

# The **easychair** Class File

## Documentation and Guide for Authors

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### Abstract

This document demonstrates the format requirements for papers submitted to the Computer Science Conference for University of Bonn Students. It also greatly borrows from the format of the British Machine Vision Conference.

**All authors are encouraged to read this document**, even if you have written many papers before. As well as a description of the format, the document contains many instructions relating to formatting problems and errors that are common even in the work of authors who *have* written many papers before.

Further, in order to ease the lives of authors, editors, and trees, we present an easy-to-read guide to the easy-to-use **easychair** L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e document style class for EasyChair-based electronic and on-paper publishing of workshop and conference proceedings.

## 1 Introduction

The proceedings of CSCUBS are published in electronic form, but it is still assumed that readers of the papers may wish to print the paper. This document illustrates the required paper format.

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users should use this template in order to prepare their paper. Users of other packages should emulate the style and layout of this example. Note that best results will be achieved using pdf<sub>l</sub>atex, which is available in most modern distributions.

Readers are referred to [3] about detailed information regarding the easychair class of this template document.

### 1.1 Paper length plus bibliography

Full papers must be 10-12 pages in length and short papers must be 4-6 pages *including* the bibliography. **Papers which are overlength will not be reviewed.** This includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the full paper for presentation in twelve pages if it is reviewed in fourteen.

The bibliography should begin immediately after the paper text.

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\*Designed the word-document

†Designed the latex document

‡Reviewed the documents



Figure 1: It is often a good idea for the first figure to attempt to encapsulate the article, complementing the abstract.

## 2 Typesetting

Typesetting with **easychair** is, well, easy. Just by using the document class entry in the document's preamble as follows: `\documentclass{easychair}` the typesetting work is nearly done. The **easychair** class is a relatively conservative extension of the standard **article** class, so most of the environments, section headers, etc. defined by **article** are available.

### 2.1 Generalities

The following are the general default parameters **easychair** introduces into the typesetting aspect of articles. If you use **easychair** for proceedings or other kinds of publishing through EasyChair, do not alter these – papers deviating from the formatting standards will be rejected by EasyChair.

1. The default paper size is US letter, explicitly set to A4 (**a4paper**) paper in the document class entry, e.g.:  
`\documentclass[a4paper]{easychair}`
2. The print area is 145x224 mm. This size has been selected to allow for inexpensive printing using our current print-on-demand publisher.
3. The base font is Computer Modern, and the **sans-serif** font is Helvetica. The base font size is 10pt. If you use any other font size, there is no guarantee that the produced document will look nice or fit into our standard page size.
4. The references list is condensed. The default bibliography styles, such as **plain**, **abbrv**, and **alpha**, are suggested.
5. PNG, JPG, and PDF images are supported, i.e., those that are supported by the standard **graphicx** package [2], and render nicely in online versions of PDF documents. This document shows some examples of JPG and PDF images, for example in Figure 1. If the papers are designed for publishing in print, the images should be at least 300dpi in resolution.

### 2.2 Front Matter

The front matter of an **easychair** article follows the **article** style, augmented with the `\titlerunning` and `\authorrunning` commands for use by authors. For the `\author` command with multiple authors, use `\and` to separate authors from different institutions, as done in this document. Institutions are defined using `\institute` in a similar way and affiliations of authors assigned using `\inst`. Authors must set the `\titlerunning` and `\authorrunning`. For example, the front matter of this document defined the authors and title as follows:

```

\title{The {\easychair} Class File \\\
Documentation and Guide for Authors}
\titlerunning{The {\easychair} Class File}

\author{
  Serguei A. Mokhov\inst{1}\thanks{Designed and implemented class style}
\and
  Geoff Sutcliffe\inst{2}\thanks{Did numerous tests}
\and
  Andrei Voronkov\inst{3}\thanks{Masterminded EasyChair }\\
\and
  Graham Gough\inst{3}\thanks{Changed author list format.}\\
}

\institute{
  Concordia University,
  Montreal, Quebec, Canada\\
  \email{mokhov@cse.concordia.ca}
\and
  University of Miami,
  Miami, Florida, U.S.A.\\
  \email{geoff@cs.miami.edu}\\
\and
  University of Manchester,
  Manchester, U.K.\\
  \email{andrei@voronkov.com, graham@cs.man.ac.uk}\\
}
\authorrunning{Mokhov, Sutcliffe, Voronkov and Gough}

