

Report Title

Author Full Name



A report submitted as part of the requirements
for the degree of BSc in Computer Science
at the School of Computing and Digital Technology
Birmingham City University, Birmingham, UK

November 2016

Supervisor Dr. Daniel C. Doolan

Abstract

The Abstract of the report should be written here, it should provide a short summary of the work encompassing no more than one page.

Acknowledgements

The Acknowledgements section may be used to thank your supervisor, family, research funding bodies, or any other applicable individuals or institutions.

Declaration

I confirm that the work contained in this BSc project report has been composed solely by myself and has not been accepted in any previous application for a degree. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged and all verbatim extracts are distinguished by quotation marks.

Signed
Author Full Name

Date

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Chapter 1

Introduction

A short paragraph introducing the topic the chapter examines.

1.1 Background

A number of pages about the background of the project.

1.2 About this Thesis

This is the report of *Author Full Name*, submitted as part of the requirements for the degree of BSc in Computer Science at the School of Computing and Digital Technology, Birmingham City University, Birmingham, UK..

A number of paragraphs detailing the main expectations of this body of work.

1.3 Chapter List

Provide a list of all the chapters within the report and a brief summary of the content. Ensure each summary avoids having a repetitive structure such as starting with “This chapter deals with”.

Chapter 2 Using \LaTeX . This chapter deals with how to use the \LaTeX system.

Chapter 3 Literature Review. This chapter deals with . . .

Chapter 4 Background Research. This chapter deals with . . .

Chapter 5 Design. This chapter deals with . . .

Chapter 6 Implementation. This chapter deals with . . .

Chapter 7 Evaluation & Testing. This chapter deals with . . .

Chapter 8 Conclusion. The conclusions of the report are presented.

1.4 Conclusion

A short conclusion summarising the chapter.

Chapter 2

Using L^AT_EX

By reading this chapter and comparing the generated output to the L^AT_EX code, one should be able to produce all the necessary content expected of a typeset report. Instructions regarding software installation and compilation are to be found towards the end of the chapter. As with any source code, one should first compile, it to ensure it works. This document should compile with no errors if all the necessary packages are installed. A few warning messages relating to “Font style” (Arial) can be ignored.

2.1 Structure of this Template

The file `thesis.tex` in the root of the directory (ThesisTemplate) is the main file of this template. This is the file that must be compiled to create the document. The `thesis.tex` document contains a lot of configuration settings. The only elements that require editing are details such as the title of the report, authors name and so forth. The only further addition to the file is to use the `\include` statement to include additional chapters in the report. One may also comment out the `\include` statements using the percentage sign (%) to develop the report on a chapter by chapter basis. The BibTeX database `thesis.bib` is also included within the root. All the actual content of the report is divided up into directories each with a `.tex` file containing the chapter content (Appendix [C.1](#)).

2.2 Using Figures

One can insert graphic elements using L^AT_EX in a number of ways. Vector based imagery such as diagrams saved to the pdf format may use the `\includegraphics` command with the optional `viewport` attribute to specify a precise area of the graphic to be included. Figures should also include a Caption and a Label for referencing.

When inserting a Figure (Figure 2.1) one uses the `\begin{figure}` and `\end{figure}` commands. The image presented is a vector graphic in the form of a pdf file. When working with such files it is usually necessary to include the optional *viewport* attribute to designate the specific area in which to focus. The first pair of coordinates (x & y) designate the pixel location of the lower left corner. The second pair identify the upper right hand corner. Modification of these coordinates allows one to focus in upon a particular area of interest within the vector image. The optional attribute [H] when beginning a Figure inserts the graphic element at the specified location. Other options such as [htb] (here, top, bottom) will place the graphic in the most suitable place that \LaTeX can find. This however can have a negative impact on memory allocation if a large number of images exist.

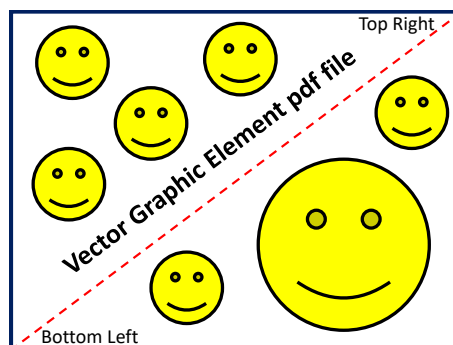


Figure 2.1: Vector Graphic - pdf of a PowerPoint Slide

One may use the *minipage* command when inserting two figures to span across the page. This allows for the subdividing of the page into a number of columns of specified width. Figure 2.2 & 2.3 demonstrate how one may zoom in / focus on a particular section of a graphic by altering the coordinates of the *viewport*.

