How to Use the IEEEtran Macro Package for Preparing a Manuscript for the FedCSIS e-Proceedings

Aleksander Denisiuk
University of Warmia and Mazury
in Olsztyn
ul. Słoneczna 54, 10-710 Olsztyn, Poland
Email: denisjuk@matman.uwm.edu.pl

Second Author, Third Author
Université de Paris-Sud,
Laboratoire d'Analyse Numérique,
Bâtiment 425,
F-91405 Orsay Cedex, France
Email: {second, third}@subdomain.domain.fr

Abstract—**This document describes the rules one should follow to prepare the article for the FedCSIS e-proceedings The abstract may be up to 150 words.**

I. INTRODUCTION

TO PREPARE the article for the FedCSIS e-proceedings, please use the IEEEtran LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$ macro package (document class `IEEEtran`). This document contains some hints how to use certain LaTeX packages to fit the conference proceedings format. You can use the source of this document as a template for typesetting of your paper.

A. For Beginners

For LaTeX beginners I would like to recommend to visit the site of the TeX Users Group and, specifically the book "The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$," by Tobias Oetiker: http://www.tug.org/begin.html

Remark 1.1: Using LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$ macros authors should define only the *logical structure* of the text. You are not allowed to use macros that explicitly change fonts, break lines, pages. etc.

B. Macros downloading

The IEEEconf LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$ macro package can be downloaded from CTAN: http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/IEEEconf/ as well as from the conference site. The conference cite contains also the last version of this document and its source.

II. PREAMBLE

A. Paper size

Please, indicate in the preamble a4 paper size in the following way:

```
\documentclass[a4paper, conference]
    {IEEEtran}
```

B. Polish accent "ogonek"

To make the polish accent ˛ ("ogonek") available use package `fontenc` with the option `OT4,T1`

```
\usepackage[OT4,T1]{fontenc}
```

C. Initial Drop Cap Letter

The first letter of a journal paper is a large, capital, oversized letter which descends one line below the baseline. Such a letter is called a "drop cap" letter. The other letters in the first word are rendered in upper case. This effect can be accurately produced using the IEEEtran command `\IEEEPARstart{}{}`. The first argument is the first letter of the first word, the second argument contains the remaining letters of the first word. The drop cap of this document was produced with:

```
\IEEEPARstart{W}{ith}
```

Note that the second word should also be rendered in upper case if the first word is very short (less than 3 letters):

```
\IEEEPARstart{T}{o prepare}
```

III. FIGURES AND TABLES

To insert a figure you are encouraged to use the `graphicx` package. Please, include this package in the preamble with the option `dvips`:

```
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx}
```

Figures in the `eps` format should be inserted in the `figure` environment, as follows:

```
\begin{figure}[tbp]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.75\hsize]
    {test.eps}
\caption{Sinusoid}
\end{figure}
```

Parameters of the command `\includegraphics` are described in the documentation of the `graphicx` package.

Fig. 1. Sinusoid

Algorithm 1 Calculating x to the power n

Require: $n \geq 0$
Ensure: $a = x^n$
    $k \leftarrow n; a \leftarrow 1;$
2: $b \leftarrow x;$
    while $k > 0$ **do** {Invariant: $x^n = a \cdot b^k$}
4:    **if** k is even **then**
       $k \leftarrow k/2;$
6:      $b \leftarrow b \cdot b;$
     else {k is odd}
8:      $k \leftarrow k - 1;$
       $a \leftarrow a \cdot b;$
10:    **end if**
    end while

Prepare your figures using vector graphics and converting it to standard eps format (without Corel Draw extensions). Photo eps files should be obtained from high-resolution (at least 300 DPI) JPEG files. Consider using of LaTeX packages (TeXDraw, XYpic, etc) for producing high-quality schemes and graphics. If your graphical editor is Microsoft Office, try to copy your Excell chart and paste it in OpenOffice Draw. Than use Export as EPS option.

Pay attention that the figure caption is placed *below* the figure, while the table caption is placed *above* the table (cf. table **??**). Figures or tables may span both columns, if necessary (use `figure*` or `table*` environments).

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables my span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table captions should be above the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. 1," even at the beginning of a sentence.

