

Type The Thesis Title by Selecting This box Texts. If Your Title
Runs To Two or More Lines, Keep Typing Without Creating A
New Paragraph. Don't Move This Box.

First Author and Second Author

A Thesis in the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Award of Bachelor of Computer Science and Engineering (BCSE)



Department of Computer Science and Engineering
College of Engineering and Technology
IUBAT – International University of Business Agriculture and Technology

Summer 2021

Type your Thesis Title here

Author A and Author B

A Thesis in the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Bachelor of
Computer Science and Engineering (BCSE)

The thesis has been examined and approved,

Prof. Dr. Utpal Kanti Das
Chairman and Professor

Dr. Muhammad Hasibur Rashid Chayon
Co-supervisor, Coordinator and Associate Professor

Type your supervisor name
Supervisor and Designation of the supervisor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
College of Engineering and Technology
IUBAT – International University of Business Agriculture and Technology

Summer 2021

Letter of Transmittal

29 August 2021

The Chair

Thesis Defense Committee

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

IUBAT–International University of Business Agriculture and Technology

4 Embankment Drive Road, Sector 10, Uttara Model Town

Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

Dear Sir,

Type your body of the letter here. Select these texts and then type the text you wish to use in two paragraphs. Keep the format as it is.

Yours sincerely,

Author A Name
Student's ID

Author B Name
Student's ID

Student's Declaration

Select these texts and then type the text you wish to use. Keep the format as it is.
Ensure here that there is no plagiarism or data falsification and materials used in your report
as well as duly cited your contents that you used from various sources.

Author A Name

Author B Name

Student's ID

B Student's ID

Supervisor's Certification

The supervisor's certification of your thesis report is going to be added here. Keep the format as it is.

Type your supervisor name

Type your supervisor designation

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

IUBAT–International University of Business Agriculture and Technology

Abstract

Select these texts and type the abstract of your thesis. Keep the abstract format as it is. Your thesis abstract word must be limited to 500 words. Writing an efficient abstract is not so easy. Make sure that all the components of a good abstract are included in your writing. An abstract is quite brief; it must do almost as much work as the multi-page report that follows it. In a thesis paper, this means that it should in most cases include the following sections. Each section is typically a single sentence, although there is room for creativity. In particular, the parts may be merged or spread among a set of sentences. Use the following as a checklist for your abstract: first (motivation), include the importance of your work, the difficulty of the area, and the impact it might have if successful. Second (problem statement), mention the problem that you are trying to solve and the scope of your work i.e. a generalized approach, or for a specific situation. It is appropriate to put the problem statement before the motivation in some cases, but usually this only works if most readers already understand why the problem is important. Third (Approach), mention how your proposal indicates solving or making progress on the problem. Include simulation or analytic models or prototype construction or analysis of the field data that you have used. Fourth (Results), Put your test results smartly to show how your proposal is proficient i.e. faster, smaller, cheaper or otherwise better than something else. Finally (Conclusion), present the implications of your research work.

Acknowledgments

Select these texts and then type the text you wish to use. Acknowledge the people who helped you in various ways to complete this thesis report. Keep the format as it is.

Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal	iii
Student's Declaration	iv
Supervisor's Certification	v
Abstract.....	vi
Acknowledgments	vii
List of Figures.....	x
List of Tables	xi
Chapter I. Introduction	1
1.1 Headings	4
Chapter II. Literature Review	5
2.1 Heading 3, Section Title	7
2.2 B-Head Style.....	7
2.3 C-Head Style and Accompanying Paragraph	8
2.3.1 Body Text with C-Head	8
2.4 Numbered List Style	8
2.5 Bulleted List Style.....	9
Chapter III. Research Methodology	10
3.1 Figures.....	12
3.1.1 Figure Style.....	13
3.1.2 Figure Description Style.	13
3.2 Tables.....	13
3.2.1 Table Title Style.....	13

