

An Example of a Paper with a Rather Large Title-to-Content Ratio

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1 Introduction

The optional arguments of `\documentclass{eptcs}` are

- at most one of `adraft`, `submission` or `preliminary`,
- at most one of `publicdomain` or `copyright`,
- and optionally `creativecommons`,
 - possibly augmented with
 - * `noderivs`
 - * or `sharealike`,
 - and possibly augmented with `noncommercial`.

We use `adraft` rather than `draft` so as not to confuse `hyperref`. The style-file option `submission` is for papers that are submitted to `\event`, where the value of the latter is to be filled in in line 2 of the `tex`-file. Use `preliminary` only for papers that are accepted but not yet published. The final version of your paper that is to be uploaded at the EPTCS website should have none of these style-file options.

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Authors' (multiple) affiliations and emails use the commands `\institute` and `\email`. Both are optional. Authors should moreover supply `\titlerunning` and `\authorrunning`, and in case the copyright holders are not the authors also `\copyright holders`. As illustrated above, heuristic solutions may be called for to share affiliations. Authors may apply their own creativity here [1].

Exactly 46 lines fit on a page. The rest is like any normal \LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal \LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal \LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

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2 Ancillary files

Authors may upload ancillary files to be linked alongside their paper. These can for instance contain raw data for tables and plots in the article, or program code. Ancillary files are included with an EPTCS submission by placing them in a directory `anc` next to the main latex file. See also https://arxiv.org/help/ancillary_files. Please add a file `README` in the directory `anc`, explaining the nature of the ancillary files, as in <http://eptcs.org/paper.cgi?226.21>.

3 Prefaces

Volume editors may create prefaces using this very template, with `\title{Preface}` and `\author{}`.

4 Bibliography

We request that you use `\bibliographystyle{eptcs}` [2], or one of its variants `eptcsalpha`, `eptcsini` or `eptcsalphaini` [2]. Compared to the original `\LaTeX \bibliographystyle{plain}`, it ignores the field `month`, and uses the extra bibtex fields `eid`, `doi`, `ee` and `url`. The first is for electronic identifiers (typically the number n indicating the n^{th} paper in an issue) of papers in electronic journals that do not use page numbers. The other three are to refer, with life links, to electronic incarnations of the paper.

DOIs Almost all publishers use digital object identifiers (DOIs) as a persistent way to locate electronic publications. Prefixing the DOI of any paper with `http://dx.doi.org/` yields a URI that resolves to the current location (URL) of the response page¹ of that paper. When the location of the response page changes (for instance through a merge of publishers), the DOI of the paper remains the same and (through an update by the publisher) the corresponding URI will then resolve to the new location. For that reason a reference ought to contain the DOI of a paper, with a life link to the corresponding URI, rather than a direct reference or link to the current URL of publisher's response page. This is the rôle of the bibtex field `doi`. **EPTCS requires the inclusion of a DOI in each cited paper, when available.**

DOIs of papers can often be found through <http://www.crossref.org/guestquery>;² the second

¹Nowadays, papers that are published electronically tend to have a *response page* that lists the title, authors and abstract of the paper, and links to the actual manifestations of the paper (e.g. as dvi- or pdf-file). Sometimes publishers charge money to access the paper itself, but the response page is always freely available.

²For papers that will appear in EPTCS and use `\bibliographystyle{eptcs}` there is no need to find DOIs on this website, as EPTCS will look them up for you automatically upon submission of a first version of your paper; these DOIs can then be incorporated in the final version, together with the remaining DOIs that need to be found at DBLP or publisher's webpages.

method *Search on article title*, only using the **surname** of the first-listed author, works best. Other places to find DOIs are DBLP and the response pages for cited papers (maintained by their publishers).

The bibtex fields `ee` and `url` Often an official publication is only available against payment, but as a courtesy to readers that do not wish to pay, the authors also make the paper available free of charge at a repository such as `arXiv.org`. In such a case it is recommended to also refer and link to the URL of the response page of the paper in such a repository. This can be done using the bibtex fields `ee` or `url`, which are treated as synonyms. These fields should **not** be used to duplicate information that is already provided through the DOI of the paper. You can find archival-quality URL's for most recently published papers in DBLP—they are in the bibtex-field `ee`—but please suppress repetition of DOI information. In fact, it is often useful to check your references against DBLP records anyway, or just find them there in the first place.

Typesetting DOIs and URLs When using \LaTeX rather than `pdflatex` to typeset your paper, by default no linebreaking within long URLs is allowed. This leads often to very ugly output, that moreover is different from the output generated when using `pdflatex`. This problem is repaired when invoking `\usepackage{breakurl}`: it allows linebreaking within links and yield the same output as obtained by default with `pdflatex`. When invoking `pdflatex`, the package `breakurl` is ignored.

Please avoid using `\usepackage{doi}`, or `\newcommand{\doi}`. If you really need to redefine the command `doi` use `\providecommand{\doi}`.

The package `\usepackage{underscore}` is recommended to deal with underscores in DOIs. This is not needed when using `\usepackage{breakurl}` and not `pdflatex`.

References to papers in the same EPTCS volume To refer to another paper in the same volume as your own contribution, use a bibtex entry with

$$\text{series} = \{\text{\thisvolume}\{5\}\},$$

where 5 is the submission number of the paper you want to cite. You may need to contact the author, volume editors or EPTCS staff to find that submission number; it becomes known (and unchangeable) as soon as the cited paper is first uploaded at EPTCS. Furthermore, omit the fields `publisher` and `volume`. Then in your main paper you put something like:

```
\providecommand{\thisvolume}[1]{this volume of EPTCS, Open Publishing Association}
```

This acts as a placeholder macro-expansion until EPTCS software adds something like

```
\newcommand{\thisvolume}[1]{\{\eptcs\} 157\opa, pp 45--56, doi:...},
```

where the relevant numbers are pulled out of the database at publication time. Here the `newcommand` wins from the `providecommand`, and `\eptcs` resp. `\opa` expand to

```
\sl Electronic Proceedings in Theoretical Computer Science and  
, Open Publishing Association .
```

Hence putting `\def\opa{}` in your paper suppresses the addition of a publisher upon expansion of the citation by EPTCS. An optional argument like

$$\text{series} = \{\text{\thisvolume}\{5\}[\text{EPTCS}]\},$$

overwrites the value of `\eptcs`.

References

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