



Peregrine

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Journal of Information Warfare · Articles in \LaTeX | The Peregrine \LaTeX Package

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(Click on the tabs above for more information on each topic. Some tabs also have tabbed subtopics.)

Welcome to the Peregrine \LaTeX Package!

Welcome to the use of the peregrine.cls file to be used to format articles for the *Journal of Information Warfare*. We've made the process of preparing your article as simple as possible, and hope you'll enjoy the process.

For those of you who are familiar with \LaTeX you'll see that we've made very few changes from standard \LaTeX commands. The few new commands are shown in this documentation.

If you need help after you read this documentation, you may send email to Dr. Diane Silver at dsilver@gbpts.com. If possible please send a small file demonstrating the problem.

Files in this package, and what they do

peregrine.cls Document class file

PeregrineDocs.pdf Documentation: containing all the commands that are unique to this style, with explanations of how to use them.

Fonts files Times New Roman fonts:
TimesNewRomanMTStd.otf, TimesNewRomanMTStd-Bold.otf, TimesNewRomanMTStd-Italic.otf,
TimesNewRomanMTStd-BoldItalic.otf.

SamplePages.tex/.pdf Compare SamplePages.tex with SamplePages.pdf to see how to enter commands correctly.

Sample Figs Used in SamplePages.tex: figone.jpg, figtwo.pdf, figthree.pdf.

samp.bib Sample Bibliographic data file for use with SamplePages.

PeregrineTemplate.tex File that you can copy, give your own name, and use to produce your article easily.

readme.txt List of files and their uses

Tips as you get started

You'll find many examples of commands in use in SamplePages.tex with the resulting document SamplePages.pdf. Comparing the .tex file with the resulting .pdf file is an excellent introduction to this style.

You'll also find copying the PeregrineTemplate.tex and giving it your name and working in the new file will make it easier to find information about commands that are unique to this style.



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Advice for Authors

We have prepared this document to assist you as you prepare your articles for submission to the Journal of Information Warfare (JIW).

Australian English

Please make sure that the proofing language for your article is set to Australian English; however, take care to maintain the original spelling when quoting material or referring to a specific title, organisation, proper noun, etc. For instance, American English writers would use 'defense' while an Australian author would use 'defence'; likewise, Finland has a 'Defence Ministry', but the U.S. has a 'Department of Defense'.

JIW's style sheet is adapted from the Harvard style, as detailed in the Snooks & Co. 6th edition of the Style manual for authors, editors and printers (2002). While many of our conventions follow Snooks to the letter, others do not. Authors should use the information below.

If a question arises that is not addressed in this document, consult the Style manual or contact Diane Silver at dsilver@gbpts.com.

Journal of Information Warfare Style Guide

Most formatting issues are handled in the L^AT_EX Peregrine.cls file, and the BibTeX style file: Peregrine.bst.

Below will appear information only for those cases where additional instruction is needed.

- Text should be written in the third person.

Please adhere to the style as specified; variation may mean your article is not included for publication.

Length of papers

- Papers (title, abstract, main text) should normally not exceed 6000 words in length.
- Longer papers may be rejected.

Quotes

- Only use "double quotation marks" for "actual quotes from other texts"; use 'single quotes' to 'highlight' expressions;

Foreign terms

Italicise words in languages other than English.



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Advice for Authors 2

What Not to do

If you follow the peregrine.cls style you will not have to worry about these, but just to list:

Do not use footers or headers; Do not add page numbers; Do not use borders/shading; Do not use footnotes.

In text:

Do not use abbreviations such as 'e.g.' (use, instead, 'for example') or 'i.e.' (use, instead, 'that is').

Do not shorten words; for example, 'don't' should be 'do not'.

In short, keep all formatting to the simplest form.

Diagrams

- Use exhibits (tables, figures, diagrams, illustrations) only where necessary.
- Any exhibits should be submitted as jpeg or PDF attachments (300 dpi resolution)— with labels to identify them (see below).
- Each reference in text to an exhibit should use bold for the type of graphic and number: **'Figure 1 represents. . .'**
- Exhibit attachments should use `\begin{figure}<graphic>\caption{Caption text}\end{figure}`
- Make sure that exhibits will print clearly in black and white.
- Please ensure exhibits can be resized. (jpg or pdf files)
- Please do not include scanned images from other publications.
- Secure permission to include any images generated and/or published by others.

Documentation style

The documentation style for the Journal of Information Warfare is adapted from the Harvard style, as detailed in the Snooks & Co. 6th edition of the Style manual for authors, editors and printers (2002).

