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## **GUIDE**

# $egin{aligned} International \ Journal \ of \ Geographical \ Information \ Science - \LaTeX \mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{E}} \ \mathrm{style} \ \mathrm{guide} \ \mathrm{for} \ \mathrm{authors} \ \mathrm{(Style} \ 2 + \mathrm{References} \ \mathrm{Style} \ \mathrm{V}) \end{aligned}$

Taylor & Francis $^{a*}$  and I.T. Consultant $^{b}$ 

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This guide

Please note that the index following the abstract in this guide is provided for information only. An index is not required in submitted papers.

#### 1. Introduction

All submissions of manuscripts for possible publication in *International Journal of Geo-graphical Information Science* (tGIS) should be made online via the journal's Manuscript Central site (http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijgis). New users should first create an account. Once logged on to the site, submissions should be made via the Author Centre. Online user guides and access to a helpdesk are available on this website.

tGIS accepts papers in any standard format, including Microsoft® Word, PostScript and PDF. Files submitted in formats other than PDF will automatically be converted to a PDF for the review process. LaTeX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  files should be converted to PDF prior to submission because Manuscript Central is not able to convert LaTeX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  files into PDFs directly. This journal does not accept Microsoft Word 2007 documents. Please use Word's 'Save As' option to save your document as an older (.doc) file type. For the submission of manuscripts created using LaTeX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  see Section 1.2.

The layout design for tGIS has been implemented as a LATEX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  Class file. The tGIS Class file is based on article.cls. Commands that differ from the standard LATEX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  interface, or which are provided in addition to the standard interface, are explained in this guide. This guide is not a substitute for the LATEX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  manual itself.

This guide can be used as a template for composing an article for submission by cutting, pasting, inserting and deleting text as appropriate, using the LaTeX environments provided (e.g. \begin{equation}, \begin{corollary}).

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#### 1.1. The tGIS document style

The use of  $\LaTeX$   $2\varepsilon$  document styles allows a simple change of style (or style option) to transform the appearance of your document. The tGIS2e Class file preserves the standard  $\LaTeX$  2<sub>F</sub> interface such that any document that can be produced using the standard  $\text{IATEX } 2_{\mathcal{E}}$  article style can also be produced with the tGIS style. However, the measure (or width of text) is narrower than the default for article, therefore line breaks will change and long equations may need re-formatting.

When your article appears in the print edition of the qPAV journal (and exactly reproduced in the PDF version online), it will have been typeset in Monotype Times. As most authors do not own this font, it is inevitable that the page make-up will change with the change of font. For this reason, we ask authors to ignore details such as slightly long lines, page stretching, or figures falling out of synchronization with their citations in the text, because these details will be dealt with during proofing.

#### 1.2. Submission of $partial T_{EX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ articles to the journal

All submissions of manuscripts for possible publication should be made online via the journal's Manuscript Central site (http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ijgis). New users should first create an account. Once logged on to the site, submissions should be made via the Author Centre. Online user guides and access to a helpdesk are available on this website. LaTeX  $2\varepsilon$  files should be converted to PDF prior to submission because Manuscript Central is not able to convert  $\LaTeX$   $2\varepsilon$  files into PDFs directly. The PDF should be uploaded together with the LATEX  $2\varepsilon$  source files and any graphics files.

General Instructions for Authors may be found at

(http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/tgisauth.asp).

Only 'open-source'  $\LaTeX$   $2\varepsilon$  should be used, not proprietary systems such as TCI LaTeX or Scientific WorkPlace. Similarly, Class files such as REVTex4 that produce a document in the style of a different publisher and journal should not be used for preference.

Appropriate gaps should be left for figures, of which original versions and copies should also be supplied. Authors should ensure that their figures are suitable (in terms of lettering size, etc.) for the reductions they intend.

Authors who wish to incorporate Encapsulated PostScript artwork directly in their articles can do so by using Tomas Rokicki's EPSF macros (which are supplied with the DVIPS PostScript driver). See Section 2.1, which also demonstrates how to treat landscape pages. Please remember to supply any additional figure macros you use with your article in the preamble before begin{document}. Authors should not attempt to use implementation-specific \special's directly.

Ensure that any author-defined macros are gathered together in the source file, just before the \begin{document} command.

Please note that, if serious problems are encountered with the coding of a paper (missing author-defined macros, for example), it may prove necessary to divert the paper to conventional typesetting, i.e. it will be re-keyed.

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# 2. Using the tGIS Class file

If the file tGIS2e.cls is not already in the appropriate system directory for LATEX  $2_{\varepsilon}$  files, either arrange for it to be put there, or copy it to your working folder. The tGIS document style is implemented as a complete document style, not a document style option. In order to use the tGIS style, replace 'article' by 'tGIS2e' in the \documentclass command at the beginning of your document:

```
\documentclass{article}
is replaced by
\documentclass{tGIS2e}
```

In general, the following standard document style options should not be used with the tGIS style:

- (1) 10pt, 11pt, 12pt unavailable;
- (2) oneside (no associated style file) oneside is the default;
- (3) leqno and titlepage should not be used;
- (4) singlecolumn is not necessary as it is the default style.

