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Master of Science

A Very Long and Impressive Thesis Title With a Line Break

Dissertação para obtenção do Grau de Mestre em
Engenharia Informática

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UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

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Lorem ipsum.

AGRADECIMENTOS

The acknowledgements. You are free to write this section at your own will. However, usually it starts with the institutional acknowledgements (adviser, institution, grants, workmates, ...) and then comes the personal acknowledgements (friends, family, ...).

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?

E agora vamos fazer um teste com uma quebra de linha no hífen a ver se a \LaTeX duplica o hífen na linha seguinte...

zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz zzz zzzz comentar-
-lhe zzz zzzz zzz zzzz

Sim! Funciona! :)

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

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) ...

ÍNDICE

Lista de Figuras	xv
Lista de Tabelas	xvii
Listagens	xix
Glossário	xxi
Siglas	xxiii
Símbolos	xxvii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 A Bit of History	1
1.2 Disclaimer	1
2 ThesisDIFCTNL User's Manual	3
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 Folder Structure	4
2.3 novathesis.cls Class Options	5
2.4 Additional considerations about the class options	7
2.4.1 The main language	7
2.4.2 Class of Text	7
2.4.3 Printing	8
2.4.4 Font Size	8
2.4.5 Text Encoding	8
2.4.6 Examples	8
2.5 How to Write Using L ^A T _E X	9
2.6 Example glossary, acronyms, and symbols	9
3 A Short L^AT_EX Tutorial with Examples	11
3.1 Document Structure	11
3.2 Dealing with Bibliography	11
3.3 Inserting Tables	11

3.4	Importing Images	11
3.5	Floats, Figures and Captions	11
3.6	Text Formatting	13
3.7	Generating PDFs from L ^A T _E X	13
3.7.1	Generating PDFs with pdf _l atex	13
3.7.2	Dealing with Images	14
3.7.3	Creating Source Files Compatible with both latex and pdf _l atex	14
3.8	Equações	16
	Bibliografia	21

LISTA DE FIGURAS

3.1	A figure with two sub-figures!	12
3.2	Imagem em formato <i>bitmap</i> (JPG)	17
3.3	Imagem em formato PDF vectorial	18
3.4	Exemplo de utilização de <i>subbottom</i>	19

LISTA DE TABELAS

3.1 Test results summary.	15
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LISTAGENS

3.1 Hello World	16
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GLOSSÁRIO

aliquam	tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.
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.
cras viverra	metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat.
donec nonummy	pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo.
integer sapien	est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus.
lorem ipsum	dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris.
maecenas lacinia	nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem.
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.
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 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.
nam dui	ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo.
name 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.
nulla malesuada	porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis.
sed lacinia	nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus.

SIGLAS

aaa	acornym aaa
aab	acornym aab
aba	acornym aba
abbrev	abbreviation of a longer text
AEU	adipiscing elit ut
AFM	aenean faucibus morbi
AMD	a magna donec
ANP	ac nunc praesent
ATG	amet tortor gravida
AVF	adipiscing vitae felis
bbb	acornym bbb
CAS	curabitur auctor semper
CDG	curabitur dictum gravida
CEA	congue eu accumsan
CIV	consectetuer id vulputate
DIA	duis eget orci
DNM	dolor nulla malesuada
DNMC	duis nibh mi congue
DRN	dignissim rutrum nam
EII	est iaculis in
ENE	et netus et
EPA	eu pulvinar at
ESQ	eleifend sagittis quis
ESV	eget sem vel
ETS	eu tellus sit

FUP fringilla ultrices phasellus

LID lorem ipsum dolor

LNE libero nonummy eget

LUB leo ultrices bibendum

LVU lectus vestibulum urna

MAC mollis ac nulla

MFA malesuada fames ac

MNA mauris nam arcu

MTS morbi tristique senectus

NDV nulla donec varius

NPH neque pellentesque habitant

OER orci eget risus

PEV purus elit vestibulum

PIS placerat integer sapien

PQV pretium quis viverra

SAO sit amet orci

SNE sem nulla et

STC sit amet consectetur

TEM turpis egestas mauris

ULC ut leo cras

UPA ut placerat ac

VAE vehicula augue eu

VMR viverra metus rhoncus

xpto and extension of a xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto
xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto

SÍMBOLOS

π the numerical value of pi

r the radius of a circle

INTRODUCTION

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

1.1 A Bit of History

The *novathesis* was originally developed to help MSc and PhD students of the Computer Science and Engineering Department of the NOVA School of Science and Technology of NOVA University Lisbon (DI-FCT-NOVA) to write their thesis and dissertations Using L^AT_EX. These student can easily cope with L^AT_EX by themselves, and the only need some help in the bootstrap process to make their life easier.

