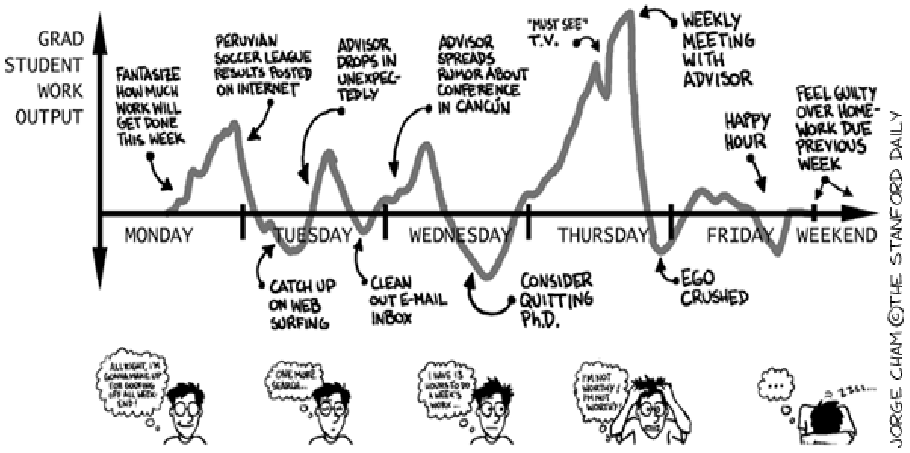
INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE ENGENHARIA DE LISBOA

Área Departamental de Engenharia de Electrónica e Telecomunicações e de Computadores


GRAD STUDENT WORK OUTPUT
FANTASIZE HOW MUCH WORK WILL GET DONE THIS WEEK
PERUVIAN SOCCER LEAGUE RESULTS POSTED ON INTERNET
ADVISOR DROPS IN UNEXPECTEDLY
ADVISOR SPREADS RUMOR ABOUT CONFERENCE IN CANCÚN
"MUST SEE" T.V.
WEEKLY MEETING WITH ADVISOR
HAPPY HOUR
FEEL GUILTY OVER HOMEWORK DUE PREVIOUS WEEK
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
WEEKEND
CATCH UP ON WEB SURFING
CLEAN OUT E-MAIL INBOX
CONSIDER QUITTING Ph.D.
EGO CRUSHED
ALL RIGHT, I'M GONNA MAKE UP FOR GOOFING OFF ALL WEEKEND!
ONE MORE SEARCH...
I HAVE 15 HOURS TO DO A WEEK'S WORK...
I'M NOT WORTHY! I'M NOT WORTHY!
...
ZZZZ...
JORGE CHAM ©THE STANFORD DAILY

[Título da dissertação, do Projecto ou do Relatório de Estágio]

[Nome completo do autor]

(Grau do candidato)

[Dissertação | Projecto Final] para obtenção do Grau de Mestre
em Engenharia Informática e de Computadores

Orientadores :	[Grau] [Nome do orientador]
	[Grau] [Nome do orientador]

	Júri:
Presidente:	[Grau e Nome do presidente do juri]
Vogais:	[Grau e Nome do primeiro vogal]
	[Grau e Nome do segundo vogal]

