Paper 008-2021

Using LaTeX document class sugconf to write your paper

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Abstract

Description: SAS® software international conference, SAS Global Forum (SGF), now accepts papers written with the LaTeX document preparation system which produces a .pdf.

Purpose: This paper illustrates use of the LaTeX document class sugconf, shows a basic paper template and provides references to basic and advanced usage of LaTeX.

Audience: SAS user group authors, particularly those using Jupyter Notebook

Keywords: document preparation, markup language, ods latex, typesetting, text (.tex) to .pdf

In this paper

List of Figures

Introduction

Overview

Donald Knuth (1978) developed the TEX typesetting software in order to typeset complex mathematical formulas.

Leslie Lamport (1984) wrote a set of macros known as LATEX which provided the basic markup for document production.

TEX and LATEX are *markup* languages. A document consists of two parts: content: what the reader sees, and structure: what the markup language uses for organizing the pages in and of the document. Markup is concerned with standardizing the structure.

SAS

In SAS macro language there are two kinds of macro usage:
macro variables and macro definitions.

Macro variables are allocated or (re-)assigned with the statement:

%let `%let mvar = value;`

References to macro variables are preceeded by ampersand:

&mvar `%put &mvar;`

Macro definitions are allocated with the pair of statements:

%macro `%macro xyz(parm(s)); ... %mend;`

References to macro definitions are preceeded by percent sign:

%xyz `%xyz(parm(s))`

LaTeX

TeX and LaTeX call their macros *command strings*.
Backslash is the special character used in allocation and reference.
Command strings are allocated with the statement:

\new: `\newcommand\xyz{text.0}`

To reassign a command, use

\renew: `\renewcommand\xyz{text.1}`

References to command strings are preceeded by a backslash:

\xyz `width=\textwidth`

Command strings may be assigned with parameters:

\fx[n] `\newcommand\fx[2]{text #1, text #2}`

References to command strings with parameters
are written with the parameters enclosed in curly brackets:

\fx{z} `\section{Abstract}`

References to command strings with optional parameters
are written with the options enclosed in square brackets:

\fx[y]{z} `\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{banner-sgf-2021.png}`

The basics

Overview

This is the overview, which consists of a list of topics in this section.

- document skeleton
- document class article
- command strings for maketitle
- comparison of maketitle

---

document, skeleton

This document skeleton shows the four required elements of a document to be typeset.

```
\documentclass{?}%article, book, report, ..., sugconf
\begin{document}
text
\end{document}
```

The *preamble* consists of the single statement `\documentclass`, which defines the structures to be used. In other languages the `\documentclass` command is similar to a *configuration* (SAS), initialization, or standard library. The second and fourth statements
`\begin{`*document*`}` and `\end{`*document*`}`
are the *environment* of the `text` to be typeset.

---

doc class, article

This example shows a simple template of the article class.

```
% name: my-doc-LaTeX-article.tex
\documentclass{article}
\title{My Paper about Typesetting}
\author{R.J. Fehd}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents
\section{Abstract}
LaTeX is a set of TeX macros
for marking up text documents to be typeset.
\end{document}
```

The first line is a comment with the name of the program; percent sign to the end of the line is a comment, i.e. there is no need for closure as in SAS `/*slash asterisk comment*/`.
In addition to the `\documentclass` command the *preamble* has two command strings — `\title` and `\author` — which are used in the command `\maketitle`.
The command `\section{`*Abstract*`}` performs two actions:
Abstract is typeset at the left margin in boldface `\textbf` and fontsize `\Large`, and that text is added to the list of items in the `\tableofcontents`.

---

command strings for maketitle

Class `sugconf` provides these command strings for use in `\maketitle`.

preamble	`\sugconfbanner{`*filename.ext*`}`	`filename.ext` is a graphics file, e.g.: .jpg, .png
	`\sugconfpapernumber{`*text*`}`	`text` is "Paper 999-<conf-year>"

Class `sugconf` provides three macro variables for use in the .tex document:

usage, in .tex	`\SASregistered`	SAS®
	`\SASisRegisteredTrademark`	SAS and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc. in the USA and other countries. ® indicates USA registration.
	`\OtherTrademarks`	Other brand and product names are trademarks of their respective companies.

comparison

Figure 1 provides a comparison of the markup and results of classes `article` and `sugconf`.

