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Master of Science

Impressive Thesis Title

TBD: Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Computer Science and Engineering

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DRAFT: July 17, 2015

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Os agradecimentos. Apesar de haver total liberdade no conteúdo e forma desta secção, normalmente inicia-se com os agradecimentos institucionais (orientador, instituição, bolsas, colegas de trabalho, ...) e só depois os pessoais (amigos, família, ...)

ABSTRACT

The dissertation must contain two versions of the abstract, one in the same language as the main text, another in a different language. The package assumes that the two languages under consideration are always Portuguese and English.

The package will sort the abstracts in the appropriate order. This means that the first abstract will be in the same language as the main text, followed by the abstract in the other language, and then followed by the main text. For example, if the dissertation is written in Portuguese, first will come the summary in Portuguese and then in English, followed by the main text in Portuguese. If the dissertation is written in English, first will come the summary in English and then in Portuguese, followed by the main text in English.

The abstract shoul not exceed one page and should answer the following questions:

- What's the problem?
- Why is it interesting?
- What's the solution?
- What follows from the solution?

Keywords: Keywords (in English) ...

Resumo

Independentemente da língua em que está escrita a dissertação, é necessário um resumo na língua do texto principal e um resumo noutra língua. Assume-se que as duas línguas em questão serão sempre o Português e o Inglês.

O template colocará automaticamente em primeiro lugar o resumo na língua do texto principal e depois o resumo na outra língua. Por exemplo, se a dissertação está escrita em Português, primeiro aparecerá o resumo em Português, depois em Inglês, seguido do texto principal em Português. Se a dissertação está escrita em Inglês, primeiro aparecerá o resumo em Inglês, depois em Português, seguido do texto principal em Inglês.

O resumo não deve exceder uma página e deve responder às seguintes questões:

- Qual é o problema?
- Porque é que ele é interessante?
- Qual é a solução?
- O que resulta (implicações) da solução?

Palavras-chave: Palavras-chave (em português) . . .

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GLOSSARY

abbrev abbreviation of a longer text.

computer An electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals.

CHAPTER

Introduction

This package is distributed under GPLv3 License. If you have questions or doubts concerning the guarantees, rights and duties of those who use packages under GPLv3 License, please read http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html.

marginpar note!

A a note in a line by itself.

This is the first occurrence of an abbreviation: abbreviation of a longer text (abbrev). And now the second occurrence of the same abbreviation: abbrev.

Lets add the term "computer" to the glossary!

Please note that

this package and template are not official for FCT/UNL.

THESISDIFCTNL USER'S MANUAL

2.1 Introduction

These instructions are outdated! Please see also the "template.tex" file!

This chapter describes how to use the LATEX style thesis. This style file is a major rewrite from a previous style used in our Department, which was in turn adapted from a style file from the University of Pernambuco, Brazil. We aimed at providing an improved visual layout and, simultaneously, a *very easy to use* template (aka, a LATEX template for dummies).

The first main rule you must know is that **you must** specify the encoding of your text files. A simple *rule of thumb* is: if you are using Windows add "latin1" to the list of package options; if you are using other systems, such as Linux or Mac OSx, add "utf8" to the list of package options.

2.2 Folder Structure

The template file for writing dissertations in LATEX if organized into a main directory and a set of files and sub-directories:

ThesisDIFCTUNL This is the main directory and includes:

Logo Directory with University logos;

Scripts Directory with useful bash scripts, e.g., for cleaning all temporary files;

User Directory where to put user files (text and figures);

- **alpha-pt.bst** A file with bibliographic names in portuguese, e.g., "Relatório Técnico" e "Tese de Doutoramento" instead of "Technical Report" and "PhD Thesis." This file is used automatically if Portuguese is selected as the main language (see below);
- **defaults.tex** A file with the main default values for the package (institution name, degree name and similars);
- **template.tex** The main file. You should run L^AT_EX in this one. Please refrain from changing the file content outside of the well defined area;
- thesisdifctunl.cls The LATEX class file for the thesis style. Currently, some of the defaults are stored here instead of defaults.tex. This file should not be changed, unless you'er ready to play with fire!:)

Again, we would like to recall that all the user LATEX files should be stored in the User directory, and all the images in User/Figures directory.

