

# A L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package for preparing manuscripts for submissions to the OA journal ‘Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures – An International Journal’ (EMISA)

Stefan Strecker (stefan.strecker@fernuni-hagen.de)  
Martin Sievers (martin.sievers@schoenerpublizieren.de)

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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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package currently maintained by Stefan Strecker ([stefan.strecker@fernuni-hagen.de](mailto:stefan.strecker@fernuni-hagen.de)) and Martin Sievers ([martin.sievers@schoenerpublizieren.de](mailto:martin.sievers@schoenerpublizieren.de)).

The EMISA L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package consists of the EMISA L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sub>E</sub>X ARCHIVE NETWORK (CTAN, <https://ctan.org>) and should be available for installation through the respective T<sub>E</sub>X distribution’s

package installer (e. g.  $\text{\TeX}$ Live’s  $\text{\TeX}$ 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 2e and corresponding tools (see, for example, <https://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/english/> for ‘The Not So Short Introduction to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 2e—Or  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 2e in 157 minutes’).

### 4 Preliminary remarks

The EMISA document class is derived from the standard  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  packages available in distributions such as  $\text{\TeX}$ Live and Mik $\text{\TeX}$ . 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  $\text{\TeX}$  distributions such as  $\text{\TeX}$ Live and Mik $\text{\TeX}$ . 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , and runs `pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$`  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{\author name}` followed by the corresponding address  
`\address` `\address{\author's address (line 1)\... (line 2)\...}`. If you have multiple authors with the same address, please use `\address{\author's address}` only for the first one of those and `\address[letter of address]{}` 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*{\author's name}{\email address}`.

## 7 Title, subtitle, abstract, and keywords

`\title` The mandatory title and optional subtitle of a manuscript are typeset using `\title{title}` and  
`\subtitle` `\subtitle{subtitle}`. Note that the subtitle is indented. The abstract of the manuscript is typeset  
`\abstract` using `\abstract{abstract}`. Each manuscript should provide an abstract of about 200–400 words.  
`\keywords` Keywords describing the manuscript are typeset using `\keywords{keywords}` 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{\acknowledgements}`. 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{\author note}`. 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands such as `\em` but rather use the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2<sub>ε</sub> 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 ‘i.e.’ (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 `\textsc{eclipse}` for names of open-source projects, products and companies etc., e.g., `\textsc{eclipse}` to produce ECLIPSE. *Pay attention to lower case spelling.*
  - 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}`.
  - 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 `\textsc` for typesetting initialisms. The
- `\BPMN` list of predefined initialisms comprises:
- `\UML`
- ▷ `\OMG` for OMG (Object Management 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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.  
`algorithmcxe`

## 17 Example file

```
\documentclass[british]{emisa}

\usepackage{blindtext}
\usepackage{booktabs}

\begin{document}
\lstset{language=TeX}
\begin{article}{%
% Enter your bibliography database file here. Make sure to use UTF-8
% character encoding!
\bibliography{emisa.bib}
\title[Insert shorttitle for headlines here]{Enter full title here}
\subtitle{Enter subtitle here, or leave empty}
\author*{FirstName LastName}{email@address.org}
\address{Enter affiliation of first and corresponding author here. Note
that only the starred version of author* accepts a second argument
providing an email address for the corresponding author.}
\author{FirstName LastName}
\address{Enter affiliation of second author here. Add further authors
following the source code scheme.}

\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 the prior work, enter a note on all prior publications with
    full citation.}
%, \eg this article extends an earlier conference publication published in
    the conference proceedings, see \cite{.}
}
```

```
\section{Introduction}
\label{intro}
```

Enter your text here \parencite{Mittelbach.2004}. Remember to use \texttt{biber} instead of \texttt{bibtex} for processing the bibliography (.bib) file(s). \textcite{Mittelbach.2004} provide an introduction to \LaTeX{} which should be complemented by more recent readings (\ie certain parts of \cite{Mittelbach.2004} are probably outdated). Note the differences when using \verb|\parencite{}| or \verb|\textcite{}| or \verb|\cite{}| in the examples above. See Sec.~\ref{sec:bib} for advice on how to enter bibliographic data in the .bib file.

```
\section{Floating objects ('floats')}\label{sec:1}
Enter your text here.
```

```
\subsection{Subsection title}\label{sec:2}
Provide a unique label for each section, table, figure, listing and
algorithm for referencing purposes (see, \eg, Sec.~\ref{sec:3} and Tab
.~\ref{enter-a-unique-label-here}).
```

```
\subsection{Figures}\label{sec:3}
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\columnwidth]{figure.pdf}
\caption{Enter your single-column figure caption here.}
\label{default}
\end{figure}
```

```
\begin{figure*}[htb]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure.pdf}
\caption{Enter your double-column figure caption here.}
\label{default}
\end{figure*}
```

```
\blindtext
```

```
\subsection{Tables}\label{sec:tables}
Typeset tables as floats in double-columns using \verb|\begin{table*}|, see
Tab.~\ref{tab:unique-label} for an example.
```

```
\begin{table*}[tb]
\centering
```

```

\caption{Enter your table caption above the table here.}
\begin{tabular}{l l l l l l}
\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*}

```

```

%\blindtext[2]\ Lorem ipsum hoc nunc.\footnote{Use footnotes only when
absolutely necessary.}

```

```

%\blindtext[1]

```

```

\section{Formatting the bibliography}\label{sec:bib}

```

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 Listing~\ref{lst:1} for an example (\cite{key1}) formatted properly in the references section (use \verb|--| between page numbers and \verb|{|} around multiple word surnames!).

```

\begin{lstlisting}[float,caption={Enter your single-column listing caption
here.},label={lst:1}]
@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}
}
\end{lstlisting}

```

```

\section{Source code listings}\label{sec:listings}

```



For typesetting source code listings, use the `\verb|sourcecode|`, `\verb|java|` or `\verb|pseudocode|` environments provided by the document class. All three environments are customized from the `lstlistings` package.

See Listing~\ref{lst:2} for an example of a double-column listing.

```
\begin{lstlisting}[float=*htbp,caption={Enter your double-column listing
caption here. Note that the listing width is too wide. Correct by
entering a newline before, \eg, 'Tomorrow'.},label={lst:2}]
@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}
}
\end{lstlisting}

%\blindtext[3]

\section{Formatting pseudocode}\label{sec:algorithm}
XXX Nutzung von algorithm-Umgebung illustrieren XXX

\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 <sub>$\epsilon$</sub>  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{nocover}{\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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  2<sub>ε</sub> 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  base distribution to resolve the resulting problems [1].

```

35 \RequirePackage[full]{textcomp}%

```

The `microtype` package provides a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  interface to the micro-typographic extensions of `pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$` : 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X [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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X in conjunction with B<sub>B</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X. It redesigns the way in which L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X interacts with BibT<sub>E</sub>X at a fairly fundamental level. With `biblatex`, B<sub>B</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X is only used to sort the bibliography and to generate labels. Instead of being implemented in B<sub>B</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X’s style files, the formatting of the bibliography is entirely controlled by T<sub>E</sub>X macros. Good working knowledge in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X should be sufficient to design new bibliography and citation styles. There is no need to learn B<sub>B</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X’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-T<sub>E</sub>X 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.<sup>1</sup>

`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}%
```

---

<sup>1</sup>That 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands \setcounter, \addtocounter, \setlength, and \addtolength [15].

