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IPOL L^AT_EX AD Census

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Abstract

This document describes and illustrates how to use the IPOL's L^AT_EX class, created to produces a uniform layout for IPOL's articles. The restrictions imposed on articles to be published in IPOL are briefly discussed.

1 Getting Started

There is no need for installation to use this class, just two files need to be copied to the same directory were are the L^AT_EX source files. These files are the class itself, `ipol.cls`, and the logo file, that can be either `ipol_logo.eps` if you compile with `latex` or `ipol_logo.png` if you compile with `pdflatex`. If not sure, just copy the three of these files.

The minimal example of the class is as follows:

```
\documentclass{ipol}
\begin{document}
\end{document}
```

It will only generates IPOL's header, including it's logo, and the words "title" and "authors" where the title and authors should be placed. This example is useless but can be used to test your system.

This class is based on the standard 'article' class of L^AT_EX and it is used essentially in the same way. There are two main use instruction: the layout must not be changed and title is not generated with the usual `\title`, `\author`, `\date`, and `\maketitle` commands. Let us discuss one by one.

This class was created to provide a uniform layout for IPOL articles, so no command should be used that would change the page layout: do not change paper size (it must be A4 paper), do not change the page margins, do not change the font type, size, or color.

The commands `\ipolSetTitle`, `\ipolSetAuthors` and `\ipolSetAffiliations`, are provided by the IPOL class to set the information needed to generate the title of the article. These commands must be used in the preamble of the L^AT_EX file, that is between the `\documentclass{ipol}` and `\begin{document}` commands. This is important, otherwise the title will not be generated correctly. As the name of the commands imply, `\ipolSetTitle` is used to set the title of the article, `\ipolSetAuthors` is used to set the article's authors, and `\ipolSetAffiliations` is used to set the authors affiliations. This last command is optional. The following is an example of how to use it:

```

\documentclass{ipol}
\ipolSetTitle{Ceci n'est pas un article}
\ipolSetAuthors{Rafael Grompone von Gioi}
\ipolSetAffiliations{CMLA, ENS Cachan, France}
\begin{document}
\end{document}

```

If there are more than one author, and they have different affiliations, they may be indicated as follows:

```

\documentclass{ipol}
\ipolSetTitle{Ceci n'est pas un article}
\ipolSetAuthors{Rafael Grompone von Gioi$^1$ \& Raphael Toucour$^2$}
\ipolSetAffiliations{$^1$ CMLA, ENS Cachan, France\\
                    $^2$ IIE, UdelaR, Uruguay}
\begin{document}
\end{document}

```

For the rest, the class is used as the standard “article” class: packages or definitions can be added in the preamble, and the main text can contain sections, subsections, mathematics, figures, tables, etc.

The rest of this document describes some special command for IPOL and briefly comments on some conditions that will be imposed for a final article, just before publishing at IPOL. (These restrictions are not necessary for submissions but will reduce the work later.)

2 Specific IPOL Commands

Once an article is published at IPOL it will be assigned a DOI number and a universal DOI web address to refer to it. The IPOL class provides a command that will later contain the article’s DOI number (`\ipolDOI`) and a command that will contain the article’s web address (`\ipolLink`). These are the only reference that should be used for the IPOL article itself and to its complementary contents on the web.

These commands will have a default value in a preprint version, but once the paper is accepted they will be replaced by the right value. One may want to have a valid link while the article is being prepared and peer reviewed. For that purpose, the command `\ipolPreprintLink` is used to set the article link `\ipolLink` to a temporary value. For example,

```

\ipolPreprintLink{https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/}

```

This command should be used in the document’s preamble (i.e., after `\documentclass{ipol}` and before `\begin{document}`).

The command `\ipolLink` only provides the address of the corresponding IPOL article. To produce a link with it or other address, the command `\href{}{}` should be used. The first parameter is the link address while the second is the text that will be shown in the resulting document. Also, to be able to read the address in a printed version of the document, the address is also printed as footnote. For example, the commands

```

\href{\ipolLink}{the article page}
\href{https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/}{guidelines}

```

produce the following links: [the article page](#)¹ and [guidelines](#)².

¹<http://dx.doi.org/10.5201/ipol.YYYY.XXXXXXX>

²https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/

Two particular environments are defined to generate two particular parts of IPOL articles: `ipolCode` and `ipolSupp`. The first one generates the “Source Code” description paragraph while the second generates the “Supplementary Material” description paragraph. These environment work similarly as the “abstract” and should be used after the `\begin{document}` and before the main text of the article. The following is an example:

```
\documentclass{ipol}
\ipolSetTitle{Ceci n'est pas un article}
\ipolSetAuthors{Rafael Grompone von Gioi}
\begin{document}

\begin{abstract}
A short description of the article.
\end{abstract}

\begin{ipolCode}
Description of the source code to be found \href{\ipolLink}{here}.
\end{ipolCode}

\begin{ipolSupp}
Some articles could provide additional material, not part of the
peer reviewed article but related and useful. It should be found at
\href{\ipolLink}{the web page}.
\end{ipolSupp}

\section{Introduction}
The article main text starts here.

\end{document}
```

3 IPOL final article restrictions

This document describes IPOL L^AT_EX class that provides a uniform layout for IPOL articles. Authors should also check the [IPOL manuscript guidelines](https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/)³ where the requirements and suggestions about the contents, style and description detail for IPOL articles are described.

The PDF files for IPOL submissions are generated by the authors using any method that produces a readable PDF file. Once an article is accepted, however, the final version will be generated at IPOL servers in order to provide PDF files with controlled sizes and resolutions conditions. For that aim, there are some restrictions that must be imposed to the source files. In what follows are described the main restrictions, but more details are described [here](https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/)⁴.

The final documents will be generated using pdfL^AT_EX. This forces some restrictions, in particular the only graphical formats directly accepted are PNG, JPEG and PDF itself. Images or figures in other kind of formats should be converted to one of these.

The files and directories must follow a strict naming as defined [here](https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/)⁵.

Finally, the authors must warrant to be the authors of every part of the final article, or must include permission of the copyright holder. In particular, if images not owned by the authors are

³https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/

⁴https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/

⁵https://tools.ipol.im/wiki/ref/manuscript_guidelines/

used, the authors and permissions to be used must be included in the article. For example, by adding a final section as follows:

```
\section*{Image Credits}

\includegraphics[height=2em]{image1.png}
\href{http://a.link.here}{Courtesy of Name Surname}
\\
\includegraphics[height=2em]{image2.png}
\copyright\ Pierre Dupont
\\
\includegraphics[height=2em]{image3.png}
the authors
```

Image Credits



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