```

## 2.3 Page Numbering

Page numbers are at the bottom of every page. Authors must leave the page numbers in as-is. When EasyChair proceedings and Procedia volumes are processed by EasyChair, the correct volume page numbers will be inserted automatically.

## 2.4 Section Headings and Capitalization

Section and paragraph headings in `easychair` are invoked via the standard commands, such as `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, and `\paragraph`. Generally, every non-trivial word in a heading must be capitalized according to general capitalization guidelines. A reasonable rule to use is that all prepositions, coordinating conjunctions and articles having four or fewer letters should not be capitalized. If you do not know what it means, simply do not capitalize the following words: *amid*, *anti*, *as*, *at*, *atop*, *but*, *by*, *down*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *like*, *near*, *next*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *onto*, *out*, *over*, *pace*, *past*, *per*, *plus*, *qua*, *save*, *than*, *till*, *to*, *up*, *upon*, *via*, *with*, *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, *so*, *a*, *an*, *the*. For example, if you want to call your paper “oldest but goldest”, then the proper title for it is “Oldest but Goldest”. “Oldest but goldest” is wrong (since “goldest” is not capitalized) and “Oldest But Goldest” is wrong (“but” should stay lower-cased since it belongs to the list of words above.) Needless to say, “OLDEST BUT GOLDEST” is very wrong.

Paragraph headings should not be capitalized and should have a trailing period. That is, you should write

`\paragraph{EasyChair is cool.}`

rather than

`\paragraph{EasyChair is cool}`

unless your aim was to write something like

`\paragraph{EasyChair is cool} when you use it for publishing.`

Of course, you are welcome to replace the trailing period by any other punctuation mark, for example

`\paragraph{EasyChair is cool!}`

See the examples in this document, e.g., Section 2 is a section, this (Section 2.4) is a subsection, and Section 2.4.1 is a subsubsection.

### 2.4.1 Subsubsection Header

This is a subsubsection.

**Paragraph header.** This is a paragraph. One way of saving space when hyper-references are not essential is to use paragraphs instead of subsubsections.

## 2.5 Mathematics

Mathematics can be done inline for simple things, e.g., an equation  $x = 0$ , possibly with super and subscripts, e.g.,  $x_k^2 \approx 27$ , Greek letters, e.g.,  $\alpha \cup \Theta \neq \gamma$ , etc. Larger formulae must be done using `\[ \]` bracketing, e.g.,

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

or using `\begin{equation}` and `\end{equation}` for numbered equations, e.g.,

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + x/n)^n \quad (1)$$

Use `\begin{align*}` and `\end{align*}` (or without the `*` include number) to align equations, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ y &= \sqrt{1 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Fonts, using `\matcal` and others can also be used in the math mode:  $\mathcal{ALC}$ .

## 2.6 Tables

Table 1 shows an example of a table of data that was conveniently available (i.e., the data has nothing to do with `easychair`) apart from being related to the research of two of its authors.

ATP System	LTB /100	Avg time	Prfs out	SOTA Con.	$\mu$ Eff.	CYC /35	MZR /40	SMO /25
Vampire-LTB 11.0	69	24.5	69	0.37	28.1	23	22	24
iProver-SInE 0.7	67	76.5	0	0.36	8.8	28	14	25
SInE 0.4	64	75.3	64	0.32	8.5	26	13	25
leanCoP-SInE 2.1	35	110.8	35	0.23	3.2	23	1	11
E-LTB 1.1pre	18	63.4	0	0.21	2.8	7	9	2
EP-LTB 1.1pre	18	77.8	18	0.21	2.3	7	9	2
E-KRH'-LTB 1.1.3	0	–	–	–	–	0	0	0