In general, this style calls for in-text citations and a reference list at the end of the paper.

Blocked-off quotations or items

Should you choose to include a quotation of some length (more than 30 words) or to insert a list into your paper, please place the text in a free-standing block of single-spaced lines.

Use `\begin{quotation} . . . \end{quotation}` for quotations.



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Advice for Authors 3

Authors' Responsibilities & Copyright

Authors are expected to ensure the accuracy of their papers. The publisher accepts no responsibility for statements made by authors in written papers. Where relevant, authors are to ensure that the contents of their papers are cleared for publication by, for example, their employer, their client, the funding organisation, and/or the copyright owner of any material which is reproduced. Authors retain the copyright of their papers.

Publication

The editors and/or reviewers reserve the right to refer papers back to authors for correction or editing before publication.

Submission Details

Submissions should be made via e-mail to

Diane Silver (dsilver@gbpts.com), Angel Linzy (alinzy@gbpts.com), and Leigh Armistead (larmistead@gbpts.com).

Files to send

Unless asked to do otherwise, please send only the following files:

1. Final paper prepared according to the specifications above.
2. Author Declaration Form, which appears as AuthorDeclaration.pdf in this package.
3. A short biography (of a few sentences) for each author to be included in the journal.
4. A photo of each author as a jpeg attachment.

Questions

Publication or other general questions should be directed to Diane Silver (dsilver@gbpts.com), Angel Linzy (alinzy@gbpts.com), and Leigh Armistead (larmistead@gbpts.com).

Common Errors to Avoid in *JIW* Papers

Acronyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When authors use acronyms in their papers, they should <u>always</u> capitalise the first letter of the words that are being abbreviated. Some examples include Domain Name Server (DNS); Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA); Transmission Control Protocol (TCP); Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS). In the text of the paper (including the abstract and keyword list), authors should spell out the first appearance of an acronym and follow it with its acronym (in parentheses), for example Domain Name Server (DNS). Once an acronym has been spelled out in the text, authors may simply use the acronym itself for the rest of the paper: DNS. In the references' section, authors should use the previous item, above, to govern the citation: acronyms should be spelled out completely (observing capitalisation guidelines below) in the references' section and followed (in parentheses) by the acronym itself: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).
Abbreviations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In references' sections, authors should abbreviate the names of states, countries, etc. A list of ISO "ALPHA-2" Code Abbreviations may be found here: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/country_code_list.htm.
Australian English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors should ensure that the text of their papers is written using Australian English spellings. Although Australian English now generally accepts spellings that use 'z' where 's' has been traditionally used, <i>JIW</i> authors should opt for the 's'; for example, authorise instead of authorize, minimise instead of minimize, organisation instead of organization. Exceptions to the rule above include material quoted from other sources, titles using other forms of English, for example, American English; and names of departments or other organisations, for example, the United States Department of Defense.
Capitalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When including descriptors in reference lists, authors should follow these rules/guidelines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalise the first letter of the first word in items such as White paper or BA thesis. Capitalise the first letter of all major words in items such as Executive Order.
Listing Countries in author-Affiliation Lines and in Reference Citations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors should include countries in author-affiliation lines on page one and in reference items in the references' section. While the names of cities, states, and countries should be spelled out in author affiliation lines, they should be abbreviated in the references' section. See Abbreviations,

