An Example of a Paper
with a Rather Large Title-to-Content Ratio

Rob van Glabbeek

NICTA
Sydney, Australia

School of Computer Science and Engineering
University of New South Wales*
Sydney, Australia

rvg@cs.stanford.edu

Co Author   Yet S. Else

Stanford University
California, USA

is@gmail.com   somebody@else.org

This is a sentence in the abstract. This is another sentence in the abstract. This is yet another sentence in the abstract. This is the final sentence in the abstract.

1 Introduction

The optional arguments of `\documentclass{eptcs}` are

- at most one of `adraft`, `submission` or `preliminary`,
- at most one of `publicdomain` or `copyright`,
- and optionally `creativecommons`,
  - possibly augmented with
    * `noderivs`
    * or `sharealike`,
  - and possibly augmented with `noncommercial`.

We use `adraft` rather than `draft` so as not to confuse hyperref. The style-file option `submission` is for papers that are submitted to `\event`, where the value of the latter is to be filled in in line 2 of the tex file. Use `preliminary` only for papers that are accepted but not yet published. The final version of your paper to be uploaded to the EPTCS website should have none of these style-file options.

Using the style-file option creativecommons authors equip their paper with a Creative Commons license that allows everyone to copy, distribute, display, and perform their copyrighted work and derivative works based upon it, but only if they give credit the way you request. By invoking the additional style-file option `noderivs` you let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, but not derivative works based upon it. Alternatively, the `sharealike` option allows others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work. Finally, you can invoke the option `noncommercial` that let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work and derivative works based upon it for noncommercial purposes only.

Authors' (multiple) affiliations and emails use the commands `\institute` and `\email`. Both are optional. Authors should moreover supply `\titlerunning` and `\authorrunning`, and in case the copyrightholders are not the authors also `\copyrightholders`. As illustrated above, heuristic solutions may be called for to share affiliations. Authors may apply their own creativity here [1].

---

*A fine university.

EPTCS recommends using `\documentclass[copyright,creativecommons]{eptcs}`. Additionally, the title should be set in title case, meaning that major words start with a capital letter, and only articles, prepositions and conjunctions appear in lower case.

Exactly 46 lines fit on a page. The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 6

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 11

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

Here starts a new paragraph. The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 16

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 21

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 26

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 31

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 36

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 41

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details.

The rest is like any normal LaTeX article. We will spare you the details. 46

The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal LATEX article. We will spare you the details.

2   Ancillary files

Authors may upload ancillary files to be linked alongside their paper. These can, for instance, contain raw data for tables and plots in the article or program code. Ancillary files are included with an EPTCS submission by placing them in a directory `anc` next to the main latex file. See also `https://arxiv.org/help/ancillary_files`. Please add a file README in the directory `anc`, explaining the nature of the ancillary files, as in `http://eptcs.org/paper.cgi?226.21`.

3   Prefaces

Volume editors may create prefaces using this very template, with `\title{Preface}` and `\author{}`.

4   Bibliography

We request that you use `\bibliographystyle{eptcs}` [2], or one of its variants eptcsalpha, eptcsini or eptcsalphaini [2]. Compared to the original LATEX `\bibliographystyle{plain}`, it ignores the field `month`, and uses the extra bibtex fields `eid`, `doi`, `eprint` and `url`. The first is for electronic identifiers (typically the number n indicating the nth paper in an issue) of papers in electronic journals that do not use page numbers. The other three are to refer, with life links, to electronic incarnations of the paper.

DOIs   Almost all publishers use digital object identifiers (DOIs) as a persistent way to locate electronic publications. Prefixing the DOI of any paper with `https://doi.org/` yields a URI that resolves to the current location (URL) of the response page[1] of that paper. When the location of the response page changes (for instance, through a merge of publishers), the DOI of the paper remains the same and (through an update by the publisher) the corresponding URI will then resolve to the new location. For that reason, a reference ought to contain the DOI of a paper, with a live link to the corresponding URI, rather than a direct reference or link to the current URL of the publisher's response page. This is the rôle of the bibtex field `doi`. **EPTCS requires the inclusion of a DOI in each cited paper, when available.**

---

[1]Nowadays, papers that are published electronically tend to have a *response page* that lists the title, authors and abstract of the paper, and links to the actual manifestations of the paper (e.g., as `dvi` or `pdf` file). Sometimes publishers charge money to access the paper itself, but the response page is always freely available.

DOIs of papers can often be found through `http://www.crossref.org/guestquery`;[2] the second method *Search on article title*, only using the **surname** of the first-listed author, works best. Other places to find DOIs are DBLP and the response pages for cited papers (maintained by their publishers).

