



**Nuno Morais**

Master of Science

## **Monitoring and deploying services on edge devices**

Dissertação para obtenção do Grau de Mestre em  
**Engenharia Informática**

Orientador: João Leitão, Assistant Professor,  
NOVA University of Lisbon

Júri

Presidente: Name of the committee chairperson  
Arguente: Name of a rapporteur  
Vogal: Yet another member of the committee



FACULDADE DE  
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## **Monitoring and deploying services on edge devices**

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*Lorem ipsum.*



## AGRADECIMENTOS

Lorem ipsum.





## RESUMO

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Lorem ipsum em Português.

**Palavras-chave:** Palavras-chave (em Português) ...

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## ABSTRACT

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Lorem ipsum in english.

**Keywords:** Keywords (in English) ...

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## GLOSSÁRIO

aliquam	tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris..
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..
cras viverra	metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat..
donec nonummy	pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo..
integer sapien	est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus..
lorem ipsum	dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris..
maecenas lacinia	nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem..
morbi ac	orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus..
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..

nam lacus	libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi..
nam dui	ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo..
name arcu	libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo..
nulla malesuada	porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis..
sed lacinia	nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus..

## SIGLAS

aaa	acornym aaa.
aab	acornym aab.
aba	acornym aba.
abbrev	abbreviation of a longer text.
AEU	adipiscing elit ut.
AFM	aenean faucibus morbi.
AMD	a magna donec.
ANP	ac nunc praesent.
ATG	amet tortor gravida.
AVF	adipiscing vitae felis.
bbb	acornym bbb.
CAS	curabitur auctor semper.
CDG	curabitur dictum gravida.
CEA	congue eu accumsan.
CIV	consectetuer id vulputate.
DIA	duis eget orci.
DNM	dolor nulla malesuada.
DNMC	duis nibh mi congue.
DRN	dignissim rutrum nam.
EII	est iaculis in.
ENE	et netus et.
EPA	eu pulvinar at.
ESQ	eleifend sagittis quis.
ESV	eget sem vel.
ETS	eu tellus sit.

FUP    fringilla ultrices phasellus.

LID    lorem ipsum dolor.

LNE    libero nonummy eget.

LUB    leo ultrices bibendum.

LVU    lectus vestibulum urna.

MAC    mollis ac nulla.

MFA    malesuada fames ac.

MNA    mauris nam arcu.

MTS    morbi tristique senectus.

NDV    nulla donec varius.

NPH    neque pellentesque habitant.

OER    orci eget risus.

PEV    purus elit vestibulum.

PIS    placerat integer sapien.

PQV    pretium quis viverra.

SAO    sit amet orci.

SNE    sem nulla et.

STC    sit amet consectetur.

TEM    turpis egestas mauris.

ULC    ut leo cras.

UPA    ut placerat ac.

VAE    vehicula augue eu.

VMR    viverra metus rhoncus.

xpto    and extension of a xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto  
xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto.







## INTRODUCTION

*This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.*

### 1.1 A Bit of History

The *novathesis* was originally developed to help MSc and PhD students of the Computer Science and Engineering Department of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology of NOVA University of Lisbon (DI-FCT-NOVA) to write their thesis and dissertations Using  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . These student can easily cope with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  by themselves, and the only need some help in the bootstrap process to make their life easier.

However, as the template spread out among the students from other degrees at FCT-NOVA, the demand for an easier-to-use template has grown. And the template in its current shape aims at answering the expectations of those that, although they are not familiar with programming nor with markup languages, so still feel brave enough to give  $\text{\LaTeX}$  a try and rejoice with the beauty of the texts typeset by this system.

### 1.2 Disclaimer

It is up to you, the student, to read the FCT and/or NOVA regulations on how to format and submit your MSc or PhD dissertation.

This template is endorsed by the FCT-NOVA and even linked from its web pages, but it is not an official template. This template exists to make your life easier, but in the end of the line you are accountable for both the looks and the contents of the document you submit as your dissertation.