	above, for a link to generally accepted two-letter abbreviations for countries.
Hyphenations, Compound Words, Separate Words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should follow conventional rules for hyphenation: when two words combine to modify a third word, a hyphen should appear between the first two words, for example, risk-based approach, hard-coded password, etc. • Authors should use spell check to determine which words are, according to Australian English, compound words (cyberattack), separate words (cyber risk), or hyphenated words (non-violent).
Figures and Images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors <u>must</u> have permission (from other authors, publishers, etc.) to use figures and images taken directly from other published works. Authors should be asked—during the review stage—whether they have sought and received such permissions. • Authors can, of course, draw their own versions of published figures/images and refer to the new figure as being ‘adapted from’ a specific source. • Authors must create and revise figures for black and white printing. Grey scale may work to differentiate meaningful colour variations. • Authors should only use periods in labels that contain or are independent clauses. • Authors should use TNR 10-pt font for labelling a figure, table, or other graphic. • Authors should insert one 3-pt space between the figure/table/graphic and its label. • Authors should make sure that both graphics and their labels are centred on the page. • Authors should insert a regular, 12-pt space after labels of figures, tables, etc. • Authors should use bold typeface for specific graphic identifiers (Figure 1, Table 1) within the text of the paper and in the label for the graphic.
Formatting and Mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should use one space after periods. • Authors should not insert a period before or after hard carriage returns. • Authors should use Times New Roman 14-pt font in boldface for the title of their papers and the headings in the paper. • Authors should make sure the text of their paper is in Times New Roman 12-pt font. • Authors should use single spacing rather than setting a 12-pt space after each paragraph.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should ensure that all hard carriage returns are in normal 12-pt font (that is, not bold or italicised or in 14-pt font). • Authors should use a comma to separate the last two items in a series of three or more items: X, Y, and Z. • Authors should place periods and commas outside quotation marks and parenthetical references, except in blocked-off quotations. In that case, the period comes before the parenthetical reference. • Authors should leave a single 12-pt line before and after blocked-off quotations, lists, etc. • Authors should use two hyphens—no spaces before, between, or after—to create dashes. • Authors should capitalise only the first letter of the first word and the first letter of the first word after colons or dashes in titles, except for titles of periodicals, titles of conferences and conference proceedings, acronyms, and proper nouns. • Authors should use single quotation marks for articles in newspapers, periodicals, proceedings. • Authors should use italics for books and other larger sources, including a document within a website. • Authors should avoid large blocks of white space within their papers. • Authors should use single quotation marks or italics to add emphasis to a word or phrase. Double (or regular) quotation marks are used only for quotations.
Parenthetical References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors may use <i>et al.</i> to refer to a work with more than three authors: (Pan <i>et al.</i> 2014). • Authors should italicise the phrase and make sure a period comes after <i>al.</i> • Authors should note that there are no commas in a standard parenthetical reference: (Corrigan 2008). • Authors who wish to refer readers to a specific page number may do so in this manner: (Lamport 1983, p. 658).
References' Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors using a bibliographic tool for the references' section should turn it off (that is, convert the field to static text) before submitting the paper for editing. • Authors should make sure that their references' sections contain citations for every source used in the paper. • Authors' first initials appear after their last names and a comma. There are no spaces between first and second initials (Andel, TR) and no periods after either initial. • Authors who are citing multi-author works should not use a comma to separate the initial of the penultimate author's first initial and the ampersand that follows: (Carsten, P, Andel, TR, Yampolskiy, M & McDonald, JT).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should use a colon to separate titles from subtitles: <i>Looking into the future: A second generation of drug research.</i> • Authors should spell out acronyms and abbreviations for items on the reference list and follow with the acronym or abbreviation in parentheses: Department of Defense (DoD). • Authors should not separate items within a single citation with periods. In fact, periods only appear after abbreviations such as pp. or eds. and at the end of each citation. • Authors should use a 2-em dash (which can be found by clicking on the 'Insert' tab, selecting 'Symbol' from the far right option, clicking on 'More Symbols', and selecting the 'Special Characters' tab) as a way to indicate the repetition of author or authors in consecutive entries in the references' list. • However, if more than one author is the same in two consecutive entries, but the authors' names appear in a different order in the second entry OR additional authors are also listed in the second entry, <i>JIW</i> authors should provide all the authors' names and first initials in the second reference item. • Rather than inserting 'In' for papers that appear as part of a larger work, authors should simply use a comma after the title of the paper and follow that with the name of the work: (Farina, J, Scanlon, M, Le-Khac, NA & Kechadi, MT, 2015 'Overview of the forensic investigation of cloud services', <i>Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (ARES)</i>, IEEE, pp. 556-65). • To record inclusive page numbers, authors should use the complete numeral for the starting page, but only the last numeral or the necessary numerals for the ending page: 220-9, 352-60, 1135-48, 352-402 .
Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should avoid use of the first-person pronouns (I, we, me, my, mine, our, ours) and second-person pronouns (you, your, yours), unless they appear in quoted material. The paper itself should be written in third person. If references to the authors are necessary, nouns such as 'the authors' or 'the researchers' should be used. • Authors should avoid contractions, unless they appear in quoted material. • Authors should use spell and grammar checks before submission. While these tools are not always correct, they can be useful.



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Where to put files in this package?

It is necessary to have the font files (NewTimesRoman*.otf files) and the peregrine.cls and peregrine.bst files in the same directory as your .tex file is found.

Optionally, you may want to have the documentation (docs.pdf), and the sample files also in that directory as well.