MES, ANO

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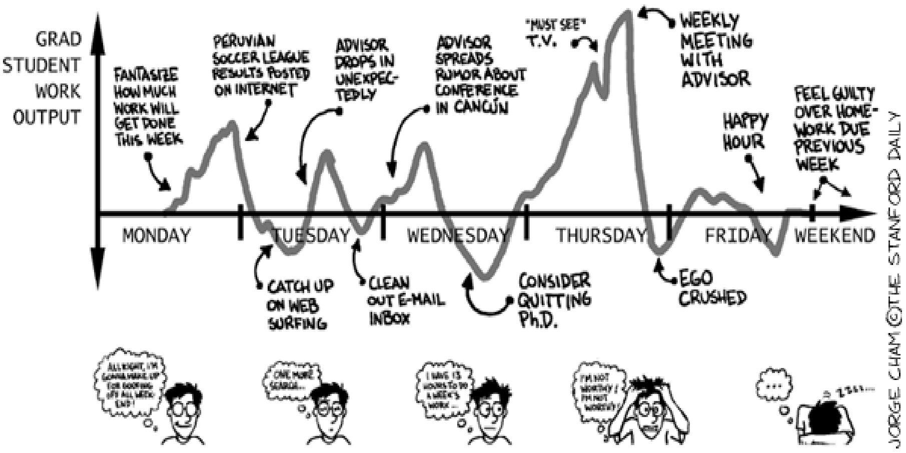
Área Departamental de Engenharia de Electrónica e Telecomunicações e de Computadores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MES, ANO

Aos meus ...

Agradecimentos

Os agradecimentos. Apesar de haver total liberdade no conteúdo e forma desta secção, normalmente inicia-se com os agradecimentos institucionais (orientador, instituição, bolsas, colegas de trabalho, . . .) e só depois os pessoais (amigos, família, . . .)

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 the two languages under consideration are always Portuguese and English.

The package will sort the abstracts in the proper order. This means 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.

The abstract is critical because many researchers will read only that part. Your abstract should provide an accurate and sufficiently detailed summary of your work so that readers will understand what you did, why you did it, what your findings are, and why your findings are useful and important.

The abstract should not contain bibliography citations, tables, charts or diagrams. Abbreviations should be limited. Abbreviations that are defined in the abstract will need to be defined again at first use in the main text.

Finally, you must avoid the use of expressions such as "The present work deals with ... ", "In this thesis are discussed .... ", "The document concludes that .... ", "apparently and .... " etc.

The word limit should be observed, 300 words is the limit.

Abstracts are usually followed by a list of keywords selected by the author. Choosing appropriate keywords is important, because these are used for indexing purposes. Well-chosen keywords enable your manuscript to be more easily identified and cited.

Keywords: Keywords (in English) . . .

Índice

1

Introduction

This package is distributed under GPLv3 License. If you have questions or doubts concerning the guarantees, rights and duties of those who use packages under GPLv3 License, please read http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html.

A marginpar note!

A a note in a line by itself.

Please note that

this package and template are not official for ISEL/IPL.

2

ThesisISEL User's Manual

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes how to use the LaTeX style thesis. This style file is a major rewrite from the most of Universities, which was in turn adapted from a style file from the FCT-UNL (not official version). We aimed at providing an improved visual layout and, simultaneously, a very easy to use template (aka, a LaTeX template for dummies).

The first main rule you must know is that **you must** specify the encoding of your text files. A simple rule of thumb is: if you are using Windows add 'latin1' to the list of package options; if you are using other systems, such as Linux or Mac OSx, add 'utf8' to the list of package options.

2.2 Folder Structure

The template file for writing dissertations in LaTeX is organized into a main directory, a set of files and sub-directories:

ThesisISEL This is the main directory and includes:

(a) **Logo** Directory with Faculty logos;

(b) **sty** Directory will all sty files that help in formatting document;

(c) **Chapters** Directory where to put user files (text and figures);

   i. **scripts** Directory with useful bash scripts, e.g., for cleaning all temporary files;

   ii. **img** Directory with all images of your thesis;

(d) **alpha-pt.bst** A file with bibliography names in portuguese, e.g., 'Relatório Técnico' e 'Tese de Mestrado' instead of 'Technical Report' and 'Master Thesis'. This file is used automatically if Portuguese is selected as the main language (see below);

(e) **defaults.tex** A file with the main default values for the package (institution name, faculty's logo, degree name and similars);

(f) **personaldataofthesis.tex** A file with the main default values for the package (identification of report as well as the author and juries);

(g) **template.tex** The main file. You should run `LaTeX` in this one. Please refrain from changing the file content outside of the well defined area;

(h) **bibliography.bib** The bib file. An easy way to find to import citation into `bibtex` is select option `Show links to import citation into BibTex` in `Scholar google settings`.

