

CATCHY TITLE FOR YOUR THESIS:
PERHAPS WITH A DESCRIPTIVE
SUBTITLE

by

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DECLARATION

This thesis is submitted to the University of Warwick in support of my application for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in It has been composed by myself and has not been submitted in any previous application for any degree. The work presented (including data generated and data analysis) was carried out by the author. Parts of this thesis have been published by the author:

- [1] Smith, J. E. & Advisor, M. D. Amazing research paper. *Journal of Interesting Things* **42**, 3–14. doi:10.1000/182 (Mar. 2023)

ABSTRACT

If you use abbreviations in the abstract, use the starred version such that it is not marked as ‘used’ and will still be expanded correctly upon its first occurrence the in the main matter, e.g. I love a good three letter acronym (TLA).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DoF	degree of freedom
SCUBA	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
TLA	three letter acronym

CHAPTER HEADING

1



YOU CAN INSERT dropped capitals, also called *drop caps*, with the `lettrine` package.

The `\falsepar` macro can be used as demonstrated if the first paragraph is very short and you need to start a new paragraph before passing the bottom of the dropcap. Search for the package name in `uwthesis.sty` file if you want to change the font, and see the package documentation for more many options (<https://ctan.org/pkg/lettrine>).

1.1 FIRST LEVEL SECTION HEADING

1.1.1 SECOND LEVEL (SUB)SECTION HEADING

Section headings should almost certainly be sentence case (<https://practicaltypography.com/headings.html>). Whether Chapter headings/titles should use sentence case or Title Case is much more open to personal preference, various style guides suggest differently.

1.1.1.1 THIRD LEVEL (SUBSUB)SECTION HEADING

There is a third level of headings (and even lower level `\paragraph` and `\subparagraph` commands, see the `memoir` class manual) but you may want to consider whether such deep nesting is really required.

1.2 CLEVEREF

The `cleveref` package is particularly helpful for referring to items in your manuscript such as figures/tables/sections/chapters/etc. You generally use the `\cref` macro for most references, with the capitalised `\Cref` used at the beginning of a sentence. The benefit is that the package automatically determines the correct type(s) of the object(s) and can handle references to multiple items at once. It also creates hyperlinks to the referenced object in conjunction with the `hyperref` package. To give a couple quick examples:

Chapter 1 is the first chapter containing sections 1.1 and 1.1.1 and figure 1.1.

As usual, check the package documentation (<https://ctan.org/pkg/cleveref>) for more options, particularly if you want to change the form used for different names (e.g. Fig. vs figure).

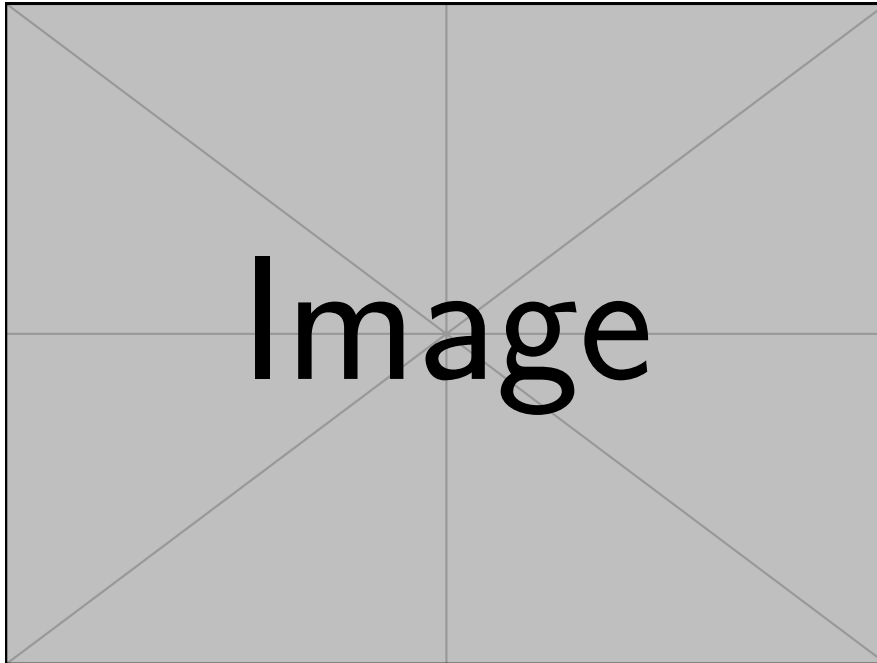


FIGURE 1.1: Longer descriptive caption to go underneath the figure. If you use abbreviations in captions (particularly in the short captions) then use the starred `acro` package macros, and probably the “short” versions to ensure it is abbreviated, e.g. TLA.

1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

To use abbreviations in the main text, use the un-starred `acro` package macros for all your three letter acronyms (TLAs) and degrees of freedom (DoFs), and don't forget your SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus). Using this package has the advantage that it will properly expand the abbreviation upon its first (un-starred) usage, so you don't have to manually make changes if you add or remove uses. With the `hyperref` package, the abbreviation will also serve as a link back to the corresponding entry in the list of abbreviations.

1.4 TABLES

Tables can/should be made using the `booktabs` package macros `\toprule`, `\midrule`, and `\bottomrule`, as shown in the examples. This package is included by the `memoir` class we are using, so it does not need to be included separately. See the package documentation for more details and typographical hints on tables (<https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs>). In particular, avoid the use of vertical rules (i.e. no vertical lines), numerical columns should generally right aligned (especially to align decimal points), while text columns are generally left aligned. Centre multi-column headers.

For a very brief overview of some tips and tricks, have a gander at Markus Püschel's *Small Guide to Making Nice Tables*: <https://people.inf.ethz.ch/markusp/teaching/guides/guide-tables.pdf>.

Animals	Colours	Numbers
dog	blue	3.14
cat	green	2.71

TABLE 1.1: A simple table example

Multi-row heading	Multi-column super heading			
	Cats		Dogs	
	count	%	count	%
1	6646	57.7	53887	5.1
(1,4]	1897	16.5	49152	4.7

TABLE 1.2: A more complex table example

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Smith, J. E. & Advisor, M. D. Amazing research paper. *Journal of Interesting Things* **42**, 3–14. doi:10.1000/182 (Mar. 2023).