

Master
Thesis
Guidance:
Online
Workshop
- II
edition

January 20th, 2022
2:30 - 5pm

MHR Tutor:

Benedetta.Colaiacovo@unimi.it



Workshop Objectives



Provide basic information
on the master's thesis



Get acquainted with basic
tools for developing your
final thesis



Q&A

Workshop's Agenda

01

Aim of the Master's Thesis
Research topic
Research question

02

Research structure,
Literature review
Methodological approach
How to write an Abstract?

03

Keywords and bibliographic research,
Critical Evaluation of Sources

04

Useful information and Q&A

Introduction

What is the Aim of a Master's Thesis

It leads to the award of the master's degree.

A total of **15 credits** are reserved for the design, preparation and writing up of the master's dissertation.

The formal assignment of these credits can only take place at the moment when the dissertation is completed and discussed, and the final examination has been passed.

The final examination consists in the submission and public discussion, before a committee, of a master's dissertation.

http://www.facoltaspes.unimi.it/CorsiDiLaurea/2016/B72of1/manifesto_ITA_HTML.html

What is a Masters' Thesis - general information

- The final thesis should be long approximately 100/120 pages
- Avoid plagiarism : Do NOT cheat or copy your thesis → Supervisors or tutors may check papers, reports and degree theses (both drafts and final versions) for plagiarism using the Compilatio.net software
- To be awarded a bachelor's or master's degree the student must score at least 66/110 on the final exam. The maximum mark is 110/110, with possible honours

The supervisor

The master's dissertation is an original piece of work, written by the candidate under the guidance of a supervisor.'

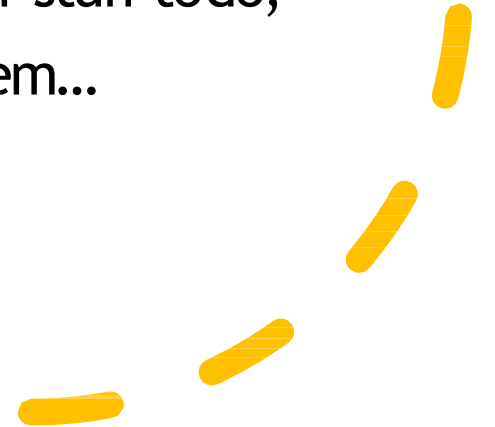
Your supervisor is your guide and the most important source of help in the development of the thesis, but bear in mind that:

Before proceeding to develop your research plan you should discuss these issues with your academic supervisors

Professors are always overwhelmed by other stuff to do;

You won't have much time to spend with them...

...use it well!



