

# 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

This is a sentence in the abstract. This is another sentence in the abstract. This is yet another sentence in the abstract. This is the final sentence in the abstract.

## 1 Introduction

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

- at most one of `draft`, `submission`, `preliminary` or `replacement`,
- at most one of `publicdomain` or `copyright`,
- and optionally `creativecommons`,
  - possibly augmented with
    - \* `noderivs`
    - \* or `sharealike`,
  - and possibly augmented with `noncommercial`.

By means of the style-file option `creativecommons` authors equip their paper with a Creative Commons license that allows everyone to copy, distribute, display, and perform their copyrighted work and derivative works based upon it, but only if they give credit the way you request. By invoking the additional style-file option `noderivs` you let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, but not derivative works based upon it. Alternatively, the `sharealike` option allows others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work. Finally, you can invoke the option `noncommercial` that let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work and derivative works based upon it but for noncommercial purposes only.

The correct values of `\event`, `\volume`, `\anno` and `\firstpage` will be communicated to you upon acceptance and should then be filled in in lines 2–5 of the `tex`-file. Note that `\event` may contain an explicit newline command `\\`.

Authors' (multiple) affiliations and emails use the commands `\institute` and `\email`. Both are optional. Authors should also supply `\titlerunning` and `\authorrunning`, using `\def`.

The rest is like any normal  $\text{\LaTeX}$  article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal  $\text{\LaTeX}$  article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal  $\text{\LaTeX}$  article. We will spare you the details. The rest is like any normal  $\text{\LaTeX}$  article. We will spare you the details [1].

---

\*A fine university.

1

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

46

The rest is like any normal L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X article. We will spare you the details.

## 2 Bibliography

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.

[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 `dvi`- or `pdf`-file). Sometimes publishers charge money to access the paper itself, but the response page is always freely available.