

A L^AT_EX package for preparing manuscripts for submissions to the OA journal ‘Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures – An International Journal’ (EMISA)

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1 Introduction

Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures – An International Journal (EMISA) is a publisher-independent, peer-reviewed open access journal (<https://emisa-journal.org>). EMISA 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 EMISA L^AT_EX package currently maintained by Stefan Strecker (stefan.strecker@fernuni-hagen.de) and Martin Sievers (martin.sievers@schoenerpublizieren.de).

The EMISA L^AT_EX package is provided for preparing manuscripts for submission to EMISA, and for preparing accepted submissions for publication as well as for typesetting the final document by the editorial office. Articles in EMISA are published online at <https://emisa-journal.org> (in the Portable Document Format or PDF format). The EMISA editorial office is run (alongside many other tasks and projects) by the two Editors-in-Chief assisted by doctoral students. Editorial work at EMISA 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 EMISA L^AT_EX package consists of the EMISA L^AT_EX 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 instructions `emisa.pdf`. The package is available from the COMPREHENSIVE T_EX ARCHIVE NETWORK (CTAN, <https://ctan.org>) and should be available for installation through the respective T_EX distribution’s

package installer (e. g. \TeX Live’s \TeX Live Utility). For a manual installation, run `pdflatex emisa.ins` and `pdflatex emisa.dtx` twice, and copy the resulting files to the same directory (folder) in which the source files for the manuscript will be maintained.

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 <http://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, <https://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/> for ‘The Not So Short Introduction to \LaTeX 2e—Or \LaTeX 2e in 157 minutes’).

4 Preliminary remarks

The EMISA 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 EMISA class builds on a number of standard \LaTeX packages available in distributions such as \TeX Live and Mik \TeX . It is highly recommended to install the *full* set of packages to make the required packages available to the EMISA package. Alternatively, missing packages may be installed on-the-fly. The list of required packages for using the EMISA package is rather comprehensive (see `emisa.cls`) but the implementation has taken care to use only packages commonly included in \TeX distributions such as \TeX Live and Mik \TeX . Among the packages required by the EMISA class are `geometry`, `newtx-text`, `newtxmath`, `newtxtt`, `ntheorem`, `amsthm`, `booktabs`, `tabularx` (see `emisa.cls` for a comprehensive overview).

The production process at the EMISA editorial office is based entirely on \LaTeX , and runs `pdf \LaTeX` and `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). The production tool chain at the editorial office requires that all text files of an article are provided in *UTF-8 file encoding*.

UTF-8

5 Class Options

british British English is the language of choice for publishing in EMISA. The class option ‘british’ is preloaded by default to obtain the correct hyphenation for British English (as provided by the `babel` package). The class option *may be* used with the EMISA class to exemplify the use of British English. Example:

`\documentclass[british]{emisa}`. This is the standard option. Note that the `\csquotes` package is loaded with settings to produce proper quotation marks in British English (see below).

`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 are omitted using the document option `referee` or `review` to allow for the anonymous (i. e. double blind) peer-review process of EMISA. Example: `\documentclass[referee]{emisa}`. Make sure to use 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 of those and `\address[\langle letter of address \rangle]{\langle \rangle}` for all others. See `emisa-author-template.tex` for details.

`\author*` Exactly one author must be declared as corresponding author stated 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. For example, `\keywords{keyword1 \and keyword2}`. At least three keywords should be provided.

8 Additional information on the first (title) page

`\acknowledgements` Acknowledgements, for example, of collaborators, funding agencies etc. may be added using `\acknowledgements{\langle acknowledgements \rangle}`. The acknowledgements are typeset in a footnote on the first page below the corresponding author's email address.

`\authornote` Additional information for reviewers and readers may be added in a footnote on the titlepage using `\authornote{\langle author note \rangle}`. 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}`.
- ▷ Do *not* write abbreviations such as `e.g.` but use the macros provided by the EMISA 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.*
 - `\meta` ◦ Use non-proportional font for language concepts, meta types, meta classes etc., i.e., `\texttt{AbstractGoalType}` to produce `AbstractGoalType`, or use the predefined macro `\meta{<metatype>}`, e.g., `\meta{AbstractGoalType}`.
 - `\type` ◦ Use the sans-serif font face for type-level concepts etc., e.g., `\textsf{Goal}` to produce `Goal` when referring to a Goal type, or use the predefined macro `\type{<type>}`, e.g., `\type{Goal}`.

10 Abbreviations and initialisms

- `\eg` To achieve consistent typesetting of common abbreviations, macros are predefined by the EMISA class.
- `\ie` These macros should *consistently* being used instead of writing the plain version. For example use `\eg`
- `\cf` rather than ‘e.g.’. The macros take care of spacing within and after the abbreviations.
- `\etal`
- ▷ `\eg` for e.g.
 - ▷ `\ie` for i.e.
 - ▷ `\cf` for cf.
 - ▷ `\etal` for et al.
- `\OMG` In addition to common abbreviations, further initialisms are provided by the class for convenience and
- `\BPM` for a consistent visual appearance. Note that the class uses `SMALLCAPS` for typesetting initialisms. The
- `\BPMN` list of predefined initialisms comprises:
- `\UML`
- ▷ `\OMG` for `OMG` (Object Managment Group).
 - ▷ `\BPM` for `BPM` (Business Process Management).
 - ▷ `\BPMN` for `BPMN` (Business Process Model and Notation).
 - ▷ `\UML` for `UML` (Unified Modeling Language).

For proper spacing, add either angle brackets such as `\command{}` or append a backslash plus a space such as `\command\` (e.g. at the end of a sentence before the full stop use `\OMG{}`).

11 Quotation marks

`\enquote` It is *highly recommended* to use the `\enquote{<quotation>}` command to produce correct quotation marks. Note that the command can be nested and will produce correct primary and secondary quotation marks in British English, for example `\enquote{A quote \enquote{within a quote}}`. Alternatively (but not recommended), the correct Unicode characters can be used, i.e., Unicode 2018 and Unicode 2019 for the primary quotation marks, and Unicode 201C as well as Unicode 201D for the secondary quotation marks. or \LaTeX command `\lq` for the opening primary quotation mark, and Unicode 2019 or \LaTeX command `\rq` for the closing primary quotation mark.

12 Citations and references section

`\parencite` The EMISA journal uses its own author-year citation style predefined for the biblatex package
`\textcite` (`emisa.cbx`), and its own style for formatting entries in the list of references (`emisa.bbx`). Con-
`\cite` sult the biblatex package documentation for an introduction to the citation commands. It is important to use the citation commands properly to follow the journal’s style specifications.

- ▷ `\parencite` is used for citing in parentheses (usually at the end of a sentence). In most cases, page numbers should be provided. Example: `\ldots\ is known \parencite[5]{Knuth1986}` produces ‘... is known (Knuth 1986, p. 5)’. Also use `\parencite` to produce a prefix within parentheses, e.g. `\ldots\ is known \parencite[for a justification, see][5]{Knuth1986}` produces ‘... is known (for a justification, see Knuth 1986, p. 5)’.
- ▷ `\textcite` allows for using the cited work as a subject in the grammatical structure of a sentence. Example: `\textcite{Knuth1986} states that ...` produces ‘Knuth (1986) states that ...’. Additionally, page numbers and further information can be provided, see the biblatex package documentation.
- ▷ `\cite` is used for typesetting the citation without parentheses, and is typically used within parentheses. Example: `(see \cite{Knuth1986})` produces ‘(see Knuth 1986)’. This variant is the least used and should be used with care.

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

`tabularx` XXX Add instructions for author here XXX

15 Source code listings

`sourcecode` For marking up source code listings, the EMISA class uses the `lstlistings` package (see the package documentation for further information), and provides two customised \LaTeX environments: `\sourcecode` and `\java XXX`. Hier kenne ich die Befehle zur Erstellung der Befehlsform nicht, `\env` gibt es nicht XXX. 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. 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. An example illustrates the use of both environments:

XXX enter two examples here XXX

16 Pseudocode and algorithms

`algorithm` EMISA offers some environments for a comfortable integration of source code examples.
`algorithmicx`

17 Example file for both, authors and editorial office

```
% Use the option [draft] to mark overfull lines.
\documentclass[british]{emisa}
% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you want to
%   how they can be used:
\usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
\usepackage{algorithmicx,algorithm}
% Additional package imports go here:
% The document begins here:
\begin{document}
% Optionally, set the style for typesetting source code listings (see
%   listings package).
% \lstset{language=Java}
% 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}
% 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}
% 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, authornotes
\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)
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centering
%\includegraphics[width=\columnwidth]{<filename>}
\caption{Enter your single-column figure caption here.}
\label{default}
\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{default}
\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{lstlisting}[float=*htbp,%
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{lstlisting}

```

```

% Example of a double-column pseudo code with algorithmicx.
\begin{...}
while (r > kRadius/2) {
    r--;
    double a = Math.sqrt(kernel[0][r])/(kRadius-r);
    if (a < sqrtSlope)
        sqrtSlope = a;
    else
        break;
}
\end{...}

```

```

% 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 `textcomp`: \LaTeX support for the Text Companion fonts. 18.2
- [2] Package `microtype`: An interface to the micro-typographic features of `pdf \TeX` . 18.2
- [3] Package `babel`: Multilingual support for Plain \TeX or \LaTeX . 18.2
- [4] Package `float`: Improved interface for floating objects. 18.2
- [5] Package `caption`: Customising captions in floating environments. 18.2
- [6] Package `graphicx`: Enhanced support for graphics. 18.2.1
- [7] Package `xcolor`: Driver-independent color extensions for \LaTeX and `pdf \LaTeX` . 18.2.1
- [8] Package `biblatex`: Bibliographies in \LaTeX using `Bib \TeX` for sorting only. 18.2.1
- [9] Package `csquotes`: Context sensitive quotation facilities. 18.2.1
- [10] Package `twoopt`: Definitions with two optional arguments. 18.2.2
- [11] Package `environ`: A new interface for environments in \LaTeX . 18.2.2
- [12] Package `paralist`: Enumerate and itemize within paragraphs. 18.2.2
- [13] Package `afterpage`: Execute command after the next page break. 18.2.2
- [14] Package `xspace`: Define commands that appear not to eat spaces. 18.2.2
- [15] Package `calc`: Simple arithmetic in \LaTeX commands. 18.2.2
- [16] Package `geometry`: Flexible and complete interface to document dimensions. 18.2.2
- [17] Package `eso-pic`: Add picture commands (or backgrounds) to every page. 18.2.2, 18.9.3
- [18] Package `hyperref`: Extensive support for hypertext in \LaTeX . 18.3
- [19] The \LaTeX 2 _{ϵ} Sources. 18.10

18 Implementation

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

```
1 <*class>
```

18.1 Options

`british` option

```
2 \PassOptionsToPackage{british}{babel}
```

`draft` option 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.

`@draft` switch

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

```
3 \newif\if@draft
4 \DeclareOption{draft}{%
5   \@drafttrue
6   \overfullrule 10pt
7 }%
8 \DeclareOption{final}{%
9   \@draftfalse
10  \overfullrule\z@
11 }%
```

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

`review` option

```
12 \newif\if@referee
```

`noreview` option

```
13 \DeclareOption{referee}{\@refereetrue}
```

`@referee` switch

```
14 \DeclareOption{noreview}{\@refereefalse}
```

```
15 \DeclareOption{review}{\@refereetrue}
```

```
16 \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 front and back, respectively) are produced and added to the document.