# 2.1. Landscape pages

If a table or illustration is too wide to fit the standard measure, it must be turned, with its caption, through 90° anticlockwise. Landscape illustrations and/or tables can be produced directly using the tGIS2e style file using \usepackage{rotating} after \documentclass{tGIS2e}. The following commands can be used to produce such pages.

```
\setcounter{figure}{2}
\begin{sidewaysfigure}
\centerline{\epsfbox{fig1.eps}}
\caption{This is an example of figure caption.}
\label{landfig}
\end{sidewaysfigure}

\setcounter{table}{0}
\begin{sidewaystable}
\tbl{The Largest Optical Telescopes.}
\begin{tabular}{@{}1111c11}
.
.
.
.
\end{tabular}\label{tab1}
\end{sidewaystable}
```

Before any float environment, use the \setcounter command as above to fix the numbering of the caption. Subsequent captions will then be automatically renumbered accordingly.

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### 3. Additional features

In addition to all the standard  $\LaTeX$  2 $\varepsilon$  design elements, tGIS style includes a separate command for specifying short versions of the authors' names and the journal title for running headlines on the left-hand (verso) and right-hand (recto) pages, respectively (see Section ??). In general, once you have used this additional tGIS2e.cls feature in your document, do not process it with a standard  $\LaTeX$  2 $\varepsilon$  style file.

### 3.1. Footnotes to article titles and authors' names

On the title page, the **\thanks** control sequence may be used to produce a footnote to either the title or authors' names.

```
Footnote symbols should be used in the order: \dagger (coded as \dagger), \ddagger (\\dagger\\dagger), \P (\\P), \| (\\I), \dagger\dagger (\\\dagger\\dagger), \P (\\S\\S), \P (\\P\\P), \| (\\I).
```

Note that footnotes to the text will automatically be assigned the superscript symbols 1, 2, 3,... by the Class file, beginning afresh on each page.<sup>1</sup>

The title, author(s) and affiliation(s) should be followed by the \maketitle command.

## 3.2. Abstracts

At the beginning of your article, the title should be generated in the usual way using the \maketitle command. Immediately following the title you should include an abstract. The abstract should be enclosed within an abstract environment. For example, the titles for this guide were produced by the following source code:

```
\title{{\itshape International Journal of Geographical Information %
Science} -- \LaTeXe\ style guide for authors\newline (Style 2 + %
References Style V)}
```

```
\author{Taylor \& Francis$^{a}$$^{\ast}$\thanks{$^\ast$Corresponding %
author. Email: latex.helpdesk@tandf.co.uk \vspace{6pt}} and I.T. %
Consultant$^{b}$\\\vspace{6pt} $^{a}${\em{4 Park Square, Milton Park, %
Abingdon, UK}; $^{b}${\em{Institut f\"{u}r Informatik, %
Albert-Ludwigs-Universit\"{a}t, Freiburg, Germany}}\\\vspace{6pt}%
\received{v2.3 released April 2009} }
```

\maketitle

\begin{abstract}

This guide is for authors who are preparing papers for the Taylor \& % Francis journal {\em International Journal of Geographical Information % Science} ({\it tGIS}\,) using the \LaTeXe\ document preparation system % and the Class file {\tt tGIS2e.cls}, which is available via the journal %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>These symbols will be changed to the style of the journal by the typesetter during preparation of your proofs.

homepage on the Taylor \& Francis website (see Section~\ref{FTP}). % Authors planning to submit their papers in \LaTeXe\ are advised to % use {\tt tGIS2e.cls} as early as possible in the creation of their % files. \end{abstract}

(Please note that the percentage signs at the ends of lines that quote source code in this document are not part of the coding but have been inserted to achieve line wrapping at the appropriate points.)

## 3.3. Lists

The tGIS style provides numbered and unnumbered lists using the enumerate environment and bulleted lists using the itemize environment.

The enumerated list numbers each list item with arabic numerals:

- (1) first item
- (2) second item
- (3) third item

Alternative numbering can be achieved by an argument in square brackets, e.g. \item[(i)] first item. Unnumbered lists are also provided using the enumerate environment. For example,

First unnumbered indented item without label.

Second unnumbered item.

Third unnumbered item.

was produced by:

```
\begin{enumerate}
```

```
\item[] First unnumbered indented item...
```

\item[] Second unnumbered item.

\item[] Third unnumbered item.

\end{enumerate}

Bulleted lists are provided using the itemize environment. For example,

- First bulleted item
- Second bulleted item
- Third bulleted item

was produced by:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item First bulleted item
\item Second bulleted item
\item Third bulleted item
\end{itemize}
```

## 4. Some guidelines for using standard features

The following notes may help you achieve the best effects with the tGIS2e Class file.

#### 4.1. Acknowledgements

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#### 4.2. References

#### References

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