3.2.2 Table Cell Style.....	14
3.2.3 Table Description Style.....	14
Chapter IV. Result and Discussion.....	15
4.1 Title Style.....	18
4.2 Author Style	18
4.3 Centered Text Style.....	18
Chapter V. Conclusion	19
References	21

List of Figures

Figure 3.1 Figure Title.	12
Figure 3.2 Figure Title2.	13

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Evaluation of energy consumption of DSDV and DSR in MANET	2
Table 2.1 An example to understand how to write literature review	6
Table 3.1 Table Title.....	14

Chapter I. Introduction

You can copy this section, from the section title down to the section break, and then paste it immediately following the section break.

In the introduction of your thesis, try to reach to these three main targets: (a) establish your territory (say what the topic is about), (b) establish a purpose (show why there needs to be further research on your topic), and (c) introduce the current research (make hypotheses; state the research questions). Each of these has a number of stages. Depending on what you need to say in your introduction, you might use one or more stages. There are variations between different theses in different topics, depending on the purpose of the thesis. Most thesis introductions include SOME (but not all) of the stages listed below:

- I. State the general topic and give some background (a1.)
- II. Provide a review of the literature related to the topic (a2.)
- III. Define the terms and scope of the topic (a3.)
- IV. Outline the current situation (b1.)
- V. Evaluate current situation (advantages/ disadvantages) and identify gap (b2.)
- VI. Identify the importance of the proposed research (c1.)
- VII. State the research problem/ questions (c2.)
- VIII. State the research aims and/or research objectives (c3.)

IX. State the hypotheses (c4.)

X. Outline the order of information in the thesis (c5.)

XI. Outline the methodology (c6.)

Table 1.1 Evaluation of energy consumption of DSDV and DSR in MANET

Stage	Sample sentence extracts (use maximum 8 pages)
a1. Give background about the topic	A mobile ad hoc network (MANET) is an infrastructure less, autonomous, and standalone network. Routing protocol mechanism on MANET can be classified proactive, reactive and hybrid. In proactive routing protocols, routing tables are used to keep route information from each source to every destination in network before this route is needed. On the other hand, in reactive routing protocols, a source sends a route discovery through the network, only when the route is required. Hybrid approach is the combination of proactive and reactive protocols...
b1. Outline current methods	In MANET, nodes move arbitrarily, therefore the network may experience rapidly and unpredictably topology changes. Additionally, because nodes in MANET normally have limited transmission ranges, some nodes cannot communicate directly with each other. Hence, routing paths MANETs potentially contain multiple hops, and every node in mobile ad hoc net-works has the respond to act as a router...
b2. Evaluate current methods	Most existing network protocols assume the presence of static hosts and routers. In particular, for ad hoc mobile networks, mobile devices must perform both

Stage	Sample sentence extracts (use maximum 8 pages)
	the role of an end system and that of intermediate system, which are powered by mains. Hence, forwarding packets on the behalf of others will consume power, and this can be quite significant for nodes in an ad hoc wireless network...
c1. Identify importance of proposed research	Efficient energy conservation plays an important role in the performance of MANET because mobile host in such networks are usually battery-operated. Battery technology is still lagging behind microprocessor technology. The lifetime of Li-ion battery today is only 2-3 hours. Such a limitation in the operating hours of devices implies the need for power conservation...
c3. State research aims	...The goal of this thesis is to investigates evaluation of energy consumption of two routing protocols between DSDV and DSR by varying different numbers of nodes on the basis of different performance metrics..
c5. Outline order of information in the thesis	...This thesis is divided into five sections: section 2 discusses the literature reviews. Section 3 explains the materials and method used in the research. The simulation results and their discussions are demonstrated in section 4. Section 5 concludes the thesis with some future direction of this research...

Table 1.1 provides a list of the most commonly occurring stages of introductions in Honors theses (a1-a3 for target a, b1-b2 for target b, and c1-c6 for target c).

