



**John Longname Doe**

Master of Science

## **Impressive Thesis Title**

Dissertação para obtenção do Grau de  
Doutor em Engenharia Informática

Orientadores: John Doe Adviser Name, Full Professor,  
NOVA University of Lisbon  
John Doe Male Adviser Name, Associate  
Professor,  
Some University Somewhere

Co-orientadora: John Doe Co-Adviser Name, Associate  
Professor, Faculdade de Ciências e  
Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Júri:

Presidente: Name of the committee chair

Arguentes: Name of one of the main rapporteurs

Name of the other main rapporteur

Vogais: Another member of the committee

Yet another member of the committee

Yet another member of the committee

Yet another member of the committee



FACULDADE DE  
CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA  
UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

**DRAFT: July 20, 2015**



## **Impressive Thesis Title**

Copyright © John Longname Doe, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa

A Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia e a Universidade NOVA de Lisboa têm o direito, perpétuo e sem limites geográficos, de arquivar e publicar esta dissertação através de exemplares impressos reproduzidos em papel ou de forma digital, ou por qualquer outro meio conhecido ou que venha a ser inventado, e de a divulgar através de repositórios científicos e de admitir a sua cópia e distribuição com objetivos educacionais ou de investigação, não comerciais, desde que seja dado crédito ao autor e editor.



*Ao meu piriquito*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 should 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) ...

---



## CONTENTS

<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>xviii</b>
<b>Listings</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 ThesisDIFCTNL User's Manual</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Introduction . . . . .	3
2.2 Folder Structure . . . . .	3
2.3 Package Options . . . . .	4
2.3.1 Language Related Options . . . . .	4
2.3.2 Class of Text . . . . .	5
2.3.3 Printing . . . . .	5
2.3.4 Font Size . . . . .	5
2.3.5 Text Encoding . . . . .	6
2.3.6 Examples . . . . .	6
2.4 How to Write Using L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X . . . . .	6
<b>3 A Short L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Tutorial with Examples</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Document Structure . . . . .	7
3.2 Dealing with Bibliography . . . . .	7
3.3 Inserting Tables . . . . .	7
3.4 Importing Images . . . . .	7
3.5 Floats, Figures and Captions . . . . .	7
3.6 Text Formatting . . . . .	9
3.7 Generating PDFs from L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X . . . . .	9
3.7.1 Generating PDFs with pdf <sub>l</sub> atex . . . . .	9
3.7.2 Dealing with Images . . . . .	10
3.7.3 Creating Source Files Compatible with both latex and pdf <sub>l</sub> atex . . . . .	10
3.8 Equações . . . . .	12
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>17</b>

<b>A Lorem Ipsum</b>	<b>19</b>
----------------------	-----------

## LIST OF FIGURES

3.1	A figure with two sub-figures! . . . . .	8
3.2	Imagem em formato <i>bitmap</i> (JPG) . . . . .	13
3.3	Imagem em formato PDF vectorial . . . . .	14
3.4	Exemplo de utilização de <i>subbottom</i> . . . . .	15





## LIST OF TABLES

3.1 Test results summary. . . . .	11
-----------------------------------	----



## LISTINGS

3.1 Hello World . . . . .	12
---------------------------	----



## 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. .

[illegible]



## 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>.

A a note in a line by itself.

A  
margin-  
par  
note!

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

And now the second occurrence of the same abbreviation: abbrev.

And a new acronym with capital letter: And extension of a xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto (xpto) and reused xpto.

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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is 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  $\LaTeX$  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 `template.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 bibliography.** E.g., “Technical Report” vs. “Relatório Técnico”, “PhD Thesis” vs. “Tese de Doutoramento”, etc.

No matter 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-semester 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Please have a look at Chapter ??, where you may find many examples of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X constructs, such as Sectioning, inserting Figures and Tables, writing Equations, Theorems and algorithms, exhibit code listings, etc.

## A SHORT L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X TUTORIAL WITH EXAMPLES

This Chapter aims at exemplifying how to do common stuff with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. 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, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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.

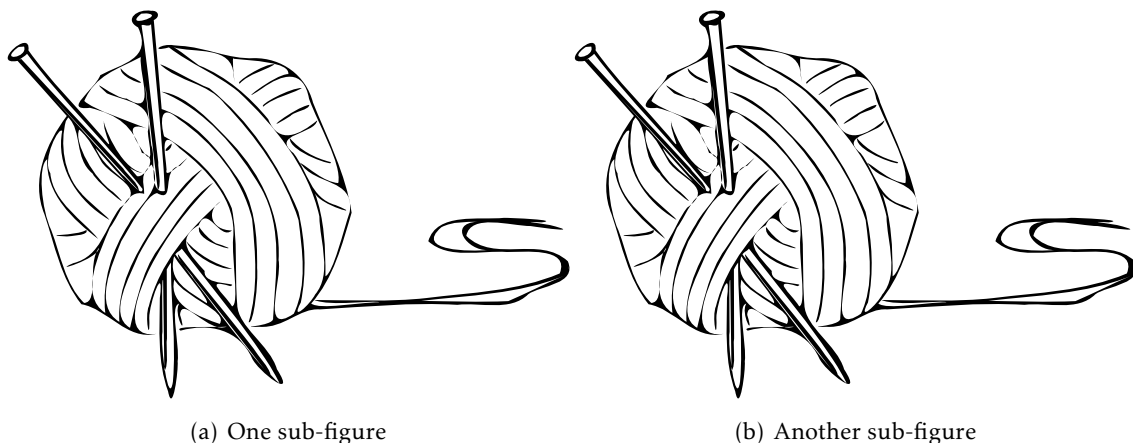


Figure 3.1: A figure with two sub-figures!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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.