However, as the template spread out among the students from other degrees at FCT-NOVA, the demand for am easier-to-use template as grown. And the template in its current shape aims at answering the expectations of those that, although they are not familiar with programming nor with markup languages, so still feel brave enough to give L^AT_EX a try and rejoice with the beauty of the texts typeset by this system.

1.2 Disclaimer

It is up to you, the student, to read the FCT and/or NOVA regulations on how to format and submit your MSc or PhD dissertation.

This template is endorsed by the FCT-NOVA and even linked from its web pages, but it is not an official template. This template exists to make your life easier, but in the end of the line you are accountable for both the looks and the contents of the document you submit as your dissertation.

THESISDIRECTNL 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 *novathesis* template (and the “novathesis.cls” class file).

Let's start with some simple suggestions:

1. No! You don't have to use this template to write your thesis. You don't even have to use \LaTeX . However, writing a thesis is serious stuff, and which tool you shall use to write it is not a decision to make lighthearted.
2. \LaTeX is hard enough by itself. This template aims at making your life easier, but not easy. If you choose to use this template to write your thesis, you are very welcome. However, don't expect me to provide you help with \LaTeX . Look for help with your friends (you have some friends, don't you?), or search the web, or try even to read some book(s) on \LaTeX . In the end you will certainly find the experience rewarding.
3. So, don't forget, when you come to the point of “*How do I do this with \LaTeX ?*” look for help! Google is your best friend.
4. If you believe the difficulty is related with the *novathesis* template itself (and not with \LaTeX), please **do not** send me an email asking for help. Please look for help in the *novathesis* Google Group (URL) and the *novathesis* Facebook group (URL). If you can't find help there from previous posts/messages, then post your own question. Hopefully someone will answer you.

Now, let's go to a major issue for Windows users. Characters have to be encoded in files as numbers, and that is how character encodings were born. ASCII and EBCDIC standards are long lost in the past. The world now uses UTF-8. Well, not all the world... Windows is still stick in its *codepages*, and "latin1" is what windows uses as the codepage for Western Europe. This messes up with the template. Please be sure you use an editor with UTF-8 support. *Go to the preferences/options/... of your text editor and set up its default file encoding as UTF-8.*

2.2 Folder Structure

The *novathesis* template is organized into files and folders. At the main level it includes the following files and folders:

<code>novathesis.cls</code>	<i>file</i>	The main class file. It will include additional files from <code>novathesis-files</code> folder.
<code>template.tex</code>	<i>file</i>	The main user file. Use this file as the main file for your thesis.
<code>bibliography.bib</code>	<i>file</i>	An example of a bibliography file. You may have as many as you want.
<code>template.pdf</code>	<i>file</i>	A possible result of applying pdf \LaTeX to the <code>template.tex</code> file. The template supports multiple types of documents (e.g., MSc dissertation, PhD thesis, ...) and multiple Schools (e.g., FCT-NOVA, FCSH-NOVA, IST-UL, FC-UL, ...) and each will produce different results.
Chapters	<i>folder</i>	Examples of thesis chapters. Replace them with your own chapters.
Examples	<i>folder</i>	Some more examples of the use of the template for different document types and Schools.
Scripts	<i>folder</i>	Some (possibly useful) scripts for Unix-based systems (Linux, Mac OSx). If you are a windows user, ignore this folder (you may safely delete it if you want).
<code>novathesis-files</code>	<i>folder</i>	Additional files for the <code>novathesis.cls</code> file. Unless you know what you are doing, avoid messing up with the files and folders inside this folder (except for deleting the unused Schools, see below).

