

Paul's paper workflow

Paul G. Constantine^a, Johnny Q. Coauthor^b

^a*Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80211*

^b*Department of Stuff, University of Somewhere, Somewhere, TX 99999*

Abstract

This document describes how to set up the workflow for a paper collaborating with Paul.

Keywords: workflow, latex, bibtex

1. Introduction

This document describes the things you need to set up to follow Paul's workflow for writing papers. Here's the software you need to get started:

1. LaTeX distribution that enables you to run `latex`, `pdflatex`, `bibtex`,
5 `dvips`, and `ps2pdf` from the command line,
2. text editor (I use Emacs),
3. Bibtex reference manager (I use JabRef (jabref.org) because it's based
on Java so it's cross platform),
4. Dropbox for sharing a folder.

10 There are certainly plenty of ways to share LaTeX documents and papers. This is just what's worked for me. I have a directory structure for a paper with the following directories:

- `paper_v0`, where the paper tex files are along with a `figs` directory; if big
changes happen, I might make a new `paper_vX` folder
- 15 • `references`, where I keep PDFs of papers I'm referencing

Email address: `paul.constantine@mines.edu` (Paul G. Constantine)

- `code`, where I keep scripts for numerical experiments (helps reproducibility and recreating figures)
- `arxiv`, I make a separate folder for the version I put on arXiv
- `reviewer_response`, where I keep a text file of the initial reviews and a LaTeX file with reviewer responses
- `latexdiff`, when I submit a revision I include the results of `latexdiff` (see example syntax in folder)
- `paper_r0`, a folder for the revision; this usually begins as a duplicate of `paper_v0`

2. LaTeX

There are several text editors that include tools for working with LaTeX. I don't really like any of them. Emacs has a natural "latex-mode" that does some syntax highlighting—and there's a lot you can do the integrate LaTeX with Emacs (see, for example, Nick Higham's blog: <https://nickhigham.wordpress.com/category/latex/>). However, I don't use any of it. I just use Emacs to create .tex documents.

I compile a completed .tex file with a Makefile that executes LaTeX commands. From the command line, just type `make`. My Makefile's contain two ways to compile: (i) with `latex` and (ii) with `pdflatex`. The latter is preferred, but some journal templates need to use the former (for some reason).

Here are some sample environments I use regularly in papers. See Algorithm 1 and Figure 1 with Subfigures 1a and 1b.

Algorithm 1 My favorite algorithm

Given some stuff, do the following:

1. Step 1
 2. Step 2
-

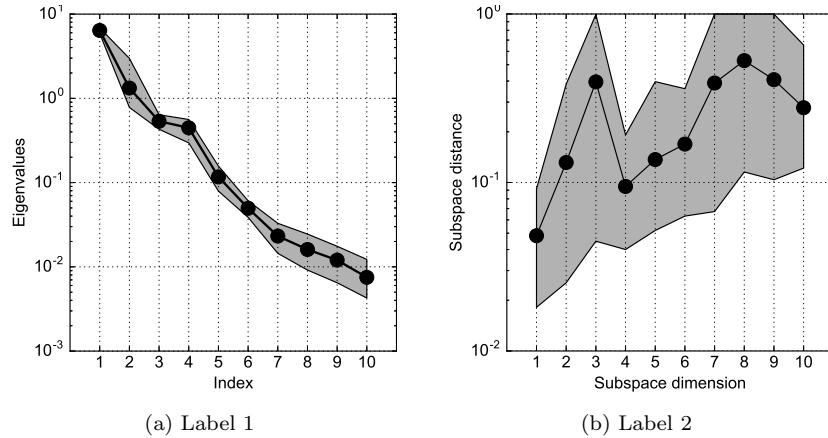


Figure 1: And this is where you put the caption

I usually make figures in the code directory and manually move them to the `paper.v0/figs` directory. That way, if I change the figure in the code because
 40 I'm playing around, then it doesn't immediately change the paper figure.

3. Code and examples

I put all the scripts that run the numerical experiments and the data they generate (assuming it's a reasonable size) in the `code` directory. Doing this makes it easier to return to the code that generated a particular figure. I also
 45 use `git` and `bitbucket.org` to make the scripts accessible online. See my existing scripts at `bitbucket.org/paulcon`.

4. Bibtex and references

I use Jabref as a reference manager for citations like this one [1]. To get the bibtex records for papers, I find the paper on its journal's webpage and click
 50 something like 'Download citation' that most of the journals have. That's a good place to start, but the bibtex records are often imperfect.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to all my coauthors for helping me hone my workflow.

References

- 55 [1] P. G. Constantine, Active Subspaces: Emerging Ideas for Dimension Reduction in Parameter Studies, SIAM, Philadelphia, 2015.