Figure 1 comparison of maketitle in classes article and sugconf

maketitle: article

```
%name: hello-world-article.tex
\documentclass{article}
\title{Linear Models}
\author{Jim Goodnight}
\date{January 26, 1976}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
"Hello World"
\end{document}
```

Linear Models

Jim Goodnight

January 26, 1976

"Hello World"

maketitle: sugconf

```
%name: hello-world-sugconf.tex
\documentclass{sugconf}
\sugconfbanner{banner-sgf-2021.png}%
\sugconfpapernumber{Paper Sugi-76-03}%
\title{SAS Matrix}
\author{John Sall}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
Hello \SASregistered users

% remember this boilerplate
% at end of document:
\SASisRegisteredTrademark
%if applicable: \OtherTrademarks
\end{document}
```

SAS® Global Forum 2021

Paper Sugi-76-03

SAS Matrix

John Sall

Hello SAS® users

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What LaTeX provides

This is the overview, which consists of a list of topics in this section.

- markup commands
- multiple authors
- superscripts: SAS® Foobar™
- graphics width
- cross references: label, pageref, ref
- environments figure, table
- lists: description, enumerate, itemize
- minipage
- references: thebibliography
- text font: texttt, verbatim

markup commands

: special characters of SAS are also special characters in LaTeX

&, %, _ : \&mvar, \%put, under_line;

fill : horizontal: \hfill, vertical: \vfill

font specs :

sizes : \small, \footnotesize, \scriptsize, \tiny

styles : \textit{*italic*}, \textsc{SMALL CAPS}, \textsl{*slant*}, \texttt{text, monospace},

Jupyter : \input{*my-Jupyter-notebook*}%.tex

markup commands, continued

justify : inside an environment: {\centering...}
\begin{*center*} ... \end{*center*}

new line : \newline in lists,
\\ in \author, \title, tabular environment

page break : \newpage

space :

horizontal : \hspace{*width*}: \hspace{3em}, \quad, \qquad

vertical : \vspace{*width*}: \vspace{2\baselineskip},
\smallskip, \medskip, \bigskip; see also \vfill

width : \textwidth

multiple authors

\author{*name1* \\ *name2* \\ ... *nameN* }

The \author command may have have several authors on separate lines by using double backslash between each name.
This markup for a *newline* may be used in \title as well.
The environment tabular also uses double backslash for a new line.

superscripts:
SAS®
foobar™

^{\scriptsize\textregistered}\

To place the ® symbol after mention of other software use the \textsuperscript command. The fontsize is \scriptsize.
The backslash (\ ) after the close curly bracket is necessary to provide a space after \textregistered or \texttrademark.

graphics width

\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{banner-conf-year.png}

The \includegraphics command has a required parameter of {filename.ext}. Its optional parameters are enclosed in square brackets. Use the [width=<fraction>\textwidth] to ensure the graphic fits inside the page.

note: The graphicx package provides command \includegraphics;
it is loaded by class sugconf.

cross references

\label{*key*}, \ref{*key*}, \pageref{*key*}

LaTeX provides markup to identify and reference sections, figures, tables, etc. The markup \label{*key*} assigns a pair of numbers to *key*.
The text of the *key* may contain any combination of letters, numbers, and ordinary punctuation: period, colon, hyphen, or underscore.
In open text, the first number is the sectional number and the second is the page number of the current sectional unit: \section, \subsection, etc. Within an *environment*, such as *figure*, or *table*, the first number is the environment number.
The sectional or environment number can be referenced with the \ref{*key*} command.
The page number can be referenced with the \pageref{*key*} command.

usage, in .tex

```
\section{What LaTeX provides}\label{sec:what.latex.provides}
...
As shown in section  \ref{sec:what.latex.provides},
         on page \pageref{sec:what.latex.provides} ...
```

---

usage, in .pdf

As shown in section 1, on page 5 . . .
See also the command \nameref, section 2, on page 11, which provides the name of this section: What LaTeX provides

---

environments
figure, table

\begin{*env*} ... \end{*env*}

Two *environments* are provided for large *boxes* of graphics (figure) or text in columns (table). These boxes are known as *floats* because they are unbreakable — page breaks are not allowed — and may be moved (floated) to maintain that integrity. The position parameter's values are (h,t,b,p).