(i) **thesisisel.cls** The `LaTeX` class file for the thesis style. Currently, some of the defaults are stored here instead of `defaults.tex`. This file should not be changed, unless you're ready to play with fire! :)

Again, we would like to recall that all the user `LaTeX` files should be stored in the `ThesisISEL` directory, and all the images in `ThesisISEL/Chapters/img` directory.

Yet another note!

2.3 Package Options

The thesis style includes the following options, that must be included in the options list in the `\documentclass[options]{thesisisel}` line at the top of the `template.tex` file.

The list below aggregates related options in a single item. For each list, the default value is prefixed with a *.

2.3.1 Language Related Options

You must choose the main language for the document. The available options are:

1. ***pt** — The text is written in Portuguese (with a small abstract in English).
2. **en** — The text is written in English (with a small abstract in Portuguese).

The language option affects:

- **The order of the summaries.** At first the abstract in the main language and then in the foreign language. This means that if your main language for the document in english, you will see first the abstract (in english) and then the 'resumo' (in portuguese). If you switch the main language for the document, it will also automatically switch the order of the summaries.
- **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', 'MSc Thesis' vs. 'Tese de Mestrado', etc.

No mater 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. If you need to force hyphenation write inside of `\hyphenation{}` the hyphenated word, e.g. `\hyphenation{op-ti-cal net-works}`.

2.3.2 Class of Text

You must choose the class of text for the document. The available options are:

1. **bsc** — BSc graduation report.
2. **prepmsc** — Preparation of MSc dissertation. This is a preliminary report graduate students at ISEL/IPL must prepare to conclude the first semester of the two-semesters MSc work. The files specified by (a) `\dedicatoryfile` and (b) `\acknowledgmentsfile` are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
3. **msc** — MSc dissertation.

2.3.3 Printing

You must choose how your document will be printed. The available options are:

1. **oneside** — Single side page printing, and
2. *__twoside__ — Double sided page printing.

The article 50th, of Decree-Law No. 115/2013, requires the deposit of a digital copy of doctoral thesis and master's dissertations in a repository that is part of the RCAAP repository[1], `https://www.rcaap.pt`. This deposit aims to preserve scientific work, as well as providing Open Access to scientific production is not restricted object or embargo.

For the reason explained above, we include the option to format your thesis in a way that presents well on screen and/or on paper. But always remember that your work will be stored in the RCAAP portal in electronic format.

The available options are:

1. **onpaper** — Format your thesis in a way that presents on paper or,
2. *__onscreen__ — on screen.

2.3.4 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…

2.3.5 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.

[1] Repositórios Científicos de Acesso Aberto de Portugal

2.3.6 Examples

Let's have a look at a couple of examples:

- BSc graduation report, in portuguese, with 11pt size and to be printed one sided (I wonder why one would do this!)
  ```
  \documentclass[bsc,pt,11pt,oneside,latin1]{thesisisel}
  ```
- Preparation of MSc thesis, in portuguese, with 12pt size and to be printed one sided (I wonder why one would do this!). Note that, `pt` is declared by default, so it can be omitted:
  ```
  \documentclass[prepmsc,12pt,oneside,latin1]{thesisisel}
  ```
- MSc dissertation, in english, with 12pt size and to be printed double sided on screen. Note that, `twoside` and `12pt` are declared by default, so it can be omitted:
  ```
  \documentclass[msc,en,utf8,onscreen]{thesisisel}
  ```

The present document is defined according to the following settings:

```
\documentclass[msc,pt,twoside,12pt,a4paper,utf8,onscreen,hyper⌋
 ↪   ref=true,listof=totoc]
 ↪   {thesisisel}
```

2.4 How to Write Using LaTeX

Please have a look at Chapter **??**, where you may find many examples of LaTeX constructs, such as sectioning, inserting figures and tables, writing equations, theorems and algorithms, exhibit code listings, etc.

