Instruction about the use of JGAA style LaTeX class file for JGAA papers

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Abstract. In this paper we describe how to prepare articles for publication on the Journal of Graph Algorithms and Applications.

1 Introduction

This article discusses how to prepare articles with the jgaa-art document class.

The JGAA-LaTeX.zip file available at http://jgaa.info contains the following folders and files:

- Folder `jgaa-art`. It contains:
  - The document class file `jgaa-art.cls` that defines the JGAA style;
  - The file `cube-spread.ps` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls;
  - The file `cube-spread.pdf` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls.
  - The file `by.eps` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls;
  - The file `by.png` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls.
  - The file `orcid.eps` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls;
  - The file `orcid.png` that is required by file jgaa-art.cls.

- Folder `example`. It contains:
  - The file `example.tex`. It is an example of use of the class jgaa-art;
  - The file `example-biblio.bib` used by `example.tex`;
  - The file `example.pdf` generated from `example.tex`;
  - The folder `figures` that contains the figures used in `example.tex`.

- Folder `template`. It contains:
  - The file `template.tex`. This is a file that authors can use as a starting point to produce their manuscript.

- The file `instructions.pdf`: this file.

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2   Frontmatter

In this section we describe the commands used to create the frontmatter of the article. For an example of use see file `example.tex`.

Commands to generate headers:

- `\doi`. Used by the publisher. Authors can leave it empty.

- `\Issue`. It takes five parameters: volume, number, first page, last page, and year. The correct values will be added by the JGAA Staff. Authors can set all values to 0.

- `\HeadingAuthor` and `\HeadingTitle`. Authors and title as they will appear on the header of the even pages of the paper. Authors should check that they stay within the page limits.

Commands for title, authors, and affiliations:

- `\title`. Paper title.

- `\Ack`. This field can be used for grants acknowledgements or other type of notes that will appear at the bottom of the front page. If the acknowledgement text is very long, authors should consider the possibility to move it to an ad-hoc section at the end of the paper (see also Section 3).

- `\author`. It has three parameters. The first one is optional and it is a reference to the affiliation (it can be omitted if all the authors have the same affiliation); the second one is the name of the author; the third one is the email address of the author. The email field can be left empty.

- `\authorB`. The same as `\author` but a newline is added before the author's name. This command should be used to avoid that the name of an author is split across two lines. Notice that using the `\author` command with `\\` before the name will cause a newline to appear not only before the name of the author, as desired, but also before the name in the footnote where the email addresses are displayed.

- `\authorOrcid`. It has four parameters. The first one is optional and it is a reference to the affiliation (it can be omitted if all the authors have the same affiliation); the second one is the name of the author; the third one is the email address of the author (it can be lefy empty), the fourth one is the Orcid of the author. If this command is used a small orcid icon ⬤ with a link to the orcid account of the authors will be displayed close to the author's name.

- `\authorBOrcid`. The same as `\authorOrcid` but a newline is added before the author's name.

- `\affiliation`. It has two parameters. The first one is optional and it is a label that can be used for reference in the `\author` command; the second parameter is the affiliation.

The correspondence between author and affiliation is created by means of a label associated with each affiliation (the first parameter of `\affiliation`) and referred by the first parameter of `\author`. If more authors have the same affiliation they will have a reference to the same label. If an author has more affiliations then in the first parameter of `\author` the labels of all the affiliations of interest must be listed separated by commas.

The following command are used to describe the history of the paper:

- \submitted. Date (Month and Year) of the first submission.

- \reviewed. Date (Month and Year) of a review. The command must be repeated for each round of review.

- \revised. Date (Month and Year) of the submission of a revised version. The command must be repeated for each submission of a revised version.

- \accepted. Date (Month and Year) of acceptance.

- \final. Date (Month and Year) of the submission of the final version.

- \published. Date (Month and Year) of publication.

- \type. Type of paper. Depending on the type of submission, write one of: "Regular Paper", "Concise Paper", "Survey Paper".

- \editor. The editor that handled the submission.

The command \maketitle must be used to generate the frontmatter. This command must appear before the abstract.

3   Acknowledgements

As explained above, the \Ack command can be used to put acknowledgements at the boottom of the front page. This command is intended to be used with short text (acknowledgement to grants, reference to preliminary versions, etc.). When the text is longer or when the authors want to acknowledge some people, some institution, or something else they should place an Acknowledgements section at the end of the paper before the References. This section must not be numbered. This can be obtained by the command \section*{Acknowledgements}.

4   Bibliography

The authors must use a separate .bib file to generate the bibliography and use the abbrvurl BibTex style. Each entry in the .bib file must contain all bibliographic information (title, authors, journal name, volume, pages, etc.) including the DOI number, when such a number exists for the referenced paper. In the BibTeX entry, the DOI number must appear in a tag named doi.