

A L^AT_EX package for preparing manuscripts for submissions to the Open Access journal “Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures – International Journal of Conceptual Modeling” (EMISAJ)

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1 Introduction

Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures – International Journal of Conceptual Modeling (EMISAJ, formerly abbreviated as EMISA) is a publisher-independent, peer-reviewed open access journal (<https://emisa-journal.org>). EMISAJ is published by the German Informatics Society (GI) and is a publication of its Special Interest Group (SIG) on Modelling Business Information Systems (SIG MoBIS) and its SIG on Design Methods for Information Systems (SIG EMISA). SIG MoBIS has sponsored the development of the EMISAJ L^AT_EX package currently maintained by Stefan Strecker (stefan.strecker@fernuni-hagen.de) and Martin Sievers (martin.sievers@schoenerpublizieren.de). It is based on earlier funded work by Martin Leidig.

The EMISAJ L^AT_EX package is provided for preparing manuscripts for submission to EMISAJ, and for preparing accepted submissions for publication as well as for typesetting the final document by the editorial office. For EMISAJ, manuscripts are submitted online and accepted articles are published online at <https://emisa-journal.org> in the Portable Document Format (PDF) format. The EMISAJ editorial office is run (alongside many other tasks and projects) by the two Editors-in-Chief assisted by doctoral students. Editorial work at EMISAJ is best described as a volunteer effort for the scientific community. You can assist us by preparing your manuscript following the instructions and style guidelines described in this document: Your work will be published quicker with less (typographical) glitches and will have a professional appearance.

2 Installation

The EMISAJ L^AT_EX package consists of the document class `emisa.cls`, the biblatex bibliography style `emisa.bbx` and the biblatex citation style `emisa.cbx`.

The package also includes a quick-start template for authors (`emisa-author-template.tex`) and the present author instructions and style guidelines (`emisa.pdf`).

Automatic installation The preferred installation method of the canonical *release* version is through your \TeX distribution’s package installer (e. g. \TeX Live’s `tlmgr` or the MiK \TeX Package Manager). For the latter you may need to first update (or synchronise) the package database. This type of installation is recommended in order to always get the latest *release* version automatically. The canonical release version of the package is also available from CTAN at <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/emisa> while the *current development* (i. e. most recent) version of the package with bug fixes and new features (relative to the release version) is available from the GitHub repository at <https://github.com/gi-ev/emisa-latex-package>.

Manual installation If you prefer a manual installation (or want to install the latest development version), download the corresponding Zip archive from Github (the latest development version is always available as Zip archive at <https://github.com/gi-ev/emisa-latex-package/archive/master.zip>), uncompress it in the same directory (folder) in which the source files for the manuscript will be maintained, and then run `pdflatex emisa.dtx` twice, and start from `emisa-author-template.tex`.

3 Instructions and guidelines

This document provides instructions and style guidelines for authors. Follow the instructions and guidelines in the present document to set up your files, to type in your text, to format figures, tables, source code listings and algorithms, and to obtain a consistent visual appearance in accordance with the journal’s style specifications. Before submitting your manuscript online to the journal’s online submission system at <https://emisa-journal.org>, use these instructions and guidelines as a checklist. Note that these instructions are *not* intended as a general introduction to \LaTeX 2e and corresponding tools (see, for example, <http://mirror.ctan.org/info/lshort/english/> for “The Not So Short Introduction to \LaTeX 2e—Or \LaTeX 2e in 157 minutes”).

4 Preliminary remarks

The EMISAJ document class is derived from the standard \LaTeX article class, and produces a customised two-column layout with bibliographic information about the manuscript in a multi-line page headline (including the name of the journal, volume and issue number, date of publication, short title as well as author names) on A4-sized paper. The EMISAJ class builds on a number of standard \LaTeX packages. It is highly recommended to install the *full* set of \LaTeX packages that come with your \LaTeX distribution to make the required packages available to the EMISAJ package. Alternatively, missing packages may be installed via your \TeX distribution’s package manager or on-the-fly (if supported by your distribution).

UTF-8 The production process at the EMISAJ editorial office is based entirely on \LaTeX , and runs `pdf \LaTeX` and

File naming convention `biber` to produce the final proof and publication-ready PDF of an article. The `biblatex` package is used to typeset citations and references in conjunction with the `biber` tool. Make sure to use `biber` rather than `bibtex` to process your bibliography data base file(s). Most \TeX editors have an option to easily switch to `biber`. The production tool chain at the editorial office requires that all text files of an article

are provided in *UTF-8 file encoding*, and that all submitted files are provided with *lower case filenames only*. Do *not* use upper case characters in filenames at all and avoid non-ASCII characters in filenames.

Author template The file `emisa-author-template.tex` provides a good starting point for manuscript preparation (if the EMISAJ package is available through your \TeX distribution, the file is stored at `/doc/latex/emisa/` inside your \TeX installation folder/directory. Just copy it to your working directory). It is also recommended to review the example of an article typeset with `emisa.cls` provided in Sec. 18.

5 Class Options

american, USenglish American English is the language of choice for publishing in EMISAJ. The class option `american` is loaded by default to obtain the correct hyphenation for American English (as provided by the `babel` package). The option *may be* explicitly used with the EMISAJ class to exemplify the use of American English. Example: `\documentclass[american]{emisa}`. This is the standard option. Note that the `csquotes` package is loaded with settings to produce proper quotation marks for American English (see below).

british, UKenglish If you want to use British English instead, you can use the option `british` or `UKenglish`. The hyphenation patterns and quotation marks will be set accordingly.

referee, review By default, a final version of the manuscript is typeset for online publication including the names and affiliations of authors. For reviewing purposes, the names and affiliations of the authors must be omitted using the document option `referee` or `review` to allow for the anonymous (i. e. double blind) peer-review process of EMISAJ. Example: `\documentclass[referee]{emisa}`. Make sure to set the document option `referee` or `review` before typesetting the final PDF intended for submission to the journal.

6 Author information

\author Each author is added using the macro `\author{\langle author name \rangle}` followed by the corresponding address

\address `\address{\langle author's address (line 1) \rangle \dots \langle line 2 \rangle \dots}`. If you have multiple authors with the same address, please use `\address{\langle author's address \rangle}` only for the first one and `\address[\langle letter of address \rangle]{}` for all others. See `emisa-author-template.tex` for details.

\author* There always has to be declared exactly one author as the corresponding author. This is indicated by using the starred version of the `\author` command: `\author*{\langle author's name \rangle}{\langle email address \rangle}`.

7 Title, subtitle, abstract, and keywords

\title The mandatory title and optional subtitle of a manuscript are typeset using `\title{\langle title \rangle}` and

\subtitle `\subtitle{\langle subtitle \rangle}`. Note that the subtitle is indented. The abstract of the manuscript is typeset

\abstract using `\abstract{\langle abstract \rangle}`. Each manuscript should provide an abstract of about 200–400 words.

\keywords Keywords describing the manuscript are typeset using `\keywords{\langle keywords \rangle}` and are concatenated using the `\and` command. At least three keywords should be provided.

8 Additional information on the first (title) page

<code>\acknowledgements</code>	Acknowledgements, for example, of collaborators, funding agencies etc. may be added using <code>\acknowledgements{⟨acknowledgements⟩}</code> . The acknowledgements are typeset in a footnote on the first page below the corresponding author's email address.
<code>\authornote</code>	Additional information for reviewers and readers may be added in a footnote on the titlepage using <code>\authornote{⟨author note⟩}</code> . This is typically used for stating earlier publications (e. g. in conference proceedings) on which the present manuscript is based.

9 Style guidelines for regular text

- ▷ Manuscripts should *not* make use of outdated L^AT_EX commands such as `\em`, but rather use the L^AT_EX2_ε commands (e. g. `\emph`, `\texttt`).
 - ▷ Do *not* make use of bold face (`\textbf`). Use `\emph` instead to typeset an important word in italics!
 - ▷ Always use the tilde `~` to connect before `\ref{⟨label⟩}`, e. g., `Sec. ~\ref{⟨label⟩}` rather than the problematic: `Sec. \ref{⟨label⟩}`.
 - ▷ Always use the en-dash (`--`) for ranges – without spaces – e. g., `17--34`. The hyphen (`-`) should only be used for compound words or hyphenation.
 - ▷ Do *not* write abbreviations such as e. g. but use the macros provided by the EMISAJ class (see below). Add punctuation when necessary, for example, write `, \ie`, to achieve the correct punctuation for “id est” (i. e.) rather than `, i. e.`, which introduces two problems: A missing spacing after the first full stop and a wrong spacing after the second full stop.
 - ▷ Follow the journal's style specification with respect to predefined text styles:
 - Use `SMALLCAPS` for names of open-source projects, products and companies etc., e. g., `\textsc{eclipse}` to produce `ECLIPSE`. *Pay attention to lower case spelling.*
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>\meta</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Use <code>non-proportional</code> font for language concepts, meta types, meta classes etc., i. e., <code>\texttt{AbstractGoalType}</code> to produce <code>AbstractGoalType</code>, or use the predefined macro <code>\meta{⟨metatype⟩}</code>, e. g., <code>\meta{AbstractGoalType}</code>. |
| <code>\type</code> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Use the <code>sans-serif</code> font face for type-level concepts etc., e. g., <code>\textsf{Goal}</code> to produce <code>Goal</code> when referring to a Goal type, or use the predefined macro <code>\type{⟨type⟩}</code>, e. g., <code>\type{Goal}</code>. |

10 Abbreviations and initialisms

<code>\eg, \ie, \cf, \etal</code>	To achieve consistent typesetting of common abbreviations, macros are predefined by the EMISAJ class. These macros should <i>consistently</i> being used instead of writing the plain version. For example use <code>\eg</code> rather than <code>e. g. , .</code> . The macros take care of spacing within and after the abbreviations. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▷ <code>\eg</code> for e. g.▷ <code>\ie</code> for i. e.▷ <code>\cf</code> for cf.▷ <code>\etal</code> for et al.
-----------------------------------	---

<code>\emisaabbrev</code>	If you miss any frequently used abbreviation for your article, you can easily add it using <code>\emisaabbrev{\langle abbreviation_macro \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}</code> in the preamble of your article.
<code>\OMG, \BPM, \BPMN, \UML</code>	In addition to common abbreviations, further initialisms are provided by the class for convenience and for a consistent visual appearance. Note that the class uses <code>SMALLCAPS</code> for typesetting initialisms. The list of predefined initialisms comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ <code>\OMG</code> for <code>OMG</code> (Object Management Group). ▷ <code>\BPM</code> for <code>BPM</code> (Business Process Management). ▷ <code>\BPMN</code> for <code>BPMN</code> (Business Process Model and Notation). ▷ <code>\UML</code> for <code>UML</code> (Unified Modelling Language).
<code>\emisainitialism</code>	You can add your own initialisms by stating <code>\emisainitialism{\langle initialism_macro \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}</code> in the preamble.

11 Quotation marks

`\enquote` It is *highly recommended* to use the `\enquote{\langle quotation \rangle}` command to produce correct quotation marks. Note that the command can be nested and will produce correct primary and secondary quotation marks in American English (or British English – depending on the chosen class option), for example `\enquote{A quote \enquote{within a quote}}`. For other quotation macros and environment please consult the `csquotes` documentation [8].

Alternatively (but not recommended), the correct Unicode characters for the quotation marks in American (British) English can be used. See Wikipedia’s entry for “quotation mark” for further information.

12 Citations and references

<code>\parencite</code>	The EMISAJ journal uses its own author-year citation style predefined for the biblatex package (<code>emisa.cbx</code>), and its own style for formatting entries in the list of references (<code>emisa.bbx</code>). Consult the biblatex package documentation [4] for an introduction to the citation commands. It is important to use the citation commands properly to follow the journal’s style specifications.
<code>\textcite</code>	
<code>\cite</code>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▷ <code>\parencite</code> is used for citing in parentheses (usually at the end of a sentence). In most cases, page numbers should be provided. Example: <code>\ldots{} is known \parencite[5]{Knuth1986}</code> produces “... is known (Knuth 1986, p. 5)”. Also use <code>\parencite</code> to produce a prefix within parentheses, e.g. <code>\ldots{} is known \parencite[for a justification, see][5]{Knuth1986}</code> produces “... is known (for a justification, see Knuth 1986, p. 5)”.▷ <code>\textcite</code> allows for using the cited work as a subject in the grammatical structure of a sentence. Example: <code>\textcite{Knuth1986} states that ...</code> produces “Knuth (1986) states that ...”. Additionally, page numbers and further information can be provided, see the biblatex package documentation.▷ <code>\cite</code> is used for typesetting the citation without parentheses, and is typically used within parentheses. Example: <code>(see \cite{Knuth1986})</code> produces “(see Knuth 1986)”. This variant is the least used and should be used with care.	

Important note. *Make sure to format the bibliographic entries consistently!* Do not mix abbreviated first names with unabbreviated first names, as for example

```
@ARTICLE{key1, author = {{van der Weiden}, J. W. P.} ...
```

```
@ARTICLE{key2, author = {{van der Weiden}, Jan W. P.} ...
```

if both entries refer to the same author. This will lead to unexpected results with respect to the label generation of the citation. Make sure to always abbreviate author first names and to always use curly brackets around multi-word last names, e.g. {van der Weiden}, J. W. P. in the bibentries.

13 Figures

All line-drawings must be provided as vector graphics (*not* bitmap graphics) in PDF format and all other (non-schematic) figures (e.g. screenshots) must be provided in PDF, JPEG or PNG format in a proper (high) resolution for the intended size of the rendered image to avoid pixelation due to low resolution; bitmap graphics shown in full page width in the submission should at least be of a resolution of two (2) megapixels or at least 1920 pixels wide.

14 Tables

`tabular` Tables can be added using the standard notation, i.e. using `tabular` inside the floating environment `table` (see Listing 1). However, the standard column parameters `p`, `l`, `c` and `r` are often not sufficient to provide a table with an exact width, e.g. the text width.

Listing 1: An example for a standard table using `tabular`

```
\begin{table}
\small % or \footnotesize if needed at all
\centering % if needed
\caption{Add the caption here}
%\label{tab:unique-label} % alternatively after \end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{p{3cm}lcr}
\toprule
A column 3cm wide and with possible line breaks &
\midrule
A column set flush-left with no line breaks &
A column set centred with no line breaks &
A column set flush right with no line breaks \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\label{tab:unique-label}
\end{table}
```

`tabularx` Therefore the EMISAJ class loads the package `tabularx` by default. It defines an additional column parameter `X`, which has to be used for at least one column. In addition the standard `tabular` environment is substituted by `tabularx` which has two mandatory arguments, namely the total width of the table and the definition for the columns.

Listing 2 shows two typical examples for the application of `tabularx`. If you just mark one column with the parameter `X`, all other columns (i. e. columns with parameters `p`, `l`, `c` or `r`) are set the usual way. The remaining width (width given as first argument to `tabularx` minus used width of all “non-`X`-columns”) is then assigned to the `X` column. To get a table two columns wide, please use `\textwidth` as the table’s width.

Listing 2: An example for a table using the package `tabularx` for exactly one `X` column

```
...
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{Xl}
This a column with possibly long text passages,
so that line breaking is necessary and automatically
applied by the X column & This column is set ragged right and gets as
    wide as its contents &
Another column \\\
...
\end{tabularx}
...
```

A second frequently used scenario is the need for columns with equal width, but without having to calculate the value manually. For a much more comfortable solution one can assign the `X` parameter to all such columns.

Listing 3: An example for a table using the package `tabularx` and more than one `X` column

```
...
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{p{3cm}XXX}
This a column with possibly long text passages,
so that line breaking is necessary and automatically
applied to get a box 3cm wide &
This column and the remaining two all have the same width, namely
(\textwidth-3cm)/3. &
...
\end{tabularx}
...
```

Additional information can be obtained from the package’s documentation [19].

For nicer tables you should get rid of any vertical lines between the columns. Instead you can use the macros provided by `booktabs` (preloaded by EMISAJ) for horizontal lines of different width. Just replace the first standard `\hline` by `\toprule`, the last one by `\bottomrule` and all other by `\midrule`. There is even an alternative for `\cline` called `\cmidrule`. The example from Listing 3 then looks like:

Listing 4: An example for a table using the packages `tabularx` and `booktabs`

```
...
\begin{tabularx}{\textwidth}{p{3cm}XXX}
\toprule
Table header 1 & table header 2 & table header 3\\
\midrule
This a column with possibly long text passages,
so that line breaking is necessary and automatically
applied to get a box 3cm wide &
This column and the remaining two all have the same width, namely
(\textwidth-3cm)/3. &
...
\bottomrule
\end{tabularx}
...
```

Have a look at the package's documentation [5] for more details.

15 Source code listings

`sourcecode` For marking up source code listings, the EMISAJ class uses the `listings` package (see the package docu-
`java` mentation [15] for further information), and provides two customised \LaTeX environments: `sourcecode` and `java`. The `java` environment should be used to format source code listings in the Java programming language, and the `sourcecode` environment should be used to format source code in any other programming language. You can add the name of the programming language and other parameters known to listings like `caption` or `label` as an optional argument.

Note that the source code in either case is typeset verbatim, i. e., the author must arrange the input \LaTeX source code according to the intended output. Also note that the two environments have been predefined to always produce a two-column listing positioned at the top of the page. Listing 5 illustrates the use of both environments.

Listing 5: Example for the `java` and `sourcecode` environments

```
\begin{java}[caption={A hello world example},label={hw-java}]
public class HelloWorld
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        // Output Hello World!
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
\end{java}

\begin{sourcecode}[language=R]
hello <- function( name ) {
```



```

        sprintf( "Hello, %s", name );
    }
\end{sourcecode}

```

16 Pseudo-code and algorithms

algorithm Apart from source code you might want to add pseudo code examples or algorithms. In contrast to
algorithmic the source code examples above EMISAJ does not define its own environments for that. Instead we
recommend using the bundle algorithms consisting of the two packages algorithm and algorithmic. Typical
parts like loops, if-clauses or statements all have their own macro. See Listing 6 for an example.

