Hermès-Lavoisier journals: LaTeX guide for authors

January 30, 2014 (for hermès-journal.cls V. 3.1.5)

Hermès-Lavoisier

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ABSTRACT. *The instructions put together below fall into several categories. The publisher would be grateful to authors for respecting these indications.*

RÉSUMÉ. *L'ensemble des consignes rassemblées ci-dessous s'organise en plusieurs rubriques. La rédaction remercie les auteurs pour le strict respect qu'ils accorderont à ces dispositions.*

KEYWORDS: *a set of significant words must be separated as keywords (and ended by a full stop).*

MOTS-CLÉS : *un ensemble de mots significatifs doit être isolé sous forme de mots-clés (et terminés par un point).*

Contents

1. General description of changes

1.1. Changes in class version 3.1.5

– - In some cases (references with more than five authors), large parts of the bibliography were emphazed. This bug has been fixed.

1.2. Changes in class version 3.1.4b

– - "Revue d'Intelligence Artificielle" has been replaced by "Revue d'intelligence artificielle" in the footer of the first page

1.3. Changes in class version 3.1.4

– Before this version, captions were not well-formatted when `subfig` package was used. This problem has been fixed.

1.4. Changes in class version 3.1.3

– Before this version, only one page was allowed for title, authors, addresses, abstract, keywords and DOI. This constraint has been removed.

– Section 2.10 has been added to the documentation about the `\biography` command.

– The string 'page' has been removed on the footer of the first page.

1.5. Changes in class version 3.1.2

– figuretex environment added (traditional LaTeX figure environment)

– jancl journal removed

– string 'Paris' removed from the DOI

1.6. Changes in class version 3.1.1

– problem in stared mathematical environments solved

1.7. Changes in class version 3.1

– modification of space between end of the title and the `\thanks` mark

– bug in `\footnote` fixed

– string "RSTI" removed in both even headers and DOI for journals: RIA, DN, TSI, ISI

– `\sloppy` command introduced both in `\abstract` and `\resume` commands

2. General organization of a document (document preamble)

The use of the Hermès-Lavoisier LaTeX style requires several standard packages (that are already included in the class):

- `amsfonts.sty`
- `amsmath.sty`
- `amssymb.sty`
- `amsthm.sty`
- `apacite.sty`
- `babel.sty`
- `calc.sty`
- `color.sty`
- `english.apc`
- `epsfig.sty`
- `fontenc.sty`
- `french.apc.`
- `inputenc.sty`
- `mathrsfs.sty`
- `pifont.sty`
- `times.sty`
- `url.sty`
- `xspace.sty`

and two non-standard files:

- `hermes-journal.cls;`
- `hermes-journal.bst.`

These two files can be downloaded from http://www.revuesonline.com/portail/.

Depending on the document type that you want to write (article, table of contents of an issue, or foreword) your LaTeX document must include some set of commands. The following of this section only concerns the writing of articles. For the writing of table of contents or of foreword, see Section 6.

The minimal set of commands that your article must include is as follows (statements between brackets [and] correspond to optional arguments of commands, or to optional commands):

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{../Styles/}
\documentclass{\filespath hermes-journal}
\<journal acronym>{<year>}{<volume>}{<number>}
\firstpagenumber{<number of the first page of the article>}
[\freecolumn{<free text appearing at the top of the 1st page>}]
\title[<Short title>]{<Title of the article>}
[\subtitle{<subtitle of the article>}]
```

```
\author[address number]{<first name>}{<last name>}
[\biography{<short biography of the author>}]
\address{<author address>}
\abstract{<abstract contents>}
\resume{<abstract contents in French>}
\keywords{<keywords list>}
\motscles{<keywords list in French>}
[\receptionDate{<reception date of your article>}]
[\acceptanceDate{<acceptance date of your article>}]
    \begin{document}
        \maketitle
        <contents of your article>
        \bibliography{<.bib files>}
    \end{document}
```

EXAMPLE 1. — This documentation file has the following commands in its header part:

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{./../Style/}
\documentclass[english]{\filespath hermes-journal}
\hsp{2014}{x}{y}
\firstpagenumber{1}
% \freecolumn{}
\title[\LaTeX{} guide for authors]{Hermès-Lavoisier
                journals: \LaTeX{} guide\\ for authors}
\subtitle{January 30, 2014 (for hermès-journal.cls V.~3.1.5)}
\author{}{Hermès-Lavoisier}
% \biography{}
\address{Service éditorial -- Hermès-Lavoisier\\
14 rue de Provigny\\
F-94236 Cachan \textsc{cedex}}{revues@lavoisier.fr}
\abstract{The instructions put (...) these indications.}
\resume{L'ensemble des consignes (...) ces dispositions.}
\keywords{a set of significant words (...) by a full stop).}
\motscles{un ensemble de mots significatifs (...) un point).}
% \receptionDate{}
% \acceptanceDate{}
```

□

Here, no biography and no free column have been specified. As the language used for writing this article is English, we have specified the english option in the \documentclass command.

The order of the commands is not important.

WARNING: only the first letter of : title, subtitle, short title, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, *etc.* must be capitalized and no hyphenation must occur.

