

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

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1 Introduction

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

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

2 Installation

The EMISA L^AT_EX package consists of the EMISA L^AT_EX document class `emisa.cls`, the biblatex bibliography style `emisa.bbx` and the biblatex citation style `emisa.cbx`. The package also includes a quick-start template for authors `emisa-author-template.tex` and the present instructions `emisa.pdf`. The package is available from the COMPREHENSIVE T_EX ARCHIVE NETWORK (CTAN, <https://ctan.org>) and should be available for installation through the respective T_EX distribution’s

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

3 Instructions and guidelines

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

4 Preliminary remarks

The EMISA document class is derived from the standard \LaTeX article class, and produces a customised two-column layout with bibliographic information about the manuscript in a multi-line page headline (including the name of the journal, volume and issue number, date of publication, short title as well as author names) on A4-sized paper.

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

The production process at the EMISA editorial office is based entirely on \LaTeX , and runs `pdf \LaTeX` and `biber` to produce the final proof and publication-ready PDF of an article. The `biblatex` package is used to typeset citations and references in conjunction with the `biber` tool. Make sure to use `biber` rather than `bibtex` to process your bibliography data base file(s). The production tool chain at the editorial office requires that all text files of an article are provided in *UTF-8 file encoding*.

UTF-8

5 Class Options

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

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

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

6 Author information

`\author` Each author is added using the macro `\author{\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^AT_EX commands such as `\em` but rather use the L^AT_EX2_ε commands (e.g. `\emph`, `\texttt`).
- ▷ Do *not* make use of bold face (`\textbf`). Use `\emph` instead to typeset an important word in italics!
- ▷ Always use the tilde `~` to connect before `\ref{<label>}`, e.g., `Sec.~\ref{label}` rather than the problematic: `Sec. \ref{label}`.
- ▷ Do *not* write abbreviations such as e.g. but use the macros provided by the EMISA class (see below). Add punctuation when necessary, for example, write `, \ie`, to achieve the correct punctuation for ‘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 `\smallcaps` for names of open-source projects, products and companies etc, e.g., `\textsc{eclipse}` to produce ECLIPSE. *Pay attention to lower case spelling.*
 - `\meta` ◦ Use non-proportional font for language concepts, meta types, meta classes etc., i.e., `\texttt{AbstractGoalType}` to produce AbstractGoalType, or use the predefined macro `\meta{<metatype>}`, e.g., `\meta{AbstractGoalType}`.
 - `\type` ◦ Use the sans-serif font face for type-level concepts etc., e.g., `\textsf{Goal}` to produce Goal when referring to a Goal type, or use the predefined macro `\type{<type>}`, e.g., `\type{Goal}`.

10 Abbreviations and initialisms

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

`\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.

Make sure to format the bibliographic entries consistently! DO NOT mix abbreviated first names with unabbreviated first names, as for example

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

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

if both entries refer to the same author. This will lead to unexpected results with respect to the label generation of the citation. *MAKE SURE TO ALWAYS abbreviate author first names and to always use use curly brackets around multiword lastname, e. g. van der Weiden, J. W. P. in the bibentries.*

13 Figures

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

14 Tables

`tabularx` XXX Add instructions for author here XXX

15 Source code listings

`sourcecode` For marking up source code listings, the EMISA class uses the `lstlistings` package (see the package documentation for further information), and provides two customised \LaTeX environments: `\sourcecode` and `\java` XXX Hier kenne ich die Befehle zur Erstellung der Befehlsform nicht, `\env` gibt es nicht XXX. The `java` environment should be used to format source code listings in the Java programming language, and the `sourcecode` environment should be used to format source code in any other programming language. Note that the source code in either case is typset verbatim, i. e., the author must arrange the input \LaTeX source code according to the intended output. Also note that the two environments have been predefined to always produce a two-column listing positioned at the top of the page. An example illustrates the use of both environments:

XXX enter two examples here XXX

16 Pseudocode and algorithms

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

17 Commands for use by the editorial office only

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

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

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

`\volume` Enter the volume number of the article. Example: `\volume{11}`

<code>\issue</code>	Enter the issue number and issue date of the article. Format example: <code>\issue{1}{31~January 2016}</code>
<code>\specialissuetitle</code>	Enter the title of the Special Issue to which the article belongs if any. Note that the prefix 'Special Issue on' is added automatically. Example: <code>\specialissuetitle{Multilevel Modelling}</code>
<i>Note that volume, issue number and issue date and, optionally, the title of the special issue appear in the multiline page headline.</i>	
<code>\CCBYNCSAFour</code> <code>\CCBYNCSThree</code>	If an article is licensed under a Creative Commons BY-NC-SA 4.0 (<code>\CCBYNCSAFour</code>) or 3.0 (<code>\CCBYNCSThree</code>) license, the reference to the license should be displayed at the end of the article. Read the license text at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/ (for version 4.0; likewise for version 3.0).
<code>\license</code>	Alternatively, enter a license text by <code>\license</code> (or <code>\licence</code>).
<code>\licence</code>	Example: <code>\license{This work is licensed under LPPL 1.3c.}</code>

18 Example file for both, authors and editorial office

```
% Use the option [draft] to mark overfull lines.
\documentclass[british]{emisa}
% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you want to
%   how they can be used:
\usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
\usepackage{algorithmicx,algorithm}
% Additional package imports go here:
% The document begins here:
\begin{document}
% Optionally, set the style for typesetting source code listings (see
%   listings package).
% \lstset{language=Java}
% Take note of the following article environment!
\begin{article}{%
% Enter your bibliography database file here.
% Make sure to use UTF-8 character encoding in the bibliography data bases,
% and add the .bib extension for the biblatex package!
\bibliography{emisa.bib}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% For editorial office only: Start
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Add editorial meta data to appear in the multiline page headline.
\editor{Enter corresponding editor here}
\received{Enter date of manuscript reception here}
\accepted[1]{Enter number of review rounds and date of acceptance here.}
\volume{11} % volume number
\issue{1}{31~Jan~2016} % issue number and issue date
\specialissuetitle{Title of special issue if publication belongs to a
%   special issue}
```

```

% Add license information at end of article, either
\CCBYNCSAfour % or \CCBYNCSAthree or \license
\license{Enter your license text here}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% For editorial office only: End
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Enter bibliographic meta data about publication
\title[Insert shorttitle for page headline]{Enter full title here}
\subtitle{Enter subtitle here, or leave empty}
\author*{FirstName LastName of corresponding author}{email@address.org}
\address{Enter affiliation of first (corresponding) author here. Note that
        only the starred version of author* accepts a second argument requiring
        an email address for the corresponding author.}
\author{FirstName LastName}
\address{Enter affiliation of second and further authors here. Add further
        authors following this scheme.}
% Enter abstract, keywords, acknowledgements, authornotes
\abstract{Enter abstract here}
\keywords{Enter at a minimum three keywords here. Keyword1 \and Keyword2 \
        and Keyword3}
\acknowledgements{Enter acknowledgements here.}
\authornote{If your submission is based on a prior publication and revises /
        extends this work, enter a corresponding note here (This work is based
        on ...) but DO NOT cite the prior work during the reviewing process.
        INSTEAD provide full citations of all prior publications to the editors
        during the submission process (use the text field in the online
        submission system).}
% Take note of the following closing bracket!
}

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

\subsection{Subsection title}\label{sec:somelabel}
% Example of a single-column figure (spanning only a single column)
\begin{figure}[htbp]
\centering
%\includegraphics[width=\columnwidth]{<filename>}
\caption{Enter your single-column figure caption here.}
\label{default}
\end{figure}

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

```



```

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

% Example of a double-column source code listing.
\begin{lstlisting}[float=*htbp,%
caption={Enter your double-column listing caption here.},%
label={lst:helloworld}]
/**
 * The HelloWorldApp class implements an application that
 * simply prints "Hello World!" to standard output.
 */
class HelloWorldApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!"); // Display the string.
    }
}
\end{lstlisting}

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

```

```

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

```

References

- [1] Package `textcomp`: L^AT_EX support for the Text Companion fonts. 19.2
- [2] Package `microtype`: An interface to the micro-typographic features of pdfL^AT_EX. 19.2
- [3] Package `babel`: Multilingual support for Plain T_EX or L^AT_EX. 19.2
- [4] Package `float`: Improved interface for floating objects. 19.2
- [5] Package `caption`: Customising captions in floating environments. 19.2
- [6] Package `graphicx`: Enhanced support for graphics. 19.2.1
- [7] Package `xcolor`: Driver-independent color extensions for L^AT_EX and pdfL^AT_EX. 19.2.1
- [8] Package `biblatex`: Bibliographies in L^AT_EX using B_BT_EX for sorting only. 19.2.1
- [9] Package `csquotes`: Context sensitive quotation facilities. 19.2.1
- [10] Package `twoopt`: Definitions with two optional arguments. 19.2.2
- [11] Package `environ`: A new interface for environments in L^AT_EX. 19.2.2
- [12] Package `paralist`: Enumerate and itemize within paragraphs. 19.2.2
- [13] Package `afterpage`: Execute command after the next page break. 19.2.2
- [14] Package `xspace`: Define commands that appear not to eat spaces. 19.2.2
- [15] Package `calc`: Simple arithmetic in L^AT_EX commands. 19.2.2
- [16] Package `geometry`: Flexible and complete interface to document dimensions. 19.2.2
- [17] Package `eso-pic`: Add picture commands (or backgrounds) to every page. 19.2.2, 19.9.3
- [18] Package `hyperref`: Extensive support for hypertext in L^AT_EX. 19.3
- [19] The L^AT_EX 2_ε Sources. 19.10

19 Implementation

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

```
1 <{*class>
```

19.1 Options

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

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

british option

UKenglish option

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

american option

USenglish option

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

draft option

final option

@draft switch

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

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

```

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

```

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

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

```

19.2 Loading the base class and packages

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

```

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

```

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

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

Since many PostScript fonts only implement a subset of the TS1 encoding which contains text symbols for use with the T1-encoded text fonts, many commands only produce black blobs of ink. The textcomp package is supplied as a part of the L^AT_EX base distribution to resolve the resulting problems [1].

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

The microtype package provides a L^AT_EX interface to the micro-typographic extensions of pdfT_EX: 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.

```
64 \if@microtype
65   \RequirePackage{microtype}%
66 \else
67   \ClassWarning{emisa}{Package ‘microtype’ not loaded!%
68     \MessageBreak Output will differ from final result in the journal!%
69     \MessageBreak Please consult the documentation, if you%
70     \MessageBreak get an error when loading microtype}
71 \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].

```
72 \RequirePackage{babel}%
```

This style option improves the interface for defining floating objects such as figures and tables in L^AT_EX [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.*).

```
73 \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.

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

19.2.1 Colour and graphics

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

```
75 \RequirePackage{graphicx}%
```

The package xcolor is a color extension for L^AT_EX and pdfL^AT_EX 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].

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

The biblatex package [8] is a complete reimplement of the bibliographic facilities provided by L^AT_EX in conjunction with BibT_EX. It redesigns the way in which L^AT_EX interacts with BibT_EX at a fairly fundamental level. With biblatex, BibT_EX is only used to sort the bibliography and to generate labels. Instead of being implemented in BibT_EX's style files, the formatting of the bibliography is entirely controlled by T_EX macros. Good working knowledge in L^AT_EX should be sufficient to design new bibliography and citation styles. There is no need to learn BibT_EX'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, mibib, 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_EX and the etoolbox package. Installing the csquotes package is recommended.

```
77 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}%
```

We use it with these options:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

83 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions{%
84     maxcitenames=3,%
85     maxbibnames=999,%
86     terseinits=false,%
87     isbn=false,%
88     url=true,%
89     doi=false,%
90     eprint=false,%
91     dashed=false,%
92     bibencoding=inputenc,%
93     sorting=anyt,%
94     hyperref=true%
95 }%

```

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.

```

96 \RequirePackage[autostyle=once]{csquotes}

```

19.2.2 Helpers

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

```

97 \RequirePackage{twoopt}%

```

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

```

98 \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 \LaTeX 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.