Listing 6: Example for a pseudocode presented within the algorithmic environment

```

\begin{algorithmic}[1]
\REQUIRE $n \geq 0$
\ENSURE $y = x^n$
\STATE $y \leftarrow 1$
\STATE $X \leftarrow x$
\STATE $N \leftarrow n$
\WHILE{$N \neq 0$}
\IF{$N$ is even}
\STATE $X \leftarrow X \times X$
\STATE $N \leftarrow N / 2$
\ELSE[$N$ is odd]
\STATE $y \leftarrow y \times X$
\STATE $N \leftarrow N - 1$
\ENDIF
\ENDWHILE
\end{algorithmic}

```

results in

Require: $n \geq 0$

Ensure: $y = x^n$

```

1:  $y \leftarrow 1$ 
2:  $X \leftarrow x$ 
3:  $N \leftarrow n$ 
4: while  $N \neq 0$  do
5:   if  $N$  is even then
6:      $X \leftarrow X \times X$ 
7:      $N \leftarrow N/2$ 
8:   else  $\{N$  is odd $\}$ 
9:      $y \leftarrow y \times X$ 
10:     $N \leftarrow N - 1$ 
11:   end if
12: end while

```

If you want your algorithm to be a floating object, you can surround it with `algorithm`:

```
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{Calculate  $y = x^n$ }
\label{alg1}
\begin{algorithmic}
...
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

For more details, please have a look at the documentation [2].

17 Commands for use by the editorial office staff only

`\editor` Enter the corresponding editor (or editorial board member) for the article, in the format “first letter of the first name fullstop tilde last name”. Example: `\editor{A.~Smith}`, `\editor{A.~Smith and B.~Meyer}`

`\received` Enter the date of initial reception of the manuscript by the editorial office in the following format. Example: `\received{31~March 2014}`

`\accepted` Enter the date of the acceptance decision of the manuscript and the number of review rounds in the following format. Example: `\accepted[3]{10~January 2016}`

`\volume` Enter the number of the volume in which the article is published. Example: `\volume{11}`

`\issue` Enter the issue number and issue year of the article. Format example: `\issue{1}{2016}`

`\specialissuetitle` Enter the title of the Special Issue to which the article belongs if any. Note that the prefix “Special Issue on” is added automatically. Example: `\specialissuetitle{Multilevel Modelling}`

Note that volume, issue number and issue date and, optionally, the title of the special issue appear in the multiline page headline of the article.

`\CCBYNCSAFour` If an article is licensed under a Creative Commons BY-NC-SA 4.0 or 3.0 licence, the reference to the licence can be automatically displayed at the end of the article by adding `\CCBYNCSAFour` and `\CCBYNCSAThree`, respectively.

`\license, \licence` Alternatively, enter a license text using the `\license` (or `\licence`) commands. Example: `\license{This work is licensed under LPPL 1.3c.}`

18 Example file for both, authors and editorial office

```
% Use the option [draft] to mark overfull lines.
\documentclass[american]{emisa}
% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
% take a look into their respective manuals if you want to how they can
% be used:
\usepackage{amsmath, amssymb, mathtools}
```

```

\usepackage{algorithmic,algorithm}
% Additional package imports go here:
% The document begins here:
\begin{document}
% Optionally, set the style for typesetting source code listings.
% \lstset{language=Java} % see listings package
% Take note of the following article environment!
\begin{article}{%
% Enter your bibliography database file here. Make sure to use
% UTF-8 character encoding in the bibliography data bases,
% and add the .bib extension for the biblatex package!
\bibliography{emisa.bib}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% For editorial office only: Start
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Add editorial meta data to appear in the multiline page headline.
\editor{Enter corresponding editor here}
\received{Enter date of manuscript reception here}
\accepted[1]{Enter number of review rounds and date of acceptance here.}
\volume{11} % volume number
\issue{1}{31~Jan~2016} % issue number and issue date
\specialissuetitle{Title of special issue if publication belongs to a
special issue}
% Add license information at end of article, either
\CCBYNCSAfour % or \CCBYNCSAthree or \license
\license{Enter your license text here}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% For editorial office only: End
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Enter bibliographic meta data about publication
\title[Insert shorttitle for page headline]{Enter full title here}
\subtitle{Enter subtitle here, or leave empty}
\author*{FirstName LastName of corresponding author}{email@address.org}
\address{Enter affiliation of first (corresponding) author here. Note
that only the starred version of author* accepts a second argument
requiring an email address for the corresponding author.}
\author{FirstName LastName}
\address{Enter affiliation of second and further authors here. Add
further authors following this scheme.}
% Enter abstract, keywords, acknowledgements, author note
\abstract{Enter abstract here}
\keywords{Enter at a minimum three keywords here. Keyword1 \and Keyword2
\and Keyword3}
\acknowledgements{Enter acknowledgements here.}
\authornote{If your submission is based on a prior publication and
revises / extends this work, enter a corresponding note here (This
work is based on ...) but DO NOT cite the prior work during the
reviewing process. INSTEAD provide full citations of all prior
publications to the editors during the submission process (use the

```

```

    text field in the online submission system).}
% Take note of the following closing bracket!
}

\section{Introduction}\label{sec:introduction}
Enter your text here.

\subsection{Subsection title}\label{sec:somelabel}
% Example of a single-column figure (spanning only a single column).
% You can add an optional argument to influence the float placement,
% which is htbp by default.
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\columnwidth]{<filename>}
\caption{Enter your single-column figure caption here.}
\label{fig:unique-label}
\end{figure}

% Example of a double-column figure (spanning both columns)
\begin{figure*}[htb]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{<filename>}
\caption{Enter your double-column figure caption here.}
\label{fig:unique-label}
\end{figure*}

% Example of a double-column table. Tables should NOT be typeset in a
    single column!
% Note the use of \toprule, \midrule, and \bottomrule!
% DO NOT use vertical rules in tables!
\begin{table*}[tb]
\centering
\caption{Enter your table caption above the table here.}
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\toprule
column head1 & column head2 & column head3 & column head4 & column head5 \\
& & & & & column head6\\
\midrule
cell1 & cell2 & cell3 & cell4 & cell5 & cell6\\
cell1 & cell2 & cell3 & cell4 & cell5 & cell6\\
cell1 & cell2 & cell3 & cell4 & cell5 & cell6\\
cell1 & cell2 & cell3 & cell4 & cell5 & cell6\\
cell1 & cell2 & cell3 & cell4 & cell5 & cell6\\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\label{tab:unique-label}
\end{table*}

% Example of a double-column source code listing.

```

```

\begin{java}[caption={Enter your double-column listing caption here.},%
               label={lst:helloworld}]

/**
 * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
 * simply prints "Hello World!" to standard output.
 */
class HelloWorldApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!"); // Display the string.
    }
}
\end{java}

% Example of a pseudo-code with algorithmic.
\begin{algorithmic}
\WHILE{$r > kRadius/2$}
\STATE $r \leftarrow r-1$
\STATE $a \leftarrow \sqrt{\text{kernel}[0][r]/(kRadius-r)}$;
\IF{$a < \text{sqrtSlope}$}
\STATE $\text{sqrtSlope} \leftarrow a$
\ELSE
\STATE break
\ENDIF
\ENDWHILE
\end{algorithmic}

% Formatting the bibliographic data base:
% Please make sure to properly enter all data for each entry
% in the bibliographic database (.bib).
% Pay special attention to formatting names and page numbers,
% see the following example:
%@ARTICLE{key1,
%   author = {{van der Aalst}, W. M. P.
%   and {van Hee}, K. M.
%   and {van Werf}, J. M.
%   and Verdonk, M.},
%   title = {{Auditing 2.0: Using
%   Process Mining to Support
%   Tomorrow's Auditor}},
%   journal = {Computer},
%   year = {2010},
%   volume = {43},
%   pages = {90--93},
%   number = {3}
%}
\printbibliography
\end{article}
\end{document}

```

References

- [1] Package `afterpage`: Execute command after the next page break. 19.2.2
- [2] Package `algorithms`: A suite of tools for typesetting algorithms in pseudo-code. 16
- [3] Package `babel`: Multilingual support for Plain $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ or $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$. 19.2
- [4] Package `biblatex`: Bibliographies in $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ using `BibTEX` for sorting only. 12, 19.2.1
- [5] Package `booktabs`: Publication quality tables in LaTeX . 14
- [6] Package `calc`: Simple arithmetic in $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ commands. 19.2.2
- [7] Package `caption`: Customising captions in floating environments. 19.2
- [8] Package `csquotes`: Context sensitive quotation facilities. 11, 19.2.1
- [9] Package `environ`: A new interface for environments in $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$. 19.2.2
- [10] Package `eso-pic`: Add picture commands (or backgrounds) to every page. 19.2.2, 19.9.3
- [11] Package `float`: Improved interface for floating objects. 19.2
- [12] Package `geometry`: Flexible and complete interface to document dimensions. 19.2.2
- [13] Package `graphicx`: Enhanced support for graphics. 19.2.1
- [14] Package `hyperref`: Extensive support for hypertext in $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$. 19.3
- [15] Typeset source code listings using LaTeX . 15
- [16] Package `microtype`: An interface to the micro-typographic features of `pdf $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$` . 19.2
- [17] Package `paralist`: Enumerate and itemize within paragraphs. 19.2.2
- [18] The $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ 2_ε Sources. 19.10
- [19] Package `tabularx`: Tabulars with adjustable-width columns. 14
- [20] Package `textcomp`: $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ support for the Text Companion fonts. 19.2
- [21] Package `twoopt`: Definitions with two optional arguments. 19.2.2
- [22] Package `xcolor`: Driver-independent color extensions for $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ and `pdf $\text{L}_{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$` . 19.2.1
- [23] Package `xspace`: Define commands that appear not to eat spaces. 19.2.2

19 Implementation

Here, the code of the \LaTeX class `emisa` begins.

```
1 <{*class}
```

19.1 Options

`\@clearglobaloption` We need a macro to remove options from the global to avoid side-effects

```
2 \def\@clearglobaloption#1{%
3   \def\@tempa{#1}%
4   \def\@tempb{\@gobble}%
5   \@for\next:=\@classoptionslist\do
6     {\ifx\next\@tempa
7       \message{Cleared option \next\space from global list}%
8       \else
9         \edef\@tempb{\@tempb,\next}%
10      \fi}%
11   \let\@classoptionslist\@tempb
12   \expandafter\ifx\@tempb\@gobble
13     \let\@classoptionslist\empty
14   \fi}
```

british option

UKenglish option

```
15 \DeclareOption{british}{%
16   \PassOptionsToPackage{british}{babel}
17   \PassOptionsToPackage{english=british}{csquotes}
18   \@clearglobaloption{british}}
19 \DeclareOption{UKenglish}{%
20   \PassOptionsToPackage{british}{babel}
21   \PassOptionsToPackage{english=british}{csquotes}
22   \@clearglobaloption{british}}
```

american option

USenglish option

```
23 \DeclareOption{american}{%
24   \PassOptionsToPackage{american}{babel}
25   \PassOptionsToPackage{english=american}{csquotes}
26   \@clearglobaloption{american}}
27 \DeclareOption{USenglish}{%
28   \PassOptionsToPackage{american}{babel}
29   \PassOptionsToPackage{english=american}{csquotes}
30   \@clearglobaloption{american}}
```

draft option

final option

@draft switch

If the user requests `draft` we mark any overfull boxes. There is more interesting stuff to be added to this option; one could think of altered running titles or watermarks, for example.

As this option is handed along the package chain it might have other effects, too.

```
31 \newif\if@draft
```

```

32 \DeclareOption{draft}{%
33   \@drafttrue
34   \overfullrule 10pt
35 }%
36 \DeclareOption{final}{%
37   \@draftfalse
38   \overfullrule\z@
39 }%

```

referee option The options `referee` and `review` switch to *referee mode*. In referee mode some information at the
noreferee option titlepage are removed in order to allow an anonymous submission.

```

review option      40 \newif\if@referee
noreview option    41 \DeclareOption{referee}{\@refereetrue}
@referee switch    42 \DeclareOption{noreferee}{\@refereefalse}
                   43 \DeclareOption{review}{\@refereetrue}
                   44 \DeclareOption{noreview}{\@refereefalse}

```

cover option Switches cover production on or off. If `cover` is given then the four cover pages (outer and inner pages of
nocover option front and back, respectively) are produced and added to the document.

```

\coveron           45 \newif\if@cover
\coveroff          46 \def\coveron{\@covertrue}
@cover switch      47 \def\coveroff{\@coverfalse}
                   48 \DeclareOption{cover}{\coveron}
                   49 \DeclareOption{nocover}{\coveroff}

                   50 \newif\if@microtype
                   51 \@microtypetrue
                   52 \DeclareOption{nomicrotype}{\@microtypefalse}

```

Completing option handling, by now unprocessed option are handed over to the base class `article` and the class options list is processed from the left to the right.

```

53 \PassOptionsToClass{a4paper,twoside,11pt}{article}%
54 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}%
55 \ExecuteOptions{american,final,noreferee,nocover,oneside,openany}%
56 \ProcessOptions*\relax%

57 \IfFileExists{latexrelease.sty}%
58   {\RequirePackage[latest]{latexrelease}}%
59   {\RequirePackage{fixltx2e}}%

```

19.2 Loading the base class and packages

This class is build upon the \LaTeX standard class `article`.

```

60 \LoadClass{article}[2001/06/01]%
61 \RequirePackage[utf8]{inputenc}%

```


This loads font definitions for text and mathematics. The package allows the user to select font encodings, and for each encoding provides an interface to ‘font-encoding-specific’ commands for each font. Its most powerful effect is to enable hyphenation to operate on texts containing any character in the font. It is distributed as part of the \LaTeX 2 ϵ distribution.

```
62 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
```

Since many PostScript fonts only implement a subset of the TS1 encoding which contains text symbols for use with the T1-encoded text fonts, many commands only produce black blobs of ink. The `textcomp` package is supplied as a part of the \LaTeX base distribution to resolve the resulting problems [20].

```
63 \RequirePackage[full]{textcomp}%
```

The `microtype` package provides a \LaTeX interface to the micro-typographic extensions of `pdf \TeX` : most prominently, character protrusion and font expansion, furthermore the adjustment of interword spacing and additional kerning, as well as hyphenatable letterspacing (tracking) and the possibility to disable all or selected ligatures [16]. It allows to apply these features to customisable sets of fonts, and to configure all micro-typographic aspects of the fonts in a straight-forward and flexible way. Settings for various fonts are provided.

```
64 \if@microtype
65   \RequirePackage[final,tracking=smallcaps,expansion=alltext,protrusion=true]{microtype}%
66   \SetTracking{encoding=*,shape=sc}{50}%
67 \else
68   \ClassWarning{emisa}{Package `microtype' not loaded!%
69     \MessageBreak Output will differ from final result in the journal!%
70     \MessageBreak Please consult the documentation, if you%
71     \MessageBreak get an error when loading microtype}
72 \fi%
```

`babel` is a package providing an environment in which documents can be typeset in a language other than US English, or in more than one language [3].

```
73 \RequirePackage{babel}%
```

This style option improves the interface for defining floating objects such as figures and tables in \LaTeX [11]. It adds the notion of a ‘float style’ that governs appearance of floats. New kinds of floats may be defined using a `\newfloat` command analogous to `\newtheorem`. This style option also incorporates the functionality of David Carlisle’s style option here, giving floating environments a [H] option which means *Put it here!* (as opposed to the standard [h] option which means *Put it here if possible, or otherwise at the next page if no alternative position is specified.*).

```
74 \RequirePackage{float}
```

The `caption` package gives the user the possibility to control the look & feel of the captions from floating environments like `figure` and `table`. Furthermore it does similar to the caption stuff coming from other packages (like the `longtable` or `supertabular` package) [7].

For more information on that see the [english](#), [russian](#), or [german](#) user documentation.

```
75 \RequirePackage[font={small}]{caption}
```

19.2.1 Colour and graphics

graphicx as part of the graphics package provides a key-value interface for optional arguments to the `\includegraphics` command [13].

```
76 \RequirePackage{graphicx}%
```

The package xcolor is a color extension for \LaTeX and pdf\LaTeX that provides easy driver-independent access to several kinds of colors, tints, shades, tones, and mixes of arbitrary colors by means of color expressions [22].

```
77 \RequirePackage[fixinclude,table]{xcolor}%
```

The biblatex package [4] is a complete reimplement of the bibliographic facilities provided by \LaTeX in conjunction with Bib\TeX . It redesigns the way in which \LaTeX interacts with Bib\TeX at a fairly fundamental level. With biblatex, Bib\TeX is only used to sort the bibliography and to generate labels. Instead of being implemented in Bib\TeX 's style files, the formatting of the bibliography is entirely controlled by \TeX macros. Good working knowledge in \LaTeX should be sufficient to design new bibliography and citation styles. There is no need to learn Bib\TeX 's postfix stack language. Just like the bibliography styles, all citation commands may be freely (re)defined.

Apart from the features unique to biblatex, the package also incorporates core features of the following packages: babelbib, backref, bibtopic, bibunits, chapterbib, cite, citeref, inlinebib, mlbib, multibib, natbib, splitbib. There are also some conceptual parallels to the amsrefs package. The biblatex package supports split bibliographies, multiple bibliographies within one document, and separate lists of bibliographic shorthands. Bibliographies may be subdivided into parts (by chapter, by section, etc.) and/or segmented by topics (by type, by keyword, etc.). The package is fully localized and can interface with the babel package.

This package requires e\TeX and the etoolbox package. Installing the csquotes package is recommended.

```
78 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}%
```

We use it with these options:

`style=emisa` sets the base name of the bibliography and citation format files; thus we use `emisa.bbx` and `emisa.cbx` that are defined below.

`natbib=true` enables the use of natbib citation commands with biblatex.

`maxcitenames=3` Author lists with more than two entries are abbreviated with “et al.”. Note that in the bibliography listing author lists won't be shortened at all.¹

`terseinits` If Initials are given with (false) or without (true) punctuation and whitespace.

`isbn=false` In bibliographies, no ISBNs, ...

`url=false` ... no URLs, ...

`doi=false` ... no DOIs, ...

`eprint=false` ... and no ePrint marks are displayed.

`dashed=false` Identical author entries of consecutive bibliography entries don't get replaced by a dash (beginning with the second one).

¹That is, they *will* be shortened if there are more than 999 authors. That should occur not that often, though.