Table 1: LTB division results

## 2.7 References

References must be provided in a `.bib` file, so that `BIBTEX` can be used to generate the references in a consistent style in a volume. The preferred styles are `plain` and `alpha`. For example, the references for this paper are generated from the lines

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{easychair}
```

and a way to compose the entires, e.g. citing this class style [11] is below:

```
@misc
{
  easychair-latex-class,
  author      = {Serguei A. Mokhov and Geoff Sutcliffe and Andrei Voronkov},
  title       = {The {\sf easychair} Class File Documentation and Guide
                 for Authors},
  year        = {2008--2011},
  howpublished = {[online]},
  note        = {Available at \url{http://easychair.org/easychair.zip}}
}
```

## 3 Installation and Usage Instructions

### 3.1 Installation

The “installation” of the `easychair` document class is easy. Download the latest version of the `easychair.zip` package from <http://www.easychair.org/easychair.zip> and unzip it in the directory where you will prepare your paper. You will get the following files, out of which you may need to keep only the `easychair.cls` style class if you are familiar with the rest of the files and do not require them to get started. We are also working to make `easychair` available from CTAN [23], such that it can be installed with the popular `TEXLive` [16] and `MiKTEX` [17] `LATEX` package management systems.

- `easychair.cls` – the class file that this is all about.
- `easychair-a4.pdf` – the PDF version of this guide rendered using `a4paper` option.
- `easychair.tex` – the `LATEX` source of this guide, and `easychair.bib` – the supporting bibliography entries found starting on page 11.

- and `throneEC.jpg` – the JPG version of the easy throne rendered in Figure 2.

## 3.2 Required Packages

The `easychair` class relies only on packages deemed standard and shipped by most L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distributions in the worlds of Linux (current `texlive` [16] or older `tetex`), MacOS X, and Windows (via Cygwin or MiK<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>). If for some reason your distribution is old or doesn't have the packages listed below, you can always obtain a copy from CTAN [23]. Note that EasyChair loads this packages automatically so you don't have to use `\usepackage` to use any of these packages.

- `url` [1] (included also by `hyperref` automatically) – to provide URL rendering support for the monospaced font, which takes care of special characters as well as line wrapping.
- `hyperref` [15] – to allow hyperlinking of URLs and cross references within an article. Its options are set to either `letterpaper` or `a4paper`, depending on the `\documentclass` options.
- `graphicx` [2] – the standard package for rendering PNG, JPG, and PDF graphic images, primarily in `figure` environments.
- optional `mathptmx` [18] – Times base font for compactness (use with the `withtimes easychair` option).
- `helvet` [19] – Helvetica as `sans-serif`.
- `listings` [12] – to allow highlighted source code listing styles.
- `latexsym` [25] – to provide common math and other symbols.
- `amsthm` [22] – to provide  $\mathcal{AMS}$  theorem-like environments.
- `empheq` [9] – to provide equation environments, etc.
- `geometry` [27] – to set `easychair` margins, outlined in Section 2.1.
- `lastpage` [7] – to allow computationally referencing the last page.
- `fancyhdr` [28] – for running heads.
- `footmisc` [4] – to ensure that footnotes are always at the bottom.
- optional `makeidx` [26] – for index generation (use with the `thesis easychair` option).
- `eso-pic` [13] – for draft versions and checking page overflows vs. a border drawn around the headers, footers, and the main body of the article.

## 3.3 Recommended Packages

Here is a list of some packages that this guide's authors have experimented with, and which are suitable for inclusion if needed by article authors. These packages must be loaded using `\usepackage`. In general, authors may use any standard packages provided they do not change the basic layout and font settings established by the `easychair` class. Such packages must be provided with the submission of articles.

- **rotating** [5] – to rotate floats (figures and tables) on the page, when wide tables or figures do not fit in portrait layout.
- **pdfscape** [14] – similar to **rotating**, but also allows rotating text to make it conveniently viewable in a PDF viewer that supports individual rotated pages. A possible disadvantage is that a page break is forced, which may create gaps before or after the landscape page.
- **algorithm2e** [6] – provides a figure-like algorithm environment for formal algorithm presentation with highlighting.

