

# The confproc package\*

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## Abstract

The **confproc** package is a new L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> document-class for conference proceedings. It derives from LaTeX scripts written for the DAFx-06 conference proceedings, mainly based on the **pdfpages** package for including the proceedings papers and the **hyperref** package for creating proper table of contents, bookmarks and general bibliography back-references. It also uses many other packages for fine tuning of table of contents, bibliography and index of authors. The added value of this class resides in its time-saving aspects when designing conference proceedings. See **readme.txt** for a short overview and additional (legal) information, and **example.tex** and corresponding files and scripts for an example of use.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Short history

When editing the proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Digital Audio Effects<sup>1</sup> (DAFx-06, Montréal, Qc, Canada), I developed a set of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands in order to produce the best quality proceedings we could achieve thanks to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. The solution developed was partially documented on the DAFx-06 website [12] and in a technical report [13].

Later on, I created a shorter example version on which other proceedings editors could build up their proceedings. It was used for the 5th International Linux Audio Conference<sup>2</sup> (March 2007, Berlin, Germany; edited by Marije Baalman); for the 13th International Conference on Auditory Display<sup>3</sup> (June 2007, Montreal, Qc, Canada; edited by Gary Scavone); for the Journal on Multimodal User Interfaces<sup>4</sup> (Vol. 1(1), 2007; edited by Christian Frisson); and for the 10th International

<sup>1</sup>DAFx-06: [http://www.dafx.ca/dafx06\\_proceedings.html](http://www.dafx.ca/dafx06_proceedings.html)

<sup>2</sup>LAC2007: <http://www.kgw.tu-berlin.de/~lac2007/proceedings.shtml>

<sup>3</sup>ICAD-07: <http://www.music.mcgill.ca/icad2007/proceedings.php>

<sup>4</sup>JMUI: <http://www.jmui.org/index.php/JMUI/issue/view/1/showToc>

Conference on Digital Audio Effects<sup>5</sup> (September 2007, Bordeaux, France; edited by Sylvain Marchand).

To better share this example with other users of the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> community, I converted this set of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> commands into a document class using the information provided in [2], and then into a package producing all necessary files (the class, the documentation, the example, the scripts, etc.) using Docstrip [3] together with the documentation by Scott Pakin [1].

The provided `confproc` class is based on several great packages, among which `pdfpages` [11] by Andreas Matthias (the most useful package for proceedings making) together with `hyperref` [10] by Sebastian Rahtz and Heiko Oberdiek (to manage with all PDF and hyperlinks issues). So, you may consider it as a time saving package to faster produce your conference proceedings.

## 1.2 Other packages or softwares

I tried several alternative solutions, before deciding to create my own package. There are so many talented people out there developing great L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages that I would have preferred to use anybody else's solution! Unfortunately, I have not been able to make any of them work in the way I needed.

### 1.2.1 Using Acrobat

Eventhough it is nothing related to a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package, nor a free application, the Acrobat Professional software [8] is a solution to create proceedings with proper internal links for a set of PDF papers with internal links. Some useful explanations will help to understand all that has to be done [5]. Indeed, you have to do all the links for the table of contents, the index of authors and the general bibliography by hand. This sounds like hours of work! Would you really plan to do that, and potentially having to re-do it all when discovering any small error, as it happens during both the editing and the printing processes? Any L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X solution would provide automatization of proceedings building.

### 1.2.2 The combine package

The one I would have loved to be able to use is the `combine` package by Peter Wilson [9], as it was especially designed for the purpose of combining articles into proceedings. It would have been perfect if it did not have incompatibilities with our `dafx06.sty` proceedings template (or conference style), since many commands are added in the header file. I encountered problems with the `hyperref` package as well as some minor problems with `fancyhdr.sty`: eventually, no paper was inserted in the proceedings, and the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run would always fail (stopped without any notice during the first paper inclusion). Very frustrating, as it was too late for changing our conference proceedings style to make them compatible with `combine`. I contacted Peter Wilson, to which I am indebt for all the precious advices he gave me, among which was the use of a concurrent solution, *i.e.* the `pdfpages` package!

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<sup>5</sup>DAFx-07: <http://dafx.labri.fr/>

### 1.2.3 The pdfpages package

As no magic solution do exist (yet?), the `pdfpages` package by Andreas Matthias [11] is a very easy way to combine several PDF documents into a single document. Unfortunately, where `combine` seemed to be able to preserve internal references of each paper, `pdfpages` does not provide such feature, as papers are included as a set of single PDF pages. As I am not a specialist of the PDF format and so on, I can imagine that it is extremely complex to achieve such a feature. Anyway, it means that if your original PDF documents had internal links, hyper-references, links to URL, etc, they will simply be all broken.

With this in mind, we used this package as a basis (so it then is not a concurrent), especially for the following feature: clicking on a page in the proceedings will open the corresponding paper (with its proper internal links). Simple!

### 1.2.4 The mini.sty package

The `mini.sty` package [6] does a very good job for concatenating abstracts in a single proceedings document. However, it is not suited (to my knowledge) for conference proceedings, where each paper has to be compiled with the conference style and has its very own title, authors, etc. (that cannot be inserted as (sub)sections).

### 1.2.5 The AMS editor package

The `editor` package from the AMS [7] provides information and documents to produce both the front end and the back end of proceedings, which is of great help to understand all that has to be done (particularly the table of contents and the re-numbering of all papers). However, as they explicitly say it, there is no mechanism to assemble the files together.

## 1.3 Description of the solution provided

Using all the knowledge I could find around (and in the previously cited documentations about how to do a good PDF document for the proceedings), together with many tricks I found, this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X class provides the following features:

1. automatically generates the whole proceedings, after changing any of its paper information (thanks to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X!);
2. concatenates papers by inserting several individual documents into one document (with `pdfpages`);
3. provides ‘clickable’ links (hyper-references) from the table of contents, the index of authors and the full bibliography to access to the corresponding page(s) (with `hyperref`);
4. provides access to individual papers: a click on any paper’s page opens the corresponding PDF paper (that still has its internal links); this feature comes with `pdfpages`.

5. left-numbers the table of contents (using `titlesec`);
6. displays the index of authors with two or three columns (hack derived from `twocolindex`, and using `multicolumn`);
7. organizes the bookmarks by proceedings' sections: the preamble, the table of contents, the days/sessions, the full bibliography, and the index of authors. Also, authors' names appear under their relative paper title.
8. organizes the table of contents: only the index of authors appearing in the table of contents (using `tocbibind`);
9. provides full bibliography, or at least help and informations for you to build one, with right-flushed back-reference page numbers.
10. enables fast L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run, using the `draft` option of `pdfpages`. Useful when repetitively correcting errors, changing the layout (index, bookmarks, table of contents), merging bibliographies, etc.
11. orders the packages. As `hyperref` redefines most of LaTeX internal commands, a lot of care has to be taken when ordering the insertion of packages, otherwise some of the features can disappear.
12. gives information about the merging process involved to generate a general bibliography, as well as about production issues.

## 1.4 The pros and cons

There are numerous advantages with the `confproc` class, as it:

- provides an all-in-one package (with various useful scripts);
- saves time: you can directly re-use the tricks I found;
- provides several commands and options to customize your document;
- correctly inserts the `hyperref` package as the last one, so that it can properly redefine all internal macros as it does.

There are also disadvantages, among which:

- the order of package insertion is fixed, and you may not change it. Otherwise, by adding packages after the class insertion, you may break the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands redefined by `hyperref`. This package has to be inserted last, but will not be anymore after you add packages in your document. This is the main limitation I can think of, and would appreciate any feedback, comments, tricks, that would help to resolve this issue.
- not everything is transparent to the user (or look into the class code);
- customization is limited to the class designer's defined commands;

- creates DAFx-like proceedings: if you liked it, great; otherwise, well, you will need to work more to change what you do not like;
- the `confproc` package is young: its functionalities were only used 4 times (in its previous form of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  commands). I however used it to recompile the DAFx-06 proceedings, in order to check compability, and it was able to re-generate the exactly same document!

## 1.5 To do / bugs

At this time this package offers all the features the original scripts did, and even more. So, as far as I am concerned, it is ‘complete’ as is. You may however consider debugging/adding the following functionalities for you own use:

- fix the flush-right problem for back-references in the bibliography;
- have the pdf link pointing to the top of the page of the index/bibliography, and not to a particular position in the text;
- provide a mechanism to set the argument of `\pdfbookmark[0]{Program}{contents}`, that customizes the table of contents bookmark entry (does not work yet);
- use the `keyval` package to properly manage options like `<option>=<value>`;
- provide a way to allow for package inclusion in the proceedings that are placed **before** the `hyperref` package. I tried including the `hyperref` package using the `\AtBeginDocument` command, but was not successful yet.
- handle programs with parallel sessions (table of contents);
- fix bugs, misspellings, etc.

## 1.6 Thanks

Thanks go to Philippe Depalle for offering me to be the DAFx-06 proceedings editor, to Julien Boissinot for saying “Why don’t you make a class?”, and to Gary Scavone, Sylvain Marchand, Marije Baalman, Christian Klünder and Christian Frisson for being the guinea-pigs of the previously existing scripts.

# 2 Installation

## 2.1 Steps summary

After checking that you have all required packages (see sec. 2.2), do the following:

1. generate the documentation: `‘latex confproc.dtx’`;
2. generate the `confproc.cls` file: `‘latex confproc.ins’`;

3. finish the documentation: ‘`latex confproc.dtx`’ (two times);
4. optionally: move `confproc.cls`, `confproc.pdf` and `example.tex` and all the other example-related generated files;

this is explained with more details in sec. 2.3.

## 2.2 What do you need

There are some packages that are required with the use of `confproc`, while others are simply recommended:

1. Packages, that are essentially required by `confproc`:
  - (a) `LATEX 2ε` (at least the 1994/12/01 release)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/base](#)  
`confproc` is a `LATEX 2ε` document-class.
  - (b) `pdfpages` (at least 2006/08/12 v0.4a)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/pdfpages/pdfpages.dtx](#)  
 For including the articles of the proceedings as PDF documents.
  - (c) `hyperref` (at least 2007/02/07 v6.75r)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/hyperref/hyperref.dtx](#)  
 For creating hyper-references in the PDF file.
  - (d) `hycap` (at least 2006/02/20 v1.5)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/hycap.dtx](#)  
 To provide proper `hyperref` anchors to table and figure captions.
  - (e) `color` (at least 2005/11/14 v1.0j)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/required/graphics/color.dtx](#)  
 This package is used at least by `hyperref` to provide color links.
  - (f) `fancyhdr` (at least 2005/03/22 v3.2)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/fancyhdr/fancyhdr.sty](#)  
 Used to change the headers and footers for all pages of the proceedings, so that they can match the paper template style, if any.
  - (g) `index` (at least 2004/01/20 v4.2beta)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/index/index.dtx](#)  
 Used to produce the index of authors.
  - (h) `tocbibind` (at least 2003/03/13 v1.5g)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/tocbibind/tocbibind.dtx](#)  
 For changing the `\indexname` command and disabling automatic insertion of index in the table of contents.
  - (i) `titletoc` (at least 2005/01/22 v1.5)  
 CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/titlesec/titletoc.sty](#)  
 For changing the table of contents layout.

- (j) **multitoc** (at least 1999/06/08 v2.01)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/ms/multitoc.dtx](#)  
Used to provide a two column table of contents.
  - (k) **multicol** (at least 2006/05/18 v1.6g)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/required/tools/multicol.dtx](#)  
Used to provide multi-column index of authors.
  - (l) **newapa** (at least 1991/06/13 v2.0)  
CTAN: [biblio/bibtex/contrib/newapa/](#)  
For the general bibliography style (note that it is slightly modified after insertion).
  - (m) **newapave** (at least 2006/07/31 v2.1)  
Included in the **confproc** package.  
For the general bibliography style, if you like the one developed for DAFx-06 (year at the end, before back-references that are right-flushed).
  - (n) **sectsty** (at least 2002/02/25 v2.0.2)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/sectsty/sectsty.dtx](#)  
Used for its `\chapterfont` command to give the same headers/footers to the table of contents.
2. Non-exhaustive list of packages that are being successfully used with **confproc** in the provided example:
- (a) **setspace** (at least 2000/12/01 6.7)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/setspace/setspace.sty](#)  
For changing the line spacing of welcome letters.
  - (b) **inputenc** (at least 2006/05/05 v1.1b)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/base/inputenc.dtx](#)  
For changing the input encoding, for instance to run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on a document with accents (for the authors' names and the paper titles).
  - (c) **fontenc** (at least 2005/09/27 v1.99g)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/unpacked/fontenc.sty](#)  
For changing the font encoding.
  - (d) **times** (at least 2005/04/12)  
CTAN: [fonts/psfonts/corelpak/times/psnfss/times.sty](#)  
For changing the default L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X font to 'Times', as it displays better in PDF files.
  - (e) **layout** (at least 2000/09/25 v1.2c)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/required/tools/layout.dtx](#)  
For fine tuning you document header and footer so that they match those of the the paper templates.
  - (f) **layouts** (at least 2004/10/25 v2.6c)  
CTAN: [macros/latex/contrib/layouts/layouts.dtx](#)  
For checking the fine tuning of the table of contents layout, in which



case the `layouts` package is for you. However, if the table of contents layout is printed too early, it will not properly display its layout...

Under normal circumstances you don't have to install so many of these packages (except `confproc` of course: its installation process is described in the next section), since most of them should be part of your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  distribution. If this is not the case you'll find the most recent versions at CTAN<sup>6</sup>.

## 2.3 Installation steps

The provided `confproc.dtx` file is an 'one-file-contains-it-all': it contains the `.cls` class file, its `.pdf` documentation, a customizable driver for the documentation, the `.ins` batch file, a complete example, and a 'read me'. To install the package:

1. run `confproc.dtx` through  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . This will generate the batch file (`confproc.ins`) and a `readme.txt`. Additionally the documentation (`confproc.pdf`) is generated (to get the cross-references right, you have to rerun this twice, however).
2. run the newly generated `confproc.ins` through  $\text{\LaTeX}$  to do the actual installation. This will generate the `confproc.cls` class file, the example file (`example.tex`) as well as other example-related files (`exsessions.tex`, `expapersswitch.tex`, `exbiblio.bib` and `exprogram.csv`) and scripts (Perl: `proswitchandtoc.pl`; Unix: `buildcls`, `cleanccls`, `buildproc`, `buildpapers` and `buildcppdfpapers`), the documentation driver (`confproc.drv`) and a sample configuration file (`confproc.cfg`).
3. to finish the installation it is recommended to move the documentation (`confproc.pdf`) and the example-related files to where you collect the documentations (with a TDS compliant  $\text{\LaTeX}$  installation this would be `$(TEXMF)/doc/tex/latex/confproc` for example).
4. for a demonstration of the possibilities of `confproc` see the `example.tex` file and run it through  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . For a more complete demonstration, use the `buildproc` Unix script (see sec. 4.6.3), that will make for you all the necessary steps to provide the final version of the example proceedings.

The '`latex confproc.dtx`'-run above will—by default—generate the 'user' documentation. If you need the full documentation (with complete listing of the documented source code and/or command index and the change history) you may edit `confproc.drv` to meet your needs (never edit `confproc.dtx` itself!). For more information on the enhanced documentation see `confproc.drv` or `readme.txt`.

## 2.4 Unix script to make the class

You may consider using this Unix script (after setting the path to  $\text{\LaTeX}$  2 $\epsilon$  binaries) in order to generate the class and the documentation, and to prepare the example-related files. It uses `bash`:

---

<sup>6</sup>Comprehensive T $\text{\LaTeX}$  Archive Network: <http://www.ctan.org/>

```

1 <*buildcls>
2 #!/bin/sh

```

First, you may set the path to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> binaries:

```

3 #-- set path to LaTeX binaries
4 LaPath="/usr/texbin/" #- TexLive 2007
5 #LaPath="/usr/local/texTeX/bin/i386-apple-darwin-current/" #- teTeX

```

and then, only if necessary, change the names to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X compilers:

```

6 #-- set names of LaTeX and related compilers
7 Latex=$LaPath"pdflatex"
8 Index=$LaPath"makeindex"

```

as well as the document and example target names:

```

9 Target="confproc" #- set document's name
10 extarget="example" #- se tthe example folder name

```

We can start building the documentation and the .ins file:

```

11 #-- build doc, class and example files
12 $Latex $Target.dtx #- build doc. and .ins file
13 $Latex $Target.ins #- build class and example files

```

We then create the example folder:

```

14 #-- prepare scripts for building example
15 mkdir $extarget #- create the folder

```

and move the example-related files and scripts:

```

16 mv ex*. * $extarget/ #move all example files into it
17 mv buildproc.tex $extarget/buildproc # move scripts into it
18 mv buildcppdfpapers.tex $extarget/buildcppdfpapers
19 mv buildpapers.tex $extarget/buildpapers
20 mv procswitchandtoc.pl $extarget/

```

We also copy the class, the index style, the bibliography style, and the example related folders:

```

21 cp -r pictures $extarget/ #- copy pictures into it
22 cp -r papers $extarget/ #- copy papers into it
23 cp confproc.cls $extarget/ #- copy the class into it
24 cp confproc.ist $extarget/ #- copy the index style into it
25 cp newapave.* $extarget/ #- copy the newapave bib style files

```

We then change the permission of the example-related scripts:

```

26 cd $extarget
27 chmod +x buildproc
28 chmod +x procswitchandtoc.pl

```

and move the expages.tex generated file to the right place:

```

29 mv expages.tex papers/
30 cd ..

```

Once it is done, we can finish the documentation. this full sequence is only necessary if you generate the implementation, index and changes history:

```

31 #-- finish to build the documentation

```

```

32 $Latex $Target.dtx #- re-run doc for toc update
33 $Latex $Target.dtx #- re-run doc for proper back-references
34 $Index -s gind.ist $Target #- with \CodelineIndex of \PageIndex
35 $Index -s gglo.ist -o $Target.gls $Target.glo #- with \RecordChanges
36 $Latex $Target.dtx #- insert index & list of changes, re-number
37 $Latex $Target.dtx #- last run with proper page numbers

```

Since there are 2 scripts, one to install (this one) and one to clean up all the mess (mainly used by me during building tests), we also prepare the latter:

```

38 #-- prepare scripts for cleaning package
39 mv cleancls.tex cleancls
40 chmod +x cleancls

```

By uncommenting the last line, you will also build the example!

```

41 #-- build example
42 cd $extarget
43 #./buildproc
44 </buildcls>

```

This script is generated by the first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run on `confproc.dtx`. You then have to change its permission in the `bash` shell to make it executable:

```
chmod +x buildcls
```

Then, you can run it from the `bash` shell:

```
./buildcls
```

## 2.5 Unix script to clean up the class' folder

Here is another Unix script for cleaning up the folder where the class was generated:

```

45 <(*cleancls)
46 #!/bin/sh
47 mkdir backup #--- move the files to be kept
48 mv confproc.dtx backup/
49 mv buildcls backup/
50 cp cleancls backup/
51 mv pdlenc.def backup/
52 rm *.* #--- clean up!
53 mv backup/confproc.dtx . #--- move the backed up files
54 mv backup/buildcls .
55 mv backup/cleancls .
56 mv backup/pdlenc.def .
57 rm -r backup #--- remove the temporary backup folder
58 </cleancls>

```

You may want to use it to re-generate the whole package from the `.dtx` file. Note that this script too is generated by the first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run on the `confproc.dtx` file.