Yet another note!

2.3 Package Options

The thesis style includes the following options, that must be included in the options list in the \documentclass[options]{thesisdifctunl} line at the top of the texplate.tex file.

The list below aggregates related options in a single item. For each list, the default value is prefixed with a *.

2.3.1 Language Related Options

You must choose the main language for the document. The available options are:

- 1. **pt** The text is written in Portuguese (with a small abstract in English).
- 2. *en The text is written in English (with a small abstract in Portuguese).

The language option affects:

- The order of the summaries. First the abstract in the main language and then in the foreign language. This means that if your main language for the document in english, you will see first the abstract (in english) and then the "resumo" (in portuguese). If you switch the main language for the document, it will also automatically switch the order of the summaries.
- The names for document sectioning. E.g., "Chapter" vs. "Capítulo", "Table of Contents" vs. "Índice", "Figure" vs. "Figura", etc.

• The type of documents in the bibliogrpahy. E.g., "Technical Report" vs. "Relatório Técnico", "PhD Thesis" vs. "Tese de Doutoramento", etc.

No mater which language you chose, you will always have the appropriate hyphenation rules according to the language at that point. You always get portuguese hyphenation rules in the "Resumo", english hyphenation rules in the "Abstract", and then the main language hyphenation rules for the rest of the document.

2.3.2 Class of Text

You must choose the class of text for the document. The available options are:

- 1. **bsc** BSc graduation report.
- 2. *mscplan Preparation of MSc dissertation. This is a preliminary report graduate students at DI-FCT-UNL must prepare to conclude the first semester of the two-semesters MSc work. The files specified by \dedicatoryfile and \acknowledgmentsfile are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
- 3. msc MSc dissertation.
- 4. **phdprop** Proposal for a PhD work. The files specified by \dedicatoryfile and \acknowledgmentsfile are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
- 5. **prepphd** Preparation of a PhD thesis. This is a preliminary report PhD students at DI-FCT-UNL must prepare before the end of the third semester of PhD work. The files specified by \dedicatoryfile and \acknowledgmentsfile are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
- 6. **phd** PhD dissertation.

2.3.3 Printing

You must choose how your document will be printed. The available options are:

- 1. **oneside** Single side page printing.
- 2. *twoside Double sided page printing.

2.3.4 Font Size

You must select the encoding for your text. The available options are:

- 1. **11pt** Eleven (11) points font size.
- 2. *12pt Twelve (12) points font size. You should really stick to 12pt...

2.3.5 Text Encoding

You must choose the font size for your document. The available options are:

- 1. **latin1** Use Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1) encoding. Most probably you should use this option if you use Windows;
- 2. **utf8** Use UTF8 encoding. Most probably you should use this option if you are not using Windows.

2.3.6 Examples

Let's have a look at a couple of examples:

- Preparation of PhD thesis, in portuguese, with 11pt size and to be printed single sided (I wonder why one would do this!)
 \documentclass[prepphd,pt,11pt,oneside,latin1]{thesisdifctunl}
- MSc dissertation, in english, with 12pt size and to be printed double sided \documentclass[msc,en,12pt,twoside,utf8]{thesisdifctunl}

2.4 How to Write Using LATEX

Please have a look at Chapter ??, where you may find many examples of LATEX constructs, such as Sectioning, inserting Figures and Tables, writing Equations, Theorems and algorithms, exhibit code listings, etc.

3

A SHORT LATEX TUTORIAL WITH EXAMPLES

This Chapter aims at exemplifying how to do common stuff with LATEX. We also show some stuff which is not that common! ;)

Please, use these examples as a starting point, but you should always consider using the *Big Oracle* (aka, Google, your best friend) to search for additional information or alternative ways for achieving similar results.