All three packages are part of the tools bundle in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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 $\TeX$   $\geq 1.40$ , 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<sup>c</sup>d<sup>f</sup>-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}%
\subtitelfont 157 \def\titlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\LARGE\boldmath}%
\abstractfont 158 \def\subtitelfont{\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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, `\@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 \def\@authornote{#1}%
304 \@esphack}%
305 \newcommand{\editor}[1]{
306 \@bsphack
307 \def\@articleinfo@name{#1}%
308 \@esphack}%
309 \newcommand{\received}[1]{
310 \@bsphack
311 \def\@articleinfo@rdate{#1}%
312 \@esphack}%
313 \newcommand{\accepted}[2][1]{
314 \@bsphack
315 \def\@articleinfo@rounds{#1}
316 \def\@articleinfo@adate{#2}%
317 \@esphack}%
318 \newcommand{\doitext}{DOI:}
319 \newcommand*{\outdoi}{%
320 \begingroup
321 \lccode'\~='#\relax
322 \lowercase{\def~{#}}%
323 \lccode'\~='_\relax
324 \lowercase{\def~{\_}}%
325 \lccode'\~='<\relax
326 \lowercase{\def~{\textless}}%
327 \lccode'\~='>\relax
328 \lowercase{\def~{\textgreater}}%
329 \lccode'\~='0\relax
330 \catcode'\#=\active
331 \catcode'\_=\active
332 \catcode'\<=\active

```

```

333 \catcode'\>=\active
334 \@outdoi
335 }
336 \def\@outdoi#1{%
337 \let#\relax
338 \let_\relax
339 \let\textless\relax
340 \let\textgreater\relax
341 \edef\x{\toks0={{#1}}}%
342 \x
343 \edef\#{@percentchar23}%
344 \edef\_{_}%
345 \edef\textless{\@percentchar3C}% instead of {\string<} for Apple
346 \edef\textgreater{\@percentchar3E}% instead of {\string>} for Apple
347 \edef\x{\toks1={\noexpand\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}}}%
348 \x
349 \edef\x{\endgroup\doitext\the\toks1 \the\toks0}%
350 \x
351 }
352 \newcommand*{\doi}[1]{
353 \@bsphack
354 \def\@doi{#1}
355 \@esphack}%
356 \newcommand{\acknowledgements}[1]{
357 \@bsphack
358 \def\acknowledgements{#1}
359 \@esphack}%
360 \newif\if@license
361 \newcommand{\licence}[1]{%
362 \@bsphack
363 \def\@licence{#1}
364 \@esphack}%
365 \let\license\licence
366 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSThree}{%
367 \@license
368 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
369 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
370 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{3.0}%
371 }%
372 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSThree}{%
373 \@license
374 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
375 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
376 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{4.0}%
377 }%
378 \newcounter{addresses}
379 \renewcommand{\theaddresses}{\alph{addresses}}
380 \newcommand{\address}[2][1]{%
381 \@bsphack

```



```

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

```

\abstract This accepts the abstract text.

```

421 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
422 \abstract{}%

```

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

```

423 \DeclareRobustCommand{\outputarticleappendix}{%
424   {%
425     \appendix
426     \@articleappendix
427     \global\let\@articleappendix\relax
428   }%
429 }%
430 \long\def\@wrap@articleappendix#1{\gappto{\@articleappendix}{\{#1\}}}
431 \newenvironment{articleappendix}{%
432   \gappto{\@articleappendix}{\clearpage}%
433   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
434 \newenvironment{articleappendix*}{%
435   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
436 \let\@articleappendix\relax
437 \def\@makefnmark{\textsu{\@thefnmark}\ }%
438 \renewcommand\@makefnmark[1]{%
439   \parindent 1em%
440   \noindent%
441   \@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).

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

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

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

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

```

442 \newlength{\headwidth}%
443 \newlength{\bleed}%
444 \newlength{\headmargin}%
445 \newlength{\footrulewidth}%
446 \newlength{\headfootruleheight}%
447 \setlength{\bleed}{3mm}%
448 \setlength{\headfootruleheight}{0.4mm}%

```

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

```

449 \AtBeginDocument{%
450   \setlength{\headwidth}{\paperwidth+2\bleed}%
451   \setlength{\headmargin}{0.5\headwidth-0.5\textwidth}%
452   \setlength{\footrulewidth}{0.5\headwidth+0.5\textwidth}%

```

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

```

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

```

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

`\headpageoffset`

```

474 \newcommand{\theheadvolume}{%

```

`\theoddheadpage`

```

475   \begingroup\hypersetup{urlcolor=headtextcolor}\textcolor{headtextcolor}{Vol.\, \@volume, No.\,

```

`\theevenheadpage`

```

476 \newlength{\headpageoffset}%
477 \setlength{\headpageoffset}{10mm}%
478 \def\theoddheadpage{%
479   \rlap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][r]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%

```

```

480 \def\theevenheadpage{%
481   \llap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][l]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%

@footrule switch ... and these are for the page foot.
\footruleoff 482 \newif\if@footrule%
\footruleon 483 \def\footruleoff{\global\@footrulefalse}%
\footrule 484 \def\footruleon{\global\@footruletrue}%
485 \def\footrule#1{%
486   \if@footrule
487     \makebox[\textwidth][#1]{%
488       \reset@font
489       \rule[\headfootruleheight]{\footrulewidth}{\headfootruleheight}%
490     }\fi}%

\headmarkstyle Sets the content marks in the running titles.
\markhead 491 \def\headmarkstyle#1{\@bsphack
\markarticle 492   \def\@headmarkstyle{#1}%
\markeditorial 493   \@esphack}%
494 \headmarkstyle{\color{headtextcolor}}%
495 \def\markhead#1#2{\@bsphack
496   \gdef\@evenmark{#1}%
497   \gdef\@oddmark{#2}%
498   \@esphack}%
499 \def\markarticle{\markhead{\@shortauthor}{\@shorttitle}}%
500 \def\markeditorial{\markhead{\@shorttitle}{\@shorttitle}}%

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

\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.

```

```

517 \def\ps@emisaarticle{%
518   \ps@emisa
519   \markarticle
520   \footruleoff
521 }%

522 \def\ps@emisaeditorial{%
523   \ps@emisa
524   \markeditorial
525   \footruleon
526 }%

527 \AtEndOfClass{\pagestyle{emisa}}%

```

### 18.9.3 Cover and advertisement pages

<p><code>\basecoverfont</code></p> <p><code>\covervolumefont</code></p> <p><code>\covertitlefont</code></p>	<p>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.</p> <pre> 528 \def\basecoverfont{\normalfont\sffamily}% 529 \def\covervolumefont{% 530   \basecoverfont\fontsize{6mm}{6mm}\selectfont}% 531 \def\covertitlefont{% 532   \basecoverfont\bfseries\fontsize{11mm}{16.5mm}\selectfont}% </pre>
<p><code>\coverIbgbname</code></p> <p><code>\coverIVbgbname</code></p> <p><code>\sigmobislogoname</code></p> <p><code>\gislogoname</code></p>	<p>These are names for background graphics and logos. As these are subject to be changed from time to time these adjustments are put into the base config file, too.</p> <pre> 533 \def\coverIbgbname{U1_bg}% 534 \def\coverIVbgbname{U4_bg}% 535 \def\sigmatobislogoname{SIG-MOBIS-logo-300}% 536 \def\sigEMISAlagoname{EMISA-Logo-svg}% 537 \def\gislogoname{GIS-logo_with_text-300}% </pre>
<p><code>\AtPageDeadCenter</code></p> <p><code>\page@empty</code></p>	<p><code>\AtPageDeadCenter</code> centers its argument horizontally and vertically around the geometric page center.</p> <p>This macro is to be used inside some <code>eso-pic ShipoutPicture</code>.</p> <pre> 538 \newcommand{\AtPageDeadCenter}[1]{% 539   \AtPageCenter{\makebox[\z@][c]{% 540     \raisebox{-0.5\totalheight}{\z@}{\z@}{#1}}}% 541 }% 542 \def\page@empty{\relax}% </pre>
<p><code>\pagebg</code></p>	<p>Background color for one whole page plus bleed.</p> <pre> 543 \newcommand{\pagebg}[1]{% 544   \AtPageDeadCenter{% 545     \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`).

```

546 \newcommand{\thispagebackground}[2][]{%
547   \ifarg{#1}{\thispagestyle{#1}}%
548   \AddToShipoutPicture*{%
549     \unitlength 1mm\relax%
550     {#2}%
551   }%