## 3 Using the confproc package

### 3.1 Loading

The class is loaded with:

```
\documentclass{confproc}
```

You can modify the behavior of `confproc` with options (all available options are described below in subsection 3.2):

```
\documentclass[<options>]{confproc}
```

### 3.2 Options

There are two types of options: some are specific to the `confproc` class (sometimes also passed to other packages), others are simply passed to the `book` class, the `hyperref` or `pdfpages` packages. A summary of all options is given in Tab. 1 and 2.

#### 3.2.1 Options specific to confproc

##### Compilation step

`compil` The option `compil` with one of its 3 possible values is the most important option to set, as it changes the page numbering and the speed of the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run, once the other options dealing with the layout suit you. Depending if you are working on the conference program definition, on merging the bibliographic items, or on producing the final document, you will use one of the three following options:

`compil=bibmerge`

- `compil=bibmerge`: this first option is to be used if you are generating a general bibliography for the proceedings. It will then only insert the first and last page of each paper, plus a page with all citations from the current paper (thus creating back-references from the bibliography, as for the `compil=bibbackref` option, except that page numbers are not the final ones). This means that page numbering of PDF papers is incorrect, but the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run is faster.

`compil=bibbackref`

- `compil=bibbackref`: this option is for all but last  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs, once you finished the bibliography merging process. It generates proper back-references from the bibliography by replacing the last page of the paper by an inclusion of citations to the paper it cites. It also generates proper page numbering for the table of contents and the index of authors. This requires several  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs, as you can see in the corresponding Unix script in sec. 4.6.3. You will then need a final compilation with the `compil=last` option. If you need to check page numbering of the articles, then use the `final` option too, to force inserting the PDF instead of a blank page, together with the `movepagenumber` option if your articles have page numbers.

`compil=last` • `compil=last`: this is for the last L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run. It means that you previously defined your program (paper ordering), generated the general bibliography (and merged common items), re-compiled all papers if necessary (in order to re-number them all, and have them using the new bibliography), and compiled the document enough times with the `compil=bibbackref` option, so as to have proper page numbering and back-references in the table of contents, the index of authors and the general bibliography (see sec. 5.1 and 4.6.3).

As the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X run may be long when only making a small change, you may want to speed up the process by using the `draft` option from the `pdfpages` package (see sec. 3.2.4). This is useful for instance when making layout changes, editing the welcome letters, or working on generating proper page numbering. This will replace each PDF page by an almost blank page. The other possible option is `final`. Note that it is configured by default depending on the `compil` option you used, but can be modified anyway.

Also, the `verbose` or `debug` option adds some debug comments in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X console, both from `confproc` and `hyperref` packages, that might help to track problems if any. It can be used at any compilation step, of course!

### Proceedings type

Depending whether the proceedings are to be printed or distributed as a PDF electronic document, you may prefer to have color links or not<sup>7</sup>. All the hyperlink features work properly by default, so the only option you have to set is:

`printed` • `printed` for a version with black links (identical to the `colorlinks=false` option of the `pdfpages` package, see sec. 3.2.4);

`electronic` • `electronic` for a version with user-defined colors for links (identical to the default `colorlinks=true` option of the `pdfpages` package, see sec. 3.2.4).

### Proceedings layout

The next options deal with the layout customization for the table of contents, the index of authors and the general bibliography:

`onecoltoc` • `onecoltoc`: prints the table of contents with one column (default);

`twocoltoc` • `twocoltoc`: prints the table of contents with two columns;

`tocnumleft` • `tocnumleft`: prints page numbers on the left of table of contents (default), as chosen for DAFx-06 as it seems to provide faster click access to the papers.

`tocnumright` • `tocnumright`: prints page numbers on the right of table of contents;

`onecolbib` • `onecolbib`: prints the general bibliography with 1 column;

<code>twocolbib</code>	• <code>twocolbib</code> : prints the general bibliography with 2 columns (default);
<code>threecolindex</code>	• <code>threecolindex</code> : prints the index of authors with 3 columns (default);
<code>twocolindex</code>	• <code>twocolindex</code> : prints the index of authors with 2 columns.

## Headers

The next four settings for the `headers` option should be used as exclusive settings, as they define to which pages a header and footer should be added:

<code>headers=no</code>	• <code>headers=no</code> (default): no headers added to any pages;
<code>headers=pdfonly</code>	• <code>headers=pdfonly</code> : headers only added to PDF-included files;
<code>headers=exceptpdf</code>	• <code>headers=exceptpdf</code> : headers added to all pages except PDF-included files;
<code>headers=allpages</code>	• <code>headers=allpages</code> : headers for all pages.

For instance, if your paper templates do not have any template (simplest solution as you do not have to renumber all papers nor to tweak the  $x$  and  $y$  shift for PDF insertion), you may use the `headers=allpages`. Conversely, if your paper template have a header and footer defined, you may use the `headers=exceptpdf`. In the case you want proceedings without header/footer (you may want to add them in Acrobat with other fancy fonts and layout), use the `headers=no` option. Finally, if (for a strange reason I did not figure out yet) you want to insert header/footer on the PDF inserted papers only, use the `headers=pdfonly`.

In the case you are using paper templates with page numbers, you may want to check that the page numbering of the papers is ok. You can do so using the `movepagenumbers` option, that moves the footer by a few millimeters down, combined with the `headers=allpages` or `headers=pdfonly`. You will see two footers appearing: the one from the paper, and below the one from the proceedings.

Depending whether your document is `oneside` or `twoside`, you may want to force it to always clear single or double page. Do this using the following options:

<code>cleardoublepage</code>	• <code>cleardoublepage</code> (default);
<code>clearsinglepage</code>	• <code>clearsinglepage</code> .

You may want to force it to always:

<code>cleardoublepage</code>	• clear double page after each paper in 1-side mode using <code>cleardoublepage</code> (used with <code>oneside</code> );
<code>clearsinglepage</code>	• not clear double page after each paper in 2-side mode using <code>clearsinglepage</code> (used with <code>twoside</code> ).

---

<sup>7</sup>Remember that color is expensive to be printed, and when printed in a grey scale, it may reduce the readability of the linking text.

### 3.2.2 Options from the book package

The following options are passed to the `book` class:

<code>a4paper</code>	• <code>a4paper</code> : for the European A4 paper (also passed to <code>hyperref</code> );
<code>letterpaper</code>	• <code>letterpaper</code> : for the North American letter paper (also passed to <code>hyperref</code> );
<code>10pt,11pt,12pt</code>	• <code>10pt</code> , <code>11pt</code> and <code>12pt</code> for the font size;
<code>twoside</code>	• <code>twoside</code> for two-sided documents (chapters only start on odd & right pages). Note that by default, this option will add a blank page to all inserted papers with an odd number of pages, so that they all start on a right page. This does not save paper, but provides proceedings that are much easier to navigate.
<code>oneside</code>	• <code>oneside</code> for one-sided documents (chapters may start on any page).

### 3.2.3 Options from the hyperref package

As the `confproc` package is based on the `hyperref` package for all PDF and links aspects, there are many options you can change:

<code>colorlinks=true</code> <code>colorlinks</code>	• <code>colorlinks=true</code> or <code>colorlinks</code> provides color links in the table of contents, index of authors and general bibliography to the corresponding pages in the proceedings. This option has the same effect as the <code>electronic</code> option from the <code>confproc</code> package.
<code>colorlinks=false</code>	• <code>colorlinks=false</code> provides links without color, which is particularly helpful for printed proceedings (where using color increases the cost of printing, or reduces the quality if printed in black and white). This option has the same effect as the <code>printed</code> option from the <code>confproc</code> package.
<code>citecolor=colorforcite</code>	• <code>citecolor=colorforcite</code> uses the color <code>colorforcite</code> (to be defined by the user) for links to bibliography items cited;
<code>linkcolor=colorforlink</code>	• <code>linkcolor=colorforlink</code> uses the color <code>colorforlink</code> for links, such as from the index of authors, table of contents and general bibliography back-references;
<code>urlcolor=colorforurl</code>	• <code>urlcolor=colorforurl</code> uses the color <code>colorforurl</code> for URL, mainly in the general bibliography but also in the publishing information, for example;
<code>verbose,debug</code>	• <code>verbose</code> and <code>debug</code> prints more information from the <code>hyperref</code> package;
<code>a4paper,letterpaper</code>	• <code>a4paper</code> or <code>letterpaper</code> are options passed to <code>hyperref</code> ;
<code>bookmarksopen</code>	• <code>bookmarksopen=true/false</code> : opens/closes the bookmark in the PDF file;
<code>bookmarksopenlevel</code>	• <code>bookmarksopenlevel=1/0/2</code> : the bookmark is open at level 1 (resp. 0, 2).

Option	Default	Package(s)	Values/Function
10pt	✓	book, confproc	10 pt is normal font size
11pt	—	book, confproc	11 pt is normal font size
12pt	—	book, confproc	12 pt is normal font size
backref	✓	hyperref	add reference page number and link for each bibliographic item in the general bibliography
breaklinks	✓	hyperref	allows links to break over lines by making links over multiple lines into PDF links to the same target (great for table of contents and bibliography in two columns)
citecolor=colorforcite	green	hyperref	use the user-defined colorforcite color for links to bibliography items cited
colorlinks=false	—	hyperref	links without colors. Equivalent to printed
colorlinks	—	hyperref	links with colors. Equivalent to colorlinks=true and electronic
colorlinks=true	✓	hyperref	links with colors. Equivalent to colorlinks and electronic
compil	bibbackref	confproc	last: for the final compilation bibmerge: faster compilation for working on the general bibliography bibbackref: preparing back-references for the final compilation
debug	—	hyperref, confproc	adds debug info when running L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X. Same as verbose
draft	—	pdfpages	does not include PDF papers
electronic	✓	confproc	links with colors. Identical to colorlinks=true from pdfpages
final	✓	pdfpages	includes all PDF papers (slow)
headers	no	confproc	no: no headers added to any pages
	—		pdfonly: headers only added to papers included as PDFs
	—		exceptpdf: headers added to all pages except to papers included as PDFs (default)
	—		headers=allpages: headers for all pages, PDFs included
hyperindex	✓	hyperref	text of index entries are hyperlinks, to link authors from the index to their various papers

Table 1: *Alphabetical list of all options 1/2*



Option	Default	Package(s)	Values/Function
linkcolor=colorforlink	red	hyperref	use the user-defined colorforlink color for links, such as from the index of authors, table of contents and general bibliography back-references
linktocpage	✓	hyperref	link provided by page number instead of text
movepagenumbers	—	confproc	move page numbers down by a few millimeters
onecoltoc	✓	confproc	one column table of contents
oneside	—	book, confproc	for one-sided documents (new chapters start on odd & right pages)
pdfpagelabels	✓	hyperref	set PDF page labels: compulsory for creating any link to page!
pdfstartview=XYZ	✓	hyperref	open the PDF file in Acrobat with zoom=100% instead of full screen
pdftex	✓	hyperref	set up hyperref for use with the pdftex program
plainpages=false	✓	hyperref	forces page anchors to be named by the arabic form of the page number, rather than the formatted form
printed	—	confproc	links without color. Identical to colorlinks=false from pdfpages
raiselinks	✓	hyperref	forces \special commands to reflect the real height of the link (which could contain a graphic)
tocnumleft	✓	confproc	left page numbering table of contents
tocnumright	—	confproc	right page numbering table of contents
threecolindex	—	confproc	three columns index of authors
twocolindex	—	confproc	two columns index of authors
twocoltoc	—	confproc	two columns table of contents
urlcolor=colorforurl	cyan	hyperref	use the user-defined colorforurl color for URL (general bibliography, publishing information)
verbose	—	hyperref, confproc	adds debug info when running L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X. Same as debug
a4paper	—	hyperref, confproc	European A4 paper
letterpaper	✓	hyperref, confproc	North American letter paper
twoside	✓	book, confproc	two-sided documents (new chapters do not start on odd & right pages)

Table 2: *Alphabetical list of all options 2/2*

There are also several options that are given by default to the `hyperref` package, and that you should not change except you exactly know what you are doing and why. Indeed, they change specific properties of hyperlinks (such as back-references) that you may wish to preserve for your electronic version of the proceedings (please refer to the `hyperref` documentation [10] for more complete, accurate and up-to-date descriptions):

<code>pdftex</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>pdftex</code>: to set up <code>hyperref</code> for use with the <code>pdftex</code> program.</li> </ul>
<code>raiselinks</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>raiselinks</code>: in the <code>hypertex</code> driver, the height of links is normally calculated by the driver as simply the base line of contained text; this option forces <code>\special</code> commands to reflect the real height of the link (which could contain a graphic).</li> </ul>
<code>hyperindex</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>hyperindex</code>: makes the text of index entries into hyperlinks. It is used for the index of authors, to link back to their various papers.</li> </ul>
<code>backref</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>backref</code>: allows for back-references in the general bibliography.</li> </ul>
<code>pagebackref</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>pagebackref</code>: adds ‘backlink’ text to the end of each item in the bibliography, as a list of page numbers (this can only work properly if there is a blank line after each <code>\bibitem</code>).</li> </ul>
<code>plainpages=false</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>plainpages=false</code>: forces page anchors to be named by the arabic form of the page number, rather than the formatted form. This is useful as the proceedings is using the <code>book</code> class, and therefore has a front matter (publishing information, welcome letters, table of contents, etc) before the papers.</li> </ul>
<code>pdfpagelabels</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>pdfpagelabels</code>: sets PDF page labels, to be able to link to them.</li> </ul>
<code>breaklinks</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>breaklinks</code>: allows links to break over lines by making links over multiple lines into PDF links to the same target. This is particularly useful for 2-columns table of contents with the option <code>linktocpage=false</code> (not the default); and for long URLs in the general bibliography.</li> </ul>
<code>linktocpage</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>linktocpage</code>: makes page number (instead of text) to be the link to table of contents (as well as list of figures and list of tables, but they are not often used for proceedings).</li> </ul>
<code>pdfstartview=XYZ</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>pdfstartview=XYZ</code>: opens the PDF in Acrobat with <code>zoom=100%</code> instead of full screen; especially useful if working with a big screen (<i>e.g.</i> 30 inches).</li> </ul>

**Important remark:** unknown options used with the `confproc` package are passed to the `hyperref` package. That way, you can change any of the options existing in the `hyperref` documentation; a good thing for fine tuning your document, but at your own risks if you do not read the corresponding documentation.

### 3.2.4 Options from the pdfpages package

The `confproc` package is also based on the `pdfpages` package for paper inclusion. There are then two options you may use, that are passed to the `pdfpages` package:

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>final</b> | • <b>final</b> : inserts the PDF pages, resulting in a slow $\text{\LaTeX}$ run. When working on the layout and on the bibliography merging process, you may want to see all included papers.                                     |
| <b>draft</b> | • <b>draft</b> : does not insert the PDF pages, resulting in a fast $\text{\LaTeX}$ run. When working on generating the table of contents and index of authors, you may not need to see PDF documents, but rather those metadata. |

This pair of option `final/draft` is **not** exclusive. Therefore, if using the two, it always is `final` that will ‘win’. For instance, using:

```
\documentclass[final,draft]{confproc}
```

you would expect the last option to be the one used by the package. In fact, it will rather use:

```
\documentclass[final]{pdfpages}
```

and the papers will all be included, with slower  $\text{\LaTeX}$  compilation. So, if you wish to use the `draft` option, be sure not to leave any `final` anywhere else!

### 3.2.5 Options by default

By default, the set of options used (if not defined by the user) is: `letterpaper`, `10pt`, `twoside`, `twosidepapers`, `compil=bibbackref`, `tocnumleft`, `threecol-index`, `oncoltoc`, `colorlinks=true`, `linkcolor=red`, `citecolor=blue`, `pagecolor=red`, `urlcolor=blue`, `bookmarksopen=true`, `bookmarksopenlevel=1`, `headers=no`.

## 3.3 Commands and customization

Here is a non-exhaustive list of what you may customize in the proceedings:

- the proceedings PDF metadata (see sec. 3.3.1);
- the titles for special section (see sec. 3.3.2);
- the front page (see sec. 3.3.3);
- the document layout (see sec. 3.3.4);
- the document header/footer (see sec. 3.3.5);
- the publishing information;
- the welcome letter(s);
- the title/author style in the table of contents and bookmarks (see sec. 3.3.6);

- the color for links (see sec. 3.3.7);
- and of course how many columns for the table of contents (1 or 2), bibliography (1 or 2) and index of authors (2 or 3) using options (see sec. 3.2.1).

All this is implemented in the provided example; it is now re-documented just in case you would start a document from scratch.

### 3.3.1 PDF metadata

The PDF metadata are information you will get in the operating system about the electronic version of you proceedings. There are at least three metadata you should consider setting, which are given together with their default values:

<code>\procpdftitle</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF title (default: ‘Proceedings title’). Use the <code>\procpdftitle</code> command to change it:</li> </ul> <pre>\renewcommand{\procpdftitle}{DAFx-06 Proceedings}</pre>
<code>\procpdfauthor</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF author (default: ‘Proceedings author/editor’). Use the <code>\procpdfauthor</code> command to change it:</li> </ul> <pre>\renewcommand{\procpdfauthor}{Vincent Verfaillie, McGill University}</pre>
<code>\procpdfsubject</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF description/subject (default: ‘Proceedings description’). Use the <code>\procpdfsubject</code> command to change it:</li> </ul> <pre>\renewcommand{\procpdfsubject}{Proc. of the 9th Int. Conf. on% Digital Audio Effects - Montreal, Quebec, Canada}</pre>
<code>\hypersetup</code>	Those commands are used in the <code>\hypersetup</code> command; you may also redefine all the setup items by redefining <code>\hypersetup</code> in your own document’s preamble.