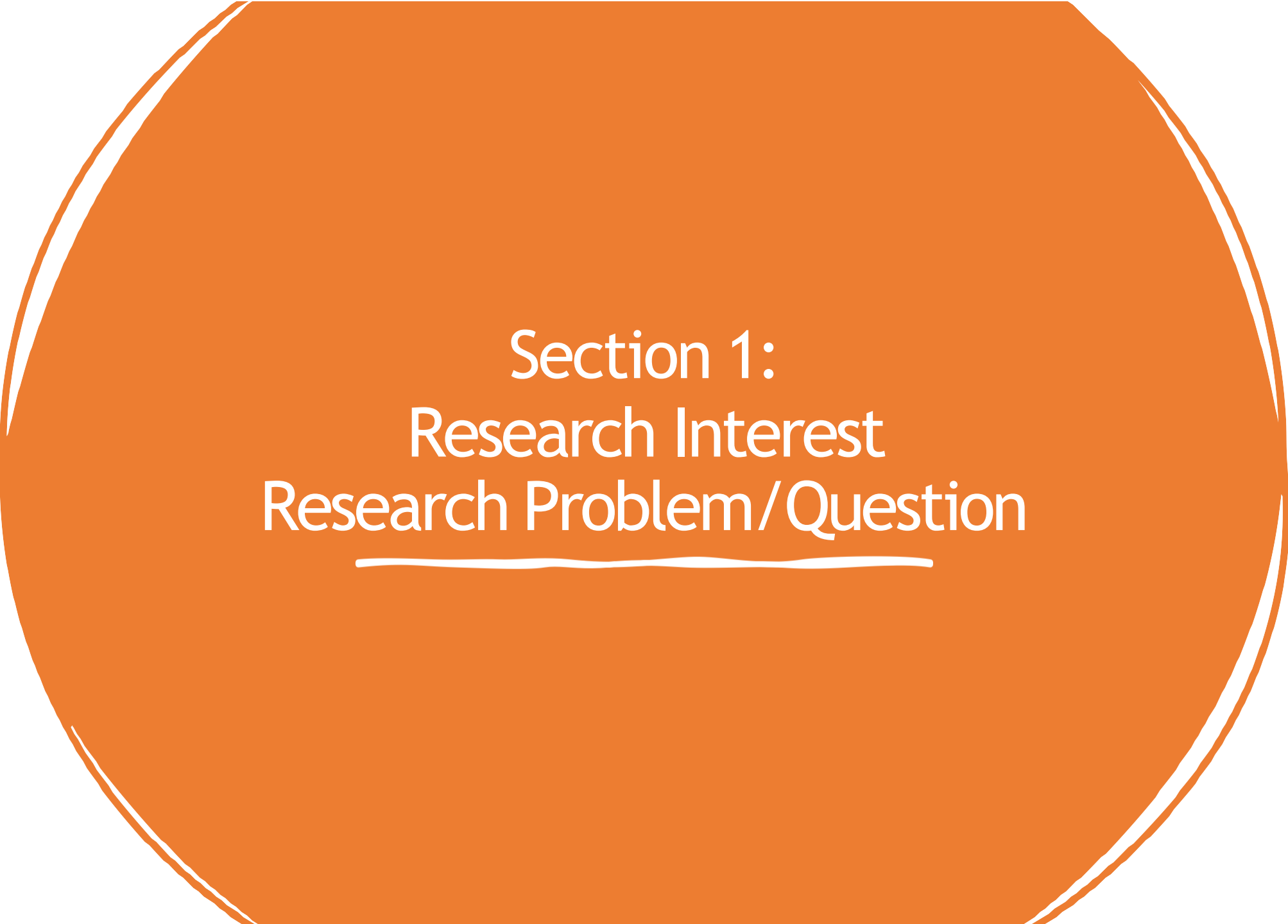
Type of thesis



- A. Literature review with a clear method (e.g., PRISMA)
- B. Empirical thesis (qualitative or quantitative or mixed method) to test your hypothesis and answer your RQs
- C. Develop the thesis based on your internship
- D. Construct a proposal (e.g., App)

Please note:

* The type of thesis you will develop should be agreed with your supervisor. It is ok to have some initial ideas!



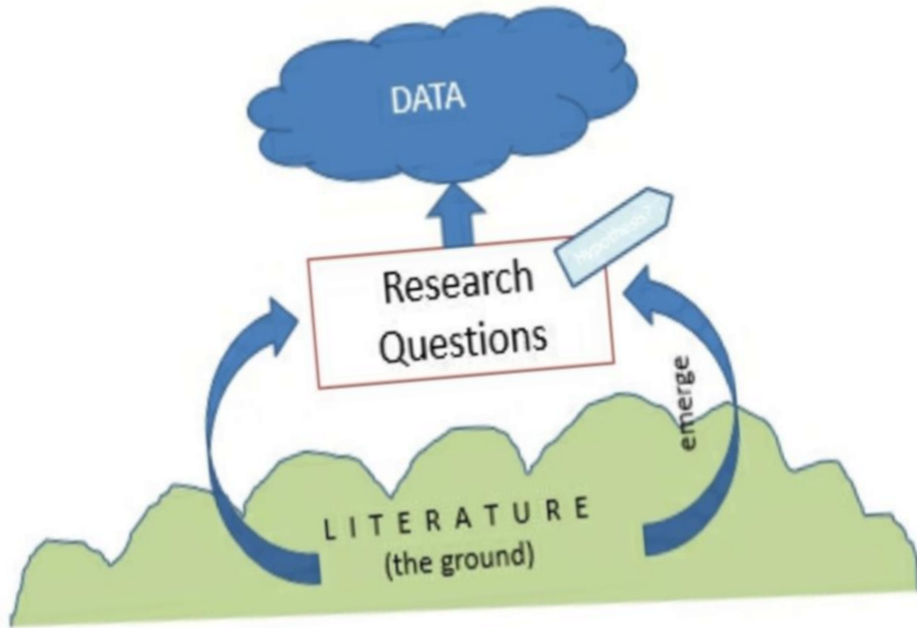
Section 1:
Research Interest
Research Problem/Question

Discussing difficulties and research challenges

- Describe a recent research project that you completed for your graduate program.
- What would you say were the biggest challenges in completing a research project?



Let's start- The topic of your thesis



Begin thinking about possible topics early in your academic program.

Research Problem - Choosing

- Is it original?
- How is it relevant to the discipline?
- Is it significant?
- Do you have the resources to do it?
- Who will supervise your work?
- Does it match your personal/ professional goals?





Let's start-Pick a broad research area!

- So, make a list of broad interest areas...!!
- Think: what are the areas during your study that you said: oh i really like that...that's interesting, id like to know more about it...
- The caveat here is that the areas should be intellectually appealing to you but also, they should be doable!
- Now that you have a broad idea of your interest area, it is time to narrow it down to a problem.

How to turn the topic into a research question

First Option

What does literature say about my area of research? What are the gaps?

The best way to do that is to **scan the literature**, so use the broad area that you identified as a keyword to search for papers in the database.



What does literature say about my area of research?

- Scan relevant sections of literature, see what journal article they made a reference to
- Search over Google Scholar, using your niche areas as keywords
- Skim read: Abstract, Introduction
- Snowballing process: See reference list

Techniques to come up with a research question

Option 1

Literature review-Discussion section-Look for Research Avenues

Option 2

You can assess if the existing literature is relevant and suitable within another specific context, such as a **certain country**, or a **certain industry**, or a **certain socio-demographic group**.

