Elsevier MRWs

User Manual

LaTeX authoring template for MRWs article

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1. Introduction

All the basic packages needed for preparing the manuscript has already been included in the sample file provide. Wherever possible please do not add further packages to the template. We recommend avoiding the introduction of any non-standard packages and macros as they are frequent causes of error. Adhering to these guidelines will ease the production process of any manuscript and help avoid misinterpretation of your LaTeX code.

This documentation is not intended to give an introduction to LaTeX. For questions concerning TeX systems/installations or the LaTeX mark-up language in general, please visit http://tug.ctan.org/ or any other TeX user group worldwide. The essential reference for LaTeX is Mittelbach F., Goossens M. (2004) The LaTeX Companion. 2nd edn., but there are many other good books about LaTeX.

2. How to prepare your article

Ensure that you have LaTeX2e version installed on your computer. You are provided with a class file "els-mrw.cls" and must keep this class file in the same directory as your manuscript files. Note that the class file depends on the standard packages which are available along with recent LaTeX installations.

2.1 Options

We have supplied a LaTeX template file—"els-article.tex" which follows a two column layout.

The preamble of the LaTeX file would be as follows

\documentclass[onecolumn,authoryear]{els-mrw}

The sample file contains the lines for calling class files, preamble area, and the start/end of document where major elements required for an article is placed. Explanatory comments are included for each element. You can add your actual manuscript content in place of these sample elements. The standard structure of each element for an article is explained in detail in the following sections.

To use the authoring template, put all the package files in your working directory, edit the file "els-article.tex" in your preferred text editor, and run LaTeX as usual.

Note: The resulting layout will not be identical to the layout of a final article.

You are not responsible for any final page layout and the use of fine-tuning commands like \break, \pagebreak, \vspace, \bigskip, \clearpage, etc. are not encouraged. Please use semantic mark-up as far as possible and avoid additional formatting commands.

3. Package features and some important settings

3.1. Language

English is the default language used for typesetting rules.

3.2. Fonts

Please refrain from using custom fonts.

Text fonts: Unlike the final published version, the authoring template uses non-commercial fonts that are available as part of LaTeX Installation. These fonts are free version of the PostScript standard fonts and are supplied as part of all standard TeX distributions.

4. Preamble

The preamble part comes between the document class line — \documentclass \{ . . . \} — and the beginning of your document — \begin \{ document \}. Use this preamble area to include additional packages.

5. Major structures/elements

Article contents are divided into three main elements—front matter, main matter, and back matter. The elements before \maketitle tag are considered as front matter elements and the elements placed below \maketitle tag are main matter elements. Back matter elements follow the \backmatter tag..

		\begin{ack}[Acknowledgments]
\) anaking ()	
		\end{ack}
		\bibliographystyle{apacite}
		\bibliography{reference}
		\bibliography\telefelee
\articletag[]	;	
	;	
\maketitle		
\begin{glossary}	\begin{enumerate}	
\end{ glossary }	\end{enumerate}	
\begin{abstract}	\begin{itemize}	
··· \end{abstract}	\end{itemize}	
\cha\abstracts	\begin{table}	
	\end{table}	
	\begin{figure}	
	\end{figure}	
	\facturate()	
	\begin{BoxTypeA}[boxlabel]{Bo	
	x head}	
	\end{ BoxTypeA}	
	\begin{quote}	
	\end{quote} \begin{equation}	
	\begin{equation}	
	\end{equation}	
	\begin{align}\end{align}	

The above listed tags are pre-defined in the class file "els-mrw.cls". If necessary, you can define your own customized tags as per your preference.

6. Front matter elements

The tagging details of article opener elements are as follows:

- 1. \chapter[<short-form-of-article-title>] {<article-title>}
 - This tag contains two parameters. The first one is optional but {<article-title>} is mandatory. By default, article title is printed as running heads on both odd/even pages. In case of lengthy article title, provide the short form of article title in the optional argument.
- 2. \author*[<affil-num>] {<author-name>}— to be used for the corresponding author who is nominated as being responsible for the manuscript as it moves through the entire publication process.

```
\author[<affil-num>] {<author-name>} —to be used for all other authors.
```

3. \address[<sequence>] {<address-details>}—affiliation/address details are provi-ded inside this tag. In case of multiple addresses, just provide sequential Arabic numerals in the optional argument of this tag. This number is used to denote the affiliation for the respective authors. In case of single author/address, this optional argument can be ignored. For example:

```
\author{...}
\address{...}
```

4. \maketitle—This tag is mandatory to print the front matter elements in the output.