### 3.3.2 Special section titles

The titles of the following special sections can be redefined too:

<code>\contentsname</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• table of contents (default: ‘Conference Program’). Use the <code>\contentsname</code> command to change it:</li> </ul> <pre>\renewcommand{\contentsname}{\vspace*{-0.8cm}\Large % \bfseries Conference Program}</pre> <p>The use of a negative vertical space is a dirty trick to shift up the whole of table of contents.</p>
<code>\procbibname</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general bibliography (default: ‘Full Bibliography’). Use the <code>\procbibname</code> command to change it:</li> </ul> <pre>\renewcommand{\procbibname}{\large \bfseries General Bibliography}</pre>

- index of authors (default: Index of Authors').  
Use the `\procindexname` command to change it:

```
\renewcommand{\procindexname}{\large \bfseries List of Authors}
```

### 3.3.3 Front page

If you wish to design the front page in the same L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document as the proceedings, you may use the usual `\maketitle` command as follows:

```
\author{Bob, Department of blah blah blah}
\title{Proceedings of the blah blah blah}
\date{\today}
\maketitle
```

You may also use the commands `\procpdfauthor` `\procpdftitle` if their value is the same as for the PDF metadata:

```
\author{\procpdfauthor}
\title{\procpdftitle}
```

It is then your turn to do fine tuning of all the parameters of this page so that it looks as you wish (potentially with logos, images, etc).

In the DAFx-06 proceedings, we chose instead to insert the front page as a PDF document. Indeed, we found it easier to design our very own cover (using Xe<sub>T</sub><sub>E</sub>X), and you could consider using other tools than L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. For that reason, we used the following command instead:

```
\includepdf[noautoscale,pages=1,link]{\PICTPATH ex_1stpage.pdf}
```

Note that this PDF file is not generated by the package, but it is provided in the .zip archive of the package.

### 3.3.4 Document layout

**Letter format** We used the following for tuning page attributes:

```
\oddsidemargin -4.95truecm
\evensidemargin -4.95truecm
\topmargin 0truept
\headheight 12truept
\footskip 0truept
\textheight 229truecm
\textwidth 175truecm
\voffset -28truept
\headsep 20truept
```

so that the proceedings layout can perfectly match the one of individual papers. This means that you have to check for those values in your template. Then, you may set the left/right and up/down shifts of the inserted PDFs files using:

```

\setlength{\LaTeXxShift}{0pt}
\setlength{\LaTeXyShift}{-28pt}
\setlength{\WordxShift}{10pt}
\setlength{\WordyShift}{-40pt}

```

The values may differ depending if the papers were generated using a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X template and a Word template, in the case your templates are not perfectly identical (which is often the case). The default values provided by the class are those used for the DAFx-06 proceedings, and were tested for both letter and A4 format.

**A4 format** We used the following for fine tuning page attributes:

```

\oddsidemargin -4.95truecm
\evensidemargin -10.95truecm
\topmargin 0truept
\headheight 12truept
\footskip 0truept
\textheight 229truecm
\textwidth 175truecm
\voffset -28truept
\headsep 20truept

```

Then, set the left/right and up/down shifts of the inserted PDFs files using:

```

\setlength{\LaTeXxShift}{8.45pt}
\setlength{\LaTeXyShift}{-3pt}
\setlength{\WordxShift}{10pt}
\setlength{\WordyShift}{-40pt}

```

### 3.3.5 Header and footer

As the paper templates often have a header and footer, you may want to use the same headers/footers for the proceedings (using the `headers` option, see sec. 3.2.1).

`\proclhead` This is costumized by redefining the `\proclhead` command for the header:

```

\renewcommand{\proclhead}{\em{\small{Proc.~of the 9\textsuperscript{th} %
Int.~Conference on Digital Audio Effects (DAFx-06), Montreal, %
Canada, September 18-20, 2006}}}}

```

`\proccfoot` and the `\proccfoot` for the footer:

```

\renewcommand{\proccfoot}{\vskip 11mm}{\small DAFX-\thepage}}

```

In order to check the page numbering when inserting papers with page numbers, you may want to move the footer (using the `movepagenumbers` option, see sec. 3.2.1) by a few millimeters down using the `\procoptfootskip` command:

`\procoptfootskip` `\setlength{\procoptfootskip}{3mm}`

As soon as you remove the `movepagenumbers` option, the footer comes back to its normal position.

### 3.3.6 Title/author layout

`\texorpdfstring` The `\texorpdfstring` command allows for a different text in LaTeX and for the PDF (which is good for having different bookmark titles and table of contents entries). It is then used by default to add a line break between the paper title and the authors' names in the table of contents. You can customize the title font style using the `\papertitlestyle` command as in:

```
\renewcommand{\papertitlestyle}{\sc}
```

`\paperauthorstyle` that defines the paper's title in small capitals. You can also customize the author font style using the `\paperauthorstyle` command as in:

```
\renewcommand{\paperauthorstyle}{\texorpdfstring{, }{\break}}
```

that replaces the line break (between the paper title and the list of authors in the table of contents) by a comma in the table of contents only (not in the PDF bookmark).

### 3.3.7 Colors

When inserting the document class, you may have defined the colors for links with the following options:

```
\documentclass[a4paper,10pt,twoside,%  
  citecolor=colorforcite,linkcolor=colorforlink,urlcolor=colorforurl,%  
  pagecolor=colorforpage]{confproc}
```

This means that you have to define the `citecolor`, `linkcolor`, `urlcolor` and `pagecolor` colors somewhere before starting to use them (at least in your document preamble). In the provided example, we used the following colors:

```
\definecolor{colorforlink}{rgb}{0,0,0.8}  
\definecolor{colorforpage}{rgb}{0,0,0.7}  
\definecolor{colorforcite}{rgb}{0,0.8,0}  
\definecolor{colorforurl}{cmyk}{1,0,0,0}
```

There are a few things you need to know about it:

- the way colors are declared is explained in the `color` package.
- the `colorforlink` is used for all links in the table of contents and index of authors, as well as back-references.
- the `colorforpage` is not currently used in the example. It will only be used if you decide to point to a given page from the preamble, for instance.
- the `colorforurl` is useful only if you include URL(s) in your preamble, or in the general bibliography (if any).
- the `colorforcite` is useful only in two cases:

- without a general bibliography: if you cite any document from the preamble (not from a paper);
- with a general bibliography: it is only used during the merging process. After this process and when generating the final document, all citations will disappear, as the last page of the paper is properly inserted.

## 4 Full Example

Here is a working example file. it was tested by re-generating the DAFx-06 proceedings, almost one year after the conference. The resulting PDFs were almost identical (there are improvements for bookmarks managements), but this solution is much easier to use and read. To generate it, run `confproc.ins` through  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . Better, run the `bash` script called `buildproc` (see sec. 4.6.3): it will run all the steps for you.

### 4.1 Class option switch!

As the  $\text{\LaTeX}$ -runs of the provided example can be automatized using Unix scripts, I found it useful to switch between two set of options used when inserting the class. To do so, two files are created, and the Unix script rename then when needed, so that the example uses the proper file.

#### 4.1.1 Options set for non-final $\text{\LaTeX}$ runs

The first file is used for all  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs except the final one. In this example, it adds headers on all pages (`headers=allpages`), and move the footer (`movepagenumbers`) so that we can check page numbers. Also, the option is `compil=bibbackref`, which creates proper back-references.

```
59 <*exclasspre>
60 \documentclass[a4paper,10pt,twoside,twosidepapers,%
61   compil=bibbackref,headers=allpages,movepagenumbers,electronic,%
62   citecolor=colorforcite,linkcolor=colorforlink,urlcolor=colorforurl,%
63   pagecolor=colorforpage]{confproc}
64 </exclasspre>
```

#### 4.1.2 Options set for final $\text{\LaTeX}$ run

The second file is only use for the final  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run: it then removes options such as `movepagenumbers`, and uses headers only on the pages where it is necessary (using `headers=exceptpdf`, as you may have finished the page numberings before generating the final version of the proceedings!). It also uses the `compil=last` option, in order to insert the last page of each paper with proper back-references generated during the previous  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs:

```
65 <*exclasslast>
66 \documentclass[a4paper,10pt,twoside,twosidepapers,%
```



```

67  compil=last,headers=exceptpdf,electronic,%
68  citecolor=colorforcite,linkcolor=colorforlink,urlcolor=colorforurl,%
69  pagecolor=colorforpage]{confproc}
70 </exclasslast>

```

## 4.2 Main file

```
71 <*example>
```

### 4.2.1 Using the confproc class

The class is to be called as would have been the `book.cls`. Here is a basic example:

```

72 %\documentclass[a4paper,10pt,twoside,twosidepapers,%
73 %%  compil=bibbackref,headers=allpages,movpagenumbers,electronic,%
74 %%  citecolor=colorforcite,linkcolor=colorforlink,urlcolor=colorforurl,%
75 %%  pagecolor=colorforpage]{confproc}

```

However, as explained in the previous section, we simplified the switch between class options during all L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X runs (in the Unix script) by using 2 files (`exclasspre.tex` and `exclasslast.tex`). The class is defined in those two files with different options set, and each one is temporary renamed as `exclass.tex`, and then simply inserted as:

```
76 \input{exclass}
```

So, the document class is `confproc`. The standard options `a4paper`, `10pt` and `twoside` are simply passed to the `book class` used in background. We then provide some `confproc` options: `twosidepapers` to clear double pages after papers with an odd number of pages, `compil=bibbackref` specifying that this compilation is not the last, but one that generates proper back references for the general bibliography; `headers=allpages` that adds a header and footer to all pages (including papers inserted); `movpagenumbers` that moves the page numbers so that we can compare the ones of the proceeding with thoses of the inserted papers; `electronic` to get color links, together with the four colors we use.

### 4.2.2 Use extra packages

Then, one should define the extra packages to be used.

**Important note:** any package that redefines L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X macros should be inserted before `hyperref`. At present, `confproc` does not provide any mechanism for this. Then, adding other such packages may result in bad surprises. A good temporarily solution would be to add them in the class definition itself... which is not a satisfactory solution yet.

At the beginning of proceedings, there often are welcome letters, which texts are not as dense as the papers themselves. Therefore, you may change the line spacing of those letters using the `setspace` package:

```
77 \usepackage{setspace}
```

You then may change the input and font encodings, for instance to allow for running L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on a document with accents (in the list of authors and paper titles):

```
78 \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
79 \usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
```

Also, you may change the default L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X font to the Times font, as it displays better in PDF files:

```
80 \usepackage{times}
```

In the specific case of DAFx-06 proceedings, the headers had to contain a ‘9<sup>th</sup>’, that required to use the AMS packages:

```
81 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb}
```

You may wish to finely tune your document layout, using the `layout` package:

```
82 \usepackage{layout}
```

Similarly, you may change the fine tuning of the table of contents layout, in which case the `layouts` package is for you:

```
83 \usepackage{layouts}
```

However, if the table of contents layout is printed too early, it will not properly display its layout...

### 4.2.3 Define colors for links

We now choose the colors used for the PDF links:

```
84 \definecolor{colorforlink}{rgb}{0,0,0.8}
85 %\definecolor{colorforpage}{rgb}{0,0,0.7}
86 \definecolor{colorforcite}{rgb}{0,0.8,0}
87 \definecolor{colorforurl}{cmyk}{1,0,0,0}
```

### 4.2.4 Customize proceedings’ commands

We then customize the text for headers and footers, and second version of footer for checking page numbering.

```
88 \renewcommand{\proclhead}{\em{\small{Proc.~of the 9\textsuperscript{th} %
89 Int.~Conference on Digital Audio Effects (DAFx-06), Montreal, %
90 Canada, September 18-20, 2006}}}}
91 \renewcommand{\proccfoot}{\vskip 11mm}{\small DAFX-\thepage}}
92 \setlength{\procoptfootskip}{3mm}
```

As `confproc` is to be used with pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, we customize the PDF metadata:

```
93 \renewcommand{\procpdfauthor}{Vincent Verfaillie, McGill University}
94 \renewcommand{\procpdftitle}{DAFx-06 Proceedings}
95 \renewcommand{\procpdfsubject}{Proc. of the 9th Int. Conf. on%
96 Digital Audio Effects - Montreal, Quebec, Canada}
```

Note that an alternative way to change the PDF metadata consist in using the `\hypersetup` command (see the `hyperref` package). If you wish to change the title for the general bibliography and the index, redefine:

```
97 \renewcommand{\procbibName}{\large \bfseries Full Bibliography}
98 \renewcommand{\procindexname}{\large \bfseries Index of Authors}
```

### 4.2.5 Declare bibliographic files

We chose to define the name of bibliography file to be used at the beginning, providing all customization commands at the same place:

```
99 \newcommand{\procbibfile}{\BIBPATH exbiblio}
```

If you also make a general bibliography, you may use several files (see sec. 5.1.4), for instance one for common bibliography items, one with the other bibliography items and another one with common strings for journals, conferences, etc.

### 4.2.6 Declare paths to pictures, papers, texts...

We then declare paths to folders in which other files included by the `example.tex` file when compiled: pictures (containing logos used in your first page and welcome letters, for instance), bibliographies (containing the 3 files included as explained earlier), papers (containing both the PDFs of the papers and all related folders to allow to batch re-compile them all at once), and texts (containing publishing informations, welcome letters, the paper switch, etc.):

```
100 \newcommand{\PICTPATH}{pictures/}
101 \newcommand{\BIBPATH}{-}
102 \newcommand{\PAPERPATH}{papers/}
103 \newcommand{\TEXTPATH}{-}
```

### 4.2.7 Fine tune the document layout

We then provide information about the default values for fine tuning the proceedings layout in letter format, so that they look as much possible as the one of the paper template. You have to check in the paper templates which settings are used, and to change the following lines accordingly.

```
104 \oddsidemargin -4.95truecm
105 \evensidemargin -10.95truecm
106 \topmargin 0truept
107 \headheight 12truept
108 \footskip 0truept
109 \textheight 229truecm
110 \textwidth 175truecm
111 \voffset -28truept
112 \headsep 20truept
```

Then, set the left/right and up/down shift of the inserted PDFs files:

```
113 \setlength{\LaTeXxShift}{8.45pt}
114 \setlength{\LaTeXyShift}{-3pt}
115 \setlength{\WordxShift}{10pt}
116 \setlength{\WordyShift}{-40pt}
```

An example for the provided example in A4 format is given in sec. 3.3.4.

#### 4.2.8 Make the index

The last step of the preamble is to make the index:

```
117 \makeindex
```

#### 4.2.9 Start the document: front matter

We can now start the document and its front matter by using:

```
118 %%===== PROCEEDINGS =====
119 \begin{document}
120 \frontmatter
```

#### 4.2.10 Display the document layout

To check your document layout (thanks to the `layout` package), uncomment:

```
121 %%\layout
```

You can also specifically check the table of contents layout (thanks to the `layouts` package), by uncommenting:

```
122 %%\begin{figure}
123 %% \setlayoutscale{0.8} \tocdiagram
124 %% \caption{Table of Contents entry parameters} \label{fig:tocp}
125 %%\end{figure}
126 %%\begin{figure}
127 %% \setlayoutscale{0.8} \currenttoc \tocdesign
128 %% \caption{Typical Table of Contents entry for this document}
129 %% \label{fig:thistoc}
130 %%\end{figure}
```

You can either insert them at the end of the document (not changing page numbering, but you may forget them as you do not so often check the last page) or at its beginning (changing page numbering but being the first page you see when opening it). You may then go to the next right-opening page, using:

```
131 %%\clearsingleordoublepage
```

You may then ensure that the cover, first page of the proceedings, is numbered 1:

```
132 \setcounter{page}{1}
```

#### 4.2.11 Cover page

We now add a bookmark chapter in the front matter:

```
133 \pdfbookmark[0]{Preamble}{preamble}
```

That way, we ensure that all the sections in the front matter/preamble (cover page, welcome letters, etc) except the table of contents appear in a same bookmark as sub-items, thus reducing the number of lines appearing that do not deal with days, sessions, papers, etc. Note that we do it by hand. This is not as beautiful and general as if the class was doing it for you (which could have been done); however, not automatizing this bookmark entry allows the proceedings editor to decide if he wishes to link to the first pages or not.

We then include the first page and generate its bookmark entry:

```
134 \pdfbookmark[1]{Cover}{cover}
135 \author{Bob, Department of blah blah blah}
136 \title{Proceedings of the blah blah blah}
137 \date{\today}
138 \maketitle
```

Instead of using the usual `\maketitle` command, we could also have included a PDF image of the first page using:

```
139 %\includepdf[noautoscale,pages=1,link]{\PICTPATH ex_1stpage.pdf}
```

#### 4.2.12 Publishing informations

Publishing informations are then given on page 2, inside the cover.

```
140 \newpage
141 \vspace*{1.7cm}
142 \pdfbookmark[1]{Publishing informations}{publishing}
```

As it is printed on page 2, there are no header nor footer on this page.

```
143 \thispagestyle{empty}
```

We then provide the publishing information itself:

```
144 \noindent {\bf Published by:}\\ Laboratory Name\\ Department name\\
145 School Name\\ University Name\\
146 \url{http://www.conferencesite.com}\\
```

We also indicate the ISBN number:

```
147 \vspace*{0.15cm}\newline
148 \noindent {\bf ISBN: X-XXXX-XXXXXX}\\
```

and the credits:

```
149 \vspace*{0.35cm}\newline
150 \noindent {\bf Credits:}\\
151 Cover design: Firstname Lastname\\
152 Logo photo: Firstname Lastname\\
153 \LaTeX{} editor: Firstname Lastname\\
```

Isn't it a good place for you to acknowledge for the time spent working on this time-saving package? Even though you do not have to include my name, the best way to share the word about the `confproc` package is to name it!

```
154 using \LaTeX's 'confproc' class (optional: by V. Verfaillie)\\
```

You may then indicate where and when you proceedings were printed:

```
155 \vspace*{0.35cm}\newline
156 \noindent Printed in City by Print-Company --- Month 20XX
```

#### 4.2.13 Welcome letters

To ensure next page is numbered and has proper headers/footers, use:

```
157 \otherpagestyle
```

Roman page numbers now start to appear. We include all welcome letters<sup>8</sup>:

```
158 %%-- Welcome letters
159 \clearsingleordoublepage
160 \vspace*{0.6cm}
161 \thisotherpagestyle
```

We create the bookmark entry by hand (so that you can remove it):

```
162 \pdfbookmark[1]{Welcome from Firstname Lastname}{welcome}
```

and the corresponding section (and table of contents entry):

```
163 \section*{Welcome from Firstname Lastname, Conference Chair}
```

Depending on the text length, you may use either 1.5 line spacing:

```
164 \onehalfspace
165 \vspace*{1.1cm}
166 \begin{center}
167 \begin{minipage}[h]{14cm}
168 Text of the welcome letter, with 1.5 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
169 Text of the welcome letter, with 1.5 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
170 Text of the welcome letter, with 1.5 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
171 \end{minipage}
172 \end{center}
```

or double line spacing (both are using the `setspace` style):

```
173 \doublespace
174 \begin{center}
175 \begin{minipage}[h]{14cm}
176 Text of the welcome letter, with 2 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
177 Text of the welcome letter, with 2 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
178 Text of the welcome letter, with 2 lines spacing, bla bla bla...
179 \end{minipage}
180 \end{center}
```

Do not forget to switch back to normal spacing after welcome letters:

```
181 \singlespace
```

#### 4.2.14 Table of contents

Let us then insert the proceedings program, or table of contents:

```
182 \proctableofcontents
```

Note that the bookmark entry is automatically generated for the table of contents.