```

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

```

552 \newcommand{\picturepage}[2][empty]{%
553   \thispagebackground[#1]{#2}%
554   \null\clearpage
555 }%

```

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

```

556 \newcommandtwopt*\inputpagegraphic}[3][empty][]{%
557   \thispagebackground[#1]{\includegraphics[width=\paperwidth,#2]{#3}}%
558   \null\clearpage
559 }%

```

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

```

560 \newcommand{\coverpage}[2][]{%
561   \@ifarg{#1}{\setcounter{page}{#1}}%
562   \picturepage{#2}%
563 }%

```

`\thecovervolumeline` These represent the

```

\thecovertitle
564 \newcommand{\thecovervolumeline}{%
565   \parbox[t]{130mm}{%
566     \raggedright
567     \color{covertextcolor}\covervolumefont%
568     Volume\space\@volume
569     \enspace\rule[-1mm]{0.5mm}{6mm}\enspace
570     No.\,\@issue\space\textbf{\@issuedate}\,[3mm]%
571     \@specialissuetitle
572   }%
573 }%
574 \def\thecovertitle{%
575   \parbox[t][30mm][s]{174mm}{%
576     \color{covertextcolor}%
577     \covertitlefont
578     \raggedright\@journalname\par
579     \vskip8mm
580     \covervolumefont
581     \raggedleft
582     \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].

```

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

`\sigmobispagehead` Elements of `\sigmobispage`.

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

```

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

```

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

```

\coverII 631 \def\coverI#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
\coverIII 632   {\let\@coverI\relax}%
\coverIV 633   {\def\@coverI{\coverpage[-2]{#1}}}%
634 \def\coverII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
635   {\let\@coverII\relax}%
636   {\def\@coverII{\coverpage[-1]{#1}}}%
637 \def\coverIII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
638   {\let\@coverIII\relax}%
639   {\def\@coverIII{\coverpage{#1}}}%
640 \def\coverIV#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
641   {\let\@coverIV\relax}%
642   {\def\@coverIV{\coverpage{#1}}}%

```

So we prepare the four cover pages.

```

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

```



```

667     \put(166,9){\includegraphics{GIS-logo_with_text-300}}}%
668 }%

669 \if@cover
670   \AtBeginDocument{%
671     \@coverI\@coverII
672     \setcounter{page}{1}%
673   }%
674   \AtEndDocument{%
675     \@coverIII\@coverIV
676   }%
677 \fi

```

`\graphicspath` The picture files used above have to be found. Normally they should be somewhere on the  $\text{\TeX}$   $\$PATH$ , 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.

```

678 \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.

```

679 \newcounter{article}%
680 \@addtoreset{section}{article}%
681 \@addtoreset{footnote}{article}%
682 \@addtoreset{figure}{article}%
683 \@addtoreset{table}{article}%

```

`article` This encapsulates each article.

```

684 \newenvironment{article}[1]{%
685   \clearpage
686   \refstepcounter{article}%
687   \pagestyle{emisaarticle}%
688   \col@number=\tw@\relax
689   #1\relax
690   \l@article

```

Every article is its own bibliographical unit.

```

691   \begin{refsection}%
692   \maketitle
693   \ignorespaces
694   }{%
695   \end{refsection}%
696   \outputarticleappendix\par%
697   \vspace{\baselineskip}%
698   \noindent\ignorespaces

```

```

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

```

### 18.9.5 Formatting editorial content

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

```

710 \newcommandtwopt{\edit@setup}[3][[]]{%
711   \title[#1][#2]{#3}
712   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}

```

Here, section titles are a bit larger than otherwise.

```

713 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\Large}%
714 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%
715 \setcounter{section}{0}%
716 }%

```

`editorialcontent` This encapsulates editorial content entries.

```

717 \newenvironment{editorialcontent}[1]{%
718   \onecolumn
719   \refstepcounter{article}%
720   \edit@setup{#1}%
721   \l@editorialcontent
722   \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\

```

Every `editorialcontent` is its own bibliographical unit.

```

723 \begin{refsection}%
724 \ignorespaces
725 }{%
726 \end{refsection}%
727 \onecolumn
728 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

### 18.9.6 Standard editorial content environments

Several types of standardized editorial contents.

`editorial` This encapsulates editorials.

`\editorialname` 729 `\def\editorialname{Editorial Preface}%`

```

730 \newenvironment{editorial}[1][\editorialname]{%
731 \clearpage
732 \edit@setup{#1}%
733 \twocolumn[\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}}}%
734 \l@editorialcontent

```

Every editorial is its own bibliographical unit.

```

735 \begin{refsection}%
736 \ignorespaces
737 }{%
738 \end{refsection}%
739 \onecolumn
740 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

cfp Call for papers.

```

\cfpname 741 \def\cfpname{Call for Papers}%
742 \newenvironment{cfp}[1][\cfpname]%
743 {\editorialcontent{#1}}%
744 {\endeditorialcontent}%

```

\imprint Imprint.

```

\imprintname 745 \newcommandtwoopt{\imprint}[2][\@imprintname][\@imprintbody]{%
\imprintbody 746 \onecolumn
747 \edit@setup{#1}{\@journalname}%
748 \l@editorialcontent
749 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
750 \ignorespaces
751 #2
752 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
753 \def\imprintname#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintname{#1}\@esphack}%
754 \long\def\imprintbody#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintbody{#1}\@esphack}%

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

```

```

772
773 The journal's editorial board consists of scholars and practitioners
774 who are renowned experts on various aspects of developing, analysing
775 and deploying enterprise models. Besides Information Systems, they
776 cover various fields of Computer Science.
777
778 \section*{Subscription Information}
779
780 The journal is distributed free of charge for members of the
781 GI-SIG-MoBIS. Membership can be acquired through the German
782 Informatics Society (http://www.gi-ev.de/verein/mitgliedschaft/).
783 Single issues, priced at EUR\,25 each (plus shipment), can be ordered
784 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.

```

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

```

```

812 }}%
813 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend
814 }%
815 \def\editorialboardname#1{%
816 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardname{#1}\@esphack}%
817 \long\def\editorialboardbody#1{%
818 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardbody{#1}\@esphack}%

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

