

Authors guide for the J-SFdS documentclass *

Titre: Guide d'utilisation de la classe \LaTeX du J-SFdS

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Abstract: This paper describes the use of the `jsfds` \LaTeX document class and is prepared as a sample to illustrate the use of this class written for the Journal of the French Statistical Society. This an adaptation of the public document class `imsart`. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper. It should be clear, descriptive, self-explanatory and not longer than 200 words. It should also be suitable for publication in abstracting services. Please avoid using math formulas as much as possible.

Résumé : Cette courte note décrit la classe \LaTeX `jsfds` et illustre son usage en se présentant sous la forme d'un article du Journal de la Société Française de Statistique. Cette classe est une adaptation de la classe publique `imsart`. Le résumé du contenu de l'article doit être clair, descriptif, auto-suffisant et pas plus long que 200 mots. Il doit aussi être adapté à publication dans les recueil de résumés. Il est préférable d'éviter des formules mathématiques.

Keywords: users guide, J-SFdS document class

Mots-clés : mode d'emploi, classe du J-SFdS

AMS 2000 subject classifications: 35L05, 35L70

1. Introduction

This short note describes the `jsfds` \LaTeX class for authors preparing a compuscript for the Journal of the French Statistical Society. In itself it is an example of the use of the `jsfds` class. It is assumed that authors have some experience with \LaTeX ; if not, they are kindly referred to [Lamport \(1994\)](#).

2. About the preamble and the first page

Your \LaTeX file contains essentially two parts: the preamble, where you put your personal macros, which is between the `\documentclass` and the `\begin{document}` commands, and its body, which is where you put its contents. The body is in turn made of two parts: the top matter and the text. The top matter is where you give the initial data of your paper (authors name, the title, the abstract, etc.).

The template file `jsfds-template-en.tex` contains a decrition of all the fields you must fill in to obtain a satisfactory result.

* Many thanks to Sébastien Mengin ([edilibre.net](#)) for adapting the `imsart` documentclass.

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3. The structure of the \LaTeX file

3.1. Preamble

It begins by the classical declarations:

```
\documentclass[submission]{jsfds}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
```

in which you can specify your encoding of special characters: `latin1` or another one in the following list (`ansinew` `applemac` `ascii` `latin9` `utf8`)

A field is defined for introducing your own \LaTeX commands:

```
\startlocaldefs
% for example
\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}}
\newcommand{\E}{\mbox{\tiny \textit{E}}}
\def\l1{\kern-.20em {\rm l}}
\endlocaldefs
```

A command declares the main language of the paper, English or French.

```
\setmainlanguageenglish
```

3.2. Top matter

After these two commands:

```
\begin{document}
\begin{frontmatter}
```

you can introduce all the required informations describing the top matter of the paper.

```
\verb+\arxiv{math.PR/00000000}+ %if available,
\title{Complete title}
\runtitle{A short title}
\alttitle{The French translation of the title}
```

and then the authors in a specified environment with as many `\author` commands as authors.

```
\begin{aug}
\auteur{%
\prenom{Author}
\nom{One}
\thanksref{t1}
\contact[label=e1]{author.one@math.univ.fr}}
\and%
\auteur{%
\prenom{Author}}
```

Soumis au Journal de la Société Française de Statistique

File: jsfds-users_guide.tex, compiled with jsfds, version : 2009/12/09

date: April 15, 2016

```

\nom{Two}
\thanksref{t2}
\contact[label=e2]{author.two@stat.univ.edu}}
\and%
\auteur{%
  \prenom{Author}
  \nom{Three}
  \thanksref{t2}
  \contact[label=e3]{author.three@stat.gov}}

\affiliation[t1]{laboratory, university, adress.\\ \printcontact{e1}}

\affiliation[t2]{laboratory, affiliation, adress. \\
\printcontact{e2} and \printcontact{e3}}

\runauthor{One, Two and Three}
\end{aug}

```

Introduce the abstracts :

```

\begin{abstract}
% abstract in English
\end{abstract}
\begin{altabstract}
% and its translation in french
\end{altabstract}

```

Keywords are written in lower cases in English and then in French.

```

\begin{keywords}
\mot{first word}%
\mot{second}%
\mot{}%
\end{keywords}
\begin{altkeywords}
\mot{premier mot}
\mot{deuxième}
\mot{}
\end{altkeywords}

```

The classical AMS primary and secondary classification subjects.

```

\begin{AMSclass}
\kwd{60K35}
\kwd{}
\end{AMSclass}

```

This command end the top matter of the paper :

Soumis au Journal de la Société Française de Statistique
File: jsfds-users_guide.tex, compiled with jsfds, version : 2009/12/09
date: April 15, 2016

```
\end{frontmatter}
```

3.3. *Body of the article*

It is always possible to switch from English text to French one (`\selectlanguage{french}`) and back (`\selectlanguage{english}`) in order to respect specific typographic settings.

3.4. *Including graphics files*

There are several packages used to include graphics files. For the journal, authors are kindly asked to use the `graphicx` package by D.P. Carlisle and S.P.Q. Rahtz that is already available in your TEX distribution. A full documentation for including graphics files is detailed by [Goossens et al. \(1994\)](#).

The J-SfDS is an electronic journal based on “pdf” files in open access. Since they are generated by the `pdfLATEX` command, please include only “pdf” or “jpeg” graphic files and not postscript ones.

3.5. *Acknowledgements*

There is an environment `\begin{acknowledgement} ... \end{acknowledgement}`; it may be used immediately before the bibliography to express your acknowledgements.

```
\begin{acknowledgement}
The first authors is thankfull ...
for ... support.
\end{acknowledgement}
```

Thanks (`\thanks`) are generally reserved for thanking institutions, “acknowledgements” for thanking persons.

3.6. *Cross references and bibliography*

Authors should in all cases use the `\label`, `\ref`, `\pageref`, `\cite` commands. Every numbered part to which one wants to refer to should be labeled with a `\label{...}`, but unreferenced parts (sections, equations) should not have a `\label{...}`. For multiple citations, do not use `\cite{A1}`, `\cite{A2}`, but `\cite{A1,A2}` instead.

There are two ways to produce literature references: either using the environment `\thebibliography` or using `\BibTeX`. Please use a `\BibTeX` file:

```
\bibliography{biblio}
```

and not any “hand-made” bibliography.

References

Goossens, M., Mittelbach, F., and Samarin, A. (1994). *The L^AT_EX companion*. Addison-Wesley.
Lamport, L. (1994). *L^AT_EX: A document preparation system*. Addison-Wesley, 2nd edition.

Soumis au Journal de la Société Française de Statistique
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