#### 4.2.15 Proceedings!

We then switch to the main matter and to arabic page numbering:

```
183 %%%==== BEGINNING OF PAPERS ====
184 \mainmatter
```

---

<sup>8</sup>There is only one in this example, but there could be others: from the faculty dean, the department dean, the conference chair, etc.

and also change the style for entries in the table of contents:

```
185 \mainmattertocstyle
```

Then, we include the file containing the papers switch, with informations about all the papers:

```
186 \input{\TEXTPATH expapersswitch}
```

We now insert papers by days and sessions. A day is a part, a session is a chapter and a paper is a section (in the bookmark), and they are declared as follows:

```
187 %%== Day 1
```

```
188 \procdays{Day 1}
```

```
189 %%-- session 1
```

```
190 \session{Oral Session 1}
```

Papers are simply inserted as:

```
191 \paperid{01}{p_001}
```

```
192 \paperid{02}{p_003}
```

Let us also insert a poster session with one paper:

```
193 %%-- session 2
```

```
194 \session{Poster Session 1}
```

```
195 \paperid{03}{p_005}
```

and a second oral presentations session with two more papers:

```
196 %%== Day 2
```

```
197 \procdays{Day 2}
```

```
198 %%-- session 3
```

```
199 \session{Oral Session 2}
```

```
200 \paperid{04}{p_007}
```

```
201 \paperid{05}{p_009}
```

When we are done with the insertion of all papers, we switch to the back matter of the document (*i.e.* bibliography and index of authors):

```
202 %%==== END OF PAPERS ====
```

```
203 \backmatter
```

and to its corresponding style for the entries in the table of contents:

```
204 \backmattertocstyle
```

#### 4.2.16 General bibliography

The general bibliography is inserted with the following style:

```
205 \bibliographystyle{newapave}
```

This style is a modification of the **newapa** style: the year is indicated at the end, before the back-references, instead of being between parenthesis right after the list of authors. In the case you do not wish to use the one developed for DAFx-06 but prefer the **newapa** style, you then need to replace this last line by:

```
\bibliographystyle{newapa}
```

and to edit the class at the `newapave` package insertion.

We now cite the `{bib:intro}` bib item (does not appear in the document) to allow for customizing the paragraph introducing the general bibliography:

```
206 \nocite{bib:intro}
```

We then automatically set the bib items to be inserted (for instance all of them, in case you are doing the bib merge process) thanks to:

```
207 \setbibitems
```

The bibliography is then inserted:

```
208 {\footnotesize\bibliography{\procbibfile}}
```

Note that the general bibliography may be very long. Changing the font size (for instance to `\footnotesize` as in the previous line) may then be a good idea.

#### 4.2.17 Index of authors

We finally insert the index:

```
209 \insertindex
```

```
210 \end{document}
```

```
211 \</example>
```

### 4.3 Paper switch!

Let us now take a look at the paper switch, which is central to the proceedings. In fact, it contains a switch to all proceedings papers, so that you can work on the proceedings itself without knowing yet the final order of papers!

#### 4.3.1 First way: redefining local commands

We define the `\paperid` command:

```
212 \expapersswitch
```

```
213 \newcommand{\paperid}[2]{
```

Inside the switch, the `\paperswitch` command is set to the paper reference:

```
214 \renewcommand{\paperswitch}{#1}
```

We then define the insertion command for the paper with ID=01:

```
215 %===== PAPER ID = 1 =====
```

```
216 \ifnum\paperswitch=01 {
```

For this first paper inclusion, we chose to use intermediary commands:

```
217 \renewcommand{\papertitle}{Templates for One Author}
```

```
218 \renewcommand{\paperauthors}{Alfred Alabama}
```

```
219 \renewcommand{\paperindex}{\index{Alabama, Alfred}}
```

```
220 \renewcommand{\paperref}{\paperswitch}
```

```
221 \renewcommand{\paperpagenum}{6}
```

```
222 \renewcommand{\papercite}{Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,%
```

```
223 Haykin:1991:adaptive:filter,Moorer:2000:AES:audio:millenium,%
```

```
224 Arfib:1998:DAFx}
```



We use the `\procinsertpaper` command to insert papers. It has 9 arguments:

1. X and Y shifts (with a space in between, as in `{10 12}`);
2. the number of pages;
3. the paper reference;
4. the title;
5. the list of authors;
6. the index entries;
7. the citations for the general bibliography;
8. the name of the PDF file to insert;
9. the bookmark entries for the authors.

```

225 \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{\paperpagenum}%
226   {\paperref}{\papertitle}{\paperauthors}{\paperindex}{\papercite}%
227   {\#2}{\pdfbookmark[2]{Alfred Alabama}{\#2.author1}}
228 \fi

```

#### 4.3.2 Second way: shorter but less readable

Even though less readable, it may be shorter not to redefine local commands, and to directly pass arguments to the `\procinsertpaper` command. This is presented in the next example, and corresponds to what is provided by the Perl script (see sec. 4.4.3) that converts the .csv data into L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code to insert in this current file:

```

229 %===== PAPER ID = 2 =====
230 \ifnum\paperswitch=2
231 \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{5}{\paperswitch}%
232   {Templates for One Author with Two Affiliations}% paper title
233   {Bob Boogie-Woogie}% list of authors
234   {\index{Boogie-Woogie, Bob}}% authors index entries
235   {Haykin:1991:adaptive:filter,Serra:1996:sms,%
236     Moorer:2000:AES:audio:millenium,Arfib:1998:DAFx}% cited bib items
237   {\#2}{\pdfbookmark[2]{Bob Boogie-Woogie}{\#2.author1}}
238 \fi
239
240 %===== PAPER ID = 3 =====
241 \ifnum\paperswitch=3
242 \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{4}{\paperswitch}%
243   {Templates for Two Authors}%
244   {Alfred Alabama, Chris Christmas}%
245   {\index{Alabama, Alfred}\index{Christmas, Chris}}%
246   {Serra:1996:sms,Moorer:2000:AES:audio:millenium,%
247     Arfib:1998:DAFx,Askenfelt:1976:automatic:transcription}%
248   {\#2}{\pdfbookmark[2]{Alfred Alabama}{\#2.author1}}%

```

```

249      \pdfbookmark[2]{Chris Christmas}{#2.author2}}
250 \fi
251
252 %===== PAPER ID = 4 =====
253 \ifnum\paperswitch=4
254   \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{6}{\paperswitch}%
255   {Templates for Three Authors}%
256   {Bob Boogie-Woogie, Chris Christmas, Don Didon}%
257   {\index{Boogie-Woogie, Bob}\index{Christmas, Chris}%
258    \index{Didon, Don}}%
259   {Arfib:1998:DAFx,Askenfelt:1976:automatic:transcription,%
260    Egozy:1995:MIT:features:gesture}%
261   {#2}{\pdfbookmark[2]{Bob Boogie-Woogie}{#2.author1}%
262    \pdfbookmark[2]{Chris Christmas}{#2.author2}%
263    \pdfbookmark[2]{Don Didon}{#2.author3}}
264 \fi
265
266 %===== PAPER ID = 5 =====
267 \ifnum\paperswitch=5
268   \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{7}{\paperswitch}%
269   {Templates f\'or F\'o\'ur ÃAuthors}%
270   {J\o{}hn J\'oe, K\'e~{n}t K~{i}ng, L\'ou L\'ou, %
271    M\'anfr\'ed J. M~ost\u{e}k\i}%
272   {\index{J\'oe, J\o{}hn}\index{K~{i}ng, K\'e~{n}t}%
273    \index{L\'ou, L\'ou}\index{M~ost\u{e}k\i, M\'anfr\'ed J.}}%
274   {Arfib:1998:DAFx,Askenfelt:1976:automatic:transcription,%
275    Egozy:1995:MIT:features:gesture}%
276   {#2}{\pdfbookmark[2]{J\o{}hn J\'oe}{#2.author1}%
277    \pdfbookmark[2]{K\'e~{n}t K~{i}ng}{#2.author2}%
278    \pdfbookmark[2]{L\'ou L\'ou}{#2.author3}%
279    \pdfbookmark[2]{M\'anfr\'ed J. M~ost\u{e}k\i}{#2.author4}}
280 \fi
281 }
282 \expapersswitch)

```

If you do not use the `pd1enc.def` file if you want `hyperref` to correctly convert all accents<sup>9</sup> in the PDF file, such messages will appear at  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs:

```

Package hyperref Warning: Glyph not defined in PD1 encoding,
(hyperref)                removing 'u' on input line 184.

```

### 4.3.3 Get page numbers and recompile all papers

In the case where your papers have headers/footers, you may have to recompile them all with the proper page numbers. Before doing so, compile the proceedings enough times so that the table of contents is generated and inserted. Then, use the page number indicated for each paper to edit accordingly the `expages.tex` file. An example is provided here:

---

<sup>9</sup>and there are many beautiful accents in non-english languages :-).

```

283 <*expages>
284 \newcommand{\setpagenumber}[1]{
285   \newcommand{\paperswitch}{#1}
286   \ifnum\paperswitch=01 {\setcounter{page}{1}}\fi
287   \ifnum\paperswitch=02 {\setcounter{page}{7}}\fi
288   \ifnum\paperswitch=03 {\setcounter{page}{13}}\fi
289   \ifnum\paperswitch=04 {\setcounter{page}{17}}\fi
290   \ifnum\paperswitch=05 {\setcounter{page}{23}}\fi
291 }
292 </expages>

```

You may then recompile all papers (use the `buildpapers` Unix script, see sec. 4.6.1), provided that they all have the corresponding line in their preamble:

```
\input{../../expages.tex}\setpagenumber{01}
```

where 01 is the paper reference (to be changed for each paper). Using the following:

```
\setcounter{page}{1}
```

would of course have the equivalent effect, except that you would have to re-edit each paper after changing your program order.

## 4.4 Generate the conference program

### 4.4.1 Organize the conference program by sessions of by day?

Depending on the size of your conference, you may only have a few sessions during 2 or 3 days, or many sessions during 4 to 7 days (or even more). Then, you need to choose whether you want to organize the table of contents and the bookmarks:

- by sessions and then by related papers; or
- by day, then by sessions and then by papers (in the case of long conferences where the list of sessions may be too long in the PDF bookmark);

The mechanism used in `confproc` is based on section levels: days are inserted in the table of contents and bookmarks as parts, whereas sessions are inserted as chapters and papers as sections.

Note that the `confproc` does not handle programs with parallel sessions. It is then up to you to decide in which order they may appear in the table of contents.

**Program organized by sessions** For a small size conference, if not using days (comment the `\procdays` lines in the example), you will obtain the table of contents corresponding to Tab 3. The corresponding bookmark is depicted closed in Tab. 4, opened at its first level in Tab. 5, and opened at its second level in Tab. 6.

<b>Conference Program</b>	
<i><b>Oral Session 1</b></i>	
1	Templates for One Author <i>Alfred Alabama</i>
7	Templates for One Author with Two Affiliations <i>Bob Boogie-Woogie</i>
<i><b>Poster Session 1</b></i>	
11	Templates for Two Authors <i>Alfred Alabama, Chris Christmas</i>
<i><b>Oral Session 2</b></i>	
15	Templates for Three Authors <i>Bob Boogie-Woogie, Chris Christmas, Don Didon</i>
21	Templates for Four Authors <i>John Joe, Kent King, Lou Lou, Manfred J. Mosteki</i>
27	<b>Full Bibliography</b>
28	<b>Index of Authors</b>

Table 3: *Example of table of contents for a conference organized by sessions.*

► Preamble
Program
► Oral Session 1
► Poster Session 1
► Oral Session 2
Full Bibliography
Index of Authors

Table 4: *Closed bookmarks for a conference organized by sessions.*

---

- ▼ Preamble
  - Cover
  - Publishing informations
  - Welcome from Firstname Lastname
  - Program
- ▼ Oral Session 1
  - ▶ Template for One Author
  - ▶ Template for One Author with Two Affiliations
- ▼ Poster Session 1
  - ▶ Template for Two Authors
- ▼ Oral Session 2
  - ▶ Template for Three Authors
  - ▶ Template for Four Authors
- Full Bibliography
- Index of Authors

---

Table 5: *First-level opened bookmarks for a conference organized by sessions.*

---

- ▼ Preamble
  - Cover
  - Publishing informations
  - Welcome from Firstname Lastname
  - Program
- ▼ Oral Session 1
  - ▼ Template for One Author
    - Alfred Alabama
  - ▼ Template for One Author with Two Affiliations
    - Bob Boogie-Woogie
- ▼ Poster Session 1
  - ▼ Template for Two Authors
    - Alfred Alabama
    - Chris Christmas
- ▼ Oral Session 2
  - ▼ Template for Three Authors
    - Bob Boogie-Woogie
    - Chris Christmas
    - Don Didon
  - ▼ Template for Four Authors
    - John Jöe
    - Kéñt King
    - Lòu Lóu
    - Mànfred J. Môstěk
- Full Bibliography
- Index of Authors

---

Table 6: *Second-level opened bookmarks for a conference organized by sessions.*

**Program organized by days** In the case of bigger conferences with a program organized by day, you will get the table of contents corresponding to Tab 7. The corresponding bookmark is depicted closed in Tab. 8, opened at its first level in Tab. 9, and opened at its second level Tab. 10.

<b>Conference Program</b>	
<b>Day 1</b>	
<i>Oral Session 1</i>	
1	Templates for One Author <i>Alfred Alabama</i>
7	Templates for One Author with Two Affiliations <i>Bob Boogie-Woogie</i>
<i>Poster Session 1</i>	
11	Templates for Two Authors <i>Alfred Alabama, Chris Christmas</i>
<b>Day 2</b>	
<i>Oral Session 2</i>	
15	Templates for Three Authors <i>Bob Boogie-Woogie, Chris Christmas, Don Didon</i>
21	Templates for Four Authors <i>John Joe, Kent King, Lou Lou, Manfred J. Mosteki</i>
27	<b>Full Bibliography</b>
28	<b>Index of Authors</b>

Table 7: *Example of table of contents for a conference organized by day.*

► Preamble
Program
► Day 1
► Day 2
Full Bibliography
Index of Authors

Table 8: *Closed bookmarks for a conference organized by days.*

---

- ▼ Preamble
  - Cover
  - Publishing informations
  - Welcome from Firstname Lastname
  - Program
- ▼ Day 1
  - Oral Session 1
  - Poster Session 1
- ▼ Day 2
  - Oral Session 2
- Full Bibliography
- Index of Authors

---

Table 9: *First-level opened bookmarks for a conference organized by days.*

---

- ▼ Preamble
  - Cover
  - Publishing informations
  - Welcome from Firstname Lastname
  - Program
- ▼ Day 1
  - ▼ Oral Session 1
    - Template for One Author
    - Template for One Author with Two Affiliations
  - ▼ Poster Session 1
    - Template for Two Authors
- ▼ Day 2
  - ▼ Oral Session 2
    - Template for Three Authors
    - Template for Four Authors
- Full Bibliography
- Index of Authors

---

Table 10: *Second-level opened bookmarks for a conference organized by days.*

#### 4.4.2 CSV Program of the conference

It may be easier for you to collect data about the papers from a server, manipulate them in a spreadsheet software (for example M\$ Excel), and then generate the program from a .csv file. We used a Perl script (see sec. 4.4.3) to generate the corresponding .tex files for the example. First, take a look at the following CSV file, that contains the conference program for the example<sup>10</sup>:

```

293 <*exprogram>
294 Type,Paper Number,PC Decision,Pages,Title,File Name,Generated,Citations,Auth1 First Name,Auth1 L
295 Type,-2,0,,,,,First Name,Last Name,First Name,Last Name,First Name,Last Name, F.Name, L.Name,,
296 Day,0,,,Day 1: September 18 2007,,,,,,,,,,,,,
297 Session,0,,,Oral Session 1,,,,,,,,,,,,,
298 paper,1,0,6,Templates for One Author,p_001,LaTeX,"Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,Haykin:1991:ad
299 paper,2,0,5,Templates for One Author with Two Affiliations,p_003,LaTeX,"Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:h
300 Poster Session,0,,,Poster Session 1,,,,,,,,,,,,,
301 paper,3,P,4,Templates for Two Authors,p_005,LaTeX,"Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,Haykin:1991:a
302 Day,0,,,Day 2: September 19 2007,,,,,,,,,,,,,
303 Session,0,,,Oral Session 2,,,,,,,,,,,,,
304 paper,4,0,6,Templates for Three Authors,p_007,LaTeX,"Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,Haykin:1991
305 paper,5,0,7,Templates fÃ¼r FÃ¼nf Autoren,p_009,LaTeX,"Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,Haykin:19
306 </exprogram>

```

As we expect when reading the first line, it contains the following columns:

1. **Type:** the script will accept the following values:
  - use **Type** for the items to ignore;
  - **Day:** use **Day**;
  - **Session:** use **Session** or **Paper Session** or **Oral Session** for oral sessions, **poster session** for Poster Sessions, and **Demo Session** for demo sessions;
  - **Paper:** use **paper** or **oral** for oral presentation; **poster** for poster presentation; **demo** for demo. The 3 output identical code anyway: it only helps to organize the program!.

Note that theses values are not case sensitively processed by the Perl script.

2. **Number:** paper number or reference, often generated by the submission system. It will be used for paper insertion, for ordering the program, etc.
3. **PC Decision:** **oral** or **poster**. it does not change the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X generated code, so you may not use it;
4. **Pages:** number of pages;
5. **Title:** title;

---

<sup>10</sup>This is normal that this text goes on after the margin. Please check the generated file if you wish to read each line.