Option 3

Brainstorming and mind-mapping the area

Example of a Research Problem

Research area

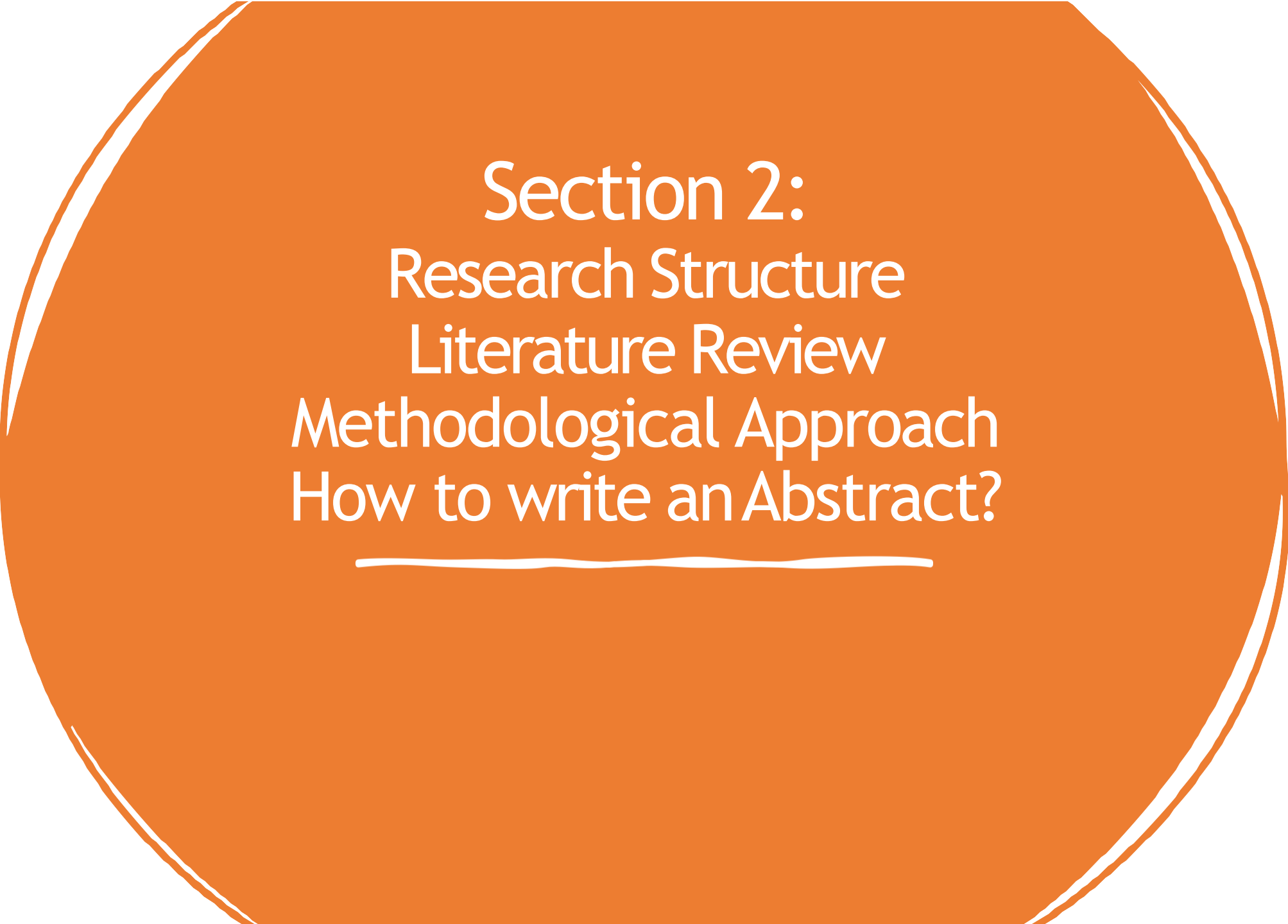
Social media in HR practices

Potential RQs:

- How do social media affect HR recruiting practices?
- What are the **advantages** of social media for **HR recruiting** compared to more traditional **methods**?



Please take 5 minutes of time now to write a Research Problem statement and a set of three Research Questions for your research project.

A large orange circle with a white outline, centered on a white background. Inside the circle, the text is written in white. A white horizontal line is positioned below the text.

Section 2:
Research Structure
Literature Review
Methodological Approach
How to write an Abstract?

Example Thesis Structure

1. Title
2. Index of Contents
3. Acknowledgements
4. Abstract
5. Introduction
6. Literature Review / Background
7. Methodology / Methods
8. Findings and Analysis
9. Conclusions and Recommendations
10. References
11. Appendices

How to create an Table/index of contents?

Table of Contents

List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	x
1 Introduction	1
1.1 The Demand for Formation Flight-Capable UAS	1
1.2 Types of Formation Flight	3
1.2.1 Control Approaches	3
1.2.2 Formation Strategies	4
1.3 Advantages of Vision-Based Localization	6
1.4 Related Work	7
1.4.1 UAV Formation Flight Work at Cal Poly	8
1.4.2 Camera Based Localization for Autonomous UAV Formation Flight	9
1.5 Objective of Thesis	11
1.6 Organization of Thesis	13
2 Background	14
2.1 Reference Frames and Coordinate Transformations	14
2.1.1 Body Frames	14
2.1.2 Camera Frame	15
2.1.3 Formation Frame	16
2.1.4 General Coordinate Transformation	17
2.2 Perspective- n -Point (P_nP) Solution	18
2.2.1 Camera Model	18
2.2.2 EPnP Algorithm Overview	21
3 Development Platform and Hardware	25

How to use the Word function?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5LN0ppjWloc>

Abstract

How to Write an Abstract



- An abstract is a short summary of the whole of the research. It is typically 200-300 words long. An abstract is not an introduction. It is a complete summary of the research in condensed form using highly technical terms.
- The key to writing an abstract is to be concise, use the academic terminology, and try to cover the whole of the dissertation, not just the aims and objectives, but also the methods employed, and, crucially, the findings.
- Most students write abstracts at the end of the research process and with little time to spare. However it is worth spending some time on it.

