

Paper Template for Journal of Computer Science & Computational Mathematics

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Abstract: The aim of this document is to provide the contributors to the Journal of Computer Science & Computational Mathematics with an easy-to-use and flexible class file compatible with \LaTeX and the format of the JCSCM.

Keywords: JCSCM, paper, template, LaTeX.

1. Introduction

Start the article with the command

```
\documentclass{birkjour}
```

After that, needed macro packages and new commands can be inserted as in every \LaTeX or \AMS-L\LaTeX document. Don't use commands that change the page layout (like `\textwidth`, `\oddsidemargin` etc.) or fonts.

[1]

2. Frontmatter

The command

```
\begin{document}
```

starts – as always – the article.

2.1 Author Data

Afterwards, insert title, author(s) and affiliation(s), as in the source file to this document, E.g.,

```
\title[An Example for paper]
{An Example for the Usage of the
 \ SKRS Class File}
%---Authors and a affiliations:
\author[1]{First Author}
\author[2,*]{Second Author}
\author[1]{Third Author}

\affil[1]{Senior Member, SandKRS, Kuala
Lumpur, Malaysia}
\affil[2]{Institute Name, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia}
\affil[*]{Corresponding author email:
email@example.com}
```

For each author the commands `\author[affiliation no.]` should be used separately. For each affiliation the commands `\affil[affiliation no.]` should be used separately. The corresponding author email is defined as `\affil[*]{Corresponding author email: emailadd}`

2.2 Abstract, Key Words

The abstract environment typesets the abstract:

```
\begin{abstract}
The aim of this work is to provide the
contributors to JCSCM with an easy-to-use
and flexible class file compatible
with \LaTeX\ and \AmS-\LaTeX.
\end{abstract}
```

In addition, some key words can be given:

```
\begin{keywords}\textbf{\textit{Keywords}}:}
JCSCM, Paper, Template, LaTeX
\end{keywords}
```

Finally, `\maketitle` typesets the title.

3. Mainmatter

Now type the article using the usual \LaTeX and (if you need them) \AMS-L\LaTeX commands.

We gratefully appreciate if the text does not contain `\overfull` and/or `\underfull` boxes, if equations do not exceed the indicated width, if hyphenations have been checked, and if the hierarchical structure of your article is clear. Please avoid caps and underlines.

Just to give examples of a few typical environments:

Definition 1: This serves as environment for definitions. Note that the text appears not in italics.

This is a sample equation: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ (1)

The above equation received the label `testequation`.

Theorem 1 (Main Theorem): In contrast to definitions, theorems appear typeset in italics as it has become more or less standard in most textbooks and monographs. Equations can be cited using the `\eqref` command which automatically adds brackets: `\eqref{testequation}` results in Eq. (1).

Proof: A special environment is predefined: the *proof* environment. Please use

```
\begin{proof}
proof of the statement
\end{proof}
```

for typesetting your proofs. The end-of-proof symbol \square will be added automatically. \square

There are two known problems with the placement of the end-of-proof sign:

If your proof ends with a `single` displayed line, or if your proof ends with an aligned displayed environment, the command `\tag*{\madqed}` can be used to place the end-of-proof sign properly:

```
\let\madqed\qedsymbol
\begin{proof}
\renewcommand{\qedsymbol}{\hfill}
\begin{flalign*}
\alpha&=\beta+\gamma\\
&=\delta+\epsilon
\end{flalign*}
\end{proof}
```

which results in

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \beta + \gamma \\ &= \delta + \epsilon\end{aligned}$$

\square

Please try to avoid using the obsolete `\eqnarray` environment. This environment has several bugs and has been replaced by the more flexible \mathcal{AMS} environments `align`, `split`, `multline`.

Additional comments are being typeset without boldfaced entrance word as they may be minor important.

For some constructs, even no number is required.