6. **File Name:** name of the corresponding .pdf file;
7. **Generated:** LaTeX for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X generated files, and Word for Word generated file. This allows to use different  $X$  and  $Y$  offset values (we however used the same value for all papers of one kind);
8. **Citations:** list of bibliography items for the general bibliography (ex: `\cite{bibitem1,bibitem2,bibitem3}`); blank if no general bibliography;
9. **Auth1 First Name:** first name of author 1;
10. **Auth1 Last Name:** last name of author 1;
11. **Auth2 First Name:** first name of author 2, blank if none;
12. **Auth2 Last Name:** last name of author 2, blank if none;
13. **Auth3 First Name:** first name of author 3, blank if none;
14. **Auth3 Last Name:** last name of author 3, blank if none;
15. **Auth4 First Name:** first name of author 4, blank if none;
16. **Auth4 Last Name:** last name of author 4, blank if none;
17. **comments:** there is an extra column, that is not used by the script.

#### 4.4.3 Perl script to generate the paper switch and program

```

307 <*proswitchandtoc>
308 #!/usr/bin/perl -w
309
310 # proswitchandtoc.pl
311 #   created as dafxproctoc.pl by Marz Zadel, 2006-04-28
312 #   modified for confproc.cls by Vincent Verfaillie, 2007-08-08
313 # Execute as
314 # ./proswitchandtoc.pl < inputfile.txt >
315
316 use strict;
317 use Text::ParseWords;
318 open(SWI, ">expapersswitch.tex"); #open for write, overwrite
319 open(SESSIONS, ">exsessions.tex"); #open for write, overwrite
320
321 # ----- Configuration
322 # field separator for the input file
323 my $fieldseparator=',';
324
325 # mac line endings: "\r" / Unix line endings: "\n"
326 $/ = "\n"; # line endings for the input file
327 $\ = "\n"; # line endings for the output file
328
329 # ----- Subroutines

```

```

330 # -- split one line of input into a hash with named fields
331 sub parseinputline {
332   my ($inputline) = @_;
333
334   # escape single quotes on the input line: they interfere with quotewords()'s
335   # quote handling (ie, they start to quote stuff)
336   $inputline =~ s/'/\\"'/g;
337
338   # parse the input line
339   my @wordlist = &quotewords($fieldseparator, 0, $inputline);
340
341   # replace accented characters with latex escaped equivalents. To be done after
342   # quotewords() so the '\ ' don't get interpreted by quotewords() as escapes
343   foreach my $word ( @wordlist ) {
344     if ( $word ) { $word = &latexifyaccentedcharacters($word); }
345   }
346
347   # extract the fields into local variables. Author names stored as a list
348   my ($type, $number, $pcdecision, $nbpages, $title, $filename,
349       $generatedfrom, $cite) = @wordlist;
350
351   # remove the first 8 elements (just parsed out), leaving only author names.
352   # reminder: list of 8 scalars, though some may be "" if less than 4 authors
353   splice( @wordlist, 0, 8 );
354
355   # store the author names as a list of lists. We end up with a list that looks
356   # like ((Udo,Zoelzer),(Daniel,Arfib))
357   my @authors = ();
358   while ( $wordlist[0] ) {
359     push( @authors, [splice( @wordlist, 0, 2 )] );
360     # "splice( @wordlist, 0, 2 )": cuts the first 2 scalars off of @wordlist
361     # and returns them; calling [splice(@wordlist,0,2)] returns a *reference*
362     # to a list containing the first two scalars. (see perldoc perldsc.)
363   }
364
365   # create a hash reference containing the named fields and return it
366   my $fields = {
367     type      => $type,
368     number    => $number,
369     pcdecision => $pcdecision,
370     nbpages   => $nbpages,
371     title     => $title,
372     generatedfrom => $generatedfrom,
373     filename  => $filename,
374     cite      => $cite,
375     authors   => \@authors,
376   };
377   return $fields;
378 }
379

```

```

380 # -- takes a string in Mac OS Roman encoding and encode the accented
381 # characters with latex escapes (only for a subset of available characters).
382 sub latexifyaccentedcharacters {
383     # for mapping between unicode and mac os western encoding, see:
384     # http://www.unicode.org/Public/MAPPINGS/VENDORS/APPLE/ROMAN.TXT
385     my ($inputstring) = @_;
386     $inputstring =~ s/\x8a/\\'a/g; # \'a: unicode 0xe4, mac os western 0x8a
387     $inputstring =~ s/\x87/\\'a/g; # \'a: unicode 0xe9, mac os western 0x87
388     $inputstring =~ s/\x88/\\'a/g; # \'a: unicode 0xe8, mac os western 0x88
389     $inputstring =~ s/\x8e/\\'e/g; # \'e: unicode 0xe9, mac os western 0x8e
390     $inputstring =~ s/\x8f/\\'e/g; # \'e: unicode 0xe8, mac os western 0x8f
391     $inputstring =~ s/\x91/\\'e/g; # \'e: unicode 0xeb, mac os western 0x91
392     $inputstring =~ s/\x97/\\'o/g; # \'o: unicode 0xf3, mac os western 0x97
393     $inputstring =~ s/\x98/\\'o/g; # \'o: unicode 0xf2, mac os western 0x98
394     $inputstring =~ s/\x9a/\\'o/g; # \'o: unicode 0xf6, mac os western 0x9a
395     $inputstring =~ s/\x99/\\'o/g; # \'o: unicode 0xf4, mac os western 0x99
396     $inputstring =~ s/\xbf/\\'o /g; # \'o: unicode 0xf8, mac os western 0xbf
397     $inputstring =~ s/\x96/\\'n /g; # \'n: unicode 0xf1, mac os western 0x96
398     $inputstring =~ s/\x94/\\'\{i\}/g; # \'i: unicode 0xee, mac os western 0x94
399     $inputstring =~ s/\x/\i/g; # \i: unicode , mac os western
400     $inputstring =~ s/\x9f/\\'u/g; # \'u: unicode 0xfc, mac os western 0x9f
401     $inputstring =~ s/\xc/\ /g; # \: unicode 0x5c, mac os western 0x5c
402
403     return $inputstring;
404 }
405
406 # -- output the information for a day
407 sub outputdaylatex {
408     my ($fields) = @_;
409     my $sessiontitle = $fields->{'title'};
410     open(SESSIONS, ">>exsessions.tex"); #open for append
411     print SESSIONS ' ';
412     print SESSIONS '%%== Day';
413     print SESSIONS '\procdays{', $sessiontitle, '}'
414 }
415
416 # -- output the information for a session line
417 sub outputsessionlatex {
418     my ($fields) = @_;
419     my $sessiontitle = $fields->{'title'};
420     open(SESSIONS, ">>exsessions.tex"); #open for append
421     print SESSIONS ' ';
422     print SESSIONS '%%-- session';
423     print SESSIONS '\session{', $sessiontitle, '}'
424 }
425
426 # -- in: ref. to a list of lists of author names ((Udo,Zoelzer),(Daniel,Arfib))
427 # out: ref. to a Perl list w/ entries "Udo Zoelzer" and "Daniel Arfib" (no quotes)
428 sub authorsbyfirstname {
429     my ($authors) = @_;

```

```

430 # generate a list of full "first last" author names
431 my @authorlistbyfirstname = map { "$_->[0] $_->[1]" } @$authors;
432 return \@authorlistbyfirstname; # return a ref. to the new list of authors
433 }
434
435 # -- in: ref. to a list of lists of author names ((Udo,Zoelzer),(Daniel,Arfib))
436 # out: ref. to a Perl list w/ entries "Zoelzer, Udo" and "Arfib, Daniel"
437 sub authorsbysurname {
438     my ($authors) = @_;
439     # generate a list of authors with surnames written first
440     my @authorlistbysurname = map { "$_->[1], $_->[0]" } @$authors;
441     return \@authorlistbysurname; # return a ref. to the new list of authors
442 }
443
444 # -- in: ref. to a list of author names: "Zoelzer, Udo" and "Arfib, Daniel"
445 # out: LaTeX index entries: "\index{Zoelzer, Udo}\index{Arfib, Daniel}"
446 sub genindex {
447     my ($authorsbysurname) = @_;
448     my @indexentries = map { "\\index{$_}" } @$authorsbysurname;
449     return join(' ', @indexentries);
450 }
451
452 # -- in: ref. to a list of author names: "Zoelzer, Udo" and "Arfib, Daniel"
453 # out: bookmarks cmds: "\pdfbookmark[2]{Udo Zoelzer}{#2.Udo Zoelzer}"
454 # \pdfbookmark[2]{Daniel Arfib}{#2.Daniel Arfib}"
455 sub genbookmark {
456     my ($authorsbyfirstname) = @_;
457     my @indexentries = map { "\\pdfbookmark[2]{$_}{#2.$_}" }
458         @$authorsbyfirstname;
459     return join(' ', @indexentries);
460 }
461
462 # -- output the information for a paper line
463 sub outputpaperlatex {
464     my ($fields) = @_;
465     open(SWI, ">>expapersswitch.tex"); #open for append
466     print SWI '%===== PAPER ID = ', $fields->{'number'}, ' =====';
467     print SWI ' \ifnum\paperswitch=', $fields->{'number'};
468     print SWI ' \procinsertpaper{\LaTeXxShift{} \LaTeXyShift}{',
469         $fields->{'nbpages'}, '}{\paperswitch}%';
470     print SWI ' {', $fields->{'title'}, '}% paper title';
471     print SWI ' {', join( ' ', @{@authorsbyfirstname($fields->{'authors'})}),
472         '}% list of authors';
473     print SWI ' {', &genindex(&authorsbysurname($fields->{'authors'})),
474         '}% authors index entries';
475     print SWI ' {', $fields->{'cite'}, '}% cited bib items';
476 # print SWI ' {#2}{\paperbookmark}';
477     print SWI ' {#2}{', &genbookmark(&authorsbyfirstname($fields->{'authors'})), '}'';
478     print SWI '\fi';
479     print SWI ' ';

```

```

480 open(SESSIONS, ">>exsessions.tex"); #open for write, overwrite
481 print SESSIONS '\paperid{' , $fields->{'number'}, '}' , $fields->{'filename'}, '};
482 }
483
484 # ---- Main
485 # FIXME: parse a line, and confirm that all of the fields are set up properly
486 # --> correct number of fields, and the fields have the correct values
487 open(SWI, ">>expapersswitch.tex"); #open for write, overwrite
488 print SWI '\newcommand{\paperid}[2]{';
489 print SWI ' ';
490 print SWI '\renewcommand{\paperswitch}{#1}';
491 print SWI ' ';
492
493 while ( <> ) {
494   chomp; # clear the newline character from the end of the line
495   my $fields = &parseinputline($_); # parse the line into fields
496   # take some action depending on what type of line it is; case insensitive
497   if ( lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('day') ) {
498     &outputdaylatex($fields);
499   } elsif ( lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('session')
500     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('paper session')
501     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('demo session')
502     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('poster session') ) {
503     &outputsessionlatex($fields);
504   } elsif ( lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('oral')
505     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('paper')
506     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('demo')
507     || lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('poster') ) {
508     &outputpaperlatex($fields);
509   } elsif ( lc($fields->{'type'}) eq lc('Type')) {
510   } else { print '!!! a day, session or paper (' ,
511     $fields->{'type'},') is lost by the script...';
512   }
513 open(SWI, ">>expapersswitch.tex"); #open for append
514 }
515 print SWI ' ';
516 close(SWI);
517 close(SESSIONS);
518 </procswitchandtoc>

```

## 4.5 Common bibliography items

Let us take a look at the common bibliographic items of this example:

```

519 <*exbiblio>
520 %-- This item generates the text under the bibliography title
521 @misc{bib:intro,
522   Author = {~},
523   Title = {\procbibintro\newline{}}%
524   \centerline{\underline{\hspace*{5cm}}}}
525

```

```

526 %-- references to a book
527 @book{Mitra:Kaiser:1993:DSP:handbook,
528   Author = {S.~K. Mitra and J.~F. Kaiser},
529   Title = {Handbook for Digital Signal Processing},
530   Publisher = {J. Wiley {\&} Sons},
531   Year = {1993}}
532
533 @book{Haykin:1991:adaptive:filter,
534   Author = {Simon Haykin},
535   Title = {Adaptive Filter Theory},
536   Publisher = {Prentice Hall},
537   Address = {Englewood Cliffs},
538   Edition = {Second},
539   Year = {1991}}
540
541 %-- reference to a book chapter
542 @inbook{Serra:1996:sms,
543   Author = {X. Serra},
544   Chapter = {Musical Sound Modeling with Sinusoids plus Noise},
545   Publisher = {G. D. Poli, A. Piccialli, S. T. Pope and C. Roads,%
546     Eds.~Swets~\&~Zeitlinger},
547   Title = {Musical Signal Processing},
548   Pages = {91--122},
549   Year = {1996}}
550
551 %-- reference to a journal paper
552 @article{Moorer:2000:AES:audio:millenium,
553   Author = {James A. Moorer},
554   Title = {Audio in the New Millennium},
555   Journal = {Journal of the {AES}},
556   Volume = 48,
557   Number = 5,
558   Year = 2000,
559   Month = may,
560   Pages = {490--498}}
561
562 %-- reference to a proceeding paper
563 @inproceedings{Arfib:1998:DAFx,
564   Author = {D. Arfib},
565   Booktitle = {Proc. of the COST-G6 Workshop on Digital Audio Effects %
566     (DAFx-98)},
567   Title = {Different Ways to Write Digital Audio Effects Programs},
568   Address = {Barcelona, Spain},
569   Pages = {188--91},
570   Year = {1998}}
571
572 %-- reference to a technical report
573 @techreport{Askenfelt:1976:automatic:transcription,
574   Author = {A. Askenfelt},
575   Title = {Automatic notation of played music (status report)},

```

```

576 Institution = {{STL-QPSR, Vol. 1, pp. 1--11}},
577 Year = {1976}}
578
579 %-- reference to a master thesis
580 @mastersthesis{Egozy:1995:MIT:features:gesture,
581   Author = {E.~B. Egozy},
582   title = {Deriving musical control features from a real-time timbre %
583     analysis of the clarinet},
584   School = {Massachusetts Institute of Technology},
585   Year = {1995}}
586
587 %-- reference to a PhD thesis
588 @phdthesis{Dutilleux:1991,
589   Author = {P. Dutilleux},
590   School = {University of Aix-Marseille II},
591   Title = {Vers la machine \`a sculpter le son, modification en %
592     temps-r\'eel des caract\'eristiques fr\'equentielles et temporelles%
593     des sons},
594   Year = {1991}}
595
596 %-- reference to a web page
597 @unpublished{Fitz:Haken:2003:Web:morphing:loris,
598   Author = {K. Fitz and L. Haken},
599   Title = {{Current Research in Real-time Sound Morphing}},
600   Note = {Available at \href{http://www.cerlsoundgroup.org/RealTimeMorph/}%
601     {http://www.cerlsoundgroup.org/RealTimeMorph/}},
602   Year = {Accessed March 08, 2006}}
603 </exbiblio>

```

See sec. 5.1.4 for details about the bibliography merging process.

## 4.6 Unix scripts

### 4.6.1 Compile all papers

First, you will notice that you need to make modifications to all papers, then needing to re-compile them all. For instance, you want each individual paper to have the same first page number as the one it has in the proceedings (for papers with page numbers included in the footer). Hopefully, they were all produced in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, so you can automatize the process with a Unix script, such as:

```

604 <*buildpapers>
605 #!/bin/sh
606
607 # Compile all papers with 'pdflatex' of 'latex'
608 #   (depending if they are in 'sources_pdftex' or 'sources_tex')
609 # and copy resulting pdf files in the 'papers' folder.
610 # Expected tree structure:
611 #   proceedings/papers/sources_pdftex/
612 #   proceedings/papers/sources_tex/
613 # with this script in 'proceedings/'

```

```

614
615 #--- choose if you compile from scratch or only once
616 #BUILD_TYPE=final      #recompile and re-do biblio
617 BUILD_TYPE=renumber    #recompile only once for re-numbering
618
619 #--- set system dependent variables
620 #LATEXPATH="/usr/local/texTeX/bin/i386-apple-darwin-current/" # teTeX
621 LATEXPATH="/usr/texbin/" # TexLive 2007
622
623 #--- paths
624 LATEX=$LATEXPATH"latex"
625 DVIPDF=/usr/local/bin/dvipdf
626 PDFLATEX=$LATEXPATH"pdflatex"
627 BIBTEX=$LATEXPATH"bibtex"
628 MAKEINDEX=$LATEXPATH"makeindex"
629 PROCSTY='dafx_06.sty'
630
631 #--- Compiling .tex files with pdfLaTeX
632 cd papers/sources_pdftex
633 for i in *; do
634     echo; echo; echo '====> Compiling' $i '.tex' with pdfLaTeX <====='
635     cd $i
636     # copy the paper style (in case you changed it)
637     cp ../../$PROCSTY .
638     echo; echo '    ---> 1st compilation of ' $i '.tex'
639     $PDFLATEX $i
640     if [ $BUILD_TYPE = final ]; then
641         echo; echo '    ---> Compiling the bibliography ' $i '.tex'
642         $BIBTEX $i
643         echo; echo '    --- 2nd compilation of ' $i '.tex'
644         $PDFLATEX $i
645         echo; echo '    ---> 3rd compilation of ' $i '.tex'
646         $PDFLATEX $i
647     fi
648     #--- copy the pdf where the proceedings will be assembled
649     cp $i.pdf ../../
650     cd ..
651 done
652 #--- Compiling .tex files with LaTeX (problems related with hyperref)
653 cd ../sources_tex
654 for i in *; do
655     echo; echo; echo '====> Compiling' $i '.tex' with LaTeX <====='
656     cd $i
657     #--- copy the paper proceedings style (if you changed the tree)
658     cp ../../$PROCSTY .
659     echo; echo '    ---> 1st compilation of ' $i '.tex '
660     $LATEX $i.tex
661     if [ $BUILD_TYPE = final ]; then
662         echo; echo '    ---> Compiling the bibliography ' $i '.tex '
663         $BIBTEX $i

```



```

664     echo; echo '    ---> 2nd compilation of ' $i '.tex '
665     $LATEX $i
666     echo; echo '    ---> 3rd compilation of ' $i '.tex '
667     $LATEX $i
668 fi
669 #--- produce the pdf from dvi
670 $DVIPDF $i.dvi $i.pdf
671 #--- copy the pdf where the proceedings will be assembled
672 cp $i.pdf ../..
673 cd ..
674 done
675 </buildpapers>

```

#### 4.6.2 Copy all PDFs papers at the right place

Eventhough the previous Unix script already does it, you may have to re-copy all PDF files at the right place (*i.e.* in 'papers/') without recompiling all the papers. This is achieved with a script such as:

```

676 <*buildcppdfpapers>
677 #!/bin/sh
678 cd papers/sources_tex
679 for i in *; do
680     echo '*****' $i '*****'
681     cp $i/$i.pdf ..
682 done
683 cd ../sources_pdftex
684 for i in *; do
685     echo '*****' $i '*****'
686     cp $i/$i.pdf ..
687 done
688 </buildcppdfpapers>