`\coveron`

```
17 \newif\if@cover
```

`\coveroff`

```
18 \def\coveron{\@covertrue}
```

`@cover` switch

```
19 \def\coveroff{\@coverfalse}
```

```
20 \DeclareOption{cover}{\coveron}
```

```
21 \DeclareOption{ncover}{\coveroff}
```

```
22 \newif\if@microtype
```

```
23 \@microtypetrue
```

```
24 \DeclareOption{nomicrotype}{\@microtypefalse}
```

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

```

25 \PassOptionsToClass{a4paper,twoside,11pt}{article}%
26 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}%
27 \ExecuteOptions{final,noreferee,nocover,oneside,openany}%
28 \ProcessOptions*\relax%

29 \IfFileExists{latexrelease.sty}%
30   {\RequirePackage[latest]{latexrelease}}%
31   {\RequirePackage{fixltx2e}}%

```

18.2 Loading the base class and packages

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

```

32 \LoadClass{article}[2001/06/01]%

33 \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.

```

34 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%

```

Since many PostScript fonts only implement a subset of the T1 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 [1].

```

35 \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 [2]. 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.

```

36 \if@microtype
37   \RequirePackage{microtype}%
38 \else
39   \ClassWarning{emisa}{Package ‘microtype’ not loaded!%
40     \MessageBreak Output will differ from final result in the journal!%
41     \MessageBreak Please consult the documentation, if you%
42     \MessageBreak get an error when loading microtype}
43 \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].

```

44 \RequirePackage{babel}%

```

This style option improves the interface for defining floating objects such as figures and tables in \LaTeX [4]. 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.*).

```
45 \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) [5].

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

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

18.2.1 Colour and graphics

`graphicx` as part of the `graphics` package provides a key-value interface for optional arguments to the `\includegraphics` command [6].

```
47 \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 [7].

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

The `biblatex` package [8] is a complete reimplement of the bibliographic facilities provided by \LaTeX in conjunction with \BibTeX . It redesigns the way in which \LaTeX interacts with \BibTeX at a fairly fundamental level. With `biblatex`, \BibTeX is only used to sort the bibliography and to generate labels. Instead of being implemented in \BibTeX ’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 \BibTeX ’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 $e\text{-}\TeX$ and the `etoolbox` package. Installing the `csquotes` package is recommended.

```
49 \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).

```
50 \RequirePackage[%
51     style=emisa,%
52     natbib=true,%
53     backend=biber,%
54 ]{biblatex}

55 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{%
56     maxcitenames=3,%
57     maxbibnames=999,%
58     terseinits=false,%
59     isbn=false,%
60     url=true,%
61     doi=false,%
62     eprint=false,%
63     dashed=false,%
64     bibencoding=inputenc,%
65     sorting=anyt,%
66     hyperref=true%
67 }%
```

This package provides advanced facilities for inline and display quotations [9]. 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.

```
68 \RequirePackage[babel=once,english=british]{csquotes}
```

18.2.2 Helpers

`twoopt` provides commands to define macros with *two* optional parameters. This package is part of the *Oberdiek* bundle [10].

```
69 \RequirePackage{twoopt}%
```

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

environ provides a new method of defining environments [11].

```
70 \RequirePackage{environ}%
```

paralist provides a few new list environments. Itemized and enumerated lists can be typesetted 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 [12].

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.

```
71 \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.

```
72 \let\itemize\compactitem
73 \let\enditemize\endcompactitem
74 \let\enumerate\compactenum
75 \let\endenumerate\endcompactenum
76 \let\description\compactdesc
77 \let\enddescription\endcompactdesc
```

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

```
78 \setdefaultenum{1.}{a}{i.}{A}%
79 \setdefaultleftmargin{1em}{0.9em}{0.7em}{0.5em}{0.4em}{0.3em}%
80 \setlength{\plitemsep}{3\p@}%
81 \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 [13].

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 T_EX 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 [14].

calc adds infix expressions to perform arithmetic on the arguments of the L^AT_EX commands \setcounter, \addtocounter, \setlength, and \addtolength [15].

All three packages are part of the tools bundle in the L^AT_EX required distribution.

```
82 \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 [16].

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).

```
83 \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 [17].

```
84 \RequirePackage{eso-pic}%
```

18.2.3 Scripts, fonts, and maps

```
85 \RequirePackage{newtxtext}
86 \RequirePackage{newtxmath}
87 \RequirePackage[zerostyle=b, straightquotes]{newtxtt}
88 \if@microtype
89     \UseMicrotypeSet[protrusion]{basicmath} % disable protrusion for tt fonts
90 \fi%
```

To make figures and ligatures searchable when using pdf \TeX ≥ 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 l^cd^f-typetools) and *zapfdingbats.txt*, plus a few exceptions.

```
91 \InputIfFileExists{glyphtounicode}%
92     {\ClassInfo{emisa}{Reading file 'glyphtounicode.tex'}
93     \pdfgentounicode=1}%
94     {\ClassWarning{emisa}{Couldn't find file 'glyphtounicode.tex'}}%

95 \RequirePackage{booktabs}
96 \RequirePackage{listings}
97 \lstset{basicstyle=\ttfamily\small}
98 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
99 \RequirePackage[amsmath, standard, hyperref]{ntheorem}
```

18.3 Hypertext

The hyperref package [18] has to loaded as late as feasible so it can intercept changes to standard macros by other packages.

```
100 \RequirePackage{url}
101 \urlstyle{same}
102 \RequirePackage[%
103     colorlinks,
104     breaklinks,
105     pdfview=Fit,
106     bookmarksopen,
107     bookmarksnumbered,
```



```

108 linkcolor=black,
109 anchorcolor=black,
110 citecolor=black,
111 filecolor=black,
112 urlcolor=black,
113 hyperfootnotes=false
114 ]{hyperref}%

115 \RequirePackage{doclicense}

```

18.4 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⟩}

116 \begingroup
117   \catcode'\Z=3
118   \long\gdef\@M@T@#1#2Z#3#4#5\@nil{#4}
119   \long\gdef\@ifempty#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@secondoftwo\@firstoftwo\@nil}
120   \long\gdef\@ifarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@firstofone\@gobble\@nil}
121   \long\gdef\@ifnoarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@gobble\@firstofone\@nil}
122 \endgroup

```

18.5 Basic page layout

The geometry options using the keyval ($\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$) 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.

```

123 \geometry{%
124   a4paper,%
125   portrait,%
126   twoside,%
127   ignoreall,%
128   hcentering,%
129   textwidth      = 162.5mm,%
130   textheight     = 220mm,%
131   heightrounded,%
132   columnsep      = 12.5mm,%
133   top            = 47mm,%

```

```

134 headheight      = 16mm,%
135 headsep         = 13mm,%
136 marginparwidth  = 15mm,%
137 marginparsep    = 5mm,%
138 footskip        = 16mm%
139 }%
140 \marginparpush 5mm%

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

142 \parindent=4mm%

143 \smallskipamount=.5\baselineskip
144 \medskipamount=2\smallskipamount
145 \bigskipamount=2\medskipamount

146 \flushbottom

147 \abovedisplayskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
148                               minus .33\baselineskip
149 \belowdisplayskip=\abovedisplayskip
150 \abovedisplayshortskip= 0pt plus .33\baselineskip
151 \belowdisplayshortskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
152                               minus .33\baselineskip

```

18.6 Scripts

`\pageheadfont` Assigning scripts to text elements.

`\pagenumfont` Page head and foot:

```

\pagefootfont 153 \def\pageheadfont{\normalfont}%
               154 \def\pagenumfont{\pageheadfont\bfseries}%
               155 \def\pagefootfont{\pageheadfont}%

```

`\authorfont` The elements of the article titles:

```

\titlefont 156 \def\authorfont{\normalfont\Large}%
\subtitlefont 157 \def\titlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\LARGE\boldmath}%
\abstractfont 158 \def\subtitlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\Large\boldmath}%
               159 \def\abstractfont{\normalfont\itshape}%

```

`\affiliationfont` The elements of the affiliation box:

```

\affiliationauthorfont 160 \def\affiliationfont{\normalfont}
\affiliationaddressfont 161 \def\affiliationauthorfont{\bfseries}
\affiliationemailfont 162 \def\affiliationaddressfont{\mdseries}
                     163 \def\affiliationemailfont{\mdseries}%

```

`\sectionfont` Section headlines:

```

\sec@font 164 \def\sectionfont{%
\para@font 165 \normalfont
           166 \bfseries
           167 \boldmath}%

```

```
168 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\large}%
169 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%
```

\captionfont Captions:

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

18.7 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
171 \definecolor{coverbgcolor}{cmyk}{0.15,0.1,0.09,0}%
172 \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
boxframecolor color background of text boxes like that one used in \editorialboard (100% grey = black and 20% grey,
boxbgcolor color respectively).

```
173 \definecolor{headtextcolor}{gray}{0.5}%
174 \definecolor{boxframecolor}{gray}{1}%
175 \definecolor{boxbgcolor}{gray}{0.8}%
```

18.8 Double line spacing

```
\displayskipstretch
\setdisplayskipstretch
176 \newcommand{\displayskipstretch}{\baselinestretch}
177 \newcommand{\setdisplayskipstretch}[1]{\def\displayskipstretch{#1}}
```

\setstretch Line space commands.

```
178 \newcommand{\setstretch}[1]{%
179 \def\baselinestretch{#1}%
180 \@currsize
181 }
```

\@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.

```
182 \def\@setsize#1#2#3#4{%
183 \@nomath#1%
184 \let\@currsize#1%
```

```

185 \baselineskip #2%
186 \baselineskip=\baselinestretch\baselineskip
187 \parskip=\baselinestretch\parskip
188 \setbox\strutbox \hbox{%
189     \vrule height.7\baselineskip
190         depth.3\baselineskip
191         width\z@}%
192 \skip\footins=\baselinestretch\skip\footins
193 \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).

```

194 \everydisplay\expandafter{%
195     \the\everydisplay
196     \abovedisplayskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayskip
197     \belowdisplayskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayskip
198     \abovedisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayshortskip
199     \belowdisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayshortskip
200 }

```

18.9 Document markup

18.9.1 Declaring issue data

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

`\journalname` The journal name.

```

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

```

`\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.

```

203 \long\def\issn#1{\@bsphack\long\def\@issn{#1}\@esphack}%
204 \issn{%ISSN 1860-6059 (Print)\par
205     ISSN 1866-3621 (Online)}%

```

`\volume` Volume number.

```

206 \def\volume#1{\@bsphack\def\@volume{#1}\@esphack}%
207 \volume{\textcolor{red}{0}}%

```

`\issue` Issue number and date.

```

208 \def\issue#1#2{\@bsphack
209     \def\@issue{#1}%
210     \def\@issuedate{#2}%

```

```

211 \esphack}%
212 \issue{\textcolor{red}{0}}{\textcolor{red}{month 0000}}}%

```

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

```

\specialissuetitle*
\specialissuetitleprefix
213 \def\specialissuetitle{\@ifstar\@sspit\@spit}%
214 \newcommand{\@spit}[2][{}]{%
215 \bsphack
216 \@ifempty{#2}%
217 {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}%
218 {\@ifempty{#1}%
219 {\def\@specialissuetitle{\@specialissuetitleprefix#2}}%
220 {\def\@specialissuetitle{#1\space#2}}}%
221 \esphack}%
222 \newcommand{\@sspit}[2][{}]{%
223 \bsphack
224 \@ifempty{#2}%
225 {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}%
226 {\def\@specialissuetitle{#2}}%
227 \esphack}%
228 \newcommand{\specialissuetitleprefix}[1]{%
229 \bsphack
230 \@ifempty{#1}%
231 {\let\@specialissuetitleprefix\relax}%
232 {\def\@specialissuetitleprefix{#1\space}}%
233 \esphack}%
234 \specialissuetitle{}%
235 \specialissuetitleprefix{Special Issue on}%

```

\copyrightyear Copyright owner and year.

```

\copyrightholder
236 \def\copyrightyear#1{\bsphack\def\@copyrightyear{#1}\esphack}%
237 \copyrightyear{\the\year}%
238 \def\copyrightholder#1{\bsphack\def\@copyrightholder{#1}\esphack}%
239 \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 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.

