221 Queen Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

apartment 2 1 1

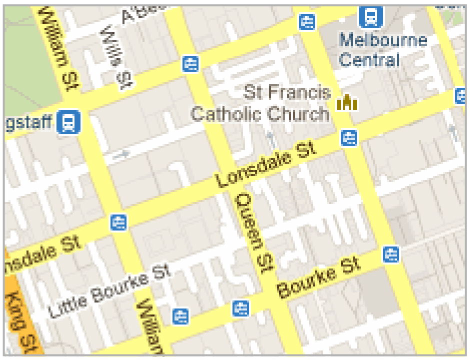
$1,000,000

Prince Cascading

1234-5678

Additional Information

Land Size	1171m2
House Size	-
Map Ref.	-
Energy Rating	-
Council Rates	-
Water Rates	-



WARM BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc turpis ante, fermentum ac cursus vitae, tempus vel ipsum. Proin justo lorem, mattis sed pharetra ac, vehicula tincidunt sem. Mauris est leo, scelerisque at gravida vel, interdum quis felis. Nullam nibh magna, consectetur eu aliquet ac, sollicitudin eget nisl. Praesent nibh tellus, elementum ut scelerisque a, pretium eget libero. Morbi sodales tincidunt turpis et sagittis. Aenean sed dictum nisi.

Phasellus quis metus lectus. Donec varius pellentesque purus, et ornare enim pellentesque sed. Morbi quam augue, pulvinar sit amet mollis in, euismod porta orci. Quisque rutrum egestas enim ac viverra. Mauris blandit tristique feugiat. Ut molestie molestie turpis sed elementum. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas in nunc odio. Nunc sagittis, mi ut ornare pellentesque, orci augue dapibus est, vel rutrum elit orci vel augue.

Invoice

YesLogic Pty. Ltd.
7 / 39 Bouverie St
Carlton VIC 3053
Australia

www.yeslogic.com
ABN 32 101 193 560

Customer Name
Street
Postcode City
Country

Invoice date:	Nov 26, 2016
Invoice number:	161126
Payment due:	30 days after invoice date

Description	**From**	**Until**	**Amount**
Prince Upgrades & Support	Nov 26, 2016	Nov 26, 2017	USD $950.00
Total			USD $950.00

Please transfer amount to:

Bank account name:	Yes Logic Pty Ltd
Name of Bank:	Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA)
Bank State Branch (BSB):	063010
Bank State Branch (BSB):	063010
Bank State Branch (BSB):	063019
Bank account number:	13201652
Bank SWIFT code:	CTBAAU2S
Bank address:	231 Swanston St, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia

The BSB number identifies a branch of a financial institution in Australia. When transferring money to Australia, the BSB number is used together with the bank account number and the SWIFT code. Australian banks do not use IBAN numbers.

USENIX Example Paper

Pekka Nikander
Aalto University

Jane-Ellen Long
USENIX Association

Abstract

This is an example for a USENIX paper, in the form of an HTML/CSS template. Being heavily self-referential, this template illustrates the features included in this template. It is expected that the prospective authors using HTML/CSS would create a new document based on this template, remove the content, and start writing their paper.

Note that in this template, you may have a multi-paragraph abstract. However, that it is not necessarily a good practice. Try to keep your abstract in one paragraph, and remember that the optimal length for an abstract is 200-300 words.

1 Introduction

For the purposes of USENIX conference publications, the authors, not the USENIX staff, are solely responsible for the content and formatting of their paper. The purpose of this template is to help those authors that want to use HTML/CSS to write their papers. This template has been prepared by Håkon Wium Lie, and is based on a guide to using FrameMaker for USENIX papers, written by Pekka Nikander with the help of Jane-Ellen Long.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives a brief overview of related work, such as other templates and style manuals. Section 3 discusses the details of this template, and Section 4 contains our conclusions.