```

99 \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.

```
100 \let\itemize\compactitem
101 \let\enditemize\endcompactitem
102 \let\enumerate\compactenum
103 \let\endenumerate\endcompactenum
104 \let\description\compactdesc
105 \let\enddescription\endcompactdesc
```

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

```
106 \setdefaultenum{1.}{a}{i.}{A}%
107 \setdefaultleftmargin{1em}{0.9em}{0.7em}{0.5em}{0.4em}{0.3em}%
108 \setlength{\plitemsep}{3\p@}%
109 \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 \TeX command decoder. The decision is based on what came after any space, not on whether there was a space (which is unknowable): so if the next thing proves to be punctuation, the chances are there was no space, but if it’s a letter, there’s probably a need for space [14].

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

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

```
110 \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`).

```
111 \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].

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

19.2.3 Scripts, fonts, and maps

```
113 \RequirePackage{newtxtext}
114 \RequirePackage{newtxmath}
115 \RequirePackage[zerostyle=b, straightquotes]{newtxtt}
116 \if@microtype
117   \UseMicrotypeSet[protrusion]{basicmath} % disable protrusion for tt fonts
118 \fi%
```

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

```
119 \InputIfFileExists{glyphtounicode}%
120   {\ClassInfo{emisa}{Reading file 'glyphtounicode.tex'}
121     \pdfgentounicode=1}%
122   {\ClassWarning{emisa}{Couldn't find file 'glyphtounicode.tex'}}%

123 \RequirePackage{booktabs}
124 \RequirePackage{listings}
125 \lstset{basicstyle=\ttfamily\small}
126 \RequirePackage{amsmath}
127 \RequirePackage[amsmath, standard, hyperref]{ntheorem}
```

19.3 Hypertext

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

```
128 \RequirePackage{url}
129 \urlstyle{same}
130 \RequirePackage[%
131   colorlinks,
132   breaklinks,
133   pdfview=Fit,
134   bookmarksopen,
135   bookmarksnumbered,
136   linkcolor=black,
137   anchorcolor=black,
138   citecolor=black,
139   filecolor=black,
140   urlcolor=black,
141   hyperfootnotes=false
142 ]{hyperref}%

143 \RequirePackage{doclicense}
```

19.4 Tools

`\ifempty` These determinate if an argument ist empty (or not) and to act consequently. An argument is ,empty‘, iff it contains nothing or just whitespace. All three macros first test their first argument. If it is empty
`\ifarg` `\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⟩}  
  
144 \begingroup  
145   \catcode'\Z=3  
146   \long\gdef\@M@T@#1#2Z#3#4#5\@nil{#4}  
147   \long\gdef\ifempty#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@secondoftwo\@firstoftwo\@nil}  
148   \long\gdef\ifarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@firstofone\@gobble\@nil}  
149   \long\gdef\ifnoarg#1{\@M@T@#1ZZ\@gobble\@firstofone\@nil}  
150 \endgroup
```

19.5 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.

```
151 \geometry{%  
152   a4paper,%  
153   portrait,%  
154   twoside,%  
155   ignoreall,%  
156   hcentering,%  
157   textwidth      = 162.5mm,%  
158   textheight     = 220mm,%  
159   heightrounded,%  
160   columnsep      = 12.5mm,%  
161   top            = 47mm,%  
162   headheight     = 16mm,%  
163   headsep        = 13mm,%  
164   marginparwidth = 15mm,%  
165   marginparsep   = 5mm,%  
166   footskip       = 16mm%  
167 }%  
168 \marginparpush 5mm%  
  
169 \AtBeginDocument{\baselineskip=13.6pt plus 0.5pt}%  
  
170 \parindent=4mm%
```

```

171 \smallskipamount=.5\baselineskip
172 \medskipamount=2\smallskipamount
173 \bigskipamount=2\medskipamount

174 \flushbottom

175 \abovedisplayskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
176                               minus .33\baselineskip
177 \belowdisplayskip=\abovedisplayskip
178 \abovedisplayshortskip= 0pt plus .33\baselineskip
179 \belowdisplayshortskip=.5\baselineskip plus .33\baselineskip
180                               minus .33\baselineskip

```

19.6 Scripts

`\pageheadfont` Assigning scripts to text elements.

`\pagenumfont` Page head and foot:

```

\pagefootfont 181 \def\pageheadfont{\normalfont}%
               182 \def\pagenumfont{\pageheadfont\bfseries}%
               183 \def\pagefootfont{\pageheadfont}%

```

`\authorfont` The elements of the article titles:

```

\titlefont 184 \def\authorfont{\normalfont\Large}%
\subtitlefont 185 \def\titlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\LARGE\boldmath}%
\abstractfont 186 \def\subtitlefont{\normalfont\bfseries\Large\boldmath}%
               187 \def\abstractfont{\normalfont\itshape}%

```

`\affiliationfont` The elements of the affiliation box:

```

\affiliationauthorfont 188 \def\affiliationfont{\normalfont}
\affiliationaddressfont 189 \def\affiliationauthorfont{\bfseries}
\affiliationemailfont 190 \def\affiliationaddressfont{\mdseries}
                     191 \def\affiliationemailfont{\mdseries}%

```

`\sectionfont` Section headlines:

```

\sec@font 192 \def\sectionfont{%
\para@font 193   \normalfont
           194   \bfseries
           195   \boldmath}%
           196 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\large}%
           197 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%

```

`\captionfont` Captions:

```

198 \def\captionfont{\normalfont\small\itshape}

```

19.7 Colours

These are the colour definitions for a couple of elements.

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

```
covertextcolor color 199 \definecolor{coverbgcolor}{cmyk}{0.15,0.1,0.09,0}%
200 \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).

```
201 \definecolor{headtextcolor}{gray}{0.5}%
202 \definecolor{boxframecolor}{gray}{1}%
203 \definecolor{boxbgcolor}{gray}{0.8}%
```

19.8 Double line spacing

```
\displayskipstretch
\setdisplayskipstretch 204 \newcommand{\displayskipstretch}{\baselinestretch}
205 \newcommand{\setdisplayskipstretch}[1]{\def\displayskipstretch{#1}}
```

`\setstretch` Line space commands.

```
206 \newcommand{\setstretch}[1]{%
207   \def\baselinestretch{#1}%
208   \@currsiz
209 }
```

`\@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>}{}{<ignored (!)>}{}`

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

```
210 \def\@setsize#1#2#3#4{%
211   \@nomath#1%
212   \let\@currsiz#1%
213   \baselineskip #2%
214   \baselineskip=\baselinestretch\baselineskip
215   \parskip=\baselinestretch\parskip
216   \setbox\strutbox \hbox{%
217     \vrule height.7\baselineskip
218           depth.3\baselineskip
219           width\z@}%
```

```

220 \skip\footins=\baselinestretch\skip\footins
221 \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).

```

222 \everydisplay\expandafter{%
223 \the\everydisplay
224 \abovedisplayskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayskip
225 \belowdisplayskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayskip
226 \abovedisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\abovedisplayshortskip
227 \belowdisplayshortskip \displayskipstretch\belowdisplayshortskip
228 }

```

19.9 Document markup

19.9.1 Declaring issue data

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

`\journalname` The journal name.

```

229 \def\journalname#1{\@bsphack\def\@journalname{#1}\@esphack}%
230 \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.

```

231 \long\def\issn#1{\@bsphack\long\def\@issn{#1}\@esphack}%
232 \issn{%ISSN 1860-6059 (Print)\par
233 ISSN 1866-3621 (Online)}%

```

`\volume` Volume number.

```

234 \def\volume#1{\@bsphack\def\@volume{#1}\@esphack}%
235 \volume{\textcolor{red}{0}}%

```

`\issue` Issue number and date.

```

236 \def\issue#1#2{\@bsphack
237 \def\@issue{#1}%
238 \def\@issuedate{#2}%
239 \@esphack}%
240 \issue{\textcolor{red}{0}}{\textcolor{red}{month 0000}}%

```

<code>\specialissuetitle</code>	If the current issue is a <i>special issue</i> , the respective title goes here.
<code>\specialissuetitle*</code>	
<code>\specialissuetitleprefix</code>	<pre> 241 \def\specialissuetitle{\@ifstar\@sspit\@spit}% 242 \newcommand{\@spit}[2][\% 243 \@bsphack 244 \@ifempty{#2}% 245 {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}% 246 {\@ifempty{#1}% 247 {\def\@specialissuetitle{\@specialissuetitleprefix#2}}% 248 {\def\@specialissuetitle{#1\space#2}}}% 249 \@esphack}% 250 \newcommand{\@sspit}[2][\% 251 \@bsphack 252 \@ifempty{#2}% 253 {\let\@specialissuetitle\relax}% 254 {\def\@specialissuetitle{#2}}% 255 \@esphack}% 256 \newcommand{\specialissuetitleprefix}[1]{% 257 \@bsphack 258 \@ifempty{#1}% 259 {\let\@specialissuetitleprefix\relax}% 260 {\def\@specialissuetitleprefix{#1\space}}% 261 \@esphack}% 262 \specialissuetitle{}% 263 \specialissuetitleprefix{Special Issue on}% </pre>
<code>\copyrightyear</code>	Copyright owner and year.
<code>\copyrightholder</code>	<pre> 264 \def\copyrightyear#1{\@bsphack\def\@copyrightyear{#1}\@esphack}% 265 \copyrightyear{\the\year}% 266 \def\copyrightholder#1{\@bsphack\def\@copyrightholder{#1}\@esphack}% 267 \copyrightholder{\textcolor{red}{\copyright{}}holder}}% </pre>
<code>\title</code>	Title, subtitle, and author information for the current article.
<code>\subtitle</code>	
<code>\author</code>	<p>These macros are a bit special as they accept up to <i>two</i> optional arguments together with the obligatory one. The optional arguments are for the running-title (<i>short</i>) and the table-of-contents (<i>ToC</i>) versions, respectively, of the main entry, if there is any:</p>

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.

```

268 \renewcommandtwoopt*{\title}[3][[]]{%
269   \@bsphack
270   \def\@title{#3}%
271   \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shorttitle{\@title}}{\def\@shorttitle{#1}}%
272   \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@toctitle{\@shorttitle}}{\def\@toctitle{#2}}%
273   \@esphack}%
274 \newcommandtwoopt*{\subtitle}[3][[]]{%
275   \@bsphack
276   \def\@subtitle{#3}%
277   \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shortsubtitle{\@subtitle}}{\def\@shortsubtitle{#1}}%
278   \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@tocsubtitle{\@shortsubtitle}}{\def\@tocsubtitle{#2}}%
279   \@esphack}%
280 \def\email#1{%
281   \ifx\@email\@empty
282     \def\@email{#1}
283   \else
284     \ClassError{emisa}{There can only be one corresponding author!}{}
285   \fi}%
286 \renewcommand{\author}{\@ifstar{\@authorstar}{\@authornostar}}
287 \newcommand*{\@authornostar}[1]{%
288   \@bsphack
289   \if@referee
290     \def\@authors{}%
291     \def\@shortauthors{}
292   \else
293     \gdef\@address@sep{}%
294     \ifx\@authors\@empty
295       \protected@xdef\@authors{#1}
296       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{#1}
297     \else
298       \protected@xappto\@authors{,\space #1}
299       \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{,\space #1}
300     \fi
301   \fi
302   \@esphack}%
303 \newcommandtwoopt*{\@authorstar}[3][[]]{%
304   \@bsphack
305   \if@referee
306     \def\@authors{}%
307     \def\@shortauthors{}%
308     \def\@tocauthors{}%
309     \def\@email{}%
310   \else
311     \gdef\@address@sep{}%
312     \ifx\@authors\@empty
313       \protected@xdef\@authors{#3\textsuperscript{*,}}

```