```

240 \renewcommandtwoopt*{\title}[3][[]]{%
241   \@bsphack
242   \def\@title{#3}%
243   \ifempty{#1}{\def\@shorttitle{\@title}}{\def\@shorttitle{#1}}%
244   \ifempty{#2}{\def\@toctitle{\@shorttitle}}{\def\@toctitle{#2}}%
245   \@esphack}%
246 \newcommandtwoopt*{\subtitle}[3][[]]{%
247   \@bsphack
248   \def\@subtitle{#3}%
249   \ifempty{#1}{\def\@shortsubtitle{\@subtitle}}{\def\@shortsubtitle{#1}}%
250   \ifempty{#2}{\def\@tocsubtitle{\@shortsubtitle}}{\def\@tocsubtitle{#2}}%
251   \@esphack}%
252 \def\email#1{%
253   \ifx\@email\@empty
254     \def\@email{#1}
255   \else
256     \ClassError{emisa}{There can only be one corresponding author!}{}
257   \fi}%
258 \renewcommand{\author}{\@ifstar{\@authorstar}{\@authornostar}}
259 \newcommand*{\@authornostar}[1]{%
260   \@bsphack
261   \if@referee
262     \def\@authors{}%
263     \def\@shortauthors{}
264   \else
265     \gdef\@address@sep{}%
266     \ifx\@authors\@empty
267       \protected@xdef\@authors{#1}
268       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{#1}
269     \else
270       \protected@xappto\@authors{,\space #1}
271       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{,\space #1}
272     \fi%
273   \fi
274   \@esphack}%
275 \newcommandtwoopt*{\@authorstar}[3][[]]{%
276   \@bsphack
277   \if@referee
278     \def\@authors{}%
279     \def\@shortauthors{}%
280     \def\@tocauthors{}%
281     \def\@email{}%
282   \else
283     \gdef\@address@sep{}%

```

```

284 \ifx\@authors\@empty
285 \protected@xdef\@authors{#3\textsuperscript{*,}}
286 \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{#3}
287 \else
288 \protected@xappto\@authors{,\space #3\textsuperscript{*,}}
289 \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{,\space #3}
290 \fi%
291 \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shortauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def\@shortauthor{#1}}%
292 \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@tocauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def\@tocauthor{#2}}%
293 \fi
294 \@esphack
295 \@ifnextchar\bgroup\email{\ClassError{emisa}{Please provide an E-mail address for the corre
296 \newcommand{\keywords}[1]{
297 \@bsphack
298 \def\and{\unskip\ \textbullet\ }%
299 \def\@keywords{#1}%
300 \@esphack}%
301 \newcommand{\authornote}[1]{
302 \@bsphack
303 \if@referee
304 \def\@authornote{}%
305 \else
306 \def\@authornote{#1}%
307 \fi%
308 \@esphack}%
309 \newcommand{\editor}[1]{
310 \@bsphack
311 \def\@articleinfo@name{#1}%
312 \@esphack}%
313 \newcommand{\received}[1]{
314 \@bsphack
315 \def\@articleinfo@rdate{#1}%
316 \@esphack}%
317 \newcommand{\accepted}[2][]{
318 \@bsphack
319 \def\@articleinfo@rounds{#1}
320 \def\@articleinfo@adate{#2}%
321 \@esphack}%
322 \newcommand{\doitext}{DOI:}
323 \newcommand*{\outdoi}{%
324 \begingroup
325 \lccode'\~='#\relax
326 \lowercase{\def~{#\}}%
327 \lccode'\_='\_\relax
328 \lowercase{\def~{\_}}%
329 \lccode'\<='\<\relax
330 \lowercase{\def~{\textless}}%
331 \lccode'\>='\>\relax
332 \lowercase{\def~{\textgreater}}%

```

```

333 \lccode'\~=\relax
334 \catcode'\#=\active
335 \catcode'\_=\active
336 \catcode'\<=\active
337 \catcode'\>=\active
338 \@outdoi
339 }
340 \def\@outdoi#1{%
341 \let#\relax
342 \let\_relax
343 \let\textless\relax
344 \let\textgreater\relax
345 \edef\x{\toks0={{#1}}}%
346 \x
347 \edef\#{@percentchar23}%
348 \edef\__{}%
349 \edef\textless{\@percentchar3C}% instead of {\string<} for Apple
350 \edef\textgreater{\@percentchar3E}% instead of {\string>} for Apple
351 \edef\x{\toks1={\noexpand\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}}}%
352 \x
353 \edef\x{\endgroup\doitext\the\toks1 \the\toks0}%
354 \x
355 }
356 \newcommand*{\doi}[1]{
357 \@bsphack
358 \def\@doi{#1}
359 \@esphack}%
360 \newcommand{\acknowledgements}[1]{
361 \@bsphack
362 \def\@acknowledgements{#1}
363 \@esphack}%
364 \newif\if@license
365 \newcommand{\licence}[1]{%
366 \@bsphack
367 \def\@licence{#1}
368 \@esphack}%
369 \let\license\licence
370 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSThree}{%
371 \@license
372 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
373 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
374 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{3.0}%
375 }%
376 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSThree}{%
377 \@license
378 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
379 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
380 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{4.0}%
381 }%

```



```

382 \newcounter{addresses}
383 \renewcommand{\theaddresses}{\alph{addresses}}
384 \newcommand{\address}[2][]{%
385   \@bsphack
386   \if@referee
387     \def\addresses@list{}
388   \else
389     \@ifempty{#2}{%
390       \@ifempty{#1}{}{%
391         \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep #1}}
392         \gdef\address@sep{,}%
393       }{%
394         \stepcounter{addresses}
395         \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep\theaddresses}}
396         \gdef\address@sep{,}%
397         \ifx\addresses@list\empty
398           \protected@xdef\addresses@list{\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
399         \else
400           \protected@xappto\addresses@list{\newline\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
401         \fi
402       \fi
403     \@esphack}%
404 \title{}%
405 \subtitle{}%
406 \author{}%
407 \address{}
408 \keywords{}%
409 \authornote{}%
410 \editor{}%
411 \received{}%
412 \accepted{}%
413 \doi{}%
414 \licence{}
415 \acknowledgements{}%
416 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
417 \abstract{}%
418 \def\@authors{}
419 \def\@shortauthor{}
420 \def\@shortauthors{}
421 \def\@tocauthor{}
422 \def\@tocauthors{}
423 \def\@email{}
424 \def\addresses@list{}

```

\abstract This accepts the abstract text.

```

425 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
426 \abstract{}%

```

\outputarticleappendix The articleappendix and articleappendix* environments collect the material given within them

\@articleappendix

\@wrap@articleappendix

articleappendix

articleappendix*

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.

```

427 \DeclareRobustCommand{\outputarticleappendix}{%
428   {%
429     \appendix
430   \@articleappendix
431   \global\let\@articleappendix\relax
432   }%
433 }%
434 \long\def\@wrap@articleappendix#1{\gappto{\@articleappendix}{\#1}}
435 \newenvironment{articleappendix}{%
436   \gappto{\@articleappendix}{\clearpage}%
437   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
438 \newenvironment{articleappendix*}{%
439   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
440 \let\@articleappendix\relax
441 \def\@makefnmark{\textsuperscript{\@thefnmark}}}%
442 \renewcommand\@makefnmark[1]{%
443   \parindent 1em%
444   \noindent%
445   \@makefnmark#1}%

```

18.9.2 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: 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).

<code>\headwidth</code>	Basic lengths for head and foot elements. <code>\headwidth</code> is the overall width of the headbox equalling the
<code>\headmargin</code>	page width plus a bleed of three millimeters. It is logically restricted to <code>\textwidth</code> by subtracting <code>\headmargin</code> 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.

```

446 \newlength{\headwidth}%
447 \newlength{\bleed}%
448 \newlength{\headmargin}%
449 \newlength{\footrulewidth}%
450 \newlength{\headfootruleheight}%
451 \setlength{\bleed}{3mm}%
452 \setlength{\headfootruleheight}{0.4mm}%

```

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

```

453 \AtBeginDocument{%
454   \setlength{\headwidth}{\paperwidth+2\bleed}%
455   \setlength{\headmargin}{0.5\headwidth-0.5\textwidth}%
456   \setlength{\footrulewidth}{0.5\headwidth+0.5\textwidth}%

```

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

```

457 \newcommand{\headbox}[6]{\bgroup%
458   \setstretch{1}%
459   \reset@font\pageheadfont
460   \tabcolsep\z@
461   \arrayrulewidth\headfootruleheight
462   \hskip-\headmargin
463   \begin{tabular*}{\headwidth}[b]%
464     {@{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}%
465     >{\rule[-1.25mm]{\z@}{5mm-\arrayrulewidth}}%
466     l@{\extracolsep{\textwidth minus 1fill}}r%
467     @{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}}
468     #1 & #2\\
469     \hline
470     #3 & #4\\
471     \hline
472     #5 & #6\\
473     \hline
474   \end{tabular*}%
475   \hskip-\headmargin
476   \egroup
477 }%

```

`\theheadvolume` These macros are used to assemble the page head, ...

`\headpageoffset`

```
478 \newcommand{\theheadvolume}{%
```

`\theoddheadpage`

```
479   \beginngroup\hypersetup{urlcolor=headtextcolor}\textcolor{headtextcolor}{Vol.\.,\@volume, No.\.,
```

`\theevenheadpage`

```

480 \newlength{\headpageoffset}%
481 \setlength{\headpageoffset}{10mm}%
482 \def\theoddheadpage{%
483   \rlap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][r]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%
484 \def\theevenheadpage{%
485   \llap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][l]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%

@footrule switch ... and these are for the page foot.
\footruleoff 486 \newif\if@footrule%
\footruleon 487 \def\footruleoff{\global\@footrulefalse}%
\footrule 488 \def\footruleon{\global\@footruletrue}%
489 \def\footrule#1{%
490   \if@footrule
491     \makebox[\textwidth][#1]{%
492       \reset@font
493       \rule[\headfootruleheight]{\footrulewidth}{\headfootruleheight}%
494     }\fi}%

\headmarkstyle Sets the content marks in the running titles.
\markhead 495 \def\headmarkstyle#1{\@bsphack
\markarticle 496   \def\@headmarkstyle{#1}%
\markeditorial 497   \@esphack}%
498 \headmarkstyle{\color{headtextcolor}}%
499 \def\markhead#1#2{\@bsphack
500   \gdef\@evenmark{#1}%
501   \gdef\@oddmark{#2}%
502   \@esphack}%
503 \def\markarticle{\markhead{\@shortauthor}{\@shorttitle}}%
504 \def\markeditorial{\markhead{\@shorttitle}{\@shorttitle}}%

\ps@emisa Finally that all being thrown together gives the basic page style.
505 \def\ps@emisa{%
506   \def\@oddhead{%
507     \headbox{\@journalname}{}%
508     {\theheadvolume}{}%
509     {\@headmarkstyle\@oddmark}{\theoddheadpage}%
510   }%
511   \def\@evenhead{%
512     \headbox{}{\@journalname}%
513     {}{\theheadvolume}%
514     {\theevenheadpage}{\@headmarkstyle\@evenmark}}%
515   }%
516   \let\@oddmark\relax
517   \let\@evenmark\relax
518   \def\@oddfoot{\footrule{r}}%
519   \def\@evenfoot{\footrule{l}}%
520 }%

\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.

```

521 \def\ps@emisaarticle{%
522   \ps@emisa
523   \markarticle
524   \footruleoff
525 }%

526 \def\ps@emisaeditorial{%
527   \ps@emisa
528   \markeditorial
529   \footruleon
530 }%

531 \AtEndOfClass{\pagestyle{emisa}}%