7. Main matter elements

7.1. Section headings

The template allows four levels of headings in different styles:

```
\section{<First level heading>}
\subsection{<Second level heading>}
\subsubsection{<Third level heading>}
\paragraph{<Fourth level heading>}
```

By default, all the level heads follow an unnumbered style. To use numbered level heads, provide the \numbered command in the preamble area.

7.2. Mathematical formulae

The "amsmath" package provides various features for displayed equations and other mathematical constructs and you are strongly encouraged to use the mark-ups provided by this package. Do not use manual skips to align an equation.

7.3. Figures and Tables

The standard interface for graphic inclusion is the \includegraphics command provided by the graphicx package. Include them on the same level as your LaTeX document. Also make sure that each figure is from a single input image file. Avoid using subfigures. As far as possible please use images in .eps file format.

The format used for numbered "figures" and "tables" is similar to LaTeX basic format:

```
\begin{figure}[t]
\centering
\includegraphics{<image-file-name>}
\caption{<Caption text>}\label{...}
\end{figure}
```

For sample purpose, we have included the width of images in the optional argument of \includegraphics tag. Please ignore this.

The format for a table is as follows:

```
\begin{table} [<float-position>]
\TBL{\caption{...}\label{<table-label>}}{
\begin{tabular}{<column-alignment-preamble>}
\toprule
. . .
    & ... & ... \\
\midrule
... & ... & ... \footnotemark{a} \\
... & ... & ... \\
... & ... & ... \footnotemark{b} \\
\botrule
\end{tabular}}{%
\begin{tablenotes}
\footnotetext{...}
\footnotetext[a] { . . . }
\end{tablenotes}}
\end{table}
```

To refer table footnote number in table body, use the

```
\footnotemark[...] command.
```

7.4. Lists

The default list commands available in LaTeX can be used to set different types of lists:

numbered: \begin{enumerate}...\end{enumerate}
first level—Arabic numerals;
second level—lowercase alphabet;
third level—lowercase roman numerals;

2. **bulleted list:** \begin{itemize}...\end{itemize}

First level—bulleted; second level—dash list;

Nested lists are allowed for numbered and custom lists.

7.5. Footnotes

Footnotes are produced with the standard LaTeX command \footnote {<Some text>}. This typesets a numerical flag at the location of the footnote command and places the footnote text at the bottom of the page.

7.6. Cross references

A feature of LaTeX is the ability to automatically insert hypertext links within a document:

- the \label{...} command is used to identify an object (i.e. an equation, figure, table).
 This identifier is used in the \ref{...} command for cross-referencing.
- the \ref{...} command inserts a clickable link to an object as defined by it's label

7.7. Citations . . .

Please refer to the "natbib" package documentation for full details and citation commands including optional arguments to describe chapters.

8. Back matter elements

8.1. References

BibTeX is the preferred format for references. BibTeX automates most of the work involved in references for articles. Using BibTeX options, both citations and references can be automatically updated to the preferred reference style. BibTeX works with two parts of the references: *content* and *style*. The *content* is stored separately in a plain text database file called .bib. The *style* and

presentation of the .bib file content are processed with the help of BibTeX program using a style file called .bst (bibliography style file).

You are requested to use the sample bib file provided as a base for preparing your own .bib file. There are predefined bibliography style files available with this template.

	Bibliography style	Citation style
1	Harvard Reference style (harvard.bst)	authoryear

Then include your .bib file at the end of your document as shown below:

\bibliography{<bib-file-without-extension>}

To generate a .bbl file run LaTeX on your manuscript file once, followed by BibTeX, and then run LaTeX twice, to ensure that references are set correctly.

The resulting bibliography is ready for typesetting with all formatting tags rendered according to the chosen reference style. For more details, please visit http://www.bibtex.org.

9. Authoring Template - File details

User Manual	user-manual.pdf	Provides details on the Authoring Template and its usage
Class file	els-mrw.cls booksetup.sty	Authoring template class file Customization style file for manuscripts
Sample LaTeX files	els-article.tex	Sample tex file
Sample PDF file	els-article.pdf	PDF output of els-article.tex
.bib files	reference.bib	Common bib file
eps files	blankfig.eps	Dummy image used for placement only

10. Change History

Version No.	Revision Date	Revision Note
Version 1	September 2023	Original release.