```

```

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

```

\guidelines Guidelines for Authors.

```

\guidelinesname 869 \newcommandtwoopt{\guidelines}[2]%
\guidelinesbody 870 [@guidelinesname][@guidelinesbody]{%
871 \onecolumn
872 \edit@setup{#1}%
873 \l@editorialcontent
874 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
875 \ignorespaces
876 #2
877 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
878 \def\guidelinesname#1{%
879 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesname{#1}\@esphack}%
880 \long\def\guidelinesbody#1{%
881 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesbody{#1}\@esphack}%

882 \guidelinesname{Guidelines for Authors}%
883 \guidelinesbody{%
884 The journal serves to publish results of innovative research on all
885 facets of creating and analysing enterprise models and information
886 systems architectures. For research papers, it is required to
887 satisfy academic standards in terms of originality, level of
888 abstraction and justification of results. Experience reports serve
889 to describe and analyse success stories as well as practical
890 obstacles and resulting research challenges. Topics covered by the
891 journal include, but are not restricted to the following subjects:
892 \begin{itemize}
893 \item Languages and Methods for Enterprise Modelling
894 \item Reusable Domain Models (Reference Models)
895 \item Analysis and Design Patterns
896 \item Modelling of Business Processes and Workflows
897 \item Process-Oriented System Architectures
898 \item Component-Oriented System Architectures
899 \item Conceptual Modelling for Component-Oriented Design
900 \item Ontologies for Enterprise Modelling
901 \item Modelling for Enterprise Application Integration
902 \item Modelling for Data Warehouses
903 \item Modelling to support Knowledge Management
904 \item Model-Driven Development
905 \item Aspect-Oriented Design
906 \item Agile Methods for Enterprise Modelling

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

942 \def\@maketitle{%
943   \bgroup
944   \normalfont
945   \pretolerance=9999
946   \parskip\z@
947   \parindent\z@

```

```

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

```



```

997 \else
998 {\abstractfont\ignorespaces
999 \strut\textup{Abstract.\ } \@abstract\strut\par}%
1000 \vskip5mm\relax
1001 \fi
1002 \if!\@keywords!
1003 \vskip3mm\relax
1004 \else
1005 {\raggedright
1006 \ignorespaces
1007 \strut Keywords.\ \@keywords\strut\par}
1008 \vskip3mm\relax
1009 \fi
1010 \if!\@articleinfo@name!
1011 \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!
1012 \if!\@articleinfo@adate!
1013 \vskip\baselineskip\relax
1014 \fi
1015 \fi
1016 \else
1017 {\raggedright
1018 \small
1019 \ignorespaces
1020 \strut Communicated by\ \@articleinfo@name.%
1021 \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!%
1022 \else
1023 \space Received\ \@articleinfo@rdate.%
1024 \fi%
1025 \if!\@articleinfo@adate!%
1026 \else
1027 \space Accepted\ %
1028 \if!\@articleinfo@rounds!%
1029 \else%
1030 \ifnum\@articleinfo@rounds=1
1031 after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revision\space%
1032 \else
1033 after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revisions\space%
1034 \fi%
1035 \fi%
1036 on \@articleinfo@adate.
1037 \fi%
1038 \strut\par}
1039 \vskip5mm\relax
1040 \fi
1041 \egroup
1042 }

```

## 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> 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.

```
1043 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]#8{%
1044   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth
1045     \let\@svsec\@empty
1046   \else
1047     \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.

```
1048   \protected@edef\@svsec{\@secntformat{#1}}%
1049   \fi
1050   \@tempskipa #5\relax
1051   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
```

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

```
1052   \begingroup
1053     #6{\noindent%
```

```

1054      \@hangfrom{\hskip #3\relax\@svsec}%
1055      \raggedright
1056      \interlinepenalty\@M
1057      \strut#8\strut
1058      \@par}%
1059  \endgroup
1060  \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1061  \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1062    \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1063      \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1064    \fi
1065    #7}%
1066  \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.

```

1067  \def\@svsechd{%
1068    #6{\hskip #3\relax
1069    \@svsec #8}%
1070    \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1071    \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1072      \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1073        \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1074      \fi
1075      #7}}%
1076  \fi
1077  \@xsect{#5}}

```

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

#### Syntax:

```

\@ssect{<#1: indent>}{<#2: before skip>}{<#3: after skip>}{
  <#4: style>}{<#5: heading>}}

```

See also the list on p. 42.

```

1078 \def\@ssect#1#2#3#4#5{%
1079   \@tempskipa #3\relax
1080   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
1081     \begingroup
1082       #4{\noindent%
1083         \hskip #1\relax
1084         \noindent%
1085         \parbox[t]{\linewidth}{%
1086           \raggedright\interlinepenalty\@M#5\strut}\@par}%
1087     \endgroup
1088   \else
1089     \def\@svsechd{#4{\hskip #1\relax #5}}%
1090   \fi
1091   \@xsect{#3}}

```

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

```
1092 \def\@secntformat#1{%  
1093   \csname the#1\endcsname%  
1094   \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.

```
1095 \def\section{\@startsection{section}%  
1096   {1}{\z@}%  
1097   {-1\baselineskip plus -2mm minus -2mm}%  
1098   {.5\baselineskip plus .25\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1099   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsection`

```
1100 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}%  
1101   {2}{\z@}%  
1102   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1.5mm}%  
1103   {.25\baselineskip plus .125\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1104   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsubsection`

```
1105 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}%  
1106   {3}{\z@}%  
1107   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1mm}%  
1108   {1sp}%  
1109   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\paragraph`

```
1110 \def\paragraph{\@startsection{paragraph}%  
1111   {4}{\z@}%  
1112   {-1.5mm plus -1mm minus -0.75mm}%  
1113   {1sp}%  
1114   {\para@font}}%
```

`\subparagraph`

```
1115 \def\subparagraph{\@startsection{subparagraph}%  
1116   {5}{\z@}%  
1117   {-1.5mm}%  
1118   {-1em}%  
1119   {\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, . . .

```
1120 \def\tableofcontents{%  
1121   \onecolumn  
1122   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}%  
1123   \footruleon  
1124   \title{Table of Contents}%  
1125   \null  
1126   \vskip10mm  
1127   \maketitle  
1128   \vskip15mm  
1129   \bgroup
```

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

```
1130   \parindent\z@  
1131   \parskip\z@  
1132   \@starttoc{toc}%  
1133   \egroup  
1134   \onecolumn  
1135   }
```

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

```
\l@editorialcontent 1136 \newcommand*\l@article{%  
1137   \if!\@subtitle!  
1138     \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle}%  
1139   \else  
1140     \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle\ --\ \@tocsubtitle}%  
1141   \fi}%  
1142 \newcommand*\l@editorialcontent{%  
1143   \addtocentry{\@toctitle}{\thepage}{}}%
```

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

```
1144 \newcommand*\addtocentry[4][toc]{%  
1145   \addtocontents{#1}{\string\emisa@tocentry{#2}{#3}{#4}}}%
```

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

```
1146 \newcommand{\emisa@tocentry}[3]{%
1147   \makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
1148     \parbox[t]{72.5mm-\@pnumwidth}{\raggedright\textbf{#1}}%
1149     \makebox[\@pnumwidth][r]{\textbf{#2}}%
1150     \hfill
1151     \parbox[t]{85mm}{\raggedright#3}}%
1152   \vspace{3mm}}%
```

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

```
1153 \setcounter{tocdepth}{-2}
```

### 18.9.10 A few abbreviations

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

```
\eg 1154 \newcommand*{\emisa@abbrv}[1]{#1\@xspace}
\cf 1155 \newcommand*{\emisaabbrv}[2]{\gdef#1{\emisa@abbrv{#2}}}
\etal 1156 \newcommand*{\emisa@vabbrv}[1]{\textsc{#1}\xspace}
\emisa@abbrv 1157 \newcommand*{\ie}{\emisa@abbrv{i.e.,}}
\emisaabbrv 1158 \newcommand*{\eg}{\emisa@abbrv{e.g.,}}
\emisa@vabbrv 1159 \newcommand*{\cf}{\emisa@abbrv{cf.}}
\OMG 1160 \newcommand*{\etal}{\emisa@abbrv{et~al.}}
\BPM 1161 \newcommand*{\OMG}{\emisa@vabbrv{omg}}
\BPMN 1162 \newcommand*{\BPM}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpm}}
\UML 1163 \newcommand*{\BPMN}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpnn}}
1164 \newcommand*{\UML}{\emisa@vabbrv{uml}}
```

### 18.9.11 Other macros defined by EMISA

`\meta` Macros for convenience

```
\type 1165 \newcommand{\meta}[1]{\ttfamily\small #1} % designate a meta type (meta class)
1166 \newcommand{\type}[1]{\textsf{#1}} % designate a type (class)
```

## 18.10 Bibliographies

The infrastructure for that is already present in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  [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.