2.1. The command \documentclass

The \filespath command allows you to specify the directory where both the files `hermes-journal.cls` and `hermes-journal.bst` are located. If the directory of these files is the same as the directory of the files containing your article, just specify `./` as the path:

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{./}   % for the current directory
\documentclass{\filespath hermes-journal}
```

which is the same as:

```
% !! NO \filepath command defined here !!
\documentclass{hermes-journal}
```

You can specify several options to the \documentclass command:

– `english` must be used if the langage of your article is in English (even if a French extended abstract begins your article). If this option is disabled, the language by default will be French.[1]

– `cropmarks` must be specified if you need to see crop marks to detect overfull boxes in your text.

– `foreword` must be specified if you want to write the foreword of the issue. See Section 6 for more details.

– `toc` must be specified if you want to write the table of contents of the issue. See Section 6 for more details.

If you need to specify several optional parameters to \documentclass command, you must separate them by a comma. For instance, if you want to write your article in English and if you also want to see overfull \hbox, you must write:

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{./../Style/}
\documentclass[english,cropmarks]{\filespath hermes-journal}
```

(The order of options is not important.)

2.2. The journal command

The old \journal command is now deprecated. It has been replaced by a command having the name of your journal. The different journal commands are as follows:

– `dn` for *RSTI – Document numérique*;

– `ejcm` for *European Journal of Computational Mechanics*;

---

1. See Section 5.3 p. 26 for an important note concerning French user bibliography.

– `ejece` for *European Journal of Environmental and Civil Engineering*;

– `ejee` for *European Journal of Electrical Engineering*;

– `ejess` for *European Journal of Economic and Social Systems*;

– `imm` for *Instrumentation, Mesure, Métrologie*;

– `isi` for *RSTI – Ingénierie des systèmes d'information*;

– `jds` for *Journal of Decision Systems*;

– `jesa` for *Journal européen des systèmes automatisés*;

– `rcma` for *Revue des composites et des matériaux avancés*;

– `ria` for *RSTI – Revue d'Intelligence Artificielle*;

– `rig` for *Revue internationale de géomatique*;

– `rmpd` for *Road Materials and Pavement Design*;

– `sdm` for *Santé, Décision, Management*;

– `ts` for *Traitement du signal*;

– `tsi` for *RSTI – Technique et science informatiques*;

– `hsp` for *Hermès Science Publication* (that is just used for this guide for authors).

In the following, we use the example of HSP journal.

Each journal command has three parameters: the year of the volume, the number of the volume, and the number of the issue. For instance, the current article has been written for the Hermès Science Publication journal (that is a fake journal), issue `y` of the volume `x` of year `2014`. Thus, the following command has been used:

```
\hsp{2014}{x}{y}
```

In some particular cases, you may to have to write some string of characters in the even headers of the issue. This string is specified as an optional argument of the journal command.

For instance, an even header of this documentation is

8   HSP. Volume x – n⁰ y/2014

(where the first number is the page number). If we want to specify the string "ECAI'14" in this article, we should write the following command:

```
\hsp[ECAI'14]{2014}{x}{y}
```

that will produced:

8   HSP. Volume x – n° y/2014. ECAI'14

Before using this optional field, ask the guest editor of the issue or the publisher.

2.3. The command \firstpagenumber

This command allows you to specify the number of the first page of your article. For instance, the following command:

```
\firstpagenumber{7}
```

specifies that the number of the first page of the current document will be 7.

If you do not know what this number is, you can specify 1 as argument of the command:

```
\firstpagenumber{1}
```

that is the same as removing of the command \firstpagenumber.

2.4. The command \freecolumn

This command is reserved for special uses. It enables to write a string of characters just before the first horizontal rule of the first page, on the top of this page. For instance, the command:

```
freecolumn{Scientific note}
```

will be produce a first page as shown in Figure 1 p. 10.

2.5. The commands \title, \subtitle, and \thanks

The title corresponds to the title of your article. The subtitle corresponds to the title used in odd pages headers. The general syntax of this command is as follows:

```
\title[Short title]{Title}
```

Normally, the optional parameter is not used and short title is the same as title. But if the length of title is greater than 80 mn or if this title contains some commands \\, then the short title will not be well formatted. Thus, you have to specify a shorter title or a title without any command \\. In other words, it is no necessary to specify a short title when it is the same as the title AND when the title is shorter than 80 mn.

For instance, the command that has been used in this article is as follows.

Scientific note

Hermès-Lavoisier journals: LaTeX guide for authors

January 30, 2014 (for hermès-journal.cls V. 3.1.5)

Hermès-Lavoisier

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Figure 1. Example of output produced using the `\freecolumn` *command*

```
\title[\LaTeX{} guide for authors]{Hermès-Lavoisier
                journals: \LaTeX{} guide\\ for authors}
```

Thus, odd pages header is "LaTeX guide for authors" whereas the title of this article is "Hermès-Lavoisier journals: LaTeX guide
for authors". (Note the new line after 'guide' entailed by the command \\. If we do not specify explicitly a short title here, then a new line would also appeared in the header, which is not appropriate.)

If a short title is not specified when the title is greater than 80 mm (page number included), the string "!! short title too long or undefined !!" will appear in the header of odd pages. Please, check the short title.

A subtitle can be specified with the help of command \subtitle as in:

```
\subtitle{January 30, 2014 (for hermès-journal.cls V.~3.1.5)}
```

In some exceptional cases, you may want to specify a footnote associated with the title of your article. For that you can use the \thanks command at the end of the title of your article, into the \title command. For instance:

```
\title{My most incredible results\thanks{A short version
             of this article has been published in 2001.}}
```

will write as a footnote the string "A short version of this article has been published in 2001.".

Note that the footnote mark in the title will not be a number (as other footnotes) but a star (⋆). Thus, the above example will produce the following result (title of the article):

My most incredible results⋆

Do not add a space between the last word of title and the command \thanks. Please, do not use this command for specifing acknowledgements (they must be specified with the help of the command \acknowledgements, see Section 5.2 for more details).

