THE MMU FCI FYP LaTeX TEMPLATE CLASS

TAN AH KOW

SESSION 2013/2014

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS
MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

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BY

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SESSION 2013/2014

THIS PROJECT REPORT IS PREPARED FOR

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS
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IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT

FOR

BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
B.I.T (HONS) SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

December 2013

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work has been done by myself and no portion of the work contained in this Thesis has been submitted in support of any application for any other degree or qualification on this or any other university or institution of learning.

_____

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Faculty of Computing and Informatics
Multimedia University
Date: 29:06:2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks guys. I owe you many.

To my parents, my husband, and my daughter.

ABSTRACT

This can be your **Management Summary** or **Abstract**. An abstract or management summary should be not more than one page in length. The abstract should allow the reader or moderator who is unfamiliar with the work to gain a swift and accurate impression of what the project is about, how it arose and what has been achieved.

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PREFACE

The preface in a report is something that comes before the report. This section will typically set up the stage for whatever your report is going to discuss. It may give some background information on the subject.

Normally a preface it will be a three paragraph length answer. The first paragraph should be explaining what you are investigating and why. the second should be the scope of your investigation. the third should be the conclusion that your investigation brought you to.

If your report does not have any preface, you may remove it from your latex.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND STORY, MOTIVATIONS

1.1 Basic Introduction

In the Introduction section, you should describe the problem investigated. Try to summarize relevant research to provide context, key terms, and concept so the reader can understand the whole final year project. Go and read journal or conference papers and review relevant past research to provide rational or justification for your work. Define clearly your final project objectives and briefly describe your research – design, research, hypothesis, etc.

Figure 1.1: Example of a first figure. Fig. 1

1.1.1 Related Works

There are studies on factors blah blah (Audibert, 2004) and[1] they are really amazing[2](Budanitsky & Hirst, 2006).

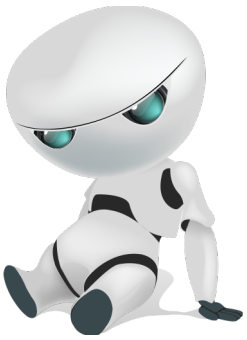

Figure 1.2: Example of a second figure. Figure 2

1.1.1 (a) This is an example of sub sub section

It works! Let's talk about lexical items (LIs) and parts of speech (POS) in Natural Language Processing (NLP). I mention again LIs. We will also talk about lexicons.

1.2 Another new section

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est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Table 1.1: This is an example of a table

Column 1	Column 2	
Fine!	Just great.	See ya!
Fine!	Just great.	See ya!

CHAPTER 2

DUMMY CHAPTER

2.1 Research Methodology and Design

In this chapter, you can define your research methodlogy and how you studied the problem and what you used – materials, subjects and equipment. Describe on how you performed the research – methods and procedure.

You can include your pseudocode or algorithm in here.

Algorithm 1 MyTestingProcedure

```
1: procedure MyTestingProcedure(G,p)
2:     if p ≥ G then
3:         p ← G
4:     else
5:         if p + k ≤ G then
6:             G ← p + k
7:         end if
8:     end if
9: end procedure
```

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x^2 - x)$$

$$Y = \left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} (X|x_n) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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Test 3

Figure 2.1: Let's see. What have we got here?

CHAPTER 3

CONCLUSION

3.1 Introduction

In this last chapter, you may outline the success of your project when compared to the objectives that were set. You may suggest further work for your research area.

3.2 Conclusion

A good final year report should summarise the most important findings and conclude. Always make explanations complete. Avoid speculation that cannot be tested in the foreseeable future. Discuss possible reasons for expected or unexpected findings.

APPENDIX A

MANUALS, TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS, DOCUMENTATIONS, EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

You may want to include appendix in your report. Appendix such as manuals, technical specification, or documentations. You should **NOT** include all your source codes as appendix. Generally source code should be included in CD/DVD and **NOT** in your report.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX 2: WHAT IS APPENDIX

Appendix is included in your report as it is information that is not essential to explain your findings, but that supports your analysis (especially repetitive or lengthy information), validates your conclusions or pursues a related point should be placed in an appendix (plural appendices). Sometimes excerpts from this supporting information (i.e. part of the data set) will be placed in the body of the report but the complete set of information (i.e. all of the data set) will be included in the appendix. Examples of information that could be included in an appendix include figures/tables/charts/graphs of results, statistics, questionnaires, transcripts of interviews, pictures, lengthy derivations of equations, maps, drawings, letters, specification or data sheets, computer program information.

There is no limit to what can be placed in the appendix providing it is relevant and reference is made to it in the report. The appendix is not a catch net for all the semi-interesting or related information you have gathered through your research for your report: the information included in the appendix must bear directly relate to the research problem or the report's purpose. It must be a useful tool for the reader

REFERENCES

[1] Audibert, L. (2004). Word sense disambiguation criteria: a systematic study. In *20th international conference on computational linguistics (coling 2004)* (pp. 910–916). Geneva, Switzerland: COLING.

[2] Budanitsky, A., & Hirst, G. (2006). Evaluating WordNet-based measures of lexical semantic relatedness. *Computational Linguistics*, *32*(1), 13–47.

NOTES

1. This is a footnote, or rather an endnote. Note that footnotes/endnotes are not encouraged in scientific and engineering disciplines.

2. don’t you agree?