



# A VERY LONG AND IMPRESSIVE THESIS TITLE WITH A FORCED LINE BREAK

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE LIVE, THE UNIVERSE,  
AND EVERYTHING ELSE

JOHN LONGNAME DOE  
Master of Science

DOCTORATE IN {PHD PROGRAM NAME}  
NOVA University Lisbon  
{month}, {year}





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DOCTORATE IN {PHD PROGRAM NAME}

NOVA University Lisbon  
{month}, {year}



## **A Very Long and Impressive Thesis Title with a Forced Line Break**

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*Dedicatory lorem ipsum.*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The acknowledgements. You are free to write this section at your own will. However, usually it starts with the institutional acknowledgements (adviser, institution, grants, workmates, ...) and then comes the personal acknowledgements (friends, family, ...).



*“You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him discover it in himself.” (Galileo)*



## ABSTRACT

Regardless of the language in which the dissertation is written, a summary is required in the same language as the main text and another summary in another language. It is assumed that the two languages in question are Portuguese and English.

The abstracts should appear first in the language of the main text and then in the other language. For example, if the dissertation is written in Portuguese the abstract in Portuguese will appear first, then the abstract in English, followed by the main text in Portuguese. If the dissertation is written in English, the abstract in English will appear first, then the abstract in Portuguese, followed by the main text in English.

In the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X version, the NOVAthesis template will automatically order the two abstracts taking into account the language of the main text. You may change this behaviour by adding

```
\abstractorder(<MAIN_LANG>):={<LANG_1>, . . . ,<LANG_N>}
```

to the customization area in the document preamble, e.g.,

```
\abstractorder(de):={de,en,it}
```

The abstracts should not exceed one page and, in a generic way, should answer the following questions (it is essential to adapt to the usual practices of your scientific area):

1. What is the problem?
2. Why is this problem interesting/challenging?
3. What is the proposed approach/solution?
4. What results (implications/consequences) from the solution?

**Keywords:** Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, ...



## RESUMO

Independentemente da língua em que a dissertação esteja redigida, é necessário um resumo na mesma língua do texto principal e outro resumo noutra língua. Pressupõe-se que as duas línguas em questão sejam o português e o inglês.

Os resumos devem aparecer primeiro na língua do texto principal e depois na outra língua. Por exemplo, se a dissertação for redigida em português, o resumo em português aparecerá primeiro, seguido do resumo em inglês (*abstract*), seguido do texto principal em português. Se a dissertação for redigida em inglês, o resumo em inglês (*abstract* aparecerá primeiro, seguido do resumo em português, seguido do texto principal em inglês).

Na versão L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X o template NOVAtesis irá ordenar automaticamente os dois resumos tendo em consideração a língua do texto principal. É possível alterar este comportamento adicionando

```
\abstractorder(<MAIN_LANG>) := {<LANG_1>, ..., <LANG_N>}
```

à zona de customização no preâmbulo do documento, e.g.,

```
\abstractorder(de) := {de, en, it}
```

Os resumos não devem ultrapassar uma página e, de forma genérica, devem responder às seguintes questões (é essencial adaptá-los às práticas habituais da sua área científica):

1. Qual é o problema?
2. Porque é que é um problema interessante/desafiante?
3. Qual é a proposta de abordagem/solução?
4. Quais são as consequências/resultados da solução proposta?