3

Functional Reactive Templates

In this chapter the proposal for handling reactive web templates with a functional approach, by enhancing the framework `HtmlFlow`, will be discussed.

We will start by describing `HtmlFlow` architecture and functionality. Followed by the proposal for supporting reactive templates is layed out.

3.1 HtmlFlow

HtmlFlow is a Java DSL to write typesafe HTML documents in a fluent style. The HTML is generated through the creation of a template. Templates are expressed in an internal DSL, meaning Java code is written to produce the template. This implies that whilst creating the template we can use the full Java tool chain.

As can see in the example,

In a way, HtmlFlow templates are essentially plain Java functions.

We will now have a look at the three components that make HtmlFlow.

1. Views and Templates

2. Kind of Templates

3. Visitors

3.1.1 Views and Tempaltes

A View in HtmlFlow is what hold a certain template, and allows certain actions to be caried out, or not, depending of the type of View we choose. So we can look at it as wrapper for the complete HTML document.

In terms of Views, HtmlFlow presents two options of representing a view.

1. DynamicHtml
2. StaticHtml

DynamicHtml should be used when we want to write a template that has dynamic components to it. For example, if we want to render a table that depends on a certain **list** of objects, we would choose this option of a View.

The reason is that DynamicView allows us to call upon the

Here we can see that the dynamic part of the View is iterating the list of Viets and adding a new entry for each.

This **consumer** will then be consumed, once the render method is called.

If we take a look at the StaticView we can see that the differences are **only** on the usage of the method dynamic.

It's not possible to use the dynamic method on a StaticView because this view is optimized to work with an internal cache to not have to re-render the entire template each time it's called.

This makes possible to create a static html that does not change and can be used multiple times across a certain project, like so.

It's then safe to assume that DynamicView will **always** re-render the tempalte each time it's called. So we have to be careful when using DynamicView.

3.1.2 Related work

In the *Related Works* section, you should discuss briefly about published matter that technically relates to your proposed work[1]

A short summary of what you can include (but not limited to) in the Related Works section:

[1] https://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/68164/how-to-write-a-related-work-section-in-computer-science

1. Work that proposes a different method to solve the same problem;
2. Work that uses the same proposed method to solve a different problem;
3. A method that is similar to your method that solves a relatively similar problem;
4. A discussion of a set of related problems that covers your problem domain.

3.2 Functional Reactive Template

Many technical documents use terms or acronyms unknown to the general population. It is common practice to add a glossary to make such documents more accessible. A *glossary* is a nice thing to have in a report and usually very helpful. As you probably can imaging, it is very easy to create in Latex.

As with all packages, you need to load glossaries with `\usepackage`, but there are certain packages that must be loaded before glossaries, if they are required: `hyperref, babel, polyglossia, inputenc` and `fontenc`.

```
\usepackage{glossaries}
\makenoidxglossaries
```

Once you have loaded `glossaries`, you need to define your terms in the preamble (or, separated file) and then you can use them throughout the document.

Next you need to define the terms you want to appear in the glossary. Again, this must be done in the preamble. This is done using the command

```
\newglossaryentry{<label>}{<key-val list>}
```

The first argument `<label>` is a unique label to allow you to refer to this entry in your document text. The entry will only appear in the glossary if you have referred to it in the document using one of the commands listed later. The second argument is a comma separated `<key>=<value>` list.

