

Paper Template for International Conference on Science, Computing, Chemistry and Management

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Abstract: The aim of this document is to provide the contributors to the International Conference on Computer Science and Computational Mathematics with an easy-to-use and flexible class file compatible with L^AT_EX and the format of the ICSCCM.

Keywords: ICSCCM, Paper, Template, LaTeX

1. Introduction

Start the article with the command

```
\documentclass{birkjour}
```

After that, needed macro packages and new commands can be inserted as in every L^AT_EX or A^MS-L^AT_EX document. Don't use commands that change the page layout (like `\textwidth`, `\oddsidemargin` etc.) or fonts.

[?]

2. Frontmatter

The command

```
\begin{document}
```

starts – as always – the article.

2.1. Author Data

Afterwards, insert title, author(s) and affiliation(s), as in the source file to this document, E.g.,

```
\title[An Example for paper]
{An Example for the Usage of the
\\ SKRS Class File}
%---Authors and a affiliations:
\author[1]{First Author}
\author[2,*]{Second Author}
\author[1]{Third Author}

\affil[1]{Senoir Member, Science
and Knowledge Research Society, Kuala
Lumpur, Malaysia}
\affil[2]{Institute Name, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia}
\affil[*]{Corresponding author email:
email@example.com}
```

For each author the commands `\author[affiliation no.]` should be used separately. For each affiliation the commands `\affil[affiliation no.]` should be used separately. The corresponding author email is defined as `\affil[*]{Corresponding author email: emailadd}`

2.2. Abstract, Key Words

The abstract environment typesets the abstract:

```
\begin{abstract}
The aim of this work is to provide the
contributors to ICSCCM with an easy-to-use
and flexible class file compatible
with \LaTeX\ and \AmS-\LaTeX.
\end{abstract}
```

In addition, some key words can be given:

```
\begin{keywords}\textbf{\textit{Keywords}:}
ICSCCM, Paper, Template, LaTeX
\end{keywords}
```

Finally, `\maketitle` typesets the title.

3. Mainmatter

Now type the article using the usual L^AT_EX and (if you need them) A^MS-L^AT_EX commands.

We gratefully appreciate if the text does not contain `\overfull` and/or `\underfull` boxes, if equations do not exceed the indicated width, if hyphenations have been checked, and if the hierarchical structure of your article is clear. Please avoid caps and underlines.

Just to give examples of a few typical environments:

Definition 1: This serves as environment for definitions. Note that the text appears not in italics.

$$\text{This is a sample equation: } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad (1)$$

The above equation received the label `testequation`.

Theorem 1 (Main Theorem) In contrast to definitions, theorems appear typeset in italics as it has become more or less standard in most textbooks and monographs. Equations can be cited using the `\eqref` command which automatically adds brackets: `\eqref{testequation}` results in Eq. (1Mainmatterequation.3.1).

Proof: A special environment is predefined: the *proof* environment. Please use

```
\begin{proof}
proof of the statement
\end{proof}
```

for typesetting your proofs. The end-of-proof symbol \square will be added automatically. ■

There are two known problems with the placement of the end-of-proof sign:

1. if your proof ends with a `single` displayed line, the end-of-proof sign would be placed in the line below; if you want to avoid this, write your line in the form

```
$$displayed math line \endproof$$
```

which results in

Proof:
displayedmathline

2. if your proof ends with an aligned displayed environment, the command `\tag*{\qed}` can be used to place the end-of-proof sign properly:

```
\begin{align*}
\alpha&=\beta+\gamma\\
&=\delta+\epsilon\tag*{\qed}
\end{align*}
```

results in

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \beta + \gamma \\ &= \delta + \epsilon\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

Please try to avoid using the obsolete `\eqnarray` environment. This environment has several bugs and has been replaced by the more flexible \mathcal{AMS} environments `align`, `split`, `multline`.

Additional comments are being typeset without boldfaced entrance word as they may be minor important.

For some constructs, even no number is required.

Displayed equations may be numbered like the following one:

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x)} = |\cos(x)|. \quad (2)$$

3.1. Here is a Sample Subsection

Just needed because next thing is

3.1.1. Here is a Sample for a Subsubsection

One more sample will follow which clearly shows the difference between subsubsection deeper nested lists:

Here is a Sample for a Paragraph As you observe, paragraphs do not have numbers and start new lines after the heading, by default.

3.2. Indentation

Though indentation to indicate a new paragraph is welcome, please do not use indentation when the new paragraph is already marked by an extra vertical space, as for example in the case of the first paragraph following a heading (this is standard in this class), or after using commands like `\smallskip`, `\medskip`, `\bigskip` etc.

3.3. Figures

Please use whenever possible figures in EPS format (encapsulated postscript). Then, you can include the figure with the command

```
\includegraphics{figure.eps}
```

It is sometimes difficult to place insertions at an exact location in the final form of the article. Therefore, all figures and tables should be numbered and you should refer to these numbers within the text. Please avoid formulations like “the following figure...”.

3.4. Your Own Macros

If you prefer to use your own macros within your document(s) please don’t forget to send them to us together with the source files for the manuscript. We will need all these files to produce the final layout.

4. Results

Just for kicks here’s a citation [?]. And a reference to a supplement ???. And ???. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all!

Figure 1. Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting.

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After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Table 1. Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting.

First column header	2 nd Col	3 rd Col
This is the related information	a value	another value
Some other related information	a value	another value

should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Figure 1Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting.figure.caption:3 shows an example of how to insert a column-wide figure. To insert a figure wider than one column, please use the `\begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}` environment. Figures wider than one column should be sized to 11.4 cm or 17.8 cm wide. Use `\begin{SCfigure*}...\end{SCfigure*}` for a wide figure with side captions.

5. Conclusions

As it is illustrated in Figure 1Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting.figure.caption:3 Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at

this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

5.1. Blabla

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

6. Conclusions

As shown in Table [1Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting.table.caption.4](#) Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Acknowledgment

Many thanks to our \TeX -pert for developing this class file.

References