! → Note that table 1 has been moved to the top of the (next) page, while figure 2 with the position [h] stayed within this explanation.

usage, in .tex

```
\begin{figure}[h]%placement: h=here,t=top,b=bottom,p=separate page
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{banner-sgf-2021.png}
\caption{description of figure}%convention: below the item
\label{fig:test}               %optional
\end{figure}

\begin{table}
\caption{this table is a float}%convention: above the text
\label{tbl:test}
\begin{tabular}{ll}           % columns, justify: left center right
\hline                        % hline: horizontal line
example   &                   % ampersand: column separator
            tabular        \\ % double backslash: newline
which has & been 'floated' \\
to top    & of page        \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

---

usage, in .pdf

Figure 2 description of figure

Table 1 this table is a float

example	tabular
which has	been 'floated'
to top	of page

note: The `minipage` environment, shown below, also provides an unbreakable box.

---

lists

`\begin{`*list*`}` `\item` ... `\item` ... `\end{`*list*`}`

Three *environments* are provided for lists: `description`, `enumerate`, and `itemize`.

Figure 3 environments for lists: description, enumerate, itemize

description :

```
\begin{description}
\item[this is]
a labeled list
\item[descriptors]
must be enclosed
in square brackets
\end{description}
```

this is : a labeled list
descriptors : must be enclosed in square brackets

enumerate :

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item numbered list
\item the second line
\end{enumerate}
```

1. numbered list
2. the second line

itemize :

```
\begin{itemize}
\item bulleted list
\item the 2nd item
\end{itemize}
```

- bulleted list
- the 2nd item

---

minipage

`\begin{minipage}{width}` ... `\end{minipage}`

The `minipage` environment provides an unbreakable box. All of the side-by-side examples in this paper are constructed with this method.

```
\begin{minipage}{0.45\textwidth}
left
\end{minipage}
\hfill %horizontal fill with blanks
\begin{minipage}{0.45\textwidth}
right
\end{minipage}
```

---

references `\begin{thebibliography}` `\bibitem{key}` `\end{thebibliography}`

The basic *environment* for references is `thebibliography`.
Within the environment are one or more `\bibitem{`*cite-key*`}` items.
Use the markup `\cite{`*cite-key-n*`}` to refer to the `bibitems`.

Figure 4 environment thebibliography

usage, in .tex

```
\begin{thebibliography}{9}      %9=n(bibitem); 99 for more than 10

\bibitem{example.plain}         %\cite{example.plain}: [1]

\bibitem[ex.lbl]{example.label} %\cite{example.label}: [ex.lbl]

\bibitem[label]{cite-key}
Author, (year), "title".
In: \textit{conference}.
\textsc{url:} \url{...}.

\end{thebibliography}
```

See the typeset results for this paper in section 2, References, on page 12.

---

text font `\texttt{text}`, `\begin{verbatim}` ... `\end{verbatim}`

Two markups are available to typeset text in `typewriter` (monospace) font: `\texttt{`*text*`}` and the *environment* `verbatim`.

! → Remember that SAS special characters of the macro language, ampersand and percent, must be preceeded by backslash when used in `\texttt`.

```
\texttt{\%put echo:  \&=mvar;}              %put echo:  &=mvar;

\begin{verbatim}
%let mvar = value;                          %let mvar = value;
%put echo: &=mvar;                          %put echo: &=mvar;
\end{verbatim}
```

See also the `fancyvrb` packages on page 10 which provides the `Verbatim` environment with options to control the font size of the text.

Advanced usage

Overview

This is the overview, which consists of a list of topics in this section.