Inside the text you just need to use the command `\gls{name}` or `\glspl{name}` (plural name) to call it. For example, the following defines the term 'set' and assigns a brief description. The term is given the label set. This is the minimum amount of information you must give:

```
\newglossaryentry{set} % the label
```

```
{ name=set,             % the term
  description={a collection of objects}  % a brief description
}
```

Other example, now the glossary associated with a symbol, universal set:

```
\newglossaryentry{U}   % the label
{ name={universal set}, % the term
  description={the set of all things}  % a brief description
  symbol={\ensuremath{\mathcal{U}}}   % the associated symbol
}
```

Here's a simple example:

```
\usepackage{glossaries}
\newglossaryentry{ex}{name={sample},description={an example}}
\newacronym{svm}{SVM}{support vector machine}
\newacronym{beta}{$\beta$}{Second letter of the greek alphabet}
\newacronym{alpha}{$\alpha$}{First letter of the greek alphabet}

\begin{document}
Here's my \gls{ex} term. First use: \gls{svm}.
Second use: \gls{svm}.

\textit{I want the \gls{beta} to be listed after the \gls{alpha}}.
\end{document}
```

This produces: *Here's my sample term. First use: support vector machine (SVM).*
Second use: SVM.
I want the Second letter of the greek alphabet (β) to be listed after the First letter of the greek alphabet (α).

Do not use `\gls` in chapter or section headings as it can have some unpleasant side-effects. Instead use `\glsentrytext` for regular entries and one of `\glsentryshort`, `\glsentrylong` or `\glsentryfull` for acronyms. Alternatively use glossaries-extra which provides special commands for use in section headings, such as `\glsfmtshort{<label>}`.

The plural of the word "matrix" is "matrices" not "matrixs", so the term needs the plural form set explicitly:

```
\newglossaryentry{matrix}% the label
{ name=matrix, % the term
  description={a rectangular table of elements},
plural=matrices % the plural
}
```

Given a set of numbers, there are elementary methods to compute its Greatest Common Divisor, which is abbreviated GCD. This process is similar to that used for the Least Common Multiple (LCM).

3.3 Importing Images

3.4 Floats Figures and Tables, and Captions

The tabular environment can be used to typeset tables with optional horizontal and vertical lines. LaTeX determines the width of the columns automatically. The first line of the environment has the form: `\begin{tabular}[pos]{table spec}`

table spec tells `LaTeX` the alignment to be used in each column and the vertical lines to insert.

pos can be used to specify the vertical position of the table relative to the baseline of the surrounding text.

The number of columns does not need to be specified as it is inferred by looking at the number of arguments provided. It is also possible to add vertical lines between the columns here.

Some notes are important to followed, such as present in Tabela **??**:

i) Not defined vertical lines;

ii) The legend must be on top;

iii) Use `\toprule`, `\midrule` and `\bottomrule` to draw horizontal lines.

Tabela 3.1: Table's rules.

Item		
Animal	Description	Price ($)
Gnat	per gram	13.65
	each	0.01
Gnu	stuffed	92.50
Emu	stuffed	33.33
Armadillo	frozen	8.99

There are two ways to incorporate images into your `LaTeX` document, and both use the graphicx package by means of putting the command `\usepackage{graphicx}` near the top of the `LaTeX` file, just after the documentclass command.