2 Related Work

Preparing good-looking publications is not easy. It requires understanding of style and typography. The purpose of the templates provided by the USENIX organization is to lift the burden of caring about typography from the authors. However, the authors still remain, and will always remain, responsible for the style.

2.1 Word and LaTeX templates

The USENIX website includes a template for Microsoft Word, as well as LaTeX templates. Many of the settings in the CSS style sheet of this template have been copied from the LaTeX templates.

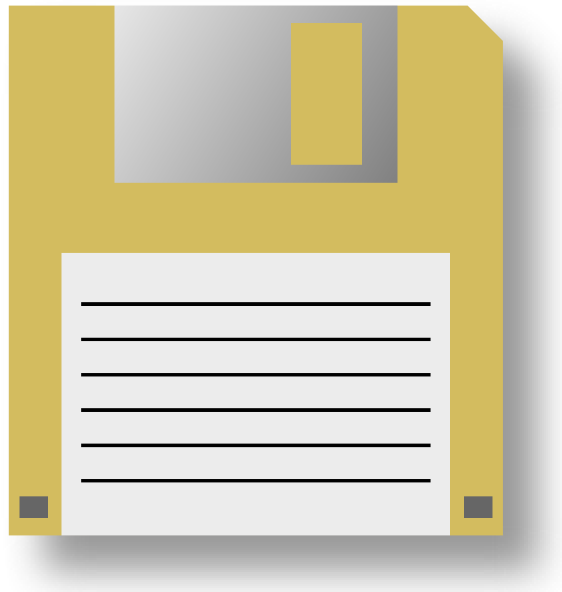


Figure 1: This figure is showed for illustrational purposes only; floppy disks are not required to use this template.

2.2 Style manuals

Besides typography, style is the second element of preparing easy-to-read publications. There are tens of good style manuals available. To mention just a couple, The Elements of Style by Strunk and White [1] is a classic, and has remained a bestseller since its introduction in 1930's. From the more contemporary ones, Writing for Computer Science by Justin Zobel [2] seems appropriate.

3 Implementation

In this section we cover the features included in this template. Our goal has been that the authors do not need to make modifications to the template; instead, they should be able to concentrate on the content and style. With this in mind, this template includes a number of features. On the other hand, we have also tried to keep this document simple and easy to maintain.

This template is written in HTML, with CSS to provide styling, and a small JavaScript to help format references.

Figure 2: This figure floats to the top of the page, spanning both columns.

3.1 HTML5

This template uses HTML5 elements to aid in representing the document structure. The `section` element is used to split the text into sections, and the `header` element holds the headlines. The `figure` element is used to include figures and their corrensponding captions live inside the `figcaption` element. The `cite` element holds all references.

A small microformat, based on a convention of class names, is used to encode the name and affiliation of the authors.

3.2 CSS

A CSS style sheet describes how to format the HTML document into a PDF file. CSS is a declarative language which attaches property values to HTML elements and documents. Many aspects of CSS is used to achieve the presentation of USENIX papers, including:

- multi-column layout
- footnotes
- page and column floats
- multi-level counters

Some commonly used features are absent from the above list: page numbers and running headers should not be specifed by USENIX authors, these are added by those who compile the Proceedings.

3.3 JavaScript

This template uses JavaScript to process references. References are added at the point where they appear, and a script is later used to move the references to the end of the paper, leaving behind a numeric marker.

3.4 PDF

(This section has been added by Håkon Wium Lie)

In order to convert the document to PDF, a formatter is needed. Common browsers support HTML and CSS, but they do not support all the CSS functionality for page-based formatting. For example, browsers do not support footnotes or page floats. This paper has been formatted with Prince,[a] a purpose-built program for converting HTML and XML documents into PDF by way of CSS. Prince is a commercial product, but can be downloaded and used for free for non-commercial purposes.

In order for Prince to process the script included in this template, a command line option must be specified:

```
$ prince --javascript example.html
```

4 Tables

The table below lists recipients of the USENIX Lifetime Achievement Award in the 1900s. Notice how notes inside the table are moved to the end of the table.