2.6. The command(s) \author

The command \author allows you to specify the names of the author(s). First names must be placed before surnames. In the case that there are several first names, at least one of them must be written in full:

```
\author{John W.}{Smith}
```

When there are several authors, you must use as many commands as required. For instance, if there are three authors, you must write:

```
\author{FirstName1}{LastName1}
\author{FirstName2}{LastName2}
\author{FirstName3}{LastName3}
```

Note that each author will be automatically separated from the previous one by a comma. Thus, the previous example will produce the following output:

FirstName1 LastName1, FirstName2 LastName2, FirstName3 LastName3

If want to begin a new line between two authors, just put a command \andauthor between these authors. For instance, for beginning a new line between the two last authors, you just need to write:

```
\author{FirstName1}{LastName1}
\author{FirstName2}{LastName2} \andauthor
\author{FirstName3}{LastName3}
```

that will produces the following output:

FirstName1 LastName1, FirstName2 LastName2,
FirstName3 LastName3

Author addresses are specified with the help of command(s) \address that are automatically numbered (see Section 2.7). For associating an author with one or more address(es), you just need to specify this (these) address(es) as an optional argument to command \author. For instance, for associating author 1 to address 1, author 2 both to addresses 1 and 3, and author 3 to address 2, you need to write the following commands:

```
\author[1]{FirstName1}{LastName1}
\author[1,3]{FirstName2}{LastName2}
\author[2]{FirstName3}{LastName3}
```

that will produce the following output:

FirstName1 LastName1 [1]**, FirstName2 LastName2** [1,3]**, FirstName3 LastName3** [2]

When several authors have the same address, do not use the optional parameter of commands \author because this address does note need to be numbered.

2.7. The command(s) \address

The address of the author(s) is specified with the help of the command address. This command has two parameters. The first parameter contains the address itself. It can be written on several lines where each line is ended by a \\ command except the last one. The second parameter contains the e-mail associated with this address.

For instance, for specifying the address of the current article, we have written:

```
\address{Service éditorial -- Hermès-Lavoisier\\
14 rue de Provigny\\
F-94236 Cachan \textsc{cedex}}{revues@lavoisier.fr}
```

Note that no special formatting is needed for e-mail. This will produce the following output:

Service éditorial – Hermès-Lavoisier
14 rue de Provigny
F-94236 Cachan CEDEX

revues@lavoisier.fr

Note that this address is not numbered.

When several addresses are needed, you must write as many \address commands as needed. Thus, the addresses are numbered automatically. For instance, if you need to specify two addresses, you will write:

```
\address{address1 line 1\\
        (...)\\
        address1 last line}%
        {e-mail1@domain.name1}

\address{address2 line 1\\
        (...)\\
        address2 last line}%
        {e-mail2@domain.name2}
```

that will produce the following result:

1. address1 line 1
   (...)
   address1 last line
   e-mail1@domain.name1

2. address2 line 1
   (...)
   address2 last line
   e-mail2@domain.name2

If you need to specify several e-mails of several authors for the same address, you can merge the e-mails having the same domain name. For instance:

```
\address{address}%
   {{author1,author2}@domain.name1, author3@domain.name2}
```

Note that backslash (symbol \) is needed neither before { (just before author1) nor before } (just after author2). The following output will be produced:

address
{author1,author2}@domain.name1, author3@domain.name2

✎   The address must be sufficiently detailed. Do not specify home page addresses.

2.8. The commands \abstract and \resume

The English abstract is specified using the command \abstract:

```
\begin{Abstract}
This is the abstract of my article...
\end{Abstract}%
```

The first letter of the abstract must be capitalized, and the abstract must be ended by a full stop.

The command \resume is used for writing the abstract in French. In the RMPD journal the command \resume is ignored, even if it is specified.

2.9. The commands \keywords and \motscles

Keywords are specified as follows:

```
\keywords{keyword-1, keyword-2, ..., keyword-n.}
```

First letters of keywords must NOT be capitalized, even for the first keyword. The list must be ended by a full stop.

The command \motscles is used for writing the keywords in French. In the RMPD journal the command \motscles is ignored, even if it is specified.

2.10. The command(s) \biography

When it is required by the journal, you can add use the command \biography for writing a short biography about an author.

✎   This command is not obligatory, but if you add one \biography command then you must add as many biography commands as there are \author commands and in the same order.

Biography (biographies) will be automatically add at the end of the compiled version of your article, even if this (these) command(s) must be written is the document preamble.

For instance, if we suppose there are three authors defined as follows:

```
\author[1]{FirstName1}{LastName1}
\author[1,3]{FirstName2}{LastName2}
\author[2]{FirstName3}{LastName3}
```

Thus, the following commands:

```
\biography{Biography of the first author...}
\biography{Biography of the second author...}
\biography{Biography of the third author...}
```

will produce the following result:

FirstName1 LastName1. *Biography of the first author...*
FirstName2 LastName2. *Biography of the second author...*
FirstName3 LastName3. *Biography of the third author...*

2.11. Additional remarks

Please, pay attention to the following points:

1. All standard packages used by the class `hermes-journal.cls` (see p. 5) are already included.

2. The `theorem` package is incompatible with the `amsthm` package: do not use it.

3. Only the first letter of the first word of the title, of the short title, and of the sections, subsections... must be capitalized.

4. Sub-paragraphs are always unnumbered.

5. Remove any `overfull \hbox` errors. Please, do not use the `sloppypar` environment if possible.

See the LATEX source of this file (`documentation.ltx`) for further details.

3. Mathematical environments

3.1. Standard environment

A lot of mathematical environments are enabled. For example, we specify a theorem as follows:

```
\begin{theorem}
```

```
This is the numbered theorem environment.
\end{theorem}
```

which produces the following output:

THEOREM 2. — *This is the numbered theorem environment.*

In the following, theorem is called the *name* of the environment, and Theorem is called its *heading*.