- booktabs `https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs`
- caption `https://ctan.org/pkg/caption`
- fancy verbatim `https://ctan.org/pkg/fancyvrb`
- hyperref `https://ctan.org/pkg/hyperref`
- nameref `https://ctan.org/pkg/nameref`
- statrep `https://ctan.org/pkg/statrep`

---

booktabs

Package `booktabs` provides command `\toprule`, `\midrule`, and `\bottomrule` which replace `\hrule` in the `tabular` environment

preamble `\usepackage{booktabs}`

Figure 5 environment tabular, enhancements

usage, in .tex

```
\begin{tabular}{ll}\hline
a&b\\
c&d\\
\hline
e&f\\
g&h\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```
\begin{tabular}{ll}\toprule
a&b\\
c&d\\
\midrule
e&f\\
g&h\\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
```

usage, in .pdf

a	b
c	d
e	f
g	h

a	b
c	d
e	f
g	h

Note the difference in the thickness of the top and bottom rules, as well as the extra space above and below the rules.

---

caption

The `caption` packages provides an alternative to the `figure` and `table` environments which *float*; i.e. the *box* of the illustration may be moved to top or bottom, or even a new page.
If you want your figure or table exactly `Here` then use this.

preamble

```
\usepackage%{caption}%\captionof{figure|table}{...\label{...}}
  [font=bf%
  ,justification=raggedright%
  ,labelsep=quad%colon newline period quad=1em qquad=2em space
  ,singlelinecheck=false]
  {caption}%
```

Figure 6 environments figure and table, placement=Here

usage, in .tex

```
Figure \ref{sec:fig:xyz}, \nameref{sec:fig:xyz} illustrates

\captionof{figure}{example figure: graphic of something%description
\label{sec:fig:xyz}}%note two close curly brackets
                    %the label is inside the captionof description

Table \ref{sec:tbl:xyz}, \nameref{sec:tbl:xyz} shows

\captionof{table}{example table: lookup table as format%
\label{sec:tbl:xyz}}%
```

usage, in .pdf

Figure 7, example figure: graphic of something illustrates

Figure 7 example figure: graphic of something

Table 2, example table: lookup table as format shows

Table 2 example table: lookup table as format

fancy verbatim

The markup examples have been shown using the `fancyvrb` package environment `Verbatim`, which provides an option to change the fontsize.
Font sizes are: `\small`, `\footnotesize`, `\scriptsize`, and `\tiny`.

preamble

```
\usepackage{fancyvrb}%FancyVrb setup:
\fvset{frame=bottomline}%topline bottomline lines single
```

usage, in .tex

```
\begin{Verbatim}[fontsize=\small]
PROC freq data   = sashelp.class;
          tables   sex   / list missing noprint
             out = work.freq_class_sex;
run;
\end{Verbatim}
```

usage, in .pdf

```
PROC freq data   = sashelp.class;
          tables   sex   / list missing noprint
             out = work.freq_class_sex;
run;
```

note: To echo programs use `\VerbatimInput{`*filename.sas*`}`.
For multi-page programs use options `firstline` and `lastline`.

```
\newcommand\FileNameExt{proc-freq.sas}
\VerbatimInput[lastline=40]{\FileNameExt}
\newpage
\VerbatimInput[firstline=41,lastline=80]{\FileNameExt}
```

hyperref

Package `hyperref` provides `\href` and `\url`.
`href` has two arguments: `\href{`*url*`}text`
`url` has one argument: `\url{`*url*`}`

preamble: None; `hyperref` is loaded by class `sugconf`.

usage, in .tex:
```
\href{https://ctan.org/}{Comprehensive TeX Archive Network}
\url{https://ctan.org/}
```

Comprehensive TeX Archive Network
https://ctan.org/

---

nameref

The `nameref` package provides a method to obtain the text of the caption of a figure or table.

preamble:
```
\usepackage{nameref}
```

usage, in .tex:
```
reference to figure \ref{sec:fig:xyz},
                    \nameref{sec:fig:xyz}, on page
                    \pageref{sec:fig:xyz}
```

usage, in .pdf: reference to figure 7, example figure: graphic of something, on page 10.

---

statrep

The `statrep` package provides two environments and two tags that work together to display your SAS code and results and to generate the SAS program that produces those results.
The two environments (Datastep and Sascode) display SAS code.
The two tags (Listing and Graphic) display SAS output.
These environments are output from ODS latex destination.
See [statrep.cls] and [ODS latex] for usage.

preamble:
```
\usepackage{statrep}
```

usage, in .tex:
```
\input{my-statrep-output}%.tex
```

Other classes and packages

beamer

The `beamer` class changes page specifications to landscape to fit one page to screen size, similar to .ppt.
The `.tex` document `(my-doc-as-main.tex)` can also be processed to provide an article: `my-doc-as-article.pdf`.
See the appendix, page 13, for examples.