```

#### 4.6.3 Make the proceedings

This script is the most important, as it describes all compilation steps to produce the final version of the proceedings. As you can see, it requires many compilations, to create valid table of content, index, bibliography, index of authors, and proper back references from the bibliography. It also manages for you the renaming of the class insertion file, so that you do not need anymore to run a last time by hand after changing the `compil=backref` option to `compil=last` (as this option change, and others, are in the `exclasspre.tex` and `exclasslast.tex` files).

```

689 <*buildproc>
690 #!/bin/sh
691
692 #--- set user dependent file name
693 TEXTFILE="example"
694 #--- set system dependent variables
695 #LATEXPATH="/usr/local/teTeX/bin/i386-apple-darwin-current/" # for teTeX

```

```

696 LATEXPATH="/usr/texbin/" # for TexLive 2007
697 #--- set compilers' paths
698 PDFLATEX=$LATEXPATH"pdflatex"
699 BIBTEX=$LATEXPATH"bibtex"
700 MAKEINDEX=$LATEXPATH"makeindex"
701
702 #--- Compile
703 echo; echo; echo '*** bash: copying class insertion file ***'
704 cp exclasspre.tex exclass.tex
705 echo; echo; echo '*** PdfLaTeX: create toc (1/7) ***'
706 $PDFLATEX $TEXFILE.tex
707 echo; echo; echo '*** Bibtex: generate the general biblio. (2/7) ***'
708 $BIBTEX $TEXFILE
709 echo; echo; echo '*** Makeindex: create index of authors (3/7) ***'
710 $MAKEINDEX -s confproc.ist $TEXFILE.idx
711 echo; echo; echo '*** PdfLaTeX: create toc + include index (4/7) ***'
712 $PDFLATEX $TEXFILE.tex
713 echo; echo; echo '*** PdfLaTeX: create backrefs (5/7) ***'
714 $PDFLATEX $TEXFILE.tex
715 echo; echo; echo '*** PdfLaTeX: give proper toc and backrefs (6/7) ***'
716 $PDFLATEX $TEXFILE.tex
717 echo; echo; echo '*** bash: copying class insertion file ***'
718 cp exclasslast.tex exclass.tex
719 echo; echo; echo '*** PdfLaTeX: full papers (mod. class insertion) (7/7) ***'
720 $PDFLATEX $TEXFILE.tex
721 </buildproc>

```

## 5 More about conference proceedings making

### 5.1 Steps to generate the final version of your proceedings

We now describe the methodology and steps used to produce the final version of the provided example proceedings with the following constraints:

- paper templates have header and footer;
- the proceedings must have the same header/footer;
- we want a general bibliography;
- we want the PDF papers to be named after their first page number;

#### 5.1.1 Generate the program and the paper switch

You may generate the conference program and its corresponding paper switch:

- by hand (read sec. 4.3 for an example);
- using the `procswhichtoc.pl` Perl script described in sec. 4.4.3 to generate both the `exsessions.tex` and `expapersswitch.tex` files from your `exprogram.csv` program file;

### 5.1.2 Changing papers' first page number

If your paper template has page numbers included in the footer, you may want each individual paper to have the same first page number as the one it has in the proceedings' table of contents<sup>11</sup>. To do so, the way to do that is:

1. make at least two runs with the following options:

```
\documentclass[a4paper,10pt,twoside,twosidepapers,%  
  compil=last,headers=allpages,movetopagenumbers,electronic]{confproc}
```

to include all papers and build a table of contents with proper page numbers.

2. prepare each paper for insertion. There are two ways to do this:
  - (a) lazy way: use the `\setcounter{page}{1}` line in the paper, and replace the 1 by the real number;
  - (b) better way: centralize page numbers in the `expages.tex` file, organized by the paper ID. Then, the two steps are:
    - add the following in the preamble of each paper:  
`\input{../../expages.tex}\setpagenumber{04}`  
Here, the ID paper is 04, and has to be updated for each paper.
    - update the `expages.tex` file for each paper: set its first page number as it appears in the table of contents.

By doing so, you can update the program to re-build the table of contents as many times as you want, without having to re-edit all papers.

3. when the program (and the corresponding paper ordering) is defined, (re)generate each paper independently with proper first page number (using the `buildpapers` Unix script provided in sec. 4.6.1);
4. check that you did not make errors in numbering the first page. You may run `LATEX` with at least the `headers=allpages,movetopagenumbers` options. If there are still errors, re-do step 2–3 till the page numbers are ok.

### 5.1.3 Renaming papers

You may consider renaming all papers according to their first page number (*e.g.* `p_NNN.pdf` if you decide to only rename the PDF files). This is very helpful to ensure your CD version of the proceedings is ISO compliant, and has file names with less than 8 characters (+ extensions). This means that you only do this when you are sure of your page numbering. You then have to change file names accordingly in the `.csv` file, re-generate the `expapersswitch.tex` file, and rebuild the proceedings. It is easily done using the Unix scripts.

---

<sup>11</sup>When clicking on a paper, the PDF file of this paper will open with the same first page number. Also, if the conference papers are available on the web, knowing the page numbers will help readers to properly cite them.

#### 5.1.4 General bibliography

As said previously, for DAFx-06 (but not for the provided example), we worked with three files in order to simplify the bibliography merging process:

- `exbibconcat.bib` containing all citations for all papers;
- `exbibcommon.bib` containing common bibliography items, added one by one during the merging process;
- `exbibstrings.bib` containing all common strings (conference names, journal names, etc), to ensure coherence among citations from same sources (journal, conference).

Here is how those files are created and used:

1. create the complete bibliography:
  - (a) for each paper, change its bib item tags to a tag that cannot be common to 2 papers (we used a `paperID:originaltag` format)<sup>12</sup>;
  - (b) ensure that each paper has a proper list of bibliography items using those new tags;
  - (c) concat the bibliographies of all individual paper into a single file named `exbibconcat.bib`;
  - (d) set the proceedings bibliography file to  

```
\renewcommand{\procbibfile}{\BIBPATH exbibconcat.bib}
```
  - (e) run  $\text{\LaTeX}$  with the complete bibliography (using the `compil=bibmerge` option that uses `\nocite{*}`) so bib items are include twice: by the paper and globally. You are now ready to merge bibliographies.
2. merge the bibliographic items (long step):
  - (a) first, add the `exbibcommon.bib` file to the list of bibliography files by setting the proceedings bibliography files to:  

```
\renewcommand{\procbibfile}{\BIBPATH exbibcommon.bib,%  
 \BIBPATH exbibconcat.bib}
```
  - (b) for each item appearing multiple times:
    - i. create a corresponding entry in the `exbibcommon.bib` file;
    - ii. remove each appearance of it in `exbibconcat.bib`;
    - iii. this is the perfect time for correcting inconsistent references (title, list of authors, page numbers, etc)! Note that this process requires a lot of time, as it is the slowest in the bibliography merging process.
3. merge the bibliography strings:

---

<sup>12</sup>You may ask your authors to do so if you send them editor's notes.

- (a) add the `exbibstrings.bib` file to the list of bibliography files by setting the proceedings bibliography files to:

```
\renewcommand{\procbibfile}{\BIBPATH exbibstrings.bib,%
\BIBPATH exbibcommon.bib,\BIBPATH exbibconcat.bib}
```

- (b) merge the common strings. For each string shared by several items:
  - i. define the corresponding string in the `exbibstring.bib` file. For instance, for the IEEE Transactions on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, add:

```
@string{IEEE-TASSP = "{IEEE Trans. Acoust., Speech,
and Signal Proc.}"}
```

- ii. use this definition (*e.g.* IEEE-TASSP) to replace any appearance of its in the `exbibconcat.bib` file. For instance, use:

```
@article{paper027:Mcaulay86,
  Author = {Robert J. McAulay and Thomas F. Quatieri},
  Title = {Speech Analysis/Synthesis Based on a%
    Sinusoidal Representation},
  Journal = IEEE-TASSP,
  Volume = {34},
  Number = {4},
  Pages = {744-754},
  Year = {1986}}
```

#### 4. updating papers once the general bibliography is ok:

- (a) for each paper:
  - i. generate a new bibliography file (*e.g.* `p_027.bib` for `p_027.tex`) that included only their own non-common bibliography items remaining in the `exbibconcat.bib` file;
  - ii. edit each paper so that it uses both this new bibliography file (`p_027.bib`) together with the `exbibcommon.bib` and the `exbibstrings.bib` files. This will provide common and coherent contents to both local and general bibliographies. Since the `p_027.tex` file is placed in the `papers/pdftex/p_027/` folder, its bibliography insertion will then become something like:

```
\bibliography{../../exbibstrings.bib,%
../../exbibcommon.bib,p_027.bib}
```

- (b) re-run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on all papers, using the `buildpapers` Unix script (see sec. 4.6.1). This script also copies all resulting PDFs to the right place.
- (c) if you did not use the previous script, copy all PDF papers to the `papers/` folder. The `buildcppdfpapers` Unix script (see sec. 4.6.2) can do it for you, for instance if you changed some of the papers but not all, and do not remember which were to be copied.

You are now done with bibliography merging, and are ready to re-run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on the proceedings using the `compil=backref` options as many times as necessary to provide proper back-references and page numbering.

## 5.2 Some considerations on bibliographies

### 5.2.1 Which bib styles for the templates?

Concerning the paper bibliography style, each conference has its own style, often derived from other ones. For instance, the DAFx-06 templates were using the `IEEEbib.bst` style. It however is quite old (1993), and not as compact as the latest `IEEEtran.bst`. As the DAFx proceedings use the order of appearance and not alphabetical sorting (as do the IEEE publications it was inspired from), the more recent `IEEEtranS.bst` style was not suited. The DAFx-06 templates were corrected so as to use `IEEEtran.bst` instead of `IEEEbib.bst` before insertion of papers into the proceedings.

### 5.2.2 Which bib styles for the general bibliography?

Concerning the general bibliography, the style may be a bit different, as it does not need any numbering. Moreover, we want alphabetical sorting this time, in order to simplify the search for any particular author cited. Therefore, we need to use another bibliographic style than the paper templates one!

The style to use has to look more like APA style, with the first author's last name coming first. For that reason, we used the `newapa` style, and derived the `newapave` style with minor cosmetic tweaking (those styles have no numbering, the author list is like "Lastname, F.", etc).

### 5.2.3 Right-flushing the biblio back-references

Usually, the back-references provided by the `hyperref` package are a list of numbers that follow the end of the bibliographic items (after the last dot). For instance in the example using the `newapa` bibliographic style, one would obtain:

Arfib, D. (1998). Different ways to write digital audio effects programs. In *Proc. of the COST-G6 Workshop on Digital Audio Effects (DAFx-98)*, Barcelona, Spain, (pp. 188–91). [6](#), [11](#), [16](#), [22](#), [29](#)

We modified the `newapa.bst` (resp. `newapa.sty`) file by making slight changes (but in many places), and renamed it `newapave.bst` (resp. `newapave.sty`) for the DAFx-06 proceedings. This modification process was carried out to provide some changes and adjustments in the bibliography style and layout (no parenthesis around page numbers nor around the year; and year is placed at the end), as well as right-flushed back-references. Using the `newapa` bibliographic style, the previous example is then modified in:

Arfib, D. Different ways to write digital audio effects programs. In *Proc. of the COST-G6 Workshop on Digital Audio Effects (DAFx-98)*, Barcelona, Spain, pp. 188–91. 1998. [6](#), [11](#), [16](#), [22](#), [29](#)

With the color links, it is visually easier to see the back-references when they are right-flushed than when they are left-flushed. If you wanted to apply the right-flushed back-references to another style, here is the only trick to keep from the hack. Edit the function that displays the last item of the bibliographic element list (`output.year.check` in our case, because it was reformatted) so as to add a `\hfill` at the end of that command (the year definition in our example):

```
FUNCTION {output.year.check}
{ year empty$
  { ‘empty year in ‘ cite$ * warning$ }
  { write$
    ‘ (“ year * extra.label * ‘)” *
      mid.sentence ’output.state :=
    }
  if$
}
```

**Important note:** if the last displayed item (in our case, the year) was not in last position, you also need to edit the following functions defined under the `FUNCTION {name}` format (not exhaustive list): `article`, `book`, `booklet`, `inbook`, `incollection`, `inproceedings`, `manual`, `masterthesis`, `misc`, `phdthesis`, `proceedings`, `techreport`, and `unpublished`. For instance:

```
FUNCTION {misc}
{ output.bibitem
  format.authors output
  author format.key output           % added
  output.year.check                  % added
  title howpublished new.block.checkb
  format.title output
  new.block
  howpublished output
  new.block
  note output
  fin.entry
```

was replaced with:

```
FUNCTION {misc}
{ output.bibitem
  format.authors output
  author format.key output
  title howpublished new.block.checkb
  format.title output
  new.block
  howpublished output
  new.block
  note output
  output.year.check % moved
  fin.entry
```

The Unix `diff` command may help you to compare the original (`newapa.bst`) and modified (`newapave.bst`) versions of the bibliography style files.

#### 5.2.4 Ensuring that the biblio back-references are right-flushed

With this hack in the bibliography style, all bibliography back-references should appear as right-flushed. However, it sometimes does not work, due to some L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X formatting mechanisms I am not competent to identify. Then, sometimes, a list of numbers will see its last item appearing alone on next line, even though there obviously was enough space on the previous line where the other numbers appear. I noticed that some minor reformatting of the concerned bibliographic item could solve this issue. There is no way to automatically do this, nor general rule, only a few tricks I found efficient to solve this issue in 6 items of the DAFx-06 proceedings:

- moving from optional to compulsory a bib item field;
- replacing a --- by a -- (arg! so ugly...);
- adding a missing space (*e.g.* between the thesis number and the URL);
- using hyphenation at your advantage: you may sometimes get a reference for which the layout will not hyphen the end of the title, just before the last line (this is the reason I suspect to mess the whole process behind the `\hfill` command).

### 5.3 Quality and production

We present here some other ideas dealing with the production and the quality of the proceedings. Indeed, to provide the best possible quality proceedings, you may have to edit the individual papers (see sec. 5.3.1), which can be simplified by sending notes to authors before they submit the final version (see sec. 5.3.2). You may also want to use only L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, which may require to convert all Word files to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X when the proceedings templates are provided in the 2 formats to authors (see sec. 5.3.3). The last comments are about the graphical quality (sec. 5.3.4) and the necessary font embedding in the PDF images (see sec. 5.3.5).

#### 5.3.1 Editing the papers

For each paper, we checked:

- proper use of US letter instead of A4 format;
- title has a `\break` at the right place;
- affiliation type chosen is the good one and has the minimal size;
- affiliation is properly layed out;
- author's email exists and works;



- captions are italic, with a “.” at the end;
- all figures are referenced in the text;
- bibliographic items have a volume and number, as well as page number or preprint number (AES convention);
- bibliographic items are using generally defined strings, so as to be identical each time they are cited;
- math units: Physics convention is roman, not italic (*i.e.* not LaTeX’s math style). Ex: 5 Hz, and not  $5Hz$ .

So as to ensure a uniform look, we changed for all papers:

- the URL font to sans-serif, as its default font is too wide. We added the following command in the preamble of each paper:  
`\usepackage{url}\urlstyle{sf}`
- all `\href{}{}` commands related to URL (*i.e.* all except emails) where converted to URL, as it is more appropriated (it does the hyphenations for you and most of the time it does it better).

Some not-so-minor comments:

- the only way to do a valid line breaks (with the `dafx06.sty` style) in the paper title was not with `\newline`, nor `\\`, but with the `\break` command (we also noticed that using `\linebreak` creates unbalanced titles). That way, it works similarly for both the title and the pdftitle in metadata.
- using the `balance.sty` package allows to well balance the last page, which is especially useful for the bibliography.

### 5.3.2 Improving the layout quality: Sending edition notes to authors

In order to improve the quality of the proceedings, we listed many common errors and gave a feedback to authors of all accepted papers. This is how we proceeded:

1. examine all papers and list the common errors and electronic paper info (PDF version, PDF generator, valid hyperref, etc) (10 h);
2. create the full list of problems, in an `.csv` file, with papers’ title, index and author’s email (1/2 h);
3. fill in, column by column, the data (30 h) with people’s errors;
4. write a Perl script to convert info in this file into usual sentences and indications of what to do in order to improve the paper quality (4 h);
5. write an AppleScript converting this text file into a list of email texts, ready to be sent to authors (4 h).

Those scripts are not provided in the package, but could be on popular demand.

### 5.3.3 Manual Word to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X conversion

If you really want to automatize all the processes in your proceedings making, you may want to get rid of non-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X generated documents. If you really cannot ask the conference authors to use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you will have to convert files by yourself. From our experience in DAFx-06, here are the steps to follow:

1. copy and paste the whole text;
2. update the header (author, title, affiliation);
3. add sections, subsections, etc. according to the original text;
4. insert figures and tables with the proceedings template style;
5. update captions with the proceedings template style;
6. update labels and references for figures and tables;
7. edit equations (inside the text and as separated formulae);
8. update labels and references for equations ;
9. update labels and references for sections, subsections, etc.;
10. replace all Word quotes by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X quotes (double “”, and single ’’ quotes) to avoid they disappear (Unicode-related issue);
11. correct any specific formatting such as italic, capitals, bold, etc;
12. remove useless hyphenations “-” produced as line breaks by Word;
13. replace remaining hyphens by the proper corresponding one: hyphen ‘-’, semi-quadratin ‘—’ and quadratin ‘—’.

### 5.3.4 How to ensure the graphical quality?

The best way to ensure excellent quality for your graphics in the electronic version of your proceedings consists in using vectorial images, *i.e.* postscript (.ps or .eps) or .pdf files. It should be the same for the printed version, except that the font problem with Matlab described in sec. 5.3.5 may imply to convert vectorial images to bitmap images (such as .png or .gif).

### 5.3.5 How to ensure your fonts are embedded in the PDF?

With Matlab, the system fonts such as Arial or Helvetica are not embedded at all in the .pdf nor in the .eps file. This can be checked by converting any of the two into another format using Ghostscript. For instance, converting a .pdf to .ps using pdf2ps will show the following log info:

```
**** Warning: Fonts with Subtype = /TrueType should be embedded.
The following fonts were not embedded:
```

Arial-ItalicMT  
ArialMT

```
**** This file had errors that were repaired or ignored.
**** The file was produced by:
**** >>>> pdfTeX-0.14h <<<<
**** Please notify the author of the software that produced this
**** file that it does not conform to Adobe's published PDF
**** specification.
```

You can check the same by processing a PDF files produced by Matlab using Acrobat Distiller (\$), and you will get the same errors..

