An example document for the Maps classfile, demonstrating its various features*

with an optional subtitle

Abstract
This is a sample input file for the Maps classfile, which is based on the article classfile. It demonstrates various standard and non-standard features.
Use of the abstract- and keywords environments is highly appreciated.

Keywords
Maps, classfile, sample

Ordinary Text

The ends of words and sentences are marked by spaces. It doesn't matter how many spaces you type; one is as good as 100. The end of a line counts as a space.

One or more blank lines denote the end of a paragraph.

Footnotes[1] are converted to endnotes[2]. You will need a `\theendnotes` command to get them actually typeset. The title of the notes section is defined by the command `\notesname`.

Sectioning

The maps style defaults to unnumbered sections. If you really must, you can restore section numbering with *e.g.*

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
```

or higher numbers for more levels of numbering.

Subsection

This is a second-level section header. You can go down one more level:

A subsubsection. This is a run-in header. The dot at the end of the section title is added by the classfile.

Tip. If you only need one or two levels of header, then you can get a better layout with the `nosubsub` document option. The Maps editors may decide to turn on this option for you.

Lists

Another frequently-displayed structure is a list. The following is an example of an *itemized* list.

- This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a "tick".
- This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside it. The inner list is an *enumerated* list.

  1. This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within the itemized list.
  2. This is the second item of the inner list. LaTeX allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.

  This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. It is no more interesting than any other part of the item.
- This is the third item of the list.

In a two-column layout, protracted indenting doesn't look very good. Therefore, the Maps classfile provides `itemouter`- and `enumouter` environments:

- This is the first item of a non-indented itemized list, produced with the `itemouter` environment.
- This is the second item.

Now an enumerated version:

1. This is the first item of a non-indented enumer-

*We thank the TeX Live people for providing us with a rich ready-to-run TeX environment.

ated list, produced with the `enumouter` environment.

2. This is the second item.

And a version for descriptions:

cow A milk-producing animal that grazes grass and has multiple stomachs

kangoroo An Australian hopping animal

Tabulars

The Maps classfile adds some vertical space around horizontal rules in tables. This makes vertical rules look funny, but most of the time you are better off without vertical rules anyway; see table 1. If you really insist on vertical rules, use the `deftables` document option.

var	value
$Q_{s,\max}$	0.18
K_s	1.0
$Y_{x/s}$	0.5
$Y_{p/s}$	0.854
$Q_{p,\max}$	0.0045
μ_{crit}	0.01
k_h	0.002
m_s	0.025

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$Q_{s,\max}$	0.18
K_s	1.0
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Table 1. Tabulars with and without vertical rules

Wide typesetting in single-column layout

For both single-column layouts, there are environments `fullwidth` and `verboutdent` which typeset their content across the full page, including most of the wide margin.

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```
{}\/$xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

The implementation of `fullwidth` is rather simplistic and may easily break, in which case more sophisticated hackery will be needed.

Fonts

At production time, Computer Modern will be replaced with Bitstream Charter, scaled to 95%, and Latin Modern. For math, the eulervm package will be used. You can safely ignore warnings about size substitutions.

Assembling your submission

Please check whether all non-standard stylefiles and packages and all non-standard fonts are included. We do have a current TEX Live but, although we do have access to CTAN, finding the right package by name can occasionally be a challenge.

Avoid jpeg compression for screenshots. Conversion to pdf may sometimes result in jpeg compression as well. Use *e.g.* png format instead.

Finally, a pdf of your article is appreciated. This way, we can check more reliably whether your article compiles correctly on our own systems.

References

If you have references, use whatever suits you. A few sample references: see **?**, or **?**.

Footnotes

1. This is an example of a footnote.
2. This is another one, with more text to it, to see how it will wrap to the next line.

References

Knuth, D. E. (1986). *The TEXbook*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Lamport, L. (1994). *LaTEX a Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 2nd edition.

Footnotes

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2. This is another one, with more text to it, to see how it will wrap to the next line.

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