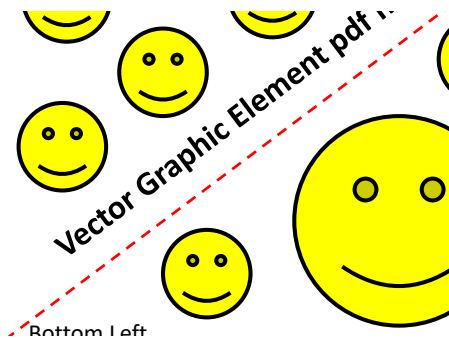


Figure 2.2: viewport = 20 20 600 440



Figure 2.3: viewport = 220 200 400 330

The example below (Figure 2.4) features a bitmap image. One can see that the extension for the image file isn't specified, as this template is setup to automatically search for .jpg, .png, .gif and .pdf images. The size of the displayed image within the document can be varied by adjusting the height and width attributes. To rotate an image 90 degrees an optional attribute can be added, for example `[width=.4\linewidth, angle=90]`.

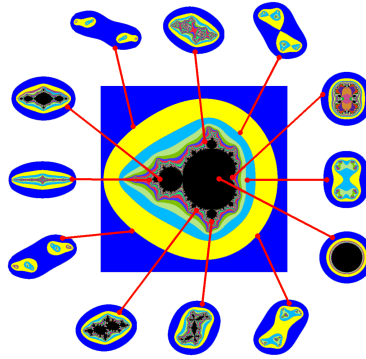


Figure 2.4: Caption for Bitmap Image Example

2.3 Referencing

To refer to another part of the document one must use a combination of the `\ref` and `\label` commands. The label is a unique identifier, therefore when working with large documents it helps to give references meaningful names. Examples of this includes prefixing Table references with *tab:*, figures with *fig:*, chapters with *ch:*. In very large documents it may also be useful to add an additional level of prefixing to represent the chapter the label is in. In this example chapter the tables and figures have the additional prefix of *using* to represent the *usingLatex* chapter. The tilde (`~`) is used to ensure that a reference remains as a single object. All instances of `\ref` should be preceded with the tilde.

2.4 Citing Bibliographic References

Bibliographic references are stored in a database (.bib file extension), this contains a list of articles, proceedings, books, thesis and so forth. Each type of publication has a number of required fields such as a unique identifier, author and title. To cite a reference within the main body text one must use the `\cite` and `\citep` commands as in the following examples. [Knuth \(1973\)](#) for example is well known for his work on the Art of Computer Programming. The SETI@Home project ([Berkeley University, 2016](#)) is an example of a webpage citation. One can also work with articles ([Russell, 1978](#)), MSc Thesis ([Shannon, 1940](#)), PhD Thesis ([Sutherland, 1963](#)) or articles within conference proceedings ([Ewald and Maas, 1978](#)). Several other types of published work exist, but they are used to a lesser degree, see the Bath University Library Style guide ([Ball, 2016](#)).

[Doolan \(2016b\)](#) has provided a list of resources that may be of use to ones project in the form of links to searchable databases and \LaTeX tools. The previous citation was generated using the `\cite{bibEntryReference}` command.

2.4.1 Compiling a BibTeX Database

Having initially compiled the document using pdfLatex a number of helper files are created that aid in referencing and citations. One must then compile the bibtex database, followed by an additional two compiles using pdfLatex. Citing additional bibliographic references within the body of the document being produced will require the recompilation of the bibtex database. In the case that the bibtex reference of a cited article cannot be found one will see a question mark (?) instead of the proper citation and a compile warning.

2.4.2 The Harvard Bibliography Style

The bibliographic references are laid out using the Harvard referencing style. This style is generally more applicable to humanities rather than the sciences. One would typically expect to see the use of a numbered reference style in the sciences - such as IEEE or Vancouver. In L^AT_EX the Harvard style is deprecated. As such alternative solutions are to use the *natbib* or *biblatex* packages, these however yield references of an author, name format, but don't quite conform to a Harvard style.

Fortunately a Harvard style has been developed at the University of Bath ([Ball, 2016](#)). It has been included in this template in the form of a file called *bath.bst*, dated 24 October 2016. The style file can be downloaded as a zip file from the University of Bath Library webpage dedicated to referencing and plagiarism. The zip file includes very useful package documentation, with numerous bibtex examples alongside the resultant output.