```

79 \RequirePackage[%
80     style=emisa,%
81     natbib=true,%
82     backend=biber,%
83 ]{biblatex}

84 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{%
85     maxcitenames=2,%
86     maxbibnames=999,%
87     terseinits=false,%
88     isbn=false,%
89     url=true,%
90     doi=false,%
91     eprint=false,%
92     dashed=false,%
93     bibencoding=inputenc,%
94     sorting=anyt,%
95     hyperref=true,%
96     uniquename=minfull,%
97     uniquelist=false%
98 }%

```

This package provides advanced facilities for inline and display quotations [8]. Quotation marks are switched automatically if quotations are nested and can adjust to the current language. There are additional facilities designed to cope with the more specific demands of academic writing, especially in the humanities and the social sciences. All quote styles as well as the optional active quotes are freely configurable.

```

99 \RequirePackage[autostyle=once]{csquotes}

```

19.2.2 Helpers

`twoopt` provides commands to define macros with *two* optional parameters. This package is part of the *Oberdieck* bundle [21].

```

100 \RequirePackage{twoopt}%

```

`environ` provides a new method of defining environments [9].

```

101 \RequirePackage{environ}%

```

`paralist` provides a few new list environments. Itemized and enumerated lists can be typeset within paragraphs, as paragraphs and in a compact version. Most environments have optional arguments to format the labels. Additionally, the L^AT_EX environments `itemize` and `enumerate` can be extended to use a similar optional argument [17].

The options' meanings are as follows:

- `neveradjust` The width of the labels is never adjusted, not even for environments where you defined the labels manually using the optional argument.
- `defblank` The two environments `inparablank` and `asparablank` will be defined.
- `flushright` The labels in the four lists mentioned above are set flush right.

```
102 \RequirePackage[neveradjust,defblank,flushright]{paralist}%
```

We make the traditional list environments equal the compact ones so there is no visual difference and they are both modifiable easily.

```
103 \let\itemize\compactitem
104 \let\enditemize\endcompactitem
105 \let\enumerate\compactenum
106 \let\endenumerate\endcompactenum
107 \let\description\compactdesc
108 \let\enddescription\endcompactdesc
```

These macros are imported from `paralist`, setting standard enumeration marks and list indentations.

```
109 \setdefaultenum{1.}{a}{i.}{A}%
110 \setdefaultleftmargin{1em}{0.9em}{0.7em}{0.5em}{0.4em}{0.3em}%
111 \setlength{\plitemsep}{3\p@}%
112 \setlength{\pltopsep}{6\p@}
```

`afterpage` implements a command that causes the commands specified in its argument to be expanded after the current page is output [1].

The `xspace` package provides a single command that looks at what comes after it in the command stream, and decides whether to insert a space to replace one “eaten” by the \TeX command decoder. The decision is based on what came after any space, not on whether there was a space (which is unknowable): so if the next thing proves to be punctuation, the chances are there was no space, but if it’s a letter, there’s probably a need for space [23].

`calc` adds infix expressions to perform arithmetic on the arguments of the \LaTeX commands `\setcounter`, `\addtocounter`, `\setlength`, and `\addtolength` [6].

All three packages are part of the tools bundle in the \LaTeX required distribution.

```
113 \RequirePackage{afterpage,xspace,calc}%
```

`geometry` provides an easy and flexible user interface to customize page layout, implementing auto-centering and auto-balancing mechanisms so that the users have only to give the least description for the page layout [12].

An important feature is the package’s ability to communicate the paper size it’s set up to the output (whether via DVI `\specials` or via direct interaction with `pdf \LaTeX`).

```
114 \RequirePackage{geometry}%
```

`eso-pic` adds one or more user commands to \LaTeX ’s shipout actions, making it easy to add some picture commands to any and every page at absolute positions [10].

```
115 \RequirePackage{eso-pic}%
116 \RequirePackage{placeins}%
```

19.2.3 Scripts, fonts, and maps

```
117 \RequirePackage{newtxtext}
118 \RequirePackage{newtxmath}
119 \RequirePackage[zerostyle=b, straightquotes]{newtxtt}
120 \if@microtype
121   \UseMicrotypeSet[protrusion]{basicmath} % disable protrusion for tt fonts
122 \fi%
```

To make figures and ligatures searchable when using pdfTeX ≥ 1.40 , glyph-to-unicode translation must be enabled. The default table `glyphtounicode.tex` contains mappings from glyph names to corresponding unicode for embedded fonts. It covers the AGL (Adobe Glyph List), names from `texglyphlist.txt` (part of `lcdf-typetools`) and `zapfdingbats.txt`, plus a few exceptions.

```
123 \InputIfFileExists{glyphtounicode}%
124   {\ClassInfo{emisa}{Reading file `glyphtounicode.tex`}
125    \pdfgentounicode=1}%
126   {\ClassWarning{emisa}{Couldn't find file `glyphtounicode.tex`}}%

127 \RequirePackage{booktabs}
128 \RequirePackage{listings}
129 \lstset{basicstyle=\ttfamily\small}
130 \lstnewenvironment{java}[1]{}
131   {\lstset{language=Java,float=*htbp,#1}}
132   {}
133 \lstnewenvironment{java*}[1]{}
134   {\lstset{language=Java,float=htbp,#1}}
135   {}
136 \lstnewenvironment{sourcecode}[1]{}
137   {\lstset{float=*htbp,#1}}
138   {}
139 \lstnewenvironment{sourcecode*}[1]{}
140   {\lstset{float=htbp,#1}}
141   {}
142 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
143 \RequirePackage[amsmath,standard,hyperref]{ntheorem}
```

19.3 Hypertext

The `hyperref` package [14] has to be loaded as late as feasible so it can intercept changes to standard macros by other packages.

```
144 \RequirePackage{url}
145 \urlstyle{same}
146 \RequirePackage[%
147   colorlinks,
148   breaklinks,
149   pdfview=Fit,
150   bookmarksopen,
151   bookmarksnumbered,
152   linkcolor=black,
```

```

153 anchorcolor=black,
154 citecolor=black,
155 filecolor=black,
156 urlcolor=black,
157 hyperfootnotes=false
158 ]{hyperref}%
159 \RequirePackage{doclicense}

```

19.4 Tools

`\@ifempty` These determinate if an argument ist empty (or not) and to act consequently. An argument is ,empty',
`\@ifarg` iff it contains nothing or just whitespace. All three macros first test their first argument. If it is empty
`\@ifnoarg` `\@ifempty` then executes the second one, otherwise the third one. `\@ifnoarg` und `\@ifarg` execute
their respective second argument iff the the first one is (not) empty.

Syntax:

```

\@ifempty{⟨arg⟩}{⟨Action_if_empty⟩}{⟨Action_if_not_empty⟩}
\@ifnoarg{⟨arg⟩}{⟨Action_if_empty⟩}
\@ifarg{⟨arg⟩}{⟨Action_if_not_empty⟩}
160 \begingroup
161 \catcode`\Z=3
162 \long\gdef\@M@T@#1#2Z#3#4#5\@nil{#4}
163 \long\gdef\@ifempty#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@secondoftwo\@firstoftwo\@nil}
164 \long\gdef\@ifarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@firstofone\@gobble\@nil}
165 \long\gdef\@ifnoarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@gobble\@firstofone\@nil}
166 \endgroup

```

19.5 Basic page layout

The geometry options using the keyval (`⟨key⟩ = ⟨value⟩`) interface can be set either in the optional argument to the `\usepackage` command, or in the argument of the `\geometry` macro. In either case, the argument consists of a list of comma-separated keyval options. `\geometry` acts cumulative; so multiple use just appends options to the list.

```

167 \geometry{%
168 a4paper,%
169 portrait,%
170 twoside,%
171 ignoreall,%
172 hcentering,%
173 textwidth = 162.5mm,%
174 textheight = 220mm,%
175 heightrounded,%
176 columnsep = 12.5mm,%
177 top = 47mm,%
178 headheight = 16mm,%

```

```

179 headsep          = 13mm,%
180 marginparwidth = 15mm,%
181 marginparsep    = 5mm,%
182 footskip        = 16mm%
183 }%
184 \marginparpush 5mm%

185 \AtBeginDocument{\baselineskip=13.6pt plus 0.5pt}%

186 \parindent=4mm%

187 \smallskipamount=.5\baselineskip
188 \medskipamount=2\smallskipamount
189 \bigskipamount=2\medskipamount

190 \flushbottom

191 \abovedisplayskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
192                               minus .33\baselineskip
193 \belowdisplayskip=\abovedisplayskip
194 \abovedisplayshortskip= 0pt plus .33\baselineskip
195 \belowdisplayshortskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
196                               minus .33\baselineskip

```

19.6 Scripts

`\pageheadfont` Assigning scripts to text elements.

`\pagenumfont` Page head and foot:

```

\pagefootfont 197 \def\pageheadfont{\normalfont}%
               198 \def\pagenumfont{\pageheadfont\bfseries}%
               199 \def\pagefootfont{\pageheadfont}%

```

`\authorfont` The elements of the article titles:

```

\titlefont 200 \def\authorfont{\normalfont\Large}%
\subtitlefont 201 \def\titlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\LARGE\boldmath}%
\abstractfont 202 \def\subtitlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\Large\boldmath}%
               203 \def\abstractfont{\normalfont\itshape}%

```

`\affiliationfont` The elements of the affiliation box:

```

\affiliationauthorfont 204 \def\affiliationfont{\normalfont}
\affiliationaddressfont 205 \def\affiliationauthorfont{\bfseries}
\affiliationemailfont 206 \def\affiliationaddressfont{\mdseries}
                     207 \def\affiliationemailfont{\mdseries}%

```

`\sectionfont` Section headlines:

```

\sec@font 208 \def\sectionfont{%
\para@font 209 \normalfont
            210 \bfseries
            211 \boldmath}%
212 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\large}%

```

```
213 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%
```

\captionfont Captions:

```
214 \def\captionfont{\normalfont\small\itshape}
```

19.7 Colours

These are the colour definitions for a couple of elements.

coverbgcolor color The colours of the cover background (near 25% grey) and cover text (such as headlines, near 75% grey):

```
covertextcolor color 215 \definecolor{coverbgcolor}{cmyk}{0.15,0.1,0.09,0}%
216 \definecolor{covertextcolor}{cmyk}{0.77,0.76,0.70,0.61}%
```

headtextcolor color These are the colours of the grey elements in column titles (50% grey) and of the frame and the background

boxframecolor color of text boxes like that one used in \editorialboard (100% grey = black and 20% grey, respectively).

```
boxbgcolor color 217 \definecolor{headtextcolor}{gray}{0.5}%
218 \definecolor{boxframecolor}{gray}{1}%
219 \definecolor{boxbgcolor}{gray}{0.8}%
```

19.8 Double line spacing

\displayskipstretch

```
\setdisplayskipstretch 220 \newcommand{\displayskipstretch}{\baselinestretch}
221 \newcommand{\setdisplayskipstretch}[1]{\def\displayskipstretch{#1}}
```

\setstretch Line space commands.

```
222 \newcommand{\setstretch}[1]{%
223 \def\baselinestretch{#1}%
224 \@currsize
225 }
```

\@setsize Modification of the LaTeX command \@setsize. Stretch the baseline *before* calculating the strut size. This improves spacing below tabular environments etc., probably.

The meanings of the arguments to \@setsize appear to be (whatever these may signify):

Syntax:

```
\@setsize{<current size>}{<font baselineskip>}{<ignored (!)>}{<font size>}
```

Note that \@setsize (in modern L^AT_EX, \@setfontsize, which is called by \@setsize) seems to be the only place in purely modern LaTeX where \@currsize is set, and ltxguide.cls seems to be the only file in the LaTeX base distribution that uses it.

```
226 \def\@setsize#1#2#3#4{%
227 \@nomath#1%
228 \let\@currsize#1%
229 \baselineskip #2%
230 \baselineskip=\baselinestretch\baselineskip
```



```

231 \parskip=\baselinestretch\parskip
232 \setbox\strutbox \hbox{%
233   \vrule height.7\baselineskip
234         depth.3\baselineskip
235         width\z@}%
236 \skip\footins=\baselinestretch\skip\footins
237 \normalbaselineskip\baselineskip#3#4}

```

Fix up spacing before and after displayed math (arraystretch seems to do a fine job for inside LaTeX displayed math, since array and eqnarray seem to be affected as expected).

```

238 \everydisplay\expandafter{%
239   \the\everydisplay
240   \abovedisplayskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayskip
241   \belowdisplayskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayskip
242   \abovedisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayshortskip
243   \belowdisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayshortskip
244 }

```

19.9 Document markup

19.9.1 Declaring issue data

The following macros save their argument(s) to internal variables for later usage:

`\journalname` The journal name.

```

245 \def\journalname#1{\@bsphack\def\@journalname{#1}\@esphack}%
246 \journalname{Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures}%

```

`\journalsubtitle` The journal's subtitle.

```

247 \def\journalsubtitle#1{\@bsphack\def\@journalsubtitle{#1}\@esphack}%
248 \journalsubtitle{International Journal of Conceptual Modeling}%

```

`\issn` The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is the standardized international code which allows the identification of any serial publication, including electronic serials, independently of its country of publication, of its language or alphabet, of its frequency, medium, etc.; see the [ISSN web site](#).

Here we have two of them, one for print and one for online issues.

```

249 \long\def\issn#1{\@bsphack\long\def\@issn{#1}\@esphack}%
250 \issn{%ISSN 1860-6059 (Print)\par
251       ISSN 1866-3621 (Online)}%

```

`\volume` Volume number.

```

252 \def\volume#1{\@bsphack\def\@volume{#1}\@esphack}%
253 \volume{\textcolor{red}{0}}%

```

`\issue` Issue number and date.

```
254 \def\issue#1#2{\@bsphack
255   \def\@issue{#1}%
256   \def\@issuedate{#2}%
257   \@esphack}%
258 \issue{\textcolor{red}{0}}{\textcolor{red}{month 0000}}%
```

`\specialissuetitle` If the current issue is a *special issue*, the respective title goes here.

```
\specialissuetitle*
\specialissuetitleprefix
259 \def\specialissuetitle{\@ifstar\@sspit\@spit}%
260 \newcommand{\@spit}[2][{}]{%
261   \@bsphack
262   \@ifempty{#2}%
263   {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}%
264   {\@ifempty{#1}%
265     {\def\@specialissuetitle{\@specialissuetitleprefix#2}}%
266     {\def\@specialissuetitle{#1\space#2}}}%
267   \@esphack}%
268 \newcommand{\@sspit}[2][{}]{%
269   \@bsphack
270   \@ifempty{#2}%
271   {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}%
272   {\def\@specialissuetitle{#2}}%
273   \@esphack}%
274 \newcommand{\specialissuetitleprefix}[1]{%
275   \@bsphack
276   \@ifempty{#1}%
277   {\let\@specialissuetitleprefix\relax}%
278   {\def\@specialissuetitleprefix{#1\space}}%
279   \@esphack}%
280 \specialissuetitle{}%
281 \specialissuetitleprefix{Special Issue on}%
```

`\copyrightyear` Copyright owner and year.

```
\copyrightholder
282 \def\copyrightyear#1{\@bsphack\def\@copyrightyear{#1}\@esphack}%
283 \copyrightyear{\the\year}%
284 \def\copyrightholder#1{\@bsphack\def\@copyrightholder{#1}\@esphack}%
285 \copyrightholder{\textcolor{red}{\copyright{}}holder}}%
```

`\title` Title, subtitle, and author information for the current article.

`\subtitle` These macros are a bit special as they accept up to *two* optional arguments together with the obligatory
`\author` one. The optional arguments are for the running-title (*short*) and the table-of-contents (*ToC*) versions, respectively, of the main entry, if there is any:

Syntax:

```
\title[<short_title>][<ToC_title>]{<title>}
\subtitle[<short_subtitle>][<ToC_subtitle>]{<subtitle>}
\author[<short_author>][<ToC_author>]{<author>}
```

If *no* optional argument is given the obligatory argument will appear in all the respective places.

If *one* optional argument is given then its' value replaces both the *short* and the *ToC* entries.

If *two* optional arguments are given then the value of the first one becomes the *short* headline (et al.) entry, and the second one is reproduced in the table of contents.

If *both* optional arguments are given but the first one is left empty then the *short* entry defaults also to the main value, and only the *ToC* entry is changed.

