

The dagman Class^{*}

Schloss Dagstuhl

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1 Introduction

The `dagman` class assists in preparing manifestos for *Dagrep Manifestos* with L^AT_EX. It adapts L^AT_EX's standard `article` class to meet some requirements for Dagstuhl Manifestos and provides a specific layout.

The package consists of the following files:

`dagman-manual.pdf` this documentation

`dagman-sample.tex` the L^AT_EX master file, to be used as a template

`dagman.cls` the L^AT_EX class file, providing adaptations for Dagstuhl Manifestos and producing the layout

logos for Dagstuhl Manifestos and Creative Commons

This documentation is not intended to give an introduction to L^AT_EX. For questions concerning T_EX systems/installations or the L^AT_EX mark-up language in general please visit www.tug.org, www.dante.de, uk.tug.org or any other T_EX user group worldwide. The essential reference for L^AT_EX is *Mittelbach F., Goossens M. (2004) The L^AT_EX Companion. 2nd edn.*, but there are many other good books delivering insight into L^AT_EX.

`dagman` tries to benefit from standard L^AT_EX packages. (Have a look at `dagman.cls` to see which packages are used.) To learn more about the underlying packages we refer to their documentations (try e.g. `texdoc [package name]` at your shell prompt or visit tug.ctan.org).

2 How to use the package

We suggest to employ a recent T_EX installation: the most important distributions, T_EX Live, MiK_TE_X/proT_EXt and MacT_EX, all provide at least 2010 versions. But older versions should (in principle) work as well.

To use `dagman`, put `dagman-sample.tex`, `dagman.cls`, and the required logo files in your working directory, edit the file `dagman-sample.tex` in your preferred text editor and run L^AT_EX as usual. (See the following section for more detailed advises.)

^{*}This file has version number v1.0, last revised 2012/05/21.

3 Some important settings and commands

Note: Mark-up that is specific for *Dagstuhl Manifestos* is explained in the next section.

3.1 Paper format

The paper format used is A4. For your own environment, you may choose also US-letter format. The respective options “`a4paper`” or “`letterpaper`” must be inserted in the optional argument of `\documentclass`. However, the final layout will be done using A4 format.

3.2 Language

The document language is chosen in the optional argument of the `\documentclass` command in the L^AT_EX master file. Possible values are `USenglish`, `UKenglish` and many others.

3.3 Input encoding

`dagman` preselects UTF-8 as input encoding. Please do not change the input encoding because otherwise the volume compilation might become difficult.

3.4 Fonts

`dagman` uses the Latin Modern font family. This is a recent redesign of the good old Computer Modern fonts. Latin Modern provides a lot of characters and all necessary math fonts. If your T_EX installation does not provide the Latin Modern family, Computer Modern is used as a fallback.

`dagman` preloads the package “`amssymb`” to make additional mathematical symbols available. Other symbol packages, e.g. `stmaryrd`, may be added, of course. Moreover, the script math alphabet is provided by loading the `euca1` package.

3.5 Lists

List labels are set flush left. For enumerations with more than 9 items please insert `\addtolength\leftmargini{0.5em}` before `\begin{enumerate}`.

3.6 Other preloaded packages

Already loaded are: `graphicx`; `array`, `multirow`, `tabularx`, and `threeparttable`; `amsmath`; `amsthm`; and `listings`.

Feel free to add further packages if you need extra structural mark-up. However, keep in mind that you should not change the general layout of the manifesto.

3.7 Bibliography

The standard bibliography style “plain” is recommended. You might also use a similar bibliography style but please note that Dagstuhl Manifestos only allows numerical citation and forbids author-year citations. (So the `natbib` package is not used by `dagman`.)

4 The components of a manifesto and additional mark-up

A manifesto should consist of the following elements:

- the manifesto header,
- an *Executive Summary*,
- a table of contents,
- the main part, comprising sections like *Preliminaries*, *State-of-the-art*, *Open Problems*, or *Roadmap*, and
- a list of participants.

4.1 Manifesto header

The prelims of a Dagstuhl Manifesto require some specific commands:

- The subject must be provided using the `\subject{...}` command. Normally it is an expression like “Manifesto from Dagstuhl Seminar XYZ”.
- The title is tagged as usual with the `\title{...}` command. If you need a short form for the running head, use the optional `\titlerunning{...}`.
- Authors and their affiliations are rendered separately for Dagstuhl Manifestos. Therefore, the standard L^AT_EX mechanism is replaced by the one of the `authblk` package: An author name is tagged with `\author` as usual. However, this command has now an optional argument which may take the “footnote mark(s)” of associated affiliations, e.g. `\author[1,2]{John Q. Public}`. Any further authors are tagged with separate `\author` commands. The mark-up for affiliations is analogue: The command is `\affil`, with an obligatory argument for the affiliation itself, and an optional argument which may capture a running number, e.g.: `\affil[1]{Department of ... University City \jqpublic@univ.org}`. – If you need a short form for the author names in the running head, use the optional `\authorrunning{...}`.
- `\keywords{...}` may be used to capture keywords.

The commands mentioned so far should be used in the document preamble of the L^AT_EX file. Providing a title and at least one author is required.

Note: The template “`dagman-sample.tex`” has some further preamble commands which will be used later by the seminar organizer:

- `\seminarnumber`: a 5-digit number used as a short reference for the workshop, e.g. 10101.
- `\semdata`: stating the workshop date and its webpage at Schloss Dagstuhl
- `\subjclass{...}` classification information following the ACM 1998 Computing Classification System available at <http://www.acm.org/about/class/1998/>

- `\additionaleditors`: stating names of volunteers who helped the workshop organizers to prepare the manifesto

And these will be used by Dagstuhl editorial office: `\volumeinfo` and `\DOI`.

To typeset an abstract use `\begin{abstract}... \end{abstract}`. The environment must be placed after `\begin{document}` and `\maketitle!`

Note that subject classifications, keywords, and some other information will be rendered together with the abstract. So it is necessary to use the `abstract` environment in order to get the output for `\subjclass`, `\keywords` etc.

4.2 Executive summary

This should be a regular starred section, e.g., `\section*{Executive summary}`. Optionally, the authors of this summary can be tagged with `\summaryauthor{}` and placed directly after the `\section*` command. Adding `\license` afterwards will show a dedicated paragraph with license information.

4.3 Table of contents

Use the `\tableofcontents` macro as usual.

4.4 Main part

The main part should consist of one or more sections, e.g., `\section{Preliminaries}`, `\section{State-of-the-art}`, ... For documenting talks and working groups, the following mark-up can be used:

- `\abstracttitle`: for the heading. It allows an optional argument which will be used by the table of contents.
- `\abstractauthor`: to capture one or more authors. It has an optional argument for the table of contents, too.
- `\license`: no arguments.
- `\jointwork`: stating the names of co-authors involved in the work presented.
- `\abstractref`: stating a main reference for the work presented. The co-authors mentioned in `\jointwork` should match with the co-authors of this main reference. It allows an optional argument for an URL if the text to be rendered differs from that URL. If further references exist, they should be mentioned directly as reference within the abstract using the `thebibliography`-environment.
- `\abstractrefurl`: giving the URL for the main reference, preferably a DOI-based URL.
- `\begin{thebibliography}{0}... \end{thebibliography}`: to be used as usual.

4.5 Participants

The final participants section will be generated by the `participants` environment:

```
\begin{participants}
```

```
\participant John Q. Public\\ Sample University -- City, Country  
\participant ...  
\end{participants}
```

Happy T_EXing!