Therefore, when printing on a system that is not yours (and that may be the one you will use to print the proceedings), the printer may be set such as not to replace a missing font by a similar one. Then, Matlab text can be totally scrapped, replaced by other numbers, letters, and so on!

One first step of a solution was to use Acrobat Professional (\$), with the PitStop plug-ins (\$ again), and set is so as to create a report and solve problems concerning partially or not embedded fonts. Unfortunately, the problem is not exactly the font embedding, but the glyph table mapping that is wrong. Another solution consists in converting the PDF files into a bitmap format. It is quite dirty, since it pixellizes a vectorial image, but at least, it is able to print! For instance, we converted .pdf images with font problems into .png format, with a figure width of 8cm and a 600 dpi resolution (this seems too much resolution for printers, as 300 dpi may be enough), and it did the trick.

It now seems that you have all the necessary files and information with a functional and complete example in order to produce you own conference proceedings!  
Have fun using **confproc**!!!

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## 6 Implementation

*Please note:* The macros containing a ‘@’ are internal commands. They do *not* belong to the user interface and should not be called directly by the end user! You may get unpredictable results if you don’t know what you are doing. Internal macros may be changed by me without announcement or warning, so be careful. Use them at your own risk if you cannot resist...

### 6.1 Initialization

As you can see, this package is based on the book package for all its layout aspects.

```
722 <*package>
723 \LoadClass{book}
```

### 6.2 Option declaration

#### 6.2.1 Options of the book package

a4paper Right now, options about paper size and font sizes are used to set the document parameters. For paper size, only a4paper:

```
724 \DeclareOption{a4paper}
725 {\setlength\paperheight {297mm}%
726 \setlength\paperwidth {210mm}%
727 \setlength\oddsidemargin {-4.95trueem}%
728 \setlength\evensidemargin {-10.95trueem}%
729 \def\shiftsa4paper{}}
```

letterpaper and letterpaper:

```
730 \DeclareOption{letterpaper}
731 {\setlength\paperheight {11in}%
732 \setlength\paperwidth {8.5in}%
733 \setlength\oddsidemargin {-4.95trueem}%
734 \setlength\evensidemargin {-4.95trueem}%
735 \def\shiftsletterpaper{}}
```

are defined. They are used to set the document and also passed to the book package.

```
736 \PassOptionsToPackage{a4paper,letterpaper}{book}
737 \PassOptionsToPackage{a4paper,letterpaper}{hyperref}
```

10pt,11pt,12pt Only three font sizes are supported yet (namely 10pt, 11pt and 12pt), as it did not seem obvious to me how bigger/smaller font sizes could be useful for proceedings.

```
738 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{0}}
739 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{1}}
740 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{2}}
```

oneside Both oneside and twoside options are re-defined, exactly as they were in the book package:

```
741 \DeclareOption{oneside}{\@twosidefalse \mparswitchfalse%
742 \def\conf@WithClearsinglepage{}}
```

```

743 \DeclareOption{twoside}{\@twosidetrue \@mparswitchtrue%
744   \def\conf@WithCleardoublepage{}}
onesidepapers Right now, they are not passed to the book package. We define both onesidepapers
twosidepapers and twosidepapers options, to allow or not for a double page clear after each paper
              (so that they all start on a right and odd page, as for chapters in a book):
745 \DeclareOption{onesidepapers}{%
746   \def\conf@WithClearsinglepagePapers{}}
747 \DeclareOption{twosidepapers}{%
748   \def\conf@WithCleardoublepagePapers{}}

```

### 6.2.2 Options passed to the hyperref package

In its very first version, the `confproc` package was passing the following `hyperref`-specific options to it: `colorlinks`, `colorlinks` and `colorlinks=true`, `colorlinks=false`, `linkcolor`, `citecolor`, `urlcolor`, `pagecolor`, `bookmarksopen`, `bookmarksopen=true`, `bookmarksopen=false`. Not knowing how to use the `keyval` package, I used a simple and dirty trick, re-defining and passing these options, but it was limiting the customization of `hyperref` to what I believed was useful. So, to remove this bias, I treat them as any unknown options, that are passed to the `hyperref` package. If you decide to use other options of `hyperref`, you may unfortunately break some of the mechanisms for the proceedings making.

### 6.2.3 Options specific to the confproc package

#### Compilation step:

`compil=bibmerge` changes the page numbering and the speed of the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  run. For working on the bibliography merging process with `compil=bibmerge`:

```

749 \DeclareOption{compil=bibmerge}
750 {\typeout{confproc: LaTeX run-> bib. items only (merging process)}%
751   \def\conf@BibMerge{}}

```

`compil=bibbackref` The `compil=bibbackref` option is to be used to create proper index and table of contents page numbering, as well as back-references:

```

752 \DeclareOption{compil=bibbackref}
753 {\typeout{confproc: LaTeX run-> generating biblio back references}%
754   \def\conf@BibBackRef{}}

```

`compil=last` The compilation option `compil=last` option is to be used at last (when all proper page numbers and back references have been generated):

```

755 \DeclareOption{compil=last}
756 {\typeout{!!! confproc: LaTeX run-> LAST !!!}%
757   \def\conf@FinalVersion{}}

```

#### Draft/final

`draft` The `draft` option is passed to the `pdfpages` package to speed up  $\text{\LaTeX}$  runs:

```

758 \DeclareOption{draft}

```

```

759 {\typeout{confproc: not including PDF files}%
760 \PassOptionsToPackage{draft}{pdfpages}%
761 \def\conf@DoNotIncludePDFs{}}

final as well as the final option (no speed up of LATEX runs):
762 \DeclareOption{final}
763 {\typeout{confproc: including PDF files}%
764 \PassOptionsToPackage{final}{pdfpages}%
765 \def\conf@IncludePDFs{}}

```

## Electronic/printed

**electronic** For an electronic document (color hyperlinks), we define the electronic option:

```

766 \DeclareOption{electronic}%
767 {\typeout{confproc: adding colors for hyperlinks}%
768 \PassOptionsToPackage{colorlinks=true}{hyperref}%
769 \def\conf@procWithColors{}}

```

**printed** For a printed document (black hyperlinks), we define the printed option:

```

770 \DeclareOption{printed}%
771 {\typeout{confproc: hyperref with no color for hyperlinks}
772 \PassOptionsToPackage{colorlinks=false}{hyperref}%
773 \def\conf@procWithoutColors{}}

```

## Headers

We define four options for adding headers on some specific pages only:

**headers=no** on no page with the **headers=no** option (default):

```

774 \DeclareOption{headers=no}%
775 {\typeout{confproc: no fancy headers}%
776 \def\conf@NoFancyHeaders{}}

```

**headers=pdfonly** on inserted PDFs only with the **headers=pdfonly** option:

```

777 \DeclareOption{headers=pdfonly}%
778 {\typeout{confproc: fancy headers on inserted PDFs only}%
779 \def\conf@FancyHeadersOnPapers{}}

```

**headers=exceptpdf** on all pages except the inserted PDFs, with the **headers=exceptpdf** option:

```

780 \DeclareOption{headers=exceptpdf}%
781 {\typeout{confproc: fancy headers for all pages except PDFs}%
782 \def\conf@FancyHeadersExceptPapers{}}

```

**headers=allpages** and on all pages with the **headers=allpages** option:

```

783 \DeclareOption{headers=allpages}%
784 {\typeout{confproc: fancy headers on all pages, PDFs included}%
785 \def\conf@FancyHeadersOnPapers{}}
786 \def\conf@FancyHeadersExceptPapers{}}

```

### Two/three columns index of authors

**twocolindex** The twocolindex option provides a 2 columns index of authors:

```
787 \DeclareOption{twocolindex}
788 {\typeout{confproc: 2 columns index}%
789 \def\conf@TwoColumnIndex{}}
```

**threecolindex** whereas the threecolindex provides a 3 column index of authors (default):

```
790 \DeclareOption{threecolindex}
791 {\typeout{confproc: 3 columns index}%
792 \def\conf@ThreeColumnIndex{}}
```

### One/two columns general bibliography

**twocolbib** The twocolbib option provides a 2 columns bibliography (default):

```
793 \DeclareOption{twocolbib}
794 {\typeout{confproc: 2 columns biblio}%
795 \def\conf@TwoColumnBib{}}
```

**oncolbib** whereas the oncolbib option provides a 1 column bibliography:

```
796 \DeclareOption{oncolbib}
797 {\typeout{confproc: 1 column biblio}%
798 \def\conf@OneColumnBib{}}
```

### One/two columns table of contents

**twocoltoc** The twocoltoc option provides a 2 columns table of contents:

```
799 \DeclareOption{twocoltoc}
800 {\typeout{confproc: 2 columns TOC}%
801 \def\conf@TwoColumnTOC{}}
```

**oncoltoc** whereas the oncoltoc option provides a usual 1 column table of contents (default):

```
802 \DeclareOption{oncoltoc}
803 {\typeout{confproc: 1 column TOC}%
804 \def\conf@OneColumnTOC{}}
```

### Numbering the table of contents

**tocnumleft** the table of contents can be numbered on the left using the tocnumleft option:

```
805 \DeclareOption{tocnumleft}
806 {\typeout{confproc: TOC numbering on left}%
807 \def\conf@TocNumberingLeft{}}
```

**tocnumright** or on the right using the tocnumright option:

```
808 \DeclareOption{tocnumright}
809 {\typeout{Confproc: TOC numbering on right}%
810 \def\conf@TocNumberingRight{}}
```

## Moving footer with page number

`movepagenumbers` Move the footer (to check page numbers) with the `movepagenumbers` option:

```
811 \DeclareOption{movepagenumbers}
812 {\typeout{confproc: moving page numbers to check PDFs numbering}%
813 \def \conf@TestPageNumbering{}}
```

## Clearpage

`clearsinglepage` clear single or double page, depending if the document is oneside or twoside, with the `clearsinglepage` and `cleardoublepage` options:

`cleardoublepage` **Is THIS STILL USEFUL???**

```
814 \DeclareOption{cleardoublepage}%
815 {\typeout{confproc: using double page clearing}%
816 \def \conf@WithCleardoublepage{}}
817 \DeclareOption{clearsinglepage}%
818 {\typeout{confproc: using double page clearing}%
819 \def \conf@WithClearsinglepage{}}
```

`debug,verbose` Define `debug` and `verbose` options to print debug (`confproc` and `hyperref`):

```
820 \DeclareOption{debug}
821 {\typeout{Confproc: printing debug for confproc, hyperref}%
822 \PassOptionsToPackage{debug}{hyperref}%
823 \def \conf@procWithDebug{}}
824 \DeclareOption{verbose}
825 {\typeout{Confproc: printing debug for confproc, hyperref}%
826 \PassOptionsToPackage{debug}{hyperref}%
827 \def \conf@procWithDebug{}}
```

We are now done with the options declarations.

## 6.3 Options processing

### 6.3.1 Unknown options

Give a warning for unknown options, and pass them by default to `hyperref`:

```
828 \DeclareOption*{\PackageWarning{proconf}%
829 {Unknown option '\CurrentOption'; passed to 'hyperref'}}%
830 \PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{hyperref}}
```

### 6.3.2 Default values for options

Options that are not set by the user have the following default settings:

```
831 \ExecuteOptions{letterpaper,10pt,twoside,twosidepapers,%
832 compil=bibbackref,tocnumleft,onecoltoc,threecolindex,twocolbib,%
833 colorlinks=true,linkcolor=red,citecolor=blue,pagecolor=red,urlcolor=blue,%
834 bookmarksopen=true,bookmarksopenlevel=1,headers=no}
```



### 6.3.3 Options processing

Options can now be processed:

```
835 \ProcessOptions
```

## 6.4 Required packages

Several packages are included, among which many are required.

The `graphicx` package is for users to insert logos (first page, welcome letters):

```
836 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

Use the `pdfpages` package (core of this class) to insert the papers as PDF documents, page-by-page, as images:

```
837 \RequirePackage{pdfpages}
```

Use the `fancyhdr` package to customize the headers and footers so that they match those of the paper templates:

```
838 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr}
```

Use the `tocbibind` package to change the `\indexname` command; its options are to disable automatic insertion in the table of contents (hand made insertion instead):

```
839 \RequirePackage[nottoc,notbib,notindex]{tocbibind}
```

Use the `titletoc` package (part of the `titelsec` package) to change the table of contents layout (order of text, numbers, fonts, etc.):

```
840 \RequirePackage{titletoc}
```

Use `multitoc` with the `toc` option for a two columns table of contents:

```
841 \ifdefined\conf@TwoColumnTOC
```

```
842   \RequirePackage[toc]{multitoc}
```

```
843 \fi
```

Use the `index` package to enable the creation of the index of authors:

```
844 \RequirePackage{index}
```

Use the `multitoc` package for a multi-columns table of contents or index:

```
845 \RequirePackage{multicol}
```

Also, when asking for a 2 or 3 columns index, redefine the `\theindex` environment (modified from the `gatech-thesis-index.sty` package) as:

```
846 \ifdefined\conf@TwoColumnIndex
```

```
847   \renewenvironment{theindex}{%
```

```
848     \if@twocolumn \@restonecolfalse
```

```
849     \else \@restonecoltrue \fi
```

```
850     \vspace*{-0.8cm}
```

```
851     \section*{\procindexname}}
```

```
852     \let\item\idxitem
```

```
853     \columnseprule \z@
```

```
854     \columnsep 35\p@
```

```
855     \begin{multicols}{2}[%
```

```
856       \ifx\index@prologue\@empty\else
```

```
857       \index@prologue
```

```

858         \bigskip
859     \fi}%
860     \parindent\z@
861     \parskip\z@ \@plus .3\p@\relax
862 }{\end{multicols}}%
863     \if@restonecol \onecolumn
864     \else \clearpage \fi}
865 \else
866     \ifdefined\conf@ThreeColumnIndex%
867     \renewenvironment{theindex}{%
868     \if@twocolumn \@restonecolfalse
869     \else \@restonecoltrue \fi
870     \vspace*{-0.8cm}
871     \section*{{\procindexname}}
872     \let\item\@idxitem
873     \columnseprule \z@
874     \columnsep 35\p@
875     \begin{multicols}{3}[%
876     \ifx\index@prologue\@empty\else
877     \index@prologue
878     \bigskip
879     \fi]%
880     \parindent\z@
881     \parskip\z@ \@plus .3\p@\relax
882 }{\end{multicols}}%
883     \if@restonecol \onecolumn
884     \else \clearpage \fi }
885 \fi
886 \fi

```

Use the `sectsy` package to change the sections font in the table of contents:

```
887 \RequirePackage{sectsty}
```

Use the `newapave` style for the general bibliography:

```
888 \newcommand{\confcite}[1]{\cite{#1}}
889 \RequirePackage{newapave}
```

If you do not wish to use the one developed for DAFx-06 but prefer to use the original `newapa` style, replace this last line in `confproc.cls` by:

```
\RequirePackage{newapa}
```

Links in the PDF files require to use the `color` package:

```
890 \RequirePackage{color}
```

We predefine here the names and values for the color links, so that they can be used:

```

891 \definecolor{colorforlink}{rgb}{0,0,0.5}
892 \definecolor{colorforpage}{rgb}{0,0,0.5}
893 \definecolor{colorforcite}{rgb}{0,0.5,0}
894 \definecolor{colorforurl}{cmyk}{0,1,0,0}

```

together with the `hyperref` package with the following default options:

```
895 \RequirePackage[pdftex,raiselinks,hyperindex,backref,pagebackref,%
896     plainpages=false,pdfpagelabels,breaklinks,linktocpage,%
897     pdfstartview=XYZ]{hyperref}
```

and with the `hypcap` package, for including floats (figures or tables):

```
898 \RequirePackage[figure,table]{hypcap}
```

## 6.5 Proceedings specific commands

We now define the default values of some proceedings-specific commands.

### 6.5.1 PDF metadata

```
\procpdfauthor Define commands to set the PDF metadata: \procpdfauthor for the author:
899 \newcommand{\procpdfauthor}{Proceedings author/editor}

\procpdftitle \procpdftitle for the title:
900 \newcommand{\procpdftitle}{Proceedings title}

\procpdfsubject and \procpdfsubject for the subject:
901 \newcommand{\procpdfsubject}{Proceedings description}

\hypersetup These commands are used in the \hypersetup command:
902 \hypersetup{
903   pdfauthor = \procpdfauthor,
904   pdftitle = \procpdftitle,
905   pdfsubject = \procpdfsubject,
906   pdfkeywords = {},
907   pdfcreator = {LaTeX with 'confproc' package},
908   pdfproducer = {pdfLaTeX}}
```

### 6.5.2 Page layout

The proceedings default page layout is:

```
909 \topmargin 0truept
910 \headheight 12truept
911 \footskip 0truept
912 \textheight 229truept
913 \textwidth 175truept
914 \voffset -28truept
915 \headsep 20truept
```

Those values may be changed in the preamble, depending on your paper template.

### 6.5.3 Special section names

We define the names of the table of contents (as it should appear in itself):

```
916 \renewcommand{\contentsname}{\vspace*{-0.8cm}\Large %
917   \bfseries Conference Program}
```

of the index of authors (in the document and in the table of contents):

```
918 \newcommand{\procindexname}{\large \bfseries Index of Authors}
```

and of the general bibliography (in the document and in the table of contents):

```
919 \newcommand{\procbibname}{\large \bfseries Full Bibliography}
```

#### 6.5.4 Header and footer

We first define the default header:

```
920 \newcommand{\proclhead}{\em{\small Proceedings of the blah blah blah}}
```

and the default footer:

```
921 \newcommand{\proccfoot}{\vskip 11mm{\small Proc-\thepage}}
```

We now define the default page styles for use with headers:

```
922 \pagestyle{fancyplain}
```

together with the corresponding settings:

```
923 \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}
```

```
924 \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{-5mm}
```

```
925 \lhead{\proclhead}
```

```
926 \rhead{}
```

```
927 \lfoot{}
```

```
928 \rfoot{}
```

```
929 \cfoot{\proccfoot}
```

Depending on the value of the headers option, we change the default page style:

```
930 \ifdefined \conf@FancyHeadersExceptPapers
```

```
931   \pagestyle{fancy}
```

```
932 \else
```

```
933   \pagestyle{empty}
```

```
934 \fi
```

We set the optional vertical shift for the footer (for checking page numbers):

```
935 \newlength{\procoptfootskip}
```

```
936 \ifdefined\conf@TestPageNumbering%
```

```
937   \setlength{\procoptfootskip}{3mm}%
```

```
938   \cfoot{\vskip \procoptfootskip \proccfoot}%
```

```
939 \else%
```

```
940   \setlength{\procoptfootskip}{0mm}%
```

```
941 \fi
```

#### 6.5.5 Table of contents layouts

Using the `titletoc` commands, we define the default table of contents layout.

##### Default

For right numbering:

```
942 \ifdefined\conf@TocNumberingRight
```

we first set the left margin of papers inserted as sections:

```
943 \titlecontents{section}[2.5em]% left margin
```

we then set the table of contents spacing between 2 papers:

```
944 {\vspace*{0.3em}}% space between two papers in the TOC
```

and the filler and page number:

```
945 {}{}{\contentsmargin{0pt} \hfill \contentspage}% filler and page
```

For left numbering:

```
946 \else%
```

```
947 \dottedcontents{section}[]{\fillright}{1pc}
```

```
948 \titlecontents{section}[2.5em]%
```

```
949 {\vspace*{0.3em}}%
```

we set the left shift of page numbers:

```
950 {\hspace*{-2.5em}\contentspage\hspace*{2.5em}}% left shifting page num.
```

```
951 {\hspace*{-2.5em}\contentspage\hspace*{2.5em}}% idem
```

```
952 {}% filler and page
```

```
953 \fi
```

## At document frontmatter

```
954 \newcommand{\tocmattertocstyle}{
```

Parts are used for the preamble:

```
955 \titlecontents{part}[-1em]{\addvspace{1pc}}%
```

```
956 {\contentspage\hspace*{3.2em}\contentsmargin{0pt}%
```

```
957 \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
```

```
958 {\contentspage\hspace*{3.2em}\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}%
```

```
959 {}[\addvspace{.5pc}]}
```

and chapters for each page for the preamble:

```
960 \titlecontents{chapter}[-1em]{\addvspace{1pc}}%
```

```
961 {\contentspage\hspace*{3.2em}\contentsmargin{0pt}%
```

```
962 \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
```

```
963 {\contentspage\hspace*{3.2em}\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}%
```

```
964 {}[\addvspace{.5pc}]}
```

## At document mainmatter

Parts are used for days, or for sessions of no days are used; chapters are used for sessions (if days are used); sections are always used for papers.

