



School of Systems Engineering

Title of the Master's/Doctoral Thesis

by

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Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

School of Biological Sciences/Biomedical Engineering

March 2020

University of Reading

Abstract

Text for the abstract.

Acknowledgements

This style file is based almost completely on MUNthesis.cls, a \LaTeX style by C. Dean Barnes <deanb@mun.ca> and Chris Duggan <c.duggan@mun.ca> Both of Memorial University, Newfoundland, Canada. It is the cleanest of the implimentations I have found.

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Chapter 1

Referencing and Formatting

This chapter contains sample code for referencing and formatting.

1.1 Footnotes, Endnotes, Bibliographic Citations and Cross-References

Please see the relevant section below.

1.2 Comments

A useful package is the comments environment. It is controlled by the directive `\begin{comment}`

You can also use controlled comments that will be controlled by the includecomment/excludecomment

for example to create a field of answers that are included use `\includecomment{answer}`
so

This text appears within the answers block and is shown if `\includecomment{answer}` is set.

1.2.1 Footnotes

The following command is used for footnotes `\footnote{text for the footnote}`.¹

1.2.2 Endnotes

If you wish to use endnotes instead of footnotes, remove the percent sign `%` in front of the following command `\let\footnote=\endnote` in the preamble of the MUNThesis.tex file.

You can, then, use the footnote command as though it were an endnote command, i.e. `\footnote{text for the endnote}`. At the end of the chapter, you enter the following command `\{theendnotes}` to show the endnotes.

1.2.3 Bibliographic citations

Cite references with the `\cite{label}` instruction, so the paper[1] is relevant to this research.

1.2.4 Cross-References

The following command is used for cross-references: `\ref{UniqueLabel}`. You can also indicate the page number with the following command: `\pageref{UniqueLabel}`.

¹text for the footnote

e.g. Please see the multiline textbox without a border (reference no. 1.3.1.3) on page 4.

Note that the cross-reference command only works for labels (attached to a word or float) within the *same* .tex file.

1.3 Textboxes, Quotes, etc. and URIs

This section covers textboxes, quotes, quotations, verses, URIs and e-mail addresses.

1.3.1 Textboxes

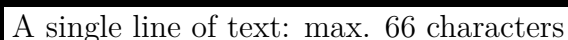
Please see the relevant subsubsection below for textbox options.

1.3.1.1 Single-line textbox

This set of commands produces a single-line textbox with a border width set at .125cm.

```
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.125cm}
```

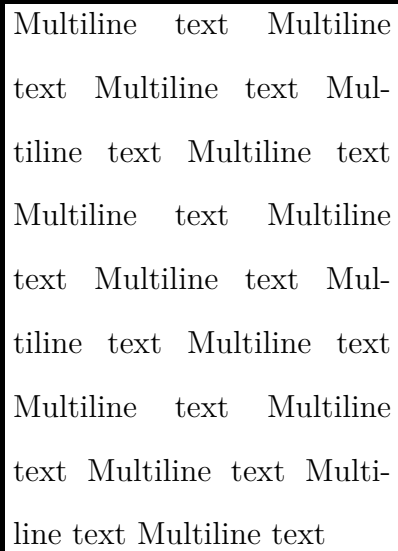
```
\fbox{A single line of text: max. 66 characters}
```

A single line of text: max. 66 characters

1.3.1.2 Multi-line textbox with a border

This set of commands produces a multi-line textbox with a border width set at .075cm.

```
\setlength{\fboxrule}{.075cm}
\fbox{\parbox{5cm}{Multiline text}}
```



Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Mul-
tiline text Multiline text
Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Mul-
tiline text Multiline text
Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Multi-
line text Multiline text

1.3.1.3 Multi-line textbox without a border

This set of commands produces a centred, multi-line textbox without a border.

```
\begin{center}
{\parbox{5cm}{Multiline text}}
\end{center}
```

Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Multi-
tiline text Multiline text
Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Multi-
tiline text Multiline text
Multiline text Multiline
text Multiline text Multi-
line text Multiline text

1.3.2 Quotes, etc.

The following subsubsections show quotes, quotations and verses.