Abstracts: The IMRAD approach

1. introduction, - WHAT (importance)
2. (General Specific/Known - New)
3. objectives, - WHAT/ACHIEVE
4. counterpoint
5. methods, - HOW
6. results - WHAT FOUND
7. Conclusion/Discussion - MEANING/IMPLICATIONS

“Several studies have reported reprogramming of fibroblasts into induced cardiomyocytes; however, reprogramming into proliferative induced cardiac progenitor cells (iCPCs) remains to be accomplished. Here we report that a combination of 11 or 5 cardiac factors along with canonical Wnt and JAK/STAT signaling reprogrammed adult mouse cardiac, lung, and tail tip fibroblasts into iCPCs. The iCPCs were cardiac mesoderm-restricted progenitors that could be expanded extensively while maintaining multipotency to differentiate into cardiomyocytes, smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells in vitro. Moreover, iCPCs injected into the cardiac crescent of mouse embryos differentiated into cardiomyocytes. iCPCs transplanted into the post-myocardial infarction mouse heart improved survival and differentiated into cardiomyocytes, smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells. Lineage reprogramming of adult somatic cells into iCPCs provides a scalable cell source for drug discovery, disease modeling, and cardiac regenerative therapy.” (p. 354)

The first sentence announces the **topic** under study, summarizes what’s **already known** or been accomplished in **previous research**, and signals the **rationale and goals are for the new research and the problem** that the new research solves: How can researchers reprogram fibroblasts into iCPCs?

The **methods** the researchers developed to achieve their goal and a description of the **results**.

The **significance or implications**—for drug discovery, disease modeling, and therapy—of this reprogramming of adult somatic cells into iCPCs.

Abstract Do's and Don'ts

Do's

Only essential information

Follow the structure

Clear relatively simple sentences

Use keywords expressions

Show clear research gap

Include all relevant sections in the main study

Don'ts

- No redundant details
- No idiomatic/rhetorical language
- No complex sentences
- No contractions
- Go over word limit
- Check to see if citations are allowed in an abstract
- Don't repeat statements

Abstract. Peer review is an essential feature of scholarly communication: it improves publications, ensures quality and integrity of research and helps to establish common knowledge, and fosters trust among all science stakeholders. However, despite its importance, research on peer review is under-developed due data dispersion and fragmentation. This explains why editorial processes of scholarly journals mostly revolves around guidelines and practices rarely supported by evidence-based, systematic analysis. PeerLake aims to develop a virtual infrastructure that opens and integrates existing data from various e-infrastructures to promote research on peer review and editorial processes. By means of a partnership between academic teams, publishers and service providers, the PeerLake e-infrastructure will offer: (1) data for quantitative and qualitative studies on peer review in all disciplines (from the humanities to physical sciences) to assess the quality, reliability and efficacy of different peer review models and editorial practices in scholarly journals; (2) evidence-based training for scholars and professionals; and (3) services to promote evidence-based, context-specific journal management practices, with particular attention to small and independent journals. The definition of strategic roadmaps, including stakeholder outreach and communication initiatives, and the commitment of all partners on the project vision ensures the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure. Such an infrastructure exploits existing connections among all the entities that compose the ecological system of scholarly communication in Europe to foster capacity building at the systemic level, make data sharing a marker of legitimacy and credibility for journals, and develop a sustainable landscape for responsible innovations in scholarly communication.

Abstract

The present study is based on a RCT conducted on early-stage breast cancer patients during their first consultation with the oncologist. The main focus is to evaluate if the introduction of a communication tool (Question Prompt Sheet (QPS) or Question Listing (QL)), in concurrence with the presence or not of a companion, impacts on the number of questions asked during the consultation, and on subsequent psychological and relational outcomes. The psychological outcomes are defined by the number of positive symptoms for depression (PHQ-9), and psychological distress (GHQ-12), whereas relational aspects are expressed in terms of satisfaction with decision (SWD), perceived involvement (SDMQ-9), and engagement (PEI). Major results indicate that the number of questions asked during the consultation is higher when a QL is provided and when the patient is unaccompanied.

Abstracts: The ‘cigarette rule’

Which Abstract is reader-friendly? Why?

Literature Review



Literature Review Section

- Demonstrate your knowledge of past research
- Demonstrate the gap
- Literature review is synthesizing what everyone has said in relation to your research. So your writing needs to be analytical not just descriptive.

Methodology

Research Design- Methodology Section

- So far we have covered the **WHAT** and the **WHY**. What we haven't covered so far is the **HOW**
- How you are going to execute your idea, to find answers to your research questions?
- Methodology is an explanation of how you are approaching your research question, and why you decided this way

Methodological approach



What is the best way to collect information?



Quantitative research, a research approach that deals with numerical data and the statistical analysis of this data

Qualitative research, a research approach that deals with qualities of phenomena that cannot be numerical quantified

Mixed method

Qualitative instruments

- **Interviews**- are common instruments used mostly to garner qualitative data. They can be conducted between researcher and participant either face-to-face or, more commonly nowadays, online using software such as Skype or Zoom.
- **Observation** -the process of watching and documenting people in their natural work or study environments. Observation is the process of watching and documenting people as they go about their business. This might be a teacher in class, or an L2 speaker in a conversation, or whatever. We can learn a great deal just by observing what people do and documenting this. Observation is considered to be a qualitative research method.

Potential design choices

Data in what form?

Data type?

How are you to collect that?