```
286 \renewcommandtwopt*{\title}[3][[]]{%
287   \@bsphack
288   \def\@title{#3}%
289   \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shorttitle{\@title}}{\def\@shorttitle{#1}}%
290   \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@toctitle{\@shorttitle}}{\def\@toctitle{#2}}%
291   \@esphack}%
292 \newcommandtwopt*{\subtitle}[3][[]]{%
293   \@bsphack
294   \def\@subtitle{#3}%
295   \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shortsubtitle{\@subtitle}}{\def\@shortsubtitle{#1}}%
296   \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@tocsubtitle{\@shortsubtitle}}{\def\@tocsubtitle{#2}}%
297   \@esphack}%
298 \def\email#1{%
299   \ifx\@email\@empty
300     \def\@email{#1}
301   \else
302     \ClassError{emisa}{There can only be one corresponding author!}{}
303   \fi}%
304 \renewcommand{\author}{\@ifstar{\@authorstar}{\@authornostar}}
305 \newcommand*{\@authornostar}[1]{%
306   \@bsphack
307   \if@referee
308     \def\@authors{}%
309     \def\@shortauthors{}
310   \else
311     \gdef\@address@sep{}%
312     \ifx\@authors\@empty
313       \protected@xdef\@authors{#1}
314       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{#1}
315     \else
316       \protected@xappto\@authors{,\space #1}
317       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{,\space #1}
318     \fi%
319   \fi
320   \@esphack}%
321 \newcommandtwopt*{\@authorstar}[3][[]]{%
322   \@bsphack
323   \if@referee
324     \def\@authors{}%
325     \def\@shortauthors{}%
```

```

326     \def\tocauthors{}%
327     \def@email{}%
328     \else
329     \gdef@address@sep{}%
330     \ifx@authors@empty
331         \protected@xdef@authors{#3\textsuperscript{*,}}
332         \protected@xappto@shortauthors{#3}
333     \else
334         \protected@xappto@authors{,\space #3\textsuperscript{*,}}
335         \protected@xappto@shortauthors{,\space #3}
336     \fi%
337     \@ifempty{#1}{\def@shortauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def@shortauthor{#1}}%
338     \@ifempty{#2}{\def@tocauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def@tocauthor{#2}}%
339     \fi
340     \@esphack
341     \@ifnextchar\bgroup@email{\ClassError{emisa}{Please provide an email address for the correspo
342 \newcommand{\keywords}[1]{
343     \@bsphack
344     \def\and{\unskip\ \textbullet\ }%
345     \def@keywords{#1}%
346     \@esphack}%
347 \newcommand{\authornote}[1]{
348     \@bsphack
349     \if@referee
350         \def@authornote{}%
351     \else
352         \def@authornote{#1}%
353     \fi%
354     \@esphack}%
355 \newcommand{\editor}[1]{
356     \@bsphack
357     \def@articleinfo@name{#1}%
358     \@esphack}%
359 \newcommand{\received}[1]{
360     \@bsphack
361     \def@articleinfo@rdate{#1}%
362     \@esphack}%
363 \newcommand{\accepted}[2][]{
364     \@bsphack
365     \def@articleinfo@rounds{#1}
366     \def@articleinfo@adate{#2}%
367     \@esphack}%
368 \newcommand{\doitext}{DOI:}
369 \newcommand*{\outdoi}{%
370     \begingroup
371     \lccode\~=\#\relax
372     \lowercase{\def~{\#}}%
373     \lccode\~=\_\relax
374     \lowercase{\def~{\_}}%

```

```

375 \lccode`~`<\relax
376 \lowercase{\def~{\textless}}%
377 \lccode`~`>\relax
378 \lowercase{\def~{\textgreater}}%
379 \lccode`~`0\relax
380 \catcode`\#=\active
381 \catcode`\_=\active
382 \catcode`\<=\active
383 \catcode`\>=\active
384 \@outdoi
385 }
386 \def\@outdoi#1{%
387 \let\#\relax
388 \let\_ \relax
389 \let\textless\relax
390 \let\textgreater\relax
391 \edef\x{\toks0={\#1}}%
392 \x
393 \edef\#{@percentchar23}%
394 \edef\__{}%
395 \edef\textless{\@percentchar3C}% instead of {\string<} for Apple
396 \edef\textgreater{\@percentchar3E}% instead of {\string>} for Apple
397 \edef\x{\toks1={\noexpand\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}}}%
398 \x
399 \edef\x{\endgroup\doitext\the\toks1 \the\toks0}%
400 \x
401 }
402 \newcommand*{\doi}[1]{
403 \@bsphack
404 \def\@doi{#1}
405 \@esphack}%
406 \newcommand{\acknowledgements}[1]{
407 \@bsphack
408 \def\@acknowledgements{#1}
409 \@esphack}%
410 \newif\if@licenseset
411 \newcommand{\licence}[1]{%
412 \@bsphack
413 \def\@licence{#1}
414 \@esphack}%
415 \let\license\licence
416 \newcommand{\CCBYNCsAThree}{%
417 \@licensesettrue%
418 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
419 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
420 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{3.0}%
421 }%
422 \newcommand{\CCBYNCsAFour}{%
423 \@licensesettrue%

```

```

424 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
425 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
426 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{4.0}%
427 }%
428 \newcounter{addresses}
429 \renewcommand{\theaddresses}{\alph{addresses}}
430 \newcommand{\address}[2][{}]{%
431 \@bsphack
432 \if@referee
433 \def\@addresses@list{}
434 \else
435 \@ifempty{#2}{%
436 \ifempty{#1}{}{%
437 \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep #1}}
438 \gdef\address@sep{,}%
439 }}{%
440 \stepcounter{addresses}
441 \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep\theaddresses}}
442 \gdef\address@sep{,}%
443 \ifx\@addresses@list\@empty
444 \protected@xdef\@addresses@list{\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
445 \else
446 \protected@xappto\@addresses@list{\newline\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
447 \fi}
448 \fi
449 \@esphack}%
450 \title{}%
451 \subtitle{}%
452 \author{}%
453 \address{}
454 \keywords{}%
455 \authornote{}%
456 \editor{}%
457 \received{}%
458 \accepted{}%
459 \doi{}%
460 \licence{}
461 \acknowledgements{}%
462 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
463 \abstract{}%
464 \def\@authors{}
465 \def\@shortauthor{}
466 \def\@shortauthors{}
467 \def\@tocauthor{}
468 \def\@tocauthors{}
469 \def\@email{}
470 \def\@addresses@list{}

```

\abstract This accepts the abstract text.

```

471 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
472 \abstract{}}%

```

`\outputarticleappendix` The `articleappendix` and `articleappendix*` environments collect the material given within them inside an article environment. The collected material is accumulated and output at the article's very end. The basic form `articleappendix` begins a new page per instance while the starred form `articleappendix*` does not. Each appendix is wrapped into its own group so things remain local.

```

473 \DeclareRobustCommand{\outputarticleappendix}{%
474   {%
475     \appendix
476     \@articleappendix
477     \global\let\@articleappendix\relax
478   }%
479 }%
480 \long\def\@wrap@articleappendix#1{\gappto{\@articleappendix}{{#1}}}
481 \newenvironment{articleappendix}{%
482   \gappto{\@articleappendix}{\clearpage}%
483   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix{}}
484 \newenvironment{articleappendix*}{%
485   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix{}}
486 \let\@articleappendix\relax
487 \def\@makefnmark{\textsu{\@thefnmark}\ }%
488 \renewcommand\@makefntext[1]{%
489   \parindent 1em%
490   \noindent%
491   \@makefnmark#1}%

```

19.9.2 Page styles

This is the standard page style:

Page Head: three lines of text, `\textwidth` wide and aligned to the inner and outer text body borders, respectively, each above a black horizontal line at full sheet width. The text entries comprise:

Line 1, inner side:

- ▷ left pages: journal's subtitle;
- ▷ right pages: journal name.

outer side: no text.

Line 2, inner side: volume/number/issue date, text colour is 50 % grey;

outer side: no text.

Line 3, inner side:

- ▷ left pages: section name;
 - ▷ common right pages: author's name(s);
 - ▷ editorial content, both sides: section or category name;
- text colour is 50 % grey;

outer side: page number in bold type, coloured black, shifted by an amount of `\headpageoffset` to the outer edge of the page.

Page foot: Mostly empty; sometimes in editorial content sections it shows a black horizontal line from the outer text edge to the inner sheet edge (spine).

`\headwidth` Basic lengths for head and foot elements. `\headwidth` is the overall width of the headbox equalling the page width plus a bleed of three millimeters. It is logically restricted to `\textwidth` by subtracting `\headmargin` at both sides.

`\bleed` *Bleed* is a printing term that refers to printing beyond the edge of the sheet after trimming. The `\bleed` is a measure describing the (small) amount of space by which objects on the border of your document will extend. Please note that this length is not added automatically, but has to be added manually.

`\footrulewidth` The width of the foot rule. As it is drawn asymmetrically (running from the outer text edge to the spine) it has to be a bit smaller than the head box.

`\headfootruleheight` This is the width of all lines in head and foot.

```

492 \newlength{\headwidth}%
493 \newlength{\bleed}%
494 \newlength{\headmargin}%
495 \newlength{\footrulewidth}%
496 \newlength{\headfootruleheight}%
497 \setlength{\bleed}{3mm}%
498 \setlength{\headfootruleheight}{0.4mm}%

```

We want to be able to change `\bleed` in the preamble so we delay the calculations until `\begin{document}`.

```

499 \AtBeginDocument{%
500   \setlength{\headwidth}{\paperwidth+2\bleed}%
501   \setlength{\headmargin}{0.5\headwidth-0.5\textwidth}%
502   \setlength{\footrulewidth}{0.5\headwidth+0.5\textwidth}}%

```

`\headbox` The main formatting routine for the running head is a `tabular*` environment.

```

503 \newcommand{\headbox}[8]{\bgroup%
504   \setstretch{1}%
505   \reset@font\pageheadfont
506   \tabcolsep\z@
507   \arrayrulewidth\headfootruleheight
508   \hskip-\headmargin
509   \begin{tabular*}{\headwidth}[b]%
510     {@{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}%
511     >{\rule[-1.25mm]{\z@}{5mm-\arrayrulewidth}}%
512     l@{\extracolsep{\textwidth minus 1fill}}r%
513     @{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}}
514     #1 & #2\\
515     \hline
516     #3 & #4\\
517     \hline
518     #5 & #6\\
519     \hline
520     #7 & #8\\

```



```

521 \end{tabular*}%
522 \hskip-\headmargin
523 \egroup
524 }%

\theheadvolume These macros are used to assemble the page head, ...
\headpageoffset 525 \newcommand{\theheadvolume}{%
\theoddheadpage 526 \begingroup%
\theevenheadpage 527 \hypersetup{urlcolor=headtextcolor}%
528 \textcolor{headtextcolor}{%
529 Vol.\,@volume, No.\,@issue\ (@issuedate).%
530 \ifx\@doi\@empty\else\ \outdoi{\@doi}\fi}%
531 \endgroup}%
532 \newlength{\headpageoffset}%
533 \setlength{\headpageoffset}{10mm}%
534 \def\theoddheadpage{%
535 \rlap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][r]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%
536 \def\theevenheadpage{%
537 \llap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][l]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%

@footrule switch ... and these are for the page foot.
\footruleoff 538 \newif\if@footrule%
\footruleon 539 \def\footruleoff{\global\@footrulefalse}%
\footrule 540 \def\footruleon{\global\@footruletrue}%
541 \def\footrule#1{%
542 \if@footrule
543 \makebox[\textwidth][#1]{%
544 \reset@font
545 \rule[\headfootruleheight]{\footrulewidth}{\headfootruleheight}%
546 }\fi}%

\headmarkstyle Sets the content marks in the running titles.
\markhead 547 \def\headmarkstyle#1{\@bsphack
\markarticle 548 \def\@headmarkstyle{#1}%
\markeditorial 549 \@esphack}%
550 \headmarkstyle{\color{headtextcolor}}%
551 \def\markhead#1#2{\@bsphack
552 \gdef\@evenmark{#1}%
553 \gdef\@oddmark{#2}%
554 \@esphack}%
555 \def\markarticle{\markhead{\@shortauthor}{\@shorttitle}}%
556 \def\markeditorial{\markhead{\@shorttitle}{\@shorttitle}}%

\ps@emisa Finally that all being thrown together gives the basic page style.
557 \def\ps@emisa{%
558 \def\@oddhead{%
559 \headbox{\@journalname}{%
560 {\theheadvolume}}}%

```

```

561         {{\@headmarkstyle\@oddmark}}{\theoddheadpage}%
562         {\ifx\@specialissuetitle\relax\else\textcolor{headtextcolor}{\@specialissuetitle}\fi}%
563     }%
564     \def\@evenhead{%
565         \headbox{{\@journalsubtitle}%
566             {{\theheadvolume}%
567                 {\theevenheadpage}{\@headmarkstyle\@evenmark}}}%
568             {{\ifx\@specialissuetitle\relax\else\textcolor{headtextcolor}{\@specialissuetitle}\fi}%
569         }%
570     \let\@oddmark\relax
571     \let\@evenmark\relax
572     \def\@oddfoot{\footrule{r}}%
573     \def\@evenfoot{\footrule{l}}%
574 }%

```

`\ps@emisaarticle` We have two minimally different page styles:

`\ps@emisaeditorial`

- ▷ `\ps@emisaarticle` for author-named articles, showing the author's names on the left and the article title on the right side;
- ▷ `\ps@emisaeditorial` for editorial material, showing the the article title on both sides.

```

575 \def\ps@emisaarticle{%
576     \ps@emisa
577     \markarticle
578     \footruleoff
579 }%

580 \def\ps@emisaeditorial{%
581     \ps@emisa
582     \markeditorial
583     \footruleon
584 }%

585 \AtEndOfClass{\pagestyle{emisa}}%

```

19.9.3 Cover and advertisement pages

`\basecoverfont` These are the font and size definitions for cover pages. We are using the sansserif script from the Libertine package, called *Linux Biolinum*, in two different sizes with the title font being bold.

`\covervolumefont`

`\covertitlefont`

```

586 \def\basecoverfont{\normalfont\sffamily}%
587 \def\covervolumefont{%
588     \basecoverfont\fontsize{6mm}{6mm}\selectfont}%
589 \def\covertitlefont{%
590     \basecoverfont\bfseries\fontsize{11mm}{16.5mm}\selectfont}%

```

`\coverIbgnname`

`\coverIVbgnname`

`\sigmobislogoname`

`\gislogoname`

These are names for background graphics and logos. As these are subject to be changed from time to time these adjustments are put into the base config file, too.

```

591 \def\coverIbgnname{U1_bg}%
592 \def\coverIVbgnname{U4_bg}%

```

```

593 \def\sigmobislogoname{SIG-MOBIS-logo-300}%
594 \def\sigEMISAlagoname{EMISA-Logo-svg}%
595 \def\gislogoname{GIS-logo_with_text-300}%

\AtPageDeadCenter \AtPageDeadCenter centers its argument horizontally and vertically around the geometric page center.
\page@empty This macro is to be used inside some eso-pic ShipoutPicture.

596 \newcommand{\AtPageDeadCenter}[1]{%
597     \AtPageCenter{\makebox[\z@][c]{%
598         \raisebox{-0.5\totalheight}{\z@}[\z@]{#1}}}%
599 }%
600 \def\page@empty{\relax}%

\pagebg Background color for one whole page plus bleed.

601 \newcommand{\pagebg}[1]{%
602     \AtPageDeadCenter{%
603         \textcolor{#1}{\rule{\paperwidth+2\bleed}{\paperheight+2\bleed}}}%

\thispagebackground \thispagebackground put its obligatory argument into the background of the running page. If there is
a non-empty optional argument it will be interpreted as the style of this page (using \thispagestyle).

604 \newcommand{\thispagebackground}[2][{}]{%
605     \@ifarg{#1}{\thispagestyle{#1}}%
606     \AddToShipoutPicture*{%
607         \unitlength 1mm\relax%
608         {#2}%
609     }%

\picturepage \picturepage additionally empties and flushes the running page, thus producing a picture-only page.

610 \newcommand{\picturepage}[2][empty]{%
611     \thispagebackground[#1]{#2}%
612     \null\clearpage
613 }%

\inputpagegraphic This loads a picture file to generate a picture-only page from.

614 \newcommandtwopt*\inputpagegraphic}[3][empty][{}]{%
615     \thispagebackground[#1]{\includegraphics[width=\paperwidth,#2]{#3}}%
616     \null\clearpage
617 }%

\coverpage \coverpage is a special form of the \picturepage:

618 \newcommand{\coverpage}[2][{}]{%
619     \@ifarg{#1}{\setcounter{page}{#1}}%
620     \picturepage{#2}%
621 }%

```

`\thecovervolumeline` These represent the

```
\thecovertitle
622 \newcommand{\thecovervolumeline}{%
623   \parbox[t]{130mm}{%
624     \raggedright
625     \color{covertextcolor}\covervolumefont%
626     Volume\space\@volume
627     \enspace\rule[-1mm]{0.5mm}{6mm}\enspace
628     No.\, \@issue\space\textbf{\@issuedate}\,[3mm]%
629     \@specialissuetitle
630   }%
631 }%
632 \def\thecovertitle{%
633   \parbox[t][30mm][s]{174mm}{%
634     \color{covertextcolor}%
635     \covertitlefont
636     \raggedright\@journalname\par
637     \vskip8mm
638     \covervolumefont
639     \raggedleft
640     \textbf{An International Electronic Journal\,}}}
```

`\sigmobispage` This macro holds the complete announcement page on the *GI-SIG-MoBIS portal* to be published on the third cover page (backcover, inside).

`\sigmobispage` holds just the contents of the SIG-Mobis ad. It produces a box with an outer width of *zero points* and a height as specified by the inner `minipage` environment. When used as an advertising page it has to be *centered horizontally and vertically* in the page area. This is achieved most easily by using the `\AtPageDeadCenter` utility macro (see section 19.9.3) from `eso-pic` [10].

```
641 \def\sigmatobispage{%
642   \makebox[\z@][c]{%
643     \begin{minipage}[c][260mm][s]{\textwidth}
644       \sigmobispagehead
645       \medskip
646
647       The GI-SIG-MoBIS portal provides numerous resources on enterprise
648       modelling research, such as a full-text digital library, a
649       bibliography, conference announcements, a glossary and evaluation
650       reports. It is intended to establish the premier forum for an
651       international community in enterprise modelling. The new version
652       is based on a Content Management System allowing authorized users
653       to conveniently upload content. A \BibTeX{} interface allows for
654       conveniently integrating bibliographic data. Information about
655       this journal, such as guidelines for authors, tables of content
656       and full-text access to articles (for GI-SIG-MobIS members only)
657       are also available on the~portal.
658       \par
659       \medskip
660
```

```

661 \begin{center}
662 \includegraphics{GI-SIG-MOBIS_portal}
663 \end{center}
664
665 \medskip
666
667 GI encourages everybody who wants to participate in the
668 evolution of this community knowledge base to contribute to any of
669 the categories covered by the portal. Please contact Michael He\ss{}
670 (\href{mailto:m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de}{m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de})
671 for further~information.
672
673 \vfill
674
675 \sigmobispagefoot
676 \end{minipage}%
677 }%
678 }

```

\sigmobispagehead Elements of \sigmobispage.

```

\sigmobispagefoot
\sigmobispagerule
679 \def\sigmobispagerule#1{%
680 \parbox[c][23mm][s]{\linewidth}{%
681 \centering
682 \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}%
683 \par\vfill
684 \raisebox{-.4\height} [.5\totalheight] [.5\totalheight]{\huge#1}%
685 \par\vfill
686 \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}}\par}%
687 \def\sigmobispagehead{\sigmobispagerule{SIG-MoBIS Portal}}
688 \def\sigmobispagefoot{\sigmobispagerule{http://wi-mobis.gi-ev.de/}}

```

\coverI Each of these prepares one of the cover pages.

```

\coverII
\coverIII
\coverIV
689 \def\coverI#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
690 {\let\@coverI\relax}%
691 {\def\@coverI{\coverpage[-2]{#1}}}%
692 \def\coverII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
693 {\let\@coverII\relax}%
694 {\def\@coverII{\coverpage[-1]{#1}}}%
695 \def\coverIII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
696 {\let\@coverIII\relax}%
697 {\def\@coverIII{\coverpage{#1}}}%
698 \def\coverIV#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
699 {\let\@coverIV\relax}%
700 {\def\@coverIV{\coverpage{#1}}}%

```

So we prepare the four cover pages.