1.3.2.1 Quotes

The following set of commands is used for quotes (the maximum length is sixty-six [66] characters):

`\begin{quote}`

Quoted Text

`\end{quote}`

This is how the quote appears

Quoted text

1.3.2.2 Quotations

For text longer than sixty-six (66) characters, you use the quotation set of commands:

```
\begin{quotation}
Quoted Text
\end{quotation}
```

This is how the quotation appears

Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted
text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted
text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted text Quoted
text

1.3.2.3 Verses

The following set of commands is used for verse(s). To have a blank space between verses, you use the verse command for each verse.

```
\begin{verse}
Line 1 of the verse\\
Line 2 of the verse\\
Line 3 of the verse\\
Line 4 of the verse\\
\end{verse}
```

For example:

Line 1 of the verse

Line 2 of the verse

Line 3 of the verse

Line 4 of the verse

You can give the attribution with the `\hfil` command after the double backslash `\\` of the final line of verse and before the `\end{verse}` command. You can also change the font shape, e.g. italic, bold.

```
\hfil\emph{\textbf{Attribution}}
```

This command example inserts the attribution in italics and bold. Please note that the `\textbf` command is enclosed in curly brackets `{}`.

Line 1 of the verse

Line 2 of the verse

Line 3 of the verse

Line 4 of the verse

Attribution

1.3.3 URIs and eMail

The `\url{}` command is used to properly show an URI or e-mail address:

School of Graduate Studies: `www.mun.ca/sgs`

eMail: `eTheses@mun.ca`

Chapter 2

Tables, Figures and Lists

This chapter contains sample code for tables, figures and lists.

2.1 Tables

2.1.1 Tables with a border

Here is a table with a border:

Table 2.1: Sample Table With a Border

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Row1 Col1 | Row1 Col2 | Row1 Col3 | Row1 Col4 | Row1 Col5 | Row1 Col6 |
| Row2 Col1 | Row2 Col2 | Row2 Col3 | Row2 Col4 | Row2 Col5 | Row2 Col6 |
| Row3 Col1 | Row3 Col2 | Row3 Col3 | Row3 Col4 | Row3 Col5 | Row3 Col6 |
| Row4 Col1 | Row4 Col2 | Row4 Col3 | Row4 Col4 | Row4 Col5 | Row4 Col6 |

2.1.2 Tables without a border

Here is a table without a border:

Table 2.2: Sample Table Without a Border

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Row1 Col1 | Row1 Col2 | Row1 Col3 | Row1 Col4 | Row1 Col5 | Row1 Col6 |
| Row2 Col1 | Row2 Col2 | Row2 Col3 | Row2 Col4 | Row2 Col5 | Row2 Col6 |
| Row3 Col1 | Row3 Col2 | Row3 Col3 | Row3 Col4 | Row3 Col5 | Row3 Col6 |
| Row4 Col1 | Row4 Col2 | Row4 Col3 | Row4 Col4 | Row4 Col5 | Row4 Col6 |

2.1.3 Informal tables

Here is an informal table:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Row1 Col1 | Row1 Col2 | Row1 Col3 | Row1 Col4 | Row1 Col5 | Row1 Col6 |
| Row2 Col1 | Row2 Col2 | Row2 Col3 | Row2 Col4 | Row2 Col5 | Row2 Col6 |
| Row3 Col1 | Row3 Col2 | Row3 Col3 | Row3 Col4 | Row3 Col5 | Row3 Col6 |
| Row4 Col1 | Row4 Col2 | Row4 Col3 | Row4 Col4 | Row4 Col5 | Row4 Col6 |

2.2 Figures

Here are the commands for inserting and manipulating figures. All figures use the following set of commands:

```

\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{FigureFileNameWithoutExtension}
\caption{Figure caption text}
\label{UniqueNameToUseForReferencing}
\end{figure}

```

2.2.1 Including an unformatted figure

The set of codes above without any arguments and with the addition of `\begin{center}` and `\end{center}`.

See figure 2.1 on page 11.

2.2.2 Scaling a figure

In the `\includegraphics` command, a scale argument can be used to resize the figure.

```
\includegraphics[scale=x]{FigureFileNameWithoutExtension}
```

See figure 2.2 on page 12.

2.2.3 Rotating a figure

In the `\includegraphics` command, an angle argument can be used to rotate the figure.

```
\includegraphics[angle=x]{FigureFileNameWithoutExtension}
```

See figure 2.3 on page 12.

2.2.4 Mirroring a figure

The `\reflectbox` command is used with the `\includegraphics` command to mirror a figure.

```
\reflectbox{\includegraphics{FigureFileNameWithoutExtension}}
```



Figure 2.1: MUN Students - unformatted



Figure 2.2: MUN Students - scaled at 25%



Figure 2.3: MUN Students - scaled and rotated



Figure 2.4: MUN Students - scaled and mirrored

Note that the `\includegraphics` command is contained within curly brackets `{}`.