```

314         \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{#3}
315     \else
316         \protected@xappto\@authors{,\space #3\textsuperscript{*,}}
317         \protected@xappto\@shortauthors{,\space #3}
318     \fi%
319     \@ifempty{#1}{\def\@shortauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def\@shortauthor{#1}}%
320     \@ifempty{#2}{\def\@tocauthor{\@shortauthors}}{\def\@tocauthor{#2}}%
321 \fi
322 \@esphack
323 \@ifnextchar\bgroup\email{\ClassError{emisa}{Please provide an E-mail address for the corre
324 \newcommand{\keywords}[1]{
325     \@bsphack
326     \def\and{\unskip\textbullet\ }%
327     \def\@keywords{#1}%
328     \@esphack}%
329 \newcommand{\authornote}[1]{
330     \@bsphack
331     \if@referee
332         \def\@authornote{#1}%
333     \else
334         \def\@authornote{#1}%
335     \fi%
336     \@esphack}%
337 \newcommand{\editor}[1]{
338     \@bsphack
339     \def\@articleinfo@name{#1}%
340     \@esphack}%
341 \newcommand{\received}[1]{
342     \@bsphack
343     \def\@articleinfo@rdate{#1}%
344     \@esphack}%
345 \newcommand{\accepted}[2][]{
346     \@bsphack
347     \def\@articleinfo@rounds{#1}
348     \def\@articleinfo@adate{#2}%
349     \@esphack}%
350 \newcommand{\doitext}{DOI:}
351 \newcommand*{\outdoi}{%
352     \begingroup
353     \lccode'\~='#\relax
354     \lowercase{\def~{#}}%
355     \lccode'\~='\_ \relax
356     \lowercase{\def~{\_}}%
357     \lccode'\~='< \relax
358     \lowercase{\def~{\textless}}%
359     \lccode'\~='> \relax
360     \lowercase{\def~{\textgreater}}%
361     \lccode'\~='0 \relax
362     \catcode'\#=\active

```

```

363 \catcode'\_=\active
364 \catcode'\<=\active
365 \catcode'\>=\active
366 \@outdoi
367 }
368 \def\@outdoi#1{%
369 \let#\relax
370 \let\_ \relax
371 \let\textless\relax
372 \let\textgreater\relax
373 \edef\x{\toks0={{#1}}}%
374 \x
375 \edef\#{\@percentchar23}%
376 \edef\__{}%
377 \edef\textless{\@percentchar3C}% instead of {\string<} for Apple
378 \edef\textgreater{\@percentchar3E}% instead of {\string>} for Apple
379 \edef\x{\toks1={\noexpand\href{http://dx.doi.org/#1}}}%
380 \x
381 \edef\x{\endgroup\doitext\the\toks1 \the\toks0}%
382 \x
383 }
384 \newcommand*{\doi}[1]{
385 \bsphack
386 \def\@doi{#1}
387 \esphack}%
388 \newcommand{\acknowledgements}[1]{
389 \bsphack
390 \def\@acknowledgements{#1}
391 \esphack}%
392 \newif\if@licenseset
393 \newcommand{\licence}[1]{%
394 \bsphack
395 \def\@licence{#1}
396 \esphack}%
397 \let\license\licence
398 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSAThree}{%
399 \@licensesettrue%
400 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
401 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
402 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{3.0}%
403 }%
404 \newcommand{\CCBYNCSAFour}{%
405 \@licensesettrue%
406 \def\doclicense@type{CC}%
407 \def\doclicense@modifier@uppercase{BY-NC-SA}%
408 \def\doclicense@versionUsed{4.0}%
409 }%
410 \newcounter{addresses}
411 \renewcommand{\theaddresses}{\alph{addresses}}

```

```

412 \newcommand{\address}[2][\%
413 \@bsphack
414 \if@referee
415 \def\@addresses@list{
416 \else
417 \ifempty{#2}{\%
418 \ifempty{#1}{\%
419 \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep #1}}
420 \gdef\address@sep{,}%
421 }}{\%
422 \stepcounter{addresses}
423 \protected@xappto\@authors{\textsuperscript{\@address@sep\theaddresses}}
424 \gdef\@address@sep{,}%
425 \ifx\@addresses@list\@empty
426 \protected@xdef\@addresses@list{\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
427 \else
428 \protected@xappto\@addresses@list{\newline\textsuperscript{\theaddresses}\ #2}
429 \fi}
430 \fi
431 \@esphack}%
432 \title{}}%
433 \subtitle{}}%
434 \author{}}%
435 \address{}
436 \keywords{}}%
437 \authornote{}}%
438 \editor{}}%
439 \received{}}%
440 \accepted{}}%
441 \doi{}}%
442 \licence{}
443 \acknowledgements{}}%
444 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
445 \abstract{}}%
446 \def\@authors{}
447 \def\@shortauthor{}
448 \def\@shortauthors{}
449 \def\@tocauthor{}
450 \def\@tocauthors{}
451 \def\@email{}
452 \def\@addresses@list{}

```

\abstract This accepts the abstract text.

```

453 \def\abstract#1{\@bsphack\def\@abstract{#1}\@esphack}%
454 \abstract{}}%

```

\outputarticleappendix The articleappendix and articleappendix* environments collect the material given within them
\@articleappendix inside an article environment. The collected material is accumulated and output at the article's
\@wrap@articleappendix
articleappendix
articleappendix*

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.

```

455 \DeclareRobustCommand{\outputarticleappendix}{%
456   {%
457     \appendix
458   \@articleappendix
459   \global\let\@articleappendix\relax
460   }%
461 }%
462 \long\def\@wrap@articleappendix#1{\gappto{\@articleappendix}{\#1}}
463 \newenvironment{articleappendix}{%
464   \gappto{\@articleappendix}{\clearpage}%
465   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
466 \newenvironment{articleappendix*}{%
467   \Collect@Body\@wrap@articleappendix}{%
468 \let\@articleappendix\relax
469 \def\@makefnmark{\textsuperscript{\@thefnmark}}}%
470 \renewcommand\@makefnmark[1]{%
471   \parindent 1em%
472   \noindent%
473   \@makefnmark#1}%

```

19.9.2 Page styles

This is the standard page style:

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

Line 1, inner side: 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.

```

474 \newlength{\headwidth}%
475 \newlength{\bleed}%
476 \newlength{\headmargin}%
477 \newlength{\footrulewidth}%
478 \newlength{\headfootruleheight}%
479 \setlength{\bleed}{3mm}%
480 \setlength{\headfootruleheight}{0.4mm}%

```

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

```

481 \AtBeginDocument{%
482   \setlength{\headwidth}{\paperwidth+2\bleed}%
483   \setlength{\headmargin}{0.5\headwidth-0.5\textwidth}%
484   \setlength{\footrulewidth}{0.5\headwidth+0.5\textwidth}%

```

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

```

485 \newcommand{\headbox}[6]{\bgroup%
486   \setstretch{1}%
487   \reset@font\pageheadfont
488   \tabcolsep\z@
489   \arrayrulewidth\headfootruleheight
490   \hskip-\headmargin
491   \begin{tabular*}{\headwidth}[b]%
492     {@{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}%
493     >{\rule[-1.25mm]{\z@}{5mm-\arrayrulewidth}}%
494     l@{\extracolsep{\textwidth minus 1fill}}r%
495     @{\rule{\headmargin}{\z@}}}
496     #1 & #2\\
497     \hline
498     #3 & #4\\
499     \hline
500     #5 & #6\\
501     \hline
502   \end{tabular*}%
503   \hskip-\headmargin
504   \egroup
505 }%

```

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

`\headpageoffset`

```
506 \newcommand{\theheadvolume}{%
```

`\theoddheadpage`

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

`\theevenheadpage`

```

508 \newlength{\headpageoffset}%
509 \setlength{\headpageoffset}{10mm}%
510 \def\theoddheadpage{%
511   \rlap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][r]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%
512 \def\theevenheadpage{%
513   \llap{\makebox[\headpageoffset][l]{\pagenumfont\thepage}}}%

@footrule switch ... and these are for the page foot.
\footruleoff 514 \newif\if@footrule%
\footruleon 515 \def\footruleoff{\global\@footrulefalse}%
\footrule 516 \def\footruleon{\global\@footruletrue}%
517 \def\footrule#1{%
518   \if@footrule
519     \makebox[\textwidth][#1]{%
520       \reset@font
521       \rule[\headfootruleheight]{\footrulewidth}{\headfootruleheight}%
522     } \fi}%

\headmarkstyle Sets the content marks in the running titles.
\markhead 523 \def\headmarkstyle#1{\@bsphack
\markarticle 524 \def\@headmarkstyle{#1}%
\markeditorial 525 \@esphack}%
526 \headmarkstyle{\color{headtextcolor}}%
527 \def\markhead#1#2{\@bsphack
528   \gdef\@evenmark{#1}%
529   \gdef\@oddmark{#2}%
530   \@esphack}%
531 \def\markarticle{\markhead{\@shortauthor}{\@shorttitle}}%
532 \def\markeditorial{\markhead{\@shorttitle}{\@shorttitle}}%

\ps@emisa Finally that all being thrown together gives the basic page style.
533 \def\ps@emisa{%
534   \def\@oddhead{%
535     \headbox{\@journalname}{}%
536     {\theheadvolume}{}%
537     {\@headmarkstyle\@oddmark}{\theoddheadpage}%
538   }%
539   \def\@evenhead{%
540     \headbox{\@journalname}%
541     {\theheadvolume}%
542     {\theevenheadpage}{\@headmarkstyle\@evenmark}}%
543  }%
544   \let\@oddmark\relax
545   \let\@evenmark\relax
546   \def\@oddfoot{\footrule{r}}%
547   \def\@evenfoot{\footrule{l}}%
548 }%

\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.

```

549 \def\ps@emisaarticle{%
550   \ps@emisa
551   \markarticle
552   \footruleoff
553 }%

554 \def\ps@emisaeditorial{%
555   \ps@emisa
556   \markeditorial
557   \footruleon
558 }%

559 \AtEndOfClass{\pagestyle{emisa}}%

```

19.9.3 Cover and advertisement pages

<code>\basecoverfont</code> <code>\covervolumefont</code> <code>\covertitlefont</code>	<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> 560 \def\basecoverfont{\normalfont\sffamily}% 561 \def\covervolumefont{% 562 \basecoverfont\fontsize{6mm}{6mm}\selectfont}% 563 \def\covertitlefont{% 564 \basecoverfont\bfseries\fontsize{11mm}{16.5mm}\selectfont}% </pre>
<code>\coverIbgbname</code> <code>\coverIVbgbname</code> <code>\sigmobislogoname</code> <code>\gislogoname</code>	<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> 565 \def\coverIbgbname{U1_bg}% 566 \def\coverIVbgbname{U4_bg}% 567 \def\sigmobislogoname{SIG-MOBIS-logo-300}% 568 \def\sigEMISAlgoname{EMISA-Logo-svg}% 569 \def\gislogoname{GIS-logo_with_text-300}% </pre>
<code>\AtPageDeadCenter</code> <code>\page@empty</code>	<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</code> <code>ShipoutPicture</code>.</p> <pre> 570 \newcommand{\AtPageDeadCenter}[1]{% 571 \AtPageCenter{\makebox[\z@][c]{% 572 \raisebox{-0.5\totalheight}{\z@}{\z@}{#1}}}% 573 }% 574 \def\page@empty{\relax}% </pre>
<code>\pagebg</code>	<p>Background color for one whole page plus bleed.</p> <pre> 575 \newcommand{\pagebg}[1]{% 576 \AtPageDeadCenter{% 577 \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`).

```

578 \newcommand{\thispagebackground}[2][]{%
579   \ifarg{#1}{\thispagestyle{#1}}%
580   \AddToShipoutPicture*{%
581     \unitlength 1mm\relax%
582     {#2}%
583   }%

```

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

```

584 \newcommand{\picturepage}[2][empty]{%
585   \thispagebackground[#1]{#2}%
586   \null\clearpage
587 }%

```

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

```

588 \newcommandtwopt*\inputpagegraphic}[3][empty][]{%
589   \thispagebackground[#1]{\includegraphics[width=\paperwidth,#2]{#3}}%
590   \null\clearpage
591 }%

```

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

```

592 \newcommand{\coverpage}[2][]{%
593   \@ifarg{#1}{\setcounter{page}{#1}}%
594   \picturepage{#2}%
595 }%

```

`\thecovervolumeline` These represent the

```

\thecovertitle
596 \newcommand{\thecovervolumeline}{%
597   \parbox[t]{130mm}{%
598     \raggedright
599     \color{covertextcolor}\covervolumefont%
600     Volume\space\@volume
601     \enspace\rule[-1mm]{0.5mm}{6mm}\enspace
602     No.\,\@issue\space\textbf{\@issuedate}\,[3mm]%
603     \@specialissuetitle
604   }%
605 }%
606 \def\thecovertitle{%
607   \parbox[t][30mm][s]{174mm}{%
608     \color{covertextcolor}%
609     \covertitlefont
610     \raggedright\@journalname\par
611     \vskip8mm
612     \covervolumefont
613     \raggedleft
614     \textbf{An International Electronic Journal\,}}%

