

HAVE A COW, MAN (1996 VERSION)

DISSERTATION

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the
Graduate School of The Ohio State University

By

Bart Simpson, C.S., D.S.

* * * * *

The Ohio State University

1997

Dissertation Committee:

Big Dude, Adviser

Other Dude

Some other dude

Approved by

Adviser

Department of Cow and
Dairy Science

© Copyright by

Bart Simpson

1997

ABSTRACT

This is the abstract of the thesis and shows how the world's problems can be solved by having a cow.

In reality, after you have actually had a cow, and written it up as your dissertation, remember that the dissertation or thesis abstract should be less than 350 words. Two copies of the external version of the abstract must be submitted separately to the Graduate School. The environment `externalabstract` can be used to generate the required external abstract pages.

HAVE A COW, MAN (1996 VERSION)

By

Bart Simpson, Ph.D.

The Ohio State University, 1997

Big Dude, Adviser

This is the abstract of the thesis and shows how the world's problems can be solved by having a cow.

In reality, after you have actually had a cow, and written it up as your dissertation, remember that the dissertation or thesis abstract should be less than 350 words. Two copies of the external version of the abstract must be submitted separately to the Graduate School. The environment `externalabstract` can be used to generate the required external abstract pages.

This is dedicated to the one I love ... la la la ...

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank everyone who has ever had a cow. . . .

In reality, this is the only page of the dissertation which the author has full control of. You can write anything you want here, and no one can tell you it's wrong (except if the margins don't line up!!!!).

VITA

January 0, 1800 Born - Cowtown, USA
1900 B.S. Cow Science
1950 M.S. Cow-Dairy Science
1985-present Graduate Teaching Associate,
Holstein University.

PUBLICATIONS

Research Publications

B. Simpson “Milking a Cow”. Journal of Dairy Science, 00(2):277–287, Feb. 1900.

Instructional Publications

B. Simpson, ed., “Lab notes for Cow Science 101”, 1909.

FIELDS OF STUDY

Major Field: Cow and Dairy Science

Studies in:

Topic 1 Prof. Big Dude
Topic 2 Prof. Other Dude
Topic 3 Prof. Another Dude

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Vita	v
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	ix
Chapters:	
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Getting Started	1
1.2 The OSU Dissertation Class	1
1.2.1 What you need in order to use <code>osudissert96</code>	2
1.2.2 Compiling the Example	2
1.2.3 Getting more information	3
1.2.4 Ph.D. Dissertation and Master's Thesis	4
1.3 Organization of this Thesis	4
2. The Problem To Be Solved	5
2.1 \LaTeX and \BibTeX	5
2.1.1 Some \LaTeX advice	5
2.1.2 Some \BibTeX advice	6
2.1.3 Some Examples	6
2.2 Other Useful Tools	7

3.	How to Actually Have a Cow	8
3.1	Captions of Figures and Tables in \LaTeX	8
3.2	Figures in \LaTeX	9
3.2.1	“Pasting” Existing Figures in \LaTeX	10
3.2.2	Postscript figures in \LaTeX	10
3.3	Tables in \LaTeX	12
4.	Contributions and Future Work	13
Appendices:		
A.	The Data on Cows	14
B.	Important commands defined in <code>osudissert96</code>	15
	Bibliography	17

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1 An example table.	9
3.2 Same example table but with an unnecessarily long name so as to cause it to go to multiple lines in the List of Figures.	9

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
3.1 An example figure.	8

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This is the first chapter of the dissertation. It probably rambles on about Cows and Bulls and what-not. It most likely contains no details, but suggests what will be seen in the other chapters. Maybe you can give a glimpse of “the problem” in this chapter, state your thesis, and suggest how your thesis is going to be justified. Since the bulk of the material is going to be in the succeeding chapters, this chapter should inform the reader about what the subsequent chapters contain.

Pretty cool, huh?

1.1 Getting Started

Well, before you write up your dissertation and zoom over to the Graduate School with your magnus opus, be sure to read the Grad School’s Graduate Student Handbook [2]. It tells you a lot of stuff you need to know. And since you will be using \LaTeX to write your dissertation, have Lamport’s $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ book [1] handy.

1.2 The OSU Dissertation Class

The latest version of the OSU Dissertation Class (1996) was derived from the old version originally created in the CIS department. The new format specifications are

much closer to the way the classes in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ function by default; therefore, many of the more challenging aspects of creating the class are no longer needed.