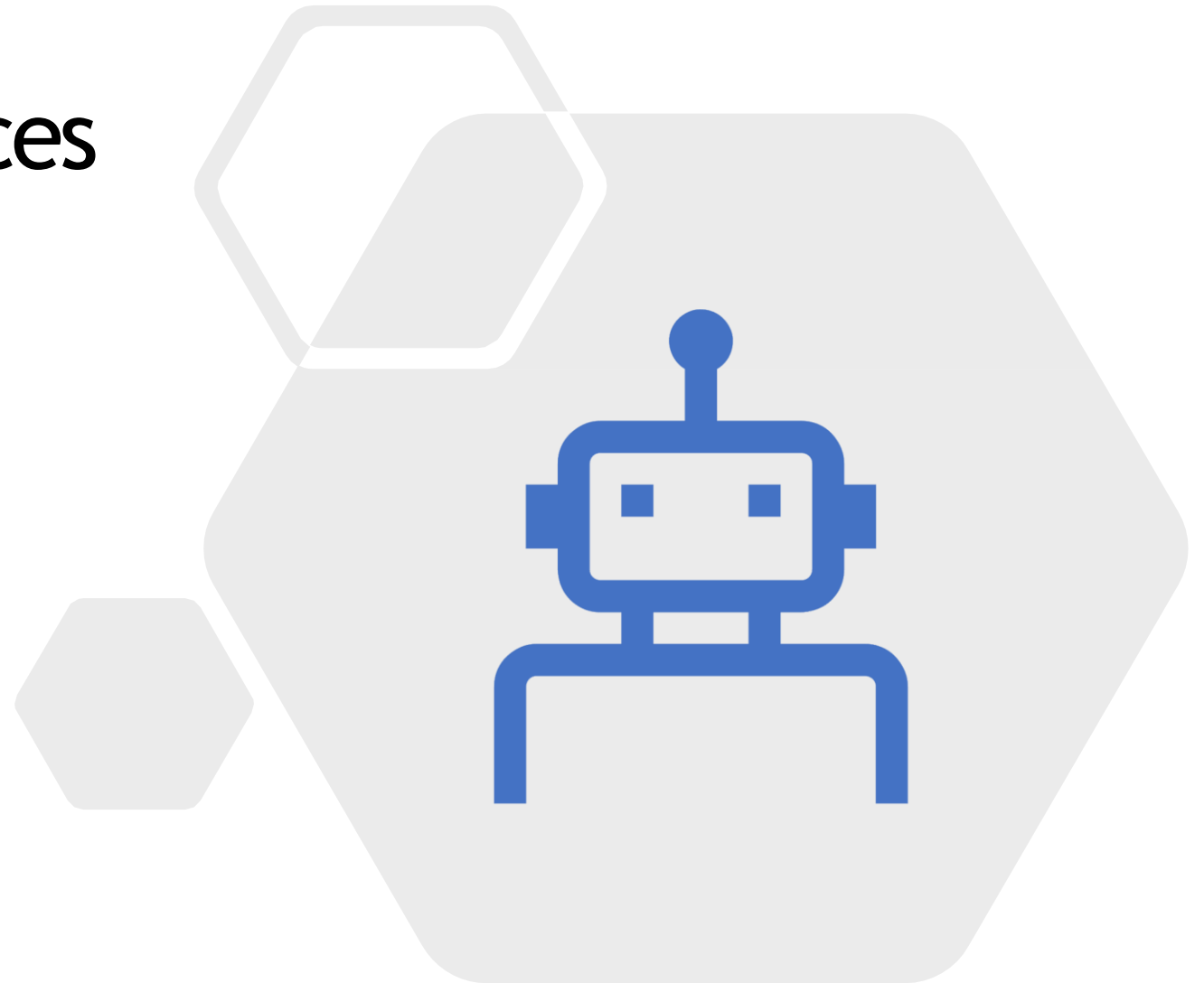
Are you to hold survey, interviews, focusgroups?

And then more importantly and 'When I have this information,

what shall I do with it?' how do you plan to analyze it?

Are you taking a quantitative approach, are you going to use regression analysis?

So, these are your potential design choices!!!



Remember

This may seem a rather negative approach, but there is no point in producing a grandiose scheme that requires a year and a team of researchers if you are on your own.

Don't stress out!

Don't get wrapped up in methodology!



Exercise

Research question

- How satisfied are students with their studies?

Which approach can answer this question?

And why?

Exercise: Which method approach?

Qualitative

- Interviews with 15 students and ask them open ended questions
- Transcribe the interviews and try to find patterns

Quantitative

- Survey lets say 300 students
- With the collected data i run a statistical analysis

Mixed method approach

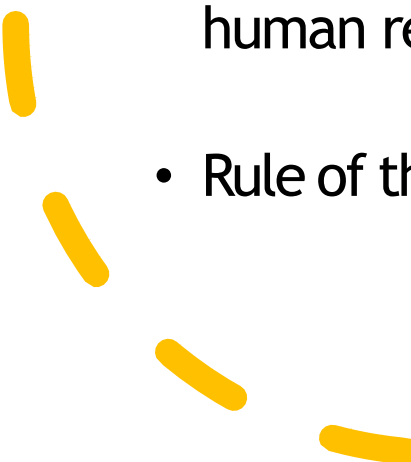
- First conduct interviews with students, through that you get new insights and come up with hypothesis that you want to test.
- Then you test whether this applies to a larger scale.

Section 3: from RQs to Keywords



Key Search Terms (or Keywords)

Once defined the question, you need to break it down into searchable keywords and phrases

- Start from the words that pop out right away! E.g. “diversity management”; “ethnic”
 - Think about what synonyms, acronyms, abbreviation and related terms might also be useful as search terms. E.g. ”Multinational companies” with MNCs; “HRM” or “HR” with human resources; “organizational behaviour” with organizational change.
 - Rule of thumb: from 2 up to 4 keywords for search
- 

Boolean Operator

Boolean operators (AND, OR, and NOT) are used to connect keywords and concepts when searching

Operator	Example	Result
AND	business AND ethics cooking AND Spain	Retrieves records that contain ALL of the search terms.
OR	hotels OR motels CEO OR president theater OR theatre	Retrieves records that contain ANY of the search terms, but does not necessarily include all of them.
NOT	java NOT coffee Clinton NOT (William OR Bill)	Excludes records containing the second search term.