```


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

`\sigmobispage` holds just the contents of the SIG-Mobis ad. It produces a box with an outer width of *zero points* and a height as specified by the inner `minipage` environment. When used as an advertising page it has to be *centered horizontally and vertically* in the page area. This is achieved most easily by using the `\AtPageDeadCenter` utility macro (see section 19.9.3) from `eso-pic` [17].

```
615 \def\sigmatobispage{%
616   \makebox[\z@][c]{%
617     \begin{minipage}[c][260mm][s]{\textwidth}
618       \sigmobispagehead
619       \medskip
620
621       The GI-SIG-MoBIS portal provides numerous resources on enterprise
622       modelling research, such as a full-text digital library, a
623       bibliography, conference announcements, a glossary and evaluation
624       reports. It is intended to establish the premier forum for an
625       international community in enterprise modelling. The new version
626       is based on a Content Management System allowing authorized users
627       to conveniently upload content. A \BibTeX{} interface allows for
628       conveniently integrating bibliographic data. Information about
629       this journal, such as guidelines for authors, tables of content
630       and full-text access to articles (for GI-SIG-MobIS members only)
631       are also available on the~portal.
632       \par
633       \medskip
634
635       \begin{center}
636         \includegraphics{GI-SIG-MOBIS_portal}
637       \end{center}
638
639       \medskip
640
641       GI encourages everybody who wants to participate in the
642       evolution of this community knowledge base to contribute to any of
643       the categories covered by the portal. Please contact Michael He\ss{}
644       (\href{mailto:m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de}{m.hess@uni-duisburg-essen.de})
645       for further~information.
646
647       \vfill
648
649       \sigmobispagefoot
650     \end{minipage}%
651   }%
652 }
```

`\sigmobispagehead` Elements of `\sigmobispage`.

`\sigmobispagefoot` 653 \def\sigmatobispagerule#1{%

`\sigmobispagerule`

```

654 \parbox[c][23mm][s]{\linewidth}{%
655   \centering
656   \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}%
657   \par\vfill
658   \raisebox{-.4\height} [.5\totalheight] [.5\totalheight]{\huge#1}%
659   \par\vfill
660   \textcolor{gray}{\rule{.92\linewidth}{1mm}}}\par}%
661 \def\sigmobispagehead{\sigmobispagerule{SIG-MoBIS Portal}}
662 \def\sigmobispagefoot{\sigmobispagerule{http://wi-mobis.gi-ev.de/}}

```

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

```

\coverII 663 \def\coverI#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
\coverIII 664   {\let\@coverI\relax}%
\coverIV 665   {\def\@coverI{\coverpage[-2]{#1}}}%
666 \def\coverII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
667   {\let\@coverII\relax}%
668   {\def\@coverII{\coverpage[-1]{#1}}}%
669 \def\coverIII#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
670   {\let\@coverIII\relax}%
671   {\def\@coverIII{\coverpage{#1}}}%
672 \def\coverIV#1{\@ifempty{#1}%
673   {\let\@coverIV\relax}%
674   {\def\@coverIV{\coverpage{#1}}}%

```

So we prepare the four cover pages.

```

675 \coverI{%
676   \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
677   \AtPageUpperLeft{%
678     \raisebox{-\totalheight}{\includegraphics{\coverIbgname}}}%
679   \AtPageUpperLeft{\put(17,-28){\mbox{%
680     \includegraphics[height=19mm]{\sigmobislogoname}%
681     \hspace{5mm}%
682     \includegraphics[height=14.75mm]{\sigEMISAlgoname}%
683     }}}%
684   }%
685   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(166,9){\includegraphics{\gislogoname}}}%
686   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,44){\thecovervolumeline}}%
687   \AtTextLowerLeft{\put(-28,36){\framebox(200,62)[c]{}%
688   \AtPageLowerLeft{\put(17,112){\thecovertitle}}}%
689 }%
690 \coverII{\page@empty}%
691 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}%
692 \coverIV{%
693   \pagebg{coverbgcolor}%
694   \AtPageLowerLeft{%
695     \raisebox{167mm}{\includegraphics{\coverIVbgname}}}%
696   \AtPageLowerLeft{%
697     \put(6,9){\parbox[b]{10cm}{\raggedright\large\sffamily\@issn}}}%
698   \AtPageLowerLeft{%

```

```

699     \put(166,9){\includegraphics{GIS-logo_with_text-300}}}%
700 }%

701 \if@cover
702   \AtBeginDocument{%
703     \@coverI\@coverII
704     \setcounter{page}{1}%
705   }%
706   \AtEndDocument{%
707     \@coverIII\@coverIV
708   }%
709 \fi

```

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

```

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

```

19.9.4 Formatting common articles

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

```

711 \newcounter{article}%
712 \@addtoreset{section}{article}%
713 \@addtoreset{footnote}{article}%
714 \@addtoreset{figure}{article}%
715 \@addtoreset{table}{article}%

```

`article` This encapsulates each article.

```

716 \newenvironment{article}[1]{%
717   \clearpage
718   \refstepcounter{article}%
719   \pagestyle{emisaarticle}%
720   \col@number=\tw@\relax
721   #1\relax
722   \l@article

```

Every article is its own bibliographical unit.

```

723   \begin{refsection}%
724   \maketitle
725   \ignorespaces
726   }{%
727   \end{refsection}%
728   \outputarticleappendix\par%
729   \vspace{\baselineskip}%
730   \noindent\ignorespaces

```

```

731 \if@licenseset
732   \begin{minipage}{\columnwidth}
733   \parbox[t]{\dimexpr 0.975\columnwidth-\doclicense@imagewidth\relax}{\vskip 0pt\raggedright
734   \hfill%
735   \parbox[t]{\doclicense@imagewidth}{\vskip 0pt\doclicenseImage}%
736   \end{minipage}%
737 \else
738   \ifx\@licence\@empty\relax\else\par\noindent\@licence\fi%
739 \fi%
740 \onecolumn
741 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

19.9.5 Formatting editorial content

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

```

742 \newcommandtwopt{\edit@setup}[3][[]]{%
743   \title[#1][#2]{#3}
744   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}

```

Here, section titles are a bit larger than otherwise.

```

745 \def\sec@font{\sectionfont\Large}%
746 \def\para@font{\sectionfont}%
747 \setcounter{section}{0}%
748 }%

```

`editorialcontent` This encapsulates editorial content entries.

```

749 \newenvironment{editorialcontent}[1]{%
750   \onecolumn
751   \refstepcounter{article}%
752   \edit@setup{#1}%
753   \l@editorialcontent
754   \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\

```

Every `editorialcontent` is its own bibliographical unit.

```

755 \begin{refsection}%
756 \ignorespaces
757 }{%
758 \end{refsection}%
759 \onecolumn
760 \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

19.9.6 Standard editorial content environments

Several types of standardized editorial contents.

`editorial` This encapsulates editorials.

```

\editorialname 761 \def\editorialname{Editorial Preface}%

```

```

762 \newenvironment{editorial}[1][\editorialname]{%
763   \clearpage
764   \edit@setup{#1}%
765   \twocolumn[\raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}}}%
766   \l@editorialcontent

```

Every editorial is its own bibliographical unit.

```

767   \begin{refsection}%
768   \ignorespaces
769   }{%
770   \end{refsection}%
771   \onecolumn
772   \ignorespacesafterend}%

```

cfp Call for papers.

```

\cfpname 773 \def\cfpname{Call for Papers}%
774 \newenvironment{cfp}[1][\cfpname]%
775   {\editorialcontent{#1}}%
776   {\endeditorialcontent}%

```

\imprint Imprint.

```

\imprintname 777 \newcommandtwoopt{\imprint}[2][\@imprintname][\@imprintbody]{%
\imprintbody 778   \onecolumn
779   \edit@setup{#1}{\@journalname}%
780   \l@editorialcontent
781   \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
782   \ignorespaces
783   #2
784   \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
785   \def\imprintname#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintname{#1}\@esphack}%
786   \long\def\imprintbody#1{\@bsphack\def\@imprintbody{#1}\@esphack}%

787   \imprintname{Imprint}%
788   \imprintbody{%
789     The journal \emph{\@journalname} is the official journal of the
790     Special Interest Group on Modelling Business Information Systems
791     within the German Informatics Society (GI-SIG MoBIS).
792
793     The journal Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems
794     Architectures is intended to provide a forum for those who prefer a
795     design-oriented approach. As the official journal of the German
796     Informatics Society (GI-SIG-MoBIS), it is dedicated to promote the
797     study and application of languages and methods for enterprise
798     modelling -- bridging the gap between theoretical foundations and
799     real world requirements. The journal is not only aimed at
800     researchers and students in Information Systems and Computer
801     Science, but also at information systems professionals in industry,
802     commerce and public administration who are interested in innovative
803     and inspiring concepts.

```

```

804
805 The journal's editorial board consists of scholars and practitioners
806 who are renowned experts on various aspects of developing, analysing
807 and deploying enterprise models. Besides Information Systems, they
808 cover various fields of Computer Science.
809
810 \section*{Subscription Information}
811
812 The journal is distributed free of charge for members of the
813 GI-SIG-MoBIS. Membership can be acquired through the German
814 Informatics Society (http://www.gi-ev.de/verein/mitgliedschaft/).
815 Single issues, priced at EUR\,25 each (plus shipment), can be ordered
816 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.

```

817 \newsavebox{\@editorial@box}%
818 \newlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}%
819 \setlength{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\textheight+10mm}%
820 \newcommandtwoopt{\editorialboard}[2]%
821 [\@editorialboardname][\@editorialboardbody]{%
822   \clearpage
823   \edit@setup[#1]{#1}%
824   \l@editorialcontent
825   \savebox{\@editorial@box}{%
826     \vbox{\centering%
827       \fboxsep=5mm
828       \fcolorbox{boxframecolor}{boxbgcolor}{%
829         \begin{minipage}[t]{110mm}
830           \raggedright
831           #2
832         \end{minipage}}\*\*
833     }%
834   }%
835   \raisebox{15mm-\totalheight}[5mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][c]{%
836     \ifdim\ht\@editorial@box>\editorialboxmaxheight
837       \resizebox{!}{\editorialboxmaxheight}{\usebox{\@editorial@box}}%
838     \else
839       \usebox{\@editorial@box}%
840   \fi
841   }}\*\*
842   \raisebox{-\textheight}[0mm][0mm]{\makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
843     \parbox[t]{\textwidth}{\raggedleft\bfseries\@issn}%

```

```

844 }}%
845 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend
846 }%
847 \def\editorialboardname#1{%
848 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardname{#1}\@esphack}%
849 \long\def\editorialboardbody#1{%
850 \@bsphack\def\@editorialboardbody{#1}\@esphack}%

851 \editorialboardname{Editorial Board}%
852 \editorialboardbody{%
853 \section*{\@title}\vskip1mm
854 {\Large Editors in Chief\[\[1mm]}
855 Ulrich Frank, University of Duisburg-Essen\\
856 Manfred Reichert, Ulm University\[\[1mm]
857 {\Large Associate Editors\[\[1mm]}
858 Wil van der Aalst, Eindhoven University of Technology\\
859 Witold Abramowicz, Poznan University of Economics\\
860 Colin Atkinson, University of Mannheim\\
861 J\"org Becker, University of M\"unster\\
862 J\"org Desel, University of Hagen\\
863 Werner Esswein, Dresden University of Technology\\
864 Fernand Feltz, Centre de Recherche Public Gabriel Lippmann\\
865 Andreas Gadatsch, Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences\\
866 Martin Glinz, University of Zurich\\
867 Norbert Gronau, University of Potsdam\\
868 Wilhelm Hasselbring, University of Kiel\\
869 Brian Henderson-Sellers, University of Technology, Sydney\\
870 Stefan Jablonski, University of Bayreuth\\
871 Manfred Jeusfeld, Tilburg University\\
872 Reinhard Jung, University of St.\,Gallen\\
873 Dimitris Karagiannis, University of Vienna\\
874 John Krogstie, University of Trondheim\\
875 Thomas K\"uhne, Victoria University of Wellington\\
876 Frank Leymann, University of Stuttgart\\
877 Stephen W. Liddle, Brigham Young University\\
878 Peter Loos, Johannes Gutenberg-University of Mainz\\
879 Oscar Pastor L\'opez, Universidad Polit\'ecnica de Val\'encia\\
880 Heinrich C. Mayr, University of Klagenfurt\\
881 Jan Mendling, Vienna University of Economics and Business\\
882 Markus N\"uttgens, University of Hamburg\\
883 Andreas Oberweis, University of Karlsruhe\\
884 Erich Ortner, Darmstadt University of Technology\\
885 Erik Proper, Radboud University Nijmegen\\
886 Michael Rebstock, University of Applied Sciences Darmstadt\\
887 Stefanie Rinderle-Ma, University of Vienna\\
888 Michael Rosemann, Queensland University of Technology\\
889 Matti Rossi, Aalto University\\
890 Elmar J. Sinz, University of Bamberg\\
891 Friedrich Steimann, University of Hagen\\
892 Stefan Strecker, University of Hagen\\

```

```

893 Bernhard Thalheim, University of Kiel\\
894 Oliver Thomas, University of Osnabr\\uck\\
895 Juha-Pekka Tolvanen, University of Jyv\\askyl\\a\\
896 Klaus Turowski, University of Augsburg\\
897 Gottfried Vossen, University of M\\unster\\
898 Mathias Weske, University of Potsdam\\
899 Robert Winter, University of St.\\,Gallen\\
900 Heinz Z\\ullighoven, University of Hamburg}%

```

\guidelines Guidelines for Authors.