**Palavras-chave:** Palavra-chave 1, Palavra-chave 2, Palavra-chave 3, ...



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## GLOSSARY

**computer** An electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals. Teste de citação [2]  
11



## ACRONYMS

<b>aaa</b>	acronym aaa <a href="#">11</a>
<b>aab</b>	acronym aab <a href="#">11</a>
<b>aba</b>	acronym aba <a href="#">11</a>
<b>abbrev</b>	abbreviation of a longer text <a href="#">11</a>
 <b>bbb</b>	acronym bbb <a href="#">11</a>
 <b>DI</b>	Department of Computer Science and Informatics <a href="#">1</a>
 <b>FCT</b>	NOVA School of Science and Technology <a href="#">1</a>
 <b>NOVA</b>	NOVA University Lisbon <a href="#">1</a>
<b>NOVAtesis</b>	NOVAtesis LaTeX template <a href="#">1</a> , <a href="#">2</a> , <a href="#">3</a> , <a href="#">4</a> , <a href="#">5</a> , <a href="#">6</a> , <a href="#">7</a>
<b>novathesis.cls</b>	novathesis.cls class <a href="#">5</a> , <a href="#">6</a> , <a href="#">7</a>
 <b>xpto</b>	and extension of a xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto <a href="#">11</a>



## S Y M B O L S

$\pi$  the numerical value of pi [11](#)

$r$  the radius of a circle [11](#)



# INTRODUCTION

*This work is licensed under the [LaTeX Project Public License v1.3c](#). To view a copy of this license, visit [LaTeXprojectpubliclicense](#).*

## 1.1 The NOVAthesis template

The NOVAthesis LaTeX template (NOVAthesis) was initially directed to the PhD and MSc students thesis at Department of Computer Science and Informatics (DI) of the NOVA School of Science and Technology (FCT) of the NOVA University Lisbon (NOVA), Portugal, but currently (v5.2.1) it supports other degrees and Schools, namely:

- NOVA University Lisbon



NOVA School of Science and Technology ([FCT-NOVA](#))



NOVA School of Social Sciences and Humanities ([FCSH-NOVA](#))



NOVA Information Management School ([NOVA-IMS](#))



National School of Public Health ([ENSP-NOVA](#))

- University of Lisbon



Instituto Superior Técnico ([IST-UL](#))

Faculdade de Ciências ([FC-UL](#))

- Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa



Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa ([ISEL-IPL](#))

- Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal



Escola Superior de Tecnologia de Setúbal ([ESTS-IPS](#))

- Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto ([ESEP](#))



Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto ([ESEP](#))

The [NOVAtesis](#)  $\text{\LaTeX}$  template also supports the following degrees from Universities' Consortia:



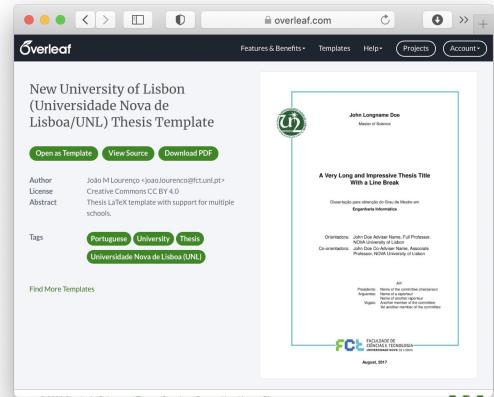
Erasmus Mundus Masters Program in Geospatial Technologies

## 1.2 Getting Started

The template provides an *easy to use* setting for you to write your thesis/dissertation in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ :

- Select your school;
- Fill your thesis metadata (title, research field, etc) in the file “`template.tex`”;
- Create your thesis/dissertation contents using the files in folder “`Chapters`”; and
- Process using you favorite  $\text{\LaTeX}$  processor (`pdfl\text{\LaTeX}`, `X\text{\LaTeX}` or `Lua\text{\LaTeX}`).

### 1.2.1 Using Overleaf



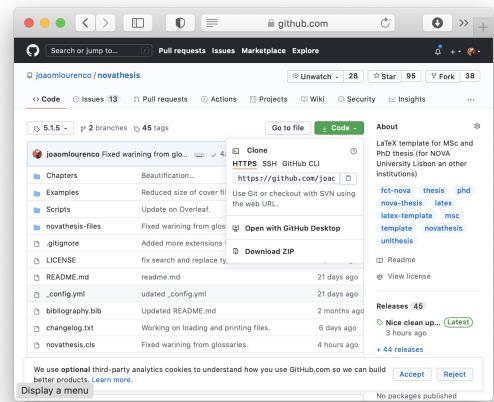
If you do not have an account in Overleaf, you must [create one first](#).

