

Some L^AT_EX template in various forms

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

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1.1 Some subsection

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim.

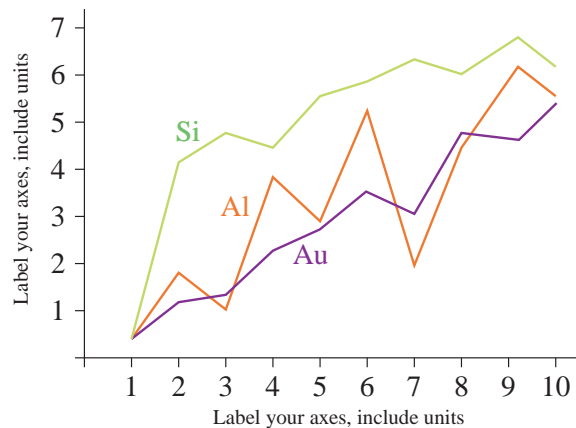


Figure 1: Simulation Results

Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

2 other

This section is used testing that the packages perform as expected regardless of the template in hand.

2.1 General

Here is some text referencing some eq. (1) and fig. 1.

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta} \quad (1)$$

2.2 Citations

This section adapts this example in order to illustrate the usage of the *biblatex* package with a biber backend. Duding the development of the document, the bibliographic style is recommended to be set up as **draf** (see this example). The full *biblatex* documentation can be found here.

Style-dependent `\cite \parencite \footcite \textcite`

Stytle-independent `\autocite`

Text ingegrated `\citeauthor \citetitle \citetitle* \citeyear`

Special `\nocite \fullcite \footfullcite`

The `\cite` command

Prints a bare citation without parentheses, that can be called as it is, `\cite{key}` producing Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994; `\cdot` indicating a reference page (or range) `\cite[59]{key}` producing Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, p. 59; `\cdot` with a note `\cite[see] [] {companion}` producing see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994; `\cdot` or both `\cite[see] [59--63] {companion}` see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, pp. 59–63.

The `\parencite` command

This command, which is intended for in-text citations, encloses the citation in parentheses. Note that the 'numeric' and 'alphabetic' styles use square brackets instead. Like before it can be called as it is, `\parencite{key}` producing (Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994); `\cdot` indicating a reference page (or range) `\parencite[59]{key}` producing (Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, p. 59); `\cdot` with a note `\parencite[see] [] {companion}` producing (see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994); `\cdot` or both `\parencite[see] [59--63] {companion}` (see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, pp. 59–63).

The `\footcite` command

is similar to `\parencite`, except that the citation is given in a footnote. It can be called as it is, `\footcite{key}` producing¹; `\cdot` indicating a reference page (or range) `\footcite[59]{key}` producing²; `\cdot` with a note `\footcite[see] [] {companion}` producing³; `\cdot` or both `\footcite[see] [59--63] {companion}`⁴.

The `\textcite` command

is intended for citations integrated in the flow of text, replacing the subject of the sentence.

Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin (1994) show that this is just filler text called as `\textcite{key}`, which can also be called with a parameter `\textcite[59]{key}` to produce Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin (1994, p. 59) showing that this is just filler text.

With `\textcite`, the first optional argument is of limited use only, since you could simply place the prenote in front of the citation. It is still supported for the sake of consistency.

Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin (see 1994) show that this is just filler text produced by `\textcite[see] [] {companion}` while `\textcite[see] [59--63] {companion}` produces Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin (see 1994, pp. 59–63) plus some text filler.

¹Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994.

²Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, p. 59.

³see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994.

⁴see Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994, pp. 59–63.

The `\autocite` command

The point of the `\autocite` command is that it automatically adapts to the predominant citation format (inline or footnote) normally used with the selected citation style. It should be used at the end of the sentence and usually works like `\parencite` or `\footcite`, depending on the citation style and the setting of the 'autocite' package option. With the author-year style used in this example, it works like `\parencite`:

This is just filler text (Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin 1994).

Text commands

There are a few predefined commands for bibliographic data which is frequently used in the flow of text. Like `\citeauthor` to recall the author, `\citetitle` for the short-title when available, `\citetitle*` for the full title, or `\citeyear` to retrieve the year.

The LaTeX Companion by Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin was published in 1994 has the following short-title: *LaTeX Companion*.

Note that biblatex also grants access to all lists and fields at a lower level, see documentation.

2.3 Acronyms

Example showing how plurals are easily handled:

first time: Acronym Beautifully Crafted (ABC) authors n.d.

second time: ABC

short: ABC

alternative: ABC

first again: Acronym Beautifully Crafted (ABC) authors n.d.

long: Acronym Beautifully Crafted

short plural: ABCAsBC

long plural: Acronym Beautifully CraftedAcronyms Beautifully Crafteds

Here is an example of this acro package using nested declarations and macro-acronyms calls, taken from stackOverflow.

nested acronyms example 1

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a very important molecule. The virus xyz contains double-stranded dnaDNAdeoxyribonucleic acid (dsDNA). Apart from that, DNA exists in almost all cells of the body. In most cases it is dsDNA.

nested acronyms example 2

The virus xyz contains double-stranded dnaDNAdeoxyribonucleic acid (dsDNA). Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a very important molecule. Apart from that, DNA exists in almost all cells of the body. In most cases it is dsDNA.

(easymotion-prefix)

References

authors, Acro. *Acro*. URL: http://mirror.ibcp.fr/pub/CTAN/macros/latex/contrib/acro/acro_en.pdf.

Goossens, Michel, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin (1994). *The LaTeX Companion*. 1st ed. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley. 528 pp.