```

\guidelinesname 901 \newcommandtwoopt{\guidelines}[2]%
\guidelinesbody 902 [@guidelinesname][@guidelinesbody]{%
903 \onecolumn
904 \edit@setup{#1}%
905 \l@editorialcontent
906 \raisebox{5.5mm}[10mm][0pt]{\sec@font\@title}\\
907 \ignorespaces
908 #2
909 \onecolumn\ignorespacesafterend}%
910 \def\guidelinesname#1{%
911 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesname{#1}\@esphack}%
912 \long\def\guidelinesbody#1{%
913 \@bsphack\def\@guidelinesbody{#1}\@esphack}%

914 \guidelinesname{Guidelines for Authors}%
915 \guidelinesbody{%
916 The journal serves to publish results of innovative research on all
917 facets of creating and analysing enterprise models and information
918 systems architectures. For research papers, it is required to
919 satisfy academic standards in terms of originality, level of
920 abstraction and justification of results. Experience reports serve
921 to describe and analyse success stories as well as practical
922 obstacles and resulting research challenges. Topics covered by the
923 journal include, but are not restricted to the following subjects:
924 \begin{itemize}
925 \item Languages and Methods for Enterprise Modelling
926 \item Reusable Domain Models (Reference Models)
927 \item Analysis and Design Patterns
928 \item Modelling of Business Processes and Workflows
929 \item Process-Oriented System Architectures
930 \item Component-Oriented System Architectures
931 \item Conceptual Modelling for Component-Oriented Design
932 \item Ontologies for Enterprise Modelling
933 \item Modelling for Enterprise Application Integration
934 \item Modelling for Data Warehouses
935 \item Modelling to support Knowledge Management
936 \item Model-Driven Development
937 \item Aspect-Oriented Design
938 \item Agile Methods for Enterprise Modelling

```



```

939 \end{itemize}
940 Authors are asked for electronic submissions, which have to be sent
941 to the editor in chief as e-mail attachment. In case of multiple
942 authors, it is required to name one author who acts as contact
943 person. The submission should include a cover page with the paper's
944 title and the names, affiliations and e-mail addresses of all
945 authors. The first page of the paper starts with the title and does
946 not carry the authors' names. A manuscript must be either in MS
947 Word or PDF format. It should not exceed 5.000 words -- this
948 includes an abstract of around 150 words.
949
950 Submitted papers will be reviewed within no more than two months.
951 The review process is double blind. Authors who submit a manuscript
952 guarantee that it has not been published elsewhere, nor is intended
953 to be published elsewhere. Papers that were accepted for
954 publication must be written according to the style defined for the
955 journal. A comprehensive description as well as a corresponding
956 Word template is provided on the web portal of the GI-SIG-MobIS
957 (http://www.fg-mobis.gi-ev.de/).}

```

19.9.7 Making the title

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

```

958 \def\maketitle{%
959   \begingroup
960   \let\footnoterule\relax
961   \let\footnote\thanks
962   \let\thefootnote\relax
963   \def\@makefnmark{\textsuperscript{\@thefnmark}}%
964   \ifnum\col@number=\@ne
965     \@maketitle
966   \else
967     \twocolumn[\@maketitle]%
968   \fi
969   \global\@topnum\z@
970   \@thanks
971 \endgroup
972 \setcounter{footnote}{0}%
973 }%

```

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

```

974 \def\@maketitle{%
975   \bgroup
976   \normalfont
977   \pretolerance=9999
978   \parskip\z@
979   \parindent\z@

```

```

980 \if!\@title!
981 \else
982 {\raggedright
983 \titlefont\ignorespaces
984 \strut\@title\strut\par}%
985 \vskip2mm\relax
986 \fi
987 \if!\@subtitle!
988 \vskip5mm\relax
989 \else
990 {\makebox[\textwidth][r]{%
991 \begin{minipage}{\textwidth-15mm}
992 \raggedright
993 \subtitlefont\ignorespaces
994 \strut\@subtitle\strut
995 \end{minipage}}}%
996 \par}%
997 \vskip5mm\relax
998 \fi
999 \if!\@authors!
1000 \else
1001 {\raggedright
1002 \authorfont\ignorespaces
1003 \strut\@authors
1004 \ifx\@email\@empty
1005 \ClassError{emisa}{There has to be one corresponding author!}{Please use \string\author*}
1006 \else
1007 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{*~Corresponding author.\newline E-mail.\ \url{\@email}}}%
1008 \fi%
1009 \ifx\@acknowledgements\@empty
1010 \else
1011 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{\@acknowledgements}}}%
1012 \fi%
1013 \strut\par}%
1014 \vskip2mm\relax
1015 \fi
1016 \if!\@addresses@list!
1017 \else
1018 {\raggedright
1019 \footnotesize\ignorespaces
1020 \strut\@addresses@list\strut\par}%
1021 \vskip8mm\relax
1022 \fi
1023 \if!\@authornote!
1024 \else
1025 \let\thefootnote\relax
1026 \ignorespaces\makebox[0pt][l]{\footnote{Note: \@authornote}}}%
1027 \fi
1028 \if!\@abstract!

```

```

1029 \else
1030   {\abstractfont\ignorespaces
1031     \strut\textup{Abstract.\ } \@abstract\strut\par}%
1032     \vskip5mm\relax
1033 \fi
1034 \if!\@keywords!
1035   \vskip3mm\relax
1036 \else
1037   {\raggedright
1038     \ignorespaces
1039     \strut Keywords.\ \@keywords\strut\par}
1040     \vskip3mm\relax
1041 \fi
1042 \if!\@articleinfo@name!
1043   \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!
1044     \if!\@articleinfo@adate!
1045       \vskip\baselineskip\relax
1046     \fi
1047   \fi
1048 \else
1049   {\raggedright
1050     \small
1051     \ignorespaces
1052     \strut Communicated by\ \@articleinfo@name.%
1053     \if!\@articleinfo@rdate!%
1054     \else
1055       \space Received\ \@articleinfo@rdate.%
1056     \fi%
1057     \if!\@articleinfo@adate!%
1058     \else
1059       \space Accepted\ %
1060       \if!\@articleinfo@rounds!%
1061       \else%
1062         \ifnum\@articleinfo@rounds=1
1063           after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revision\space%
1064         \else
1065           after \@articleinfo@rounds{} revisions\space%
1066         \fi%
1067       \fi%
1068       on \@articleinfo@adate.
1069     \fi%
1070     \strut\par}
1071     \vskip5mm\relax
1072 \fi
1073 \egroup
1074 }

```

19.9.8 Sectioning

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

Syntax:

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

Here is the meaning of all these parameters:

- <name>** The name of the current sectioning level, e.g., «subsection».
- <level>** The level number, describing the hierarchical depth of the current sectioning level named in – e.g., chapter = 1, section = 2, etc. This is used namely in the table of contents.
- <indent>** The indentation of the heading, relative to the left margin. Positive values shift the heading to the right («inward»), negative values to the left («outward»).
- <before skip>** The absolute value represents the space to leave above the heading. If the value is negative, the first paragraph indent following the heading is suppressed.
- <after skip>** If positive, then the section heading is typeset on its own line and the value determines the amount of vertical space to leave below the heading. If negative, then the section heading is typeset run-in and the absolute value determines the amount of horizontal space to leave between the heading and the following text.
- <style>** Commands to set the output style. Since the June 1996 release of L^AT_EX 2_ε the *last* command in this argument may be a command such as `\MakeUppercase` or `\fbox` that takes an argument. The section heading will be supplied as the argument to this command. So setting this to, say, «`\bfseries\MakeUppercase`» would produce bold, uppercase headings.
- <toc-heading>** The optional string to be output in the table of contents (toc). If not given, the value from **<heading>** is used.
- <heading>** The heading text to be output in the text body.

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

```
1075 \def\@sect#1#2#3#4#5#6[#7]#8{%
1076   \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth
1077     \let\@svsec\@empty
1078   \else
1079     \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.

```
1080   \protected@edef\@svsec{\@secntformat{#1}}%
1081   \fi
1082   \@tempskipa #5\relax
1083   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
```

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

```
1084   \begingroup
1085     #6{\noindent%
```

```

1086      \@hangfrom{\hskip #3\relax\@svsec}%
1087      \raggedright
1088      \interlinepenalty\@M
1089      \strut#8\strut
1090      \@@par}%
1091  \endgroup
1092  \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1093  \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1094    \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1095      \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1096    \fi
1097    #7}%
1098  \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.

```

1099  \def\@svsechd{%
1100    #6{\hskip #3\relax
1101    \@svsec #8}%
1102    \csname #1mark\endcsname{#7}%
1103    \addcontentsline{toc}{#1}{%
1104      \ifnum #2>\c@secnumdepth \else
1105        \protect\numberline{\csname the#1\endcsname}%
1106      \fi
1107      #7}}%
1108  \fi
1109  \@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. 44.

```

1110 \def\@ssect#1#2#3#4#5{%
1111   \@tempskipa #3\relax
1112   \ifdim \@tempskipa>\z@
1113     \begingroup
1114       #4{\noindent%
1115         \hskip #1\relax
1116         \noindent%
1117         \parbox[t]{\linewidth}{%
1118           \raggedright\interlinepenalty\@M#5\strut}\@@par}%
1119     \endgroup
1120   \else
1121     \def\@svsechd{#4{\hskip #1\relax #5}}%
1122   \fi
1123   \@xsect{#3}}

```

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

```
1124 \def\@secntformat#1{%  
1125   \csname the#1\endcsname%  
1126   \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. 44.

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.