The predefined environment names are: assumption, axiom, axioms, case, claim, conclusion, conclusions, condition, conjecture, corollary, criterion, definition, definitions, example, examples, exercise, fact, facts, hypothesis, lemma, notation, notations, note, observation, observations, principle, problem, problems, proof, proofsketch, property, proposition, question, remark, remarks, solution, summary, theorem.

Some environments use italic shape: axiom, axioms, corollary, definition, definitions, hypothesis, lemma, notation, notations, property, proposition, theorem.

Some other environments use normal font. Thus, these environments are ended by a white square (□): assumption, case, claim, conclusion, conclusions, condition, conjecture, criterion, example, examples, exercise, fact, facts, note, observation, observations, principle, problem, problems, question, remark, remarks, solution, summary.

Finally, two environments use normal font but are ended by a black square (■): proof and proofsketch.

EXAMPLE 3. — For instance Theorem 2 above uses italic shape without a box at the end of it. But the current environment does not use italic shape, thus a box occurs at the end of it.   □

This example has been generated by the following code:

```
\begin{example}
For instance Theorem (...) at the end of it.
\end{example}
```

Note that the counter producing environment numbers is shared among environments.

3.2. Starred (unnumbered) environments

Every mathematical environment can be unnumbered using its starred form:

```
\begin{proof*}
This is an unnumbered proof environment. (Note
the black box here.)
\end{proof*}
```

which produces the following output (without any number):

PROOF. — This is an unnumbered proof environment. (Note the black box here.) ■

3.3. Optional parameter

NOTE 4 (optional parameter). — Every environment has an optional parameter. It has been used here:
```
\begin{note}[optional parameter]... \end{note}
```
☐

3.4. Mathematical environments ended by a list

Sometimes, environment `itemize`, `enumerate` or `description` is used at the end of a mathematical environment. Thus, when the last line of the environment is the last line of a list, the box of the mathematical environment does not occur at the end of this last line, but at the end of the next line (what is wrong). For example:

EXAMPLE 5 (of poorly situated box). — Here is an itemized list:

– and the box should be situated at the end of this line. Nevertheless, it is not the case...

☐

In this case, you can use the `\QED` command. For instance, the above example should be written as follows:

```
\begin{example}[of well situated box]
Here is an itemized list:
\begin{itemize}
\item and the box will be well situated now. \QED
\end{itemize}
\end{example}
```

that will produce the following result (with box at the appropriate place):

EXAMPLE 6 (of well situated box). — Here is an itemized list:

– and the box will be at the appropriate place now. ☐

3.5. Reference to mathematical environments

You can refer to each environment with the standard LATEX commands `\label` and `\ref`. For instance, the following environment definition includes a command `\label`:

```
\begin{remark}\label{rem:useful}
This is a useful remark.
\end{remark}
```

and it will product the following output:

REMARK 7. — This is a useful remark.   □

Thus, you can now refer to this environment by the standard LATEX command \ref{rem:useful} that will produce the number of the environment, that is: 7.

For each environment, two additional commands are available. The first one is built from the name of the environment followed by the string name. The command contains the heading of the corresponding environnement. For instance, this command for the above environment is \remarkname that will produce the string: Remark.

Thus, in your text, you can refer to the above environment by writing:

```
(...) see \remarkname~\ref{rem:useful} (...)
```

that will produce the following output:

(...) see Remark 7 (...)

(Note that we have used a hard space (~) instead of a white space: it avoids situation where the environment heading is at the end of a line, while the number of the referred environnement is at the beginning of the next line.)

For that use, the class of document hermes-journal.cls provides a command that makes that for you. Its name is built from the name of an environment followed by the string ref. In the case of our running example, this command is:

```
\remarkref{rem:useful}
```

that will produce the following output: Remark 7.

Note that you can change the definition of \remarkname. It will also modify the command \remarkref, but not the environment itself. For instance, suppose that we execute the following code:

```
\renewcommand{\remarkname}{Foo}
```

Now, the value of \remarkname and of \remarkref{rem:useful} are respectively Foo and Foo 7.

REMARK 8. — But if we use a new instance of remark environment, the heading of this environment has not changed.   □

Of course, similar commands are defined for each environment name.

3.6. *When optional parameter should be a bibliographic reference*

Suppose that you want to produce an output like this:

THEOREM 9 (Katsuno, Mendelzon, 1989). — *This mathematical environment contains a command* \cite *as optional parameter. (We suppose here that the cited work corresponds for instance to the current theorem.)*

If we use a command \cite as optional parameter of the theorem environment, the result will be like this:

THEOREM 10 ((Katsuno, Mendelzon, 1989)). — *Note that there is a double pair of parenthesis around the reference.*

For avoiding this unwanted result, we have to use the \theoremCite environment. Thus, Theorem 9 has been produced by the following commands:

```
\begin{theoremCite}{KM1989}
This mathematical environment (...) current theorem.)
\end{theoremCite}
```

where KM1989 is the bibliographic label of the cited work. Note that KM1989 is an obligatory parameter.

The environment theoremCite has an optional parameter that corresponds to the optional parameter of the standard command \cite. For instance, we can refer to particular page of the cited article:

```
\begin{theoremCite}[p.~49]{KM1989}
This is a theoremCite environment with optional parameter.
\end{theoremCite}
```

will produce the following output:

THEOREM 11 (Katsuno, Mendelzon, 1989, p. 49). — *This is a theoremCite environment with optional parameter.*

A stared form of this environment exists and, of course, a similar environment is defined for each environment name.

