The EJASA LaTeXTemplate

An introduction for authors

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We provide a brief introduction to the LaTeXtemplate for the *Electronic Journal of Applied Statistical Analysis.*

keywords: latex, online publications, journals for statistics.

1 Introduction

The EJASA style is based on the `scrartcl` class of the `Komascript` bundle (Kohm and Morawski, 2004). The style is designed to work with standard MiKTeX or TeXLive distributions.

This introductory guide conforms to its own specifications and is therefore an example of what a submitted manuscript should look like. Authors can find a `template.tex` file in the bundle, which has been stripped down to the essentials and is ready to be used. Authors are asked to conform to all the directions reported in this document. Note also that the template file is abundantly commented, and should therefore be easily understandable in itself.

The layout specifications adhere to the default options of the class `scrartcl`. In particular:

- paper-size is set to A4;

- font-size is set to 11pt;

- DIV is set to 10;

- binding correction (BCOR) is 0.0pt[1].

The authors should not modify these settings.

For a great introduction to typesetting in LaTeX, see Oetiker et al. (1995).

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[1]These options produce a text area of 418pt x 596pt. Note that the `twoside` option is set to "semi".

2 General Instructions

2.1 Title, author(s), and abstract

The title as well as the list of authors and affiliations are managed with the help of the `authblk` package[2].

    The author block is generated in footnote style using the following commands:

```
\author[a]{author1 }
\author[a]{author2 }
\author[b]{author3 }
\author[b]{author4 }
...

\affil[a]{affil1 }
\affil[b]{affil2 }
...
```

Use sequential letters (a,b,c...) to match authors and affiliations.

    Authors can list the email address of the corresponding author(s). The easiest way to do so is by inserting the `thanks` command inside the argument of the first author command; e.g.:

```
\author[a]{author 1%
   \thanks{Corresponding authors: %
   aaa.bb@xxx.edu, xxx.yyy@zzz.edu.}}
\author[a]{author2 }
...
```

Authors are also requested to enter some additional information, like the list of the authors' surname (or the surname of the first author, followed by "et al." for articles with more than three authors) and a short version of the paper's title.

    Other information (like the indication of the number, volume, year of the EJASA version or the first and last page) are reserved for the journal editors. Authors should leave the default values found in the template.

    The parts of the title sections that must be completed by the authors or by the typesetters are clearly indicated by commented notes in the template file.

    The abstract is generated by the `abstract` environment. Note that the authors are also requested to provide a list of keywords, that should be entered in the special paragraph at the end of the abstract:

```
\begin{abstract}
...
\paragraph{keywords:} list, your comma-separated keywords, here!
\end{abstract}
```

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[2]Available for download (with documentation) at: `http://www.ctan.org/pkg/authblk`.

The scrartcl package provides a `subtitle` command. If you wish to include a subtitle to your article, uncomment the following line in the template file:

```
%\subtitle{Your subtitle}
```

2.2 Floats

2.2.1 Tables

Tables are generated with the `booktabs` package and conform to the typographic guide-lines adopted by the authors of that package (see Fear, 2005). A simple example is displayed in table 1 and is generated with the following code:

Table 1: A simple example

First col	Second col	Third col	Fourth col
value 1	data	data	data
value 2	data	data	data
value 3	data	data	data

```
1   \begin{table}[htb]
2   \caption{A simple example}
3   \begin{center}
4   \begin{tabular}{lllr} \toprule
5       First col & Second col & Third col & Fourth col \\ \midrule
6       value 1 & data & data & data \\
7       value 2 & data & data & data  \\
8       value 3 & data & data & data \\ \bottomrule
9   \end{tabular}
10  \end{center}
11  \label{tab:ex}
12  \end{table}
```

Note the commands `toprule`, `midrule`, and `bottomrule` in lines 4, 5, and 8, which are used to generate the rules of the table. Authors are also asked to enter the table caption *above* the table content, like in the examples printed in this guide.

