

How Panda Cubs Survive in Distributed Networks

by

Joe Bloggs

A thesis submitted to
The Faculty of Graduate Studies of
The University of Manitoba
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

Master of Science

Department of Computer Science
The University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

July 2020

Copyright © 2020 Joe Bloggs

Thesis Advisor

Author

Professor John Public

Joe Bloggs

How Panda Cubs Survive in Distributed Networks

Abstract

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way — in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.

Contents

Title Page	i
Abstract	ii
Contents	iii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
Acknowledgements	vii
Dedication	viii
1 Examples	1
1.1 AMS Theorem Styles	1
1.2 Tables, Figures and Images	2

2	Text	6
	Bibliography	7
	Appendices	8
A	Continued Fraction I	9
B	Continued Fraction II	10

List of Tables

1.1 Table to test captions and labels	2
---	---

List of Figures

1.1	A newborn panda cub	3
1.2	Curves	4

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank my committee, my parents and my two lovely pandas.

The thesis is dedicated to my imaginary girlfriend.

1.1 AMS Theorem Styles

Remark 1. This statement is true, I guess.

Theorem 1. *Let f be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then f is a continuous function.*

Definition 1. The **centre** of a graph G is the set of all vertices of minimum eccentricity.

Let $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and $\mathfrak{E} = \{\mathfrak{e}_1, \mathfrak{e}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{e}_m\}$. The $n \times m$ incidence matrix of a hypergraph $H = (V, \mathfrak{E})$ is a $(0, 1)$ -matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ where

$$a_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v_i \in \mathfrak{e}_j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

And easily we can see that the incidence matrix of H is just the biadjacency matrix of the original graph [1, pp. 22].

1.2 Tables, Figures and Images

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.

Col1	Col2	Col2	Col3
1	6	87837	787
2	7	78	5415
3	545	778	7507
4	545	18744	7560
5	88	788	6344

Table 1.1: Table to test captions and labels

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.



Figure 1.1: A newborn panda cub

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 1.2: Curves

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.

2

Text

All human things are subject to
decay, and when fate summons,
Monarchs must obey.

Mac Flecknoe
JOHN DRYDEN

Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet,
laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum
at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet,
fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula,
urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla.
Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium,
ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum
faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Bibliography

- [1] A. S. Tanenbaum and D. J. Wetherall. Computer networks fifth edition.
In *Pearson Education, Inc.* Prentice Hall, 2011. 1

Appendices



Continued Fraction I

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

$$x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + a_4}}}$$



Continued Fraction II

Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Donec odio elit, dictum in, hendrerit sit amet, egestas sed, leo. Praesent feugiat sapien aliquet odio. Integer vitae justo. Aliquam vestibulum fringilla lorem. Sed neque lectus, consectetur at, consectetur sed, eleifend ac, lectus. Nulla facilisi. Pellentesque eget lectus. Proin eu metus. Sed porttitor. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Suspendisse eu lectus. Ut mi mi, lacinia sit amet, placerat et, mollis vitae, dui. Sed ante tellus, tristique ut, iaculis eu, malesuada ac, dui. Mauris nibh leo, facilisis non, adipiscing quis, ultrices a, dui.

$$x = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + a_4}}}$$