3.7. *How to define your own mathematical environment*

In some EXCEPTIONAL cases, you may have to define your own mathematical environment by the command \newtheorem. Its parameters are as follows:

```
[#1]: symbol occurring at the end of the last line
      of the environment
  #2: name of the environment
  #3: heading of the environment (occurring in the output)
```

For instance, the following commands

```
% new environment definition
\newtheorem[$\heartsuit$]{ltr}{Letter}

% normal use
\begin{ltr}
This line is in the new environment...
\end{ltr}

% use with optional parameter
\begin{ltr}[with optional parameter]
So is this one...
\end{ltr}

% use of the starred version (and optional parameter)
\begin{ltr*}[with no number]
This one too...
\end{ltr*}
```

will produce the following results:

LETTER 12. — This line is in the new environment...   ♡

LETTER 13 (with optional parameter). — So is this one...   ♡

LETTER (with no number). — This one too...   ♡

As it has been explained above, if you do not specify a value for the optional environment, no symbol will occur at the end of the last line of the environment, and an italic shape will be used. Thus:

```
\newtheorem{foo}{Foo}

\begin{foo}\label{thm:foo}
This line uses italic shape.
\end{foo}
```

will produce

FOO 14. — *This line uses italic shape.*

The commands `\fooname` and `\fooref{thm:foo}` are automatically created and their values are respectively Foo and Foo 14.

4. Floating environments

Floating environments must have a caption. Thus, definition of these environments has been modified with respect to standard LaTeX commands and they have two arguments. The first argument is optional and corresponds to a label (without the name of

the command itself: \label). The second argument is obligatory and contains the caption of the environment. It will be correctly positioned, depending on the environment type.

As Hermès-Lavoisier journals are printed in black and white, it is strongly recommended that figures and tables not be in color. There is never a full stop at the end of a caption.

4.1. The environment `table`

The environment `table` is used as follows:

```
\begin{table}{The logical $\wedge$ table}
$\begin{array}{c|cc}
\wedge  &   0   &   1\\
\hline
0       &   0   &   0\\
1       &   0   &   1
\end{array}$
\end{table}
```

that will product the following output:

Table 1. The logical ∧ table

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
\wedge & 0 & 1\\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0\\
1 & 0 & 1
\end{array}$$

If you want to refer to an environment `table` with the help of \ref label, you must specify a label as optional parameter of the environment:

```
\begin{table}[tab:or]{The logical $\vee$ table}
$\begin{array}{c|cc}
\vee    &   0   &   1\\
\hline
0       &   0   &   1\\
1       &   1   &   1
\end{array}$
\end{table}
```

that will product Table 2.

If you want to refer to this table, you can write either \tablename~\ref{tab:or} or \tableref{tab:or} that both product the string Table 2.

Table 2. The logical ∨ table

∨	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

4.2. The environment `figure`

Similarly to environment `table`, you can use the environment `figure` for floating figures. For instance, the following commands:

```
\begin{figure}[fig:lavoisier]{The graphical Lavoisier}
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=3cm}
\end{figure}
```

will product the following output:

Lavoisier

Figure 2. The graphical Lavoisier

You can refer to this figure by writing either `\figurename~\ref{fig:lavoisier}` or `\figureref{fig:lavoisier}` that both product the string Figure 2.

Here, the `\epsfig` is used because the corresponding file is in EPS format, but you can obviously use the `\includegraphics` command (or another one) if you prefer.

4.3. The environment `figureframe`

Similarly to environment `figure`, you can use the environment `figureframe` when you have a set of small figures. For instance, the following commands:

```
\begin{figureframe}[framefig:lav]{The graphical Lavoisier}
\begin{tabular}{ccc}
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=2cm} &
&
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=2cm} \\
%
&
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=2cm}
& \\
%
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=2cm} &
```

```
&
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=2cm}
\end{tabular}
\end{figureframe}
```

that will product the following output:

Figure 3. The graphical Lavoisier

You can refer to this figure by writing either `\figurename~\ref{framefig:lav}` or `\figureref{framefig:lav}` that both product the string Figure 3.

Note that environments `figure` and `figureframe` share the same counter.

4.4. The (standard) figure environment: `figuretex`

The above `figure` environment clashes with the `subfig` package. Thus, you have to use the (renamed) standard figure environment: `figuretex`. For instance, the following commands:

```
\begin{figuretex}[h]
\begin{center}
\epsfig{file=Figures/lavoisier.eps,width=3cm}
\caption{The graphical Lavoisier ('figuretex' environment)}
\label{fig:lavoisier:bis}
\end{center}
\end{figuretex}
```

will product the following output:

Figure 4. The graphical Lavoisier ('figuretex' environment)

You can refer to this figure by writing either `\figurename~\ref{fig:lavoisier:bis}` or `\figureref{fig:lavoisier:bis}` that both product the string Figure 4.

Note that environments `figuretex`, `figure` and `figureframe` share the same counter.

You can use the `subfig` package for having several captions in the same figure. For instance, the following set of commands

```
\begin{figuretex}[hbt]
    \begin{minipage}[b]{0.7\textwidth}
      \centering
      \subfloat[Figure 1]{
         \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{Figures/lavoisier}
         \label{fig:social:network}
      }
      \subfloat[Figure 2]{
         \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{Figures/lavoisier}
         \label{fig:social:trust}
      }
      \subfloat[Figure 3]{
         \includegraphics[width=0.9\textwidth]{Figures/lavoisier}
         \label{fig:social:rating}
      }
    \end{minipage}\hspace{0.1cm}
    \begin{minipage}[b]{0.28\textwidth}
      \subfloat[Figure 4]{
         \includegraphics[width=1\textwidth]{Figures/lavoisier}
         \label{fig:social:legend}
      }
    \end{minipage}
    \caption{Subfig environment, figuretex, and
            $\backslash$includegraphics command}
    \label{fig:social:example}
\end{figuretex}
```

will product the following output:

(a) Figure 1   (b) Figure 2

(c) Figure 3   (d) Figure 4

Figure 5. Subfig environment, figuretex, and \includegraphics command

When `subfig` package is used, you have to use the `figuretex` environment, even if you have single figures (without using the `\subfloat` command).