Year	Recipient
1999	X Window System*
1998	Tim Berners-Lee
1997	Brian W. Kernighan

[a] www.princexml.com

1996	The Software Tools Project
1995	The Creation of USENET **
1994	Networking Technologies
1993	Berkeley UNIX
* Given to the Community at Large ** Given to Jim Ellis and Tom Truscott	

5 Conclusions

Each good paper concludes the most significant findings in the end.

Acknowledgments

A polite author always includes acknowledgments. Thank everyone, especially those who funded the work.

Availability

Please include a section at the end of your paper providing availability information. If the system you describe is available to others, and if more information (reports, etc.) may be obtained, indicate terms and contact information.

References

[1] STRUNK, W. JR., AND WHITE, E.B. The Elements of Style, 4th Ed, Allyn and Bacon, August, 1999, ISBN 020530902X

[2] ZOBEL, J. Writing for Computer Science, Springer-Verlag, December 1997, ISBN 9813083220

Anatomy of the Somatosensory System

FROM WIKIBOOKS[1]

Our somatosensory system consists of sensors in the skin and sensors in our muscles, tendons, and joints. The receptors in the skin, the so called cutaneous receptors, tell us about temperature (*thermoreceptors*), pressure and surface texture (*mechano receptors*), and pain (*nociceptors*). The receptors in muscles and joints provide information about muscle length, muscle tension, and joint angles.

This is a sample document to showcase page-based formatting. It contains a chapter from a Wikibook called Sensory Systems. None of the content has been changed in this article, but some content has been removed.

Cutaneous receptors

Sensory information from *Meissner corpuscles* and rapidly adapting afferents leads to adjustment of grip force when objects are lifted. These afferents respond with a brief burst of action potentials when objects move a small distance during the early stages of lifting. In response to

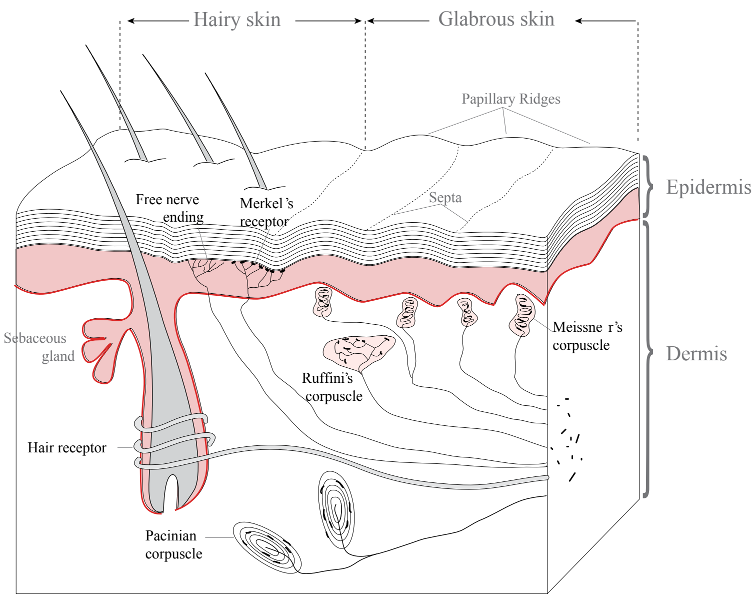


Figure 1: Receptors in the human skin: Mechanoreceptors can be free receptors or encapsulated. Examples for free receptors are the hair receptors at the roots of hairs. Encapsulated receptors are the Pacinian corpuscles and the receptors in the glabrous (hairless) skin: Meissner corpuscles, Ruffini corpuscles and Merkel's disks.

[1] The following description is based on lecture notes from Laszlo Zaborszky, from Rutgers University.