```

701 \coverI{%
702 \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
703 \AtPageUpperLeft{%

```

```

704 \raisebox{-\totalheight}{\includegraphics{\coverIbgname}}}%
705 \AtPageUpperLeft{\put(17,-28){\mbox{%
706 \includegraphics[height=19mm]{\sigmobislogoname}%
707 \hspace{5mm}%
708 \includegraphics[height=14.75mm]{\sigEMISAlagoname}%
709 }}}%
710 }%
711 \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(166,9){\includegraphics{\gislogoname}}}%
712 \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,44){\thecovervolumeline}}%
713 \AtTextLowerLeft{\put(-28,36){\framebox(200,62)[c]{} }}
714 \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,112){\thecovertitle}}%
715 }%
716 \coverII{\page@empty}%
717 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}%
718 \coverIV{%
719 \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
720 \AtPageLowerLeft{%
721 \raisebox{167mm}{\includegraphics{\coverIVbgname}}}%
722 \AtPageLowerLeft{%
723 \put(6,9){\parbox[b]{10cm}{\raggedright\large\sffamily\@issn}}}%
724 \AtPageLowerLeft{%
725 \put(166,9){\includegraphics{GIS-logo_with_text-300}}}%
726 }%

727 \if@cover
728 \AtBeginDocument{%
729 \@coverI\@coverII
730 \setcounter{page}{1}%
731 }%
732 \AtEndDocument{%
733 \@coverIII\@coverIV
734 }%
735 \fi

```

`\graphicspath` The picture files used above have to be found. Normally they should be somewhere on the \TeX $\$PATH$, probably in the same directory where EMISAJ is situated. As least as we are in Beta state one might put them into the local subdirectory `figs_base/`; we provide for that by including the following line in the config file.

```

736 \graphicspath{{/figs_base/},{./figs_base/}}

```

19.9.4 Formatting common articles

`\c@article` The `article` and `editorialcontent` environments maintain their own (common) counter. Although it is not referenced anywhere at the moment of writing it is used to reset a couple of other counters with every new one of those environments.

```

737 \newcounter{article}%
738 \@addtoreset{section}{article}%
739 \@addtoreset{footnote}{article}%

```

```

740 \@addtoreset{figure}{article}%
741 \@addtoreset{table}{article}%

```

`article` This encapsulates each article.

```

742 \newenvironment{article}[1]{%
743   \clearpage
744   \refstepcounter{article}%
745   \pagestyle{emisaarticle}%
746   \col@number=\tw@\relax
747   #1\relax
748   \l@article

```

Every article is its own bibliographical unit.

```

749   \begin{refsection}%
750   \maketitle
751   \ignorespaces
752   }{%
753   \end{refsection}%
754   \outputarticleappendix\FloatBarrier\par%
755   \vspace{\baselineskip}%
756   \noindent\ignorespaces
757   \if@license\set
758     \edef\doclicenseURL{%
759       \doclicense@base\urlCC/%
760       licenses/%
761       \doclicense@modifier/%
762       \doclicense@versionUsed\doclicense@urlLangPart%
763     }
764     \begin{minipage}{\columnwidth}
765     \parbox[t]{\dimexpr 0.975\columnwidth-\doclicense@imagewidth\relax}{\vskip 0pt\raggedright\
766       \doclicense@lang@thisDoc\space
767       \href{\doclicenseURL}{\doclicenseLongType\space\enquote{\doclicense@longName}}}%
768       \doclicense@lang@word@license.}%
769     \hfill%
770     \parbox[t]{\doclicense@imagewidth}{\vskip 0pt\doclicenseImage}%
771     \end{minipage}%
772   \else
773     \ifx\@licence\@empty\relax\else\par\noindent\@licence\fi%
774   \fi%
775   \onecolumn
776   \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

19.9.5 Formatting editorial content

`\edit@setup` This adjusts the basic page makeup for editorial material.

```

777 \newcommandtwopt{\edit@setup}[3][[][]]{%
778   \title[#1][#2]{#3}
779   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}

```

Here, section titles are a bit larger than otherwise.

```
780 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\Large}%  
781 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%  
782 \setcounter{section}{0}%  
783 }%
```

editorialcontent This encapsulates editorial content entries.

```
784 \newenvironment{editorialcontent}[1]{%  
785 \onecolumn  
786 \refstepcounter{article}%  
787 \edit@setup{#1}%  
788 \l@editorialcontent  
789 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\}
```

Every editorialcontent is its own bibliographical unit.

```
790 \begin{refsection}%  
791 \ignorespaces  
792 }{%  
793 \end{refsection}%  
794 \onecolumn  
795 \ignorespacesafterend}%
```

19.9.6 Standard editorial content environments

Several types of standardized editorial contents.

editorial This encapsulates editorials.

```
\editorialname 796 \def\editorialname{Editorial Preface}%  
  
797 \newenvironment{editorial}[1][\editorialname]{%  
798 \clearpage  
799 \edit@setup{#1}%  
800 \twocolumn[\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}}}%  
801 \l@editorialcontent
```

Every editorial is its own bibliographical unit.

```
802 \begin{refsection}%  
803 \ignorespaces  
804 }{%  
805 \end{refsection}%  
806 \onecolumn  
807 \ignorespacesafterend}%
```

cfp Call for papers.

```
\cfpname 808 \def\cfpname{Call for Papers}%  
809 \newenvironment{cfp}[1][\cfpname]{%  
810 {\editorialcontent{#1}}%  
811 {\endeditorialcontent}%
```


<code>\imprint</code>	Imprint.
<code>\imprintname</code>	812 <code>\newcommandtwoopt{\imprint}[2][\@imprintname][\@imprintbody]{%</code>
<code>\imprintbody</code>	813 <code>\onecolumn</code>
	814 <code>\edit@setup[#1]{\@journalname}%</code>
	815 <code>\l@editorialcontent</code>
	816 <code>\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\</code>
	817 <code>\ignorespaces</code>
	818 <code>#2</code>
	819 <code>\onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%</code>
	820 <code>\def\imprintname#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintname{#1}\@esphack}%</code>
	821 <code>\long\def\imprintbody#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintbody{#1}\@esphack}%</code>
	822 <code>\imprintname{Imprint}%</code>
	823 <code>\imprintbody{%</code>
	824 <code>The journal \emph{\@journalname} is the official journal of the</code>
	825 <code>Special Interest Group on Modelling Business Information Systems</code>
	826 <code>within the German Informatics Society (GI-SIG MoBIS).</code>
	827
	828 <code>The journal Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems</code>
	829 <code>Architectures is intended to provide a forum for those who prefer a</code>
	830 <code>design-oriented approach. As the official journal of the German</code>
	831 <code>Informatics Society (GI-SIG-MoBIS), it is dedicated to promote the</code>
	832 <code>study and application of languages and methods for enterprise</code>
	833 <code>modelling -- bridging the gap between theoretical foundations and</code>
	834 <code>real world requirements. The journal is not only aimed at</code>
	835 <code>researchers and students in Information Systems and Computer</code>
	836 <code>Science, but also at information systems professionals in industry,</code>
	837 <code>commerce and public administration who are interested in innovative</code>
	838 <code>and inspiring concepts.</code>
	839
	840 <code>The journal's editorial board consists of scholars and practitioners</code>
	841 <code>who are renowned experts on various aspects of developing, analysing</code>
	842 <code>and deploying enterprise models. Besides Information Systems, they</code>
	843 <code>cover various fields of Computer Science.</code>
	844
	845 <code>\section*{Subscription Information}</code>
	846
	847 <code>The journal is distributed free of charge for members of the</code>
	848 <code>GI-SIG-MoBIS. Membership can be acquired through the German</code>
	849 <code>Informatics Society (http://www.gi-ev.de/verein/mitgliedschaft/).</code>
	850 <code>Single issues, priced at EUR\,25 each (plus shipment), can be ordered</code>
	851 <code>online (http://www.fg-mobis.gi-ev.de/).}</code>
<code>\editorialboard</code>	Outputs the Editorial Board page.
<code>\editorialboardname</code>	Sets the name of the Editorial Board for use in the table of contents and in <code>\editorialboard</code> .
<code>\editorialboardbody</code>	Sets the contents of the Editorial Board for use in <code>\editorialboard</code> .

The vertical size of the Editorial Board will exceed page height if there are more than about 48 name entries and/or other material. To prevent that the grey box is scaled down to a height of `\editorialboxmaxheight` if its natural size is bigger than that.

```

852 \newsavebox{\@editorial@box}%
853 \newlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}%
854 \setlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\textheight+10mm}%
855 \newcommandtwoopt{\editorialboard}[2]%
856 [\@editorialboardname][\@editorialboardbody]{%
857   \clearpage
858   \edit@setup[#1]{#1}%
859   \l@editorialcontent
860   \savebox{\@editorial@box}{%
861     \vbox{\centering%
862       \fbboxsep=5mm
863       \fcolorbox{boxframecolor}{boxbgcolor}{%
864         \begin{minipage}[t]{110mm}
865           \raggedright
866           #2
867         \end{minipage}}\}*
868   }%
869   }%
870   \raisebox{15mm-\totalheight}[5mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][c]{%
871     \ifdim\ht\@editorial@box>\editorialboxmaxheight
872     \resizebox{!}{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\usebox{\@editorial@box}}%
873   \else
874     \usebox{\@editorial@box}%
875   \fi
876   }}\}*
877   \raisebox{-\textheight}[0mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
878     \parbox[t]{\textwidth}{\raggedleft\bfseries\@issn}%
879   }}%
880   \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend
881 }%
882 \def\editorialboardname#1{%
883   \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardname{#1}\@esphack}%
884 \long\def\editorialboardbody#1{%
885   \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardbody{#1}\@esphack}%
886 \editorialboardname{Editorial Board}%
887 \editorialboardbody{%
888   \section*{\@title}\vskip1mm
889   {\Large Editors in Chief\\[1mm]}
890   Ulrich Frank, University of Duisburg-Essen\\
891   Manfred Reichert, Ulm University\\[1mm]
892   {\Large Associate Editors\\[1mm]}
893   Wil van der Aalst, Eindhoven University of Technology\\
894   Witold Abramowicz, Poznan University of Economics\\
895   Colin Atkinson, University of Mannheim\\
896   J\"org Becker, University of M\"unster\\

```

897 J\org Desel, University of Hagen\\
 898 Werner Esswein, Dresden University of Technology\\
 899 Fernand Feltz, Centre de Recherche Public Gabriel Lippmann\\
 900 Andreas Gadatsch, Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences\\
 901 Martin Glinz, University of Zurich\\
 902 Norbert Gronau, University of Potsdam\\
 903 Wilhelm Hasselbring, University of Kiel\\
 904 Brian Henderson-Sellers, University of Technology, Sydney\\
 905 Stefan Jablonski, University of Bayreuth\\
 906 Manfred Jeusfeld, Tilburg University\\
 907 Reinhard Jung, University of St.\,Gallen\\
 908 Dimitris Karagiannis, University of Vienna\\
 909 John Krogstie, University of Trondheim\\
 910 Thomas K\"uhne, Victoria University of Wellington\\
 911 Frank Leymann, University of Stuttgart\\
 912 Stephen W. Liddle, Brigham Young University\\
 913 Peter Loos, Johannes Gutenberg-University of Mainz\\
 914 Oscar Pastor L'opez, Universidad Polit'ecnica de Val'encia\\
 915 Heinrich C. Mayr, University of Klagenfurt\\
 916 Jan Mendling, Vienna University of Economics and Business\\
 917 Markus N\"uttgens, University of Hamburg\\
 918 Andreas Oberweis, University of Karlsruhe\\
 919 Erich Ortner, Darmstadt University of Technology\\
 920 Erik Proper, Radboud University Nijmegen\\
 921 Michael Rebstock, University of Applied Sciences Darmstadt\\
 922 Stefanie Rinderle-Ma, University of Vienna\\
 923 Michael Rosemann, Queensland University of Technology\\
 924 Matti Rossi, Aalto University\\
 925 Elmar J. Sinz, University of Bamberg\\
 926 Friedrich Steimann, University of Hagen\\
 927 Stefan Strecker, University of Hagen\\
 928 Bernhard Thalheim, University of Kiel\\
 929 Oliver Thomas, University of Osnabr\"uck\\
 930 Juha-Pekka Tolvanen, University of Jyv\"askyl\"a\\
 931 Klaus Turowski, University of Augsburg\\
 932 Gottfried Vossen, University of M\"unster\\
 933 Mathias Weske, University of Potsdam\\
 934 Robert Winter, University of St.\,Gallen\\
 935 Heinz Z\"ullighoven, University of Hamburg}%

\guidelines Guidelines for Authors.

\guidelinesname 936 \newcommandtwopt{\guidelines}[2]%
 \guidelinesbody 937 [\@guidelinesname][\@guidelinesbody]{%
 938 \onecolumn
 939 \edit@setup{#1}%
 940 \l@editorialcontent
 941 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
 942 \ignorespaces
 943 #2

```

944 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
945 \def\guidelinesname#1{%
946 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesname{#1}\@esphack}%
947 \long\def\guidelinesbody#1{%
948 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesbody{#1}\@esphack}%

949 \guidelinesname{Guidelines for Authors}%
950 \guidelinesbody{%
951 The journal serves to publish results of innovative research on all
952 facets of creating and analysing enterprise models and information
953 systems architectures. For research papers, it is required to
954 satisfy academic standards in terms of originality, level of
955 abstraction and justification of results. Experience reports serve
956 to describe and analyse success stories as well as practical
957 obstacles and resulting research challenges. Topics covered by the
958 journal include, but are not restricted to the following subjects:
959 \begin{itemize}
960 \item Languages and Methods for Enterprise Modelling
961 \item Reusable Domain Models (Reference Models)
962 \item Analysis and Design Patterns
963 \item Modelling of Business Processes and Workflows
964 \item Process-Oriented System Architectures
965 \item Component-Oriented System Architectures
966 \item Conceptual Modelling for Component-Oriented Design
967 \item Ontologies for Enterprise Modelling
968 \item Modelling for Enterprise Application Integration
969 \item Modelling for Data Warehouses
970 \item Modelling to support Knowledge Management
971 \item Model-Driven Development
972 \item Aspect-Oriented Design
973 \item Agile Methods for Enterprise Modelling
974 \end{itemize}
975 Authors are asked for electronic submissions, which have to be sent
976 to the editor in chief as e-mail attachment. In case of multiple
977 authors, it is required to name one author who acts as contact
978 person. The submission should include a cover page with the paper's
979 title and the names, affiliations and e-mail addresses of all
980 authors. The first page of the paper starts with the title and does
981 not carry the authors' names. A manuscript must be either in MS
982 Word or PDF format. It should not exceed 5.000 words -- this
983 includes an abstract of around 150 words.

984
985 Submitted papers will be reviewed within no more than two months.
986 The review process is double blind. Authors who submit a manuscript
987 guarantee that it has not been published elsewhere, nor is intended
988 to be published elsewhere. Papers that were accepted for
989 publication must be written according to the style defined for the
990 journal. A comprehensive description as well as a corresponding
991 Word template is provided on the web portal of the GI-SIG-MobIS

```

992 (<http://www.fg-mobis.gi-ev.de/>).}

19.9.7 Making the title

`\maketitle` This takes a couple of prerequisites, then looks if we are in one- or twocolumn mode and finally outputs the information accordingly.

```
993 \def\maketitle{%
994   \begingroup
995   \let\footnoterule\relax
996   \let\footnote\thanks
997   \let\thefootnote\relax
998   \def\@makefnmark{\textsuperscript{\@thefnmark}}%
999   \ifnum\col@number=\@ne
1000     \@maketitle
1001   \else
1002     \twocolumn[\@maketitle]%
1003   \fi
1004   \global\@topnum\z@
1005   \@thanks
1006 \endgroup
1007 \setcounter{footnote}{0}%
1008 }%
```

`\@maketitle` This assembles and outputs the article title.

```
1009 \def\@maketitle{%
1010   \bgroup
1011   \normalfont
1012   \pretolerance=9999
1013   \parskip\z@
1014   \parindent\z@
1015   \if!\@title!
1016   \else
1017     {\raggedright
1018       \titlefont\ignorespaces
1019       \strut\@title\strut\par}%
1020     \vskip2mm\relax
1021   \fi
1022   \if!\@subtitle!
1023   \vskip5mm\relax
1024   \else
1025     {\makebox[\textwidth][r]{%
1026       \begin{minipage}{\textwidth-15mm}
1027         \raggedright
1028         \subtitlefont\ignorespaces
1029         \strut\@subtitle\strut
1030       \end{minipage}}}%
1031     \par}%
1032   \vskip5mm\relax
```

```

1033 \fi
1034 \if!\@authors!
1035 \else
1036 {\raggedright
1037 \authorfont\ignorespaces
1038 \strut\@authors
1039 \ifx\@email\@empty
1040 \ClassError{emisa}{There has to be one corresponding author!}{Please use \string\author* a
1041 \else
1042 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{*~Corresponding author.\newline E-mail.\ \url{\@em
1043 \fi%
1044 \ifx\@acknowledgements\@empty
1045 \else
1046 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{\@acknowledgements}}%
1047 \fi%
1048 \strut\par}%
1049 \vskip2mm\relax
1050 \fi
1051 \if!\@addresses@list!
1052 \else
1053 {\raggedright
1054 \footnotesize\ignorespaces
1055 \strut\@addresses@list\strut\par}%
1056 \vskip8mm\relax
1057 \fi
1058 \if!\@authornote!
1059 \else
1060 \let\thefootnote\relax
1061 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{Note: \@authornote}}%
1062 \fi
1063 \if!\@abstract!
1064 \else
1065 {\abstractfont\ignorespaces
1066 \strut\textup{Abstract.\ } \@abstract\strut\par}%
1067 \vskip5mm\relax
1068 \fi
1069 \if!\@keywords!
1070 \vskip3mm\relax
1071 \else
1072 {\raggedright
1073 \ignorespaces
1074 \strut Keywords.\ \@keywords\strut\par}
1075 \vskip3mm\relax
1076 \fi
1077 \if!\@articleinfo@name!
1078 \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!
1079 \if!\@articleinfo@adate!
1080 \vskip\baselineskip\relax
1081 \fi

```

```

1082 \fi
1083 \else
1084 {\raggedright
1085 \small
1086 \ignorespaces
1087 \strut Communicated by\ \@articleinfo@name.%
1088 \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!%
1089 \else
1090 \space Received\ \@articleinfo@rdate.%
1091 \fi%
1092 \if!\@articleinfo@adate!%
1093 \else
1094 \space Accepted\ %
1095 \if!\@articleinfo@rounds!%
1096 \else%
1097 \ifnum\@articleinfo@rounds=1
1098 after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revision\space%
1099 \else
1100 after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revisions\space%
1101 \fi%
1102 \fi%
1103 on \@articleinfo@adate.
1104 \fi%
1105 \strut\par}
1106 \vskip5mm\relax
1107 \fi
1108 \egroup
1109 }

```

19.9.8 Sectioning

`\@sect` This internal macro facilitates the representation of unstarred sectioning commands using `\@startsection`.