The `novathesis-files` folder contains additional files and folders that complement the main `novathesis.cls` file. These are:

README.txt	file	A file that should be read! :)
fix-babel.clo	file	Simple fixes to the babel package.
lang-text.clo	file	Translations of important strings used in the template. Currently fully supported are Portuguese and English, but French is on the way. If you add translations for your own language, please be so kind and send them to me. Thank you!
options.clo	file	Processing of novathesis.cls options. <i>Don't mess with this!</i>
packages.clo	file	Additional packages to be loaded into the novathesis template. <i>You should not mess with this!</i>
spine.clo	file	This file is loaded only if the option spine=true, and includes the typesetting of the book spine.
ChapStyles	folder	Contains a lot of files, one for each chapter style. If you really know what you are doing, you may add your own chapter style here.
FontStyles	folder	Contains a few files, one for each set of fonts (main text font, chapter font, section font, subsection font, etc). If you really know what you are doing, you may add your own set here.
Schools	folder	Configuration files for each school. This folder is organized into subfolders, one for each university. <i>You may safely delete all the subfolders except the one for your University.</i> Then open the subfolder of your University and <i>you may safely delete all the subfolders except the one for your School/Faculty.</i>

As stated above, the Schools folder contains per-university folders and per-school (faculty) subfolders. Currently these are the available folders:

ul / ist	folder	The folder for the <i>Instituto Superior Técnico</i> of the <i>University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / fcsh	folder	The folder for the <i>Faculty of Human and Social Sciences</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / fct	folder	The folder for the <i>Faculty of Sciences and Technology</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / novaims	folder	The folder for the <i>Information and Management School</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .

2.3 novathesis.cls Class Options

The novathesis class can be customized with the options listed below.

docdegree=OPT	phd(*), phdplan, phdprop, msc, mscplan, bsc
<i>The type of the document: PhD Thesis (default), PhD Plan, PhD Proposal, MSc Disseration, MSc Plan, BSc Report</i>	

school=OPT nova/fct(*), nova/fcsh, nova/ims, ul/ist, ul/fc

The name of the school. This option changes the typesetting of the cover and some School specific formatting, like margins, fonts, paragraph spacing and indentation, etc. . .

lang=OPT en(*), pt

The main language for the document. Currently only Portuguese and English are supported. Other languages are expected to be support in forthcoming versions.

fontstyle=OPT bookman, charter, fourier, kpfonts(*), mathpazo1, mathpazo2, newcent

The font set to be used in the document. Please note that a font set include definitions for the main text, headings, maths, etc.

chapstyle=OPT bianchi, bluebox, brotherton, dash, default, elegant(*), ell, ger, hansen, ist, jenor, lyhne, madsen, pedersen, veelo, vz14, vz34, vz43

The chapter style, i.e., the look of the chapter beginning.

converlang=OPT en, pt(*)

The language to be used when typesetting the cover page.

otherlistsat=OPT front(*), back

Where to put the other lists besides the table of contents. The default is (front) before the main text. But some scientific areas prefer them at the end of the document (back), just before the Appendixes.

aftercover=OPT true, false(*)

Include or don't include the contents of the "aftercover" file. The default is for this file to be ignored (if it exists).

linkcolor=OPT darkblue(*), black

The color for all the hyperlinks in the PDF file. The "media=paper" option (see below) will override this option to "black"

spine=OPT true, false(*)

Generate the book spine and the last page in the PDF.

biblatex=OPT OPT={list of options for biblatex}

Customize biblatex, the bibliography management system used in this class. Probably you will want to change the value of the biblatex "style" option. For other customizations of biblatex check its manual.

memoir=OPT OPT={list of options for memoir}

Customize the base class memoir. The memoir manual should be the first document to be consulted when looking for "how can I do this?" You may want to change the base font size from 11pt to a smaller (10pt) or larger (12pt) size. Also, remember to change the "draft" to final when your document is finished.

media=OPT screen(*), paper

Behavior to be customized in the school options/configuration. Expected definitions for screen are: left and right margins are equal and use colored links. Expected definitions for paper are: left and right margins are different and use black links.

2.4 Additional considerations about the class options

In this section we will provide some additional considerations about some of the customizations available as class options.