---

pdfpages

The `pdfpages` package provides a method to copy pages from another .pdf (`my-doc-as-ppt.pdf`) into the document. This is useful for creating a 4-up handout of a beamer presention: `my-doc-as-ppt-4up-handout.pdf`.
See the appendix, page 13, for examples.

---

refart

The `reference manual` class provides a wide left margin for section titles.
The layout is based on Robert E. Horn's Information Mapping® discipline as outlined in his book Mapping Hypertext .
This document was marked up using the `refart` class.

Conclusion

SAS macro language is similar to LaTeX markup; each has a set of special characters which are used to access functions. LaTeX has functions which can typeset the special characters of SAS macro language, ampersand and percent.

Recommended reading

LaTeX2e for authors,
http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/base/usrguide.pdf
LaTeX2e-reference-manual.pdf
http://tug.ctan.org/info/latex2e-help-texinfo/latex2e.pdf
web pages: https://latexref.xyz/
The Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List: Over 14000 symbols listed in tables
http://tug.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf

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also known as `macro maven` on SAS-L, Theoretical Programmer

Trademarks

References

download TeXlive: hhttps://tug.org/texlive/

[beamer.cls] A LaTeX class for producing presentations and slides https://ctan.org/pkg/beamer

[booktabs.sty] Publication quality tables in LaTeX https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs

[caption.sty] Customising captions in floating environments https://ctan.org/pkg/caption

[fancyvrb.sty] Sophisticated verbatim text. https://ctan.org/pkg/fancyvrb

[pdfpages.sty] Include PDF documents in LaTeX https://ctan.org/pkg/pdfpages

[refman.cls] Format technical reference manuals https://ctan.org/pkg/refman

[statrep.cls] Displays SAS code and results of running the code via ods latex https://ctan.org/pkg/statrep

[sugconf.cls] SAS(R) user group conference document class. https://ctan.org/pkg/sugconf

bricolage

[latex2e-help-texinfo] A reference manual for LaTeX. https://ctan.org/pkg/latex2e-help-texinfo

[latex.org] LaTeX.Community.org https://latex.org/forum/

[latex-project.org] The LaTeX Project https://www.latex-project.org/

[texfaq.org] TeX FAQ http://www.texfaq.org/

[TeX User Group] The TeX showcase https://tug.org/texshowcase/

[ODS latex] Creating Journal Ready Tables with Special Characters Using ODS LaTeX,
Steven Feder https://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings14/2033-2014.pdf
Using SAS and LaTeX to Create Documents with Reproducible Results,
Tim Arnold and Warren F. Kuhfeld https://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings12/324-2012.pdf
Professional outputs with ODS LaTeX,
Arnaud Dauchy and Solenn Le Guennec https://www.lexjansen.com/phuse/2008/tu/TU04.pdf

packages provided by `\documentclass{sugconf}`

[graphicx.sty] Enhanced support for graphics https://ctan.org/pkg/graphicx

[hyperref.sty] Extensive support for hypertext in LaTeX. https://ctan.org/pkg/hyperref

[inputenc.sty] Accept different input encodings. https://ctan.org/pkg/inputenc

[upquote.sty] Show ”realistic” quotes in verbatim. https://ctan.org/pkg/upquote
change ‘single curly quotes’ and “double curly quotes” to 'upright' ”quotes”

[url.sty] Verbatim with URL-sensitive line breaks. https://ctan.org/pkg/url

Appendix: example document listings

Beamer suite

main

```
%name: my-doc-as-main.tex
%\usepackage{fancyvrb}%\VerbatimInput{proc-freq.sas}
\begin{document}
text
\end{document}
```

article=sugconf

```
%name: my-doc-as-sugconf.tex
\documentclass{sugconf}
\usepackage[notheorems]{beamerarticle}
\input{my-doc-as-main}%.tex
\endinput
```

ppt

```
%name: my-doc-as-ppt.tex
\documentclass{beamer}
%% Setup appearance: usetheme
\usetheme{Berlin}%banner:top
\usefonttheme{default}
\input{my-doc-as-main}%.tex
\endinput
```

ppt 4-up handout

```
%name: my-doc-as-ppt-4up-handout.tex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{pdfpages}
\begin{document}
\includepdf[landscape,nup=2x2,pages=-]
           {my-doc-as-ppt}%.pdf
\end{document}
```

