

Your title

Your Name (your@email.adr)

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Abstract

Here you explain in brief what the thesis is about. Typically only a couple of lines.

Acknowledgments

This thesis could not have been made without the help from the following people:
Insert rant about tutor here ;)
Another rant about your family.
Some ppl you actually got help and emails from.

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Introduction

Goal

One or two pages about the goal of the thesis. Also maybe some light theory/facts and why you wanted to write the thesis.

Chapter 1

Thesis structure and text formatting

This chapter explains some of the basics for formatting text in \LaTeX .

1.1 Structuring the thesis

To help \LaTeX understand the structure of your thesis, and so make it possible for it to automatically generate a TOC you have to follow some formatting rules.

1.1.1 Chapter

Each chapter is started by a:

```
\chapter{Name of chapter}
```

So in each *.tex* file you include, always start with a `\chapter{Whatever}` line.

1.1.2 Sections

Sections, subsections and subsubsections are made like this:

```
\section{Name of section}
\subsection{Name of subsection}
\subsubsection{Name of subsubsection}
```

1.1.3 Numbering

The numbering of the chapters, sections etc. should be left to \LaTeX and not you. You don't want to write stuff like: `\chapter{1. Introduction}` this should all be left to \LaTeX . The style of the numbering is set in the *thesis.tex* file.

1.2 Formatting text

Here are the most basic ways of formatting text in \LaTeX :

- **Italic** is made like: `{\it the text}` or `{\em the text}`.
- **Bold** is made like: `{\bf the text}`

- Underline is made like: `\underline{the text}`

To set the size of some text you can choose between:

- `normal size` `{\normalsize normal size}`
- `large` `{\large large}`
- `larger` `{\Large larger}`
- `larger still` `{\LARGE larger still}`
- `huge` `{\huge huge}`
- `The hugest` `{\Huge The hugest}`
- `small` `{\small small}`
- `smaller than small` `{\footnotesize smaller than small}`
- `smaller still` `{\scriptsize smaller still}`
- `tiny` `{\tiny tiny}`

1.3 Lists

1.3.1 Lists

You can make two kinds of lists in \LaTeX . Lists without or with numbering. Unnumbered lists are made like:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Red
\item Green
\item Blue
\end{itemize}
```

- Red
- Green
- Blue

Numbered lists are made like:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item Metal Gear Solid
\item System Shock
\item International Karate
\end{enumerate}
```

1. Metal Gear Solid
2. System Shock
3. International Karate

The text after `\item` can be as long as you want and multiple lines are ok too.

1.4 Text alignment and various breaks

1.4.1 Alignment

Alignment of text etc. is done like:

```
\begin{flushleft}
This is left.
\end{flushleft}
```

This is left.

```
\begin{flushright}
This is right.
\end{flushright}
```

This is right.

```
\begin{center}
This is center.
\end{center}
```

This is center.

1.4.2 Breaks and stuff

If you want to force a new line you can either write: `\\` or `\newline`

To get a new page, do: `\newpage`

For vertical spacing you have: `\smallskip` `\medskip` and `\bigskip`

If you don't want the beginning of a text indented use: `\noindent`

Chapter 2

Images and tables

2.1 Images

To include an image in the text is fairly easy.

```
\begin{center}  
\includegraphics{images/sinfest.png}  
\figcaption{Cute, cute girl from www.sinfest.net.}  
\end{center}
```



Figure 2.1: Cute, cute girl from www.sinfest.net.

It is possible to scale the image by setting the width of it like this:

```
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{images/sinfest.png}
```

and several other ways. In the example above the image will keep its constraints, and be scaled to be as wide as the documents text width.

2.2 Tables

Tables gets a bit more tricky in \LaTeX . What you do is decide the number of columns and then use a separator character, `&`, to delimit the different table cells. Example:

```
\begin{table}[tbph]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
{\bf Name}&{\bf Surname}&{\bf Age}\\
\hline
Bobba&Fett&42\\
\hline
Yoda&&900\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Just these guys you know?}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

Name	Surname	Age
Bobba	Fett	42
Yoda		900

Table 2.1: Just these guys you know?

Chapter 3

Citations and cross-references

3.1 Citations

“I guess this text isn’t actually in the following book, but who cares anyway” [?].

3.2 Cross references

In Section 3.2 we use, uhm... cross references.

Chapter 4

Conclusion

We need more funding!

Appendix A

Glossary

Adaptive Differential Pulse Coded Modulation (ADPCM)

A speech compression algorithm that adaptively filters the difference between two successive PCM samples. This technique typically gives a data rate of about 32 Kbps.

adaptive filter

A filter that can adapt its coefficients to model a system.

aliasing

The effect on a signal when it has been sampled at less than twice its highest frequency.

Bibliography

- [PM96] John G. Proakis and Dimitris G. Monoakis. *Digital Signal Processing - Principles, Algorithms, and Applications*. Prentice-Hall, 3 edition, 1996.