${\bf ABSTRACT}$

Your Title Goes Here

Your Name, Ph.D.

 ${\it Chairperson:}\ {\it My\ Advisor,\ Ph.D.}$

This is my abstract

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by

Your Name, My Degrees before this!

A Dissertation

Approved by the Department of Statistical Science

Department Chair, Ph.D., Chairperson

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of Baylor University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Approved by the Dissertation Committee
My Advisor, Ph.D., Chairperson
Other Reader, Ph.D.
Other Reader, Ph.D.
Other Reader, Ph.D.

Accepted by the Graduate School The conferral date

Graduate Dean, Ph.D., Dean

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

These are my acknowledgements

DEDICATION

My dedications

CHAPTER ONE

How Headings Should Be Formatted

1.1 Spacing For Different Headings

I hope that this template will help you in formatting your dissertation, which can be one of the most painful and frustrating parts of the process. Hopefully the style file provided will take care of all formatting needs, but there will inevitably something you will need to fix by hand and so knowing the details will be helpful. The most important piece of information that you need to know for spacing issues is the length of a double and triple space. The graduate school defines these in terms Microsoft Word, but is of ne help in LATEX. A double space is defined as .25in and a triple space is defined as .45in. Now that we have that down, let us talk about headings.

There can be five different heading levels in the dissertation. A level 1 heading spells out the chapter number in all captial letters and is automatically generated when a new chapter is defined. The headings in the pre-document stuff (List Of Figures, List Of Tables, etc.) are also level 1 headings. Level 1 headings need to have a 1.5in margin above it. A level 2 heading is reserved for the name of the chapter in title case. The chapter name needs to be **single spaced** if longer than one line. There should be a **double space** between the level 1 and level 2 heading.

1.2 Level 3 Heading (Title Case)

A level 3 heading signifies the start of a section in the chapter. You define a section heading with the \section{} command. There needs to be a triple space between a level 2 and level 3 heading and a double space after. If you choose not to start the chapter with a section, there still needs to be a triple space between the

level 2 heading and the text. For a level 3 heading within the chapter, there needs to be a triple space before the heading and a double space after.

1.2.1 Level 4 Heading (Title Case)

A level 4 heading is defined using the \subsection{} command. Just as with level 3 headings there needs to be a triple space before and a double space after. The only difference bewteen a level 3 and a level 4 heading is the positioning. Level 3 headings are centered while level 4 headings are left adjusted.

1.2.1.1 Level 5 heading (Sentance case) A level 5 heading is defined using the \subsubsection{} command. The level 5 heading needs to be in sentance case, is in the same line as the text, and is indented. Also, just like level 3 and 4 headings, there needs to be a triple space beforehand.

CHAPTER TWO

Floats (Figures, Tables, Algorithms, Etc.)

2.1 Figures

This chapter includes the guidelines on how to properly format figures, tables, and other floats in LaTeX. First, you must reference a figure in the document before you place it in the document. For instance, I must talk about Figure 2.1 before I place it below.



Figure 2.1. This is my dog Einstein! Isn't he cute??

As for spacing, there must be a triple space above and below the figure. Figures must be captioned and there needs to be a double space between the figure and the caption. Captions must be positioned below the figure and are centered if one line but left aligned if more than one line. The template should take care of the centering/left-aligning but you may have to manually adjust the vertical positioning to get the double space.

Now we come to tables! Like figures, tables must be mentioned before it appears. Also like figures, there needs to be a triple space before and after the table. In tables, the caption needs to be above the table and needs to be centered no matter if it is one line or multiple lines. As for the table itself, each column needs a label. Also, there needs to be a line above the column headings, below the column headings, and at the bottom of the table, just as in Table 2.1. It has been my experience that the space between the text and the table is longer than with a figure, and so vskip/vspace commands might be needed. I had to use vskips in the document to get the spacing right.

Table 2.1. Relationship between birth and death months for 82 descendants of Queen Victoria. Birth month is the row label and death month is the column label.

BM/DM	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jan	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Feb	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mar	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Apr	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1
May	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Jun	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Aug	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Sep	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oct	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Nov	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Dec	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Lastly, you may have an algorithm in your work. They follow the same general rules as a figure.

```
Data: this text
  Result: how to write algorithm with \LaTeX2e
1 initialization;
2 while not at end of this document do
      read current;
3
      if understand then
4
         go to next section;
5
         current section becomes this one;
 6
      else
7
         go back to the beginning of current section;
      end
9
10 end
```

Algorithm 1. How to write algorithms

CHAPTER THREE

Miscellaneous Information

3.1 Widows and Orphans

In the dissertation, you must not have any widows or orphans. Widows are when a paragraph-ending line falls at the beginning of the following page and orphans are when a paragraph-opening line falls at the end of the previous page. There are a couple of options to deal with with widows and orphans. One option is to set a higher penalty for widows and orphans with \widowpenalty and \clubpenalty. This is done in the preamble of your document. A second option, that I recommend and have included in the preamble, is the nowidow package. With the all option, all widow and orphan problems should be fixed.

3.2 Changes I Made

This section contains the major changes I made to the preamble and .cls file so that you can fix my mistakes in the future!

• Section Headings

- * Most of spacing can be changed by modifying the proper \renewcommand.

 They are currently in the middle of the .cls file. These are for level 3,4, and 5 headings
- * For level 1 and 2 headings, look to where they renew the chapter command. I changed the spacing where the \chapter command is defined in the .cls file.

Captions

* I loaded the caption package and used \captionsetup to setup up the proper options for both tables and figures.

• Algorithms

* For algorithms, i used the algorithm2e package and two commands to set the proper options for captions.

I added some references here so that the bibliography would show up (Agresti, 2003; Fisher, 1925; Darroch et al., 1980).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agresti, A. (2003). Categorical data analysis, volume 482. John Wiley & Sons.
- Darroch, J. N., Lauritzen, S. L., and Speed, T. P. (1980). Markov fields and loglinear interaction models for contingency tables. *The Annals of Statistics*, pages 522–539.
- Fisher, R. A. (1925). Statistical methods for research workers. Genesis Publishing Pvt Ltd.