

# An Example of a Paper with a Rather Large Title-to-Content Ratio

Rob van Glabbeek

NICTA  
Sydney, Australia  
School of Computer Science and Engineering  
University of New South Wales\*  
Sydney, Australia  
rvg@cs.stanford.edu

Co Author

Independent Scholar  
is@gmail.com

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## 1 Introduction

The optional arguments of `\documentclass{eptcs}` are

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\*A fine university.

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## 2 Bibliography

We request that you use `\bibliographystyle{eptcs}`. This style uses the bibtex fields `ee` or `url`, which are treated as synonyms, to make life links from your references to the response pages<sup>1</sup> of the cited papers. We recommend only using this feature when you have archival-quality links: ones that promise to be valid for centuries. You can find archival-quality URL's for most recently published papers in DBLP—they are in the bibtex-field `ee`. In fact, it is often useful to check your references against DBLP records anyway, or just find them there in the first place.

When using `LATEX` rather than `pdflatex` to typeset your paper, by default no linebreaking within long URLs is allowed. This leads often to very ugly output, that moreover is different from the output generated when using `pdflatex`. This problem is repaired when invoking `\usepackage{breakurl}`: it allows linebreaking within links and yield the same output as obtained by default with `pdflatex`. When invoking `pdflatex`, the package `breakurl` is ignored.

## References

- [1] R.J. van Glabbeek and C. Author (2008): *An example of a paper with a rather large title-to-content ratio.* *Electronic Proceedings in Theoretical Computer Science* 0, pp. 15–17. Available at <http://style.eptcs.org/>.

<sup>1</sup>Nowadays, papers that are published electronically tend to have a *response page* that lists the title, authors and abstract of the paper, and links to the actual manifestations of the paper (e.g. as `dv1-` or `pdf-`file). Sometimes publishers charge money to access the paper itself, but the response page is always freely available.