IV. ALGORITHMS

For algorithms typesetting the packages `algorithmic` and `algorithm` are used.

The first one defines environment `algorithmic`, inside which algorithms are inputted. In the following example the code from the left side produces the output shown on the right side. The optional parameter [2] defines lines numeration of the algorithm.

The package `algorithm` defines new float environment `algorithm` which is similar to floats `figure` and `table`.

The usage of the `algorithm` environment is presented in the example **??**, output—algorithm **??**—is respectively given on the page **??**.

Example 4.1 (the `algorithm` environment): Coding:
```
\begin{algorithm}[tbp]
\caption{Calculating $x$ to the
power~$n$\label{example}}
\begin{algorithmic}[2]
\REQUIRE $n\ge 0$
\ENSURE $a=x^n$
\STATE $k\leftarrow n$; $a\leftarrow 1$;
```

```
\STATE $b\leftarrow x$;
\WHILE[Invariant: $x^n=a\cdot b^k$]
{$k>0$}
\IF{$k$ is even}
\STATE $k\leftarrow k/2$;
\STATE $b\leftarrow b\cdot b$;
\ELSE[$k$ is odd]
\STATE $k\leftarrow k-1$;
\STATE $a\leftarrow a\cdot b$;
\ENDIF
\ENDWHILE
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```
Output is given on the page **??**

V. CODE FRAGMENTS

To include the programming code fragment, please use the package `listings`. This package "understands" almost all the programming languages and their dialects from BASIC to XML. Particulars of the package usage are given in the package documentation. In what follows we show implementations of the algorithm **??** in C++. Examples contain TeX-code and the corresponding output.

Example 5.1 (C++): Coding:
```
\lstset{language=C++}
\begin{lstlisting}
int power(int x,int n){
   int k,a,b;
   k=n; a=1; b=x;
   while(k>0){//Invariant: x^n=a*b^k
      if (k % 2==0){
         k/=2;
         b*=b;
      }
      else{
         k--;
         a*=b;
      }
   }
   return a;
```

TABLE I
DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS OF FIVE EARLY DIGITAL COMPUTERS

Computer	First operation	Place	Decimal/Binary	Electronic	Programmable	Turing complete
Zuse Z3	May 1941	Germany	binary	No	By punched film stock	Yes (1998)
Atanasoff-Berry Computer	Summer 1941	USA	binary	Yes	No	No
Colossus	1943–1944	UK	binary	Yes	Partially, by rewiring	No
Harvard Mark I–IBM ASCC	1944	USA	decimal	No	By punched paper tape	Yes (1998)
ENIAC	1944	USA	decimal	Yes	Partially, by rewiring	Yes
	1948	USA	decimal	Yes	By Function Table ROM	Yes

Algorithm 2 Calculating x to the power n in C++

```cpp
int power(int x, int n){
    int k,a,b;
    k=n; a=1; b=x;
    while (k>0) { // Invariant: x^n=a*b^k
        if (k % 2==0){
            k/=2;
            b*=b;
        }
        else{
            k--;
            a*=b;
        }
    }
    return a;
}
```

}
\end{lstlisting}
Output is shown on the page **??**

VI. REFERENCES

For bibliography references use the standard LaTeX tools. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [**?**]. Do not use "Ref. [**?**]" or "reference [**?**]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [**?**] was the first...". Do not put footnotes in the reference list. IEEE Transactions no longer use a journal prefix before the volume number. For example, use "IEEE Trans. Magn., vol. 25," not "vol. MAG-25."

Give all authors' names; do not use "et al." unless there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [**?**]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [**?**]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original language citation [**?**].

VII. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word "data" is plural, not singular. In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) A graph within a graph is an "inset," not an "insert." The word alternatively is preferred to the word "alternately" (unless you really mean something that alternates). Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively." Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect," "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" and "principle." Do not confuse "imply" and "infer." The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al." The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example." Microsoft Office in not a graphical editor. An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is [**?**].

VIII. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

IX. SUBMISSION

Submitting the article, please, provide
- The source of the article.
- Files of all the inserted graphics.
- PDF file with the article. PDF will be sent to the referees.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g." Try to avoid the stilted expression, "One of us (R. B. G.) thanks ..." Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks..." Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

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[6] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.

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