```

18.9.3 Cover and advertisement pages

<code>\basecoverfont</code>	These are the font and size definitions for cover pages. We are using the sansserif script from the Libertine package, called <i>Linux Biolinum</i> , in two different sizes with the title font being bold.
<code>\covervolumefont</code>	
<code>\covertitlefont</code>	<pre> 532 \def\basecoverfont{\normalfont\sffamily}% 533 \def\covervolumefont{% 534 \basecoverfont\fontsize{6mm}{6mm}\selectfont}% 535 \def\covertitlefont{% 536 \basecoverfont\bfseries\fontsize{11mm}{16.5mm}\selectfont}% </pre>
<code>\coverIbgbname</code>	These are names for background graphics and logos. As these are subject to be changed from time to
<code>\coverIVbgbname</code>	time these adjustments are put into the base config file, too.
<code>\sigmobislogoname</code>	
<code>\gislogoname</code>	<pre> 537 \def\coverIbgbname{U1_bg}% 538 \def\coverIVbgbname{U4_bg}% 539 \def\sigmobislogoname{SIG-MOBIS-logo-300}% 540 \def\sigEMISAlgoname{EMISA-Logo-svg}% 541 \def\gislogoname{GIS-logo_with_text-300}% </pre>
<code>\AtPageDeadCenter</code>	<code>\AtPageDeadCenter</code> centers its argument horizontally and vertically around the geometric page center.
<code>\page@empty</code>	This macro is to be used inside some <code>eso-pic</code> <code>ShipoutPicture</code> . <pre> 542 \newcommand{\AtPageDeadCenter}[1]{% 543 \AtPageCenter{\makebox[\z@][c]{% 544 \raisebox{-0.5\totalheight}{\z@}\z@}{#1}}}% 545 }% 546 \def\page@empty{\relax}% </pre>
<code>\pagebg</code>	Background color for one whole page plus bleed. <pre> 547 \newcommand{\pagebg}[1]{% 548 \AtPageDeadCenter{% 549 \textcolor{#1}{\rule{\paperwidth+2\bleed}{\paperheight+2\bleed}}}% </pre>

`\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`).

```

550 \newcommand{\thispagebackground}[2][]{%
551   \ifarg{#1}{\thispagestyle{#1}}%
552   \AddToShipoutPicture*{%
553     \unitlength 1mm\relax%
554     {#2}%
555   }%

```

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

```

556 \newcommand{\picturepage}[2][empty]{%
557   \thispagebackground[#1]{#2}%
558   \null\clearpage
559 }%

```

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

```

560 \newcommandtwopt*{\inputpagegraphic}[3][empty][]{%
561   \thispagebackground[#1]{\includegraphics[width=\paperwidth,#2]{#3}}%
562   \null\clearpage
563 }%

```

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

```

564 \newcommand{\coverpage}[2][]{%
565   \@ifarg{#1}{\setcounter{page}{#1}}%
566   \picturepage{#2}%
567 }%

```

`\thecovervolumeline` These represent the

```

\thecovertitle
568 \newcommand{\thecovervolumeline}{%
569   \parbox[t]{130mm}{%
570     \raggedright
571     \color{covertextcolor}\covervolumefont%
572     Volume\space\@volume
573     \enspace\rule[-1mm]{0.5mm}{6mm}\enspace
574     No.\,\@issue\space\textbf{\@issuedate}\,[3mm]%
575     \@specialissuetitle
576   }%
577 }%
578 \def\thecovertitle{%
579   \parbox[t][30mm][s]{174mm}{%
580     \color{covertextcolor}%
581     \covertitlefont
582     \raggedright\@journalname\par
583     \vskip8mm
584     \covervolumefont
585     \raggedleft
586     \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 18.9.3) from `eso-pic` [17].

```
587 \def\sigmatobispage{%
588   \makebox[\z@][c]{%
589     \begin{minipage}[c][260mm][s]{\textwidth}
590       \sigmobispagehead
591       \medskip
592
593       The GI-SIG-MoBIS portal provides numerous resources on enterprise
594       modelling research, such as a full-text digital library, a
595       bibliography, conference announcements, a glossary and evaluation
596       reports. It is intended to establish the premier forum for an
597       international community in enterprise modelling. The new version
598       is based on a Content Management System allowing authorized users
599       to conveniently upload content. A \BibTeX{} interface allows for
600       conveniently integrating bibliographic data. Information about
601       this journal, such as guidelines for authors, tables of content
602       and full-text access to articles (for GI-SIG-MobIS members only)
603       are also available on the~portal.
604       \par
605       \medskip
606
607       \begin{center}
608         \includegraphics{GI-SIG-MOBIS_portal}
609       \end{center}
610
611       \medskip
612
613       GI encourages everybody who wants to participate in the
614       evolution of this community knowledge base to contribute to any of
615       the categories covered by the portal. Please contact Michael He\ss{}
616       (\href{mailto:m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de}{m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de})
617       for further~information.
618
619       \vfill
620
621       \sigmobispagefoot
622     \end{minipage}%
623   }%
624 }
```

`\sigmobispagehead` Elements of `\sigmobispage`.

`\sigmobispagefoot` 625 `\def\sigmatobispagerule#1{%`
`\sigmobispagerule`

```

626 \parbox[c][23mm][s]{\linewidth}{%
627   \centering
628   \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}%
629   \par\vfill
630   \raisebox{-.4\height} [.5\totalheight] [.5\totalheight]{\huge#1}%
631   \par\vfill
632   \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}}\par}%
633 \def\sigmobispagehead{\sigmobispagerule{SIG-MoBIS Portal}}
634 \def\sigmobispagefoot{\sigmobispagerule{http://wi-mobis.gi-ev.de/}}

```

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

```

\coverII 635 \def\coverI#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
\coverIII 636   {\let\@coverI\relax}%
\coverIV 637   {\def\@coverI{\coverpage[-2]{#1}}}%
638 \def\coverII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
639   {\let\@coverII\relax}%
640   {\def\@coverII{\coverpage[-1]{#1}}}%
641 \def\coverIII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
642   {\let\@coverIII\relax}%
643   {\def\@coverIII{\coverpage{#1}}}%
644 \def\coverIV#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
645   {\let\@coverIV\relax}%
646   {\def\@coverIV{\coverpage{#1}}}%

```

So we prepare the four cover pages.

```

647 \coverI{%
648   \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
649   \AtPageUpperLeft{%
650     \raisebox{-\totalheight}{\includegraphics{\coverIbgname}}}%
651   \AtPageUpperLeft{\put(17,-28){\mbox{%
652     \includegraphics[height=19mm]{\sigmobislogoname}%
653     \hspace{5mm}%
654     \includegraphics[height=14.75mm]{\sigEMISAlgoname}%
655     }}}%
656   }%
657   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(166,9){\includegraphics{\gislogoname}}}%
658   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,44){\thecovervolumeline}}%
659   \AtTextLowerLeft{\put(-28,36){\framebox(200,62)[c]{}%
660   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,112){\thecovertitle}}}%
661   }%
662 \coverII{\page@empty}%
663 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}%
664 \coverIV{%
665   \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
666   \AtPageLowerLeft{%
667     \raisebox{167mm}{\includegraphics{\coverIVbgname}}}%
668   \AtPageLowerLeft{%
669     \put(6,9){\parbox[b]{10cm}{\raggedright\large\sffamily\@issn}}}%
670   \AtPageLowerLeft{%

```



```

671     \put(166,9){\includegraphics{GIS-logo_with_text-300}}}%
672 }%

673 \if@cover
674   \AtBeginDocument{%
675     \@coverI\@coverII
676     \setcounter{page}{1}%
677   }%
678   \AtEndDocument{%
679     \@coverIII\@coverIV
680   }%
681 \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 EMISA 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.

```

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

```

18.9.4 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.

```

683 \newcounter{article}%
684 \@addtoreset{section}{article}%
685 \@addtoreset{footnote}{article}%
686 \@addtoreset{figure}{article}%
687 \@addtoreset{table}{article}%

```

`article` This encapsulates each article.

```

688 \newenvironment{article}[1]{%
689   \clearpage
690   \refstepcounter{article}%
691   \pagestyle{emisaarticle}%
692   \col@number=\tw@\relax
693   #1\relax
694   \l@article

```

Every article is its own bibliographical unit.

```

695   \begin{refsection}%
696   \maketitle
697   \ignorespaces
698   }{%
699   \end{refsection}%
700   \outputarticleappendix\par%
701   \vspace{\baselineskip}%
702   \noindent\ignorespaces

```

```

703 \if@licenseset
704   \begin{minipage}{\columnwidth}
705     \parbox[t]{\dimexpr 0.975\columnwidth-\doclicense@imagewidth\relax}{\vskip 0pt\raggedright
706     \hfill%
707     \parbox[t]{\doclicense@imagewidth}{\vskip 0pt\doclicenseImage}%
708     \end{minipage}%
709 \else
710   \ifx\@licence\@empty\relax\else\par\noindent\@licence\fi%
711 \fi%
712 \onecolumn
713 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

18.9.5 Formatting editorial content

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

```

714 \newcommandtwopt{\edit@setup}[3][[]]{%
715   \title[#1][#2]{#3}
716   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}

```

Here, section titles are a bit larger than otherwise.

```

717 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\Large}%
718 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%
719 \setcounter{section}{0}%
720 }%

```

`editorialcontent` This encapsulates editorial content entries.

```

721 \newenvironment{editorialcontent}[1]{%
722   \onecolumn
723   \refstepcounter{article}%
724   \edit@setup{#1}%
725   \l@editorialcontent
726   \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\

```

Every `editorialcontent` is its own bibliographical unit.

```

727 \begin{refsection}%
728 \ignorespaces
729 }{%
730 \end{refsection}%
731 \onecolumn
732 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

18.9.6 Standard editorial content environments

Several types of standardized editorial contents.

`editorial` This encapsulates editorials.

```

\editorialname 733 \def\editorialname{Editorial Preface}%

```

```

734 \newenvironment{editorial}[1][\editorialname]{%
735 \clearpage
736 \edit@setup{#1}%
737 \twocolumn[\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}}}%
738 \l@editorialcontent

```

Every editorial is its own bibliographical unit.

```

739 \begin{refsection}%
740 \ignorespaces
741 }{%
742 \end{refsection}%
743 \onecolumn
744 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

cfp Call for papers.

```

\cfpname 745 \def\cfpname{Call for Papers}%
746 \newenvironment{cfp}[1][\cfpname]%
747 {\editorialcontent{#1}}%
748 {\endeditorialcontent}%

```

\imprint Imprint.

```

\imprintname 749 \newcommandtwoopt{\imprint}[2][\@imprintname][\@imprintbody]{%
\imprintbody 750 \onecolumn
751 \edit@setup{#1}{\@journalname}%
752 \l@editorialcontent
753 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
754 \ignorespaces
755 #2
756 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
757 \def\imprintname#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintname{#1}\@esphack}%
758 \long\def\imprintbody#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintbody{#1}\@esphack}%

759 \imprintname{Imprint}%
760 \imprintbody{%
761 The journal \emph{\@journalname} is the official journal of the
762 Special Interest Group on Modelling Business Information Systems
763 within the German Informatics Society (GI-SIG MoBIS).
764
765 The journal Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems
766 Architectures is intended to provide a forum for those who prefer a
767 design-oriented approach. As the official journal of the German
768 Informatics Society (GI-SIG-MoBIS), it is dedicated to promote the
769 study and application of languages and methods for enterprise
770 modelling -- bridging the gap between theoretical foundations and
771 real world requirements. The journal is not only aimed at
772 researchers and students in Information Systems and Computer
773 Science, but also at information systems professionals in industry,
774 commerce and public administration who are interested in innovative
775 and inspiring concepts.

```

```

776
777 The journal's editorial board consists of scholars and practitioners
778 who are renowned experts on various aspects of developing, analysing
779 and deploying enterprise models. Besides Information Systems, they
780 cover various fields of Computer Science.
781
782 \section*{Subscription Information}
783
784 The journal is distributed free of charge for members of the
785 GI-SIG-MoBIS. Membership can be acquired through the German
786 Informatics Society (http://www.gi-ev.de/verein/mitgliedschaft/).
787 Single issues, priced at EUR\,25 each (plus shipment), can be ordered
788 online (http://www.fg-mobis.gi-ev.de/).}

```

`\editorialboard` Outputs the Editorial Board page.

`\editorialboardname` Sets the name of the Editorial Board for use in the table of contents and in `\editorialboard`.

`\editorialboardbody` Sets the contents of the Editorial Board for use in `\editorialboard`.

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.