```
965 \ifdefined\conf@TocNumberingRight
```

```
966 \newcommand{\mainmattertocstyle}{
```

```
967 \titlecontents{chapter}[0pt]%
```

```
968 {\addvspace{1pc}\bfseries\itshape}%
```

```
969 {\contentsmargin{0pt}\bfseries%
```

```
970 \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
```

```
971 {\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}{\addvspace{.5pc}}%
```

```
972 \titlecontents{part}[0pt]%
```

```
973 {\addvspace{1pc}\bfseries}%
```

```
974 {\contentsmargin{0pt}\bfseries%
```

```

975         \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
976         {\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}{\addvspace{.5pc}}%
977 \else
978   \ifdefined\conf@TocNumberingLeft% default
979     \newcommand{\mainmattertocstyle}{%
980       \titlecontents{chapter}[0pt]%
981         {\addvspace{1pc}\bfseries \itshape}%
982         {\contentsmargin{0pt}\bfseries %
983           \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
984         {\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}{\addvspace{.5pc}}%
985       \titlecontents{part}[0pt]%
986         {\addvspace{1pc}\bfseries}%
987         {\contentsmargin{0pt}\bfseries %
988           \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}\large}%
989         {\contentsmargin{0pt}\large}{\addvspace{.5pc}}%
990     }
991   \else
992     \newcommand{\mainmattertocstyle}{}
993   \fi
994 \fi

```

## At document backmatter

Sections are used to format/display the general bibliography and index of authors, but they appear as parts in the table of contents:

```

995 \ifdefined\conf@TocNumberingRight
996   \newcommand{\backmattertocstyle}{
997     \titlecontents{section}[]{}{}{}{}[]%
998     \titlecontents{part}%
999       [0pt]{\addvspace{1pc}}{}{}%
1000     {\contentsmargin{0pt} \large \hfill\contentspage}%
1001     [\addvspace{.5pc}}%
1002   }%
1003 \else%
1004   \ifdefined\conf@TocNumberingLeft%
1005     \newcommand{\backmattertocstyle}{%
1006       \titlecontents{section}[]{}{}{}{}[]%
1007       \titlecontents{part}%
1008         [0pt]%
1009         {\addvspace{1pc}}%
1010         {\contentspage\hspace*{2.5em}\contentsmargin{0pt}%
1011           \bfseries%
1012           \makebox[0pt][r]{\huge\thecontentslabel\enspace}%
1013           \large}%
1014         {\contentspage\hspace*{2.5em}\contentsmargin{0pt} \large}%
1015         {}%
1016         [\addvspace{.5pc}}%
1017     }%
1018   \else%

```

```

1019 \newcommand\backmattertocstyle{}%
1020 \fi%
1021 \fi

```

### 6.5.6 Headers/footers

The default page style (and corresponding headers and footers) is set for non PDF-inserted pages:

```

1022 \ifdefined\conf@FancyHeadersExceptPapers
1023 \newcommand{\otherpagestyle}{\pagestyle{fancy}}
1024 \newcommand{\thisotherpagestyle}{\thispagestyle{fancy}}
1025 \else
1026 \newcommand{\otherpagestyle}{\pagestyle{empty}}
1027 \newcommand{\thisotherpagestyle}{\thispagestyle{empty}}
1028 \fi

```

and for PDF-inserted pages:

```

1029 \ifdefined\conf@FancyHeadersOnPapers
1030 \newcommand{\PDFpagestyle}{\thispagestyle{fancy}}
1031 \else
1032 \newcommand{\PDFpagestyle}{\thispagestyle{empty}}
1033 \fi

```

Using the `sectsty` package, all chapters have the same font in the table of contents:

```

1034 \chapterfont{\thisotherpagestyle}

```

`\clearsingleordoublepage` We then define what the `\clearsingleordoublepage` stands for, depending if the document is single-sided or double-sided:

```

1035 \ifdefined\conf@WithCleardoublepage
1036 \newcommand{\clearsingleordoublepage}{\cleardoublepage}
1037 \else
1038 \ifdefined\conf@WithClearsinglepage
1039 \newcommand{\clearsingleordoublepage}{\clearpage}
1040 \else
1041 \newcommand{\clearsingleordoublepage}{\cleardoublepage}
1042 \fi
1043 \fi

```

### 6.5.7 Creating back-references

We declare the commands related to bibliography insertion, depending on the compilation option, using the back-references previously generated:

```

1044 \ifdefined\conf@FinalVersion
1045 \newcommand{\UseBackRef}{}

```

and generating the back-references to be used in the last compilation:

```

1046 \else
1047 \newcommand{\CreateBackRef}{}
1048 \fi

```

### 6.5.8 $X$ and $Y$ shifts

`\LaTeXxShift` We now define the  $X$  and  $Y$  shifts for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (`\LaTeXxShift` and `\LaTeXyShift`)  
`\LaTeXyShift` and Word (`\WordxShift`, `\WordyShift`) generated papers as lengths:

```
\WordxShift 1049 \newlength{\LaTeXxShift}
\WordyShift 1050 \newlength{\LaTeXyShift}
              1051 \newlength{\WordxShift}
              1052 \newlength{\WordyShift}
```

Their default values are set to those used for the example, depending on the document format (A4/letter):

```
1053 \ifdefined\shiftsa4paper
1054   \setlength{\LaTeXxShift}{0pt}
1055   \setlength{\LaTeXyShift}{28pt}
1056   \setlength{\WordxShift}{10pt}
1057   \setlength{\WordyShift}{-40pt}
1058 \else
1059   \ifdefined\shiftsletterpaper
1060     \setlength{\LaTeXxShift}{8.45pt}
1061     \setlength{\LaTeXyShift}{-3pt}
1062     \setlength{\WordxShift}{10pt}
1063     \setlength{\WordyShift}{-40pt}
1064   \fi
1065 \fi
```

### 6.5.9 Paper insertion commands

We now pre-define (as empty) the commands used to insert the PDF papers (for including the first paper in the example), *i.e.* the paper title:

```
\papertitle 1066 \newcommand{\papertitle}{}{}
```

`\paperauthors` the paper authors:

```
1067 \newcommand{\paperauthors}{}{}
```

`\paperindex` the commands for insertion in the index:

```
1068 \newcommand{\paperindex}{}{}
```

`\paperref` the paper reference, *i.e.* a tag (*e.g.* the file name, or the submission number):

```
1069 \newcommand{\paperref}{}{}
```

`\paperpagenum` the number of pages:

```
1070 \newcommand{\paperpagenum}{}{}
```

`\papercite` the bibliographic references (for the general bibliography):

```
1071 \newcommand{\papercite}{}{}
```

`\papertitlestyle` the style for the title:

```
1072 \newcommand{\papertitlestyle}{}{}
```

and finally the style both the list of authors and the text between the title and

`\paperauthorstyle` the list of authors:

```
1073 \newcommand{\paperauthorstyle}{}{\texorpdfstring{\newline\it}{\break}}
```



`paperpagenum` A new counter `paperpagenum` is added, for the number of pages of a paper:

```
1074 \newcounter{paperpagenum}
```

`\proctocitleauthor` The `\proctocitleauthor` command defines the style for title/author entry in the table of contents using the style `\papertitlestyle` for the paper with title `\papertitle` and the style `\paperauthorstyle` for the paper with authors `\paperauthors`:

```
1075 \newcommand{\proctocitleauthor}[2]{%
```

```
1076   \texorpdfstring{{\papertitlestyle#1}{\paperauthorstyle#2}}{%
```

```
1077   {{\papertitlestyle#1}}}
```

We chose to insert both the paper title and the list of authors in the table of contents, whereas only the title is inserted as a section in the bookmark. Then, the authors will be inserted, for each of them, as a subsection in the `\procinsertpaper` command.

`\procinsertpaper` We now come to the paper insertion `\procinsertpaper` command, one of the most important command of the whole class.

```
1078 \newcommand{\procinsertpaper}[9]{
```

It has the following 9 arguments: i) X and Y shifts (with a space in between), ii) number of pages, iii) a reference, iv) the title, v) the list of authors, vi) the index entries, vii) the citations for the general bibliography, viii) the PDF file name and ix) the bookmark entries for the authors. The insertion is made in two steps. First, the number of pages is set, and the index entries are given (for proper links from the index of authors to the paper's first page):

```
1079   \setcounter{paperpagenum}{#2}
```

```
1080   #6%
```

and the first page of the paper is inserted with proper offsets, filename, reference, title, list of authors:

```
1081   \includepdf[noautoscale,offset= #1,pages=1,%
```

```
1082     linktodoc,linkname=\PAPERPATH #8.pdf,%
```

```
1083     addtotoc={1, section, 1, \proctocitleauthor{#4}{#5}, #3},%
```

```
1084     pagecommand = {#9\PDFpagestyle}%
```

```
1085   ]{\PAPERPATH #8.pdf}%
```

Note where the bookmark entries are placed (argument #9): it was the only place I found where the bookmark link would be valid<sup>13</sup>.

The second step consists in inserting the reminding pages. In the case of bibliography merging, we do not care yet about proper page numbering, but we want to see each paper's first and last page:

```
1086   \ifdefined\conf@BibMerge%
```

```
1087     \includepdf[noautoscale,offset= #1,pages=\thepaperpagenum,%
```

```
1088       linktodoc,linkname=\PAPERPATH #8.pdf,%
```

```
1089     ]{\PAPERPATH #8.pdf}%
```

```
1090     \PDFpagestyle}%
```

```
1091   \confcite{#7}%
```

---

<sup>13</sup>if you check in the electronic version of the DAFx-06 proceedings, you will see what happens with unproper links... You will be directed to the second page of the paper!

```

1092 \ifdefined\conf@procWithDebug
1093 \typeout{confproc: bibliography insertion only}
1094 \fi
1095 \else

```

If running L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to create proper back-references, we insert all remaining pages except the last one (decrementing the page number), that is replaced by references to the paper's bibliographic items:

```

1096 \ifdefined\CreateBackRef
1097 \addtocounter{paperpagenum}{-1}
1098 \includepdf[noautoscale,offset= #1,pages=2-\thepaperpagenum,%
1099 linktodoc,linkname=\PAPERPATH #8.pdf,%
1100 pagecommand = {\PDFpagestyle}%
1101 ]{\PAPERPATH #8.pdf}%
1102 \PDFpagestyle{}%
1103 \confcite{#7}%
1104 \ifdefined\conf@procWithDebug
1105 \typeout{confproc: partial paper insertion (last page=bib items)}
1106 \fi

```

Otherwise, for the last run (assuming that proper back-references were created), all remaining pages are inserted:

```

1107 \else
1108 \ifdefined\UseBackRef
1109 \includepdf[noautoscale,offset= #1,pages=2-,%
1110 linktodoc,linkname=\PAPERPATH #8.pdf,%
1111 pagecommand = {\PDFpagestyle}%
1112 ]{\PAPERPATH #8.pdf}%
1113 \fi
1114 \ifdefined\conf@procWithDebug
1115 \typeout{confproc: full paper insertion (last LaTeX run)}
1116 \fi
1117 \fi
1118 \fi
1119 \ifdefined\conf@procWithDebug
1120 \typeout{---> file: #8.pdf (#2 pages)}
1121 \typeout{---> title: #4}
1122 \typeout{---> author(s): #5}
1123 \typeout{---> index: #6}
1124 \fi

```

In any case, we go to next page, so that bookmarks go to the right spot:

```

1125 \newpage

```

Then, depending if we want all papers to start on the right page or not, we do a `\cleardoublepage`:

```

1126 \ifdefined\conf@WithClearsinglepagePapers
1127 \clearpage
1128 \else
1129 \ifdefined\conf@WithCleardoublepagePapers
1130 \cleardoublepage

```

```

1131     \fi
1132   \fi
1133 }

```

### 6.5.10 Modifying the bibliography style

`\bibhang` We now set the commands `\bibhang`, `\itemindent` and `\leftmargin` for the general bibliography layout:

```

\leftmargin 1134 \setlength{\itemindent}{-2em}
1135 \setlength{\leftmargin}{1em}
1136 \setlength{\bibhang}{0.5em}

```

We redefine the `\thebibliography` environment, for proper use and insertion of the new section title in the table of contents. We also slightly reduce the space between bibliography item blocks (cosmetics change):

```

1137 \def\thebibliography#1{%
1138   \section*{\bibname}
1139   \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{\bibname}
1140   \list
1141     {\relax}{\setlength{\labelsep}{0em}
1142       \setlength{\itemindent}{-\bibhang}
1143       \setlength{\leftmargin}{\bibhang}}
1144   %   \def\newblock{\hskip .11em plus .33em minus .07em} % ORIGINAL
1145   \def\newblock{\hskip 0em plus 0.0em minus .07em} % DAFx-06
1146   \sloppy\clubpenalty4000\widowpenalty4000
1147   \sfcode'\.=1000\relax}

```

### 6.5.11 Table of contents insertion

`\proctableofcontents` The `\proctableofcontents` command inserts the table of contents, adds it to the PDF bookmark, and switches to the corresponding section style for insertion in the table of contents:

```

1148 \newcommand{\proctableofcontents}{%
1149   \tocmattertocstyle
1150   \clearsingleordoublepage
1151   \addtocontents{toc}{\protect\vspace*{-1.3cm}}
1152   \pdfbookmark[0]{Program}{contents}
1153   \tableofcontents
1154   \clearsingleordoublepage
1155 }

```

### 6.5.12 Organize the program by days or sessions

`\procdays` The `\procdays` command inserts the day given as argument in the table of contents:

```

1156 \newcommand{\procdays}[1]{%
1157   \phantomsection%
1158   \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{#1}}

```

`\session` The `\session` command inserts the session name given as argument in the table of contents:

```
1159 \newcommand{\session}[1]{%
1160   \phantomsection%
1161   \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{#1}}
```

### 6.5.13 Paper switch

`\paperswitch` The `\paperswitch` command will be redefined in the `expapersswitch.tex` file, containing information about all papers. It is therefore declared empty:

```
1162 \newcommand{\paperswitch}{}%
```

### 6.5.14 Set the bibliographic items to be inserted

`\setbibitems` The `\setbibitems` command defines the bibliography items to be inserted, depending on the compilation option.

```
1163 \newcommand{\setbibitems}{%
```

We first set in a 2 columns format if needed:

```
1164   \ifdefined\conf@TwoColumnBib%
1165     \twocolumn
1166   \fi
```

If working on the merging process, all bibliographic items are inserted (so that one can see duplicates):

```
1167   \ifdefined\conf@BibMerge%
1168     \nocite{*}%
```

Otherwise, there no need to insert the citations (they already are inserted as the last page):

```
1169   \else%
1170     \clearsingleordoublepage%
1171   \fi%
```

We finally set the bibliography name accordingly to the user-defined value.

```
1172   \renewcommand{\bibname}{\procbibname}
1173   %% \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{\procbibname}
1174 }
```

### 6.5.15 General bibliography introduction

`\procbibintro` The `\procbibintro` cmd defines the introduction text the general bibliography as the first inserted bibliographic item:

```
1175 \newcommand{\procbibintro}{\it ~~~This bibliography is a compilation
1176   of all bibliographic references from each paper. Page numbers that
1177   appear at the end of each entry link to the bibliography sections that
1178   include it. Please click on the URL or on the page number to access
1179   the linked item.}}
```

### 6.5.16 Index insertion

`\insertindex` The `\insertindex` cmd defines the index insertion:

```
1180 \newcommand{\insertindex}{
```

We first clear the page, so that two-sided documents start on a right (odd) page:

```
1181 \clearsingleordoublepage
```

We then back to the 1-column format, in case one adds text before the index:

```
1182 \onecolumn
```

We then include a phantom section and a link to bookmark (do not remove, as this dirty hack provides a valid pointer to the index):

```
1183 % \section*{\addcontentsline{toc}{part}{\bibname} \bibname}%
```

```
1184 \section*{~~}%
```

```
1185 \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{\procindexname}%
```

The index of authors has no header/footer, as it is the last page and may be printed inside the cover (as for the printed version of the DAFx-06 proceedings):

```
1186 \renewcommand{\proclhead}{}%
```

```
1187 \renewcommand{\proccfoot}{}%
```

The index name is then set:

```
1188 \renewcommand{\indexname}{\procindexname}%
```

```
1189 \printindex}
```

and we are done for the index of authors, as well as for the whole `confproc` class!

## 6.6 Load Configuration

Input a local configuration file (`confproc.cfg`), if it exists.

```
1190 \InputIfFileExists{confproc.cfg}
```

```
1191 {\typeout{*****~J%
```

```
1192 * Local config file confproc.cfg used *~J%
```

```
1193 *****}
```

```
1194 }{}%
```

```
1195 </package>
```

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