- 3.1 Document Structure
- 3.2 Dealing with Bibliogrpahy
- 3.3 Inserting Tables
- 3.4 Importing Images
- 3.5 Floats, Figures and Captions

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

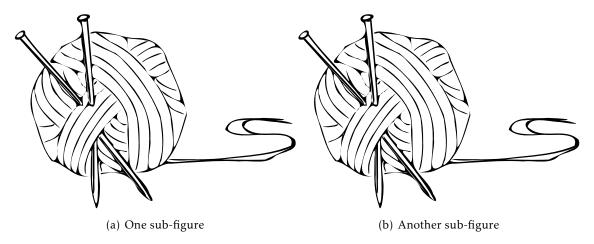


Figure 3.1: A figure with two sub-figures!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem

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Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

3.6 Text Formatting

3.7 Generating PDFs from LaTeX

3.7.1 Generating PDFs with pdflatex

You may create PDF files either by using latex to generate a DVI file, and then use one of the many DVI-2-PDF converters, such as dvipdfm.

Alternatively, you may use pdflatex, which will immediately generate a PDF with no intermediate DVI or PS files. In some systems, such as Apple, PDF is already the default format for LATEX. I strongly recommend you to use this approach, unless you have a very good argument to go for latex + dvipdfm.

A typical pass for a document with figures, cross-references and a bibliography would be:

- \$ pdflatex template
- \$ bibtex template
- \$ pdflatex template
- \$ pdflatex template

You will notice that there is a new PDF file in the working directory called template.pdf. Simple:)

Please note that, to be sure all table of contents, cross-references and bibliographic citations are up-to-date, you must run latex once, then bibtex, and then latex twice.

3.7.2 Dealing with Images

You may process the same source files with both latex or pdflatex. But, if your text include images, you must be careful. latex and pdflatex accept images in different (exclusive) formats. For latex you may use EPS ou PS figures. For pdflatex you may use JPG, PNG or PDF figures. I strongly recommend you to use PDF figures in vectorial format (do not use bitmap images unless you have no other choice).

3.7.3 Creating Source Files Compatible with both latex and pdflatex

Do not include the extension of the file in the $\include{graphics}$ command. E.g., use $\include{graphics}$ somman}

and not

\includegraphics{sonwman.eps}.

If you use the first form, latex or pdflatex will add an appropriate file extension.

This means that, if you plan to use only pdflatex, you need only to keep (preferably) a PDF version of all the images. If you plan to use also latex, then you also need an EPS version of each image.

To be included in the sections above

Para fazer citações, deverá usar-se a chave da referência no ficheiro BibTeX. Se for uma única referência [2], usar um "~" para ligar o \cite{...} à palavra que o precede (...referência~\cite{Artho04}). Caso queira fazer múltiplas citações [6, 7, 8], deverá agrupá-las dentro de um úinico \cite{...}.

Note que o ficheiro de bibliografia pode ter tantas entradas quantas quiser. Apenas aquelas cuja chave seja referenciada no texto é que serão incluidas na listagem de bibliografia.

Footnotes¹ will be numbered and shown in the bottom of the page.

A Tabela 3.1 ilustra alguns conceitos importantes associados à contrução de tabelas:

- i) Não usar linhas verticais;
- ii) A legenda deve ficar por cima da tabela;
- iii) Usar as macros \toprule, \midrule e \bottomrule para fazer a linha horizontal superior, interiores e inferior, respectivamente.

| Test | Anomalies | Warnings | Correct | Categories | Missed |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| [3] Connection | 2 | 2 | 1 | С | 1 |
| [1] Coordinates'03 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2B, 1C | 0 |
| [1] Local Variable | 1 | 2 | 1 | A | 0 |
| [1] NASA | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 |
| [2] Coordinates'04 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 <i>C</i> | 0 |
| [2] Buffer | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2A, 1B, 2C, 2D | 0 |
| [2] Double-Check | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1A, 1B | 0 |
| [4] StringBuffer | 1 | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 |
| [9] Account | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 |
| [9] Jigsaw | 1 | 2 | 1 | C | 0 |
| [9] Over-reporting | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1A, 1C | 0 |
| [9] Under-reporting | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 |
| [5] Allocate Vector | 1 | 2 | 1 | C | 0 |
| Knight Moves | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2B | 0 |
| Total | 12 | 33 | 10 | 5A, 6B, 10C, 2D | 2 |

Table 3.1: Test results summary.