In other words, a first section contains a brief statement of the problem that is going to be investigated. It should outline the scope, aim, general character of the research and the reasons for the students' interest in the problem. An introduction section should be written within 8 to 10 pages.

The following sub-section shows how to use this template for writing the thesis report.

1.1 Headings

There are two headings named as B-Head and C-Head are created for preparing the sub-section and sub-subsection of a section. In case of B-head subsection, use body heading to type sub-section information and C-Body for C-Head sub-subsection

Sub-subsection titles will automatically be added to the Table of Contents, directly below the previous sub-section title and with a half-inch indent, each time you update the whole TOC.

The more guidelines are available in upcoming sections of this report.

Chapter II. Literature Review

You can select this section, from the section title down to the section break, and then paste your work immediately by following the section break.

A thesis literature review provides a critical assessment of the sources (literature) you have gathered, read surrounding the targeted research area, and then identifies a research gap in the literature that your research will attempt to address. There are a lot of misunderstandings about what a thesis literature review necessitates. In some cases, a dissertation literature review can be a simple summary of important sources, most often it requires you to critically engage with the text to convey your opinions of it, as well as any critiques that you may have. What is your interpretation of a particular source? Does this interpretation differ considerably from other viewpoints in the literature? This is the sort of critical engagement expected in a literature review.

Whereas a summary will most likely provide a simple recap of the general arguments of the source(s), the expectations concerning a literature review extend beyond this. A literature review may provide a new perspective on a classic research paper or it may combine both new and old interpretations. A literature review may also provide a thorough and critical outline of the intellectual developments in a field with a focus on major, and often polemical, debates. In other scenarios, a literature review may also provide an assessment of a source and inform a reader about its validity, pertinence and relevance to the research subject.

In a literature review, you are aiming to summarize and provide a critical analysis of the research arguments you have found in your readings, without making new contributions to the literature. Hence the term: “literature review”. It should contain problem statement, solution, limitations of each of the cited literature.

Table 2.1 An example to understand how to write literature review

Question	Sample Answer
What is it?	An evaluation of previous research on your topic
What is its purpose?	"provides background information needed to understand your study assures your readers that you are familiar with the important research that has been carried out in your area establishes your study as one link in a chain of research that is developing and enlarging knowledge in your field" (Weissberg & Buker 1990).
What do I need to include?	Well-established research in the field; most recent relevant research.
How do I organize it?	Some POSSIBLE approaches, which can be combined (there are others): Organized around key themes or debates From distant to close; from less specific to more specific Generic knowledge conceptual framework understanding of specific context applying theory to context A methodological approach, following the different methods used in your field.
What referencing system should I use?	The REFERENCE system you follow will be that of one of the leading journals in your field: check with your supervisor.
How do I refer to other authors?	How you refer to authors will depend on whether you want to focus: On the information: use name/number in parentheses. e.g.: It was demonstrated [2] or It was demonstrated (Williams, 2003) Or on the author: use acknowledging phrases e.g. Williams (2003) demonstrated that... or Williams [2] demonstrated that...

How long should it be?	How long is a piece of string? Use the following as a rough guide: Around 15-30% of the whole thesis OR Your thesis is expected to be 60% your own work. If your literature review is more than 40% of your thesis, it's probably too long.
What am I supposed to DO in my literature review?	You're expected to show that: you can recognize the relevant and important research in your field you can understand this research, by organizing and evaluating it you can see where there is a gap in the research which your study will attempt to fill

In the table 2.1, you will find some of the questions that students ask while writing literature review, and some suggested answers.

The following sub-section shows how to use this template for writing the thesis report.

2.1 Heading 3, Section Title

Section titles will automatically be included in the Table of Contents, but in order for them to appear after they are first added, you'll need to right-click on the TOC and choose "Update entire table."