A more complex example, involving rows spanning over multiple columns, is shown in table 2.

2.2.2 Figures

Figures are managed with the help of the `graphicx` package. The following code is used to include fig. 1 in the paper:

Table 2: Agreement pattern: overview

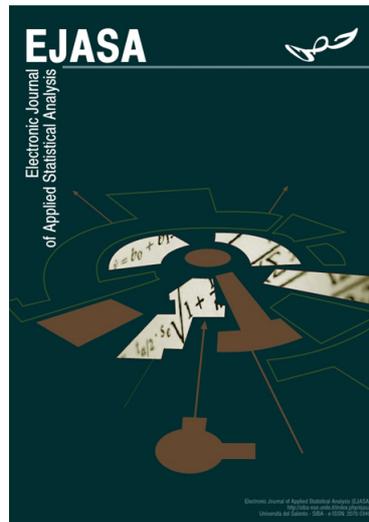| Type	Sample 1				Sample 2			
	SG	PL	DU	% sg.	SB	PL	DU	% sg.
coord1	444	111	24	29.34%	244	56	89	68.69%
coord2	86	5	0	83.87%	2	15	0	66.67%
General	389	566	26	55.65%	318	456	24	68.68%

Figure 1: A cover of EJASA

```
1   \begin{figure}[htb]
2    \begin{center}
3     \includegraphics[scale=0.3]{img/ejasa_cover.jpg}
4     \caption{A cover of EJASA}
5     \label{fig1}
6    \end{center}
7   \end{figure}
```

In line 3 of the code, note that the original image was resized to the 30% of its original size by using the `scale` option. If they prefer, authors can also use an absolute value of width or height; the `includegraphics` command can be changed into e.g.:

```
3     \includegraphics[width=5cm]{img/ejasa_cover.jpg}
```

Authors are asked to store the image files that they intend to use in the `img` subfolder.

2.3 Bibliography

EJASA adopts an author-year style, which conforms to the indication of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA style).

The bibliography is managed by the `natbib` bundle and the `apalike` style[3].

Authors can use all the commands provided by `natbib` to include references to other works. In particular, use the following commands:

citep for parenthetical citation, e.g.: (Rampone and Russo, 2012);

citet for textual citation, e.g.: Rampone and Russo (2012);

citealp, citealt for parenthetical and textual citation without parenthesis, e.g.: Rampone and Russo 2012;

citeauthor for the author without year, e.g.: Rampone and Russo;

citeyear for the year without author, e.g.: 2012.

See the `natbib` documentation for a complete list.

To manage their bibliography and generate the reference list, authors have the choice of using a `bibtex` file or write the content of the `thebibliography` environment themselves. The first option is strongly recommended and is set as a default in the template file.

However, authors that wish to typeset the reference section manually can find a short list of examples (one per type of publication) commented in the very last lines of the template files. In that case, authors should pay particular attention that their `bibitem` records meet with Natbib's requirements for author-year citations; the correct bibitem command should be formatted as[4]:

`\bibitem[NameShort(year)NameLong]{citation-label}`

References

Fear, S (2005). Publication quality tables in LATEX. Available online at: `http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/booktabs/booktabs.pdf`

Kohm, M. and Morawski, J.-U. (2004). The koma-script bundle. Available online at: `http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/koma-script/doc/scrguien.pdf`

Oetiker, T., Partl, H., Hyna, I., and Schlegl, E. (1995). The not so short introduction to latex2ε. Available online at: `http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf`

Rampone, S. and Russo, C. (2012). A fuzzified brain algorithm for learning dnf from incomplete data. *Electronic Journal of Applied Statistical Analysis*, 5(2).

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[3]Note that the `apalike.bst` file is already included in the EJASA template bundle.

[4]Citations that lack the optional argument in square bracket are not compatible with author-year style; your bibliography will thus be forced to numeric style. Please, be careful in order to avoid this problem