```

789 \newsavebox{\@editorial@box}%
790 \newlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}%
791 \setlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\textheight+10mm}%
792 \newcommandtwoopt{\editorialboard}[2]%
793 [\@editorialboardname][\@editorialboardbody]{%
794   \clearpage
795   \edit@setup[#1]{#1}%
796   \l@editorialcontent
797   \savebox{\@editorial@box}{%
798     \vbox{\centering%
799       \fbboxsep=5mm
800       \fcolorbox{boxframecolor}{boxbgcolor}{%
801         \begin{minipage}[t]{110mm}
802           \raggedright
803           #2
804         \end{minipage}}\*\*
805       }%
806     }%
807     \raisebox{15mm-\totalheight}[5mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][c]{%
808       \ifdim\ht\@editorial@box>\editorialboxmaxheight
809         \resizebox{!}{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\usebox{\@editorial@box}}%
810       \else
811         \usebox{\@editorial@box}%
812       \fi
813     }}\*\*
814     \raisebox{-\textheight}[0mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
815       \parbox[t]{\textwidth}{\raggedleft\bfseries\@issn}%

```

```

816 }}%
817 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend
818 }%
819 \def\editorialboardname#1{%
820 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardname{#1}\@esphack}%
821 \long\def\editorialboardbody#1{%
822 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardbody{#1}\@esphack}%

823 \editorialboardname{Editorial Board}%
824 \editorialboardbody{%
825 \section*{\@title}\vskip1mm
826 {\Large Editors in Chief\[\[1mm]}
827 Ulrich Frank, University of Duisburg-Essen\\
828 Manfred Reichert, Ulm University\[\[1mm]
829 {\Large Associate Editors\[\[1mm]}
830 Wil van der Aalst, Eindhoven University of Technology\\
831 Witold Abramowicz, Poznan University of Economics\\
832 Colin Atkinson, University of Mannheim\\
833 J\"org Becker, University of M\"unster\\
834 J\"org Desel, University of Hagen\\
835 Werner Esswein, Dresden University of Technology\\
836 Fernand Feltz, Centre de Recherche Public Gabriel Lippmann\\
837 Andreas Gadatsch, Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences\\
838 Martin Glinz, University of Zurich\\
839 Norbert Gronau, University of Potsdam\\
840 Wilhelm Hasselbring, University of Kiel\\
841 Brian Henderson-Sellers, University of Technology, Sydney\\
842 Stefan Jablonski, University of Bayreuth\\
843 Manfred Jeusfeld, Tilburg University\\
844 Reinhard Jung, University of St.\,Gallen\\
845 Dimitris Karagiannis, University of Vienna\\
846 John Krogstie, University of Trondheim\\
847 Thomas K\"uhne, Victoria University of Wellington\\
848 Frank Leymann, University of Stuttgart\\
849 Stephen W. Liddle, Brigham Young University\\
850 Peter Loos, Johannes Gutenberg-University of Mainz\\
851 Oscar Pastor L\'opez, Universidad Polit\'ecnica de Val\'encia\\
852 Heinrich C. Mayr, University of Klagenfurt\\
853 Jan Mendling, Vienna University of Economics and Business\\
854 Markus N\"uttgens, University of Hamburg\\
855 Andreas Oberweis, University of Karlsruhe\\
856 Erich Ortner, Darmstadt University of Technology\\
857 Erik Proper, Radboud University Nijmegen\\
858 Michael Rebstock, University of Applied Sciences Darmstadt\\
859 Stefanie Rinderle-Ma, University of Vienna\\
860 Michael Rosemann, Queensland University of Technology\\
861 Matti Rossi, Aalto University\\
862 Elmar J. Sinz, University of Bamberg\\
863 Friedrich Steimann, University of Hagen\\
864 Stefan Strecker, University of Hagen\\

```

865 Bernhard Thalheim, University of Kiel\\
 866 Oliver Thomas, University of Osnabr\\uck\\
 867 Juha-Pekka Tolvanen, University of Jyv\\askyl\\a\\
 868 Klaus Turowski, University of Augsburg\\
 869 Gottfried Vossen, University of M\\unster\\
 870 Mathias Weske, University of Potsdam\\
 871 Robert Winter, University of St.\\,Gallen\\
 872 Heinz Z\\ullighoven, University of Hamburg}%

\\guidelines Guidelines for Authors.

\\guidelinesname 873 \\newcommandtwoopt{\\guidelines}[2]%
 \\guidelinesbody 874 [\\@guidelinesname][\\@guidelinesbody]{%
 875 \\onecolumn
 876 \\edit@setup{#1}%
 877 \\l@editorialcontent
 878 \\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\\sec@font\\@title}\\
 879 \\ignorespaces
 880 #2
 881 \\onecolumn\\ignorespacesafterend}%
 882 \\def\\guidelinesname#1{%
 883 \\@bsphack\\def\\@guidelinesname{#1}\\@esphack}%
 884 \\long\\def\\guidelinesbody#1{%
 885 \\@bsphack\\def\\@guidelinesbody{#1}\\@esphack}%
 886 \\guidelinesname{Guidelines for Authors}%
 887 \\guidelinesbody{%
 888 The journal serves to publish results of innovative research on all
 889 facets of creating and analysing enterprise models and information
 890 systems architectures. For research papers, it is required to
 891 satisfy academic standards in terms of originality, level of
 892 abstraction and justification of results. Experience reports serve
 893 to describe and analyse success stories as well as practical
 894 obstacles and resulting research challenges. Topics covered by the
 895 journal include, but are not restricted to the following subjects:
 896 \\begin{itemize}
 897 \\item Languages and Methods for Enterprise Modelling
 898 \\item Reusable Domain Models (Reference Models)
 899 \\item Analysis and Design Patterns
 900 \\item Modelling of Business Processes and Workflows
 901 \\item Process-Oriented System Architectures
 902 \\item Component-Oriented System Architectures
 903 \\item Conceptual Modelling for Component-Oriented Design
 904 \\item Ontologies for Enterprise Modelling
 905 \\item Modelling for Enterprise Application Integration
 906 \\item Modelling for Data Warehouses
 907 \\item Modelling to support Knowledge Management
 908 \\item Model-Driven Development
 909 \\item Aspect-Oriented Design
 910 \\item Agile Methods for Enterprise Modelling

```

911 \end{itemize}
912 Authors are asked for electronic submissions, which have to be sent
913 to the editor in chief as e-mail attachment. In case of multiple
914 authors, it is required to name one author who acts as contact
915 person. The submission should include a cover page with the paper's
916 title and the names, affiliations and e-mail addresses of all
917 authors. The first page of the paper starts with the title and does
918 not carry the authors' names. A manuscript must be either in MS
919 Word or PDF format. It should not exceed 5.000 words -- this
920 includes an abstract of around 150 words.
921
922 Submitted papers will be reviewed within no more than two months.
923 The review process is double blind. Authors who submit a manuscript
924 guarantee that it has not been published elsewhere, nor is intended
925 to be published elsewhere. Papers that were accepted for
926 publication must be written according to the style defined for the
927 journal. A comprehensive description as well as a corresponding
928 Word template is provided on the web portal of the GI-SIG-MobIS
929 (http://www.fg-mobis.gi-ev.de/).}

```

18.9.7 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.

```

930 \def\maketitle{%
931   \begingroup
932   \let\footnoterule\relax
933   \let\footnote\thanks
934   \let\thefootnote\relax
935   \def\@makefnmark{\textsuperscript{\@thefnmark}}%
936   \ifnum\col@number=\@ne
937     \@maketitle
938   \else
939     \twocolumn[\@maketitle]%
940   \fi
941   \global\@topnum\z@
942   \@thanks
943 \endgroup
944 \setcounter{footnote}{0}%
945 }%

```

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

```

946 \def\@maketitle{%
947   \bgroup
948   \normalfont
949   \pretolerance=9999
950   \parskip\z@
951   \parindent\z@

```

```

952 \if!\@title!
953 \else
954 {\raggedright
955 \titlefont\ignorespaces
956 \strut\@title\strut\par}%
957 \vskip2mm\relax
958 \fi
959 \if!\@subtitle!
960 \vskip5mm\relax
961 \else
962 {\makebox[\textwidth][r]{%
963 \begin{minipage}{\textwidth-15mm}
964 \raggedright
965 \subtitlefont\ignorespaces
966 \strut\@subtitle\strut
967 \end{minipage}}}%
968 \par}%
969 \vskip5mm\relax
970 \fi
971 \if!\@authors!
972 \else
973 {\raggedright
974 \authorfont\ignorespaces
975 \strut\@authors
976 \ifx\@email\@empty
977 \ClassError{emisa}{There has to be one corresponding author!}{Please use \string\author*}
978 \else
979 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{*~Corresponding author.\newline E-mail.\ \url{\@email}}}%
980 \fi%
981 \ifx\@acknowledgements\@empty
982 \else
983 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{\@acknowledgements}}}%
984 \fi%
985 \strut\par}%
986 \vskip2mm\relax
987 \fi
988 \if!\@addresses@list!
989 \else
990 {\raggedright
991 \footnotesize\ignorespaces
992 \strut\@addresses@list\strut\par}%
993 \vskip8mm\relax
994 \fi
995 \if!\@authornote!
996 \else
997 \let\thefootnote\relax
998 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{Note: \@authornote}}}%
999 \fi
1000 \if!\@abstract!

```



```

1001 \else
1002   {\abstractfont\ignorespaces
1003    \strut\textup{Abstract.\ } \@abstract\strut\par}%
1004    \vskip5mm\relax
1005 \fi
1006 \if!\@keywords!
1007   \vskip3mm\relax
1008 \else
1009   {\raggedright
1010    \ignorespaces
1011    \strut Keywords.\ \@keywords\strut\par}
1012    \vskip3mm\relax
1013 \fi
1014 \if!\@articleinfo@name!
1015   \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!
1016     \if!\@articleinfo@adate!
1017       \vskip\baselineskip\relax
1018     \fi
1019   \fi
1020 \else
1021   {\raggedright
1022    \small
1023    \ignorespaces
1024    \strut Communicated by\ \@articleinfo@name.%
1025    \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!%
1026    \else
1027      \space Received\ \@articleinfo@rdate.%
1028    \fi%
1029    \if!\@articleinfo@adate!%
1030    \else
1031      \space Accepted\ %
1032      \if!\@articleinfo@rounds!%
1033      \else%
1034        \ifnum\@articleinfo@rounds=1
1035          after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revision\space%
1036        \else
1037          after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revisions\space%
1038        \fi%
1039      \fi%
1040      on \@articleinfo@adate.
1041    \fi%
1042    \strut\par}
1043    \vskip5mm\relax
1044 \fi
1045 \egroup
1046 }

```

18.9.8 Sectioning

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

Syntax:

```
\@sect{<#1: name>}{<#2: level>}{<#3: indent>}{<#4: before skip>}{<#5: after skip>}{<#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 table 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»).
- `<before skip>` 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.
- `<after skip>` 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.

```
1047 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]#8{%
1048   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth
1049     \let\@svsec\@empty
1050   \else
1051     \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.

```
1052   \protected@edef\@svsec{\@secntformat{#1}}%
1053   \fi
1054   \@tempskipa #5\relax
1055   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
```

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

```
1056   \begingroup
1057     #6{\noindent%
```

```

1058      \@hangfrom{\hskip #3\relax\@svsec}%
1059      \raggedright
1060      \interlinepenalty\@M
1061      \strut#8\strut
1062      \@@par}%
1063  \endgroup
1064  \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1065  \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1066    \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1067      \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1068    \fi
1069    #7}%
1070  \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.

```

1071  \def\@svsechd{%
1072    #6{\hskip #3\relax
1073    \@svsec #8}%
1074    \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1075    \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1076      \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1077        \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1078      \fi
1079      #7}}%
1080  \fi
1081  \@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. 42.

