The Title of Your Chapter

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# Introduction

Even though you are composing your article in Word, when we receive it we will convert it to a LaTeX document so that we can compile it with the articles the other authors are writing. Consequently, it doesn't matter at all what the Word files look like; what matters is that files are structured so that the transition will go as smoothly as possible, with the fewest errors.

The following guidelines will help ensure that your article is consistent with the other chapters in the book, both in terms of the formatting (in this case, ensuring that what you create in Word will appear in LaTeX the way you want it) and in terms of organization (all chapters in the book should have a similar style, including beginning with an introduction, using headings in the body of the chapter, and ending with a conclusion and a bibliography).

This template is for your use in writing your chapter. You will be able to create your chapter using the styles we have set up in this document. This template is also meant to guide you in creating the structure for your article. It also includes instructions about writing your chapter.

For example, every chapter should begin with an introduction. Please leave the heading above as it is and add text here that introduces readers to what your chapter will be about. Tell readers what the topic of your chapter is, why it is important, and what things you will cover in the chapter.

# Your Level-One Section Heading

After the introduction, you may begin however you think is best. One option is to begin by giving readers the context for your topic. It may be helpful to provide the historical underpinnings or theoretical background for your topic.

Whatever you choose to include, you should put it under a heading that is set in a Heading 1 style. Using Word’s built-in style features is perhaps the most important thing you can do to ensure a smooth transition from Word to LaTeX. Don’t worry if you are unfamiliar with styles: we have set up all the styles you should need in this document, and you should be able to simply copy and paste your content into our styles. You can find the styles on the Home, Styles menu. The heading at the beginning of this section (“Your Level-One Section Heading”) is in the style Heading 1. “Home, Styles” in the sentence just before this is set in the InLineCode style. Using such styles will allow the structure of your document, as well as the content, to be imported into LaTeX.

Another style we have set up is for keywords: throughout your chapter, any time you introduce a new keyword, set it in the keyword style, as we did in this sentence.

In addition to using styles to code elements of your chapter, you should also put index entries in your chapter. Keywords are good place to start in creating your index. To create an index entry, click References, Index, Mark Entry, or press ALT+SHIFT+X. If you have selected a word or phrase, Word will use that existing text as the index entry. If you have not highlighted any text, you can type in your own entry (and subentry, if you like) for that location.

For an index entry that spans multiple pages, select the entire text span and then insert a bookmark (Insert, Links, Bookmark, then give it a name, then click Add). Then follow the same procedure as for a normal entry, but, in the dialog box that comes up, click the Page range button. In the Bookmark box, type or select the bookmark name, then click Mark.

To create a “see”' or “see also” entry, follow the same procedure as for a normal entry, but, in the dialog box that comes up, click the Cross-reference radio button and fill in the appropriate cross-reference.

Word hides index entries by default, but you can see them by clicking the ¶ icon on the Home, Paragraph menu. We have put an index tag at the end of this sentence. There are other index entries throughout this document that you can see if you turn on the ¶ view.

As necessary, divide your chapter into sections with appropriate headings. Section titles should use title capitalization (capitalize the first and last words and everything except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions; capitalize the second word in a hyphenated term, e.g., Real-Time Rendering). These headings should not end in a period.

## Your Level-Two Section Heading

If you need further divisions, you can include level-two headings to divide the text. Like level-one headings, these headings should have title-style capitalization.

As you set up your organization, do not use a lower-level section heading without a corresponding higher-level section heading. For example, do not jump from a section to a subsubsection without having a subsection in between.

Level-three section heading. It is not common to need a third level of heading, but you may use level-three headings if you need them. In these headings, capitalize only the first word and any proper nouns, and end the heading with a period.

These headings run in with the first paragraph of the section and are not numbered, which means you cannot refer to such sections by number.

Another option for breaking up the text is to include bulleted or numbered lists.

* If you click the bullet button on the Home, Paragraph menu, Word will set your list in an unnumbered list style.
* This style will be preserved when we convert to LaTeX.

1. If you click the numbered list button on the Home, Paragraph menu, Word will set your list in an unnumbered list style.
2. This style will likewise be preserved when we convert to LaTeX.
3. You should only use numbers if the order of the things you are listing matters.

# Your Level-One Section Heading

This is the main part of your paper, where you provide the details of your topic. There are many ways to share this information.

## Equations

You can include mathematical expressions as needed. You may use MathType or Word’s built-in equation editor to create equations, as we have done here:

If you have any in-line mathematical or other symbols that don’t appear on a traditional keyboard—such as diacritic marks (ü), mathematical symbols (×), or Greek letters (α)—set these in the Symbol style so we can ensure that they transfer correctly to LaTeX.

Code

You may also want to provide algorithms, such as snippets of code or pseudocode. If you use short bits of code, either inline or in display style, use the InLineCode style. The code below is in this style:

out vec3 fragmentColor;

If you choose to use syntax highlighting, use the CodeHighlight style for keywords. You can also use CodeComment style as needed.