2.4.1 The main language

The choice of the main language with the option “`lang=OPT`” affects:

- **The order of the summaries.** First is printed the abstract in the main language and then in the foreign language. This means that if your main language for the document is English, you will see first the “abstract” (in English) and then the “resumo” (in Portuguese). If you switch the main language for the document for Portuguese, it will also automatically switch the order of the summaries to “resumo” and then “abstract”.
- **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.

2.4.2 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-NOVA 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-NOVA 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.

2.4.3 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.

2.4.4 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...

2.4.5 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.

2.4.6 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]{thesisdifct-nova}`
- MSc dissertation, in english, with 12pt size and to be printed double sided
`\documentclass[msc,en,12pt,twoside,utf8]{thesisdifct-nova}`

2.5 How to Write Using L^AT_EX

Please have a look at Chapter 3, where you may find many examples of L^AT_EX constructs, such as Sectioning, inserting Figures and Tables, writing Equations, Theorems and algorithms, exhibit code listings, etc.

2.6 Example glossary, acronyms, and symbols

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 xpto xpto xpto xpto \(xpto\)](#) and reused [xpto](#). Let's also use a few other acronyms such as [acornym aaa \(aaa\)](#), [acornym aab \(aab\)](#), [acornym aba \(aba\)](#), [acornym bbb \(bbb\)](#) and [xpto](#). In geometry, the area enclosed by a circle of radius r is πr^2 . Here the Greek letter π is equal to the ratio of the circumference of any circle to its diameter. Lets add "[computer](#)" to the glossary!

A SHORT L^AT_EX TUTORIAL WITH EXAMPLES

This Chapter aims at exemplifying how to do common stuff with L^AT_EX. 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 Bibliography

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.

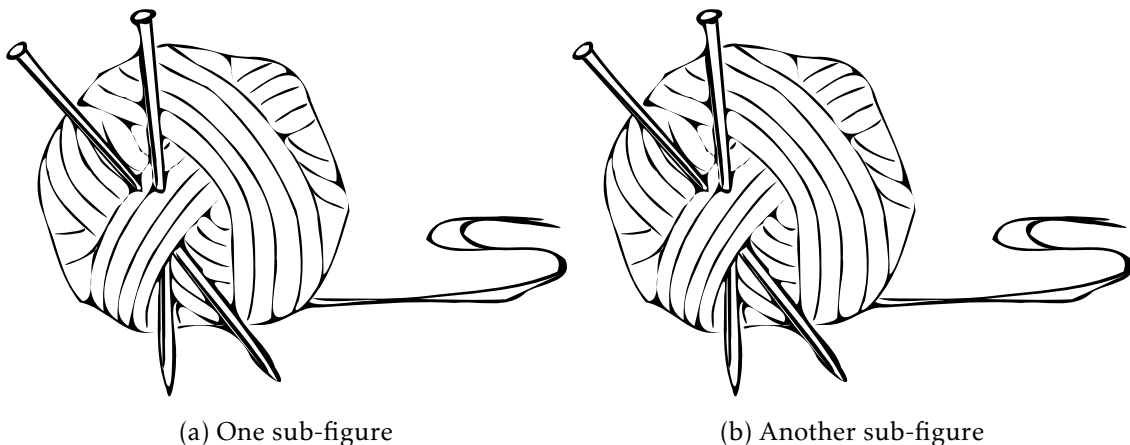


Figura 3.1: A figure with two sub-figures!

And this is a small text that references the [Figure 3.1](#) and its Subfigures [3.1a](#) and [3.1b](#).

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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 or 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 [6–8], 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.

Footnotes¹ 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.

Tabela 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
Total	12	33	10	5A, 6B, 10C, 2D	2

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 tive mesmo nenhuma alternativa. Em vez de 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 primeira delas 3.4a ou a segunda 3.4b.

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.

Listagem 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

$$aa$$

$$a \tag{3.2}$$

$$b \tag{3.3}$$

$$c \tag{3.4}$$

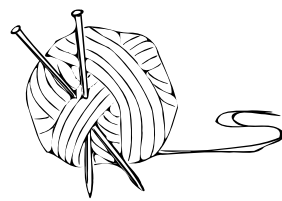
$$\tag{3.5}$$



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



Figura 3.3: Imagem em formato PDF vectorial



a Novelo de lã



b Tempestade com neve

Figura 3.4: Exemplo de utilização de *subbottom*

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