```
1127 \def\section{\@startsection{section}%  
1128   {1}{\z@}%  
1129   {-1\baselineskip plus -2mm minus -2mm}%  
1130   {.5\baselineskip plus .25\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1131   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsection`

```
1132 \def\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}%  
1133   {2}{\z@}%  
1134   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1.5mm}%  
1135   {.25\baselineskip plus .125\baselineskip minus .125\baselineskip}%  
1136   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\subsubsection`

```
1137 \def\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}%  
1138   {3}{\z@}%  
1139   {-3mm plus -2mm minus -1mm}%  
1140   {1sp}%  
1141   {\sec@font}}%
```

`\paragraph`

```
1142 \def\paragraph{\@startsection{paragraph}%  
1143   {4}{\z@}%  
1144   {-1.5mm plus -1mm minus -0.75mm}%  
1145   {1sp}%  
1146   {\para@font}}%
```

`\subparagraph`

```
1147 \def\subparagraph{\@startsection{subparagraph}%  
1148   {5}{\z@}%  
1149   {-1.5mm}%  
1150   {-1em}%  
1151   {\para@font}}%
```

19.9.9 The table of contents

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

```
1152 \def\tableofcontents{%  
1153   \onecolumn  
1154   \pagestyle{emisaeditorial}%  
1155   \footruleon  
1156   \title{Table of Contents}%  
1157   \null  
1158   \vskip10mm  
1159   \maketitle  
1160   \vskip15mm  
1161   \bgroup
```

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

```
1162   \parindent\z@  
1163   \parskip\z@  
1164   \@starttoc{toc}%  
1165   \egroup  
1166   \onecolumn  
1167 }
```

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

```
\l@editorialcontent 1168 \newcommand*\l@article{%  
1169   \if!\@subtitle!  
1170     \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle}%  
1171   \else  
1172     \addtocentry{\@tocauthor}{\thepage}{\@toctitle\ --\ \@tocsubtitle}%  
1173   \fi}%  
1174 \newcommand*\l@editorialcontent{%  
1175   \addtocentry{\@toctitle}{\thepage}{}}%
```

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

```
1176 \newcommand*\addtocentry[4][toc]{%  
1177   \addtocontents{#1}{\string\emisa@tocentry{#2}{#3}{#4}}}%
```

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

```
1178 \newcommand{\emisa@tocentry}[3]{%
1179   \makebox[\textwidth][l]{%
1180     \parbox[t]{72.5mm-\@pnumwidth}{\raggedright\textbf{#1}}%
1181     \makebox[\@pnumwidth][r]{\textbf{#2}}%
1182     \hfill
1183     \parbox[t]{85mm}{\raggedright#3}}%
1184   \vspace{3mm}}%
```

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

```
1185 \setcounter{tocdepth}{-2}
```

19.9.10 A few abbreviations

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

```
\eg 1186 \newcommand*{\emisa@abbrv}[1]{#1\@xspace}
\cf 1187 \newcommand*{\emisaabbrv}[2]{\gdef#1{\emisa@abbrv{#2}}}
\etal 1188 \newcommand*{\emisa@vabbrv}[1]{\textsc{#1}\xspace}
\emisa@abbrv 1189 \newcommand*{\ie}{\emisa@abbrv{i.e.,}}
\emisaabbrv 1190 \newcommand*{\eg}{\emisa@abbrv{e.g.,}}
\emisa@vabbrv 1191 \newcommand*{\cf}{\emisa@abbrv{cf.}}
\OMG 1192 \newcommand*{\etal}{\emisa@abbrv{et~al.}}
\BPM 1193 \newcommand*{\OMG}{\emisa@vabbrv{omg}}
\BPMN 1194 \newcommand*{\BPM}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpm}}
\BPMN 1195 \newcommand*{\BPMN}{\emisa@vabbrv{bpnn}}
\UML 1196 \newcommand*{\UML}{\emisa@vabbrv{uml}}
```

19.9.11 Other macros defined by EMISA

`\meta` Macros for convenience

```
\type 1197 \newcommand{\meta}[1]{\ttfamily\small #1} % designate a meta type (meta class)
1198 \newcommand{\type}[1]{\textsf{#1}} % designate a type (class)
```

19.10 Bibliographies

The infrastructure for that is already present in \LaTeX [19, `ltbibl.dtx`] so we have to tinker with just a couple of things.

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

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

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

```
1199 \def\@tempa#1\do\addbibresource#2\nil{%
1200     \ifx\relax#2\relax
1201     \else
1202     \def\@tempa##1\do\addbibresource##2\nil{\def\@preamblecmds{##1##2}}%
1203     \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\nil
1204     \fi
1205 }
1206 \expandafter\@tempa\@preamblecmds\do\addbibresource\nil
1207 \AfterEndPreamble{%
1208     \DeclareRobustCommand{\bibliography}[1]{%
1209         \addbibresource{#1}}%
1210 }%

1211 \tolerance 1414
1212 \hbadness 1414
1213 \emergencystretch 1.5em
1214 \hfuzz 0.3pt
1215 \widowpenalty=10000
1216 \displaywidowpenalty=10000
1217 \clubpenalty=5000
1218 \interfootnotelinepenalty=9999
1219 \brokenpenalty=2000
1220 \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.

```
1221 </class>
1222 <*biblatex>
```

19.10.1 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.

```
1223 <*bbx>
```

We start by declaring the file name and date.

```
1224 \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

...

```
1225 \RequireBibliographyStyle{authoryear}
```

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

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

```
1226 \newcommand*{\bibitemlabel}[1]{%
```

```
1227 \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.

```
1228 \defbibenvironment{bibliography}
```

```
1229 {\list{}}%
```

```
1230 {\setlength{\labelwidth}{\z@}%
```

```
1231 \setlength{\leftmargin}{\z@}%
```

```
1232 \setlength{\itemindent}{-\leftmargin}%
```

```
1233 \setlength{\itemsep}{.5\baselineskip\@plus.2\baselineskip\@minus.2\baselineskip}%
```

```
1234 \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.

```
1235 }%
```

```
1236 \let\makelabel\bibitemlabel
```

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

```
1237 \tolerance 9999
```

```
1238 \emergencystretch 3em
```

```
1239 \hfuzz .5\p@
```

```
1240 \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.

```
1241 \clubpenalty 4000
```

```
1242 \@clubpenalty\clubpenalty
```

```
1243 \widowpenalty 4000
```

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

```
1244 \sfcode'\.\@m
```

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

```
1245 \renewcommand*{\finalnamedelim}{\addcomma\space}%
```

```
1246 }%
```

```
1247 {%
```

An empty `thebibliography` environment will cause a warning.

```
1248 \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty ‘thebibliography’ environment}}%
```

```
1249 \endlist}
```

1250 {\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 $0.5 \times \text{hyphenpenalty}$ at load-time.

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

1251 \renewcommand*{\newunitpunct}{\space}

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

1252 \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.

1253 \renewcommand*{\bibsetup}{%

1254 \interlinepenalty=5000\relax

```

1255 \widowpenalty=10000\relax
1256 \clubpenalty=10000\relax
1257 \biburlsetup
1258 \flushbottom
1259 \frenchspacing
1260 \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.

```

1261 \renewcommand*{\biburlsetup}{%
1262   \Urlmuskip=0mu plus 2mu\relax
1263   \mathchardef\UrlBreakPenalty=200\relax
1264   \mathchardef\UrlBigBreakPenalty=100\relax
1265   \mathchardef\UrlEmergencyPenalty=9000\relax
1266   \appto\UrlSpecials{%
1267     \do\0{\mathchar'\0\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1268     \do\1{\mathchar'\1\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1269     \do\2{\mathchar'\2\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1270     \do\3{\mathchar'\3\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1271     \do\4{\mathchar'\4\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1272     \do\5{\mathchar'\5\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1273     \do\6{\mathchar'\6\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1274     \do\7{\mathchar'\7\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1275     \do\8{\mathchar'\8\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}%
1276     \do\9{\mathchar'\9\penalty\UrlEmergencyPenalty}}%
1277   \def\UrlBreaks{%

```

```

1278 \do\.\do\@\do\/\do\\do\!\do\_do\|\do\;\do\>\do\]\do\)\do\}%
1279 \do\,\do\?\do\'do\+do\=do\#do\$do\&do\*do\^do\"}%
1280 \def\UrlBigBreaks{\do\:\do\-%}

```

URLs are typeset in sans-serif script.

```

1281 \def\UrlFont{\sffamily}%
1282 }

```

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.

```

1283 \DeclareFieldFormat{citetitle}{#1}
1284 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1285 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1286 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1287 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1288 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1289 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}
1290 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{citetitle}{#1\isdot}

```

The following field formats are used for output in bibliographies.

```

1291 \DeclareFieldFormat{booktitle}{#1\isdot}
1292 \DeclareFieldFormat{journaltitle}{#1}

```

```

1293 \DeclareFieldFormat{issuetitle}{#1}
1294 \DeclareFieldFormat{maintitle}{#1}
1295 \DeclareFieldFormat{title}{#1}
1296 \DeclareFieldFormat[article]{title}{#1\isdot}
1297 \DeclareFieldFormat[inbook]{title}{#1\isdot}
1298 \DeclareFieldFormat[incollection]{title}{#1\isdot}
1299 \DeclareFieldFormat[inproceedings]{title}{#1\isdot}
1300 \DeclareFieldFormat[patent]{title}{#1\isdot}
1301 \DeclareFieldFormat[thesis]{title}{#1\isdot}
1302 \DeclareFieldFormat[unpublished]{title}{#1\isdot}
1303 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{\url{#1}}
1304 \DeclareFieldFormat{urldate}{\bibstring{urldate}\addcolon\space#1}
1305 \DeclareFieldAlias[misc]{note}{urldate}
1306 \DeclareFieldAlias[report]{note}{urldate}
1307 \DeclareFieldAlias[thesis]{note}{urldate}
1308 \DeclareFieldFormat{version}{\bibcpstring{version}~#1}
1309 \DeclareFieldFormat{volume}{\bibcpstring{volume}~#1}
1310 \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`.

```
1311 \DeclareNameFormat{emisa:names}{%
1312   \usebibmacro{name:last-firstinit}{#1}{#4}{#5}{#7}%
1313   \usebibmacro{name:andothers}}
```

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

me:last-firstinit

```
bibmacro 1314 \newbibmacro*{name:last-firstinit}[4]{%
1315   \usebibmacro{name:delim}{#2#3#1}%
1316   \usebibmacro{name:hook}{#2#3#1}%
```

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

```
1317   \ifblank{#3}{}{%
1318     \mkbibnameprefix{#3}%\isdot
1319     \ifpunctmark{'}
1320     {}
1321     {\ifuseprefix{\addhighpenspace}{\addlowpenspace}}}%
```

... last name ...

```
1322   \mkbibnamelast{#1}\addhighpenspace
```

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

```
1323   \ifblank{#4}{}{\addlowpenspace\mkbibnameaffix{#4}\addlowpenspace}%
```

... and first name (initials).

```
1324   \ifblank{#2}{}{\mkbibnamefirst{#2}\isdot}%
1325 }%
```

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

```
1326 \renewbibmacro*{in:}{%
1327   \printtext{%
1328     \bibcpstring{in}%
1329     \intitlepunct}}
```

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

author bibmacro

```
1330 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
1331   \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}
1332     {\printnames{author}%
1333     \iffieldundef{authortype}
1334     {}
1335     {\setunit{\addspace}%
1336     \usebibmacro{authorstrg}}}
1337   {}}}
```

editor bibmacro

```
1338 \renewbibmacro*{editor}{%
1339   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1340     {\printnames{editor}%
1341      \setunit{\addspace}%
1342      \usebibmacro{editorstrg}%
1343      \clearname{editor}}
1344   {}}
```

editor+others bibmacro

```
1345 \renewbibmacro*{editor+others}{%
1346   \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
1347     {\printnames[emsa:names]{editor}%
1348      \setunit{\addspace}%
1349      \usebibmacro{editor+othersstrg}%
1350      \clearname{editor}}
1351   {}}
```

translator bibmacro

```
1352 \renewbibmacro*{translator}{%
1353   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1354     {\printnames{translator}%
1355      \setunit{\addspace}%
1356      \usebibmacro{translatorstrg}%
1357      \clearname{translator}}
1358   {}}
```

translator+others bibmacro

```
1359 \renewbibmacro*{translator+others}{%
1360   \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
1361     {\printnames{translator}%
1362      \setunit{\addspace}%
1363      \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
1364      \clearname{translator}}
1365   {}}
```

editor+othersstrg bibmacro

```
1366 \renewbibmacro*{editor+othersstrg}{%
1367   \iffieldundef{editortype}
1368     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1369       {\def\abx@tempa{editors}}
1370       {\def\abx@tempa{editor}}}
1371     {\ifthenelse{\value{editor}>1\OR\ifandothers{editor}}
1372       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}s}}
1373       {\edef\abx@tempa{\thefield{editortype}}}}%
1374   \let\abx@tempb=\empty
1375   \ifnameequal{editor}{translator}
1376     {\appto\abx@tempa{tr}%