A lot of graduate students have contributed to the creation of the dissertation class files `osudissert96.cls` and `osudissert96-mods.sty`. Elizabeth Zwicky created the original style files. J. Ramanujam and Con O'Connell are the other main contributors. Most recently, Mark Hanes has updated the files to conform to the 1996 Graduate School guidelines. Al Fencl created the vita style in `osudissert96`. All other contributors are mentioned at the top of that file.

This document was initially created by Manas Mandal from Con O'Connell's dissertation to help a student in Physics. Since a lot of other people have expressed interest in the style files and how to use them in a dissertation, this sample dissertation was produced by Manas Mandal and Al Fencl. This document has also been modified by Mark Hanes to reflect the 1996 Graduate School requirements.

1.2.1 What you need in order to use `osudissert96`

To use the `osudissert96` class, you will need to have

1. $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ (obviously).
2. `osudissert96.cls`
3. `osudissert96-mods.sty`

These files are currently all available on the EE HP and Sun Workstations.

1.2.2 Compiling the Example

This document is split into several files. If you have not compiled it yet or had difficulty compiling it, you should make sure you have the following files:

<code>Thesis.tex</code>	The main document. Run \LaTeX on this file
<code>abstract.tex</code>	The Abstract for the thesis.
<code>ack.tex</code>	The Acknowledgement for the thesis.
<code>vita.tex</code>	The Vita for the author of the thesis.
<code>ch1.intro.tex</code>	Chapter 1 of the thesis.
<code>ch2.problem.tex</code>	Chapter 2 of the thesis.
<code>ch3.implem.tex</code>	Chapter 3 of the thesis.
<code>ch4.end.tex</code>	Chapter 4 of the thesis.
<code>app1.tex</code>	The first appendix of the thesis.
<code>app2.tex</code>	The second appendix of the thesis.
<code>bibfile.bib</code>	The sample bibliography database.

To fully compile this example, you should do the following:

1. Run \LaTeX on `Thesis`. This will do the initial compilation of the document and will create a list of the labels and references made.
2. Run $\text{BIB}\TeX$ on `Thesis`. This will go into `bibfile.bib` and extract the appropriate bibliography for the references cited in the dissertation.
3. Run \LaTeX on `Thesis` two more times. The first time, \LaTeX will go through and (at the end) will recognize the references made in the citations and will set up the table of contents. However, the table of contents will probably be off since the table of contents will grow. The second time through, \LaTeX will get the page numbers correct in the table of contents.

You will need to perform the above steps on your own dissertation/thesis as well.

1.2.3 Getting more information

If you need additional information, please check out EE's $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ web page, <http://eewww.eng.ohio-state.edu/~hanes/latex2e>. If you can't find what you

need there, you might want to read the `.cls` and `.sty` files used to generate this dissertation to see how the various commands are used and start from there. A complete list of the commands defined in `osudissert96` is also provided in Appendix B.

1.2.4 Ph.D. Dissertation and Master's Thesis

The `osudissert96` class provides support for both Ph.D. dissertations and Master's theses. While this document is an example of a Ph.D. dissertation, it is possible to generate a Master's thesis just by including the appropriate `documentclass` option. For example, to produce a Master's of Science thesis, give the option `ms`:

```
\documentclass[ms]{osudissert96}
```

1.3 Organization of this Thesis

The rest of this thesis is organized as follows.

Chapter 2 will introduce the problems with cows, and what all has been done by other researchers about it. In reality, Chapter 2 discusses \LaTeX and provides pointers to advice and examples of how to use the `osudissert96` class.

Chapter 3 describes the details of the implementation method used in having a cow, and how it does solve all the world's problems. In reality, Chapter 3 discusses figures and tables and how to create them "easily" using \LaTeX .

Chapter 4 summarizes the results of the thesis, and gives pointers to future research that can be based on this exemplary work. It has no real bearing on reality.

Appendix A explains some of the data used to create Table 3.1. It also has little to do with reality.

Appendix B lists all the commands defined in `osudissert96`.

CHAPTER 2

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

This is the chapter that describes what cow-related problem will be looked at in the thesis. Basically, we want to discover the “proper” way to have a cow. This will reduce the number of inappropriate cows that occur in the United States each year. We have studied aspects of this problem in the past, and documented it in [3].

That is some sort of chapter. What a piece of work!