Once you have an account, please access the [NOVAthesis LaTeX template](#) in Overleaf and select the green button *Open as Template*.

*Please note that the version currently available in Overleaf (v4.1.3) is outdated. A new version will be submitted to Overleaf soon*

### 1.2.2 Using a Local L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Installation

Just access the [NOVAthesis LaTeX template](#) in GitHub, select the green button *Code* and then *download* (or *clone*) the template. You will always get the latest version of the template (currently v5.1.8).



## 1.3 Getting Help

**Please do not send me emails! I will not answer them!**

### 1.3.1 Google

Remember, when looking for hints or help, *Google is your best friend!* And if you prefix your Google query with “*LaTeX*”, your fist link will most probably direct you to [tex.stackexchange.com](http://tex.stackexchange.com).

### 1.3.2 Group Support

To get directed help on the [NOVAthesis LaTeX template](#) please join:

- the [NOVAthesis Facebook group](#), or
- the [NOVAthesis Google group](#).

There were huge changes from version 4.x.y to version 5.a.b so, please, **always** state the version number you are using when asking for help.

### 1.3.3 Reporting Problems

If you just need some help, see above [Subsection 1.3.1](#) and [Subsection 1.3.2](#).

If you believe you found a bug or if you need some improvement in the template, please fill an issue in github at <https://github.com/joaomlourenco/novatheresis/issues>.

## 1.4 Donations

This template is the result of hundreds (yes! *may hundreds!*) of hours of work from the [main developer](#). If you think this template really made your life easier while writing your thesis, please consider [making a donation](#). We will keep a list thanking to all the identified donors that identify themselves in the “*Add special instructions to the seller*” box.

### Donors 2020

João Carvalho, David Romão, DisplayersereStream, and António Estêvão.

### Donors 2019

Jorge Barreto and Raissa Almeida.

## 1.5 Disclaimer

Although this template is endorsed by the FCT-NOVA and even [linked from its web site](#), this is still not an official template. This template exists to make your life easier and we do our best to make the [NOVAtesis](#) template compliant to the supported Schools’ regulations, but in the end of the line you and only you are accountable for both the look and the contents of the document you submit as your thesis/dissertation.

# NOVATHESIS TEMPLATE *USER's MANUAL*

This manual is outdated and must be revised!

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes how to use the [NOVATHESIS LaTeX template \(NOVATHESIS\)](#) and the [novathesis.cls class \(novathesis.cls\)](#) file.

Let's start with some simple suggestions: [6, 10].

1. No! You don't have to use this template to write your thesis. You don't even have to use  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . However, writing a thesis is serious stuff, and which tool you shall use to write it is not a decision to make lighthearted.
2.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is hard enough by itself. This template aims at making your life easier, but not easy. If you choose to use this template to write your thesis, you are very welcome. However, don't expect me to provide you help with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . Look for help with your friends (you have some friends, don't you?), or search the web, or try even to read some book(s) on  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . In the end you will certainly find the experience rewarding.
3. So, don't forget, when you come to the point of "*How do I do this with \LaTeX?*" look for help! Google is your best friend.
4. If you believe the difficulty is related with the [NOVATHESIS](#) template itself (and not with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ), please **do not** send me an email asking for help. Please look for help in the [NOVATHESIS](#) Google Group (URL) and the [NOVATHESIS](#) Facebook group (URL). If you can't find help there from previous posts/messages, then post your own question. Hopefully someone will answer you.