### 3.4 Compiling

**pdflatex** [8] is the preferred tool for producing PDF files with **easychair** class documents. The author kit (**easychair.zip**) includes some minimal automation that authors can use at their discretion.

- Linux and UNIX-like platforms (also works under Cygwin and MacOS X): A **Makefile** is provided for the GNU **make** [21] utility, so this document can be compiled by typing **make** at the terminal prompt (on the systems where both GNU and non-GNU versions of **make** are installed, one may need to use **gmake**).
- Microsoft Windows: **T<sub>E</sub>XnicCenter** [29] or **LEd** [20] and **MiK<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>** [17] as their backend are common tools for **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** processing under Microsoft Windows. The former provide a GUI front-end to **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X**, and the latter is the Windows native-compiled binaries and standard packages with a comprehensive package update tool. The **easychair.tcp** project file is provided for **T<sub>E</sub>XnicCenter** users, as well as **easychair.lpr** for **LEd** users.
- MacOS X: **TeXShop** [10] is a tool for **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X** processing under Mac OS X. It provides a GUI front-end to **L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X**. The backend can be installed through the **fink** [24] repository or the Darwin Ports.

Some authors use packages that require the use of **latex** instead of **pdflatex**, most notably **pstricks** and its derivatives. If switching to modern packages, such as **tikz** is not an option, these authors can use the **easychair** class with **latex**.

### 3.5 Bug Reports

Please report bugs, errors, and omissions you find with the **easychair** class to **studconf2014-oc@lists.iai.uni-bonn.de**.

## 4 Avoiding Text Overflows

When used in EasyChair, the **easychair** class is intended for publishing, including printing. This implies that the text of your document should not overflow the page dimensions. This section gives some practical advice on how you can avoid text overflows. When you run **pdflatex** or **latex** on your files, you sometimes get warnings like

LaTeX Warning: Overfull \hbox (7.43138pt too wide) in paragraph at lines 994--994

or

LaTeX Warning: Float too large for page by 55.21666pt on input line 638.



Figure 2: sample image

They mean what they say: your text overflows the allowed space. When you prepare a PDF document that will only be used online or as a draft, in many cases you can ignore these warnings, since they only make your document uglier than it could be but it remains still readable. However, for documents that are supposed to be printed, overflows make a lot of difference. There is no universal recipe on how to make your text fit into the page. However, there are some common cases that can be easily fixed using the tricks described here.

#### 4.1 Using the debug Option to Check for Overflows

A general guideline is that you should first check how the alleged overflows looks in reality. For example, some LaTeX overflows are invisible or hardly noticeable for people and overflows by less than 4pt look OK anyhow. The `easychair` class has an option `debug` that adds to each page of your documents a red frame corresponding to the allowed page dimensions. Figure 2 on page 8 shows an example of a page created using this style. With such a red frame, you can clearly see any overflows apart from very minor ones.

#### 4.2 Tables

Many page overflows happen because of large tables. In many case these overflows can be easily removed by slightly reducing padding added by LaTeX to every column. It is controlled by the LaTeX command `\tabcolsep` whose value by default is 6pt. Even small changes in the value of this command may give drastic reductions in the width of tables. This is illustrated in Figure 3 on page 9. Note though that there is no free lunch: smaller values for this command may result in lower readability.

#### 4.3 Images

Images included using `\includegraphics` are easy to resize since one can specify the size of the result explicitly. For example, Figure 2 shows three copies of the same image having different



ATP System	LTB	Avg	Prfs	SOTA	$\mu$	CYC	MZR	SMO
Vampire-LTB 11.0	69	24.5	69	0.37	28.1	23	22	24
iProver-SInE 0.7	67	76.5	0	0.36	8.8	28	14	25

ATP System	LTB	Avg	Prfs	SOTA	$\mu$	CYC	MZR	SMO
Vampire-LTB 11.0	69	24.5	69	0.37	28.1	23	22	24
iProver-SInE 0.7	67	76.5	0	0.36	8.8	28	14	25

ATP System	LTB	Avg	Prfs	SOTA	$\mu$	CYC	MZR	SMO
Vampire-LTB 11.0	69	24.5	69	0.37	28.1	23	22	24
iProver-SInE 0.7	67	76.5	0	0.36	8.8	28	14	25

ATP System	LTB	Avg	Prfs	SOTA	$\mu$	CYC	MZR	SMO
Vampire-LTB 11.0	69	24.5	69	0.37	28.1	23	22	24
iProver-SInE 0.7	67	76.5	0	0.36	8.8	28	14	25

Figure 3: Original table and tables with `tabcolsep` set to 5pt, 3pt, and 1pt

sizes obtained using the following commands:


```

\includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{cscubs_logo.png}
\includegraphics[width=0.50\textwidth]{cscubs_logo.png}
\includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{cscubs_logo.png}


```

## 4.4 A Universal Recipe


$\text{\LaTeX}$  has a very powerful weapon for reducing the size of almost anythings. More precisely, it can reduce anything producing what  $\text{\LaTeX}$  considers a box. This weapon is called `\scalebox`. Consider an example (check the source of this file to see how it was produced).

year	users	
2007	47,753	
2008	114,494	
2009	207,506	
2010	371,054	
The number of users of EasyChair and one of its logos, scaled to the number of users in 2010		

This is what happens when we put (almost) the same  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code in `\scalebox{0.55923}{...}` to scale it down to the number of users in 2009:

year	users	
2007	47,753	
2008	114,494	
2009	207,506	
2010	371,054	
The number of users of EasyChair and one of its logos, scaled to the number of users in 2009		

We can scale it down even further to the 2008 figure using `\scalebox{0.30856}{...}`:

year	users	
2007	47,753	
2008	114,494	
2009	207,506	
2010	371,054	
The number of users of EasyChair and one of its logos, scaled to the number of users in 2008		

or further down to 2007:

year	users	
2007	47,753	
2008	114,494	
2009	207,506	
2010	371,054	
The number of users of EasyChair and one of its logos, scaled to the number of users in 2007		

This size reduction technique is very efficient: using the right scale you may post your whole article on Twitter in a single tweet. However, it may also may parts of your text virtually unreadable with an unfortunate side effect of annoying reviewers.

## 5 Submitting Your Article Through EasyChair

This section is intended only for the authors and editors of EasyChair proceedings and Procedia volumes.

When you prepare an article for either of these, it should be submitted through EasyChair. EasyChair automates the submission process as much as possible and goes to a great length to ensure that your article can be published and printed. Publication for EasyChair means much more than just putting a PDF of your article online. It collects a some meta-information about the article to classify it, find similar articles, make it easily searchable, and index it in various Web services, such as DBLP. This section explains how EasyChair processes your article.

### 5.1 Submitting the Article

Submitting the article is easy. All you should do is to put the source of your article in a single zip file. The source must contain all auxiliary files required to create a PDF file of your article: this includes images, bibliography, and all non-standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages you used<sup>1</sup> For example, suppose that your main L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file is `main.tex`, it inputs another file `macros.tex` and uses the file `biblio.bib` to produce the bibliography. Suppose it also uses two images `images/easy.jpg` and `images/easy.jpg`. Then you should create a zip archive containing all these files. Suppose all these files are put in a directory `mypaper` on your computer, where `images` is a subdirectory of `mypaper`

<sup>1</sup>A non-standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package is a package that is not included in CTAN.

On almost any operating system (Linux, Windows, or Mac) you can achieve this by using the following sequence of commands:

```
cd mypaper
zip -r mypaper.zip *
```

This will create a zip archive `mypaper.zip` including all files in the directory `mypaper` and its subdirectories.

## References

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