```

1082 \def\@ssect#1#2#3#4#5{%
1083   \@tempskipa #3\relax
1084   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
1085     \begingroup
1086       #4{\noindent%
1087         \hskip #1\relax
1088         \noindent%
1089         \parbox[t]{\linewidth}{%
1090           \raggedright\interlinepenalty\@M#5\strut}\@@par}%
1091     \endgroup
1092   \else
1093     \def\@svsechd{#4{\hskip #1\relax #5}}%
1094   \fi
1095   \@xsect{#3}}

```

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

```
1096 \def\@secntformat#1{%  
1097   \csname the#1\endcsname%  
1098   \relax\ \ }%
```

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

Syntax:

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

See also the list on p. 42.

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.

```
1099 \def\section{\@startsection{section}%  
1100   {1}{\z@}%  
1101   {-1\baselineskip plus -2mm minus -2mm}%  
1102   {.5\baselineskip plus .25\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1103   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsection`

```
1104 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}%  
1105   {2}{\z@}%  
1106   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1.5mm}%  
1107   {.25\baselineskip plus .125\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1108   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsubsection`

```
1109 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}%  
1110   {3}{\z@}%  
1111   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1mm}%  
1112   {1sp}%  
1113   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\paragraph`

```
1114 \def\paragraph{\@startsection{paragraph}%  
1115   {4}{\z@}%  
1116   {-1.5mm plus -1mm minus -0.75mm}%  
1117   {1sp}%  
1118   {\para@font}}%
```

`\subparagraph`

```
1119 \def\subparagraph{\@startsection{subparagraph}%  
1120 {5}{\z@}%  
1121 {-1.5mm}%  
1122 {-1em}%  
1123 {\para@font}}%
```

18.9.9 The table of contents

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

```
1124 \def\tableofcontents{%  
1125 \onecolumn  
1126 \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}%  
1127 \footruleon  
1128 \title{Table of Contents}%  
1129 \null  
1130 \vskip10mm  
1131 \maketitle  
1132 \vskip15mm  
1133 \bgroup
```

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

```
1134 \parindent\z@  
1135 \parskip\z@  
1136 \@starttoc{toc}%  
1137 \egroup  
1138 \onecolumn  
1139 }
```

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

`\l@editorialcontent`

```
1140 \newcommand*\l@article{%  
1141 \if!\@subtitle!  
1142 \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle}%  
1143 \else  
1144 \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle\ --\ \@tocsubtitle}%  
1145 \fi}%  
1146 \newcommand*\l@editorialcontent{%  
1147 \addtocentry{\@toctitle}{\thepage}{}}%
```

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

```
1148 \newcommand*\addtocentry[4][toc]{%  
1149 \addtocontents{#1}{\string\emisa@tocentry{#2}{#3}{#4}}}%  
1150 }
```

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

```
1150 \newcommand{\emisa@tocentry}[3]{%
1151   \makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
1152     \parbox[t]{72.5mm-\@pnumwidth}{\raggedright\textbf{#1}}%
1153     \makebox[\@pnumwidth][r]{\textbf{#2}}%
1154     \hfill
1155     \parbox[t]{85mm}{\raggedright#3}}%
1156   \vspace{3mm}}%
```

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

```
1157 \setcounter{tocdepth}{-2}
```

18.9.10 A few abbreviations

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

```
\eg 1158 \newcommand*{\emisa@abbrv}[1]{#1\@xspace}
\cf 1159 \newcommand*{\emisaabbrv}[2]{\gdef#1{\emisa@abbrv{#2}}}
\etal 1160 \newcommand*{\emisa@vabbrv}[1]{\textsc{#1}\xspace}
\emisa@abbrv 1161 \newcommand*{\ie}{\emisa@abbrv{i.e.,}}
\emisaabbrv 1162 \newcommand*{\eg}{\emisa@abbrv{e.g.,}}
\emisa@vabbrv 1163 \newcommand*{\cf}{\emisa@abbrv{cf.}}
\OMG 1164 \newcommand*{\etal}{\emisa@abbrv{et~al.}}
\BPM 1165 \newcommand*{\OMG}{\emisa@vabbrv{omg}}
\BPMN 1166 \newcommand*{\BPM}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpm}}
\UML 1167 \newcommand*{\BPMN}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpnn}}
1168 \newcommand*{\UML}{\emisa@vabbrv{uml}}
```

18.9.11 Other macros defined by EMISA

`\meta` Macros for convenience

```
\type 1169 \newcommand{\meta}[1]{\ttfamily\small #1} % designate a meta type (meta class)
1170 \newcommand{\type}[1]{\textsf{#1}} % designate a type (class)
```

18.10 Bibliographies

The infrastructure for that is already present in \LaTeX [19, `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.

```
1171 \def\@tempa#1\do\addbibresource#2\nil{%
1172   \ifx\relax#2\relax
1173   \else
1174   \def\@tempa##1\do\addbibresource##2\nil{\def\@preamblecmds{##1##2}}%
1175   \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\nil
1176   \fi
1177 }
1178 \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\do\addbibresource\nil
1179 \AfterEndPreamble{%
1180   \DeclareRobustCommand{\bibliography}[1]{%
1181     \addbibresource{#1}}%
1182 }%

1183 \tolerance 1414
1184 \hbadness 1414
1185 \emergencystretch 1.5em
1186 \hfuzz 0.3pt
1187 \widowpenalty=10000
1188 \displaywidowpenalty=10000
1189 \clubpenalty=5000
1190 \interfootnotelinepenalty=9999
1191 \brokenpenalty=2000
1192 \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.

```
1193 </class>
1194 <*biblatex>
```

18.10.1 The EMISA 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 EMISA 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.

```
1195 <*bbx>
```

We start by declaring the file name and date.

```
1196 \ProvidesFile{emisa.bbx}[2012/12/21 0.4 EMISA bibliography style]
```

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

...

```
1197 \RequireBibliographyStyle{authoryear}
```

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

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

```
1198 \newcommand*{\bibitemlabel}[1]{%
```

```
1199 \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.

```
1200 \defbibenvironment{bibliography}
```

```
1201 {\list{}}%
```

```
1202 {\setlength{\labelwidth}{\z@}%
```

```
1203 \setlength{\leftmargin}{\z@}%
```

```
1204 \setlength{\itemindent}{-\leftmargin}%
```

```
1205 \setlength{\itemsep}{.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip\@minus.2\baselineskip}%
```

```
1206 \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.

```
1207 }%
```

```
1208 \let\makelabel\bibitemlabel
```

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

```
1209 \tolerance 9999
```

```
1210 \emergencystretch 3em
```

```
1211 \hfuzz .5\p@
```

```
1212 \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.

```
1213 \clubpenalty 4000
```

```
1214 \@clubpenalty\clubpenalty
```

```
1215 \widowpenalty 4000
```

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

```
1216 \sfcode'\.\@m
```

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

```
1217 \renewcommand*{\finalnamedelim}{\addcomma\space}%
```

```
1218 }%
```

```
1219 {%
```

An empty `thebibliography` environment will cause a warning.

```
1220 \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty 'thebibliography' environment}}%
```

```
1221 \endlist}
```


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 EMISA 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 ‚Äòinfinite’ ($\geq 10\,000$).

`\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.

```
1223 \renewcommand*\newunitpunct{\space}
```

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

```
1224 \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.

```
1225 \renewcommand*\bibsetup{%
```

```
1226 \interlinepenalty=5000\relax}
```

```

1227 \widowpenalty=10000\relax
1228 \clubpenalty=10000\relax
1229 \biburlsetup
1230 \flushbottom
1231 \frenchspacing
1232 \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.

```

1233 \renewcommand*{\biburlsetup}{%
1234   \Urlmuskip=0mu plus 2mu\relax
1235   \mathchardef\UrlBreakPenalty=200\relax
1236   \mathchardef\UrlBigBreakPenalty=100\relax
1237   \mathchardef\UrlEmergencyPenalty=9000\relax
1238   \appto\UrlSpecials{%
1239     \do\0{\mathchar'\0\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1240     \do\1{\mathchar'\1\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1241     \do\2{\mathchar'\2\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1242     \do\3{\mathchar'\3\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1243     \do\4{\mathchar'\4\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1244     \do\5{\mathchar'\5\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1245     \do\6{\mathchar'\6\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1246     \do\7{\mathchar'\7\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1247     \do\8{\mathchar'\8\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1248     \do\9{\mathchar'\9\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}}%
1249   \def\UrlBreaks{%

```

```

1250 \do\.\do\@\do\/\do\\do\!\do\_do\|\do\;\do\>\do\]\do\)\do\}%
1251 \do\,\do\?\do\'do\+do\=do\#do\$do\&do\*do\^do\"}%
1252 \def\UrlBigBreaks{\do\:\do\-%}

```

URLs are typeset in sans-serif script.

```

1253 \def\UrlFont{\sffamily}%
1254 }

```

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.

```

1255 \DeclareFieldFormat{citetitle}{#1}
1256 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1257 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1258 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1259 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1260 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1261 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1262 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}

```

The following field formats are used for output in bibliographies.

```

1263 \DeclareFieldFormat{booktitle}{#1\isdot}
1264 \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}{#1}

```

```

1265 \DeclareFieldFormat{issuetitle}{#1}
1266 \DeclareFieldFormat{maintitle}{#1}
1267 \DeclareFieldFormat{title}{#1}
1268 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{title}{#1\isdot}
1269 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{title}{#1\isdot}
1270 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{title}{#1\isdot}
1271 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{title}{#1\isdot}
1272 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{title}{#1\isdot}
1273 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{title}{#1\isdot}
1274 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{title}{#1\isdot}
1275 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{\url{#1}}
1276 \DeclareFieldFormat{urldate}{\bibstring{urlseen}\addcolon\space#1}
1277 \DeclareFieldAlias[misc]{note}{urldate}
1278 \DeclareFieldAlias[report]{note}{urldate}
1279 \DeclareFieldAlias[thesis]{note}{urldate}
1280 \DeclareFieldFormat{version}{\bibcpstring{version}~#1}
1281 \DeclareFieldFormat{volume}{\bibcpstring{volume}~#1}
1282 \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.

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)

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

```
1283 \DeclareNameFormat{emisa:names}{%  
1284   \usebibmacro{name:last-firstinit}{#1}{#4}{#5}{#7}%  
1285   \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
```

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

me:last-firstinit

```
bibmacro 1286 \newbibmacro*{name:last-firstinit}[4]{%  
1287   \usebibmacro{name:delim}{#2#3#1}%  
1288   \usebibmacro{name:hook}{#2#3#1}%
```

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

```
1289   \ifblank{#3}{}{%  
1290     \mkbibnameprefix{#3}%\isdot  
1291     \ifpunctmark{'}  
1292     {}  
1293     {\ifuseprefix{\addhighpenspace}{\addlowpenspace}}}%
```

... last name ...

```
1294   \mkbibnamelast{#1}\addhighpenspace
```

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

```
1295   \ifblank{#4}{}{\addlowpenspace\mkbibnameaffix{#4}\addlowpenspace}%
```

... and first name (initials).