5. Other components

5.1. The list environments

Every standard list environments are available with `hermes-journal.cls`, but only two levels can fit into each other.

The classical `itemize` environment is available.

– item 1...
– item 2
  - item 2.1
  - item 2.2
– item 3

has been produced by

```
\begin{itemize}
    \item item 1...
    \item item 2
    \begin{itemize}
        \item item 2.1
        \item item 2.2
    \end{itemize}
    \item item 3
\end{itemize}
```

Similarly, the traditional `enumerate` environment is also available:

1. item 1
2. item 2
  a) item 2.1
  b) item 2.2
3. item 3

and you can refer to different items such as 2 or 2a by writing respectively `\ref{enum:2}` or `\ref{enum:2.1}`. This result is obtained by the following code:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item item 1
\item item 2                \label{enum:2}
```

```
    \begin{enumerate}
    \item item 2.1       \label{enum:2.1}
    \item item 2.2
    \end{enumerate}
\item item 3
\end{enumerate}
```

Recall that only two levels can fit into each other. Thus, you cannot write :

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item ...
    \begin{enumerate}
        \item ...
        \begin{enumerate}
        ...    level forbidden
        \end{enumerate}
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

5.2. The command \\`acknowledgements`

This command is used to specify acknowledgements. This command must appear just before bibliography, at the end of the article. For instance:

```
\acknowledgements{Authors thank X and Y for...}
```

will produce the following output:

Acknowledgements

Authors thank X and Y for...

Please, do not use command \thanks (see Section 2.5) for acknowledgements.

5.3. Bibliography

You will find an example of main types of bibliographic references below. The bibliography must be inserted at the end of the document, just after acknowledgements (see Section 5.2) and just before appendix (see Section 5.4).

Use of BIBTEX is strongly recommended because bibliography will be automatically well formatted. In this case, just insert at the end of your article the following command:

```
\bibliography{documentation}
```

where `documentation.bib` is a BibTEXfile (ended by `.bib`) stored in the same folder as your `.tex` file.

Note that use of `\bibliographystyle` is **not** necessary because this command is already called in `hermes-journal.cls`. (See The LATEX Companion, second edition, Chapter 13 for more details about BIBTEX.)

If you prefer a handmade bibliography, formatting depends on type of reference. In the following:

– (Adam, 2007) is a PhD thesis;

– (FIPA-ACL, 2006) is a miscellaneous document.

– (Katsuno, Mendelzon, 1989) is an article in a proceedings;

– (Katsuno, Mendelzon, 1991) is a journal article;

– (Keeney, 1992) is a book;

– (Larson, 1996) a master thesis;

– (Levi, 1997) is an unpublished document;

– (Lindström, Rabinowicz, 1991) is an article in a collection of article;

– (Lorini *et al.*, 2005) is a technical report;

– (Yar, 2000) is a manual.

The well formatted references are presented in Figure 6 p. 28. The corresponding LATEX code can be found in `documentation.bbl`.

When the bibliography (or the `\bibliography` command) has been written at the end of the article your can refer to each reference by the use of of its label. For instance, suppose that the following reference is available (at the end of the document in the case of hand-written bibliography, or in the `.bbl` file in the case of use of BIBTEX):

```
\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Adam}{Adam}%
        {{\protect\APACyear{2007}}}]{Ada2007}
Adam, C. (2007).
\newblock {\em {Emotions: from psychological theories
  to logical formalization and implementation
  in a {BDI} agent}}.
\newblock Unpublished doctoral dissertation.
\newblock INP, Toulouse, France.
```

Thus, to refer to this reference you should use the command `\cite{Ada2007}`. The result in your text will be `(Adam, 2007)`.

If you use the command `\citeA{Ada2007}` the result in your text will be: `Adam (2007)`.

For technical reasons, the first argument of the `\bibitem` command is necessarily `\protect\citeauthoryear{X}{X}{{\protect\APACyear{Y}}}` where `X` represents the authors list and where `Y` represents the publication year.

References

Adam C. (2007). *Emotions: from psychological theories to logical formalization and implementation in a BDI agent.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation, INP, Toulouse, France.

FIPA-ACL. (2006, April). *Speech acts library.* Web.

Katsuno H., Mendelzon A. (1989). A unified view of propositional knowledge base updates. In *International joint conference on artificial intelligence (ijcai'89)*, p. 1413-1419. NY, USA, Morgan Kaufmann Publisher.

Katsuno H., Mendelzon A. (1991). Propositional knowledge base revision and minimal change. *Artificial Intelligence*, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 263-294.

Keeney R. L. (1992). *Value-focused thinking: A path to creative decision making.* Cambridge, Mass, Harvard University Press.

Larson S. (1996). *Computing implicature: The case of relevance.* Unpublished master's thesis, Dept. of Linguistics, Göteborg University, Sweden.

Levi I. (1997, March). *Contraction and informational value.*

Lindström S., Rabinowicz W. (1991). Epistemic entrenchment with incomparabilities and relational belief revision. In A. Fuhrmann, M. Morreau (Eds.), *The logic of theory change*, Vol. 465. Berlin, Germany, Springer Verlag.

Lorini E., Castelfranchi C., Falcone R. (2005, March). *To attempt and to try: for a cognitive theory of action.* Technical report No. RR-2004-005. Rome, Italy, Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC-CNR).

Yar O. (2000). Manuel d'utilisation de lotrec (2nde ed.). Computer software manual. Toulouse, France.

Figure 6. Examples of main bibliographic types

FOR FRENCH USERS ON3LY: when you write an article in French, you must not insert a punctuation symbol in your bibliographical labels. The reason is that use of Babel style with French option insert automatically a space before any double punctuation symbol. Thus, for instance, the command `\cite{myref:2011}` will be translated as `\citation{myref\unskip \penalty \@M  :2011}` in the file `.aux` of your document, which generates a compilation error. Use the form: `\cite{myref2011}`.

5.4. Annex

Annex part is introduced by the LATEX command `\annex` (but the result obtained with the standard command `\appendix` is the same). Thus, sections are automatically numbered with letters instead of numbers.

You can refer to Annex A by writing `\ref{app:check:list}` if we suppose that `\label{app:check:list}` is defined for the corresponding annex title.

Annex must be placed after bibliography, at the end of the document.

6. If you are guest editor

If you are guest editor, there are in the following some important pieces of information for you.

6.1. General requirements of special issues

An issue must have a certain number n of pages such that:

$$\begin{cases} 120 \leq n \leq 140 & \text{in the case of a single issue} \\ 230 \leq n \leq 260 & \text{in the case of a double issue} \end{cases}$$

As a guest editor, you have to send to the publisher:

– all the articles together with their sources files (*.tex, *.ltx, *.bib, *.ps, *eps... and home made *.sty)

– the name of every guest editor of this special issue, and **their order of appearance** on the issue cover;

– the table of content (see below);

– the foreword (see below).

Finally, you must make sure that at least one author of each article of your special issue has signed the copyright form and has sent it to the publisher. This form can be found together with more details at www.hermes-science.com/fr/.

Please ensure that every author uses the last version of the document class `hermes-journal.cls` and that he/she respects recommendations of the Guide for author. (See the value of the `\classVersion` command in `hermes-journal.cls` et compare it with the subtitle of the Guide for author.)

6.2. Writing a table of contents

When you have the final version of each article, we can write the table of contents (*toc* for short) of the special issue.

For writing a table of contents with the class `hermes-journal.cls`, the optional parameter `toc` must be specified in the command `\documentclass`:

```
\documentclass[toc]{hermes-journal}
```

Thus, you enter in toc mode. When you are in this mode, only the commands `\title`, `\author` and `\paper`, as well as your journal command, are enabled. (Thus, all the other commands are disabled: even if you specify a parameter for these commands, it will be ignored.)

By default, the title is *Contents* (in English, and *Table des matières* in French). Exceptionally, if you need to modify this default title, just use the command `\title`.

The commands `\author` must be used to specify the authors. For instance, the following code:

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{Style/}
\documentclass[english,toc]{\filespath hermes-journal}
\hsp{2014}{7}{19}
\begin{document}
\paper{\author{first name 1.1}{last name 1.1}
       \author{first name 1.2}{last name 1.2}}%
      {Article title 1}{7}

\paper{\author[1]{first name 2.1}{last name 2.1}
       \author[1,2]{first name 2.2}{last name 2.2}
       \author[3]{first name 2.3}{last name 2.3}}%
      {Article title 2}{41}

\paper{(...)}{(...)}{(...)}

\paper{\author{first name $n$.1}{last name $n$.1} \andauthor
       \author{first name $n$.2}{last name $n$.2}
       \author{first name $n$.3}{last name $n$.3}}%
      {Article title $n$}{205}
\end{document}
```

will produce the result presented in Figure 7.

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Contents   Volume 7 – nᵒ 19/2014

    7   Article title 1

          FIRST NAME 1.1 LAST NAME 1.1, FIRST NAME 1.2 LAST NAME 1.2

    41   Article title 2

          FIRST NAME 2.1 LAST NAME 2.1, FIRST NAME 2.2 LAST NAME 2.2,
          FIRST NAME 2.3 LAST NAME 2.3

  (...)   (...)
        (...)

 205   Article title n

          FIRST NAME $n.1$ LAST NAME $n.1$,
          FIRST NAME $n.2$ LAST NAME $n.2$, FIRST NAME $n.3$ LAST NAME $n.3$

Figure 7. Example of table of contents

Note that, contrary to the article mode, optional parameter of command \author is ignored. But as in article mode, the command \andauthor can be used if needed (for esthetics reasons).

Before writing the TOC, you must specify the page numbers of each article. For that, you must specify the correct numbers in each article with the help of command \firstpagenumber (see Section 2.3 for more details).

An article ALWAYS begins with an odd page number. There is no exception. In particular, this is also true for the table of contents and the foreword. (The latter must appear in the TOC.)

6.3. Writing a foreword

A foreword aims to present the specificity of a special issue, and thus it should give an overview of each article of this issue. It is a free text and there is no particular recommendation.

For writing a foreword with the class `hermes-journal.cls`, the optional parameter `foreword` must just be specified in the command `\documentclass`:

```
\documentclass[foreword]{hermes-journal}
```

Thus, you enter in foreword mode. When you are in this mode, only the commands `\author`, `\title` and `\address` are enabled. (Thus, other commands such as `\freecolumn`, `\subtitle`, `\abstract`, `\resume`, `\keywords`, `\motscles`, `\receptionDate`, `\acceptanceDate`, and `\maketitle` are disabled: even if you specify a parameter for these commands, it will be ignored.) You also must specify the journal command (here, the command `\hsp`).

By default, the title is *Foreword* (in English, and *Introduction* in French). Exceptionally, if you need to modify this default title, just use the command `\title`. In this case, the length of the underline of the title will be automatically adjusted to the length of the new title.