Syntax:

```

\@sect{<#1: name>}{<#2: level>}
      {<#3: indent>}{<#4: beforekip>}{<#5: afterskip>}
      {<#6: style>}[<#7: toc-heading>]{<#8: heading>}

```

Here is the meaning of all these parameters:

- <name>** The name of the current sectioning level, e.g., «subsection».
- <level>** The level number, describing the hierarchical depth of the current sectioning level named in – e.g., chapter = 1, section = 2, etc. This is used namely in the tabel of contents.
- <indent>** The indentation of the heading, relative to the left margin. Positive values shift the heading to the right («inward»), negative values to the left («outward»).
- <beforekip>** The absolute value represents the space to leave above the heading. If the value is negative, the first paragraph indent following the heading is suppressed.

⟨*afterskip*⟩ If positive, then the section heading is typeset on its own line and the value determines the amount of vertical space to leave below the heading. If negative, then the section heading is typeset run-in and the absolute value determines the amount of horizontal space to leave between the heading and the following text.

⟨*style*⟩ Commands to set the output style. Since the June 1996 release of L^AT_EX 2_ε the *last* command in this argument may be a command such as `\MakeUppercase` or `\fbox` that takes an argument. The section heading will be supplied as the argument to this command. So setting this to, say, «`\bfseries\MakeUppercase`» would produce bold, uppercase headings.

⟨*toc-heading*⟩ The optional string to be output in the table of contents (toc). If not given, the value from ⟨*heading*⟩ is used.

⟨*heading*⟩ The heading text to be output in the text body.

These parameters are used also in more high-level sectioning macros upto the familiar user level commands defined below.

```

1110 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]#8{%
1111   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth
1112     \let\@svsec\@empty
1113   \else
1114     \refstepcounter{#1}%

```

Since `\@secntformat` might end with an improper `\hskip` which is scanning forward for plus or minus we end the definition of `\@svsec` with `\relax` as a precaution.

```

1115   \protected@edef\@svsec{\@secntformat{#1}}%
1116   \fi
1117   \@tempskipa #5\relax
1118   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@

```

If *afterskip* is positive, then its value denotes the amount of vertical skip to leave below the heading:

```

1119   \begingroup
1120     #6{\noindent%
1121       \@hangfrom{\hskip #3\relax\@svsec}%
1122       \raggedright
1123       \interlinepenalty\@M
1124       \strut#8\strut
1125       \@@par}%
1126   \endgroup
1127   \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1128   \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1129     \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1130       \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1131     \fi
1132     #7}%
1133   \else

```

If *afterskip* is negative, the its absolute value indicates the amount of horizontal skip to leave to the right of the run-in heading.

```

1134   \def\@svsechd{%
1135     #6{\hskip #3\relax

```



```

1136      \@svsec #8}%
1137      \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1138      \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1139        \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1140          \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1141        \fi
1142        #7}}%
1143      \fi
1144      \@xsect{#5}}

```

`\@ssect` The mechanism is very similar for *starred* sectioning commands, but there are few parameters.

Syntax:

```

\@ssect{<#1: indent>}{<#2: beforeskip>}{<#3: afterskip>}
      {<#4: style>}{<#5: heading>}}

```

See also the list on p. 47.

```

1145 \def\@ssect#1#2#3#4#5{%
1146   \@tempskipa #3\relax
1147   \ifdim \@tempskipa>z@
1148     \begingroup
1149       #4{\noindent%
1150         \hskip #1\relax
1151         \noindent%
1152         \parbox[t]{\linewidth}{%
1153           \raggedright\interlinepenalty\@M#5\strut}\@@par}%
1154     \endgroup
1155   \else
1156     \def\@svsechd{#4{\hskip #1\relax #5}}%
1157   \fi
1158   \@xsect{#3}}

```

`\@secCNTformat` This formats the counters (including any whitespace) of sectioning headers.

```

1159 \def\@secCNTformat#1{%
1160   \csname the#1\endcsname%
1161   \relax\ \ }%

```

`\section` These are the sectioning commands, all being built on top of `\@startsection`.

Syntax:

```

\@startsection{<#1: name>}{<#2: level>}
      {<#3: indent>}{<#4: beforeskip>}{<#5: afterskip>}
      {<#6: style>}}

```

See also the list on p. 47.

All the user level sectioning commands are defined using `\@startsection`.

Normally the corresponding section level counter is incremented and printed out; the exact output is determined by the definition of the corresponding `\the...` macro. Additionally, the command uses the counter `secnumdepth` to determine the highest section level to be numbered at all. If an asterisk (*)

follows the command, then the corresponding section level counter is *not* used and *no* [*altheading*] argument is allowed.

```
1162 \def\section{\@startsection{section}%
1163   {1}{\z@}%
1164   {-1\baselineskip plus -2mm minus -2mm}%
1165   {.5\baselineskip plus .25\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%
1166   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsection`

```
1167 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}%
1168   {2}{\z@}%
1169   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1.5mm}%
1170   {.25\baselineskip plus .125\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%
1171   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsubsection`

```
1172 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}%
1173   {3}{\z@}%
1174   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1mm}%
1175   {1sp}%
1176   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\paragraph`

```
1177 \def\paragraph{\@startsection{paragraph}%
1178   {4}{\z@}%
1179   {-1.5mm plus -1mm minus -0.75mm}%
1180   {1sp}%
1181   {\para@font}}%
```

`\subparagraph`

```
1182 \def\subparagraph{\@startsection{subparagraph}%
1183   {5}{\z@}%
1184   {-1.5mm}%
1185   {-1em}%
1186   {\para@font}}%
```

19.9.9 The table of contents

`\tableofcontents` This typesets the table of contents (ToC). First the page style is set and the title line is typeset, ...

```
1187 \def\tableofcontents{%
1188   \onecolumn
1189   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}%
1190   \footruleon
1191   \title{Table of Contents}%
1192   \null
1193   \vskip10mm
1194   \maketitle}
```

```
1195 \vskip15mm
1196 \bgroup
```

... then, after some more adjustments, the entries are read from $\langle jobname \rangle . toc$ using `\@starttoc{toc}` and output.

```
1197 \parindent\z@
1198 \parskip\z@
1199 \@starttoc{toc}%
1200 \egroup
1201 \onecolumn
1202 }
```

`\l@article` These two routines output content lines to the ToC.

```
\l@editorialcontent 1203 \newcommand*\l@article{%
1204 \if!\@subtitle!
1205 \addtoentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle}%
1206 \else
1207 \addtoentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle\ --\ \@tocsubtitle}%
1208 \fi}%
1209 \newcommand*\l@editorialcontent{%
1210 \addtoentry{\@toctitle}{\thepage}{}}%
```

`\addtoentry` `\addtoentry` adds an entry using the typical EMISAJ layout to the contents listing of choice (default: ToC).

```
1211 \newcommand*\addtoentry[4][toc]{%
1212 \addtocontents{#1}{\string\emisa@toentry{#2}{#3}{#4}}}%
```

`\emisa@toentry` `\emisa@toentry` typesets that entry.

```
1213 \newcommand{\emisa@toentry}[3]{%
1214 \makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
1215 \parbox[t]{72.5mm-\@pnumwidth}{\raggedright\textbf{#1}}%
1216 \makebox[\@pnumwidth][r]{\textbf{#2}}%
1217 \hfill
1218 \parbox[t]{85mm}{\raggedright#3}}%
1219 \vspace{3mm}}%
```

The output of ToC entries of level -1 (`\part`) and above is suppressed.

```
1220 \setcounter{tocdepth}{-2}
```

19.9.10 A few abbreviations

`\ie` Macros for a couple of abbreviations used quite frequently.

```
\eg 1221 \newcommand*\emisa@abbrv[1]{#1\@xspace}
```

```
\cf 1222 \newcommand*\emisa@abbrv[2]{\gdef#1{\emisa@abbrv{#2}}}
```

```
\etal 1223 \newcommand*\emisa@initialism[1]{\textsc{#1}\xspace}
```

```
\emisa@abbrv 1224 \newcommand*\emisa@initialism[2]{\gdef#1{\emisa@initialism{#2}}}
```

```
\emisa@abbrv 1225 \newcommand*\ie{\emisa@abbrv{i.\,e.}}
```

`\emisa@initialism`

`\emisainitialism`

`\OMG`

`\BPM`

`\BPMN`

`\UML`

```

1226 \newcommand*{\eg}{\emisa@abbrv{e.\,g.}}
1227 \newcommand*{\cf}{\emisa@abbrv{cf.}}
1228 \newcommand*{\etal}{\emisa@abbrv{et~al.}}
1229 \newcommand*{\OMG}{\emisa@initialism{omg}}
1230 \newcommand*{\BPM}{\emisa@initialism{bpm}}
1231 \newcommand*{\BPMN}{\emisa@initialism{bpmn}}
1232 \newcommand*{\UML}{\emisa@initialism{uml}}

```

19.9.11 Other macros defined by EMISAJ

```

\meta  Macros for convience
\type  1233 \newcommand{\meta}[1]{\ttfamily\small #1} % designate a meta type (meta class)
        1234 \newcommand{\type}[1]{\textsf{#1}} % designate a type (class)

```

19.10 Bibliographies

The infrastructure for that is already present in L^AT_EX [18, ltbibl.dtx] so we have to tinker with just a couple of things.

`\bibliography` biblatex defines this macro in a way that it prescribes the bibliography data base(s) globally for the whole of the document. As we need a means to use different bibliography data bases with different articles, we redefine `\bibliography` such that it (1) works globally (biblatex style), when used in the preamble; (2) works locally in the document body (as defined here); and (3) appends locally to any globally given bibliography data base(s).

Point 1 is met simply by postponing the redefinition until `\begin{document}`. That way we have the unchanged behaviour in the preamble and the new one after that.

Points 2 and 3 lead to redefining this macro the same way as it was (in principle; see the original definition in `biblatex.sty`) but limited to a local scope.

```

1235 \def\@tempa#1\do\addbibresource#2\nil{%
1236     \ifx\relax#2\relax
1237     \else
1238     \def\@tempa##1\do\addbibresource##2\nil{\def\@preamblecmds{##1##2}}%
1239     \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\nil
1240     \fi
1241 }
1242 \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\do\addbibresource\nil
1243 \AfterEndPreamble{%
1244     \DeclareRobustCommand{\bibliography}[1]{%
1245         \addbibresource{#1}}%
1246 }%

1247 \renewcommand{\fps@figure}{htbp}
1248 \renewcommand{\fps@table}{htbp}
1249 \tolerance 1414
1250 \hbadness 1414

```

```

1251 \emergencystretch 1.5em
1252 \hfuzz 0.3pt
1253 \widowpenalty=10000
1254 \displaywidowpenalty=10000
1255 \clubpenalty=5000
1256 \interfootnotelinepenalty=9999
1257 \brokenpenalty=2000
1258 \vfuzz \hfuzz

```

Here, the generation of the main class module is paused by the first tag (there are more pieces below); instead, generating a few biblatex-related code files starts with the second tag.

```

1259 </class>
1260 < *biblatex >

```

19.10.1 The EMISAJ bibliography style

A biblatex *bibliography style* is a set of macros used to output the entries in the bibliography. Bibliography styles are defined in files with the suffix `bbx`. The selected one is loaded at the end of the biblatex package.

Here we produce the EMISAJ bibliography style by the not so very surprising name `emisa.bbx`. This file will be generated on installation from the following code lines between the `<*bbx>` and `</bbx>` meta-tags.

```

1261 <*bbx>

```

We start by declaring the file name and date.

```

1262 \ProvidesFile{emisa.bbx}[2016/07/18 2.1.1 EMISA bibliography style]

```

The EMISAJ bibliography style is built on top of the standard style `authoryear.bbx` being loaded here ...

```

1263 \RequireBibliographyStyle{authoryear}

```

... to be expanded and modified in the following.

`\bibitemlabel` The macro `\bibitemlabel` represents the formatting of the `\bibitem` labels.

```

1264 \newcommand*{\bibitemlabel}[1]{%
1265   \normalfont #1}

```

`thebibliography` The implementation of the `thebibliography` environment typically makes use of the generic list environment. First a few length registers needed internally are adjusted. Note the infix notation used in some declarations facilitated by the `calc` package.

```

1266 \defbibenvironment{bibliography}
1267   {\list{}}%
1268   {\setlength{\labelwidth}{\z@}%
1269    \setlength{\leftmargin}{\z@}%
1270    \setlength{\itemindent}{-\leftmargin}%
1271    \setlength{\itemsep}{.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip\@minus.2\baselineskip}%
1272    \setlength{\parsep}{\bibparsep}%

```

In the bibliography listings we want the name lists not to be abbreviated. Well, a name list containing more than 999 names *will* be abbreviated nevertheless; but then, having a name list *this* long might be a problem in itself.

```
1273     }%
1274     \let\makelabel\bibitemlabel
```

Adjusting short lines in small paragraphs can be rather hard, so some tolerance is added here.

```
1275     \tolerance 9999
1276     \emergencystretch 3em
1277     \hfuzz .5\p@
1278     \vfuzz\hfuzz
```

This is setting the normal (non-infinite) value of `\clubpenalty` for the whole of this environment, so we must reset its stored value also.

```
1279     \clubpenalty 4000
1280     \@clubpenalty\clubpenalty
1281     \widowpenalty 4000
```

This causes a «.» (period) not to produce an end-of-sentence space.

```
1282     \sfcode`\.\@m
```

Inside the bibliography we want no «and» in author lists.

```
1283     \renewcommand*{\finalnamedelim}{\addcomma\space}%
1284     }%
1285     {%
```

An empty `thebibliography` environment will cause a warning.

```
1286     \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty `thebibliography' environment}}%
1287     \endlist}

1288     {\item}
```

Formatting commands: punctuation and spacing, blocks and units The following code is taken from `biblatex.def` and modified at several places (see comments). These are some basic and/or generic macros and might be superseded afterwards by definitions taken from `standard.cbx` or `authoryear.cbx`.

The major segments of a bibliography entry are ‚Äòblocks’ and ‚Äòunits’. A block is the larger segment of the two, a unit is shorter or at most equal in length. For example, the values of fields such as title or note usually form a unit which is separated from subsequent data by a period or a comma. A block may comprise several fields which are treated as separate units, for example publisher, location, and year. An entry is segmented by inserting `\newblock` and `\newunit` commands at suitable places and `\finentry` at the very end. The actual printed output of these is defined in the corresponding `\. . .punct` macros.

The following commands add punctuation marks but automatically prevent doubling and remove preceding whitespace. Note that the behavior described below is the package default which is adjustable using `\DeclarePunctuationPairs`. Just the commands used in EMISAJ are discussed here.

\addperiod adds a period unless it is preceded by an abbreviation dot or any other punctuation mark.

This command may also be used to turn a previously inserted abbreviation dot into a period, for example at the end of a sentence.

\addcomma adds a comma unless it is preceded by another comma, a semicolon, a colon, or a period.

\addcolon adds a colon unless it is preceded by a comma, a semicolon, another colon, or a period.

\isdot turns a previously inserted literal period into an abbreviation dot. In contrast to **\adddot**, nothing is inserted if this command is not preceded by a period.

The following macros insert space.

\addspace adds a breakable interword space.

\addhighpenspace adds a space penalized by the value of the `highnamepenalty` counter which holds a penalty affecting line-breaking in names; please refer to the `biblatex` manual for explanation. The counter is initialized to `\hyphenpenalty` at load-time. Higher values lower the number of linebreaks and vice versa. The traditional `BIBTEX` behavior (no linebreaks at `highnamepenalty` breakpoints) is reached by setting it to ‚Äoinfinite’ ($\geq 10\,000$).

\addlowpenspace adds a space penalized by the value of the `lownamepenalty` counter, similar to `highnamepenalty`. The counter is initialized to $0.5 \times \text{hyphenpenalty}$ at load-time.

\newunitpunct The separator inserted between “units” in the sense explained above. Here, the definition is just a space.

```
1289 \renewcommand*{\newunitpunct}{\space}
```

\finentrypunct This inserts the punctuation printed at the very end of every bibliography entry. Here it is simply nothing.

```
1290 \renewcommand*{\finentrypunct}{\relax}
```

\bibsetup is a generic hook controlling the (low-level) layout of the bibliography and the list of shorthands. The default definition should work fine in most cases.

```
1291 \renewcommand*{\bibsetup}{%
1292   \interlinepenalty=5000\relax
1293   \widowpenalty=10000\relax
1294   \clubpenalty=10000\relax
1295   \biburlsetup
1296   \flushbottom
1297   \frenchspacing
1298   \sloppy}
```

The penalties above are not specific to `biblatex` but low-level TeX features.

- ▷ `\interlinepenalty` is the penalty assigned to page breaks within a paragraph (i. e., in this case, a bibliography entry);
- ▷ `\clubpenalty` is an additional penalty assigned to page breaks after the first line of a paragraph;
- ▷ `\widowpenalty` is an additional penalty assigned to page breaks before the last line of a paragraph.

Note that the value 10000 means «infinite» as far as TeX is concerned. Setting some penalty to 10000 will unconditionally suppress the respective breakpoint.

The net effect of the above settings is as follows. Breaking a bibliography entry across pages is discouraged, but not suppressed altogether. If a bibliography entry spans less than four lines, TeX will always keep it

on one page. If it spans four or more lines, it may be broken across pages, provided that there are at least two lines on the page before and after the break.

These penalties should normally be used in conjunction with `\raggedbottom`. If you don't like that and remove `\raggedbottom` from the definition of `\bibsetup`, make sure to provide some stretchability between bibliography entries by setting `\bibitemsep` to a suitable value, e.g.:

```
\setlength{\bibitemsep}{0.5\baselineskip plus 0.5\baselineskip}
```

`\biburlsetup` This is some local setup in order to use `\url` properly.

To ease the job of folding long URLs into narrow columns the following code allows linebreaks after numbers as a last resort. The macro also allows breaks after hyphens and adjusts `\Urlmuskip` to add some stretchability to URL strings.