## THESISDIFCTNL USER'S MANUAL

### 2.1 Introduction

### 2.2 Folder Structure

`ul / ist folder` The folder for the *Instituto Superior Técnico* of the *University of Lisbon*.

### 2.3 novathesis.cls Class Options

The *novathesis* class 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 Disseration, MSc Plan, BSc Report*

---

### 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:

### 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-semester MSc work. The files specified by `\dedicatoryfile` 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 `\dedicatoryfile` 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 `\dedicatoryfile` 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 Exmaple glossary and acronyms

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 xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto xpto \(xpto\)](#) and reused [xpto](#). Let's also use a few other acronyms such as [acornym aaa \(aaa\)](#), [acornym aab \(aab\)](#), [acornym aba \(aba\)](#), [acornym bbb \(bbb\)](#) and [xpto](#).

Lets add the term “[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

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

### 3.6 Text Formatting

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

#### 3.7.1 Generating PDFs with pdf<sub>l</sub>atex

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`.

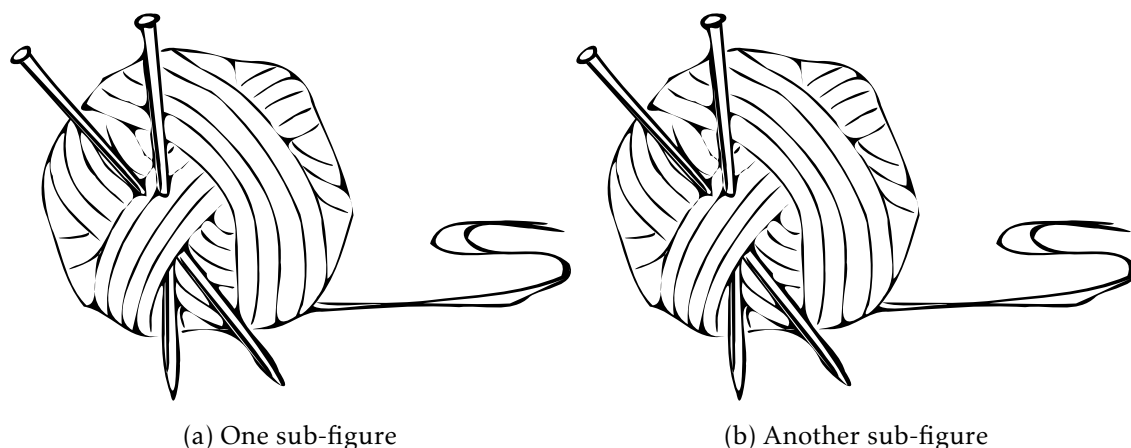


Figura 3.1: A figure with two sub-figures!

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 [6–8], deverá agrupá-las dentro de um único `\cite{...}`.

Note que o ficheiro de bibliografia pode ter tantas entradas quantas quiser. Apenas 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 construção 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.

Tabela 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. Regra

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

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 3.4, a primeira delas 3.4a ou a segunda 3.4b.