Now, let's go to a major issue for Windows users. Characters have to be encoded in files as numbers, and that is how character encodings were born. ASCII and EBCDIC standards are long lost in the past. The world now uses UTF-8. Well, not all the world... Windows is still stick in its *codepages*, and "latin1" is what windows uses as the codepage

for Western Europe. This messes up with the template. Please be sure you use an editor with UTF-8 support. *Go to the preferences/options/... of your text editor and set up its default file encoding as UTF-8.*

## 2.2 Folder Structure

The **NOVAthesis** template is organized into files and folders. At the main level it includes the following files and folders:

<code>novathesis.cls</code>	<i>file</i>	The main class file. It will include additional files from <code>NOVAthesisFiles</code> folder.
<code>template.tex</code>	<i>file</i>	The main user file. Use this file as the main file for your thesis.
<code>bibliography.bib</code>	<i>file</i>	An example of a bibliography file. You may have has many as you want.
<code>template.pdf</code>	<i>file</i>	A possible result of applying <code>pdflatex</code> to the <code>template.tex</code> file. The template supports multiple types of documents (e.g., MSc dissertation, PhD thesis, ...) and multiple Schools (e.g., FCT-NOVA, FCSH-NOVA, IST-UL, FC-UL, ...) and each will produce different results.
<code>Chapters</code>	<i>folder</i>	Examples of thesis chapters. Replace them with your own chapters.
<code>Examples</code>	<i>folder</i>	Some more examples of the use of the template for different document types and Schools.
<code>Scripts</code>	<i>folder</i>	Some (possibly useful) scripts for Unix-based systems (Linux, Mac OSx). If you are a windows user, ignore this folder (you may safely delete it if you want).
<code>NOVAthesisFiles</code>	<i>folder</i>	Additional files for the <code>novathesis.cls</code> file. Unless you know what you are doing, avoid messing up with the files and folders inside this folder (except for deleting the unused Schools, see below).

The `NOVAthesisFiles` folder contains additional files and folders that complement the main `novathesis.cls` file. These are:

README.txt	<i>file</i>	A file that should be read! :)
fix-babel.tex	<i>file</i>	Simple fixes to the <code>babel</code> package.
lang-text.1df	<i>file</i>	Translations of important strings used in the template. Currently fully supported are Portuguese and English, but French is on the way. If you add translations for your own language, please be so kind and send them to me. Thank you!
options.tex	<i>file</i>	Processing of <code>novathesis.cls</code> options. <i>Don't mess with this!</i>
packages.tex	<i>file</i>	Additional packages to be loaded into the <b>NOVAthesis</b> template. <i>You should not mess with this!</i>
spine.tex	<i>file</i>	This file is loaded only if the option <code>spine=true</code> , and includes the typesetting of the book spine.
ChapStyles	<i>folder</i>	Contains a lot of files, one for each chapter style. If you really know what you are doing, you may add your own chapter style here.
FontStyles	<i>folder</i>	Contains a few files, one for each set of fonts (main text font, chapter font, section font, subsection font, etc). If you really know what you are doing, you may add your own set here.
Schools	<i>folder</i>	Configuration files for each school. This folder is organized into subfolders, one for each university. <i>You may safely delete all the subfolders except the one for your University.</i> Then open the subfolder of your University and <i>you may safely delete all the subfolders except the one for your School/Faculty.</i>

As stated above, the Schools folder contains per-university folders and per-school (faculty) subfolders. Currently these are the available folders:

ul / ist	<i>folder</i>	The folder for the <i>Instituto Superior Técnico</i> of the <i>University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / fcsh	<i>folder</i>	The folder for the <i>Faculty of Human and Social Sciences</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / fct	<i>folder</i>	The folder for the <i>Faculty of Sciences and Technology</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .
nova / novaims	<i>folder</i>	The folder for the <i>Information and Management School</i> of the <i>NOVA University of Lisbon</i> .

## 2.3 novathesis.cls Class Options

The `novathesis.cls` can be customized with the options listed below.