```
1296   \ifblank{#2}{}{\mkbibnamefirst{#2}\isdot}%  
1297 }%
```

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

```
1298 \renewbibmacro*{in:}{%  
1299   \printtext{%  
1300     \bibcpstring{in}%  
1301     \intitlepunct}}
```

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

author bibmacro

```
1302 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%  
1303   \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}  
1304     {\printnames{author}%  
1305     \iffieldundef{authortype}  
1306     {}  
1307     {\setunit{\addspace}%  
1308     \usebibmacro{authorstrg}}}  
1309   {}}
```

editor bibmacro

```
1310 \renewbibmacro*{editor}{%
1311   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1312     {\printnames{editor}%
1313      \setunit{\addspace}%
1314      \usebibmacro{editorstrg}%
1315      \clearname{editor}}
1316   {}}
```

editor+others bibmacro

```
1317 \renewbibmacro*{editor+others}{%
1318   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1319     {\printnames[emsa:names]{editor}%
1320      \setunit{\addspace}%
1321      \usebibmacro{editor+othersstrg}%
1322      \clearname{editor}}
1323   {}}
```

translator bibmacro

```
1324 \renewbibmacro*{translator}{%
1325   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1326     {\printnames{translator}%
1327      \setunit{\addspace}%
1328      \usebibmacro{translatorstrg}%
1329      \clearname{translator}}
1330   {}}
```

translator+others bibmacro

```
1331 \renewbibmacro*{translator+others}{%
1332   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1333     {\printnames{translator}%
1334      \setunit{\addspace}%
1335      \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
1336      \clearname{translator}}
1337   {}}
```

editor+othersstrg bibmacro

```
1338 \renewbibmacro*{editor+othersstrg}{%
1339   \iffieldundef{editortype}
1340     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1341       {\def\abx@tempa{editors}}
1342       {\def\abx@tempa{editor}}}
1343     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1344       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}s}}
1345       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}}}}%
1346   \let\abx@tempb=\empty
1347   \ifnameequal{editor}{translator}
1348     {\appto\abx@tempa{tr}%
1349      \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
1350      \clearname{editor}}
1351     {\usebibmacro{editor+othersstrg}%
1352      \clearname{editor}}}
```

```

1349 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{translator}}
1350 {}%
1351 \ifnameequal{editor}{commentator}
1352 {\appto\abx@tempa{co}%
1353 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{commentator}}}
1354 {\ifnameequal{editor}{annotator}
1355 {\appto\abx@tempa{an}%
1356 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{annotator}}}
1357 {}%
1358 \ifnameequal{editor}{introduction}
1359 {\appto\abx@tempa{in}%
1360 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{introduction}}}
1361 {\ifnameequal{editor}{foreword}
1362 {\appto\abx@tempa{fo}%
1363 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{foreword}}}
1364 {\ifnameequal{editor}{afterword}
1365 {\appto\abx@tempa{af}%
1366 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{afterword}}}
1367 {}%
1368 \ifbibxstring{\abx@tempa}
1369 {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{\abx@tempa}%
1370 \abx@tempb}
1371 {\usebibmacro{editorstrg}}}%

```

emisa:url+urldate bibmacro

```

1372 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+urldate}{%
1373 \iffieldundef{url}
1374 {\printfield{howpublished}}
1375 {\printfield{url}}
1376 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1377 \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1378 {\printfield{note}}
1379 {\printtext[urldate]{\printurldate}}}

```

emisa:url+type+version+urldate

bibmacro

```

1380 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+type+version+urldate}{%
1381 \iffieldundef{url}%
1382 {\printfield{url}}
1383 {\printfield{howpublished}}%
1384 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1385 \printfield{type}%
1386 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1387 \printfield{version}%
1388 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1389 \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1390 {\printfield{note}}
1391 {\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

```
1392 \renewbibmacro*{finentry}{}%
```

article bibdriver

```
1393 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{article}{%
1394   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1395   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1396   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1397   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1398   \usebibmacro{title}%
1399   \newunit
1400   \printlist{language}%
1401   \newunit\newblock
1402   \usebibmacro{bytranslator+others}%
1403   \newunit\newblock
1404   \printfield{version}%
1405   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1406   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1407   \usebibmacro{journal+issuetitle}%
1408   \newunit\newblock
1409   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1410   \newunit\newblock
1411   \usebibmacro{note+pages}%
1412   \newunit\newblock
1413   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1414     {\printfield{issn}}
1415     {}%
1416   \newunit\newblock
1417   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1418   \newunit\newblock
1419   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1420   \newunit\newblock
1421   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1422   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

book bibdriver

```
1423 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{book}{%
1424   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1425   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1426   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1427   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1428   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1429   \newunit
1430   \printlist{language}%
```



```

1431 \newunit\newblock
1432 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1433 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1434 \newblock
1435 \printfield{edition}%
1436 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1437 \newblock
1438 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1439 \newunit
1440 \newblock
1441 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1442   {\printfield{volume}%
1443    \printfield{part}}
1444   {}%
1445 \newunit
1446 \printfield{volumes}%
1447 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1448 \newblock
1449 \printfield{note}%
1450 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1451 \newblock
1452 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1453 \newunit\newblock
1454 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1455 \newunit
1456 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1457 \newunit\newblock
1458 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1459   {\printfield{isbn}}
1460   {}%
1461 \newunit\newblock
1462 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1463 \newunit\newblock
1464 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1465 \newunit\newblock
1466 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1467 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

booklet bibdriver

```

1468 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{booklet}{%
1469   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1470   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1471   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1472   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1473   \usebibmacro{title}%
1474   \newunit
1475   \printlist{language}%
1476   \newunit\newblock
1477   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%

```

```

1478 \newunit\newblock
1479 \printfield{howpublished}%
1480 \newunit\newblock
1481 \printfield{type}%
1482 \newunit\newblock
1483 \printfield{note}%
1484 \newunit\newblock
1485 \usebibmacro{location+date}%
1486 \newunit\newblock
1487 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1488 \newunit
1489 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1490 \newunit\newblock
1491 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1492 \newunit\newblock
1493 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1494 \newunit\newblock
1495 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1496 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

collection bibdriver

```

1497 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{collection}{%
1498 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1499 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1500 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1501 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1502 \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1503 \newunit
1504 \printlist{language}%
1505 \newunit\newblock
1506 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1507 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1508 \newblock
1509 \printfield{edition}%
1510 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1511 \newblock
1512 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1513 \newunit
1514 \newblock
1515 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1516 {\printfield{volume}%
1517 \printfield{part}}
1518 {}%
1519 \newunit
1520 \printfield{volumes}%
1521 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1522 \newblock
1523 \printfield{note}%
1524 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%

```

```

1525 \newblock
1526 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1527 \newunit\newblock
1528 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1529 \newunit
1530 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1531 \newunit\newblock
1532 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1533   {\printfield{isbn}}
1534   {}%
1535 \newunit\newblock
1536 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1537 \newunit\newblock
1538 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1539 \newunit\newblock
1540 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1541 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inbook bibdriver

```

1542 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inbook}{%
1543   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1544   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1545   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1546   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1547   \usebibmacro{title}%
1548   \newunit
1549   \printlist{language}%
1550   \newunit\newblock
1551   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1552   \usebibmacro{bybookauthor}%
1553   \newunit\newblock
1554   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
1555   \newunit\newblock
1556   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1557   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1558   \newblock
1559   \printfield{edition}%
1560   \newunit
1561   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1562     {\printfield{volume}%
1563       \printfield{part}}
1564     {}%
1565   \newunit
1566   \printfield{volumes}%
1567   \newunit\newblock
1568   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1569   \newunit\newblock
1570   \printfield{note}%
1571   \newunit\newblock

```

```

1572 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1573 \newunit\newblock
1574 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1575 \newunit\newblock
1576 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1577   {\printfield{isbn}}
1578   {}%
1579 \newunit\newblock
1580 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1581 \newunit\newblock
1582 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1583 \newunit\newblock
1584 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1585 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

incollection bibdriver

```

1586 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{incollection}{%
1587   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1588   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1589   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1590   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1591   \usebibmacro{title}%
1592   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1593   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1594   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1595   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1596   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1597   \setunit{\addspace}%
1598   \newblock
1599   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1600   \newblock
1601   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1602   \newblock
1603   \printfield{edition}%
1604   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1605   \newblock
1606   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1607   \newunit
1608   \newblock
1609   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1610     {\printfield{volume}%
1611       \printfield{part}}
1612     {}%
1613   \newunit
1614   \printfield{volumes}%

```

```

1615 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1616 \newblock
1617 \printfield{note}%
1618 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1619 \newblock
1620 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1621 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1622 \newblock
1623 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1624 \newunit\newblock
1625 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1626   {\printfield{isbn}}
1627   {}%
1628 \newunit\newblock
1629 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1630 \newunit\newblock
1631 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1632 \newunit\newblock
1633 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1634 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inproceedings bibdriver

```

1635 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inproceedings}{%
1636   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1637   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1638   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1639   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}%
1640   \newblock
1641   \usebibmacro{title}%
1642   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1643   \printlist{language}%
1644   \newblock
1645   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1646   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1647   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1648   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1649   \setunit{\addspace}%
1650   \newblock
1651   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1652   \newblock
1653   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1654   \newblock
1655   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1656   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1657   \newblock

```

```

1658 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1659 \newunit
1660 \newblock
1661 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1662   {\printfield{volume}%
1663    \printfield{part}}
1664   {}%
1665 \newunit
1666 \printfield{volumes}%
1667 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1668 \newblock
1669 \printfield{note}%
1670 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1671 \newblock
1672 \printlist{organization}%
1673 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1674 \newblock
1675 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1676 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1677 \newblock
1678 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1679 \newunit\newblock
1680 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1681   {\printfield{isbn}}
1682   {}%
1683 \newunit\newblock
1684 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1685 \newunit\newblock
1686 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1687 \newunit\newblock
1688 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1689 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

manual bibdriver

```

1690 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{manual}{%
1691   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1692   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1693   \usebibmacro{author/editor}%
1694   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1695   \usebibmacro{title}%
1696   \newunit
1697   \printlist{language}%
1698   \newunit\newblock
1699   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1700   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1701   \newblock
1702   \printfield{edition}%
1703   \newunit\newblock
1704   \usebibmacro{series+number}%

```

```

1705 \newunit\newblock
1706 \printfield{type}%
1707 \newunit
1708 \printfield{version}%
1709 \newunit
1710 \printfield{note}%
1711 \newunit\newblock
1712 \printlist{organization}%
1713 \newunit
1714 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1715 \newunit\newblock
1716 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1717 \newunit
1718 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1719 \newunit\newblock
1720 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1721   {\printfield{isbn}}
1722   {}%
1723 \newunit\newblock
1724 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1725 \newunit\newblock
1726 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1727 \newunit\newblock
1728 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1729 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

misc bibdriver

```

1730 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{misc}{%
1731   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1732   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1733   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1734   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1735   \usebibmacro{title}%
1736   \newunit
1737   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1738   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1739   \usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}%
1740   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

online bibdriver

```

1741 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{online}{%
1742   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1743   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1744   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1745   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1746   \usebibmacro{title}%
1747   \newunit

```

```

1748 \printlist{language}%
1749 \newunit\newblock
1750 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1751 \newunit\newblock
1752 \printfield{version}%
1753 \newunit
1754 \printfield{note}%
1755 \newunit\newblock
1756 \printlist{organization}%
1757 \newunit\newblock
1758 \usebibmacro{date}%
1759 \newunit\newblock
1760 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1761   {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1762   {}%
1763 \newunit\newblock
1764 \usebibmacro{url+urldate}%
1765 \newunit\newblock
1766 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1767 \newunit\newblock
1768 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1769 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

patent bibdriver

```

1770 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{patent}{%
1771   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1772   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1773   \usebibmacro{author}%
1774   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1775   \usebibmacro{title}%
1776   \newunit
1777   \printlist{language}%
1778   \newunit\newblock
1779   \printfield{type}%
1780   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1781   \printfield{number}%
1782   \iflistundef{location}
1783     {}
1784     {\setunit*{\addspace}%
1785       \printtext[parens]{%
1786         \printlist[][-\value{listtotal}]{location}}}%
1787   \newunit\newblock
1788   \usebibmacro{byholder}%
1789   \newunit\newblock
1790   \printfield{note}%
1791   \newunit\newblock
1792   \usebibmacro{date}%
1793   \newunit\newblock
1794   \iftoggle{bbx:url}