Another option is to make a directory just for your article and drop all the Peregrine files into that directory.

xelatex and lualatex

We are using the fontspec package for fonts, which is very convenient for using .ttf or .otf fonts. However, fontspec expects the user to format the .tex file using xelatex or lualatex instead of pdflatex or other varieties of LaTeX engines. If you don't use xelatex or lualatex you will get an error message, and your document will not compile, so you will be instantly reminded of this fact.

You'll find using xelatex or lualatex is no more difficult to use than pdflatex so this should not be a problem.

Using the PeregrineTemplate.tex file

The easiest way to start your article is to copy and rename the template file, **PeregrineTemplate.tex**, and use it to start producing your slides. You'll find some examples of the commands you can enter to make the titlepage, and reminders and examples about the other commands you might use.

Using the SamplePages.tex/.pdf files

As well as the template file, the sample file for making articles, SamplePages.tex/.pdf will be helpful, since you can compare the code with the resulting .pdf, giving yourself guidance when making your own article.



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Title Page Commands

Title Page Sample: L^AT_EX Coding and Results

Title

Capitalise all major words: `\title{<Title Name>}`

Author

Use two capitalized letters for the first and middle name of each author and then the last name of each author.

`\authors{<two initials space last name, (repeat for each author)>}`

ie., `\authors{<AB Author, (repeat for each author)>}`

Affiliation Number/Name/Address

Affiliation numbers and affiliation name/address are done in such a way that each author may have more than one affiliation if desired, and each affiliation may be used by more than one author. This gives maximum flexibility.

Affiliation numbers are entered with `\affilnum{<number>}` after each author.

`\authors{<two initials space last name>\affilnum{<number>}, (repeat as needed)>}`

Affiliation Name

If two or more authors are from the SAME institution, then the name of the organisation should only occur ONCE.

Affiliation should include the name of his or her university or organisation, his or her department (if applicable), and the location of that affiliation (city, state, country, for instance).

Affiliation name and address should be entered with `\affil{<number>}{<Affil name and address>}`

The affiliation names follow the author field, and may use `\\` to start a new line for the address.

Email

E-mail addresses for all the authors should appear on the same line, in order of the authors' appearance on the author line.

Separate each email address with a semicolon. `\email{<email one; email two; emailthree etc.>}`

Abstract

Abstract should be no longer than 100 words. The aim is to provide a concise overview of your paper.

`\begin{abstract}<text>\end{abstract}`

Keywords

Capitalize all important terms, separate terms with a comma: `\keywords{<Word, Word and Another, Word>}`



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Title Page Commands

Title Page Sample: L^AT_EX Coding and Results

```
\title{Disrupting Adversary Decision Logic: An Experience Report}

\authors{PP Pal\affilnum{1}, NJ Lageman\affilnum{2,}\affilnum{3}, NB Soule\affilnum{1}}

\affil{1}{Raytheon BBN Technologies\\ Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States}

\affil{2}{Amazon}\vskip-12pt %% vertical skip to keep affil 2 and 3 close to each other
\affil{3}{(Formerly) BBN\\ Boston, Massachusetts, United States}

\email{partha.pal@raytheon.com; nlageman4@gmail.com; nate.soule@raytheon.com}

\begin{abstract}Text...\end{abstract}

\keywords{Deception, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Security, Decision Logic}
```

Disrupting Adversary Decision Logic: An Experience Report

PP Pal¹, NJ Lageman^{2,3}, NB Soule¹

¹*Raytheon BBN Technologies
Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States*

²*Amazon*

³*(Formerly) BBN
Boston, Massachusetts, United States*

E-mail: partha.pal@raytheon.com; nlageman4@gmail.com; nate.soule@raytheon.com

Abstract: *Sophisticated attacks usually involve decision logic that observes the victim's responses before deciding the next action. Such logic presents an opportunity for the defence, as it provides a controllable feedback channel. Manoeuvres that manipulate responses can confuse the adversary's decision process, causing them to undertake ineffective actions. By deliberately introducing false information through deceptive manoeuvres, would-be victims can steer adversaries away from their main objectives. In this article, the authors first introduce and analyse a specific deceptive manoeuvre to determine when, where, and how it may be appropriate and effective; and then explore this form of defensive deception from a broader information-warfare perspective.*

Keywords: *Deception, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), Security, Decision Logic*



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Headers

Using Section

Capitalise Each Major Word of Each Major Section Heading.

Example:

```
\section{Capitalise Each Major Word}
```

Using Subsection

Capitalise only the first letter of the first word in the heading and any proper nouns, acronyms, etc.