---

**docdegree=OPT** phd(\*), phdplan, phdprop, msc, mscplan, bsc

*The type of the document: PhD Thesis (default), PhD Plan, PhD Proposal, MSc Dissertation, MSc Plan, BSc Report*

---

**school=OPT** nova/fct(\*), nova/fcsh, nova/ims, ul/ist, ul/fc

*The name of the school. This option changes the typesetting of the cover and some School specific formating, like margins, fonts, paragraph spacing and indentation, etc...*

---

**lang=OPT** en(\*), pt

*The main language for the document. Currently only Portuguese and English are supported. Other languages are expected to be support in forthcoming versions.*

---

**fontstyle=OPT** bookman, charter, fourier, kpfonts(\*), mathpazo1, mathpazo2, newcent

*The font set to be used in the document. Please note that a font set include definitions for the main text, headings, maths, etc.*

---

**chapstyle=OPT** bianchi, bluebox, brotherton, dash, default, elegant(\*), ell, ger, hansen, ist, jenor, lyhne, madsen, pedersen, veelo, vz14, vz34, vz43

*The chapter style, i.e., the look of the chapter beginning.*

---

**converlang=OPT** en, pt(\*)

*The language to be used when typesetting the cover page.*

---

**otherlistsat=OPT** front(\*), back

*Where to put the other lists besides the table of contents. The default is (front) before the main text. But some scientific areas prefer them at the end of the document (back), just before the Appendixes.*

---

**aftercover=OPT** true, false(\*)

*Include or don't include the contents of the "aftercover" file. The default is for this file to be ignored (if it exists).*

---

**linkscolor=OPT** darkblue(\*), black

*The color for all the hyperlinks in the PDF file. The "media=paper" option (see below) will override this option to "black"*

---

**spine=OPT** true, false(\*)

*Generate the book spine and the last page in the PDF.*

---

**biblatex=OPT** OPT={list of options for biblatex}

*Customize biblatex, the bibliography management system used in this class. Probably you will want to change the value of the biblatex "style" option. For other customizations of biblatex check its manual.*

---

**memoir=OPT** OPT={list of options for memoir}

*Customize the base class memoir. The memoir manual should be the first document to be consulted when looking for "**how can I do this?**" You may what to change the base font size from 11pt to a smaller (10pt) or larger (12pt) size. Also, remember to change the "draft" to final when your document is finished.*

---

**media=OPT** screen(\*), paper

*Behavior to be customized in the school options/configuration. Expected definitions for screen are: left and right margins are equal and use colored links. Expected definitions for paper are: left and right margins are different and use black links.*

---

## 2.4 Additional considerations about the class options

In this section we will provide some additional considerations about some of the customizations available as class options.

### 2.4.1 The main language

The choice of the main language with the option “`lang=OPT`” affects:

- **The order of the summaries.** First is printed 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 for Portuguese, it will also automatically switch the order of the summaries to “resumo” and then “abstract”.
- **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”, “PhD Thesis” vs. “Tese de Doutoramento”, etc.

No matter 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.

### 2.4.2 Class of Text

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

1. **bsc** — BSc graduation report.
2. **\*mscplan** — Preparation of MSc dissertation. This is a preliminary report graduate students at DI-FCT-NOVA must prepare to conclude the first semester of the two-semesters MSc work. The files specified by `\ntdedicatoryfile` and `\acknowledgmentsfile` are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
3. **msc** — MSc dissertation.

4. **phdprop** — Proposal for a PhD work. The files specified by `\ntdedicatoryfile` and `\acknowledgmentsfile` are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
5. **prepphd** — Preparation of a PhD thesis. This is a preliminary report PhD students at DI-FCT-NOVA must prepare before the end of the third semester of PhD work. The files specified by `\ntdedicatoryfile` and `\acknowledgmentsfile` are ignored, even if present, for this class of document.
6. **phd** — PhD dissertation.

#### 2.4.3 Printing

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

1. **oneside** — Single side page printing.
2. **\*twoside** — Double sided page printing.

#### 2.4.4 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...

#### 2.4.5 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.

#### 2.4.6 Examples

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

- Preparation of PhD thesis, in portuguese, with 11pt size and to be printed single sided (I wonder why one would do this!)  
`\documentclass[prepphd,pt,11pt,oneside,latin1]{thesisdifct-nova}`
- MSc dissertation, in English, with 12pt size and to be printed double sided  
`\documentclass[msc,en,12pt,twoside,utf8]{thesisdifct-nova}`

## 2.5 How to Write Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Please have a look at Chapter 3, where you may find many examples of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X constructs, such as Sectioning, inserting Figures and Tables, writing Equations, Theorems and algorithms, exhibit code listings, etc.