Use AND in a search to:

narrow your results



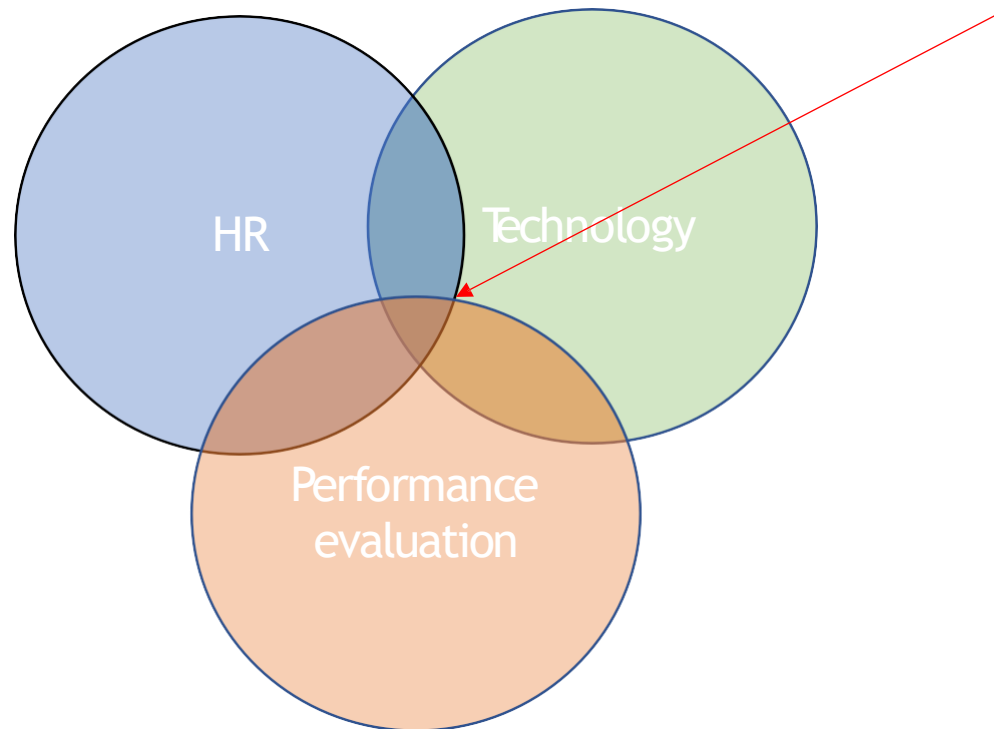
tell the database that **ALL** search terms must be present in the resulting records



Be aware: In many, but not all, databases, the AND is implied!

Example: HR AND performance evaluation AND technology

- The **triangle in the middle of the Venn diagram below** represents the result set for this search. It is a small set using AND, the combination of all three search words.



Use OR in a search to:

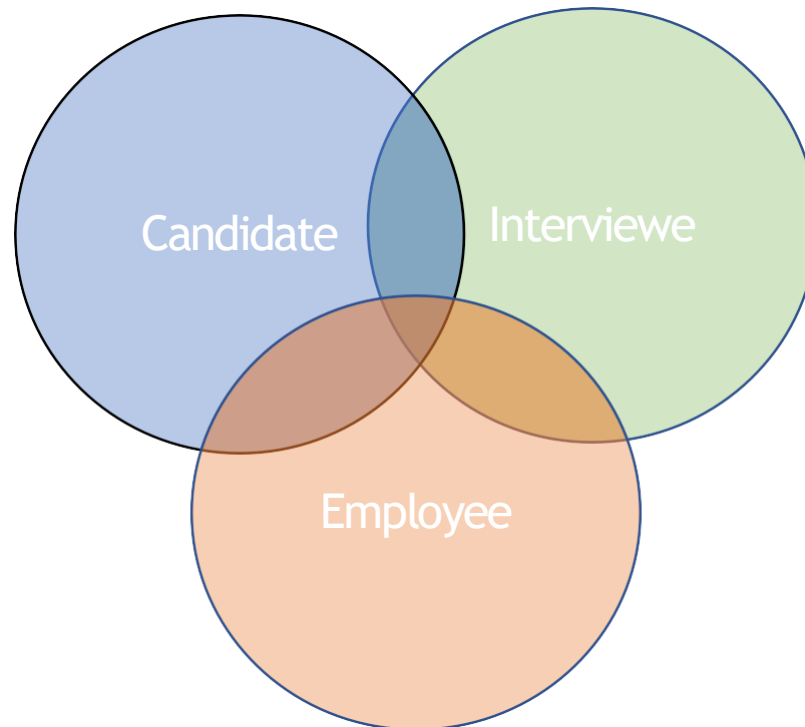
connect two or more similar concepts (synonyms)



broaden your results, telling the database that ANY of your search terms can be present in the resulting records

Example: candidate OR interviewee OR employee

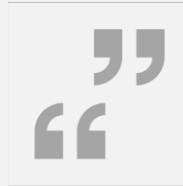
- All three circles represent the result set for this search. It is a big set because any of those words are valid using the OR operator



Use NOT in a search to:



exclude words from your search



narrow your search, telling the database to ignore concepts that may be implied by your search terms



example: performance NOT assessment

Modifier	Example
Asteriks _____*	admin* will return: administrator, administration, administer, administered, etc.
Quotation marks “_____”	“Director of Tax” will only return “Director of Tax.” If you searched for Director of Tax without the quotation marks, on some search engines, it will split up the words Director and Tax and highlight them as relevant matches even when not mentioned as an exact phrase.
Parentheses (_____)	As a best practice, use parentheses to encapsulate OR statements for the search engines to execute them properly. e.g. (ethics OR moral OR value) AND (develop OR social OR change).