2.5 Inserting an Algorithm

The *algorithm2e* environment ([Fiorio, 2016](#)) may be used to generate algorithms (Algorithm 1). If no algorithms are used within the document then comment out `\listofalgorithms` in the file `thesis.tex` to remove the list of algorithms page.

Algorithm 1: A Sample Algorithm

```
while (RANK < COMPSIZE) do
  if (RANK == MASTER) then
    generate random value ;
    for (each item K) do
      get result ;
    end
  end
end
```

2.6 Table Creation

The data in Table 2.1 displays three columns of left-aligned and one column of justified data. The cell contents can be aligned to the left (l), right (r), center (c) or (p). Vertical bars may sometimes be seen in tables but these generally look unprofessional. The Booktabs package (Fear, 2016) allows for the creation of professional looking tables as shown in the example. The use of `\toprule`, `\midrule` and `\bottomrule` commands provided by the package allow for rules of varying thickness and spacing. Data elements (cells / columns) within a table are divided up using the ampersand (&). To complete a row one must end with a double backslash (`\`). Tables as with figures need a caption and a label. The WinShell editor has a GUI based utility to aid in the creation of the tabular data.

Table 2.1: Table Caption

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3	Heading 4
Cell A1	Cell B2	Cell C3	Cell D4
Cell E1	Cell F2	Cell G3	Justified text with a defined column size of 5cm

2.7 Inserting Program Code Samples

To insert small segments of program code (Listing 2.1) that detail how interesting algorithms and so forth are implemented use the `\lstlisting` command. Inclusion of program code again requires a Caption and Label. Sample code from external files may also be included (Listing 2.2), by supplying the relative path to the source file.

```
1 if(rndVal==0){
2     if(opType > 2){
3         //do something
4     }
5 }
```

Listing 2.1: Sample Program Code Listing

```
1 public void someInterestingMethod( int x ) {
2     try {
3         DataInputStream in = new DataInputStream(req.getInputStream());
4         HttpSession session = req.getSession(true);
5         //Read Input Data
6         in.close();
7     } catch ( Exception err ) { }
8     outputStream.close();
9 }
```

Listing 2.2: The Caption for the Code Listing

2.8 Working with Maths

The power of \LaTeX in typesetting mathematical formula is one of its key strengths. The mathematical definition of the “Cantor set” is a good example of this in action encompassed within an `equation` environment.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{27} + \frac{8}{81} + \cdots = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \right) = 1 \quad (2.1)$$

The previous equation demonstrates the use of sigma, fractions, large brackets, power, and dots. The function that defines the MSet $Z_{n+1} = Z_n^2 + C$ is a simpler example of math in use within the body text of a paragraph. Matrix Multiplication is typically regarded as an $O(n^3)$ operation. One may use the `equation` environment for more complex mathematical formula that should stand out. For example the product C of two matrices $A \in M_{n,m}(R)$ and $B \in M_{m,p}(R)$ may be defined as

$$(A \times B)_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_{ik} b_{kj}, \quad i = 0, \dots, n-1, \quad j = 0, \dots, p-1. \quad (2.2)$$

The sizes of the matrices must satisfy $(n \times m)(m \times p) = (n \times p)$. Matrix multiplication is an associative process thereby $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$. Essentially to find the value of a particular cell $C_{i,j}$ it is necessary to multiply row i of the matrix A with column j of matrix B summing all the multiplications.

2.9 Using the Correct Quotes

To surround a piece of text with double quotes one must place two single quotes on either side of the text. The double quote on the left is created using two left quotes (‘) this is located just above the `tab` key on the keyboard. The right hand double quote is created using two right hand quotes (’) located just above and to the left of the right shift key. A properly formatted quotation should look like “This is a quotation”. Notice how the direction of the quotes are opposite to one another. A larger example using the `\Huge` font size option, is presented below so the quotes can be clearly seen.