The two methods are

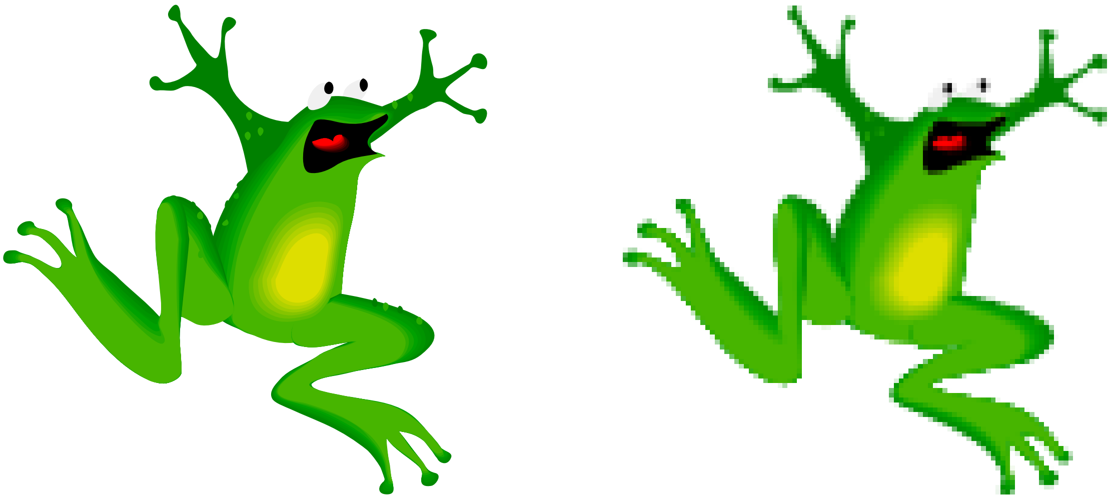
- include only PostScript images (esp. 'Encapsulated PostScript') if your goal is a PostScript document using dvips;
- include only PDF, PNG, JPEG and GIF images if your goal is a PDF document using pdflatex, `TeXShop`, or other PDF-oriented compiler.

Some PNG images within my `LaTeX` document. The quality of the image files is sufficient and the result using `LaTeX` and viewing the resulting DVI file is quite looks good.

To get the best quality of the images in PDF files I'd recommend using vector-based graphics for images. The best format to save images in is .pdf, see Figure **??**. With programs like `Inkscape`, you can draw as you would in MS Paint (and do much more), and because the images are vector-based instead of pixel-based, their quality should be preserved when converting to PDF in any way.

In all cases, each image must be in an individual 1-image file; no animation files or multipage documents.

There are two different ways to place two figures/tables side-by-side. More complicated figures with multiple images. You can do this using subfigure environments inside a figure environment. Subfigure will alphabetically number your subfigures and you have access to the complete reference as usual through `\ref{fig:figurelabel}`, Figura **??**, or Figura **??** using `\ref{fig:subfigurelabel}`.



(a) (b)

Figura 3.1: Subfigure example with vectorial and no-vectorial images

Using the package listings you can add non-formatted text as you would do with `\begin{verbatim}` but its main aim is to include the source code of any programming language within your document. If you wish to include pseudocode or algorithms see LaTeX/Algorithms_ and_Pseudocode, as Listagem **??**.

```
    private static void printSet(Set set) {  // comment
        int[] elements = set.getElements();
        System.out.print('{');
        for (int i = 0; i < elements.length; i++) {
            System.out.print(elements[i] + (i == elements.length-1 ? "" : ","));
        }
```

Listagem 3.1: Static method - SetApp

```
# comentário
square <- function(x) {
    x^2
    % |$x^{2}$|
}

# nerv
x <- c(1:100)
y <- square(x)
```

Listagem 3.2: R-Code (Test).