Search order

Databases usually recognize AND as the primary operator, and will connect concepts with AND together first.

If you use a combination of AND and OR operators in a search, enclose the words to be "ORed" together in parentheses.

Examples:

HRM AND (technology OR digitalization)

(HR* OR manager*) AND (technolog* OR digitalization)

Practical session





*What keywords
can you think of?*

- RQ 1 What are the advantages of social media on candidate recruitment?
- RQ2 What is the impact of work from home during COVID-19 on employees' well-being?

Section 3: Bibliographic research

Different types of sources - 1/3

Textbooks

Support educational programs.

Monographs

Bring new, original contribution to a field of study.

e.g. *The Social Construction of Reality* (Berger & Luckman, 1966).

Handbooks

Comprehensive reference works summarizing and assessing the state of the art of a field.

e.g. *The Oxford Handbook of Human Resource Management*

Reviews

Present status and recent progress in the main fields of a discipline.

e.g. *The Annual Review of Psychology* -reviews might be your first step!

Different types of sources - 2/3

Journals

Most research got published in the form of journal articles. Reputable journals are *refereed*, that is articles undergo a peer review process.

Dissertations and Thesis

Can be useful in identifying prior research

Conference Papers

The most recent results of research programs, but not as thorough as published articles.

Research Reports

Results of research projects conducted by a center or institute, e.g. the report on the employee job satisfaction issued by the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM)

Different types of sources - 3/3

Government Papers

Publications issued by state, local and international organizations, e.g. the Eurobarometer issued by the European Commission.

Data Archives

Professional institutions for the acquisition, preparation, preservation, and dissemination of social and behavioural data /<https://CESSDA.net/>

Web Sites

Be careful in using the information gained from the internet, e.g. Wikipedia, they might not be accurate and verified!



How to evaluate the quality of the sources?

THE CRAAP TEST

Currency

- How recent is the information?
- How recently has the website been updated?
- Is it current enough for your topic?

Reliability

- What kind of information is included in the resource?
- Is content of the resource primarily opinion? Is it balanced?
- Does the creator provide references or sources for data or quotations?

Authority

- Who is the creator or author?
- What are the credentials?
- Who is the publisher or sponsor?
- Are they reputable?
- What is the publisher's interest (if any) in this information?
- Are there advertisements on the website?

Accuracy

- Where does the information come from?

Purpose/Point of View

- Is this fact or opinion?
- Is it biased?
- Is the creator/author trying to sell you something?

Bibliographic databases - *a quick overview*

- [Google Scholar](#) The biggest freely accessible search engine for multidisciplinary scholarly literature. It is always a good starting point for general research on a topic
- **Scopus** is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. It covers the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities. It requires a subscription, often provided by universities.

- **Web of Science** It is the oldest citation database of scholarly literature, it has strong coverage with citation data and bibliographic data which goes back to 1900. Like Scopus, it covers many disciplinary fields and requires a subscription, often provided by universities.
- **PsycINFO** is a database produced by the American Psychological Association (APA). PsycINFO provides abstracts (NB!) and citations to the scholarly literature in the psychological, social, behavioral, and health sciences. The database includes material of relevance to professionals in related fields such as management, business, education, social science, and social work.

How to access the databases?

- Go on your unimia personal - unimia minerva -
Cerca con Google

Tips for Google scholar - 1 minute

Google Scholar

employee AND performance management |




Qualsiasi lingua Pagine in Italiano

Try yourself: how many articles have you found? [Write in the chat!](#)

Searching criteria - how to refine the search results?

- Key-words - exact phrase, boolean operator
- Time period - you can decide to focus on a specific time period of the publication. Normally, if you are exploring a topic it is suggested to look at empirical papers or reviews written no more than 5 years before (especially for empirical papers!)
- Type of source - papers in journals, books, conference articles, phd or master thesis
- Journal in which the article has been published
- Author - specific author/s
- Subject - field of study (e.g., social psychology)

https://scholar.google.it/

Google Scholar 

Articoli

Circa 2.190.000 risultati (0,15 sec)

 Il mio profilo

 La n

In qualsiasi momento

Dal 2021

Dal 2020

Dal 2017

Intervallo specifico...

Ordina per pertinenza

Ordina per data

Qualsiasi lingua

Pagine in Italiano

includi brevetti

includi citazioni

Crea avviso

[HTML] **Performance management and employee engagement**

[JA Gruman, AM Saks](#) - Human resource **management** review, 2011 - Elsevier

Many contemporary organizations are placing a greater emphasis on their **performance management** systems as a means of generating higher levels of job **performance**. We suggest that producing **performance** increments may be best achieved by orienting the ...

☆  Citato da 1179 [Articoli correlati](#) [Tutte e 6 le versioni](#) 

[HTML] [sciencedirect.com](#)

Employee performance management method and system

[K Travis, E Eves, J Bourdette...](#) - US Patent App. 10/287,147, 2004 - Google Patents

A **performance management** system for identifying, differentiating, and rewarding **performance** of an **employee**, comprising: means for communicating **performance** status to the **employee**; means for communicating to the **employee** differences between the ...

☆  Citato da 258 [Articoli correlati](#) [Tutte e 2 le versioni](#) 

[PDF] [googleapis.com](#)

[LIBRO] **Employee engagement through effective performance management: A practical guide for managers**

[EM Mone, M London, EM Mone](#) - 2018 - [books.google.com](#)

This book is a practical guide for managers to increase and support **employee** engagement through stronger **performance management** tools and techniques. In this second edition, Edward Mone and Manuel London incorporate new developments in the field, including ...