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

$$aaa \tag{3.1}$$

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

$$aa$$

$$a \tag{3.2}$$

$$b \tag{3.3}$$

$$c \tag{3.4}$$

$$\tag{3.5}$$



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

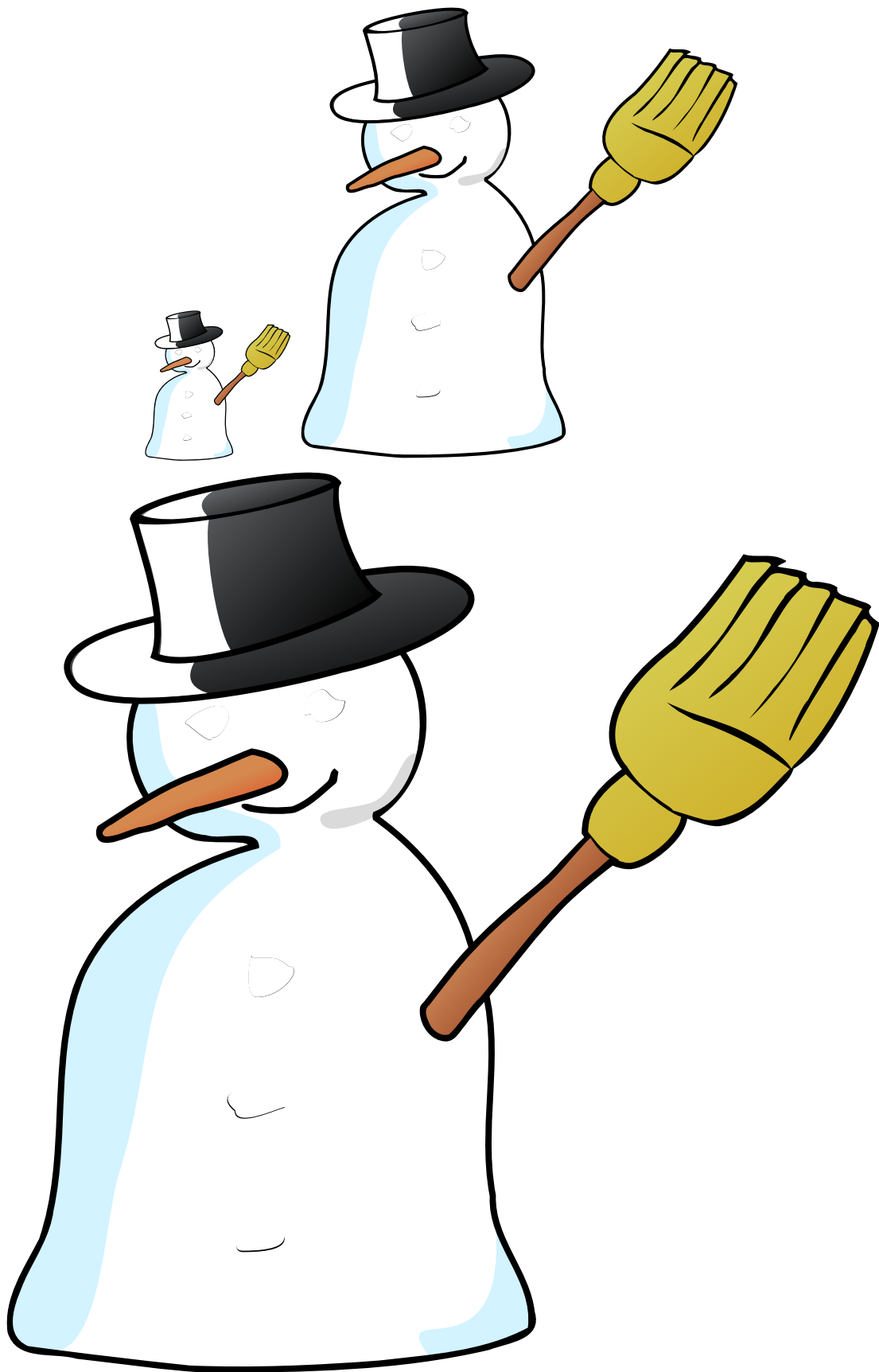
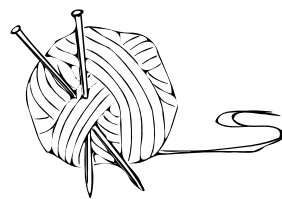


Figura 3.3: Imagem em formato PDF vectorial



a Novelo de lã



b Tempestade com neve

Figura 3.4: Exemplo de utilização de *subbottom*



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A P Ê N D I C E



## APPENDIX 1 LOREM IPSUM



A P Ê N D I C E



## APPENDIX 2 LOREM IPSUM





## ANNEX 1 LOREM IPSUM