

An example document for the Maps module, demonstrating its various features*

with an optional subtitle

Abstract

This is a sample input file for the Maps module version 2.0, which mimics the associated L^AT_EX class file. It demonstrates various standard and non-standard features. Use of the abstract- and keywords environments is highly appreciated.

Keywords

Maps, ConT_EXt module, sample

Ordinary Text

The ends of words and sentences are marked by spaces. It doesn't matter how many spaces you type; one is as good as 100. The end of a line counts as a space.

One or more blank lines denote the end of a paragraph.

Footnotes¹ are converted to endnotes². These will automatically be typeset at the end of the article. The title of the notes section is defined by the command `\endnotessubjectname` (for multiple notes) or `\endnotesubjectname` (in case of a single note).

Fonts

The Maps uses Linux Libertine for main text, with Latin Modern Sans and Mono, and Euler for math. The Linux Libertine OpenType fonts are part of T_EX Live. If they are not found, Latin Modern Serif fallbacks will be used.

Sectioning

The maps module defaults to unnumbered sections. If you really must, you can restore section numbering with e.g. `\setupheads[number=yes]`

Subsection

This is a second-level section header. You can go down

one more level:

A subsection This is supposed to be a run-in header, so make sure you start the text right after `\startsubsection`.

Tip If you only need one or two levels of header, then you can get a better layout with the `nosubsub` document option. The Maps editors may decide to turn on this option for you.

Lists

Another frequently-displayed structure is a list. The following is an example of an *itemized* list.

- This is the first item of an itemized list. Each item in the list is marked with a 'tick'.
- This is the second item of the list. It contains another list nested inside it. The inner list is an *enumerated* list.
 1. This is the first item of an enumerated list that is nested within the itemized list.
 2. This is the second item of the inner list. ConT_EXt allows you to nest lists deeper than you really should.
- This is the rest of the second item of the outer list. It is no more interesting than any other part of the item.
- This is the third item of the list.

In a two-column layout, protracted indenting doesn't look very good. Therefore, the Maps module provides an `outeritemize` environment:

- This is the first item of a non-indented itemized list, produced with the `outeritemize` environment.
- This is the second item.

Now an enumerated version:

* Thanks should be short

1. This is the first item of a non-indented enumerated list, produced with the `outeritemize` environment.
2. This is the second item.

There is also a definition for description lists:

cow A milk-producing animal that grazes grass and has multiple stomachs

kangaroo An Australian hopping animal

Wide typesetting in single-column layout

For both single-column layouts, there are environments `fullwidth` and `widotyping` which typeset their content across the full page, including most of the wide margin.

```
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

```
{}/$xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

The implementation of `fullwidth` is rather simplistic and may easily break, in which case more sophisticated hackery will be needed.

Assembling your submission

Please check whether all non-standard modules and all non-standard fonts are included. We do have a current \TeX Live but, although we do have access to CTAN, finding the right stuff by name can occasionally be a challenge.

Avoid jpeg compression for screenshots. Conversion to pdf may sometimes result in jpeg compression as well. Use e.g. png format instead.

Finally, a pdf of your article is appreciated. This way, we can check more reliably whether your article compiles correctly on our own systems.

References

If you have references, use whatever suits you. A few sample references: see (Knuth, 1986), or (Lamport, 1994).

References

Knuth, D. E. (1986). *The \TeX book*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Lamport, L. (1994). *\LaTeX a Document Preparation System*. (2nd ed.). Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Footnotes

1. This is an example of an endnote.
2. This is another one, with more text to it, to see how it will wrap to the next line.

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