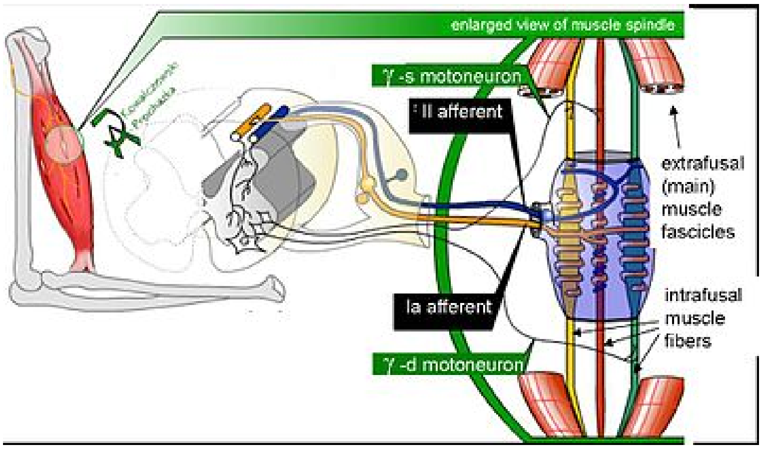


Figure 2: Mammalian muscle spindle showing typical position in a muscle (left), neuronal connections in spinal cord (middle) and expanded schematic (right). The spindle is a stretch receptor with its own motor supply consisting of several intrafusal muscle fibres. The sensory endings of a primary (group Ia) afferent and a secondary (group II) afferent coil around the non-contractile central portions of the intrafusal fibres.

rapidly adapting afferent activity, muscle force increases reflexively until the gripped object no longer moves. Such a rapid response to a tactile stimulus is a clear indication of the role played by somatosensory neurons in motor activity.

The slowly adapting *Merkel's receptors* are responsible for form and texture perception. As would be expected for receptors mediating form perception, Merkel's receptors are present at high density in the digits and around the mouth ($50/mm^2$ of skin surface), at lower density in other glabrous surfaces, and at very low density in hairy skin. This innervations density shrinks progressively with the passage of time so that by the age of 50, the density in human digits is reduced to $10/mm^2$. Unlike rapidly adapting axons, slowly adapting fibers respond not only to the initial indentation of skin, but also to sustained indentation up to several seconds in duration.

Activation of the rapidly adapting *Pacinian corpuscles* gives a feeling of vibration, while the slowly adapting *Ruffini corpuscles* respond to the lataral movement or stretching of skin.

Nociceptors

Nociceptors have free nerve endings. Functionally, skin nociceptors are either high-threshold mechanoreceptors

	Rapidly adapting	**Slowly adapting**
Surface receptor / small receptive field	*Hair receptor*, *Meissner's corpuscle*: Detect an insect or a very fine vibration. Used for recognizing texture.	Merkel's receptor: Used for spatial details, e.g. a round surface edge or "an X" in brail.
Deep receptor / large receptive field	*Pacinian corpuscle*: "A diffuse vibration" e.g. tapping with a pencil.	*Ruffini's corpuscle*: "A skin stretch". Used for joint position in fingers.

Table 1

or *polymodal receptors*. Polymodal receptors respond not only to intense mechanical stimuli, but also to heat and to noxious chemicals. These receptors respond to minute punctures of the epithelium, with a response magnitude that depends on the degree of tissue deformation. They also respond to temperatures in the range of 40–60°C, and change their response rates as a linear function of warming (in contrast with the saturating responses displayed by non-noxious thermoreceptors at high temperatures).

Pain signals can be separated into individual components, corresponding to different types of nerve fibers used for transmitting these signals. The rapidly transmitted signal, which often has high spatial resolution, is called *first pain* or *cutaneous pricking pain*. It is well localized and easily tolerated. The much slower, highly affective component is called *second pain* or *burning pain*; it is poorly localized and poorly tolerated. The third or *deep pain*, arising from viscera, musculature and joints, is also poorly localized, can be chronic and is often associated with referred pain.