If you are including longer listings, set them up like Listing 1. Longer listings like this should always include a caption. They should also be referenced in the text, as we did in the first sentence of this paragraph, so that readers can easily identify which part of the text is associated with the listing, and vice versa.

in vec3 worldPosition;

in vec3 positionToLight;

out vec3 fragmentColor;

void main()

{

// Calculate diffuse lighting

vec3 toLight = normalize(positionToLight);

vec3 normal = normalize(worldPosition);

float diffuse = max(dot(toLight, normal), 0.0);

fragmentColor = vec3(diffuse, diffuse, diffuse);

}

Listing 1. Your Caption. Captions should include the number of the Listing, Table, or Figure so you can refer to it in the text, as well as a caption you write, set in Caption style.

In general, use references (for example, see Listing 1) and avoid phrases such as “in the following algorithm” or “in the figure below.” In the final typesetting, long listings, figures, and tables may end up being before or after where they are mentioned in the text.

Please note that, except in rare cases, code should not run on for many pages. If it's needed, such code could be included in the book's supplemental online material.

Tables

Tables are also a good complement to text (see Table 1). Like figures and long listings, tables should be referenced in the text and have a caption. Please use the table tool to create tables (Insert, Table). Do not hard code such material with tabs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Result A** | **Result B** |
| X | 1 | 2 |
| Y | 3 | 4 |

Table 1. Your caption.

Figures

You may want to include figures that complement what you are explaining. These may include diagrams, models, screenshots, or other figures you create. For any figure you include, be sure to list the filename in the text:

akp.jpg

Figure 1. Your caption. [Image courtesy Permission Grantor]

Do not include the actual image in the Word document. You'll need to use a file format that is compatible with all the other authors’ files. Consequently, you may use .jpg, .png, and .pdf files but not .eps files. Don't forget to send us all figure files in addition to your Word files at the time you submit your chapter.

Permissions. If the rights to a figure are owned by someone else, as soon as possible please obtain permission to use the figure. If needed, we can provide a template of a permission form that you can use to obtain permission from the copyright holder. Once you have received permission, please send a copy of that permission release to us for our records. To credit the copyright holder of an image, include a statement in brackets at the end of the caption, as we have done in Figure 1.

akp.jpg

Figure 1. Your caption. [Image courtesy Permission Grantor]

Color. All figures must be supplied in either grayscale or, if color will be used in the book, CMYK is preferred. RGB files will be converted to CMYK before printing. Figure 2 is a color figure.

If you are working with images in RGB color format, such as screenshots, be aware that colors generally shift when converted to CMYK. Many bright, vibrant colors you can create in RGB just cannot be matched in CMYK. If you are concerned about keeping vivid colors, avoid using colors that are close to pure red, green, or blue as they will always look desaturated; cyans, yellows, and dark colors convert more easily. Also avoid very dark images, as details of these will likely not show up in printing.

circle.jpg

Figure 2. Here is a sample figure.

Resolution. For best printing quality, images need to have a resolution of 300 dpi at the full size in which they will appear on the printed page. Images from the internet are often low-resolution, so please check their quality before you choose to include them in your book.

If you are creating images or scanning them yourself, create them at the size they will appear in the printed version of the book.

Labels. If you add labels to your images, bear in mind that text in the image should be slightly smaller in size than the main text of the book: use Arial, 9 pt. font. To ensure that labels look consistent in all images, please first size your image to approximately the size it will appear in the book and then add the labels (if you make an image that is 30cm×30cm and then we scale it down to fit in the book, the labels will look tiny).

# Your Level-One Section Heading

After you have given all the details about your topic, you may also consider including an analysis of your topic.

Are there limitations to what you've described? What are the tradeoffs? What are its strengths and weaknesses compared to alternatives?

Conclusion

Every chapter should end with a conclusion. Please leave the heading name as it is (i.e., “Conclusion”), and in this paragraph put your concluding remarks. Your conclusion might include a review of what you've covered in the chapter, projections for future possible work, or suggestions for implementing what you have discussed.

Once we receive your chapter, we will ensure that it is copyedited for grammar, punctuation, and consistency with other chapters. We will then typeset the chapter, incorporating it into the rest of the book and doing the layout of the entire book. While we ask that you make the quality of your text, figures, and code as good as possible before you submit the chapter, you do not need to make any changes to the format or appearance of the electronic files (e.g., changing the fonts used, altering page dimensions, inserting manual line breaks, putting in spacing commands, etc.), as we will likely override any such adjustments when we convert to LaTeX.

The last part of your chapter is the bibliography. Throughout the text, when you cite an article, please use this format: [Last Name Year]; for example, [Wang 11].

The bibliography should include any sources that were referenced in the text [Gomez 07, Günter 09, Smith and Doe 06]. For books and proceedings, be sure to include the author, title, publisher, place of publication, year, and article title and pages if applicable. For journal articles include the author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, year, and pages of the article. For websites, include the author, title, webpage title, date of posting or access, and url.

# Bibliography

[Gomez 07] Juan Gomez. “Title of the Article.” In Title of the Book, pp. 17–22. City: Publisher, 2007.

[Günter 09] Walter Günter. Title of the Book. City: Publisher, 2009.

[Smith and Doe 06] John Smith and Jane Doe. “The Title of the Article.” Journal Title4:1 (2006), 15–30.

[Wang 11] Lee Wang. “Title of the Webpage.” www.webpage.com, February 17, 2011.