```



```

1377 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{translator}}
1378 {}%
1379 \ifnamesequal{editor}{commentator}
1380 {\appto\abx@tempa{co}%
1381 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{commentator}}}
1382 {\ifnamesequal{editor}{annotator}
1383 {\appto\abx@tempa{an}%
1384 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{annotator}}}
1385 {}}%
1386 \ifnamesequal{editor}{introduction}
1387 {\appto\abx@tempa{in}%
1388 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{introduction}}}
1389 {\ifnamesequal{editor}{foreword}
1390 {\appto\abx@tempa{fo}%
1391 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{foreword}}}
1392 {\ifnamesequal{editor}{afterword}
1393 {\appto\abx@tempa{af}%
1394 \appto\abx@tempb{\clearname{afterword}}}
1395 {}}%
1396 \ifbibxstring{\abx@tempa}
1397 {\bibstring[\mkbibparens]{\abx@tempa}%
1398 \abx@tempb}
1399 {\usebibmacro{editorstrg}}}%

```

emisa:url+urldate bibmacro

```

1400 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+urldate}{%
1401 \iffieldundef{url}
1402 {\printfield{howpublished}}
1403 {\printfield{url}}
1404 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1405 \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1406 {\printfield{note}}
1407 {\printtext[urldate]{\printurldate}}}

```

emisa:url+type+version+urldate

```

bibmacro 1408 \newbibmacro*{emisa:url+type+version+urldate}{%
1409 \iffieldundef{url}%
1410 {\printfield{url}}
1411 {\printfield{howpublished}}%
1412 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1413 \printfield{type}%
1414 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1415 \printfield{version}%
1416 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}\newblock
1417 \iffieldundef{urlyear}
1418 {\printfield{note}}
1419 {\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

```
1420 \renewbibmacro*{finentry}{}%
```

article bibdriver

```
1421 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{article}{%
1422   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1423   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1424   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1425   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1426   \usebibmacro{title}%
1427   \newunit
1428   \printlist{language}%
1429   \newunit\newblock
1430   \usebibmacro{bytranslator+others}%
1431   \newunit\newblock
1432   \printfield{version}%
1433   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1434   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1435   \usebibmacro{journal+issuetitle}%
1436   \newunit\newblock
1437   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1438   \newunit\newblock
1439   \usebibmacro{note+pages}%
1440   \newunit\newblock
1441   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1442     {\printfield{issn}}
1443     {}%
1444   \newunit\newblock
1445   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1446   \newunit\newblock
1447   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1448   \newunit\newblock
1449   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1450   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

book bibdriver

```
1451 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{book}{%
1452   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1453   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1454   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1455   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1456   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1457   \newunit
1458   \printlist{language}%
```

```

1459 \newunit\newblock
1460 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1461 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1462 \newblock
1463 \printfield{edition}%
1464 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1465 \newblock
1466 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1467 \newunit
1468 \newblock
1469 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1470   {\printfield{volume}%
1471    \printfield{part}}
1472   {}%
1473 \newunit
1474 \printfield{volumes}%
1475 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1476 \newblock
1477 \printfield{note}%
1478 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1479 \newblock
1480 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1481 \newunit\newblock
1482 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1483 \newunit
1484 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1485 \newunit\newblock
1486 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1487   {\printfield{isbn}}
1488   {}%
1489 \newunit\newblock
1490 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1491 \newunit\newblock
1492 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1493 \newunit\newblock
1494 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1495 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

booklet bibdriver

```

1496 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{booklet}{%
1497   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1498   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1499   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1500   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1501   \usebibmacro{title}%
1502   \newunit
1503   \printlist{language}%
1504   \newunit\newblock
1505   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%

```

```

1506 \newunit\newblock
1507 \printfield{howpublished}%
1508 \newunit\newblock
1509 \printfield{type}%
1510 \newunit\newblock
1511 \printfield{note}%
1512 \newunit\newblock
1513 \usebibmacro{location+date}%
1514 \newunit\newblock
1515 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1516 \newunit
1517 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1518 \newunit\newblock
1519 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1520 \newunit\newblock
1521 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1522 \newunit\newblock
1523 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1524 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

collection bibdriver

```

1525 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{collection}{%
1526 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1527 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1528 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1529 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1530 \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1531 \newunit
1532 \printlist{language}%
1533 \newunit\newblock
1534 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1535 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1536 \newblock
1537 \printfield{edition}%
1538 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1539 \newblock
1540 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1541 \newunit
1542 \newblock
1543 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1544 {\printfield{volume}%
1545 \printfield{part}}
1546 {}%
1547 \newunit
1548 \printfield{volumes}%
1549 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1550 \newblock
1551 \printfield{note}%
1552 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%

```

```

1553 \newblock
1554 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1555 \newunit\newblock
1556 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1557 \newunit
1558 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1559 \newunit\newblock
1560 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1561   {\printfield{isbn}}
1562   {}%
1563 \newunit\newblock
1564 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1565 \newunit\newblock
1566 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1567 \newunit\newblock
1568 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1569 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inbook bibdriver

```

1570 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inbook}{%
1571   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1572   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1573   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1574   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1575   \usebibmacro{title}%
1576   \newunit
1577   \printlist{language}%
1578   \newunit\newblock
1579   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1580   \usebibmacro{bybookauthor}%
1581   \newunit\newblock
1582   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%
1583   \newunit\newblock
1584   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1585   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1586   \newblock
1587   \printfield{edition}%
1588   \newunit
1589   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1590     {\printfield{volume}%
1591       \printfield{part}}
1592     {}%
1593   \newunit
1594   \printfield{volumes}%
1595   \newunit\newblock
1596   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1597   \newunit\newblock
1598   \printfield{note}%
1599   \newunit\newblock

```

```

1600 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1601 \newunit\newblock
1602 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1603 \newunit\newblock
1604 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1605   {\printfield{isbn}}
1606   {}%
1607 \newunit\newblock
1608 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1609 \newunit\newblock
1610 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1611 \newunit\newblock
1612 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1613 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

incollection bibdriver

```

1614 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{incollection}{%
1615   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1616   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1617   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1618   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1619   \usebibmacro{title}%
1620   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1621   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1622   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1623   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1624   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1625   \setunit{\addspace}%
1626   \newblock
1627   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1628   \newblock
1629   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1630   \newblock
1631   \printfield{edition}%
1632   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1633   \newblock
1634   \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1635   \newunit
1636   \newblock
1637   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1638     {\printfield{volume}%
1639      \printfield{part}}
1640     {}%
1641   \newunit
1642   \printfield{volumes}%

```

```

1643 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1644 \newblock
1645 \printfield{note}%
1646 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1647 \newblock
1648 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1649 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1650 \newblock
1651 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1652 \newunit\newblock
1653 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1654   {\printfield{isbn}}
1655   {}%
1656 \newunit\newblock
1657 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1658 \newunit\newblock
1659 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1660 \newunit\newblock
1661 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1662 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

inproceedings bibdriver

```

1663 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{inproceedings}{%
1664   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1665   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1666   \usebibmacro{author/translator+others}%
1667   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}%
1668   \newblock
1669   \usebibmacro{title}%
1670   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1671   \printlist{language}%
1672   \newblock
1673   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1674   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1675   \usebibmacro{in:}%
1676   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1677   \setunit{\addspace}%
1678   \newblock
1679   \usebibmacro{byauthor}%
1680   \newblock
1681   \usebibmacro{maintitle+booktitle}%

```

Colon after maintitle, if any

```

1682   \newblock
1683   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1684   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1685   \newblock

```

```

1686 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1687 \newunit
1688 \newblock
1689 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1690   {\printfield{volume}%
1691    \printfield{part}}
1692   {}%
1693 \newunit
1694 \printfield{volumes}%
1695 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1696 \newblock
1697 \printfield{note}%
1698 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1699 \newblock
1700 \printlist{organization}%
1701 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1702 \newblock
1703 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1704 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1705 \newblock
1706 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1707 \newunit\newblock
1708 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1709   {\printfield{isbn}}
1710   {}%
1711 \newunit\newblock
1712 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1713 \newunit\newblock
1714 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1715 \newunit\newblock
1716 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1717 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

manual bibdriver

```

1718 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{manual}{%
1719   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1720   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1721   \usebibmacro{author/editor}%
1722   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1723   \usebibmacro{title}%
1724   \newunit
1725   \printlist{language}%
1726   \newunit\newblock
1727   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1728   \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1729   \newblock
1730   \printfield{edition}%
1731   \newunit\newblock
1732   \usebibmacro{series+number}%

```



```

1733 \newunit\newblock
1734 \printfield{type}%
1735 \newunit
1736 \printfield{version}%
1737 \newunit
1738 \printfield{note}%
1739 \newunit\newblock
1740 \printlist{organization}%
1741 \newunit
1742 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1743 \newunit\newblock
1744 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1745 \newunit
1746 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1747 \newunit\newblock
1748 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1749   {\printfield{isbn}}
1750   {}%
1751 \newunit\newblock
1752 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1753 \newunit\newblock
1754 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1755 \newunit\newblock
1756 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1757 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

misc bibdriver

```

1758 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{misc}{%
1759   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1760   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1761   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1762   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1763   \usebibmacro{title}%
1764   \newunit
1765   \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1766   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1767   \usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}%
1768   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

online bibdriver

```

1769 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{online}{%
1770   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1771   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1772   \usebibmacro{author/editor+others/translator+others}%
1773   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1774   \usebibmacro{title}%
1775   \newunit

```

```

1776 \printlist{language}%
1777 \newunit\newblock
1778 \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1779 \newunit\newblock
1780 \printfield{version}%
1781 \newunit
1782 \printfield{note}%
1783 \newunit\newblock
1784 \printlist{organization}%
1785 \newunit\newblock
1786 \usebibmacro{date}%
1787 \newunit\newblock
1788 \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
1789   {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
1790   {}%
1791 \newunit\newblock
1792 \usebibmacro{url+urldate}%
1793 \newunit\newblock
1794 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1795 \newunit\newblock
1796 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1797 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

patent bibdriver

```

1798 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{patent}{%
1799   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1800   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1801   \usebibmacro{author}%
1802   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1803   \usebibmacro{title}%
1804   \newunit
1805   \printlist{language}%
1806   \newunit\newblock
1807   \printfield{type}%
1808   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1809   \printfield{number}%
1810   \iflistundef{location}
1811     {}
1812     {\setunit*{\addspace}%
1813       \printtext[parens]{%
1814         \printlist[][-\value{listtotal}]{location}}}%
1815   \newunit\newblock
1816   \usebibmacro{byholder}%
1817   \newunit\newblock
1818   \printfield{note}%
1819   \newunit\newblock
1820   \usebibmacro{date}%
1821   \newunit\newblock
1822   \iftoggle{bbx:url}

```

```

1823     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1824     {}%
1825 \newunit\newblock
1826 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1827 \newunit\newblock
1828 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1829 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

periodical bibdriver

```

1830 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{periodical}{%
1831   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1832   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1833   \usebibmacro{editor}%
1834   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1835   \usebibmacro{title+issuetitle}%
1836   \newunit
1837   \printlist{language}%
1838   \newunit\newblock
1839   \usebibmacro{byeditor}%
1840   \newunit\newblock
1841   \printfield{note}%
1842   \newunit\newblock
1843   \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1844     {\printfield{issn}}
1845     {}%
1846   \newunit\newblock
1847   \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1848   \newunit\newblock
1849   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1850   \newunit\newblock
1851   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1852   \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

proceedings bibdriver

```

1853 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{proceedings}{%
1854   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1855   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1856   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1857   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1858   \usebibmacro{maintitle+title}%
1859   \newunit
1860   \printlist{language}%
1861   \newunit\newblock
1862   \usebibmacro{event+venue+date}%
1863   \newunit\newblock
1864   \usebibmacro{editor+others}%
1865   \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1866   \newblock

```

```

1867 \usebibmacro{series+number}%
1868 \newunit
1869 \newblock
1870 \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1871   {\printfield{volume}%
1872    \printfield{part}}
1873   {}%
1874 \newunit
1875 \printfield{volumes}%
1876 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1877 \newblock
1878 \printfield{note}%
1879 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1880 \newblock
1881 \printlist{organization}%
1882 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1883 \newblock
1884 \usebibmacro{publisher+location+date}%
1885 \newblock
1886 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1887 \newunit
1888 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1889 \newunit\newblock
1890 \iftoggle{bbx:isbn}
1891   {\printfield{isbn}}
1892   {}%
1893 \newunit\newblock
1894 \usebibmacro{doi+eprint+url}%
1895 \newunit\newblock
1896 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1897 \newunit\newblock
1898 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1899 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