As figuras a inserir no documento deverão ser de qualidade, preferencialmente em formato vectorial (PDF vectorial) e não em *bitmap* (PNG, JPG, etc). As imagens *bitmap* (Figura 3.2) não escalam bem e têm reflexos negativos na qualidade do seu docuemnto. Pelo contrário, as imagens *vectoriais* Figura 3.3 escalam muito tanto quanto o necessário sem degradar a qualidade da imagem.

Só deve usar *screenshots* se não tive mesmo nenhuma alternativa. Em vez e gerar um *screenshot*, tente usar uma impressora virtual PDF e imprimir para um ficheiro PDF. Regra

¹This is a simple footnote.

geral obterá um PDF vetorial. Mesmo que o seu PDF contenha imagens, elas terão sempre qualidade maior ou igual à que obteria com um *screenshot*.

Para agregar várias figuras numa única... Poderá assim referenciar o conjunto 3.4, a priemira delas 3.4(a) ou a segunda 3.4(b).

Para incluir listagens de código no seu documento, deverá incluir o pacote *listings* e depois usar o ambiente *lstlisting*, como exemplificado na Listagem 3.1.

Listing 3.1: Hello World

```
/**
    * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
    * simply prints "Hello World!" to standard output.

*/
class HelloWorldApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello_World!"); // Display the string.
}
```

3.8 Equações

O LaTeX é uma ferramenta poderosa para escrever em estilo matemático. Permite inserir fórmulas no meio do texto como por exemplo esta: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Também permite que as fórmulas sejam destacadas numa linha separada e centradas na página

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

ou numeradas

$$aaa$$
 (3.1)

que depois pode ser referida no texto como sendo a equação 3.1

aa

$$a ag{3.2}$$

$$b$$
 (3.3)

$$c$$
 (3.4)

(3.5)



Figure 3.2: Imagem em formato bitmap (JPG)

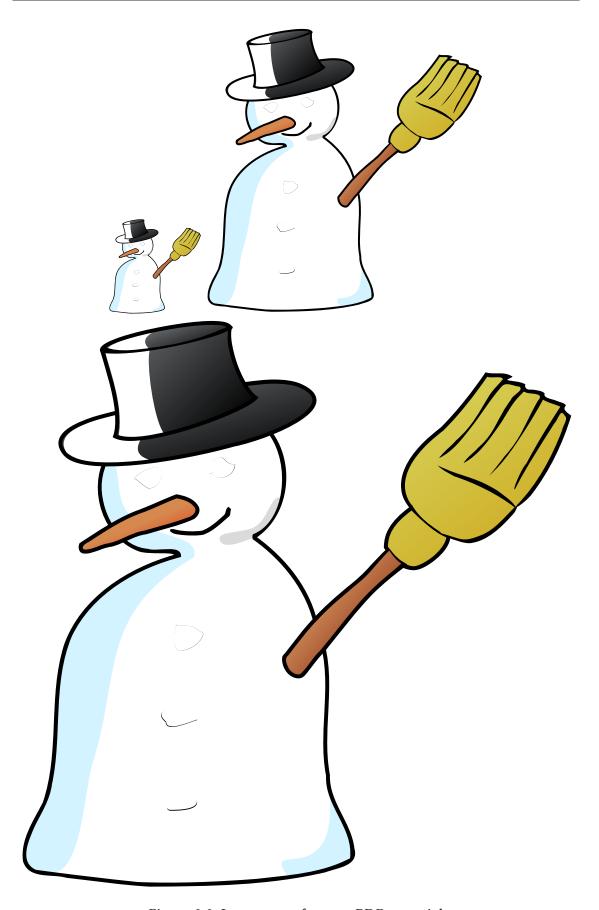


Figure 3.3: Imagem em formato PDF vectorial

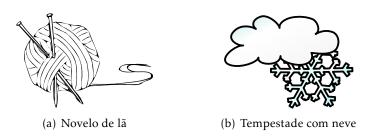


Figure 3.4: Exemplo de utilização de subbottom

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A P P E N D I X

LOREM IPSUM

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