2.2 B-Head Style

The B-Head style (shown in the Quick Styles menu as "B-Head") is used as a header for a subsection of a section. For an example, see "B-Head Style" above. Note: there should always be introductory text for the section before the B-Head. The style immediately following the B-Head style will default to the Body Text style, to be used for the introduction of the subsection.

B-Heads will automatically be added to the Table of Contents, directly below the section title and each time you update the whole TOC.

The Body Text style (shown in the Quick Styles menu as “Body Text”) is used for standard paragraph styles. This paragraph is using the Body Text style; the default style for the next paragraph is also Body Text.

2.3 C-Head Style and Accompanying Paragraph

The C-Head style (shown in the Quick Styles menu as “C-Head”) is used as a header for a sub-subsection within a subsection. For example:

2.3.1 Body Text with C-Head. This is a C-Head and accompanying paragraph. Note that the C-Head is on the same line as the rest of the paragraph; it’s not indented; and there is no additional space before the C-Head as there is with other headers.

C-Heads will automatically be added to the Table of Contents, directly below the previous subsection title and with a 1.5-inch indent, each time you update the whole TOC.

To apply the C-Head style, select the paragraph to which it belongs and click on the “Body Text/ C-Head” style in the Quick Styles menu; then select the C-Head itself and click on the “C-Head” style.

Remember, there should always be introductory text for the subsection before the C-Head. The style immediately following the C-Head style will default to the Body Text style.

2.4 Numbered List Style

To create a numbered list, select the lines of text which you want to make a list (whether they are already in a Word list structure or not) and choose the “Numbered List” style in the Quick Styles menu. If the list was in a Word list structure previously, it will

simply update the styles. If the list was previously formatted by hand, you will need to check that list items begin and end at the correct points and that any typed numbering is removed.

This is the Numbered list style. To add a list item, simply hit Enter at the end of the previous list item. To end the list, hit Enter and then select the “Body Text” style from the Quick Styles menu.

If you wish to create a second numbered list, follow the directions for creating a list above, then right-click on the list and choose “Restart at 1”. If this does not work, right-click and choose “Set Numbering Value” and set it to create a new list starting from 1. If either of these methods creates a list starting with 1 but with the second item in the list continuing numbering from a previous list, you may need to right-click on that second item and again choose “Set Numbering Value,” this time choosing to start from 2.

2.5 Bulleted List Style

To create a bulleted list, select the lines of text which you want to make a list (whether they are already in a Word list structure or not) and choose the “Bulleted List” style in the Quick Styles menu. If the list was in a Word list structure previously, it will simply update the styles. If the list was previously formatted by hand, you will need to check that list items begin and end at the correct points and that any typed bullets are removed.

- This is the Bulleted list style.
- To add a list item, simply hit Enter at the end of the previous list item.
- To end the list, hit Enter and then select the “Body Text” style from the Quick Styles menu.

This is what some body text after a bulleted list would look like.

Chapter III. Research Methodology

Your methodology section appears immediately after the literature review in your dissertation, and should flow organically from it. Up until the point of writing your methodology, you will have defined your research question and conducted a detailed review of what other scholars in the field have to say about your topic. You'll have also reviewed the *ways* in which these scholars have arrived at their conclusions – the assumptions on which their work is based, the theoretical frameworks they've used, and the methods they've used to gather, marshal and present their data. You will have used these observations, along with discussions with your supervisor, to plan how you're going to tackle your research question. This could be planning how you'll gather data, or what models you'll use to process it, or what philosophical positions most inform your work. Following this, your dissertation methodology provides a detailed account of both *how* you'll approach your dissertation and *why* you've taken the decision to approach it in the way you have.

Your research methodology section may include the following:

- I. A recap of your research question(s)

Key to justifying your methodology is demonstrating that it is fit for the purpose of answering the research problem or questions you posed at the start. You should recap the key questions you want to answer when introducing your methodology, but this doesn't have to be a word-for-word restatement; you might want to reword the problem in a way that bridges your literature review and methodology.