The bibtex fields `eprint` **and** `url` Often an official publication is only available against payment. However, as a courtesy to readers that do not wish to pay, the authors also make the paper available free of charge at a repository such as `arXiv.org`. In such a case, it is recommended to also refer and link to the URL of the response page of the paper in such a repository. This can be done using the bibtex fields `eprint` or `url`. The latter field should **not** be used to duplicate information that is also provided through `doi` or `eprint`. You can find archival-quality URLs for most recently published papers in DBLP, but please suppress repetition of DOI or `eprint` information though `url`. In fact, it is often useful to check your references against DBLP records anyway, or just find them there in the first place.

Typesetting DOIs and URLs When using LaTeX rather than `pdflatex` to typeset your paper, by default no line breaks within long URLs are allowed. This leads often to very ugly output, that moreover is different from the output generated when using `pdflatex`. This problem is repaired when invoking `\usepackage{breakurl}`: it allows line breaks within links and yield the same output as obtained by default with `pdflatex`. When invoking `pdflatex`, the package `breakurl` is ignored.

The package `\usepackage{underscore}` is recommended to deal with underscores in DOIs. This is not needed when using `\usepackage{breakurl}` and not `pdflatex`.

References to papers in the same EPTCS volume To refer to another paper in the same volume as your own contribution, use a bibtex entry with

$$\texttt{series = \{\textbackslash thisvolume\{5\}\},}$$

where 5 is the submission number of the paper you want to cite. You may need to contact the author, volume editors, or EPTCS staff to find that submission number; it becomes known (and unchangeable) as soon as the cited paper is first uploaded at EPTCS. Furthermore, omit the fields `publisher` and `volume`. Then in your main paper, you put something like:

`\providecommand{\thisvolume}[1]{this volume of EPTCS, Open Publishing Association}`

This acts as a placeholder macro-expansion until EPTCS software adds something like

`\newcommand{\thisvolume}[1]{{\eptcs} 157\opa, pp 45-56, doi:...},`

where the relevant numbers are pulled out of the database at publication time. Here the newcommand wins from the providecommand, and `\eptcs` resp. `\opa` expand to

`\sl Electronic Proceedings in Theoretical Computer Science`   and
`, Open Publishing Association`   .

Hence putting `\def\opa{}` in your paper suppresses the addition of a publisher upon expansion of the citation by EPTCS. An optional argument like

$$\texttt{series = \{\textbackslash thisvolume[EPTCS]\{5\}\},}$$

overwrites the value of `\eptcs`.

References

[1] Stack Exchange: gernot answering effeffe (2016): *Centering issues with multiple authors with the same affiliation, EPTCS format*. Available at `http://tex.stackexchange.com/q/344794/63917`.

[2] R.J. van Glabbeek (2010): *The EPTCS bibliography style*. Available at `http://biblio.eptcs.org`.

[3] E.D.I. Thor & E. di Thor, editors (1987): *Title B1: A Book with editors*, second edition. *Series* 21, Publisher, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[4] E.D.I. Thor & E. di Thor, editors (1987): *Title B2: An Inbook with editors*, second edition, type (of chapter) II, pp. 1–999. *Series* 443, Publisher, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[5] E.D.I. Thor & E. di Thor, editors (1987): *Title B3: A Proceedings*. *Series* 443, Organization, Publisher, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[6] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title A: An Article*. *Jounal* 443(21):4, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[7] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title B1: A Book with authors*, second edition. *Series* 443, Publisher, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/`. Note.

[8] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title B2: An Inbook with authors*, second edition, type (of chapter) II, pp. 1–999. *Series* 443, Publisher, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[9] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title C1: An Inproceedings*. In E.D.I. Thor & E. di Thor, editors: *Booktitle*, *Series* 443, Organization, Publisher, Address, pp. 1–999, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[10] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title C2: An Incollection*. In E.D.I. Thor & E. di Thor, editors: *Booktitle*, second edition, type II, *Series* 443, Publisher, Address, pp. 1–999, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[11] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title R: A Techreport*. Type (of report) 21, Institution, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[12] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title R1: A Techreport*. Technical Report 21, Institution, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/`. Note.

[13] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title R2: A PhDthesis*. Ph.D. thesis, School, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[14] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title R3: A Masterthesis*. Master's thesis, School, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[15] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title R4: A Manual*, second edition. Organization, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.

[16] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title U: A Booklet*. Howpublished, Address, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[17] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title U: A Misc*. Howpublished, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. Available at `https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205011579`. Note.

[18] A. Ut, H. Or & Co Author (1987): *Title U: An Unpublished*, doi:10.4204/EPTCS. arXiv:2042.12345. Note.