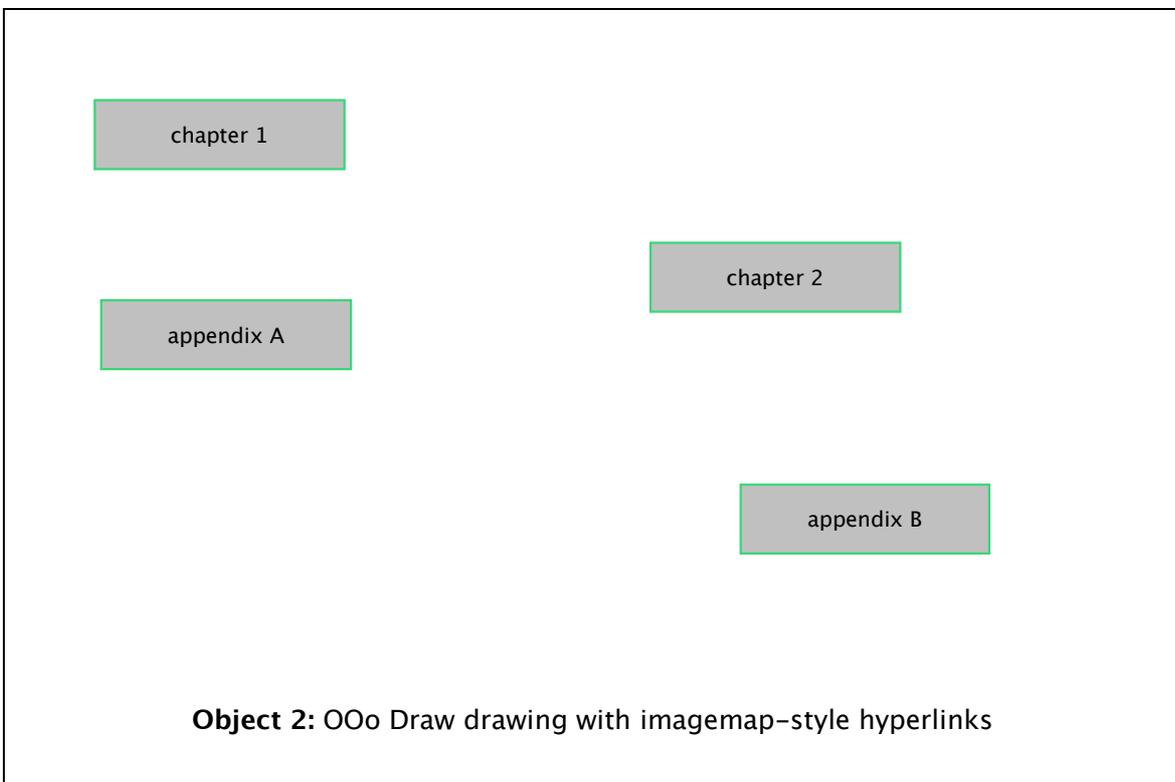
Object 1: table with OOo Draw elements

OOo Draw drawing with imagemap-style hyperlinks as object. The only way to include vector-oriented graphics in your document is to include OOo Draw objects. Now using OLE-objects for that purpose imposes cumbersome editing, placing and adjusting. Using the OOo Draw-like functionality of writer lacks Draw styles. The solution is to draw with styles in OOo Draw, group the whole drawing and than paste it into a frame here in OOo writer. This was done in the following example.