II. A description of your design or method

This is the heart of the methodology but is not, by itself, a methodology. This is the part of your methodology where you clearly explain your process for gathering and analyzing data, or for approaching your research question. This should be clear and detailed enough that another scholar is able to read it and apply it in some way, outside of the immediate context of your thesis. For example, if you're describing a scientific experiment, your reader should have all they need to recreate your experiment in a lab.

III. The background and rationale for your design choice

Your methodology doesn't just describe your method; it discusses the reasons why you've chosen it, and why you believe it will yield the best results, the most insightful set of analyses and conclusions, or the most innovative perspective. This will draw in part from your literature review, presenting your choices as informed and rooted in sound scholarship, while ideally also displaying innovation and creativity. You should also ensure that you relate the rationale for your method explicitly to your research problem; it should be very clear to your reader that the methodology you've chosen is a thoughtful and tailored response to the questions you're trying to answer.

IV. An evaluation of your choice of method, and a statement of its limitations

No research method is perfect, and it's likely that the one you've chosen comes with certain trade-offs. You might, for instance, have chosen a small-scale set of

interviews because the individual perspectives of a set of interviewees on the problem you're exploring is more valuable to you than a larger set of data about responses to the same question. But that means you've nevertheless sacrificed a quantitative approach to your problem that might have yielded its own set of important insights. Be honest and upfront – but not apologetic – about the limitations of your chosen method, and be ready to justify why it's the best approach for your purposes.

The rest of this section shows how to use this template for writing the thesis report.

3.1 Figures

To insert a figure, place your cursor at the beginning of the Figure Title line. You can either copy and paste a figure into the document or use the Insert Pictures command in the Insert ribbon. Once you have the image inserted, click on the picture and select the dropdown menu that appears: make sure the “In Line With Text” option is selected, in order to keep the picture aligned properly and associated with the correct text. Example (the gray box is merely a placeholder to show you how it should look):

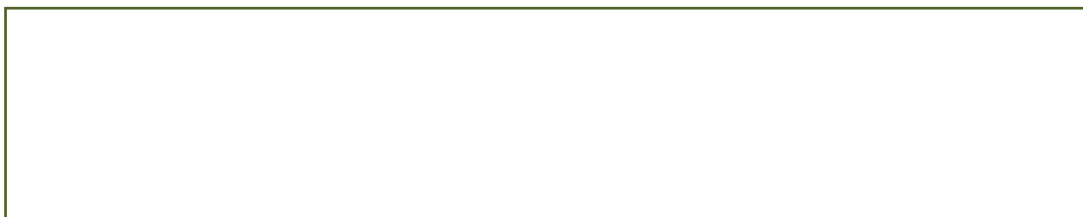


Figure 3.1 Figure Title.

Place the Figure 3.1 description here.

3.1.1 Figure Style

The Figure Title style, which appears in the Quick Styles menu as “Figure Title,” is used to name a figure in a way that will appear in the TOC. The title will automatically be added to the List of Figures following an update of the entire table. The style of the paragraph following Figure Title defaults to Figure Description.

3.1.2 Figure Description Style.

The Figure Description style, which appears in the Quick Styles menu as “Figure Description,” is used to briefly describe the accompanying figure; the space after it separates it from the body text below the figure.

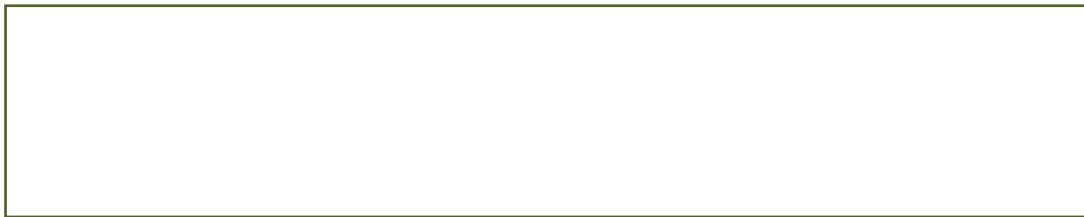


Figure 3.2 Figure Title2.