```

1167 \def\@tempa#1\do\addbibresource#2\nil{%
1168   \ifx\relax#2\relax
1169   \else
1170   \def\@tempa##1\do\addbibresource##2\nil{\def\@preamblecmds{##1##2}}%
1171   \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\nil
1172   \fi
1173 }
1174 \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\do\addbibresource\nil
1175 \AfterEndPreamble{%
1176   \DeclareRobustCommand{\bibliography}[1]{%
1177     \addbibresource{#1}}%
1178 }%

1179 \tolerance 1414
1180 \hbadness 1414
1181 \emergencystretch 1.5em
1182 \hfuzz 0.3pt
1183 \widowpenalty=10000
1184 \displaywidowpenalty=10000
1185 \clubpenalty=5000
1186 \interfootnotelinepenalty=9999
1187 \brokenpenalty=2000
1188 \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.

```

1189 </class>
1190 <*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.

```

1191 <*bbx>

```

We start by declaring the file name and date.

```

1192 \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

...

```
1193 \RequireBibliographyStyle{authoryear}
```

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

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

```
1194 \newcommand*{\bibitemlabel}[1]{%
```

```
1195   \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.

```
1196 \defbibenvironment{bibliography}
```

```
1197   {\list{}}%
```

```
1198     {\setlength{\labelwidth}{\z@}%
```

```
1199       \setlength{\leftmargin}{\z@}%
```

```
1200       \setlength{\itemindent}{-\leftmargin}%
```

```
1201       \setlength{\itemsep}{.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip\@minus.2\baselineskip}%
```

```
1202       \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.

```
1203   }%
```

```
1204   \let\makelabel\bibitemlabel
```

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

```
1205   \tolerance 9999
```

```
1206   \emergencystretch 3em
```

```
1207   \hfuzz .5\p@
```

```
1208   \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.

```
1209   \clubpenalty 4000
```

```
1210   \@clubpenalty\clubpenalty
```

```
1211   \widowpenalty 4000
```

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

```
1212   \sfcode'\.\@m
```

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

```
1213   \renewcommand*{\finalnamedelim}{\addcomma\space}%
```

```
1214   }%
```

```
1215   {%
```

An empty `thebibliography` environment will cause a warning.

```
1216   \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty ‘thebibliography’ environment}}%
```

```
1217   \endlist}
```



1218 {\item}

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

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

The following commands add punctuation marks but automatically prevent doubling and remove preceding whitespace. Note that the behavior described below is the package default which is adjustable using `\DeclarePunctuationPairs`. Just the commands used in 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  $0.5\,\text{\hyphenpenalty}$  at load-time.

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

1219 \renewcommand\*{\newunitpunct}{\space}

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

1220 \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.

1221 \renewcommand\*{\bibsetup}{%

1222 \interlinepenalty=5000\relax

```

1223 \widowpenalty=10000\relax
1224 \clubpenalty=10000\relax
1225 \biburlsetup
1226 \flushbottom
1227 \frenchspacing
1228 \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.

```

1229 \renewcommand*{\biburlsetup}{%
1230   \Urlmuskip=0mu plus 2mu\relax
1231   \mathchardef\UrlBreakPenalty=200\relax
1232   \mathchardef\UrlBigBreakPenalty=100\relax
1233   \mathchardef\UrlEmergencyPenalty=9000\relax
1234   \appto\UrlSpecials{%
1235     \do\0{\mathchar'\0\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1236     \do\1{\mathchar'\1\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1237     \do\2{\mathchar'\2\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1238     \do\3{\mathchar'\3\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1239     \do\4{\mathchar'\4\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1240     \do\5{\mathchar'\5\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1241     \do\6{\mathchar'\6\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1242     \do\7{\mathchar'\7\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1243     \do\8{\mathchar'\8\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1244     \do\9{\mathchar'\9\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}}%
1245   \def\UrlBreaks{%

```

```

1246 \do\.\do\@\do\/\do\\do\!\do\_do\|\do\;\do\>\do\]\do\)\do\}%
1247 \do\,\do\?\do\'do\+\do\=\do\#\do\$do\&\do*\do^\do\"}%
1248 \def\UrlBigBreaks{\do\:\do\-%}

```

URLs are typeset in sans-serif script.

```

1249 \def\UrlFont{\sffamily}%
1250 }

```

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.

```

1251 \DeclareFieldFormat{citetitle}{#1}
1252 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1253 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1254 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1255 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1256 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1257 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1258 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}

```

The following field formats are used for output in bibliographies.

```

1259 \DeclareFieldFormat{booktitle}{#1\isdot}
1260 \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}{#1}

```

```

1261 \DeclareFieldFormat{issuetitle}{#1}
1262 \DeclareFieldFormat{maintitle}{#1}
1263 \DeclareFieldFormat{title}{#1}
1264 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{title}{#1\isdot}
1265 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{title}{#1\isdot}
1266 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{title}{#1\isdot}
1267 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{title}{#1\isdot}
1268 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{title}{#1\isdot}
1269 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{title}{#1\isdot}
1270 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{title}{#1\isdot}
1271 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{\url{#1}}
1272 \DeclareFieldFormat{urldate}{\bibstring{urlseen}\addcolon\space#1}
1273 \DeclareFieldAlias[misc]{note}{urldate}
1274 \DeclareFieldAlias[report]{note}{urldate}
1275 \DeclareFieldAlias[thesis]{note}{urldate}
1276 \DeclareFieldFormat{version}{\bibcpstring{version}~#1}
1277 \DeclareFieldFormat{volume}{\bibcpstring{volume}~#1}
1278 \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`.

```
1279 \DeclareNameFormat{emisa:names}{%  
1280   \usebibmacro{name:last-firstinit}{#1}{#4}{#5}{#7}%  
1281   \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
```

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

me:last-firstinit

```
bibmacro 1282 \newbibmacro*{name:last-firstinit}[4]{%  
1283   \usebibmacro{name:delim}{#2#3#1}%  
1284   \usebibmacro{name:hook}{#2#3#1}%
```

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

```
1285   \ifblank{#3}{}{%  
1286     \mkbibnameprefix{#3}%\isdot  
1287     \ifpunctmark{'}  
1288     {}  
1289     {\ifuseprefix{\addhighpenspace}{\addlowpenspace}}}%
```

... last name ...

```
1290   \mkbibnamelast{#1}\addhighpenspace
```

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

```
1291   \ifblank{#4}{}{\addlowpenspace\mkbibnameaffix{#4}\addlowpenspace}%
```

... and first name (initials).