“This is a quotation”

2.10 Start Compiling and Editing

1. Read the instructions in this file thesisTemplate.pdf, compare the code in the file usingLatex.tex to that of the resultant output of the Using \LaTeX chapter.
2. Download and install the necessary software - back-end \LaTeX system and front-end text editor.
3. Compile the files thesis.tex and thesis.bib to generate the file thesis.pdf so that it is identical to file thesisTemplate.pdf.
 - (a) To achieve this compile with pdfLaTeX, then run BibTeX and compile with pdfLaTeX two further times.
 - (b) It is only necessary to run BibTeX when new citations are added in the thesis document.
 - (c) Two compiles of pdfLaTeX is sufficient to allow for correct references to be established.
 - (d) If one is simply adding additional content (text / figures / tables) then a single compile of pdfLaTeX is sufficient for testing purposes.
4. Note that quite a number of additional files may now be seen in the root and sub-folders of the (ThesisTemplate) directory.
5. With a successful compile achieved, start reading through the \LaTeX documents (.tex) to see how the various elements are assembled.
6. Begin editing the document starting with thesis.tex by entering elements such as Thesis Title and Author.
7. When it is necessary to start inserting figures / tables and so forth, copy and paste the \LaTeX code provided and edit as necessary.

2.10.1 Required Software

The implementation of \LaTeX typically used is MikTeX (<http://miktex.org>). It is typically best to install the complete MikTeX system. A complete system comprises of around 40K files. A minimal install will necessitate the installation of packages as needed. One can individually download and integrate packages into a MikTeX system using the Package Manager (Admin) application. Initially a small installer application must be downloaded and executed. This in-turn downloads the most recent implementation of the MikTeX system. Run the installer again and select the directory of the downloaded package. The MacTeX distribution (<http://www.tug.org/mactex/>) is a useful alternative for Mac users.

The other necessary element is an editor. TeXnicCenter is a free download available at (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/texniccenter/>). An alternative is WinEdt a shareware ASCII editor (<http://www.winedt.com>). WinEdt can be freely used for a 30 day period, after which one will periodically receive reminders to register the product. Another option for Windows users is WinShell (<http://www.winshell.de>). An advantage of WinShell is its in-built BibTeX GUI editor. It also features a useful Table Wizard. For Mac users TexShop (<http://pages.uoregon.edu/koch/texshop/>) is a popular option, providing a very easy to use editor. Note the website links in this section were created using the `\url` command and included for ease of reference. One should ideally include such references in the Bibliography.

2.11 Conclusion

Having read this chapter and compared the .tex source to the generated output, one should have all the knowledge necessary to typeset a well formatted and elegant project report. One needs to become familiar with a number of commands, but once mastered it should greatly speedup the report writing process. By using \LaTeX to typeset a document one is removed from a myriad of issues in relation to formatting allowing one to concentrate on the most important task, that of content creation.

Chapter 3

Literature Review

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of the most relevant literature in the field showing how it feeds into the product being delivered. IEEExplore, Google Scholar and the ACM Digital Library are examples of useful data sources that may be queried as part of the review process. [Doolan \(2016b\)](#) provides links to these and other resources.

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Key Topic Area 1

3.3 Key Topic Area 2

3.4 Key Topic Area 3

3.5 Conclusions

The main conclusions of the chapter.

Chapter 4

Background Research

This chapter provides some background research on the project and examines some previous work.

4.1 Conclusions

The main conclusions for this chapter.

Chapter 5

Design

This chapter examines the design of the project.

5.1 Conclusions

The main conclusions for this chapter.

Chapter 6

Implementation

This chapter examines the implementation of the project.

6.1 Conclusions

The main conclusions for this chapter.

Chapter 7

Evaluation & Testing

This chapter evaluates the overall project and provides results of tests carried out.

7.1 Conclusions

The main conclusions for this chapter.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

This chapter summarises the main positive outcomes and conclusions resulting from this body of work. One can explore the overall journey, problems encountered and solutions found. Of key importance is the “Future Work” section highlighting how the product may be further developed with new and improved features, further resources and time.

8.1 Conclusions

The main conclusions that may be drawn from the body of work.

8.2 Future Work

Further development that could be carried out in the future.

Bibliography

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Appendix A

Project Specification

Summary of the project outline.

A.1 Functional Requirements

some text here

A.2 Non-Functional Requirements

some text here

Appendix B

Project Management

Discussion on how the project was managed. What things impacted the success of the project. How does the continually revised versions of the project plan compare to the initial draft developed at the start of the project. Did everything run according to schedule. What impact did elements such as exams & coursework have on the project.