The commands `\author` and `\address` must be used to specify the authors and their (short) addresses. For instance, the following code:

```
\newcommand{\filespath}{Style/}
\hsp{2014}{7}{19}
\documentclass[english,foreword]{\filespath hermes-journal}
\author[1]{Dominique}{Longin}
\address{Toulouse University\\ CNRS, IRIT, LILaC group}%
        {Dominique.Longin@irit.fr}
```

will produce the result presented in Figure 8.

Note that, contrary to the article mode, the number of addresses must be the same as the number of authors. Moreover, both the field specifying the e-mail address and the optional parameter of command `\author` are ignored. The journal command is necessary for headers writing.
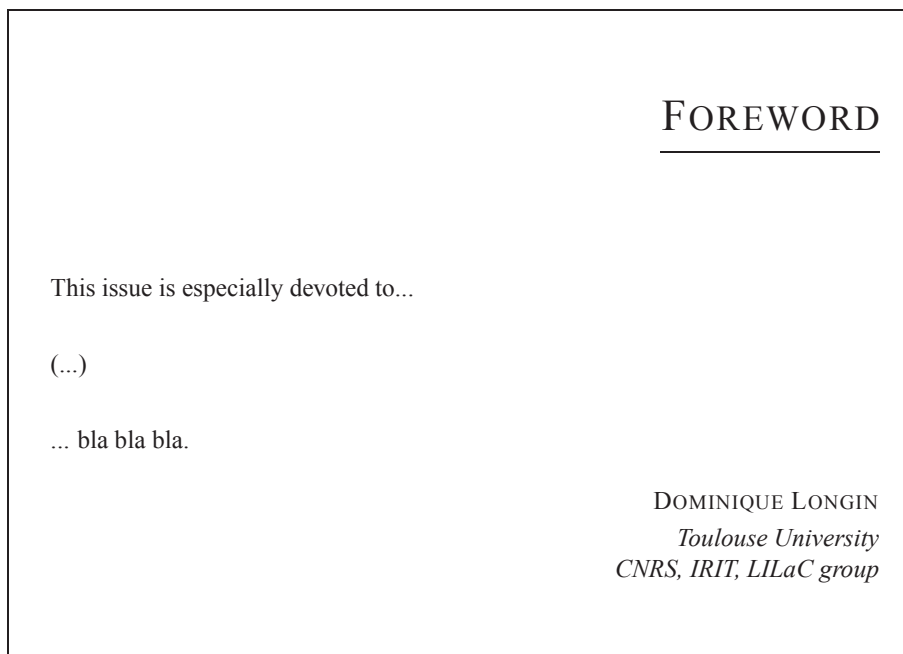
FOREWORD

This issue is especially devoted to...

(...)

... bla bla bla.

DOMINIQUE LONGIN
Toulouse University
CNRS, IRIT, LILaC group

Figure 8. Example of foreword

7. Concluding remarks

The class of document `hermes-journal.cls` has been entirely rewritten. If you have any comment, please, send any comment to Hermès-Lavoisier by e-mail: revues@lavoisier.fr.

Annex A presents a check list that summarizes what you need to verify before sending your article to the publisher or to the guest editor.

Thanks to Guillaume Cabanac for his helpfull comments.

Annex A. Check list

Here is a list intending to help you to check your document before sending it to publisher or to guest editor.

1. Article title:
   - ☐ Only the first word must be capitalized.
   - ☐ No hyphenated words.
   - ☐ Each line must be terminated by a main word (no 'the', 'for', 'of', 'a'...).
   - ☐ Three lines at most.
2. Short title:

☐ Obligatory only if the main title is longer than 7.5 mm.

☐ Only the first word must be capitalized.

☐ Only one line.

3. Author(s) name(s):

☐ First name(s) must precede last name(s).

☐ If there are several first names, at least one of them must be totally written.

☐ A new line of author is obtained by a command `\andauthor` (only if the first name and the last name of the preceding author are not on the same line, or if LaTeX has generated an overfull `\hbox` command).

☐ Each author must be related to one address at least.

4. Address:

☐ Must be complete and spread over several lines.

☐ No specific formatting for e-mail.

5. Abstract:

☐ Begins by a capitalized letter.

☐ Ends by a period.

6. Keywords:

☐ No capitalized letter (including the first letter of the first keyword), except for proper names.

☐ Must be separated by commas.

☐ Ends by a period.

7. Body of the document:

☐ Only the first letter of titles (of sections, subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs, tables and figures...) must be capitalized.

☐ Sections, subsections, subsubsections and paragraphs must numbered iff they are two at least at the same level. For example, if there is a subsection 2.1 but no subsection 2.2, subsection 2.1 must be unnumbered (using the starred subsection command `\subsection*{...}`).

☐ There is no period at the end of captions (of figures and tables).

☐ Do not change the font, the shape or the series of mathematical environments.

☐ Use of vertical or horizontal spacing commands must only be exceptional.

☐ No unresolved references (coming from `\cite` or `\ref` commands).

☐ Remove every `overfull \hbox` (please, do not use the sloppypar environment if possible).

☐ The first page of the document must always be an odd number.

8. Acknowledgements:

☐ Must only be specified with the `\acknowledgements{}` command.

☐ Must occur just before references.

9. Bibliography:

☐ Must be well formatted (use of BIBTEX together with the `hermes-journal.bst` bibliography style is strongly recommended).

☐ Check the names of authors, especially when author names are composed names.

☐ Page numbers must be specified as often as possible.

10. Special issues (for guest editors only):

☐ Total number of pages is within limits.

☐ Title of the special issues.

☐ Name of guest editors, and the order of their names on the cover of the special issue.

☐ Table of contents.

☐ Foreword.

☐ Back cover.

☐ Check that copyright forms have been sent by the authors to the publisher.