```
1292   \ifblank{#2}{}{\mkbibnamefirst{#2}\isdot}%  
1293 }%
```

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

```
1294 \renewbibmacro*{in:}{%  
1295   \printtext{%  
1296     \bibcpstring{in}%  
1297     \intitlepunct}}
```

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

author bibmacro

```
1298 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%  
1299   \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}  
1300     {\printnames{author}%  
1301     \iffieldundef{authortype}  
1302     {}  
1303     {\setunit{\addspace}%  
1304     \usebibmacro{authorstrg}}}  
1305   {}}
```

```

1306 \renewbibmacro*{editor}{%
1307   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1308     {\printnames{editor}%
1309      \setunit{\addspace}%
1310      \usebibmacro{editorstrg}%
1311      \clearname{editor}}
1312   {}

```

```

1313 \renewbibmacro*{editor+others}{%
1314   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1315     {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
1316      \setunit{\addspace}%
1317      \usebibmacro{editor+othersstrg}%
1318      \clearname{editor}}
1319   {}

```

```

1320 \renewbibmacro*{translator}{%
1321   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1322     {\printnames{translator}%
1323      \setunit{\addspace}%
1324      \usebibmacro{translatorstr}%
1325      \clearname{translator}}
1326   {}

```

```

1327 \renewbibmacro*{translator+others}{%
1328   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1329     {\printnames{translator}%
1330      \setunit{\addspace}%
1331      \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
1332      \clearname{translator}}
1333   {}

```

```

1334 \renewbibmacro*{editor+othersstrg}{%
1335   \iffieldundef{editortype}
1336     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1337       {\def\abx@tempa{editors}}
1338       {\def\abx@tempa{editor}}}
1339     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1340       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}s}}
1341       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}}}}}%
1342 \let\abx@tempb=\empty
1343 \ifnameequal{editor}{translator}
1344   {\appto\abx@tempa{tr}}%

```

```

1345     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{translator}}}}
1346     {}}%
1347     \ifnamesequal{editor}{commentator}
1348     {\appto\abx@tempa{co}%
1349     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{commentator}}}}
1350     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{annotator}
1351     {\appto\abx@tempa{an}%
1352     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{annotator}}}}
1353     {}}%
1354     \ifnamesequal{editor}{introduction}
1355     {\appto\abx@tempa{in}%
1356     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{introduction}}}}
1357     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{foreword}
1358     {\appto\abx@tempa{fo}%
1359     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{foreword}}}}
1360     {\ifnamesequal{editor}{afterword}
1361     {\appto\abx@tempa{af}%
1362     \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{afterword}}}}
1363     {}}}}%
1364     \ifbibxstring{\abx@tempa}
1365     {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{\abx@tempa}%
1366     \abx@tempb}
1367     {\usebibmacro{editorstrg}}}%

```

emisa:url+urldate bibmacro

```

1368 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+urldate}{%
1369   \iffieldundef{url}
1370   {\printfield{howpublished}}
1371   {\printfield{url}}
1372   \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1373   \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1374   {\printfield{note}}
1375   {\printtext[urldate]{\printurldate}}}

```

emisa:url+type+version+urldate

```

bibmacro 1376 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+type+version+urldate}{%
1377   \iffieldundef{url}%
1378   {\printfield{url}}
1379   {\printfield{howpublished}}%
1380   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1381   \printfield{type}%
1382   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1383   \printfield{version}%
1384   \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1385   \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1386   {\printfield{note}}
1387   {\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

```
1388 \renewbibmacro*{finentry}{}%
```

article bibdriver

```
1389 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{article}{%
1390   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1391   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1392   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1393   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1394   \usebibmacro{title}%
1395   \newunit
1396   \printlist{language}%
1397   \newunit\newblock
1398   \usebibmacro{bytranslator+others}%
1399   \newunit\newblock
1400   \printfield{version}%
1401   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1402   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1403   \usebibmacro{journal+issuetitle}%
1404   \newunit\newblock
1405   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1406   \newunit\newblock
1407   \usebibmacro{note+pages}%
1408   \newunit\newblock
1409   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1410     {\printfield{issn}}
1411     {}%
1412   \newunit\newblock
1413   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1414   \newunit\newblock
1415   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1416   \newunit\newblock
1417   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1418   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

book bibdriver

```
1419 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{book}{%
1420   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1421   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1422   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1423   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1424   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1425   \newunit
1426   \printlist{language}%
```



```

1427 \newunit\newblock
1428 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1429 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1430 \newblock
1431 \printfield{edition}%
1432 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1433 \newblock
1434 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1435 \newunit
1436 \newblock
1437 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1438   {\printfield{volume}%
1439    \printfield{part}}
1440   {}%
1441 \newunit
1442 \printfield{volumes}%
1443 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1444 \newblock
1445 \printfield{note}%
1446 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1447 \newblock
1448 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1449 \newunit\newblock
1450 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1451 \newunit
1452 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1453 \newunit\newblock
1454 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1455   {\printfield{isbn}}
1456   {}%
1457 \newunit\newblock
1458 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1459 \newunit\newblock
1460 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1461 \newunit\newblock
1462 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1463 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### booklet bibdriver

```

1464 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{booklet}{%
1465   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1466   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1467   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1468   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1469   \usebibmacro{title}%
1470   \newunit
1471   \printlist{language}%
1472   \newunit\newblock
1473   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%

```

```

1474 \newunit\newblock
1475 \printfield{howpublished}%
1476 \newunit\newblock
1477 \printfield{type}%
1478 \newunit\newblock
1479 \printfield{note}%
1480 \newunit\newblock
1481 \usebibmacro{location+date}%
1482 \newunit\newblock
1483 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1484 \newunit
1485 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1486 \newunit\newblock
1487 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1488 \newunit\newblock
1489 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1490 \newunit\newblock
1491 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1492 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### collection bibdriver

```

1493 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{collection}{%
1494 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1495 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1496 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1497 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1498 \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1499 \newunit
1500 \printlist{language}%
1501 \newunit\newblock
1502 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1503 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1504 \newblock
1505 \printfield{edition}%
1506 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1507 \newblock
1508 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1509 \newunit
1510 \newblock
1511 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1512 {\printfield{volume}%
1513 \printfield{part}}
1514 {}%
1515 \newunit
1516 \printfield{volumes}%
1517 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1518 \newblock
1519 \printfield{note}%
1520 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%

```

```

1521 \newblock
1522 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1523 \newunit\newblock
1524 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1525 \newunit
1526 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1527 \newunit\newblock
1528 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1529   {\printfield{isbn}}
1530   {}%
1531 \newunit\newblock
1532 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1533 \newunit\newblock
1534 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1535 \newunit\newblock
1536 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1537 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### inbook bibdriver

```

1538 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inbook}{%
1539   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1540   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1541   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1542   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1543   \usebibmacro{title}%
1544   \newunit
1545   \printlist{language}%
1546   \newunit\newblock
1547   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1548   \usebibmacro{bybookauthor}%
1549   \newunit\newblock
1550   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
1551   \newunit\newblock
1552   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1553   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1554   \newblock
1555   \printfield{edition}%
1556   \newunit
1557   \iffielddundef{maintitle}
1558     {\printfield{volume}%
1559       \printfield{part}}
1560     {}%
1561   \newunit
1562   \printfield{volumes}%
1563   \newunit\newblock
1564   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1565   \newunit\newblock
1566   \printfield{note}%
1567   \newunit\newblock

```

```

1568 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1569 \newunit\newblock
1570 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1571 \newunit\newblock
1572 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1573   {\printfield{isbn}}
1574   {}%
1575 \newunit\newblock
1576 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1577 \newunit\newblock
1578 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1579 \newunit\newblock
1580 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1581 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### incollection bibdriver

```

1582 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{incollection}{%
1583   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1584   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1585   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1586   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1587   \usebibmacro{title}%
1588   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1589   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1590   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1591   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1592   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1593   \setunit{\addspace}%
1594   \newblock
1595   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1596   \newblock
1597   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1598   \newblock
1599   \printfield{edition}%
1600   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1601   \newblock
1602   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1603   \newunit
1604   \newblock
1605   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1606     {\printfield{volume}%
1607       \printfield{part}}
1608     {}%
1609   \newunit
1610   \printfield{volumes}%

```