## 2.6 Example glossary, acronyms, and symbols

This is the first occurrence of an abbreviation: [abbreviation of a longer text \(abbrev\)](#). And now the second occurrence of the same abbreviation: [abbrev](#). And a new acronym with capital letter: [And extension of a xpto \(xpto\)](#) and reused [xpto](#). Let's also use a few other acronyms such as [acronym aaa \(aaa\)](#), [acronym aab \(aab\)](#), [acronym aba \(aba\)](#), [acronym bbb \(bbb\)](#) and [xpto](#). In geometry, the area enclosed by a circle of radius [r](#) is  $\pi r^2$ . Here the Greek letter [π](#) is equal to the ratio of the circumference of any circle to its diameter. Lets add “[computer](#)” to the glossary!



# A SHORT L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X TUTORIAL WITH EXAMPLES

This Chapter aims at exemplifying how to do common stuff with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. We also show some stuff which is not that common! ;)

Please, use these examples as a starting point, but you should always consider using the *Big Oracle* (aka, [Google](#), your best friend) to search for additional information or alternative ways for achieving similar results.

## 3.1 Document Structure

## 3.2 Dealing with Bibliography

## 3.3 Inserting Tables

## 3.4 Importing Images

## 3.5 Floats, Figures and Captions

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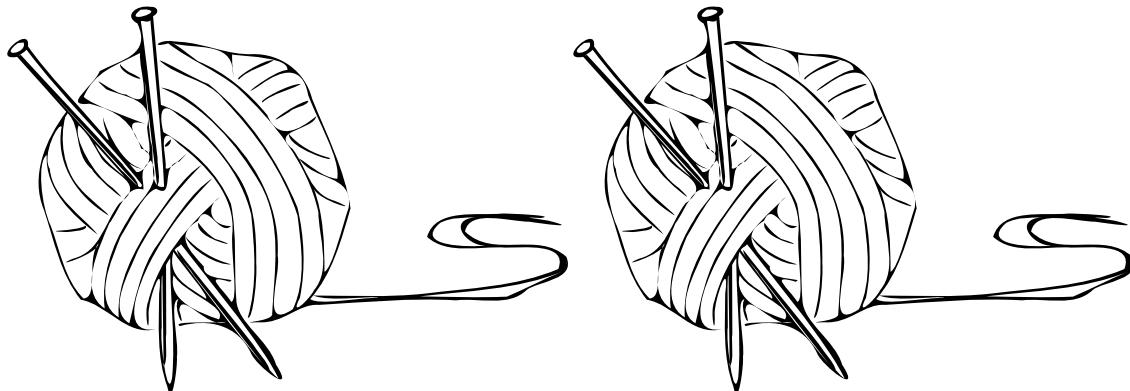


Figure 3.1: A figure with two sub-figures!

