

# The ESSCIRC Proceedings Document Class

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## Abstract

*This guide describes the ESSCIRC proceedings document class file `esscirc.cls` which is heavily based on the file `ltugboat.cls` written by Robin Fairbairns. Note that the abstract length should not exceed 20 lines (otherwise  $\LaTeX$  emits a warning).*

*The layout of this document follows the IEEE Computer Society's proceedings guidelines.*

## 1. Introduction

This document includes all information for producing and submitting your proceedings manuscript with  $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ ; it can also be used as an example or template for your proceeding manuscripts. For questions, please contact the ESSCIRC/ESSDERC Secretariat:

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## 2. Preliminaries

The following packages are needed in addition to `esscirc.cls`:

- PostScript font support, especially `times.sty` from the PSNFSS package together with the corresponding `.tfm` metric files must be available.
- `float.sty`, written by Anselm Lingnau (a corrected version is already included in the package).
- `url.sty`, written by Donald Arseneau (already in the package).

All the files are available from CTAN, the Comprehensive  $\TeX$  Archive Network, consisting of the hosts `ftp.dante.de`, `ftp.tex.ac.uk`, and `ctan.tug.org`, together with its mirrors.

## 3. Usage

Use it as a replacement for article:

```
\documentclass{esscirc}

\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

The following class options are allowed, as known from `article.cls` and `fontenc.sty`: `final` (default), `draft`, `T1` (default), and `OT1`.

Up to four authors will be automatically typeset:

```
\title{...}

\author{name 1}
\address{address 1}
\netaddress{email address 1}
\personalURL{web page 1} % optional

\author{name 2}
\address{address 2}
\netaddress{email address 2}
\personalURL{web page 2}

...

\maketitle
```

In case you need more horizontal space for these fields, you can select the `wideauthors` class option; then, up to two authors are handled.

## 4. Sectioning Commands

Only three sectioning levels are supported: `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\subsubsection`.

**The last command** doesn't create a section heading but rather prints its argument boldface, starting a new paragraph (as you can see here). Starred sectioning commands aren't available.

Since page numbers will be added later by the proceedings editors, you can't use `\pageref`; additionally, a warning will be printed if the article length exceeds the limit of 4 pages.

## 5. Tables and Figures

You should use the `esstable` and `essfigure` environments to get proper enumerated tables and figures. The additional position parameter ‘H’ (which means ‘exactly here’) can be used to force a certain place in the document:

```
...
\begin{esstable}[H]
  \begin{tabular}{...}
    ...
  \end{tabular}

  \caption{...}
\end{esstable}
```

Of course, all other position parameters of the standard  $\text{\LaTeX}$  floating environments also work.

Use the starred forms of the above environments (i.e., `essfigure*` and `esstable*`) if the width of your table or figure is larger than the column width (8.1 cm).

It is recommended to set the `\arraystretch` macro to a value larger than 1 if you use horizontal lines in your table to have a little more white space between lines and the included text.

Both environments will center its contents.

## 6. Printing your paper

Print your document on high-quality A4 white printer paper. Number your pages lightly, in pencil, on the upper right-hand corners of the *backs* of the pages (for example, 1/4, 2/4; or 1 of 4, 2 of 4; and so forth). Please do *not* write on the fronts of the pages, nor on the lower halves of the backs of the pages. Note that unnumbered pages that get out of order can be very difficult to put back in order!

## 7. Illustrations, graphs, and photographs

If you must use photos, they have to be pasted (centered) onto your manuscript. Create an appropriate empty space in the text like this:

```
\begin{essfigure*}
  % space for a 14 x 7cm photo
  \unitlength 1cm
  \begin{picture}(14,7)
    \end{picture}
\end{essfigure*}
```

Use rubber cement to affix the halftones or photos in place. Black and white, clear, glossy-finish photos are preferable to colour.

## 8. Footnotes

Use footnotes sparingly<sup>1</sup>. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary periph-

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<sup>1</sup>or not at all

eral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

## 9. References

Use the `\cite` command for citing like [1] or [2]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books. Look at the end of this documentation to see how references should be formatted.

## 10. Creating PDF Files

Authors are invited to submit an electronic version of their paper for publication on the Internet and/or CD-ROM. The only format supported is Adobe’s PDF format.

### 10.1. pdf $\text{\TeX}$

Using `pdflatex` makes it very simple to create a PDF document from your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file. Simply start your document with

```
\documentclass[OT1,pdf]{esscirc}
```

to get a compressed PDF version of your article. You’ll need the PostScript versions of the CM fonts.

`pdf $\text{\TeX}$`  can be found on CTAN, it is now part of the latest `te $\text{\TeX}$`  resp. `web2c` distribution. Since `pdf $\text{\TeX}$`  is still a moving target with sometimes changing syntax, please read its documentation files how to include PS or JPEG files or even other PDF documents. Consider also the use of the `hyperref` package to add bookmarks, web links, and other goodies.

### 10.2. dvipdfm

Another possibility is to use `dvipdfm` (which can be also found on CTAN) to directly translate the DVI file into PDF format. Again, check the documentation files of this package for the essential details how to include graphics properly.

Process your document with plain  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and use the option `OT1` *without* the `pdf` option.

Again, the `hyperref` package might be useful.

### 10.3. Adobe Acrobat Distiller

You may also use the Adobe Acrobat Distiller (<http://www.adobe.com>) to produce PDF files. Acrobat viewers are available for free, but Acrobat Distiller is licensed software available for all major platforms.

Current versions of the Distiller (for Windows) install a printer driver, which lets you create PDF files by simply printing any document from any application to this special printer device. Another possibility is to print your document to a Postscript printer, check the “save to file” button, and use the Distiller to convert this saved Postscript file (drag and drop it over the distiller window). Please enter paper title and author(s) names in the Document Information fields.

## 10.4. Aladdin Ghostscript

If you are using Aladdin Ghostscript 4.0 or later (<ftp://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/ghost/>), you can convert your Postscript files with it. Ghostscript is free to most users. Check the Aladdin Ghostscript Free Public License, which is somewhat similar to the GNU General Public License.

Either use the *ps2pdf* utility, or the command line switch *-sDEVICE=pdfwrite* with *gs*. To see if your installed Ghostview does support writing PDF, type *gs -h* and look for a device named *pdfwrite*. If it is missing, you have to recompile *gs*.

Ghostscript has a few disadvantages over the Distiller. It does render some fonts instead of embedding them. Some versions produce very large PDF files, because of UniSys' Patent of the LZW compression algorithm.

## 10.5. Submitting PDF Files

Please use the name of the corresponding author to form the file name, with extension pdf, like *author.pdf*. Either attach your PDF file to a MIME mail or send a diskette.

## 11. Miscellaneous

Use `\acro` for long acronyms like ESSCIRC. This is only a recommendation. For shorter abbreviations, you should use a previewer (or a printout) of your document to decide whether the use of `\acro` improves legibility.

Both standard Courier and Helvetica shapes don't fit well with Times. As a consequence, EC (resp. CM) fonts are used for typewriter and sans serif shapes.

The command `\url` is intended to typeset internet addresses in the article text (`\netaddress` already calls `\url`). Note that some addresses can't be passed as an argument to this command (e.g., addresses which contain a percent sign) – please read the documentation of the `url` package how to overcome this problem.

## 12. Availability

This document class is supported; the latest versions can be obtained from <http://www.esscirc.org/submissions>. If you've found a bug or a problem, please contact the author of this guide.

- [1] A.B. Smith, C.D. Jones, and E.F. Roberts, "Article Title", *Journal*, Publisher, Location, Date, pp. 1-10.
- [2] Jones, C.D., A.B. Smith, and E.F. Roberts, *Book Title*, Publisher, Location, Date.