```



```

1795     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1796     {}%
1797 \newunit\newblock
1798 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1799 \newunit\newblock
1800 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1801 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

periodical bibdriver

```

1802 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{periodical}{%
1803   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1804   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1805   \usebibmacro{editor}%
1806   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1807   \usebibmacro{title+issuetitle}%
1808   \newunit
1809   \printlist{language}%
1810   \newunit\newblock
1811   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1812   \newunit\newblock
1813   \printfield{note}%
1814   \newunit\newblock
1815   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1816     {\printfield{issn}}
1817     {}%
1818   \newunit\newblock
1819   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1820   \newunit\newblock
1821   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1822   \newunit\newblock
1823   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1824   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

proceedings bibdriver

```

1825 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{proceedings}{%
1826   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1827   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1828   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1829   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1830   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1831   \newunit
1832   \printlist{language}%
1833   \newunit\newblock
1834   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1835   \newunit\newblock
1836   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1837   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1838   \newblock

```

```

1839 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1840 \newunit
1841 \newblock
1842 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1843   {\printfield{volume}%
1844    \printfield{part}}
1845   {}%
1846 \newunit
1847 \printfield{volumes}%
1848 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1849 \newblock
1850 \printfield{note}%
1851 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1852 \newblock
1853 \printlist{organization}%
1854 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1855 \newblock
1856 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1857 \newblock
1858 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1859 \newunit
1860 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1861 \newunit\newblock
1862 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1863   {\printfield{isbn}}
1864   {}%
1865 \newunit\newblock
1866 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1867 \newunit\newblock
1868 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1869 \newunit\newblock
1870 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1871 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

Technical reports

author
title
year
type
number
institution
address
url
note

report bibdriver

```

1872 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{report}{%
1873   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%

```

```

1874 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1875 \usebibmacro{author}%
1876 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1877 \usebibmacro{title}%
1878 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1879 \printfield{type}%
1880 \newunit
1881 \printfield{number}%
1882 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1883 \printlist{institution}%
1884 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1885 \printlist{location}%
1886 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1887 \printfield{url}%
1888 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1889 \printfield{note}%
1890 \newunit\newblock
1891 \usebibmacro{finentry}}%
1892 \DeclareBibliographyAlias{techreport}{report}%

```

thesis bibdriver

```

1893 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{thesis}{%
1894 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1895 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1896 \usebibmacro{author}%
1897 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1898 \usebibmacro{title}%
1899 \newunit
1900 \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1901 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1902 \printfield{type}%
1903 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1904 \usebibmacro{institution+location+date}%
1905 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1906 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1907 \newunit
1908 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1909 \newunit\newblock
1910 \printfield{url}%
1911 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1912 \printfield{note}%
1913 \newunit\newblock
1914 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1915 \newunit\newblock
1916 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1917 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

unpublished bibdriver

```
1918 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{unpublished}{%
1919   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1920   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1921   \usebibmacro{author}%
1922   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1923   \usebibmacro{title}%
1924   \newunit
1925   \printlist{language}%
1926   \newunit\newblock
1927   \printfield{howpublished}%
1928   \newunit\newblock
1929   \printfield{note}%
1930   \newunit\newblock
1931   \usebibmacro{date}%
1932   \newunit\newblock
1933   \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1934     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1935     {}%
1936   \newunit\newblock
1937   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1938   \newunit\newblock
1939   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1940   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

intitle+booktitle

```
      bibmacro 1941 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+booktitle}{%
1942   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1943     {}
1944     {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
1945       \addspace
1946       \newblock
1947       \iffieldundef{volume}
1948         {}
1949         {\printfield{volume}%
1950           \printfield{part}%
1951           \addspace
1952         }}%
1953   \usebibmacro{booktitle}%
1954   \newunit}
```

journal+issuetitle bibmacro

```
1955 \renewbibmacro*{journal+issuetitle}{%
1956   \usebibmacro{journal}%
1957   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1958   \iffieldundef{series}
1959     {}
1960     {\newunit}
```

```

1961 \printfield{series}%
1962 \setunit{\addspace}}%
1963 \printfield{volume}%
1964 \printfield[parens]{number}%
1965 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1966 \printfield{eid}%
1967 \setunit{\addspace}%
1968 \usebibmacro{issue+date}%
1969 \setunit{\addcolon\space}%
1970 \usebibmacro{issue}%
1971 \newunit}

```

isa:doi+eprint+url

```

bibmacro 1972 \newbibmacro*{emisa:doi+eprint+url}{%
1973 \iftoggle{bbx:doi}
1974 {\printfield{doi}}
1975 {}}%
1976 \newunit\newblock
1977 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1978 {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1979 {}}%
1980 \newunit\newblock
1981 \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1982 {\usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}}
1983 {}%

```

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

```

1984 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
1985 \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}
1986 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
1987 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
1988 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
1989 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
1990 {\bibnamedash}
1991 {\usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}%
1992 \printnames[emisa:names]{author}%
1993 \iffieldundef{authortype}
1994 {\setunit{\addspace}}
1995 {\setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1996 \usebibmacro{authorstrg}%
1997 \setunit{\addspace}}}%
1998 }{%

```

```

2000 \global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2001 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2002 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2003 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

bbx:editor bibmacro

```

2003 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:editor}[1]{%
2004 \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
2005 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2006 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2007 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2008 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2009 {\bibnamedash}
2010 {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
2011 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2012 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2013 \usebibmacro{#1}%
2014 \clearname{editor}%
2015 \setunit{\addspace}%
2016 }{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2017 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2018 \setunit*{\addspace}%
2019 }%
2020 % \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}%
2021 }

```

bbx:translator bibmacro

```

2022 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:translator}[1]{%
2023 \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
2024 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2025 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2026 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2027 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2028 {\bibnamedash}
2029 {\printnames[emisa:names]{translator}%
2030 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2031 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2032 \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
2033 \clearname{translator}%
2034 \setunit{\addspace}}%
2035 {\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2036 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2037 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2038 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

blisher+location+date

bibmacro

```

2039 \renewbibmacro*{publisher+location+date}{%
2040 \printlist{publisher}%

```

```

2041 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2042 \printlist{location}%
2043 \newunit}

```

stitution+location+date

```

bibmacro 2044 \renewbibmacro*{institution+location+date}{%
2045 \printlist{institution}%
2046 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2047 \printlist{location}%
2048 \newunit}

```

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

Localization

```

2049 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
2050 urlseen = {Last Access},
2051 techreport = {},%
2052 }%

2053 \DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
2054 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2055 techreport = {},%
2056 }%

2057 \DefineBibliographyStrings{ngerman}{%
2058 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2059 techreport = {},%
2060 }%

```

Unlocalization

```

2061 % year/month/day
2062 \protected\def\mkbibdateiso#1#2#3{%
2063 \iffieldundef{#1}{}{%
2064 \thefield{#1}%
2065 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{-}%
2066 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{%
2067 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#2}}%
2068 \iffieldundef{#3}{}{-}%
2069 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#3}}%
2070 }%

2071 \DefineBibliographyExtras{english}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2072 \DefineBibliographyExtras{german}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2073 \DefineBibliographyExtras{ngerman}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%

```

Here, the EMISA bibliography style file *emisa.bbx* ends.

```

2074 \</bbx>

```

18.10.2 The EMISA citation style

A citation style is a set of commands such as `\ite` 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 EMISA citation style is defined in the file `emisa.cbx` which is generated from the following code lines between the `<*cbx>` and `</cbx>` meta-tags.

```
2075 <*cbx>

2076 \ProvidesFile{emisa.cbx}[2010/09/24 0.3 EMISA citation style]
2077 \RequireCitationStyle{authoryear-comp}
2078 \renewcommand*{\nameyear delim}{\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”.

```
2079 \DeclareRangeChars*{f}
```

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

```
2080 </cbx>
2081 </biblatex>
2082 <*class>
```

Here, the \LaTeX class EMISA ends.

```
2083 </class>
```

18.11 Examples and templates

18.11.1 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.

```
2084 <*template>
2085 <*article>
2086 \documentclass[british]{emisa}
2087 %% You can use this additional option (e.g., "[english,draft]"):
2088 %% draft -- this marks overfull lines
2089 </article>
```



```

2090 <issue>\documentclass[final,cover]{emisa}
2091 <*article | issue>
2092 %% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
2093 %% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you
2094 %% don't know what they do.
2095 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
2096 \usepackage{algorithmicx,algorithm}
2097 %% Additional package imports go here:
2098 </article | issue>
2099 <*issue>
2100 %% Insert here issue data:
2101 \volume{}% Volume No.
2102 \issue{}{}% Issue No. and Issue Date
2103 %% If there are any bibliography data bases to be used globally
2104 %% please indicate here:
2105 \bibliography{}
2106 %% Insert here any (relative or absolute) path to be searched for
2107 %% graphics files:
2108 \graphicspath{{./figs_base/},{}}
2109 %% Here you can alter the cover pages; e.g. this:
2110 %% \coverII{\AtPageDeadCenter{Something}}
2111 %% typesets the word "Something" centered on the inner side of the
2112 %% front sheet.
2113 %% You can also delete any cover pages at all by defining them empty,
2114 %% see below:
2115 \coverII{}
2116 %% This outputs the SIG-MOBIS page on the inner side of the back
2117 %% sheet:
2118 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}
2119 </issue>
2120 <*article | issue>
2121 %% Here, the normal text begins.
2122 \begin{document}
2123 </article | issue>
2124 <*issue>
2125 \tableofcontents
2126
2127 \begin{editorial}
2128 %% Please insert editorial text here.
2129
2130 \end{editorial}
2131 </issue>
2132 <*article | issue>
2133 \begin{article}{%
2134 %% Please declare the title elements of your article here. Unused
2135 %% elements can either be deleted or commented out, or else just let
2136 %% empty. In either case they are not typeset.
2137 %% If the option referee or review is given, all author tags, address,
2138 %% email and acknowledgements will be likewise omitted.

```

```

2139 \title{}
2140 \subtitle{}
2141 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2142 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2143 \author{Name}
2144 \address[a]{}
2145 \abstract{}
2146 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2147 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2148 </article | issue>
2149 <*issue>
2150 \editor{My self}
2151 \received{24 Octover 2014}
2152 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2153 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2154 </issue>
2155 <*article | issue>
2156 \acknowledgements{}
2157 %% Please declare here the bibliography data base(s) you want to use
2158 %% in this article (make sure to add the file extension, e.g. .bib):
2159 \bibliography{}
2160 }
2161 %% Please insert your article text here.
2162 \section{Introduction}
2163 \subsection{The research problem}
2164 %% Remember to provide a unique label for each section, table, figure, listing and algorithm fo
2165 %%
2166 %% This directive typesets the bibliography. To achieve this, one has
2167 %% to run the biber program on the corresponding auxiliary file
2168 %% generated in the previous LaTeX run; you can just use the job name
2169 %% (the name of this file without ".tex")", e.g.: biber emisa-author-template
2170 \printbibliography
2171 %
2172 \end{article}
2173 </article | issue>
2174 <*issue>
2175
2176 %% Please insert as much article environments here as are needed.
2177 \begin{article}{%
2178 \title{}
2179 \subtitle{}
2180 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2181 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2182 \author{Name}
2183 \address[a]{}
2184 \abstract{}
2185 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2186 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2187 \acknowledgements{}

```

```

2188 \editor{My self}
2189 \received{24 Octover 2014}
2190 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2191 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2192 \bibliography{}
2193 }
2194
2195
2196 \printbibliography
2197 \end{article}
2198
2199 \begin{cfp}
2200 %% Please insert your Call for papers here.
2201 \end{cfp}
2202
2203 \imprint
2204 \editorialboard
2205 \guidelines
2206 </issue>
2207 <article | issue>\end{document}
2208 </template>

```