**And this is a small text that references the Figure 3.1 and its Subfigures 3.1(a) and 3.1(b).**

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## 3.6 Text Formatting

## 3.7 Generating PDFs from L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

### 3.7.1 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. 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  
$ pdflatex template
```

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

### 3.7.2 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).

### 3.7.3 Creating Source Files Compatible with both `latex` and `pdflatex`

Do not include the extension of the file in the `\includegraphics` command. E.g., use

`\includegraphics{sonwman}`

and not

`\includegraphics{sonwman.eps}`.

If you use 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

Para fazer citações, deverá usar-se a chave da referência no ficheiro BibTeX. Se for uma única referência [2], usar um “~” para ligar o \cite{...} à palavra que o precede (...referência~\cite{Artho04}). Caso queira fazer múltiplas citações [7, 8, 6], deverá agrupá-las dentro de um único \cite{...}.

Note que o ficheiro de bibliografia pode ter tantas entradas quantas quiser. Apesar das aquelas cuja chave seja referenciada no texto é que serão incluídas na listagem de bibliografia.

Footnotes<sup>1</sup> will be numbered and shown in the bottom of the page.

A Tabela 3.1 ilustra alguns conceitos importantes associados à contrução de tabelas:

- i) Não usar linhas verticais;
- ii) A legenda deve ficar por cima da tabela;
- iii) Usar as macros \toprule, \midrule e \bottomrule para fazer a linha horizontal superior, interiores e inferior, respectivamente.

Table 3.1: Test results summary.

Test	Anomalies	Warnings	Correct	Categories	Missed
[3] Connection	2	2	1	C	1
[1] Coordinates'03	1	4	1	2B, 1C	0
[1] Local Variable	1	2	1	A	0
[1] NASA	1	1	1	—	0
[2] Coordinates'04	1	4	1	3C	0
[2] Buffer	0	7	0	2A, 1B, 2C, 2D	0
[2] Double-Check	0	2	0	1A, 1B	0
[4] StringBuffer	1	0	0	—	1
[9] Account	1	1	1	—	0
[9] Jigsaw	1	2	1	C	0
[9] Over-reporting	0	2	0	1A, 1C	0
[9] Under-reporting	1	1	1	—	0
[5] Allocate Vector	1	2	1	C	0
Knight Moves	1	3	1	2B	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5A, 6B, 10C, 2D</b>	<b>2</b>

As figuras a inserir no documento deverão ser de qualidade, preferencialmente em formato vectorial (PDF vectorial) e não em *bitmap* (PNG, JPG, etc). As imagens *bitmap* (Figura 3.2) não escalam bem e têm reflexos negativos na qualidade do seu documento. Pelo contrário, as imagens *vectoriais* Figura 3.3 escalam muito tanto quanto o necessário sem degradar a qualidade da imagem.

Só deve usar *screenshots* se não tive mesmo nenhuma alternativa. Em vez de gerar um *screenshot*, tente usar uma impressora virtual PDF e imprimir para um ficheiro PDF.

---

<sup>1</sup>This is a simple footnote.

Regra geral obterá um PDF vetorial. Mesmo que o seu PDF contenha imagens, elas terão sempre qualidade maior ou igual à que obteria com um *screenshot*.

Para agregar várias figuras numa única... Poderá assim referenciar o conjunto como Figura 3.4 ou as sub-figuras separadamente como 3.4() e 3.4(a).

E mais uma referência à

Para incluir listagens de código no seu documento, deverá incluir o pacote *listings* e depois usar o ambiente *lstlisting*, como exemplificado na Listagem 3.1.

Listagem 3.1: Hello World