Professor Randy Pausch is well known for his contribution to the Alice 3D environment as well as lectures on Time Management and Fulfilling your Childhood Dreams. Both of these lectures are well worth watching, as such [Doolan \(2015\)](#) outlines the main elements of both lectures, the post features a number of links allowing one to jump to particular segments of interest in the video lectures. Another post [Doolan \(2016a\)](#) highlights the key elements of success in the form of Goals, Confidence and Time Management. The post once again summarizes and provides links to the key elements of a video interview with Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Appendix C

Another Appendix

This appendix makes use of the *rotating* package to rotate both figures and tables ninety degrees allowing for large datasets and illustrations to be represented.

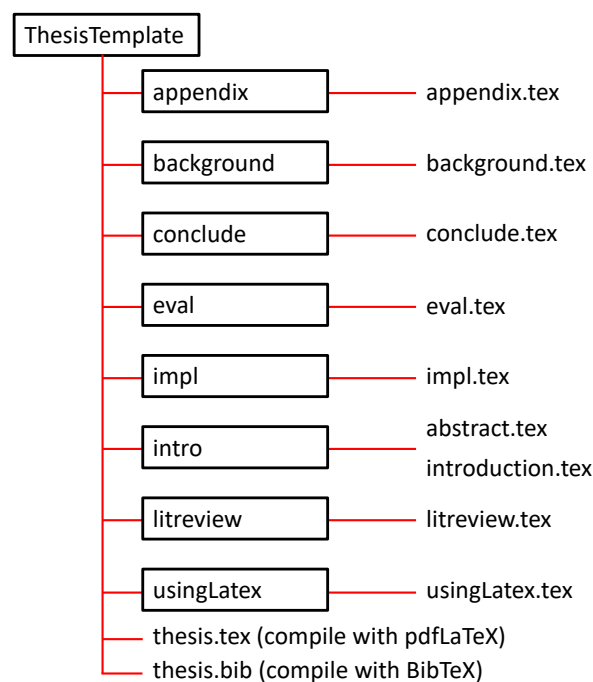


Figure C.1: Thesis Template Folder and \LaTeX File Structure

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3	Heading 4	Heading 5	Heading 6	Heading 7	Heading 8	Heading 9	Heading 10
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj
aaaa	bbbb	cccc	dddd	eeee	ffff	gggg	hhhh	iiii	jjjj

Table C.1: A much longer caption that will not be listed in the list of tables page.

