The ijsra-class, Version 1.1 – 2017/07/24

LUKAS C. BOSSERT

lukas@digitales-altertum.de
digitales-altertum|de

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This is a documentation of the class ijsra which is used for the International Journal of Student Research in Archaeology. Read this documentation carefully. When you start editing do it according to the structure shown in listing 0.9.

Every article starting starts with a lettrine as the first letter. This bigger letter functions as an eye catcher to make clear where the article starts. It effects the whole word: The first letter reaches down to the third line, the other letters of the word are capitalised. In listing 0.3 you see the code how this is achieved.

\lettrine{E}{very} article...

Example 0.1: Starting letter

If you have a letter which is rather slanted you can define the slope. Let’s have a look at the letter ›A‹.

\lettrine[slope=4pt,findent=−3pt]{A}{rchaeologists}...

Example 0.2: Starting letter ›A‹

And it changes of course if we start the article with a ›W‹.

\lettrine[slope=−4pt,nindent=−4pt]{W}{hen}...

Example 0.3: Starting letter ›W‹

* The coding of this documentclass is done at https://github.com/LukasCBossert/documentclass-ijsra

Please know that this documentation may be deprecated since all developments are written down it the wiki of the journal’s repository: https://github.com/LukasCBossert/ijsra/wiki.
The \textit{tex}-file of each article starts with the definition of the document class. Herefor we use the distinctive class \texttt{ijsra} and load it with this line:

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[<options>]{ijsra}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example 0.4: First line of \textit{tex}-file.}

For \texttt{<options>} you can use e.g. \texttt{draft}: this will omit the figures and gives you a white frame with the size of the figures instead. The advantage is faster compiling.

Each article contains several information about the author(s), title etc. The document class can cope easily with one to five authors and their affiliation. Above that manual work is needed. The information about author, title, affiliation, biography etc are written into curly brackets.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\IJSRAidentifier{\currfilebase} %<---- do not change this!
\def\shorttitle{Jons short title}
\def\maintitle{Jons very long title about his paper}
\def\cmail{John@Doe.com} %<---- corresponding email-address
\def\keywords{Research, Archaeology, ...}
\def\abstract{In his paper Jon is showing ...}
\def\authorone{Jon Doe}
\def\affilone{Jon Doe is doing his research about ...}
\def\bioone{Jon Doe is doing his research about ...}
\def\affiloneauthor{}%<---- paste the symbol of the authors into {}%------- University/Institution---------
\def\affilone{Jon Doe is doing his research about ...}
%------Biographical information---------
\end{verbatim}
Example 0.5: Information about the article

* * *

After the definitions there is the block regarding the bibliographical entries. Those are written in the section

\begin{filecontents}{\textbf{IJSRAidentifier.bib}} %---- do not change this

@Incollection{Orengo2015,
    author = {Orengo, H.},
    title = {Open Source GIS and Geospatial Software in Archaeology},
    subtitle = {Towards Their Integration into Everyday Archaeological Practice},
    pages = {64--82},
    editor = {Wilson, A. T. and Edwards, B.},
    booktitle = {Open Source Archaeology},
    booksubtitle = {Ethics and Practice},
    publisher = {deGruyter Open},
    location = {Warsaw},
    year = {2015},
}

@Article{Pikirayi2015,
    author = {Pikirayi, I.},
    title = {The Future of Archaeology in Africa},
    journaltitle = {Antiquity},
    volume = {89},
    pages = {531--541},
    year = {2015},
    issue = {345},
}

@Article{Bossert-ijsra,
    author = {Lukas C. Bossert},
    title = {ijsra -- bib\LaTeX-style which is used for the \textbf{International Journal of Student Research in Archaeology}}},
    subtitle = {Version: 0.1},
    url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/biblatex-ijsra},
    keywords = {latex},
    note = {https://github.com/LukasCBossert/biblatex-ijsra},
    owner = {Lukas C. Bossert},
    timestamp = {2016-07-04},
}

@Book{Winckelmann2006,
    title = {History of the Art of Antiquity},
}
Example 0.6: Bibliographical information

After that we have completed the preamble and get to main part of the document. Here we define the layout of the headline.

Example 0.7: Headline layout

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Then you can copy/paste the text of the article and make further editing. At the very end you have to insert

Example 0.8: IJSRAclosing

Following there is a minimal template how the plain document should look like when you begin to edit and there is only one author.
Example 0.9: Plain document

Since we only have one author there is no need to specify the connection of \authorone to \affilone since this is done automatically. As soon as you have more than one author you need to do the mapping by copying the symbols (\*, \+, \$ or \\) into the right \affiloneauthor or \affiltwoauthor.

Before we have a closer look how to do certain editing let me give you some advice about naming the tex-file and the related figures. The tex-file has to be saved under an unique and individual name. Usually this is the family name of the author: e.g. \texttt{winckelmann.tex}

If you think this is not enough because the author has quite a common family (as it might be with Johnson) please use a word from the title, e.g. \texttt{Johnson_prehistory.tex}.

Notice there must not be a blank in the name, use instead \_ or -. The name of the tex-file is what we have defined as the IJSRA\texttt{identifier}, with that we can differentiate between all the texts from the authors.

We need this IJSRA\texttt{identifier} again for the figures: put the figures in a folder called figures. Do not name the figures e.g. figure1, figure2 etc. but use again this IJSRA\texttt{identifier} (e.g. Johnson\texttt{prehistory}) and name the figures like this: Johnson\texttt{prehistory}\texttt{fig01.jpg} or winckelmann\texttt{fig01.png}. You can also name tables in the same way: Johnson\texttt{prehistory}\texttt{tab01.jpg} or winckelmann\texttt{tab01.png}.