SAS-user-group-paper-LaTeX-class-sugconf.tex

```
%name: SAS-user-group-paper-LaTeX-class-sugconf.tex
\documentclass{sugconf}
\sugconfbanner{banner-sgf-2021}%.png
\sugconfpapernumber{Paper 999-2021}
\title{SAS User Group Sample Paper
       using LaTeX class sugconf}
\author{Author 1 name, ABC Corporation %;
       %\\ %newline
       %Author 2 name, DEF Corporation;
       %\\ %newline
       %Author 3 name, GHJ University
       }%end author
%to use packages remove % in column.1
%\usepackage{booktabs}%\toprule \midrule \bottomrule
%\usepackage{caption}%\captionof{figure|table}{description\label{x:y:z}}
%\usepackage{fancyvrb}%\VerbatimInput[options]{filename.sas}
%\usepackage{nameref}%\nameref{x:y:z}
%\usepackage{statrep}%\input{my-ods-latex-output}%.tex
\begin{document}\maketitle
\section{ABSTRACT}%(heading 1)
This paragraph includes the first reference to
\SASregistered
software

\tableofcontents\hrulefill%use for rough draft, disable for final

\section{INTRODUCTION}%(heading 1)
This paragraph expands on the abstract.

\section{FIRST MAIN TOPIC}%(heading 1)

\subsection{SUBHEAD A}% (heading 2)

\subsubsection{Subsubhead A.1}% (heading 3)
```

```
Example citations:
\cite{example.plain}
\cite{example.label}
\cite{cite-article}

\newpage %
\section{Environments}

\subsection{Figures, or  tables}

\begin{figure}[h]
\begin{center}
graphic here:
%\includegraphics
 %[height=12\baselineskip,
 % width=0.25\textwidth
 % ]%
 %{article-hello-world.pdf}
\caption{about this graphic}
\label{fig.1}%optional
\end{center}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{lookup table for ...}
\label{tbl.1}%optional
text here:
\begin{tabular}{lcr}\hline
left & center & right
\\ %newline
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\subsection{Lists}

This is a labeled list:

\begin{description}
\item[x] description of x
\item[y] need to know about y
\end{description}

Here is the numbered list:

\begin{enumerate}
\item a
\item b
\end{enumerate}

And last, bulleted:

\begin{itemize}
\item 1
\item 2
\end{itemize}

\subsection{Program listing}
If you need to include source code,
introduce it with a sentence that ends with a colon:

\begin{verbatim}
%let mvar = value;
%put echo: &=mvar;
\end{verbatim}

 use fontsize=small for log
{\small
\begin{verbatim}
echo: &=mvar;
\end{verbatim}
}%end log

use fontsize=(footnotesize | scriptsize | tiny) for listing
{%\footnotesize
```

```
\scriptsize
%\tiny
\begin{verbatim}
WORK.CLASS

Obs    Name       Sex    Age    Height    Weight

  1    Alfred      M      14     69.0      112.5
  2    Alice       F      13     56.5       84.0
  3    Barbara     F      13     65.3       98.0
\end{verbatim}
}%end listing

\section{CONCLUSION}

%\newpage %
\begin{thebibliography}{9}      %9=n(bibitem); 99 for more than 10
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Journal title.

\bibitem[LexJansen.com]{cite-website}
%Author
"SAS Conference Proceedings (1976 - present)".
Available at \url{https://www.lexjansen.com/}.

\end{thebibliography}

\section*{Acknowledgments}%* asterisk: not in table.of.contents
\section*{Recommended Reading}
\section*{Author Information}

Your comments and questions are valued and encouraged. Contact the author at:

\begin{tabular}{l@{: }l}
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%Phone & 634-5789 \\%(optional))
E-mail &\url{mailto:abc@corp.com} \\
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