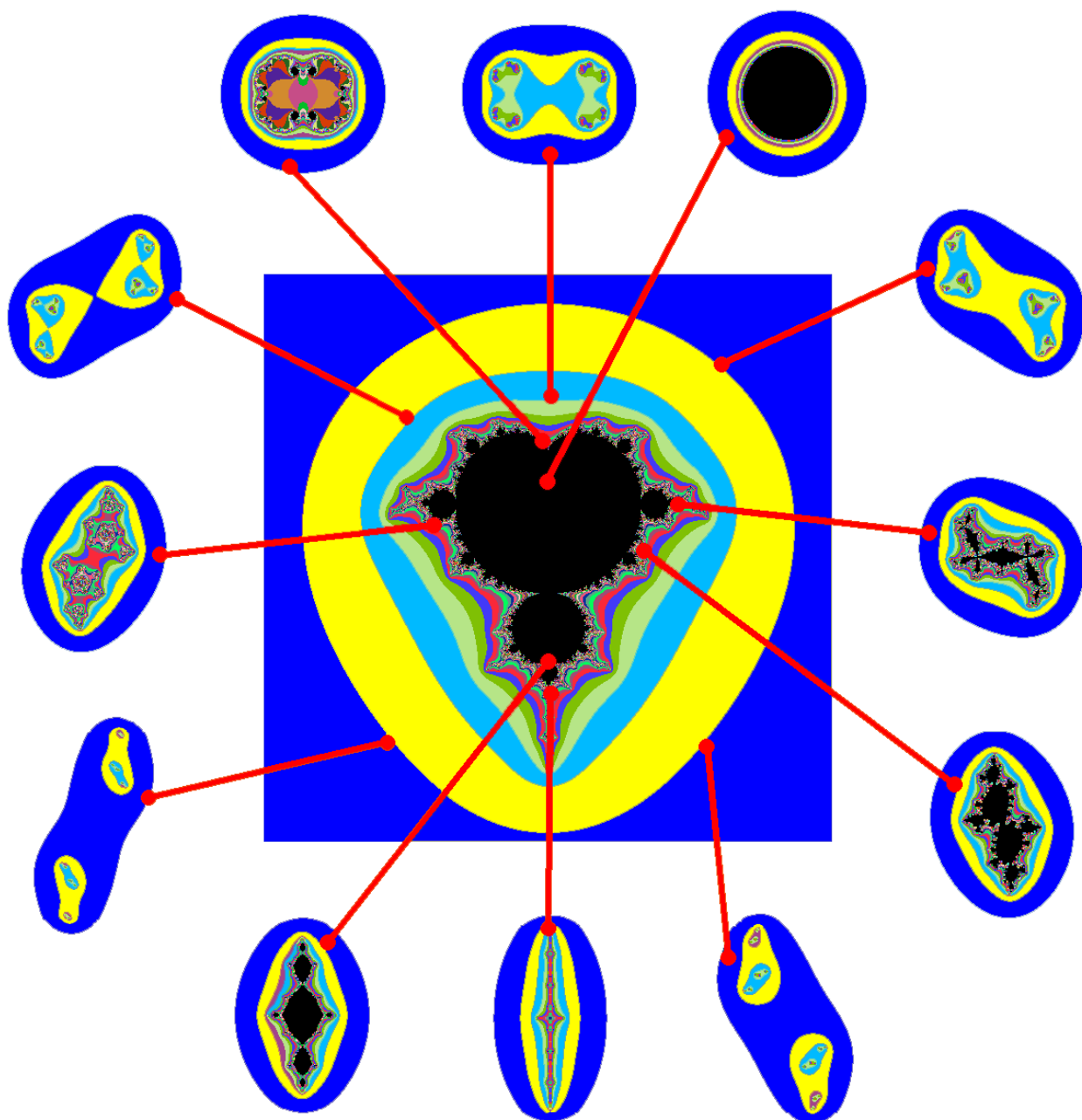
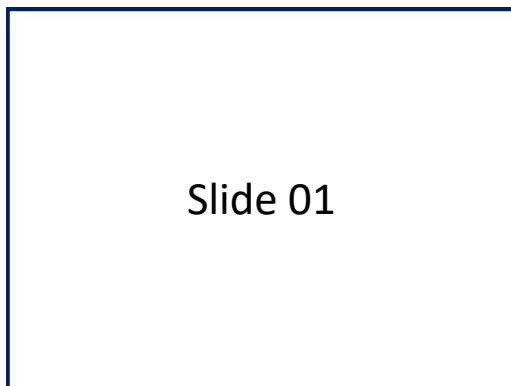


Figure C.2: A much longer caption that will not be listed in the list of figures page.

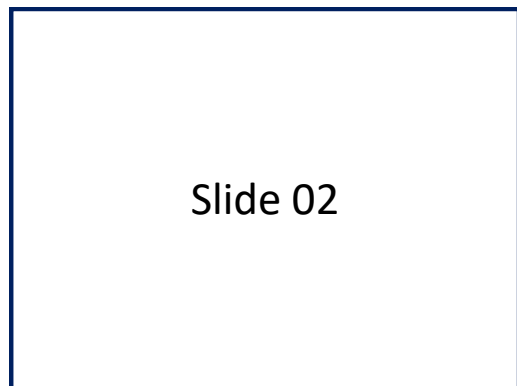
Appendix D

Presentation Slides

One can readily prepare presentation slides using PowerPoint or Keynote. Saving / Exporting the slides as a pdf document allows for it to be easily incorporated into this template. Each slide will be scaled to 0.45 of the \textwidth, individual pages of the file can be accessed via the page=x option of \includegraphics.



Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

Slide 05

Slide 5

Slide 06

Slide 6

Slide 07

Slide 7

Slide 08

Slide 8

Slide 09

Slide 9

Slide 10

Slide 10

Appendix E

Project Log

The following is a weekly summary of the work carried during the development of this body of work. It covers tasks that were completed, tutorials that were worked through, articles that were read and summaries of discussions / meetings held with the project supervisor and other third parties.

Week Beginning: Monday 26/09/2016

First week working on the project. Had a meeting with supervisor and discussed some of the issues related to the project. The first deliverable is due for the end of next week (project outline & ethics form).

- Downloaded and Installed \LaTeX (MikTeX full install) & Winshell.
- Started to get to grips with the \LaTeX system by making simple modifications to the template and editing the project log.
- Developed a Mind Map to clarify understanding of project elements.
- Prepared an initial draft of project plan in the form of a Gantt chart.
- Prepared and revised draft of project proposal & filled in ethics form.
- Downloaded and read half a dozen BSc Reports to see the general format and expected content.
- Started learning how to use some API's needed for the project.