But please make sure that the IJSRA\texttt{identifier} is used with correct spelling of the author’s name etc.

* * *

As a subdivision of the paper into section we use the code \texttt{\section{<<section name}}}.

Be aware to insert the code \textit{after} the first word of the paragraph under the section heading.
This new paragraph under the section with the title "New Paragraph.

Example 0.10: Section

There is also the possibility to do a \section{<subsection name>}. It will be displayed as a \section{<section name>} but in the pdf-bookmarks there is a differentiation.

This code may conflict with wrapfigures since the section title and the wrapfigure use the margin space. In that case you have to move the wrapfigure further up or further down.

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How to do quotes: Quotes are inserted between the environment \quote. Let me give you an example:

\begin{quote}
Grace can never properly be said to exist without beauty; for it is only in the elegant proportions of beautiful forms that can be found that harmonious variety of line and motion which is the essence and charm of grace.
\end{quote}

Example 0.11: Quote

It will be displayed as this:

“Grace can never properly be said to exist without beauty; for it is only in the elegant proportions of beautiful forms that can be found that harmonious variety of line and motion which is the essence and charm of grace.” (see Winckelmann, 2006:112)

There is also a way to cite foreign text quotes:

\begin{foreignblockquote}{ngerman}
Es kann leichter von der Schönheit gesagt werden, was sie nicht ist, als was sie ist; und es verhält sich einigermaßen mit der Schönheit und ihrem Gegenteile, wie mit Gesundheit und Krankheit: diese fühlen wir und jene nicht.
\end{foreignblockquote}

Example 0.12: Quote

“Es kann leichter von der Schönheit gesagt werden, was sie nicht ist, als was sie ist; und es verhält sich einigermaßen mit der Schönheit und ihrem Gegenteile, wie mit Gesundheit und Krankheit: diese fühlen wir und jene nicht.” (see Winckelmann, 1764:12)

Of course you can also use \blockquote{Author}{QUOTE} for a not-citable author of the quote. Same for \foreignblockquote{Author}{QUOTE}
You can insert a separation mark between some paragraphs, as it is inserted automatically just before the bibliography. For that we edited a special form a separation mark. You can use it with \IJSRAseparator.

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There are two ways to insert a figure into the text. First by using the plain environment figure

\begin{figure}
\includegraphics [width=\linewidth] {NAME_OF_THE_FIGURE_WITHOUT_SUFFIX}
\caption {<<Description of the figure>>
\copyright \ by NAME OF COPYRIGHT HOLDER}
\label {fig:NAME_OF_THE_FIGURE_WITHOUT_SUFFIX}
\end{figure}

Example 0.13: figure

Second by using the enhanced environment wrapfigure

\begin{wrapfigure}{O}{0.5 \textwidth}
\centering
\includegraphics [width=\linewidth] {NAME_OF_THE_FIGURE_WITHOUT_SUFFIX}
\caption {<<Description of the figure>>
\copyright \ by NAME OF COPYRIGHT HOLDER}
\label {fig:NAME_OF_THE_FIGURE_WITHOUT_SUFFIX}
\end{wrapfigure}

Example 0.14: wrapfigure

Since you (hopefully) place the figures into the folder named figures there is no need to tell the path, the figure name is sufficient.

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When suitable we try to insert figures as a wrapfigure into the text. Otherwise we insert them into the figure-environment.

If you have a table which is saved as a figure, you have to make a change to the caption. I show you how to do that.

\captionof {table} {Put the caption here.}

Example 0.15: Modify the caption

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Modifying e.g. the caption is important for referencing in the text. We use the special macro `\cref{label}` to reference to a figure, a table or anything else. It makes it easier because we can omit to write ›fig‹ or ›table‹ before the number of the figure or the table. The correct form (›fig‹ etc.) will be inserted automatically by \LaTeX. If you like to have the first letter capitalised you can use `\Cref` instead.

Furthermore you can insert several label into a `\cref` by `\cref{label1,label2,label3}`.

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If you have a number or a number with an unit, please use the macros which are provided my `\SI`. Let me show you some examples.

- **meter** 100 m has to be written as `\SI{100}{\meter};`
- **percent** 75 % has to be written as `\SI{75}{\percent};`
- **range phrase (1)** 10x10 m has to be written as `\SIrange{10}{10}{\meter};`
- **range phrase (2)** 10--15 cm has to be written as `\SIrange[range-phrase=--]{10}{15}{\centi\meter};`
- **number** 23.394 has to be written as `\num{23394};`
- **angle** 56° has to be written as `\ang{56};`
- **round precision** If you want to make a round precision of your numbers you can set it yourself by `\SI[round-precision=2]{23.3390}{\meter}` which will make 23.34 m.

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We have the abstract of the article in english in the beginning, just as shown in the template in listing 0.9 and ??.

I give you an example how to edit a second abstract.

```
1 \def\keywordname{Mots clés}
2 \def\keywords{keywords in French, \LaTeX, IJSRA, journal}
3 \begin{IJSRAabstract}
4 Abstract\IJSRAsection{Abstract (French)} in French: Copy and paste the abstract in the different language here!
5 \end{IJSRAabstract}
```

**Example 0.16: Different abstract**
Mots clés : keywords in French, \LaTeX, IJSRA, journal

Abstract in French : Copy and paste the abstract in the different language here!

** * * *

Global options: These options can be used and set to the current number: month, year, volume, number.

Furthermore you can set the document to draft or give the name of the title figure with titlefigure. The title figure has to be within the folder figures and be in an aspect ratio of $1,000 \times 400$ pt.

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Some general information:

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References