2 Object demonstration

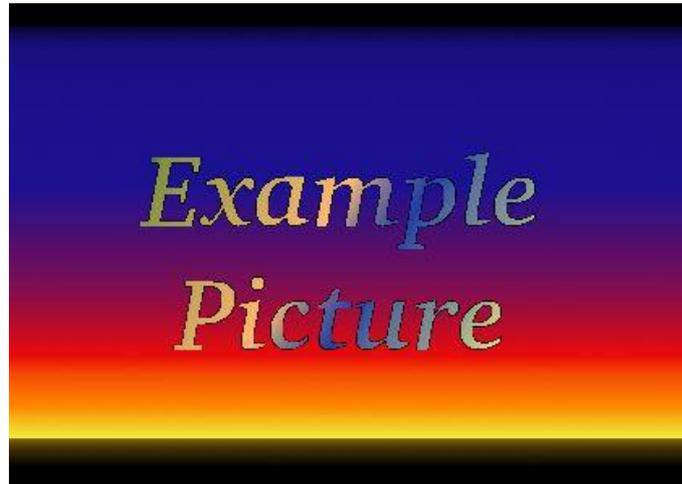
Another goodie of this example is that it shows a possibility to create imagemap-style hyperlinks within OOO Draw diagrams that are *usable* in the exported PDF documents. The green boxes are transparent non-printing copies of one PNG image which have been placed over the inserted OOO Draw diagram and are anchored to the frame. They can be hyperlinked to outline elements of this document or to other targets.

Note further that it is a good idea to place a white image into the background of the frame, which is aligned to the frame. This is to span the desired size of the frame, so lets you work around frame sizing problems and problems with the placement of the frame's title.



Picture object. This one is easy: a picture within a frame.

2 Object demonstration



Object 3: framed picture demonstration

A Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Summary. There have been special paragraph styles defined for the glossary. Do not use the styles for definition lists because the glossary styles have been adjusted to appear as PDF bookmarks in PDF documents exported from OpenOffice.org.

glossary term 1

This is the definition and explanation of glossary term 1.

glossary term 2

This is the definition and explanation of glossary term 1. The indentation of citations has been adjusted so that you can reasonable use it within the glossary, too:

Citation text. Citation text. Citation text. Citation text. Citation text.
Citation text. Citation text. Citation text. Citation text. Citation text.
Citation text. Citation text. Citation text. ►[Lastname1 et al :a01, p. 1]

B Source listings

Summary. This appendix chapter will contain source codes developed during the diploma thesis, ordered by program modules. If you want to include long source listings here it might be a good idea to use source highlighting. The best way seems to use an editor which can export highlighted source to HTML (such as KDE's kate), to open the HTML document with OOO writer and then to copy it into your thesis. This does result in hard formatting (not style-based) but this does not hurt here. A short example done with this method is included here.

B.1 http_post()

```
<?php
```

```
// adapt these constants and variables to configure the script
// include the path of commands if they reside outside of PHP's PATH
define('LOGFILE_NAME', __FILE__ . '.log.txt');

/** perform a HTTP POST request using the cURL PHP extension
 * @param $server where to POST to, e.g. http://www.example.org
 * @param $path URL part after server name, e.g. '/foo/bar.php'
 * @param $vars array of key/value pairs, maybe nested; or an object
 * @return the content returned by the server, without headers
 */
function http_post($server, $path, $vars) {
    $ch = curl_init();
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $server.$path);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_POST, 1);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, http_build_query($vars));
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);
    $reply = curl_exec($ch);
    if (curl_errno($ch))
        error_log(
            "ERROR: curl_exec() error no ". curl_errno($ch) . " : " .
            curl_error($ch)."\n",
            3, LOGFILE_NAME
        );
    curl_close($ch);
    return($reply);
}

?>
```


Index of glossary items

▶ glossary term 1 1 | ▶ glossary term 2 1

Index of objects

- ▶ Object 1: table with OOo Draw elements 7
- ▶ Object 2: OOo Draw drawing with imagemap-style
hyperlinks 8
- ▶ Object 3: framed picture demonstration 9

Bibliography

[**Lastname1 :a01**] Lastname1, Firstname1. *Masterthesis Title*. Location. 2006. <http://www.example.org/masterthesis.html> [accessed 2006-03-11]

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<A colophon (literally, end stroke) is an inscription at the end of a written work, containing facts about its production. It may name artists, printers etc. and discuss typographic and technical details such as typefaces and papers.>

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