```
1 /**
2 * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
3 * simply prints "Hello World!" to standard output.
4 */
5 class HelloWorldApp {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         System.out.println("Hello World!"); // Display the string.
8     }
9 }
```

## 3.8 Equações

O LaTeX é uma ferramenta poderosa para escrever em estilo matemático. Permite inserir fórmulas no meio do texto como por exemplo esta:  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ . Também permite que as fórmulas sejam destacadas numa linha separada e centradas na página

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

ou numeradas

$$\text{aaa} \tag{3.1}$$

que depois pode ser referida no texto como sendo a equação 3.1

*aa*

$$a \tag{3.2}$$

$$b \tag{3.3}$$

$$c \tag{3.4}$$

$$\tag{3.5}$$



Figure 3.2: Imagem em formato *bitmap* (JPG)

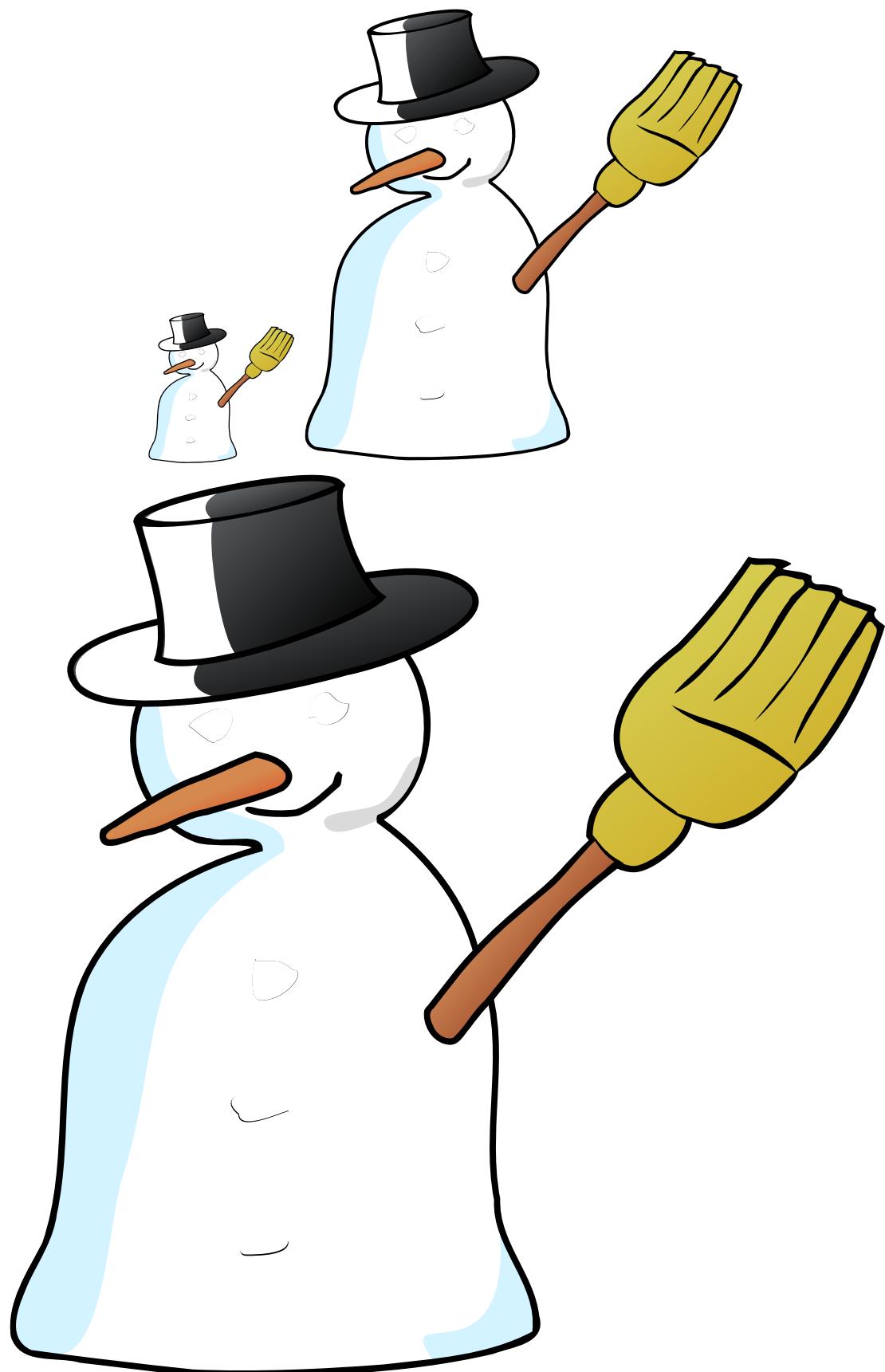
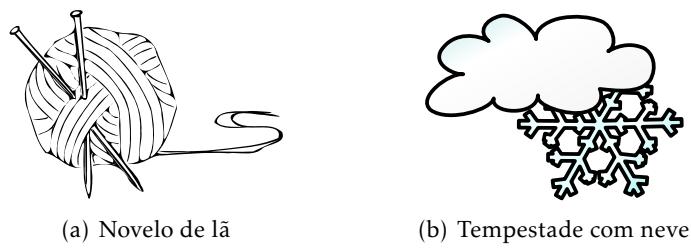


Figure 3.3: Imagem em formato PDF vectorial



(a) Novelo de lã

(b) Tempestade com neve

Figure 3.4: Exemplo de utilização de *subbottom*



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