```
1299 \renewcommand*{\biburlsetup}{%
1300   \Urlmuskip=0mu plus 2mu\relax
1301   \mathchardef\UrlBreakPenalty=200\relax
1302   \mathchardef\UrlBigBreakPenalty=100\relax
1303   \mathchardef\UrlEmergencyPenalty=9000\relax
1304   \appto\UrlSpecials{%
1305     \do\0{\mathchar`\0\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1306     \do\1{\mathchar`\1\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1307     \do\2{\mathchar`\2\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1308     \do\3{\mathchar`\3\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1309     \do\4{\mathchar`\4\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1310     \do\5{\mathchar`\5\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1311     \do\6{\mathchar`\6\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1312     \do\7{\mathchar`\7\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1313     \do\8{\mathchar`\8\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1314     \do\9{\mathchar`\9\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}}%
1315   \def\UrlBreaks{%
1316     \do\.\do\@\do\/\do\\\do\!\do\_ \do|\do\;\do\>\do\]\do\)\do\}%
1317     \do\,\do\?\do\'\do\+\do\=\do\#\do\$\do\&\do\*\do\^\do\"}%
1318   \def\UrlBigBreaks{\do\:\do\-\}%
```

URLs are typeset in sans-serif script.

```
1319   \def\UrlFont{\sffamily}%
1320 }
```

For further details please see the documentation of the `url` package as well as the comments inside `url.sty`.

Miscellaneous field formatting directives This subsection introduces biblatex commands and utility macros used to define the formatting directives required by the data commands.

The following list shows a few frequently used ones; those more rarely used are described below.

\DeclareFieldFormat[*<entry type>*]{*<format>*}{*<code>*} defines the formatting code given in *<code>* to be executed by `\printfield` on processing the field *<format>*. The value of the field will be passed to *<code>* as its first and only argument. If an *<entry type>* is specified, the format is specific to that type; otherwise it applies to all entry types defined. The name of the field currently being processed is available in `\currentfield`.

\DeclareFieldAlias[*<entry type>*]{*<alias>*}[*<format entry type>*]{*<format>*} declares *<alias>* to be an alias of the field format *<format>*. If an *<entry type>* is specified, the alias is specific to that type. The *<format entry type>* is the entry type of the backend format. This is only required when declaring an alias of a type specific formatting directive.

\bibstring[*<wrapper>*]{*<key>*} prints the bibliography string identified by *<key>*. The string will be capitalized as required. Depending on the `abbreviate` package option, `\bibstring` prints the short or the long version of the string. If bibliography strings are nested, i. e., if `\bibstring` is used in another string, it will behave like `\bibxstring`. If the *<wrapper>* argument is given, the string is passed to the *<wrapper>* for formatting. This is intended for font commands such as `\emph`.

\bibcpstring[*<wrapper>*]{*<key>*} Similar to `\bibstring` but the string is always capitalized.

\bibxstring{*<key>*} is a simplified but expandable version of `\bibstring`. Note that this variant does not capitalize automatically, nor does it hook into the punctuation tracker. It is intended for special cases in which strings are nested or an expanded bibliography string is required in a test.

The `citetitle` format is used to output the title field in citations.

```

1321 \DeclareFieldFormat{citetitle}{#1}
1322 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1323 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1324 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1325 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1326 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1327 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1328 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}

```

The following field formats are used for output in bibliographies.

```

1329 \DeclareFieldFormat{booktitle}{#1\isdot}
1330 \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}{#1}
1331 \DeclareFieldFormat{issuetitle}{#1}
1332 \DeclareFieldFormat{maintitle}{#1}
1333 \DeclareFieldFormat{title}{#1}
1334 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{title}{#1\isdot}
1335 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{title}{#1\isdot}
1336 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{title}{#1\isdot}
1337 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{title}{#1\isdot}
1338 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{title}{#1\isdot}
1339 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{title}{#1\isdot}
1340 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{title}{#1\isdot}
1341 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{\url{#1}}
1342 \DeclareFieldFormat{urldate}{\bibstring{urlseen}\addcolon\space#1}
1343 \DeclareFieldAlias[misc]{note}{urldate}
1344 \DeclareFieldAlias[report]{note}{urldate}
1345 \DeclareFieldAlias[thesis]{note}{urldate}
1346 \DeclareFieldFormat{version}{\bibcpstring{version}~#1}

```

```

1347 \DeclareFieldFormat{volume}{\bibcpstring{volume}~#1}
1348 \DeclareFieldFormat{volumes}{#1~\bibcpstring{volumes}}

```

Formatting names and name lists The following code morsels are taken from `biblatex.def` and modified.

The section employs special `biblatex` commands to (re)define or use macros in bibliography and citation styles.

`\newbibmacro{<name>}[<arguments>][<optional>]{<definition>}` defines a macro to be executed via `\usebibmacro` later. The syntax and argument handling of this command is very similar to `\newcommand` except that

- ▷ `<name>` may contain characters such as numbers and punctuation marks but no backslash, and
- ▷ `\newbibmacro` issues just a warning message if the macro is already defined, then falls back to `\renewbibmacro`.

`\renewbibmacro{<name>}[<arguments>][<optional>]{<definition>}` is similar to `\newbibmacro` but redefines `<name>`. If the macro is undefined, `\renewbibmacro` issues a warning message and falls back to `\newbibmacro`.

`\usebibmacro{<name>}` executes the `biblatex` macro `<name>`, as defined with `\newbibmacro`. If the macro takes any arguments, they are simply appended after `<name>`. `\usebibmacro` is robust.

This declares the output format of name lists to be used by `\printnames`.

Please note: We have to check the `biblatex` version, since there has been an incompatible change for version 3.3 from 2016/03/03

```

1349 \ifpackagelater{biblatex}{2016/03/03}%

```

Now for the latest versions

```

1350 {%
1351   \DeclareNameFormat{emisa:names}{%
1352     \nameparts{#1}%
1353     \usebibmacro{name:family-giveninit}%
1354       {\namepartfamily}%
1355       {\namepartgiveni}%
1356       {\namepartprefix}%
1357       {\namepartsuffix}%
1358     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}}%
1359 }%

```

and now for the older versions All the formatting directives for name lists get the following «arguments»:

- #1 = last name
- #2 = last name (initials)
- #3 = first name
- #4 = first name (initials)
- #5 = name prefix, a.k.a. ‘von part’
- #6 = name prefix (initials)
- #7 = name affix, a.k.a. ‘junior part’
- #8 = name affix (initials)

```

1360 {%
1361   \DeclareNameFormat{emisa:names}{%
1362     \usebibmacro{name:last-firstinit}{#1}{#4}{#5}{#7}%
1363     \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}%
1364 }%

```

This bibmacro formats the names of authors, editors or translators.

me:last-firstinit

bibmacro

Again we check for the biblatex version. This could be neglected for this macro. However, it is clearer and maybe better for future development.

```

1365 \@ifpackagelater{biblatex}{2016/03/03}%

```

Now for the latest versions

```

1366 {%
1367   \newbibmacro*{name:family-giveninit}[4]{%
1368     \usebibmacro{name:delim}{#2#3#1}%
1369     \usebibmacro{name:hook}{#2#3#1}%

```

Formatting: name prefix ('von part'), ...

```

1370   \ifdefvoid{#3}{}{%
1371     \mkbibnameprefix{#3}%\isdot
1372     \ifprefchar% replaces \ifpunctmark{'}%
1373     {}%
1374     {\ifuseprefix{\addhighpenspace}{\addlowpenspace}}}%

```

... last name ...

```

1375     \mkbibnamefamily{#1}\addhighpenspace%

```

... name affix ('junior part'), ...

```

1376   \ifdefvoid{#4}{}{\addlowpenspace\mkbibnameaffix{#4}\addlowpenspace}%

```

... and first name (initials).

```

1377   \ifdefvoid{#2}{}{\mkbibnamegiven{#2}\isdot}%
1378   }%
1379 }%

```

and now for the older versions

```

1380 {%
1381   \newbibmacro*{name:last-firstinit}[4]{%
1382     \usebibmacro{name:delim}{#2#3#1}%
1383     \usebibmacro{name:hook}{#2#3#1}%

```

Formatting: name prefix ('von part'), ...

```

1384   \ifblank{#3}{}{%
1385     \mkbibnameprefix{#3}%\isdot
1386     \ifpunctmark{'}%
1387     {}
1388     {\ifuseprefix{\addhighpenspace}{\addlowpenspace}}}%

```

... last name ...

```

1389   \mkbibnamelast{#1}\addhighpenspace%

```

... name affix ('junior part'), ...

```
1390 \ifblank{#4}{}{\addlowpenpace\mkbibnameaffix{#4}\addlowpenpace}%
```

... and first name (initials).

```
1391 \ifblank{#2}{}{\mkbibnamefirst{#2}\isdot}%
```

```
1392 }%
```

```
1393 }%
```

in: bibmacro This outputs the «in:» tag, as in bibliography entries for proceedings, collections, edited books and so on.

```
1394 \renewbibmacro*{in:}{%
```

```
1395 \printtext{%
```

```
1396 \bibcpstring{in}%
```

```
1397 \intitlepunct}}%
```

Generic bibliography macros In this subsection the generic bibmacros outputting the typical name fields in bibliographies are customised.

author bibmacro

```
1398 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
```

```
1399 \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}%
```

```
1400 {\printnames{author}%
```

```
1401 \iffieldundef{authortype}
```

```
1402 {}%
```

```
1403 {\setunit{\addspace}%
```

```
1404 \usebibmacro{authorstrg}}%
```

```
1405 {}}}
```

editor bibmacro

```
1406 \renewbibmacro*{editor}{%
```

```
1407 \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}%
```

```
1408 {\printnames{editor}%
```

```
1409 \setunit{\addspace}%
```

```
1410 \usebibmacro{editorstrg}%
```

```
1411 \clearname{editor}}%
```

```
1412 {}}}
```

editor+others bibmacro

```
1413 \renewbibmacro*{editor+others}{%
```

```
1414 \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}%
```

```
1415 {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
```

```
1416 \setunit{\addspace}%
```

```
1417 \usebibmacro{editor+othersstrg}%
```

```
1418 \clearname{editor}}%
```

```
1419 {}}}
```

translator bibmacro

```
1420 \renewbibmacro*{translator}{%
1421   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1422     {\printnames{translator}%
1423      \setunit{\addspace}%
1424      \usebibmacro{translatorstrg}%
1425      \clearname{translator}}
1426   {}}
```

translator+others bibmacro

```
1427 \renewbibmacro*{translator+others}{%
1428   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1429     {\printnames{translator}%
1430      \setunit{\addspace}%
1431      \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
1432      \clearname{translator}}
1433   {}}
```

editor+othersstrg bibmacro

```
1434 \renewbibmacro*{editor+othersstrg}{%
1435   \iffieldundef{editortype}
1436     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1437       {\def\abx@tempa{editors}}
1438       {\def\abx@tempa{editor}}}
1439     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1440       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}s}}
1441       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}}}}%
1442   \let\abx@tempb=\empty
1443   \ifnamesequal{editor}{translator}
1444     {\appto\abx@tempa{tr}%
1445      \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{translator}}}
1446     {}%
1447   \ifnamesequal{editor}{commentator}
1448     {\appto\abx@tempa{co}%
1449      \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{commentator}}}
1450     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{annotator}
1451      {\appto\abx@tempa{an}%
1452       \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{annotator}}}}
1453     {}}%
1454   \ifnamesequal{editor}{introduction}
1455     {\appto\abx@tempa{in}%
1456      \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{introduction}}}
1457     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{foreword}
1458      {\appto\abx@tempa{fo}%
1459       \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{foreword}}}}
1460     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{afterword}
1461      {\appto\abx@tempa{af}%
1462       \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{afterword}}}}
```

```

1463     {}}}%
1464 \ifbibxstring{\abx@tempa}
1465   {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{\abx@tempa}%
1466     \abx@tempb}
1467   {\usebibmacro{editorstrg}}}%

```

emisa:url+urldate bibmacro

```

1468 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+urldate}{%
1469   \iffieldundef{url}
1470     {\printfield{howpublished}}
1471     {\printfield{url}}
1472   \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1473   \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1474     {\printfield{note}}
1475     {\printtext[urldate]{\printurldate}}}

```

emisa:url+type+version+urldate

```

bibmacro 1476 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+type+version+urldate}{%
1477   \iffieldundef{url}%
1478     {\printfield{url}}
1479     {\printfield{howpublished}}%
1480   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1481   \printfield{type}%
1482   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1483   \printfield{version}%
1484   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1485   \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1486     {\printfield{note}}
1487     {\printtext[urldate]{\printurldate}}}

```

This is the end of the code taken (and modified) from `biblatex.def`.

Code from `standard.bbx` The following code is taken from `standard.bbx` and modified at several places (see comments). This sections's definitions supersede those taken from `standard.cbx` and might in turn be superseded by the following code from `authoryear.bbx`.

finentry bibmacro

```

1488 \renewbibmacro*{finentry}{}%

```

article bibdriver

```

1489 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{article}{%
1490   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1491   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1492   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1493   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1494   \usebibmacro{title}%
1495   \newunit
1496   \printlist{language}%

```

```

1497 \newunit\newblock
1498 \usebibmacro{bytranslator+others}%
1499 \newunit\newblock
1500 \printfield{version}%
1501 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1502 \usebibmacro{in:}%
1503 \usebibmacro{journal+issuetitle}%
1504 \newunit\newblock
1505 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1506 \newunit\newblock
1507 \usebibmacro{note+pages}%
1508 \newunit\newblock
1509 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1510   {\printfield{issn}}
1511   {}%
1512 \newunit\newblock
1513 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1514 \newunit\newblock
1515 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1516 \newunit\newblock
1517 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1518 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

book bibdriver

```

1519 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{book}{%
1520   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1521   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1522   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1523   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1524   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1525   \newunit
1526   \printlist{language}%
1527   \newunit\newblock
1528   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1529   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1530   \newblock
1531   \printfield{edition}%
1532   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1533   \newblock
1534   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1535   \newunit
1536   \newblock
1537   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1538     {\printfield{volume}%
1539       \printfield{part}}
1540     {}%
1541   \newunit
1542   \printfield{volumes}%
1543   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%

```

```

1544 \newblock
1545 \printfield{note}%
1546 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1547 \newblock
1548 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1549 \newunit\newblock
1550 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1551 \newunit
1552 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1553 \newunit\newblock
1554 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1555   {\printfield{isbn}}
1556   {}%
1557 \newunit\newblock
1558 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1559 \newunit\newblock
1560 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1561 \newunit\newblock
1562 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1563 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

booklet bibdriver

```

1564 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{booklet}{%
1565   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1566   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1567   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1568   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1569   \usebibmacro{title}%
1570   \newunit
1571   \printlist{language}%
1572   \newunit\newblock
1573   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1574   \newunit\newblock
1575   \printfield{howpublished}%
1576   \newunit\newblock
1577   \printfield{type}%
1578   \newunit\newblock
1579   \printfield{note}%
1580   \newunit\newblock
1581   \usebibmacro{location+date}%
1582   \newunit\newblock
1583   \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1584   \newunit
1585   \printfield{pagetotal}%
1586   \newunit\newblock
1587   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1588   \newunit\newblock
1589   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1590   \newunit\newblock

```



```

1591 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1592 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

collection bibdriver

```

1593 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{collection}{%
1594 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1595 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1596 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1597 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1598 \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1599 \newunit
1600 \printlist{language}%
1601 \newunit\newblock
1602 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1603 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1604 \newblock
1605 \printfield{edition}%
1606 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1607 \newblock
1608 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1609 \newunit
1610 \newblock
1611 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1612   {\printfield{volume}%
1613    \printfield{part}}
1614   {}%
1615 \newunit
1616 \printfield{volumes}%
1617 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1618 \newblock
1619 \printfield{note}%
1620 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1621 \newblock
1622 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1623 \newunit\newblock
1624 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1625 \newunit
1626 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1627 \newunit\newblock
1628 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1629   {\printfield{isbn}}
1630   {}%
1631 \newunit\newblock
1632 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1633 \newunit\newblock
1634 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1635 \newunit\newblock
1636 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1637 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inbook bibdriver

```
1638 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inbook}{%
1639   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1640   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1641   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1642   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1643   \usebibmacro{title}%
1644   \newunit
1645   \printlist{language}%
1646   \newunit\newblock
1647   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1648   \usebibmacro{bybookauthor}%
1649   \newunit\newblock
1650   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
1651   \newunit\newblock
1652   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1653   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1654   \newblock
1655   \printfield{edition}%
1656   \newunit
1657   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1658     {\printfield{volume}%
1659     \printfield{part}}
1660     {}%
1661   \newunit
1662   \printfield{volumes}%
1663   \newunit\newblock
1664   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1665   \newunit\newblock
1666   \printfield{note}%
1667   \newunit\newblock
1668   \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1669   \newunit\newblock
1670   \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1671   \newunit\newblock
1672   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1673     {\printfield{isbn}}
1674     {}%
1675   \newunit\newblock
1676   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1677   \newunit\newblock
1678   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1679   \newunit\newblock
1680   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1681   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

incollection bibdriver

```
1682 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{incollection}{%
```

```

1683 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1684 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1685 \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1686 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1687 \usebibmacro{title}%
1688 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1689 \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1690 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1691 \usebibmacro{in:}%
1692 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1693 \setunit{\addspace}%
1694 \newblock
1695 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1696 \newblock
1697 \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1698 \newblock
1699 \printfield{edition}%
1700 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1701 \newblock
1702 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1703 \newunit
1704 \newblock
1705 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1706   {\printfield{volume}%
1707     \printfield{part}}
1708   {}%
1709 \newunit
1710 \printfield{volumes}%
1711 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1712 \newblock
1713 \printfield{note}%
1714 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1715 \newblock
1716 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1717 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1718 \newblock
1719 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1720 \newunit\newblock
1721 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1722   {\printfield{isbn}}
1723   {}%
1724 \newunit\newblock
1725 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1726 \newunit\newblock
1727 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%

```

```

1728 \newunit\newblock
1729 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1730 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inproceedings bibdriver