2.1 \LaTeX and $\text{BIB}\TeX$

It is assumed that you are conversant with \LaTeX and $\text{BIB}\TeX$. Hopefully, you have made a large bibliography database as you went through your many years at OSU, especially when you did some literature survey as part of your General Exams. If you aren’t conversant with $\text{BIB}\TeX$, read the relevant sections in Lamport’s book [1]. You should learn how to do citations using `\cite`. Some examples of this can be found in the `.tex` files for this document (see Section 2.1.3).

2.1.1 Some \LaTeX advice

\LaTeX will also help you number your figures, etc., properly. To reference them properly, use the `\label` and `\ref` commands. Details can be found in [1] and examples can be seen in the `.tex` files for this document (see Section 2.1.3).

You should also make sure you understand the `\include` and `\input` commands. They will allow you to break up your documents into different parts, which you can then process separately. That way, you don't need to print everything everytime; you can just print a single chapter if you want (`dvips` also has the capability of printing specific pages). However, the page numbers, etc., will be done as though everything was printed. The sample thesis you are looking at was split into parts and combined using the `\include` command.

2.1.2 Some $\text{BIB}\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$ advice

Everyone has opinions about how citations and references are made, so be sure to look at lots of journals/books to decide what style you want to use. $\text{BIB}\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$ has support for quite a few styles. The Graduate School has been known to accept the plain and apalike styles.

2.1.3 Some Examples

Probably the best way to figure out how to use the `osudissert96` class with $\text{L}\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}2_\epsilon$ is to look at how we created this document.

The main file (`Thesis.tex`) is set up with many comments explaining where to put any special commands you use, how to split the document into parts and use `\include` to combine the parts into a coherent whole, what the basic order of the dissertation should be, etc.

We also used several common “tricks” (`\label` and `\ref`, `table` and `figure` environments, `\verb` and `verbatim` environments, etc.) that we will make use of in the subsequent files.

Please read this document and look at the `.tex` files to see how we did it. If you don't understand something, you can usually find answers in the `LATEX` book [1]. If that fails and you still don't understand how/why something was done, ask someone who has done it before.

2.2 Other Useful Tools

There are other tools that come in handy while writing a thesis. Spelling Checkers and Grammar Checkers may come in handy!! On the CIS and EE machines, `ispell` is very useful. `dvips` can be used to print a subset of the pages from your thesis. Remember not to print your entire thesis out everytime you make a small change. Use `dvips` with the `-n` and `-p` options!

CHAPTER 3

HOW TO ACTUALLY HAVE A COW

To actually have a cow, one must read [4] and look at the Cow Car in Figure 3.1. The table shown in Table 3.1 was generated using the data in Appendix A and further justifies this research.

3.1 Captions of Figures and Tables in \LaTeX

In both figures and tables, you will want to have some sort of caption describing your work. These captions are generated using the command `\caption{text}` where `text` is your table/figure description. When this command is placed in a figure (see Section 3.2), it will generate the output “Figure M.N: text” where M is the chapter number and N is the sequence number of this figure (starting with Figure 1.1) and

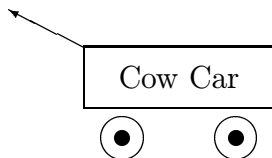


Figure 3.1: An example figure.

Summary of Cows Had	
Year	Number of Cows
1990	57
1991	80
1992	199

Table 3.1: An example table.

Summary of Cows Had	
Year	Number of Cows
1990	57
1991	80
1992	199

Table 3.2: Same example table but with an unnecessarily long name so as to cause it to go to multiple lines in the List of Figures.

text is the text you have specified. If the `\caption` command is used in a table environment (see Section 3.3), you will get “Table M.N: text” where M is the chapter number and N is the sequence number of this table (starting with Table 1.) and text is the text you have specified.

One important thesis style note (see [2]) is that the captions in figures and tables should come after the figure/table. This is different than in previous format specifications from the Graduate School.

3.2 Figures in L^AT_EX

Figures are included in L^AT_EX using the `figure` environment:

```
\begin{figure}
  stu for your gure
  \caption{Description of your figure}
\end{figure}
```

Normally it is a pain to draw figures using $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ commands. The picture shown in Figure 3.1 was produced using the `picture` environment.

3.2.1 \Pasting" Existing Figures in $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$

Occasionally, you will want/need to include figures and pictures generated by other people. To do this, you will basically want to have $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ leave some blank space for you and then (after the document is printed), use a copy machine to “paste” your figure into the document. This is easily done by using the `\vspace*`

contains the picture. Figures in postscript can also be produced as the output of a graphics program, or as the dump of a window in a windowing system. These can be included in your document using the $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ package `epsfig`. In the portion where the “stuff for your figure” goes, use the `\epsfig` command to include the postscript file. When the document is finally printed on a postscript printer using the `dvips` program, the postscript file will be printed out as part of the document.