Technical reports

author
title
year
type
number
institution
address
url
note

report bibdriver

```

1900 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{report}{%
1901   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%

```

```

1902 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1903 \usebibmacro{author}%
1904 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1905 \usebibmacro{title}%
1906 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1907 \printfield{type}%
1908 \newunit
1909 \printfield{number}%
1910 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1911 \printlist{institution}%
1912 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1913 \printlist{location}%
1914 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1915 \printfield{url}%
1916 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1917 \printfield{note}%
1918 \newunit\newblock
1919 \usebibmacro{finentry}}%
1920 \DeclareBibliographyAlias{techreport}{report}%

```

thesis bibdriver

```

1921 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{thesis}{%
1922 \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1923 \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1924 \usebibmacro{author}%
1925 \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1926 \usebibmacro{title}%
1927 \newunit
1928 \printlist{language}%

```

Period after title, if any

```

1929 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1930 \printfield{type}%
1931 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
1932 \usebibmacro{institution+location+date}%
1933 \setunit{\addperiod\space}%
1934 \usebibmacro{chapter+pages}%
1935 \newunit
1936 \printfield{pagetotal}%
1937 \newunit\newblock
1938 \printfield{url}%
1939 \setunit*{\addperiod\space}\newblock
1940 \printfield{note}%
1941 \newunit\newblock
1942 \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1943 \newunit\newblock
1944 \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1945 \usebibmacro{finentry}}

```

unpublished bibdriver

```
1946 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{unpublished}{%
1947   \usebibmacro{bibindex}%
1948   \usebibmacro{begentry}%
1949   \usebibmacro{author}%
1950   \setunit{\labelnamepunct}\newblock
1951   \usebibmacro{title}%
1952   \newunit
1953   \printlist{language}%
1954   \newunit\newblock
1955   \printfield{howpublished}%
1956   \newunit\newblock
1957   \printfield{note}%
1958   \newunit\newblock
1959   \usebibmacro{date}%
1960   \newunit\newblock
1961   \iftoggle{bbx:url}
1962     {\usebibmacro{url+urldate}}
1963     {}%
1964   \newunit\newblock
1965   \usebibmacro{addendum+pubstate}%
1966   \newunit\newblock
1967   \usebibmacro{pageref}%
1968   \usebibmacro{finentry}}
```

intitle+booktitle

```
      bibmacro 1969 \renewbibmacro*{maintitle+booktitle}{%
1970   \iffieldundef{maintitle}
1971     {}
1972     {\usebibmacro{maintitle}%
1973       \addspace
1974       \newblock
1975       \iffieldundef{volume}
1976         {}
1977         {\printfield{volume}%
1978           \printfield{part}%
1979           \addspace
1980         }}%
1981   \usebibmacro{booktitle}%
1982   \newunit}
```

journal+issuetitle bibmacro

```
1983 \renewbibmacro*{journal+issuetitle}{%
1984   \usebibmacro{journal}%
1985   \setunit*{\addspace}%
1986   \iffieldundef{series}
1987     {}
1988     {\newunit}
```

```

1989     \printfield{series}%
1990     \setunit{\addspace}}%
1991 \printfield{volume}%
1992 \printfield[parens]{number}%
1993 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
1994 \printfield{eid}%
1995 \setunit{\addspace}%
1996 \usebibmacro{issue+date}%
1997 \setunit{\addcolon\space}%
1998 \usebibmacro{issue}%
1999 \newunit}

```

isa:doi+eprint+url

```

bibmacro 2000 \newbibmacro*{emisa:doi+eprint+url}{%
2001     \iftoggle{bbx:doi}
2002         {\printfield{doi}}
2003         {}%
2004     \newunit\newblock
2005     \iftoggle{bbx:eprint}
2006         {\usebibmacro{eprint}}
2007         {}%
2008     \newunit\newblock
2009     \iftoggle{bbx:url}
2010         {\usebibmacro{emisa:url+urldate}}
2011         {}%

```

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

```

2012 \renewbibmacro*{author}{%
2013     \ifthenelse{\ifuseauthor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{author}}
2014         {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2015             \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2016             \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2017             \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2018         {\bibnamedash}
2019         {\usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}%
2020             \printnames[emisa:names]{author}%
2021             \iffieldundef{authortype}
2022                 {\setunit{\addspace}}
2023                 {\setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2024                     \usebibmacro{authorstrg}%
2025                     \setunit{\addspace}}}%
2026     }{%

```

```

2027 \global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2028 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2029 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2030 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

bbx:editor bibmacro

```

2031 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:editor}[1]{%
2032 \ifthenelse{\ifuseeditor\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{editor}}
2033 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2034 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2035 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2036 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2037 {\bibnamedash}
2038 {\printnames[emisa:names]{editor}%
2039 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2040 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2041 \usebibmacro{#1}%
2042 \clearname{editor}%
2043 \setunit{\addspace}%
2044 }{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2045 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2046 \setunit*{\addspace}%
2047 }%
2048 % \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}%
2049 }

```

bbx:translator bibmacro

```

2050 \renewbibmacro*{bbx:translator}[1]{%
2051 \ifthenelse{\ifusetranslator\AND\NOT\ifnameundef{translator}}
2052 {\ifthenelse{\iffieldequals{fullhash}{\bbx@lasthash}\AND
2053 \NOT\iffirstonpage\AND
2054 \(\NOT\boolean{bbx@inset}\OR
2055 \iffieldequalstr{entrysetcount}{1}\)}}
2056 {\bibnamedash}
2057 {\printnames[emisa:names]{translator}%
2058 \setunit{\addcomma\space}%
2059 \usebibmacro{bbx:savehash}}%
2060 \usebibmacro{translator+othersstrg}%
2061 \clearname{translator}%
2062 \setunit{\addspace}}%
2063 {\global\undef\bbx@lasthash
2064 \usebibmacro{labeltitle}%
2065 \setunit*{\addspace}}%
2066 \usebibmacro{date+extrayear}}

```

blisher+location+date

bibmacro

```

2067 \renewbibmacro*{publisher+location+date}{%
2068 \printlist{publisher}%

```



```

2069 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2070 \printlist{location}%
2071 \newunit}

```

stitution+location+date

```

bibmacro 2072 \renewbibmacro*{institution+location+date}{%
2073 \printlist{institution}%
2074 \setunit*{\addcomma\space}%
2075 \printlist{location}%
2076 \newunit}

```

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

Localization

```

2077 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
2078 urlseen = {Last Access},
2079 techreport = {},%
2080 }%

2081 \DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
2082 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2083 techreport = {},%
2084 }%

2085 \DefineBibliographyStrings{ngerman}{%
2086 urlseen = {Letzter Zugriff},%
2087 techreport = {},%
2088 }%

```

Unlocalization

```

2089 % year/month/day
2090 \protected\def\mkbibdateiso#1#2#3{%
2091 \iffieldundef{#1}{}{%
2092 \thefield{#1}%
2093 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{-}%
2094 \iffieldundef{#2}{}{%
2095 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#2}}%
2096 \iffieldundef{#3}{}{-}%
2097 \mkdatezeros{\thefield{#3}}%
2098 }%

2099 \DefineBibliographyExtras{english}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2100 \DefineBibliographyExtras{german}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%
2101 \DefineBibliographyExtras{ngerman}{\let\mkbibdateshort\mkbibdateiso}%

```

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

```

2102 </bbx>

```

19.10.2 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.

```
2103 <*cbx>

2104 \ProvidesFile{emisa.cbx}[2010/09/24 0.3 EMISA citation style]
2105 \RequireCitationStyle{authoryear-comp}
2106 \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”.

```
2107 \DeclareRangeChars*{f}
```

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

```
2108 </cbx>
2109 </biblatex>
2110 <*class>
```

Here, the \LaTeX class EMISA ends.

```
2111 </class>
```

19.11 Examples and templates

19.11.1 Document templates

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

```
2112 <*template>
2113 <*article>
2114 \documentclass[british]{emisa}
2115 %% You can use this additional option (e.g., "[english,draft]"):
2116 %% draft -- this marks overfull lines
2117 </article>
```

```

2118 \documentclass[final,cover]{emisa}
2119 \begin{document}
2120 %% The following package imports are recommended, but not obligatory;
2121 %% you might want take a look into their respective manuals if you
2122 %% don't know what they do.
2123 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb,mathtools}
2124 \usepackage{algorithmicx,algorithm}
2125 %% Additional package imports go here:
2126 \end{document}
2127 \begin{document}
2128 %% Insert here issue data:
2129 \volume{}% Volume No.
2130 \issue{}{}% Issue No. and Issue Date
2131 %% If there are any bibliography data bases to be used globally
2132 %% please indicate here:
2133 \bibliography{}
2134 %% Insert here any (relative or absolute) path to be searched for
2135 %% graphics files:
2136 \graphicspath{{./figs_base/},{}}
2137 %% Here you can alter the cover pages; e.g. this:
2138 %% \coverII{\AtPageDeadCenter{Something}}
2139 %% typesets the word "Something" centered on the inner side of the
2140 %% front sheet.
2141 %% You can also delete any cover pages at all by defining them empty,
2142 %% see below:
2143 \coverII{}
2144 %% This outputs the SIG-MOBIS page on the inner side of the back
2145 %% sheet:
2146 \coverIII{\AtPageCenter{\sigmobispage}}
2147 \end{document}
2148 \begin{document}
2149 %% Here, the normal text begins.
2150 \begin{document}
2151 \end{document}
2152 \begin{document}
2153 \tableofcontents
2154
2155 \begin{editorial}
2156 %% Please insert editorial text here.
2157
2158 \end{editorial}
2159 \end{document}
2160 \begin{document}
2161 \begin{article}{}%
2162 %% Please declare the title elements of your article here. Unused
2163 %% elements can either be deleted or commented out, or else just let
2164 %% empty. In either case they are not typeset.
2165 %% If the option referee or review is given, all author tags, address,
2166 %% email and acknowledgements will be likewise omitted.

```

```

2167 \title{}
2168 \subtitle{}
2169 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2170 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2171 \author{Name}
2172 \address[a]{}
2173 \abstract{}
2174 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2175 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2176 </article | issue>
2177 <*issue>
2178 \editor{My self}
2179 \received{24 October 2014}
2180 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2181 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2182 </issue>
2183 <*article | issue>
2184 \acknowledgements{}
2185 %% Please declare here the bibliography data base(s) you want to use
2186 %% in this article (make sure to add the file extension, e.g. .bib):
2187 \bibliography{}
2188 }
2189 %% Please insert your article text here.
2190 \section{Introduction}
2191 \subsection{The research problem}
2192 %% Remember to provide a unique label for each section, table, figure, listing and algorithm for
2193 %%
2194 %% This directive typesets the bibliography. To achieve this, one has
2195 %% to run the biber program on the corresponding auxiliary file
2196 %% generated in the previous LaTeX run; you can just use the job name
2197 %% (the name of this file without ".tex")", e.g.: biber emisa-author-template
2198 \printbibliography
2199 %
2200 \end{article}
2201 </article | issue>
2202 <*issue>
2203
2204 %% Please insert as much article environments here as are needed.
2205 \begin{article}{%
2206 \title{}
2207 \subtitle{}
2208 \author*{<Name>}{<Email address>}
2209 \address{address line 1\\address line 2}
2210 \author{Name}
2211 \address[a]{}
2212 \abstract{}
2213 \keywords{Keyword 1 \and keyword 2\and keyword 3}
2214 \authornote{This article extends an earlier conference paper, see ...}
2215 \acknowledgements{}

```

```

2216 \editor{My self}
2217 \received{24 Octover 2014}
2218 \accepted[2]{1 November 2015}
2219 \doi{10.5073/EMISA.2011.11.1}
2220 \bibliography{}
2221 }
2222
2223
2224 \printbibliography
2225 \end{article}
2226
2227 \begin{cfp}
2228 %% Please insert your Call for papers here.
2229 \end{cfp}
2230
2231 \imprint
2232 \editorialboard
2233 \guidelines
2234 </issue>
2235 <article | issue>\end{document}
2236 </template>

```