```

1731 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inproceedings}{%
1732 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1733 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1734 \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1735 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}%
1736 \newblock
1737 \usebibmacro{title}%
1738 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1739 \printlist{language}%
1740 \newblock
1741 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1742 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1743 \usebibmacro{in:}%
1744 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1745 \setunit{\addspace}%
1746 \newblock
1747 \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1748 \newblock
1749 \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1750 \newblock
1751 \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1752 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1753 \newblock
1754 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1755 \newunit
1756 \newblock
1757 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1758 {\printfield{volume}%
1759 \printfield{part}}
1760 {}%
1761 \newunit
1762 \printfield{volumes}%
1763 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1764 \newblock
1765 \printfield{note}%
1766 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1767 \newblock
1768 \printlist{organization}%
1769 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1770 \newblock

```

```

1771 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1772 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1773 \newblock
1774 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1775 \newunit\newblock
1776 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1777   {\printfield{isbn}}
1778   {}%
1779 \newunit\newblock
1780 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1781 \newunit\newblock
1782 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1783 \newunit\newblock
1784 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1785 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

manual bibdriver

```

1786 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{manual}{%
1787   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1788   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1789   \usebibmacro{author/editor}%
1790   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1791   \usebibmacro{title}%
1792   \newunit
1793   \printlist{language}%
1794   \newunit\newblock
1795   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1796   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1797   \newblock
1798   \printfield{edition}%
1799   \newunit\newblock
1800   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1801   \newunit\newblock
1802   \printfield{type}%
1803   \newunit
1804   \printfield{version}%
1805   \newunit
1806   \printfield{note}%
1807   \newunit\newblock
1808   \printlist{organization}%
1809   \newunit
1810   \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1811   \newunit\newblock
1812   \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1813   \newunit
1814   \printfield{pagetotal}%
1815   \newunit\newblock
1816   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1817     {\printfield{isbn}}

```

```

1818     {}%
1819 \newunit\newblock
1820 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1821 \newunit\newblock
1822 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1823 \newunit\newblock
1824 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1825 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

misc bibdriver

```

1826 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{misc}{%
1827   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1828   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1829   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1830   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1831   \usebibmacro{title}%
1832   \newunit
1833   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1834   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1835   \usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}%
1836   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

online bibdriver

```

1837 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{online}{%
1838   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1839   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1840   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1841   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1842   \usebibmacro{title}%
1843   \newunit
1844   \printlist{language}%
1845   \newunit\newblock
1846   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1847   \newunit\newblock
1848   \printfield{version}%
1849   \newunit
1850   \printfield{note}%
1851   \newunit\newblock
1852   \printlist{organization}%
1853   \newunit\newblock
1854   \usebibmacro{date}%
1855   \newunit\newblock
1856   \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1857     {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1858     {}%
1859   \newunit\newblock
1860   \usebibmacro{url+urldate}%

```

```

1861 \newunit\newblock
1862 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1863 \newunit\newblock
1864 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1865 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

patent bibdriver

```

1866 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{patent}{%
1867 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1868 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1869 \usebibmacro{author}%
1870 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1871 \usebibmacro{title}%
1872 \newunit
1873 \printlist{language}%
1874 \newunit\newblock
1875 \printfield{type}%
1876 \setunit*{\addspace}%
1877 \printfield{number}%
1878 \iflistundef{location}
1879 {}
1880 {\setunit*{\addspace}%
1881 \printtext[parens]{%
1882 \printlist[][-\value{listtotal}]{location}}}%
1883 \newunit\newblock
1884 \usebibmacro{byholder}%
1885 \newunit\newblock
1886 \printfield{note}%
1887 \newunit\newblock
1888 \usebibmacro{date}%
1889 \newunit\newblock
1890 \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1891 {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1892 {}%
1893 \newunit\newblock
1894 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1895 \newunit\newblock
1896 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1897 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

periodical bibdriver

```

1898 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{periodical}{%
1899 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1900 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1901 \usebibmacro{editor}%
1902 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1903 \usebibmacro{title+issuetitle}%
1904 \newunit

```

```

1905 \printlist{language}%
1906 \newunit\newblock
1907 \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1908 \newunit\newblock
1909 \printfield{note}%
1910 \newunit\newblock
1911 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1912   {\printfield{issn}}
1913   {}%
1914 \newunit\newblock
1915 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1916 \newunit\newblock
1917 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1918 \newunit\newblock
1919 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1920 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

proceedings bibdriver

```

1921 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{proceedings}{%
1922   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1923   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1924   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1925   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1926   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1927   \newunit
1928   \printlist{language}%
1929   \newunit\newblock
1930   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1931   \newunit\newblock
1932   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1933   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1934   \newblock
1935   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1936   \newunit
1937   \newblock
1938   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1939     {\printfield{volume}%
1940      \printfield{part}}
1941     {}%
1942   \newunit
1943   \printfield{volumes}%
1944   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1945   \newblock
1946   \printfield{note}%
1947   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1948   \newblock
1949   \printlist{organization}%
1950   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1951   \newblock

```



```

1952 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1953 \newblock
1954 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1955 \newunit
1956 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1957 \newunit\newblock
1958 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1959   {\printfield{isbn}}
1960   {}%
1961 \newunit\newblock
1962 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1963 \newunit\newblock
1964 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1965 \newunit\newblock
1966 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1967 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

Technical reports

author
title
year
type
number
institution
address
url
note

report bibdriver

```

1968 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{report}{%
1969   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1970   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1971   \usebibmacro{author}%
1972   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1973   \usebibmacro{title}%
1974   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1975   \printfield{type}%
1976   \newunit
1977   \printfield{number}%
1978   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1979   \printlist{institution}%
1980   \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1981   \printlist{location}%
1982   \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1983   \printfield{url}%
1984   \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1985   \printfield{note}%
1986   \newunit\newblock

```

1987 \usebibmacro{finentry}}}%
 1988 \DeclareBibliographyAlias{techreport}{report}%

thesis bibdriver

1989 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{thesis}{%
 1990 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
 1991 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
 1992 \usebibmacro{author}%
 1993 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
 1994 \usebibmacro{title}%
 1995 \newunit
 1996 \printlist{language}%

Period after title, if any

1997 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
 1998 \printfield{type}%
 1999 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
 2000 \usebibmacro{institution+location+date}%
 2001 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
 2002 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
 2003 \newunit
 2004 \printfield{pagetotal}%
 2005 \newunit\newblock
 2006 \printfield{url}%
 2007 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
 2008 \printfield{note}%
 2009 \newunit\newblock
 2010 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
 2011 \newunit\newblock
 2012 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
 2013 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

unpublished bibdriver

2014 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{unpublished}{%
 2015 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
 2016 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
 2017 \usebibmacro{author}%
 2018 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
 2019 \usebibmacro{title}%
 2020 \newunit
 2021 \printlist{language}%
 2022 \newunit\newblock
 2023 \printfield{howpublished}%
 2024 \newunit\newblock
 2025 \printfield{note}%
 2026 \newunit\newblock
 2027 \usebibmacro{date}%
 2028 \newunit\newblock
 2029 \iftoggle{bbx:url}

```

2030     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
2031     {}%
2032 \newunit\newblock
2033 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
2034 \newunit\newblock
2035 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
2036 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

intitle+booktitle
bibmacro 2037 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+booktitle}{%
2038 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
2039 {}
2040 {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
2041 \addspace
2042 \newblock
2043 \iffieldundef{volume}
2044 {}
2045 {\printfield{volume}%
2046 \printfield{part}%
2047 \addspace
2048 }}%
2049 \usebibmacro{booktitle}%
2050 \newunit}

journal+issuetitle bibmacro
2051 \renewbibmacro*{journal+issuetitle}{%
2052 \usebibmacro{journal}%
2053 \setunit*{\addspace}%
2054 \iffieldundef{series}
2055 {}
2056 {\newunit
2057 \printfield{series}%
2058 \setunit{\addspace}}%
2059 \printfield{volume}%
2060 \printfield[parens]{number}%
2061 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2062 \printfield{eid}%
2063 \setunit{\addspace}%
2064 \usebibmacro{issue+date}%
2065 \setunit{\addcolon\space}%
2066 \usebibmacro{issue}%
2067 \newunit}

emisa:doi+eprint+url
bibmacro 2068 \newbibmacro*{emisa:doi+eprint+url}{%
2069 \iftoggle{bbx:doi}
2070 {\printfield{doi}}
2071 {}%
2072 \newunit\newblock

```

```

2073 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
2074   {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
2075   {}%
2076 \newunit\newblock
2077 \iftoggle{bbx:url}
2078   {\usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}}
2079   {}

```

This is the end of the code taken (and modified) from `standard.bbx`.

Code from `authoryear.bbx` The following code is taken from `authoryear.bbx` and modified at several places (see comments). The macros in this subsection will supersede any previous definition by the same name(s).

`author bibmacro`

```

2080 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
2081   \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}
2082     {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2083                 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2084                 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2085                 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2086     {\bibnamedash}
2087     {\usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}%
2088      \printnames[emisa:names]{author}%
2089      \iffieldundef{authortype}
2090      {\setunit{\addspace}}
2091      {\setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2092       \usebibmacro{authorstrg}%
2093       \setunit{\addspace}}}%
2094   }{%
2095     \global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2096     \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2097     \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2098   \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

`bbx:editor bibmacro`

```

2099 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:editor}[1]{%
2100   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
2101     {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2102                 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2103                 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2104                 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2105     {\bibnamedash}
2106     {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
2107      \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2108      \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2109     \usebibmacro{#1}%
2110     \clearname{editor}%

```

```

2111     \setunit{\addspace}%
2112   }{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2113     \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2114     \setunit*{\addspace}%
2115   }%
2116 %   \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}%
2117 }

```

bbx:translator bibmacro

```

2118 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:translator}[1]{%
2119   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
2120     {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2121       \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2122       \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2123       \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2124     {\bibnamedash}
2125     {\printnames[emisa:names]{translator}%
2126   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2127   \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}}%
2128   \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
2129   \clearname{translator}%
2130   \setunit{\addspace}}%
2131   {\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2132     \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2133     \setunit*{\addspace}}}%
2134   \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

blisher+location+date

```

bibmacro 2135 \renewbibmacro*{publisher+location+date}{%
2136   \printlist{publisher}%
2137   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2138   \printlist{location}%
2139   \newunit}

```

stitution+location+date

```

bibmacro 2140 \renewbibmacro*{institution+location+date}{%
2141   \printlist{institution}%
2142   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2143   \printlist{location}%
2144   \newunit}

```

This is the end of the code taken (and modified) from `authoryear.bbx`.

Localization

```

2145 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
2146 urlseen = {Last Access},
2147 techreport = {},%
2148 }%

```

```

2149 \DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
2150 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2151 techreport = {},%
2152 }%

2153 \DefineBibliographyStrings{ngerman}{%
2154 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2155 techreport = {},%
2156 }%

```

Unlocalization

```

2157 % year/month/day
2158 \protected\def\mkbibdateiso#1#2#3{%
2159   \iffieldundef{#1}{}{%
2160     \thefield{#1}%
2161     \iffieldundef{#2}{}{-}%
2162     \iffieldundef{#2}{}{%
2163       \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#2}}%
2164       \iffieldundef{#3}{}{-}%
2165       \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#3}}%
2166     }%

2167 \DefineBibliographyExtras{english}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2168 \DefineBibliographyExtras{german}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2169 \DefineBibliographyExtras{ngerman}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%

```

Here, the EMISAJ bibliography style file `emisa.bbx` ends.

```

2170 \end{bbx}

```

19.10.2 The EMISAJ citation style

A citation style is a set of commands such as `\cite` which print different types of citations. Such styles are defined in files with the suffix `cbx`. The `biblatex` package loads the selected citation style file at the end of the package. Note that a small repertory of frequently used macros shared by several of the standard citation styles is also included in `biblatex.def`. This file is loaded at the end of the package as well, prior to the selected citation style.

The EMISAJ citation style is defined in the file `emisa.cbx` which is generated from the following code lines between the `<*cbx>` and `</cbx>` meta-tags.

```

2171 \begin{cbx}

2172 \ProvidesFile{emisa.cbx}[2016/07/18 2.1.1 EMISA citation style]
2173 \RequireCitationStyle{authoryear-comp}
2174 \renewcommand*{\nameyeardelim}{\addspace}

```

`\DeclareRangeChars` configures the `\ifnumerals` and `\ifpages` tests. The setup will also affect `\iffieldnums` and `\iffieldpages` as well as `\mkpageprefix` and `\mkpagetotal`. The argument is an undelimited list of characters which are to be considered as range indicators. The regular version of this command replaces the current setting, the starred version appends its argument to the current list. The default setting is `{~, ; - + /}`, so strings like ‘3–5’, ‘35+’, ‘8/9’ and so on will be considered as a range.

Here we add the character `f` to enable ranges like “123f” and “456ff”.

```
2175 \DeclareRangeChars*{f}
```

Here, the EMISAJ citation style file `emisa.cbx` ends.

```
2176 </cbx>
```

```
2177 </biblatex>
```

```
2178 <*class>
```

Here, the \LaTeX class EMISAJ ends.

```
2179 </class>
```

19.11 Examples and templates

19.11.1 Document templates

Here we add a couple of small document templates to ease the creation of documents: `emisa-article-template.tex` for article authors and `emisa-issue-template.tex` for copy editors. Both are generated from the following piece.

```
2180 <*template>
```

```
2181 <*article>
```

```
2182 \documentclass[american]{emisa}
```

```
2183 %% You can use the following additional class options:
```

```
2184 %% referee, review -- Use for submission to peer-review process.
```

```
2185 %% draft -- mark overfull lines
```

```
2186 %% british, UKenglish -- British English hyphenation and quotation marks
```

```
2187 %% american, USenglish -- American English hyphenation and quotation marks
```

```
2188 </article>
```

```
2189 <issue>\documentclass[final,cover]{emisa}
```

```
2190 <*article | issue>
```

```
2191 %% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
```

```
2192 %% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you
```

```
2193 %% don't know what they do.
```

```
2194 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
```

```
2195 \usepackage{algorithmic,algorithm}
```

```
2196 %% Additional package imports go here:
```

```
2197 %% \usepackage{}
```

```
2198 </article | issue>
```

```
2199 <*issue>
```

```
2200 %% Insert here issue data:
```

```
2201 \volume{ }% Volume No.
```

```
2202 \issue{ }{ }% Issue No. and Issue Date
```

```

2203 %% If there are any bibliography data bases to be used globally
2204 %% please indicate here:
2205 \bibliography{}
2206 %% Insert here any (relative or absolute) path to be searched for
2207 %% graphics files:
2208 \graphicspath{{./figs_base/},{}}
2209 %% Here you can alter the cover pages; e.g. this:
2210 %% \coverII{\AtPageDeadCenter{Something}}
2211 %% typesets the word "Something" centered on the inner side of the
2212 %% front sheet.
2213 %% You can also delete any cover pages at all by defining them empty,
2214 %% see below:
2215 \coverII{}
2216 %% This outputs the SIG-MOBIS page on the inner side of the back
2217 %% sheet:
2218 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}
2219 \</issue>
2220 \< *article | issue>
2221 %% Here, the normal text begins.
2222 \begin{document}
2223 \</article | issue>
2224 \< *issue>
2225 \tableofcontents
2226
2227 \begin{editorial}
2228 %% Please insert editorial text here.
2229
2230 \end{editorial}
2231 \</issue>
2232 \< *article | issue>
2233 \begin{article}{%
2234 %% Please declare the title elements of your article here. Unused
2235 %% elements can either be deleted or commented out, or else just let
2236 %% empty. In either case they are not typeset.
2237 %% If the option referee or review is given, all author tags, address,
2238 %% e-mail and acknowledgements will be likewise omitted.
2239 \title[Insert shorttitle for page headline]{Enter full title here}
2240 \subtitle{Enter subtitle here, or leave empty}
2241 \author*{FirstName LastName of corresponding author}{email@address.org}
2242 \address{Enter affiliation of first (corresponding) author here. Note that only the starred v
2243 %% Author with a different address
2244 \author{FirstName LastName}
2245 \address{Enter affiliation of second and further authors here. Add further authors following th
2246 %% Author with an already used address
2247 \author{FirstName LastName}
2248 \address[Letter of already used address]{}
2249 %% Enter abstract, keywords, acknowledgements, authornotes
2250 \abstract{Enter abstract here}
2251 \keywords{Enter at a minimum three keywords here. Keyword1 \and Keyword2 \and Keyword3}

```



```

2252 \acknowledgements{Enter acknowledgements here.}
2253 \authornote{If your submission is based on a prior publication and revises / extends this work
2254 %% Please declare here the bibliography data base(s) you want to use
2255 %% in this article (make sure to add the file extension, e.g. .bib):
2256 \bibliography{}
2257 %% Take note of the following closing bracket!
2258 }
2259 </article | issue>
2260 < *issue>
2261 \editor{My self}
2262 \received{24 Octover 2014}
2263 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2264 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2265 \license{License information}
2266 %% or
2267 \CCBYNCSThree
2268 %% or
2269 \CCBYNCSThree
2270 </issue>
2271 < *article | issue>
2272 %% Please insert your article text here.
2273 \section{Introduction}
2274 \subsection{The research problem}
2275 %% Remember to provide a unique label for each section, table, figure, listing and algorithm for
2276 %%
2277 %% This directive typesets the bibliography. To achieve this, one has
2278 %% to run the biber program on the corresponding auxiliary file
2279 %% generated in the previous LaTeX run; you can just use the job name
2280 %% (the name of this file without ".tex")", e.g.: biber emisa-author-template
2281 \printbibliography
2282 %
2283 \end{article}
2284 </article | issue>
2285 < *issue>
2286
2287 %% Please insert as much article environments here as are needed.
2288 \begin{article}{%
2289 \title{}
2290 \subtitle{}
2291 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2292 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2293 % Author with unique address
2294 \author{<Name>}
2295 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2296 % Author with the same address as another author
2297 \author{<Name>}
2298 \address[a]{}
2299 \abstract{<Insert abstract>}
2300 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2 \and keyword 3}

```

```

2301 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2302 \acknowledgements{}
2303 \editor{My self}
2304 \received{24 Octover 2014}
2305 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2306 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2307 \bibliography{}
2308 }
2309
2310
2311 \printbibliography
2312 \end{article}
2313
2314 \begin{cfp}
2315 %% Please insert your Call for papers here.
2316 \end{cfp}
2317
2318 \imprint
2319 \editorialboard
2320 \guidelines
2321 </issue>
2322 <article | issue>\end{document}
2323 </template>

```