The Recommended Method

The recommended method is as follows. It uses the package `epsfig`, and assumes that the postscript file conforms to the Encapsulated Postscript Script standards. This calculates the amount of space the figure will take up, and automatically reserves space within the document for the postscript figure. The command `\epsfig` can be used as follows:

```
\epsfig{file=psfilename,width=desiredwidth}
```

An example command would be

```
\epsfig{file=dsmfig.ps,width=4in}
```

where `dsmfig.ps` is the name of the postscript file.

3.3 Tables in L^AT_EX

Tables are created using the `table` environment:

```
\begin{table}
  stu for your table (using tabular?)
  \caption{Description of your table}
\end{table}
```

Most tables are created using the `tabular` environment. Details on using the `tabular` environment can be found in Lamport's L^AT_EX 2_ε book [1]. An example table is shown in Table 3.1.

Of course, you can also use the method of Section 3.2.1 to leave blank space and “paste” in a pre-made table after the document is printed as well.

CHAPTER 4

CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

We have successfully shown in Chapter 3 how the problems of having a cow can be solved. A lot of work can still be done in this field so that better and bigger cows can be had. This is a matter which can be pursued by those weeny grad students who have just started their Ph.D.

In reality, this document has been prepared by Manas Mandal and Al Fenc1 to assist people in using the `osudissert96` class for \LaTeX to generate masters theses and doctoral dissertations at the Ohio State University. The relevant files are available from the Department of Computer and Information Science or Electrical Engineering. Also, ask around your department; the files may have already migrated to a computer in your home department.

Keep in mind that this document is not intended to teach you \LaTeX nor should it be used as such. Lamport's book [1] is a very good introduction to the wonderful world of \LaTeX and it would be well worth your while to purchase that book!

It is our sincere hope that the use of this document and the related style files will help you in producing your thesis and/or dissertation. We wish you "Good Luck"!

APPENDIX A

THE DATA ON COWS

This is the data that was used to produce the table in Table 3.1. In 1990, 57 people had cows. In 1991, 80 people had cows. In 1992, 199 people had cows.

APPENDIX B

IMPORTANT COMMANDS DEFINED IN OSUDISSERT96

The following is a list of all commands available in `osudissert96`.

```
\author{First Middle Last}
\title{The title of the thesis}
\authordegrees{degree1, degree2}
\unit{Department of Whatever The Name Is}
\degree{Doctor of Philosophy}
\committee{Dissertation}
\advisorname{Name of advisor} % Possible usage "Prof. Big Dude"
\member{Name of committee member}

\thesis % this makes it a thesis rather than a dissertation,
        % similar to the documentclass option [masters] or [ms].

\maketitle

\disscopyright

\begin{abstract}
\end{abstract}

\begin{externalabstract}
\end{externalabstract}

\dedication{This is dedicated to \ldots}

\begin{acknowledgements}
\end{acknowledgements}
```

```

\begin{vita}
\dateitem{Important Date}{ Why its important}

\begin{publist}
\researchpubs
\pubitem{Bibliography item (from BibTeX?)}}

\instructpubs
\pubitem{Bibliography item (from BibTeX?)}}
\end{publist}

\begin{fieldsstudy}
\majorfield{Your Major Field}
\begin{studieslist}
\studyitem{Topic 1}{Prof.\ 1}
\studyitem{Topic 2}{Prof.\ 2}
\studyitem{Topic 3}{Prof.\ 3}
\end{studieslist}
%% Note:  If there were only one field of study, the following list
%%         would best be done using the following command:
%% \onestudy{Only Topic}{Only Professor}
\end{fieldsstudy}

\end{vita}

```

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Leslie Lamport. \LaTeX : A Document Preparation System. Addison-Wesley, Second edition, 1994.
- [2] Graduate School. Guidelines for Preparing and Submitting Theses, Dissertations, and D.M.A. Documents. In *The 1995{1996 Graduate Student Handbook*, pages 83–130. The Ohio State University, 1996.
- [3] B. Simpson and H. Simpson. “Milking a Cow”. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 00(2):277–287, February 1900.
- [4] M. Simpson and H. Simpson. “On having a Cow”. *Applied Gnarly Cows*, 99(9):9–99, Sept. 1999.