Place the Figure 3.2 description here. Figure title style and figure description style have followed the figure 3.2.

3.2 Tables

Tables can be copied and pasted from another document or created in the Word document itself using the Insert Table command on the Insert tab of the ribbon.

Following insertion using either method, table styles should be applied as follows.

3.2.1 Table Title Style. The Table Title should come immediately before the table itself; the style appears in the Quick Styles menu as “Table Title”.

3.2.2 Table Cell Style. To apply this style to the table cells, highlight the table and choose “Table Cell” from the Quick Styles menu. The default will be to left-align the text inside the cells; to center text, as in the second and third columns above, you can simply select those cells and choose Center. To control vertical alignment as necessary, select the applicable cells and choose the Layout tab that appears in the ribbon. On the right in the Alignment section, choose the graphic that matches the alignment you prefer, from top left to bottom right to centered horizontally and vertically.

3.2.3 Table Description Style. The Table Description style, shown in the Quick Styles menu as “Table Description,” is used to format the brief description of the table immediately following said table. This style also includes space after to differentiate it from later paragraphs.

A sample table with table description style has shown below:

Table 3.1 Table Title.

Process	Arrival Time	Service time
A	0	4
B	3	5

Place the Table 3.1 description here.

Chapter IV. Result and Discussion

Result and discussion guidelines provided into two parts. In the result, the order of results can vary. Some suggestions are:

- I. From most important to least important (from largest measurable differences to smallest; from statistically most significant to least significant) (Weissberg & Buker 1990 *Writing Up Research* Prentice Hall Regents New Jersey)
- II. As a logical response to the research questions or problems you are trying to answer or solve. This may involve presenting one set of results that answers your first research question, followed by the next set of results that answers your second research question (John Wilson BABS UNSW);
- III. If you are using a range of methods or a number of experimental elements, group the method/procedure together with the relevant results. [insert example from Permeable Treatment Walls?] (H. Silyn-Roberts 2000 *Writing for Science and Engineering* Butterworth Heinemann Oxford)
- IV. The information in the results section should be organized to show how the data tests the research question or hypothesis, and should be presented sequentially to respond to each research question or hypothesis (Beanland et al., 1999; Burns R., 2000 *Introduction to Research Methods* Pearson Education Frenchs Forest)

It is very important that you discuss the content and organization of your results section with your supervisor. When you have got most or all of your results, you are ready to discuss them. It is also the most important section of your thesis, because it is where you give meaning to your results.

On these pages, you'll find answers to some of the questions you may have been asking yourself (or your friends, or your supervisor), as well as some examples of Discussion sections from past theses. Some suggestions from the experts about how to start writing your discussion is given below:

A. What does your discussion section do?

- I. explains what the results mean;
- II. interprets the data;
- III. compares it with other research;
- IV. evaluates its importance;
- V. points out the limitations of your research;
- VI. raises questions for future directions.

B. What information does the reader expect to find?

- I. how your research relates to your aims;
- II. how it confirms your aims;
- III. an explanation of your results;

- IV. how your research relates to theory or previous research;
- V. the significance of your research;
- VI. limitations or improvements that could be made to your research.

C. What information will you include?

- I. a summary of the key findings;
- II. how these relate to your aims;
- III. confirmation of your aims;
- IV. comparison with theory/previous research;
- V. explanation of unexpected results;
- VI. significance;
- VII. limitations and/or future directions.

D. What information will you leave out?

- I. anything that is not in the Results section;
- II. results that are less significant;
- III. results that do not relate directly to or confirm your aims/hypotheses;
- IV. tables and diagrams (usually: they belong in the Results section).

E. How will you organize your information?

Lots of possible variations here:

- I. one way is to respond to the aims/hypothesis in the order that they are stated in your Introduction.
- II. another way is to start with the most significant results, comment on them and work your way down to the least significant.
- III. a third way is to follow the pattern outlined in sections 2 or 3 above.