3.5 Generating PDFs from `LaTeX`

3.5.1 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 (twice)
```

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 bibliography citations are up-to-date, you must run `latex` once, then `bibtex`, and then `latex` twice.

3.5.2 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 ou 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).

3.5.3 Creating Source Files Compatible with both latex and pdflatex

Do not include the extension of the file in the `\includegraphics` command, use:
`\includegraphics{evolution_steps}`, and not:
`\includegraphics{ evolution_steps.png}`.
In 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

If you are writing only one or two documents and aren't planning on writing more on the same subject for a long time, maybe you don't want to waste time creating a database of references you are never going to use. In this case you should consider using the basic and simple bibliography support that is embedded within `LaTeX`.

`LaTeX` provides an environment called `thebibliography` that you have to use where you want the bibliography; that usually means at the very end of your document, just before the `\end{document}` command. Here is a practical example:

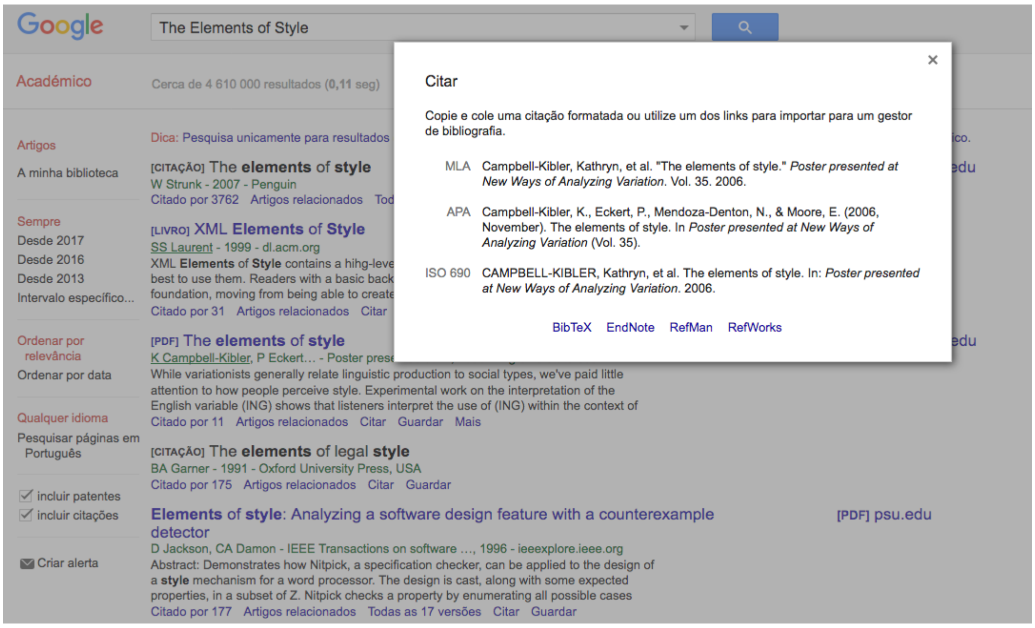
```
\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{lamport94}
  Leslie Lamport,
  \emph{\LaTeX: A Document Preparation System}.
  Addison Wesley, Massachusetts,
  2nd Edition,
  1994.
\end{thebibliography}
```

In this document, the bibliography is in a separate document: `bibliography.bib` where information is entered from https://scholar.google.pt/, as show Figura **??**.

To actually, cite a given document is *very* easy. Go to the point where you want the citation to appear, and use the following: `\cite{citekey}`, where the `citekey` is that of the `bibitem` you wish to cite, e.g `~\cite{lamport94}`. When `LaTeX` processes the document, the citation will be cross-referenced with the bibitems and replaced with the appropriate number citation. The advantage here, once again, is that `LaTeX` looks after the numbering for you.

When a sequence of multiple citations are needed, you should use a single `\cite{}` command. The citations are then separated by commas. Note that you must not use spaces between the citations. Here's an result example [**strunk**, **chicago**, **texbook**].

Footnotes are a very useful way of providing extra information to the reader. Usually, it is non-essential information which can be placed at the bottom of the page. This keeps the main body of text concise.



Citar

Copie e cole uma citação formatada ou utilize um dos links para importar para um gestor de bibliografia.

MLA Campbell-Kibler, Kathryn, et al. "The elements of style." *Poster presented at New Ways of Analyzing Variation*. Vol. 35. 2006.

APA Campbell-Kibler, K., Eckert, P., Mendoza-Denton, N., & Moore, E. (2006, November). The elements of style. In *Poster presented at New Ways of Analyzing Variation* (Vol. 35).

ISO 690 CAMPBELL-KIBLER, Kathryn, et al. The elements of style. In: *Poster presented at New Ways of Analyzing Variation*. 2006.

Dica: Pesquisa unicamente para resultados

[CITAÇÃO] The **elements** of **style**
W Strunk - 2007 - Penguin
Citado por 3762 Artigos relacionados Tod

[LIVRO] XML **Elements** of **Style**
SS Laurent - 1999 - dl.acm.org
XML **Elements** of **Style** contains a hihg-leve
best to use them. Readers with a basic back
foundation, moving from being able to create
Citado por 31 Artigos relacionados Citar

[PDF] The **elements** of **style**
K Campbell-Kibler, P Eckert... - Poster prese
While variationists generally relate linguistic production to social types, we've paid little attention to how people perceive style. Experimental work on the interpretation of the English variable (ING) shows that listeners interpret the use of (ING) within the context of
Citado por 11 Artigos relacionados Citar Guardar Mais

[CITAÇÃO] The **elements** of legal **style**
BA Garner - 1991 - Oxford University Press, USA
Citado por 175 Artigos relacionados Citar Guardar

Elements of **style**: Analyzing a software design feature with a counterexample detector [PDF] psu.edu
D Jackson, CA Damon - IEEE Transactions on software ..., 1996 - ieeexplore.ieee.org
Abstract: Demonstrates how Nitpick, a specification checker, can be applied to the design of a **style** mechanism for a word processor. The design is cast, along with some expected properties, in a subset of Z. Nitpick checks a property by enumerating all possible cases
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Figura 3.2: Screenshot from Scholar Google

The footnote facility is easy to use: `\footnote{Simple footnote}`[2].

3.6 Equations

Typesetting mathematics is one of `LaTeX`'s greatest strengths. It is also a large topic due to the existence of so much mathematical notation. It is recommend to read the following document available in Short Math Guide for LaTeX - AMS - American Mathematical Society.

3.7 Page orientation

The default page layout is "portrait", but sometimes it is still useful/necessary to have the whole document or only single pages changed to "landscape". The latter might be due to a large table or figure. If you want to make appear the left side up, better readable on screen, the pdflscape-package will do it: `\usepackage{pdflscape}`

and again:

```
\begin{landscape}
...
\end{landscape}
```

[2] Simple footnote

or, `\includepdf[landscape=true,pages={1}]{example.pdf}`

to put the page in "landscape", while the rest will remain in "portrait" orientation. Nevertheless, the header/footer will also be changed in orientation.

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2012 October (1st version)

Written by Matilde Pós-de-Mina Pato,
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A

Applied Survival Analysis by Hosmer and Lemeshow

Stata Textbook Examples Applied Survival Analysis by Hosmer and Lemeshow [**newtest**]

The data files used for the examples in this text can be downloaded in a zip file from the Wiley FTP website or the Stata Web site.

```
# The R package(s) needed for this chapter is the survival package.
# We currently use R 2.0.1 patched version. You may want to make sure
# that packages on your local machine are up to date. You can perform
# updating in R using update.packages() function.

# url: http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/r/examples/
# data set is hmohiv.csv.
hmohiv<-read.table("http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/r/examples/asa/hmohiv.csv", sep=",", header = TRUE)
attach(hmohiv)
hmohiv

# using the hmohiv data set. To control the type of symbol, a variable called psymbol is created.
# It takes value 1 and 2, so the symbol type will be 1 and 2.
psymbol<-censor+1
table(psymbol)

```

```
plot(age, time, pch=(psymbol))
legend(40, 60, c("Censor=1", "Censor=0"), pch=(psymbol))

age1<-1000/age
plot(age1, time, pch=(psymbol))
legend(40, 30, c("Censor=1", "Censor=0"), pch=(psymbol))

# Package "survival" is needed for this analysis and for most of the analyses in the book.
library(survival)
test <- survreg( Surv(time, censor) ~ age, dist="exponential")
summary(test)

pred <- predict(test, type="response")
ord<-order(age)
age_ord<-age[ord]
pred_ord<-pred[ord]
plot(age, time, pch=(psymbol))
lines(age_ord, pred_ord)
legend(40, 60, c("Censor=1", "Censor=0"), pch=(psymbol))
```