```

1611 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1612 \newblock
1613 \printfield{note}%
1614 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1615 \newblock
1616 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1617 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1618 \newblock
1619 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1620 \newunit\newblock
1621 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1622   {\printfield{isbn}}
1623   {}%
1624 \newunit\newblock
1625 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1626 \newunit\newblock
1627 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1628 \newunit\newblock
1629 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1630 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### inproceedings bibdriver

```

1631 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inproceedings}{%
1632   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1633   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1634   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1635   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}%
1636   \newblock
1637   \usebibmacro{title}%
1638   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1639   \printlist{language}%
1640   \newblock
1641   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1642   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1643   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1644   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1645   \setunit{\addspace}%
1646   \newblock
1647   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1648   \newblock
1649   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1650   \newblock
1651   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1652   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1653   \newblock

```

```

1654 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1655 \newunit
1656 \newblock
1657 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1658   {\printfield{volume}%
1659    \printfield{part}}
1660   {}%
1661 \newunit
1662 \printfield{volumes}%
1663 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1664 \newblock
1665 \printfield{note}%
1666 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1667 \newblock
1668 \printlist{organization}%
1669 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1670 \newblock
1671 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1672 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1673 \newblock
1674 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1675 \newunit\newblock
1676 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1677   {\printfield{isbn}}
1678   {}%
1679 \newunit\newblock
1680 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1681 \newunit\newblock
1682 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1683 \newunit\newblock
1684 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1685 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### manual bibdriver

```

1686 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{manual}{%
1687   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1688   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1689   \usebibmacro{author/editor}%
1690   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1691   \usebibmacro{title}%
1692   \newunit
1693   \printlist{language}%
1694   \newunit\newblock
1695   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1696   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1697   \newblock
1698   \printfield{edition}%
1699   \newunit\newblock
1700   \usebibmacro{series+number}%

```

```

1701 \newunit\newblock
1702 \printfield{type}%
1703 \newunit
1704 \printfield{version}%
1705 \newunit
1706 \printfield{note}%
1707 \newunit\newblock
1708 \printlist{organization}%
1709 \newunit
1710 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1711 \newunit\newblock
1712 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1713 \newunit
1714 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1715 \newunit\newblock
1716 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1717   {\printfield{isbn}}
1718   {}%
1719 \newunit\newblock
1720 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1721 \newunit\newblock
1722 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1723 \newunit\newblock
1724 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1725 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### misc bibdriver

```

1726 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{misc}{%
1727   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1728   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1729   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1730   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1731   \usebibmacro{title}%
1732   \newunit
1733   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1734   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1735   \usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}%
1736   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### online bibdriver

```

1737 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{online}{%
1738   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1739   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1740   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1741   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1742   \usebibmacro{title}%
1743   \newunit

```

```

1744 \printlist{language}%
1745 \newunit\newblock
1746 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1747 \newunit\newblock
1748 \printfield{version}%
1749 \newunit
1750 \printfield{note}%
1751 \newunit\newblock
1752 \printlist{organization}%
1753 \newunit\newblock
1754 \usebibmacro{date}%
1755 \newunit\newblock
1756 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1757   {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1758   {}%
1759 \newunit\newblock
1760 \usebibmacro{url+urldate}%
1761 \newunit\newblock
1762 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1763 \newunit\newblock
1764 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1765 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### patent bibdriver

```

1766 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{patent}{%
1767   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1768   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1769   \usebibmacro{author}%
1770   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1771   \usebibmacro{title}%
1772   \newunit
1773   \printlist{language}%
1774   \newunit\newblock
1775   \printfield{type}%
1776   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1777   \printfield{number}%
1778   \iflistundef{location}
1779     {}
1780     {\setunit*{\addspace}%
1781       \printtext[parens]{%
1782         \printlist[][-\value{listtotal}]{location}}}%
1783   \newunit\newblock
1784   \usebibmacro{byholder}%
1785   \newunit\newblock
1786   \printfield{note}%
1787   \newunit\newblock
1788   \usebibmacro{date}%
1789   \newunit\newblock
1790   \iftoggle{bbx:url}

```



```

1791     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1792     {}%
1793 \newunit\newblock
1794 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1795 \newunit\newblock
1796 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1797 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### periodical bibdriver

```

1798 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{periodical}{%
1799   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1800   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1801   \usebibmacro{editor}%
1802   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1803   \usebibmacro{title+issuetitle}%
1804   \newunit
1805   \printlist{language}%
1806   \newunit\newblock
1807   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1808   \newunit\newblock
1809   \printfield{note}%
1810   \newunit\newblock
1811   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1812     {\printfield{issn}}
1813     {}%
1814   \newunit\newblock
1815   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1816   \newunit\newblock
1817   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1818   \newunit\newblock
1819   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1820   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### proceedings bibdriver

```

1821 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{proceedings}{%
1822   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1823   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1824   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1825   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1826   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1827   \newunit
1828   \printlist{language}%
1829   \newunit\newblock
1830   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1831   \newunit\newblock
1832   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1833   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1834   \newblock

```

```

1835 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1836 \newunit
1837 \newblock
1838 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1839   {\printfield{volume}%
1840    \printfield{part}}
1841   {}%
1842 \newunit
1843 \printfield{volumes}%
1844 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1845 \newblock
1846 \printfield{note}%
1847 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1848 \newblock
1849 \printlist{organization}%
1850 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1851 \newblock
1852 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1853 \newblock
1854 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1855 \newunit
1856 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1857 \newunit\newblock
1858 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1859   {\printfield{isbn}}
1860   {}%
1861 \newunit\newblock
1862 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1863 \newunit\newblock
1864 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1865 \newunit\newblock
1866 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1867 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

#### Technical reports

author  
title  
year  
type  
number  
institution  
address  
url  
note

report bibdriver

```

1868 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{report}{%
1869   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%

```

```

1870 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1871 \usebibmacro{author}%
1872 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1873 \usebibmacro{title}%
1874 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1875 \printfield{type}%
1876 \newunit
1877 \printfield{number}%
1878 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1879 \printlist{institution}%
1880 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1881 \printlist{location}%
1882 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1883 \printfield{url}%
1884 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1885 \printfield{note}%
1886 \newunit\newblock
1887 \usebibmacro{finentry}}%
1888 \DeclareBibliographyAlias{techreport}{report}%

```

thesis bibdriver

```

1889 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{thesis}{%
1890 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1891 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1892 \usebibmacro{author}%
1893 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1894 \usebibmacro{title}%
1895 \newunit
1896 \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1897 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1898 \printfield{type}%
1899 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1900 \usebibmacro{institution+location+date}%
1901 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1902 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1903 \newunit
1904 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1905 \newunit\newblock
1906 \printfield{url}%
1907 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1908 \printfield{note}%
1909 \newunit\newblock
1910 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1911 \newunit\newblock
1912 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1913 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

unpublished bibdriver

```
1914 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{unpublished}{%
1915   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1916   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1917   \usebibmacro{author}%
1918   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1919   \usebibmacro{title}%
1920   \newunit
1921   \printlist{language}%
1922   \newunit\newblock
1923   \printfield{howpublished}%
1924   \newunit\newblock
1925   \printfield{note}%
1926   \newunit\newblock
1927   \usebibmacro{date}%
1928   \newunit\newblock
1929   \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1930     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1931     {}%
1932   \newunit\newblock
1933   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1934   \newunit\newblock
1935   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1936   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

intitle+booktitle

```
      bibmacro 1937 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+booktitle}{%
1938   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1939     {}
1940     {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
1941       \addspace
1942       \newblock
1943       \iffieldundef{volume}
1944         {}
1945         {\printfield{volume}%
1946           \printfield{part}%
1947           \addspace
1948         }}%
1949   \usebibmacro{booktitle}%
1950   \newunit}
```

journal+issuetitle bibmacro