The rest of this section provides some additional style that you are going to use in thesis report. Styles used in other parts of the document:

4.1 Title Style

The only time the Title style is used is on the first page of the document. It is exactly 2” from the top of the document.

4.2 Author Style

The Author style is also used only on the first page of the document and begins exactly 2” below the title.

4.3 Centered Text Style

The Centered Text style is to be used on the first page for the Degree information.

Chapter V. Conclusion

While writing the conclusion, you need to consider the following items:

- I. Concise statements about your main findings, related to your aims/objectives/hypothesis.
- II. Contributions to your field of research, stating/restating the significance of what you have discovered. You can also include limitations.
- III. Where to go from here (can include where NOT to go, if your research demonstrated that a particular approach or avenue was not useful) that presenting the future research.

What should NOT be in the conclusion?

- I. Discussion. This should be in the Result and Discussion section. If your thesis combines the two, use sub-headings to distinguish between them.
- II. Any points that have not been mentioned in the Discussion section: your conclusions should be based only on points already raised.
- III. References: it is quite unusual to include references in this section, as it is mainly a review of what has already been said.
- IV. Unnecessary information: your conclusion should be concise.

How long should my conclusion be?

The length of your conclusion will depend on a number of variables and the number of elements that you are expected to include. It's expected that you will combine Conclusions with Future Directions. Check with your supervisor and with highly regarded past theses.

When you are preparing the conclusion, it's better to check the following questions:

- I. What did I learn?
- II. What am I proudest of?
- III. What was the hardest part?
- IV. How did I solve the difficulty?

Or, in other words:

- I. To what extent you achieved your aims/objectives OR not: if not, why not?
- II. How important and significant your results are, as well as any limitations of your research (e.g. small sample size; other variables)
- III. Where the research should go from here: what are some interesting further areas to be explored based on what you have discovered or proven?

The No-TOC-Heading style is for use when section-type headings should not be included in the table of contents, such as the Abstract. Its appearance is exactly the same as the Section Title style but will not be included when the table of contents is updated.

References

A reference list is the detailed list of references that are cited in your work. Therefore, it includes the full bibliographical information on sources, so that the reader can identify and then locate the source. The reference list is located at the end of the work. When using the Harvard style of referencing, the reference list is arranged in alphabetical order by the author's surname, or title (for when there is no author).

A Sample Reference List is given below:

Banerjee, A. and Watson, T.F. (2011) *Pickard's manual of operative dentistry*. 9th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Davidson, A. (2013) 'The Saudi Marathon Man', *The New Yorker*, 16 April. Available at: <http://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/the-saudi-marathon-man> (Accessed: 22 June 2015).

Guy, J. (2001) *The view across the river: Harriette Colenso and the Zulu struggle against imperialism*. Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia.

Hislop, V. (2014) *The sunrise*. Available at <http://www.amazon.co.uk/kindlestore> (Downloaded: 17 June 2015).

Homer (1997) *The Iliad*. Translated by J. Davies. Introduction and notes by D. Wright. London: Dover Publications.

Knapik, J. J., Cosio-Lima, L. M., and Reynolds, K. L. (2015) 'Efficacy of functional movement screening for predicting injuries in coast guard cadets', *The Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, 29 (5), pp. 1157-1162. *EDUC 1028: E-learning*. Available at: <http://intranet.bir.ac.uk> (Accessed: 25 June 2015).

Lucas, G. (2004) *The wonders of the Universe*. 2nd edn. Edited by Frederick Jones, James Smith and Tony Bradley. London: Smiths.

Medicine in old age (1985) 2nd edn. London: British Medical Association.

‘Rush (band)’ (2015) *Wikipedia*. Available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Rush_\(band\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/?title=Rush_(band)) (Accessed: 18 June 2015).