Displayed equations may be numbered like the following one:

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x)} = |\cos(x)|. \quad (2)$$

3.1 Here is a Sample Subsection

Just needed because next thing is

3.1.1 Here is a Sample for a Subsubsection

One more sample will follow which clearly shows the difference between subsubsection deeper nested lists:

Here is a Sample for a Paragraph As you observe, paragraphs do not have numbers and start new lines after the heading, by default.

3.2 Indentation

Though indentation to indicate a new paragraph is welcome, please do not use indentation when the new paragraph is

already marked by an extra vertical space, as for example in the case of the first paragraph following a heading (this is standard in this class), or after using commands like `\smallskip`, `\medskip`, `\bigskip` etc.

3.3 Figures

Please use whenever possible figures in EPS format (encapsulated postscript). Then, you can include the figure with the command

```
\includegraphics{figure.eps}
```

It is sometimes difficult to place insertions at an exact location in the final form of the article. Therefore, all figures and tables should be numbered and you should refer to these numbers within the text. Please avoid formulations like “the following figure...”.

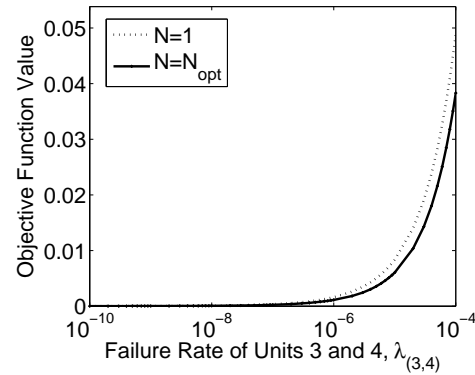


Figure 1. Placeholder image of Iris with a long example caption to show justification setting

3.4 Your Own Macros

If you prefer to use your own macros within your document(s) please don't forget to send them to us together with the source files for the manuscript. We will need all these files to produce the final layout.

4. Results

Just for kicks here's a citation of two references [1, 2]. As another example, three serial references are cited as [1–3]. And a reference to a supplement using its number as Section 7. And you also may refer to the name as [Example of supplementary information](#).

As another example to show how a book can be referred, a reference to the Research Methods of Computer Science by Ehtiram Reza Khan and Huma Anwar is added to the text[4]. To refer to online references which is becoming popular these days your use [5].

Figure 1 shows an example of how to insert a column-wide figure. To insert a figure wider than one column, please use the `\begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}` environment. Figures wider than one column should be sized to 11.4 cm or 17.8 cm wide. Use `\begin{SCfigure*}...\end{SCfigure*}` for a wide figure with side captions.

Table 1. A table with an example caption goes here

First column header	2 nd Col	3 rd Col
This is the related information	a value	another value
Some other related information	a value	another value

5. Conclusions

As it is illustrated in Figure 1. The

5.1 Blabla

This is an example subsection defined here.

6. Conclusions

As shown in Table 1 you can easily use your own tables to show data related to the paper.

Acknowledgment

Many thanks to our T_EX-pert for developing this class file.

References

- [1] R. Y. Cheong and D. Gabda, “Frequency analysis of annual maximum river flow by generalized extreme value distribution with bayesian mcmc,” *Journal of Computer Science & Computational Mathematics*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 77–81, 2018.
- [2] A. Einstein, “Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies],” *Annalen der Physik*, vol. 322, no. 10, pp. 891–921, 1905.
- [3] M. Figri and C. Jeng Feng, “Capacity allocation optimization using offline learning differential evolution hyper-heuristic,” *Journal of Computer Science & Computational Mathematics*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 67–71, 2018.
- [4] E. Khan and Anwar, *Research Methods of Computer Science*. Laxmi Publications Pvt. Limited, 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://books.google.com.my/books?id=iF8NswEACAAJ>
- [5] N. Siyange. (2018). [Online]. Available: "<http://www.ncbi.nlmnh.gov/pmc/article/PMC66045949>"

7. Example of supplementary information

Some supplementary information about the paper can go here