☆  Citato da 429 [Articoli correlati](#) [Tutte e 7 le versioni](#)

[LIBRO] **Performance management: The new realities**

From 2.190.000 to 17,400 papers

× Advanced search 🔍

Find articles

with **all** of the words

with the **exact phrase**

with **at least one** of the words

without the words

where my words occur anywhere in the article
 in the title of the article

Return articles **authored by**
e.g., "PJ Hayes" or McCarthy

Return articles **published in**
e.g., *J Biol Chem* or *Nature*

Return articles **dated between** —
e.g., 1996

Practical session



Bibliographic search - 5 minutes

Think about your topic and your research questions

- *What database would you use to do the bibliographic research?*
- *Open the database you have chosen and insert the search string you have created before - how many results have you found?*
- *Try to refine the search using the Advance Setting - what search criteria could you use to refine your research?*
- *What is the final number of papers you have?*

Reference styles

- References are fundamental part of your research work
- For each in text citation must correspond the full reference in the bibliography section
- There are (3) major citation styles used in academic writing:
 - Modern Language Association (MLA)
 - American Psychological Association (APA)
 - Chicago, which supports two styles: Notes and Bibliography. Author-Date.
- The citation style you choose will largely be dictated by the discipline in which you're writing. Note that your supervisor will assign a style to you, so ask him/her before start writing!

Humanities: English, Art History, Philosophy, Music, Religion, Language, Linguistics, Etc.	Social Sciences, Education, Engineering, etc.	History, or the Humanities
Try: MLA MLA style uses parenthetical in-text citations and a "Works Cited" list at the end of a paper to link sources	Try: APA APA style uses parenthetical in-text citations and a "References" list at the end of the paper to link sources	Try: Chicago Notes & Bibliography Chicago notes utilizes footnotes and endnotes to link text to sources.

APA style

How to cite?

APA In-Text Citations

- #1: In the beginning stages... (Jenkins, 2003)
- #2: Jenkins (2003) described the beginning stages...
- #3: In his seminal 2003 study, Jenkins described .

APA style - References

Gruman, J.A., & Saks, A. M. (2011). Performance management and employee engagement. *Human resource management review*, 21(2), 123-136.

N.B. The DOI is not needed in a Master thesis!

Tips for reference management

Google Scholar

icles About 2,570,000 results (0.07 sec)

time
ce 2021
ce 2020
ce 2017
tom range...

[HTML] **Performance management and em**
[JA Gruman, AM Saks - Human resource management](#)
Many contemporary organizations are placing a greater
management systems as a means of generating higher
suggest that producing **performance** increments may

★  Cited by 1179 Related articles All 6 versio

× Cite

MLA Gruman, Jamie A., and Alan M. Saks. "Performance management and employee engagement." *Human resource management review* 21.2 (2011): 123-136.

APA Gruman, J. A., & Saks, A. M. (2011). Performance management and employee engagement. *Human resource management review*, 21(2), 123-136.


Chicago Gruman, Jamie A., and Alan M. Saks. "Performance management and employee engagement." *Human resource management review* 21, no. 2 (2011): 123-136.

Harvard Gruman, J.A. and Saks, A.M., 2011. Performance management and employee engagement. *Human resource management review*, 21(2), pp.123-136.

Vancouver Gruman JA, Saks AM. Performance management and employee engagement. *Human resource management review*. 2011 Jun 1;21(2):123-36.

[BibTeX](#) [EndNote](#) [RefMan](#) [RefWorks](#)

Management: The new realities



Reference management - *time and (academic life) savers!*

Mendeley - generate citations and bibliographies
in a whole range of journal styles -

[https://www.mendeley.com/reference-
management/mendeley-desktop](https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/mendeley-desktop)

Endnote - <https://endnote.com/>

Zotero - <https://www.zotero.org/>

Citation download - 2 minutes

- Download from Google Scholar the APA style reference for this paper:
- Determinants of job satisfaction and its impact on employee performance and turnover intentions (2014) by R Balouch, F Hassan
- *Was it easy? Any difficulties?*

Section 4: Useful information and Q&A

Graduation sessions

To be awarded a bachelor's or master's degree students may sit the final exam on set dates distributed in **four sessions**:

- first session: March
- second session: July
- third session: October
- fourth session: December

Students who graduate by the **third session** of academic year need not pay the first instalment for next academic year.

Procedures and deadlines

[Applying for graduation | Università degli Studi di Milano Statale \(unimi.it\)](#)

The **graduation application** must be submitted online by the deadline set for your session. Do not hand it in to the Student Registrar.

Payment

€ **116.00** graduation fee (including the € 16.00 stamp duty)

Deadlines, procedures and graduation calendars

Deadlines, calendars and procedures are different depending on the degree programme.

[\(Graduating in Political, Economical and Social Sciences | Università degli Studi di Milano Statale \(unimi.it\)\)](#)

Important Deadlines - Winter Session

Graduation session: March 2022

- Online application for graduation: from 17 January to 1 February 2022
- Graduand questionnaire completion deadline: within 1 February 2022
- Deadline for completing exams: within 31 January 2022
- Online thesis submission: from 14 February to 2 March 2022
- Students **must deliver a paper copy of the final work** to the Committee on the day of the exam (only if in presence).

The copy will be given back at the end of the exam.

- The calendar will be published indicatively on: 17 March 2022
- Thesis presentation and announcement: on 24 March 2022



Q&A

Time for your questions or doubts

It will help us to develop the Thesis Syllabus a document with FAQ about thesis and useful information





Thank you

For more information or questions feel free to contact me!

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Workshop slides will be made available online on Teams (File section) and on the website <https://mhr.cdl.unimi.it/en/study/graduating>