```
1951 \renewbibmacro*{journal+issuetitle}{%
1952   \usebibmacro{journal}%
1953   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1954   \iffieldundef{series}
1955     {}
1956     {\newunit}
```

```

1957     \printfield{series}%
1958     \setunit{\addspace}}%
1959 \printfield{volume}%
1960 \printfield[parens]{number}%
1961 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1962 \printfield{eid}%
1963 \setunit{\addspace}%
1964 \usebibmacro{issue+date}%
1965 \setunit{\addcolon\space}%
1966 \usebibmacro{issue}%
1967 \newunit}

```

isa:doi+eprint+url

```

bibmacro 1968 \newbibmacro*{emisa:doi+eprint+url}{%
1969     \iftoggle{bbx:doi}
1970     {\printfield{doi}}
1971     {}%
1972 \newunit\newblock
1973 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1974     {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1975     {}%
1976 \newunit\newblock
1977 \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1978     {\usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}}
1979     {}%

```

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

```

1980 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
1981     \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}
1982     {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
1983         \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
1984         \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
1985         \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
1986     {\bibnamedash}
1987     {\usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}%
1988     \printnames[emisa:names]{author}%
1989     \iffieldundef{authortype}
1990     {\setunit{\addspace}}
1991     {\setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1992     \usebibmacro{authorstrg}%
1993     \setunit{\addspace}}}%
1994 }{%

```

```

1995 \global\undef\bbx@lasthash
1996 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
1997 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
1998 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

bbx:editor bibmacro

```

1999 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:editor}[1]{%
2000 \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
2001 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2002 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2003 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2004 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2005 {\bibnamedash}
2006 {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
2007 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2008 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2009 \usebibmacro{#1}%
2010 \clearname{editor}%
2011 \setunit{\addspace}%
2012 }{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2013 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2014 \setunit*{\addspace}%
2015 }%
2016 % \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}%
2017 }

```

bbx:translator bibmacro

```

2018 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:translator}[1]{%
2019 \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
2020 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2021 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2022 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2023 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2024 {\bibnamedash}
2025 {\printnames[emisa:names]{translator}%
2026 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2027 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2028 \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
2029 \clearname{translator}%
2030 \setunit{\addspace}}%
2031 {\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2032 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2033 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2034 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

blisher+location+date

bibmacro

```

2035 \renewbibmacro*{publisher+location+date}{%
2036 \printlist{publisher}%

```

```

2037 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2038 \printlist{location}%
2039 \newunit}

```

stitution+location+date

```

bibmacro 2040 \renewbibmacro*{institution+location+date}{%
2041 \printlist{institution}%
2042 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2043 \printlist{location}%
2044 \newunit}

```

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

## Localization

```

2045 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
2046 urlseen = {Last Access},
2047 techreport = {},%
2048 }%

2049 \DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
2050 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2051 techreport = {},%
2052 }%

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

```

## Unlocalization

```

2057 % year/month/day
2058 \protected\def\mkbibdateiso#1#2#3{%
2059 \iffieldundef{#1}{}{%
2060 \thefield{#1}%
2061 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{-}%
2062 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{%
2063 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#2}}%
2064 \iffieldundef{#3}{}{-}%
2065 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#3}}%
2066 }%

2067 \DefineBibliographyExtras{english}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2068 \DefineBibliographyExtras{german}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2069 \DefineBibliographyExtras{ngerman}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%

```

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

```

2070 \</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.

```
2071 <*cbx>

2072 \ProvidesFile{emisa.cbx}[2010/09/24 0.3 EMISA citation style]
2073 \RequireCitationStyle{authoryear-comp}
2074 \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”.

```
2075 \DeclareRangeChars*{f}
```

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

```
2076 </cbx>
2077 </biblatex>
2078 <*class>
```

Here, the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  class EMISA ends.

```
2079 </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.

```
2080 <*template>
2081 <*article>
2082 \documentclass[]{emisa}
2083 %% You can use this additional option (e.g., "[english,draft]"):
2084 %% draft -- this marks overfull lines
2085 </article>
```



```

2086 <issue>\documentclass[final,cover]{emisa}
2087 <{*article | issue}
2088 %% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
2089 %% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you
2090 %% don't know what they do.
2091 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
2092 %% Additional package imports go here:
2093 </article | issue>
2094 <{*issue}
2095 %% Insert here issue data:
2096 \volume{}% Volume No.
2097 \issue{}{}% Issue No. and Issue Date
2098 %% If there are any bibliography data bases to be used globally
2099 %% please indicate here:
2100 \bibliography{}
2101 %% Insert here any (relative or absolute) path to be searched for
2102 %% graphics files:
2103 \graphicspath{{./figs_base/},{}}
2104 %% Here you can alter the cover pages; e.g. this:
2105 %% \coverII{\AtPageDeadCenter{Something}}
2106 %% typesets the word "Something" centered on the inner side of the
2107 %% front sheet.
2108 %% You can also delete any cover pages at all by defining them empty,
2109 %% see below:
2110 \coverII{}
2111 %% This outputs the SIG-MOBIS page on the inner side of the back
2112 %% sheet:
2113 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}
2114 </issue>
2115 <{*article | issue}
2116 %% Here, the normal text begins.
2117 \begin{document}
2118 </article | issue>
2119 <{*issue}
2120 \tableofcontents
2121
2122 \begin{editorial}
2123 %% Please insert editorial text here.
2124
2125 \end{editorial}
2126 </issue>
2127 <{*article | issue}
2128 \begin{article}{}%
2129 %% Please declare the title elements of your article here. Unused
2130 %% elements can either be deleted or commented out, or else just let
2131 %% empty. In either case they are not typeset.
2132 %% If the option referee or review is given, all author tags, address,
2133 %% email and acknowledgements will be likewise omitted.
2134 \title{}

```

```

2135 \subtitle{}
2136 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2137 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2138 \author{Name}
2139 \address[a]{}
2140 \abstract{}
2141 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2142 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2143 </article | issue>
2144 <*issue>
2145 \editor{My self}
2146 \received{24 October 2014}
2147 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2148 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2149 </issue>
2150 <*article | issue>
2151 \acknowledgements{}
2152 %% Please declare here the bibliography data base(s) you want to use
2153 %% in this article (make sure to add the file extension, e.g. .bib):
2154 \bibliography{}
2155 }
2156 %% Please insert your article text here.
2157
2158
2159
2160 %% This directive typesets the bibliography. To achieve this, one has
2161 %% to run the biber program on the corresponding auxiliary file
2162 %% generated in the previous LaTeX run; you can just use the job name
2163 %% (the name of this file without ".tex")", e.g.: biber emisa-author-template
2164 \printbibliography
2165 %
2166 \end{article}
2167 </article | issue>
2168 <*issue>
2169
2170 %% Please insert as much article environments here as are needed.
2171 \begin{article}{%
2172 \title{}
2173 \subtitle{}
2174 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2175 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2176 \author{Name}
2177 \address[a]{}
2178 \abstract{}
2179 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2180 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2181 \acknowledgements{}
2182 \editor{My self}
2183 \received{24 October 2014}

```

```

2184 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2185 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2186 \bibliography{}
2187 }
2188
2189
2190 \printbibliography
2191 \end{article}
2192
2193 \begin{cfp}
2194 %% Please insert your Call for papers here.
2195 \end{cfp}
2196
2197 \imprint
2198 \editorialboard
2199 \guidelines
2200 </issue>
2201 <article | issue>\end{document}
2202 </template>

```