## 3.6 Text Formatting

## 3.7 Generating PDFs from $\text{\LaTeX}$

### 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . 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 `\includegraphics` command. E.g., use

```
\includegraphics{sonwman}
```

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 único `\cite{...}`.

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

Footnotes<sup>1</sup> will be numbered and shown in the bottom of the page.

A Tabela 3.1 ilustra alguns conceitos importantes associados à construção 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.

Table 3.1: Test results summary.

Test	Anomalies	Warnings	Correct	Categories	Missed
[3] Connection	2	2	1	C	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	3C	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5A, 6B, 10C, 2D</b>	<b>2</b>

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 documento. 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 tiver mesmo nenhuma alternativa. Em vez de gerar um *screenshot*, tente usar uma impressora virtual PDF e imprimir para um ficheiro PDF. Regra

<sup>1</sup>This 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 primeira 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

```
1 /**
2  * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
3  * simply prints "Hello World!" to standard output.
4  */
5 class HelloWorldApp {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         System.out.println("Hello World!"); // Display the string.
8     }
9 }
```

## 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

$$aaa \tag{3.1}$$

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

$$aa$$

$$a \tag{3.2}$$

$$b \tag{3.3}$$

$$c \tag{3.4}$$

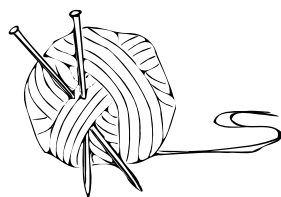
$$\tag{3.5}$$



Figure 3.2: Imagem em formato *bitmap* (JPG)



Figure 3.3: Imagem em formato PDF vectorial



(a) Novelo de lã



(b) Tempestade com neve

Figure 3.4: Exemplo de utilização de *subbottom*

Contributors for the examples:

João Lourenço (Joao.Lourenco@di.fct.unl.pt)

João Seco (Joao.Seco@di.fct.unl.pt)

Luís Russo (Luis.Russo@di.fct.unl.pt)

Vitor Duarte (Vitor.Duarte@di.fct.unl.pt)

Ricardo Dias (rjfd@di.fct.unl.pt)



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] C. Artho, K. Havelund, and A. Biere. *High-Level Data Races*. 2003. URL: [citeseer.ist.psu.edu/artho03highlevel.html](http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/artho03highlevel.html).
- [2] C. Artho, K. Havelund, and A. Biere. “Using Block-Local Atomicity to Detect Stale-Value Concurrency Errors”. In: *ATVA*. Ed. by F. Wang. Vol. 3299. Lecture Notes in Computer Science. Springer, 2004, pp. 150–164. ISBN: 3-540-23610-4.
- [3] N. E. Beckman, K. Bierhoff, and J. Aldrich. “Verifying Correct Usage of Atomic Blocks and Typestate”. In: *SIGPLAN Not.* 43.10 (2008), pp. 227–244. ISSN: 0362-1340. DOI: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1449955.1449783>.
- [4] C. Flanagan and S. N. Freund. “Atomizer: a dynamic atomicity checker for multi-threaded programs”. In: *POPL ’04: Proceedings of the 31st ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT symposium on Principles of programming languages*. Venice, Italy: ACM, 2004, pp. 256–267. ISBN: 1-58113-729-X. DOI: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/964001.964023>.
- [5] *IBM’s Concurrency Testing Repository*.
- [6] J. E. B. Moss. *Nested transactions: an approach to reliable distributed computing*. Cambridge, MA, USA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1985. ISBN: 0-262-13200-1.
- [7] N. Shavit and D. Touitou. “Software transactional memory”. In: *PODC ’95: Proceedings of the fourteenth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing*. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: ACM, 1995, pp. 204–213. ISBN: 0-89791-710-3. DOI: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/224964.224987>.
- [8] A. Silberschatz, H. F. Korth, and S. Sudarshan. *Database System Concepts*. Fifth. McGraw-Hill, 2006. ISBN: 007-124476-X.
- [9] C. von Praun and T. R. Gross. “Static Detection of Atomicity Violations in Object-Oriented Programs”. In: *Journal of Object Technology*. 2003, p. 2004.







## LOREM IPSUM

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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.

Quisque ullamcorper placerat ipsum. Cras nibh. Morbi vel justo vitae lacus tincidunt ultrices. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Integer tempus convallis augue. Etiam facilisis. Nunc elementum fermentum wisi. Aenean placerat. Ut imperdiet, enim sed gravida sollicitudin, felis odio placerat quam, ac pulvinar elit purus eget enim. Nunc vitae tortor. Proin tempus nibh sit amet nisl. Vivamus quis tortor vitae risus porta vehicula.

Fusce mauris. Vestibulum luctus nibh at lectus. Sed bibendum, nulla a faucibus semper, leo velit ultricies tellus, ac venenatis arcu wisi vel nisl. Vestibulum diam. Aliquam pellentesque, augue quis sagittis posuere, turpis lacus congue quam, in hendrerit risus eros eget felis. Maecenas eget erat in sapien mattis porttitor. Vestibulum porttitor. Nulla facilisi. Sed a turpis eu lacus commodo facilisis. Morbi fringilla, wisi in dignissim interdum, justo lectus sagittis dui, et vehicula libero dui cursus dui. Mauris tempor ligula sed lacus. Duis cursus enim ut augue. Cras ac magna. Cras nulla. Nulla egestas. Curabitur a leo. Quisque egestas wisi eget nunc. Nam feugiat lacus vel est. Curabitur consectetur.