See figure 2.4 on page 13.

2.3 Lists

2.3.1 Bulleted lists

Bulleted lists use the `\begin{itemize}` and `\end{itemize}` set of commands.

Each list entry is set with the `\item` command.

Here's an example of a bulleted list:

List heading text

- List Item 1
- List Item 2

- List Item 3

2.3.2 Numbered lists

Numbered lists use the `\begin{enumerate}` and `\end{enumerate}` set of commands. Each list entry is set with the `\item` command.

Here's an example of a numbered list:

List heading text

1. List Item 1
2. List Item 2
3. List Item 3

2.3.3 Inline lists

Inline lists use the `\begin{inparaenum}` and `\end{inparaenum}` set of commands. Each list entry is set with the `\item` command.

Here's an example of an inline list:

Some paragraph text before (i) text for the first item, (ii) text for the second item, (iii) text for the third item etc. and optionally more paragraph text.

2.3.4 Description lists

Description lists use the `\begin{description}` and `\end{description}` set of commands. Each list entry is set with the `\item[Item to be described]` command.

Here's an example of a description list:

First item to be described text for the first item

Second item to be described text for the second item

Third item to be described text for the third item

2.3.5 Nested lists

If you wish to nest one or more lists within a list (LaTeX default is set at a maximum of five [5] levels), you enclose the entire set of list commands to be nested with curly brackets {}.

Here's an example of a nested list:

1. text for the first item in level 1
 - (a) text for the first item in level 2
 - (b) text for the second item in level 2
 - (c) text for the third item in level 2
2. text for the second item in level 1
3. text for the third item in level 1

Chapter 3

Mathematical Equations

For a solid overview of creating equations, refer to Chapter 3 “Typesetting Mathematical Formulae” (p. 49ff) in *The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX2e* (lshort.pdf) which should be in the /latex/doc folder of your TeX installation.

3.1 Simple equations

Simple equations can equally be done with either of the following sets of commands:

`\(equation\)`

`$equation$`

`\begin{math}equation\end{math}`

Example 1: This is an example of an equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ contained in the text.

Example 2: This is an example of an equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ contained in the text.

Example 3: This is an example of an equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ contained in the text.

3.2 Offset non-numbered equations

To offset the equation with centring, the parentheses $()$ in the first example above are replaced with square brackets $[]$. Here is an example of a non-numbered equation which is offset from the text and centred.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

3.3 Numbered equations

Equations can also be numbered.

3.3.1 Single-line numbered equations

Single-line numbered equations use the `\begin{equation}` and `\end{equation}` set of commands.

Here is an example of a single-line numbered equation:

$$(a + b)^3 = (a + b)^2(a + b) \tag{3.1}$$

3.3.2 Multiline numbered equations

Multiline numbered equations use the `\begin{align}` and `\end{align}` set of commands.

Here is an example of a multiline numbered equation:

$$(a + b)^3 = (a + b)^2(a + b) \tag{3.2}$$

$$= (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)(a + b) \tag{3.3}$$

$$= (a^3 + 2a^2b + ab^2) + (a^2b + 2ab^2 + b^3) \tag{3.4}$$

$$= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \tag{3.5}$$

3.4 Notes before the bibliography

There are two options, either do it by hand or use bibtex.

This first bibliography is the hand crafted.

The second bibliography is much easier, just specify the style and the data source BibTeX then does the work of numbering and sorting your references.

You may well be able to export from managers such as endnotes, or you may need to find a utility to convert endnotes to bibtex. Alternatively managing the bibtex files is not that hard.

Bibliography

- [1] Flynn, Peter *Formatting Information: A Beginner's Introduction to Typesetting With LaTeX*, Simirail Consultants. Available at: `ftp://tug.ctan.org/pub/tex-archive/info/beginlatex/beginlatex-3.6.pdf`

- [2] Oetiker, Tobias, Hubert Partl, Irene Hyna and Elisabeth Shlegl *The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX2e*, Version 4.20, May 31, 2006. Available at `ftp://tug.ctan.org/pub/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/lshort.pdf`

Bibliography

- [1] Jim Stanfield. A double blind efficacy trial of placebos, extra strength placebos, and generic placebos. *Journal of Irreproducible Results*, 49(5):13, 2005.