Notice how figure captions and sidenotes are shown in the outside margin (on the left or right, depending on whether the page is left or right). Also, figures are floated to the top/bottom of the page. Wide content, like the table and Figure 3, intrude into the outside margins.

Muscle Spindles

Scattered throughout virtually every striated muscle in the body are long, thin, stretch receptors called muscle spindles. They are quite simple in principle, consisting of a few small muscle fibers with a capsule surrounding the middle third of the fibers. These fibers are called *intrafusal fibers*, in contrast to the ordinary *extrafusal fibers*. The ends of the intrafusal fibers are attached to extrafusal fibers, so whenever the muscle is stretched, the intrafusal fibers are also

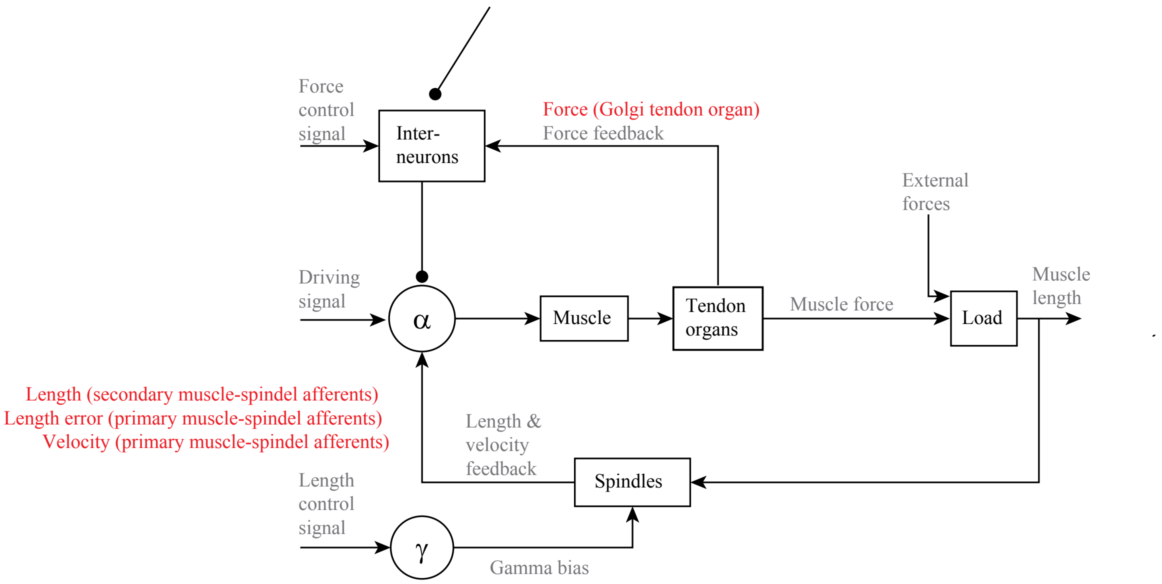


Figure 3: Feedback loops for proprioceptive signals for the perception and control of limb movements. Arrows indicate excitatory connections; filled circles inhibitory connections.

For more examples of how to use HTML and CSS for paper-based publishing, see css4.pub.

stretched. The central region of each intrafusal fiber has few myofilaments and is non-contractile, but it does have one or more sensory endings applied to it. When the muscle is stretched, the central part of the intrafusal fiber is stretched and each sensory ending fires impulses.

Muscle spindles also receive a motor innervation. The large motor neurons that supply extrafusal muscle fibers are called *alpha motor neurons*, while the smaller ones supplying the contractile portions of intrafusal fibers are called *gamma neurons*. Gamma motor neurons can regulate the sensitivity of the muscle spindle so that this sensitivity can be maintained at any given muscle length.

Joint receptors

The joint receptors are low-threshold mechanoreceptors and have been divided into four groups. They signal different characteristics of joint function (position, movements, direction and speed of movements). The free receptors or type 4 joint receptors are nociceptors.