Example:

```
\subsection{Capitalise the first word but not the others except for acronyms like NASA}
```



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Listing

Our itemize and enumerate environments are the same as used in L^AT_EX generally:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item text...
\end{itemize}

\begin{enumerate}
\item text...
\end{enumerate}
```

Quotation Blocks

Should you choose to include a quotation of some length (more than 30 words) use this form. Quotations are done like this:

```
\begin{quotation}
Text.\citep{<cite author of quotation>}
\end{quotation}
```

Notes:

- There is no need for quotation marks with blocked-off quotations, unless they appear in the original.
- End the material with a period. For quoted material, be sure to include a parenthetical citation after the period.
(Jones 148)

The citation can be done with `\citep{<label>}` to put the parens around the term.



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Figures

Figures are done in the normal L^AT_EX form:

```
\begin{figure}
\centerline{\includegraphics[width=<width>]{<illustration file name>}}
\caption{<Figure caption>}
\end{figure}
```

Note:

- Graphics (tables, diagrams, figures, etc.) and their captions should be centred.
We center graphics by using the `\centerline{}` command surrounding the `\includegraphics[]{}` , as seen above.
- The caption will center automatically, and multiple lines will center the final line, so authors don't need to be concerned with this.
- Any exhibits should be submitted as jpeg or PDF attachments (300 dpi resolution)— with labels to identify them.
- Each reference in text to an exhibit should use bold for the type of graphic and number: '**Figure 1** represents...'
- Make sure that exhibits will print clearly in black and white.
- Please ensure exhibits can be resized. (.jpg or .pdf files)
- Please do not include scanned images from other publications.
- Secure permission to include any images generated and/or published by others.

See SamplePages.tex/.pdf for examples if you have further questions.



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Tables

Tables use the usual \LaTeX syntax:

```
\begin{table}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{<table preamble>}
...
\end{tabular}
\caption{Table caption here.}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

Note:

- Every table must be within `\begin{center} ... \end{center}` so that it will be centered.
- Captions that are more than one line long will automatically center.

Easily get Gray Rows

In the perigrine.cls file there is a convenient table command called `\grayrows`. Use it before `\begin{tabular}` to get the effect seen below. See SamplePages.tex/.pdf for full example.

```
\begin{table} [htbp]
\begin{center}
\grayrows
\begin{tabular}{|p{.2\textwidth}|p{.15\textwidth}|p{.6\textwidth}|}
\hline...
```

Name	Protocol(s)	Description
Fake Hosts	ICMP	Respond to ICMP echo (aka ping) requests for hosts that do not exist
Fake Ports	TCP	Allow establishment of connections to ports that are not actually open
HTTP Redirect	HTTP	Inject a JavaScript redirect into HTML responses to ensure clients have web browser-like capabilities
False Resolution	DNS	Resolve a domain name to an alternate address (for example, to redirect subsets of clients to honeypots, or even to attack themselves)



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NatBib Citations

Citations are done using NatBib commands. These are the two kinds of cite commands that are commonly used:

`\citep{}` and `\citete{}`.

No star:

1) `\citep{}`, `\citete{}` will list the first author.

Using star form:

2) `\citep*{}`, `\citete*{}` will list all the authors for that citation.

<code>\citep{jon90}</code> for a parenthetical citation	=	(Jones et al., 1990),
<code>\citete{jon90}</code> for a textual one	=	Jones et al. (1990).

<code>\citep*{jon90}</code> for a parenthetical citation with all authors listed	=	(Jones; Author two; etc., 1990)
<code>\citete*{jon90}</code> for a textual one	=	Jones; Author two; etc. (1990).

Changing ampersand to 'and'

This style, a variation on the Harvard style, supplies an ampersand before the final author in the citation.

However, there are times when the usual ampersand in the citation should be replaced with 'and'.

Here are the rules for when you should to use 'and' instead of &:

- When there is more than one author and the authors are identified in the text, use 'and' instead of the ampersand to connect their names: 'McMinn and Butts (2012) have argued...'.
But

- When the authors are identified in the parenthetical reference but not in the text, use the ampersand between their names: 'Experts now believe the opposite is true (McMinn & Butts 2012)'.

The command `\useand{}` will change the ampersand into 'and'. Use the command like this:

`\useand{\citete*{<label name>}}` or `\useand{\citep*{<label name>}}`

You can see the command in use in the following example:

`\useand{\citete*{Lu}}, or \citete*{Lu}`

Producing: Lu, Marvel and Wang (2015), or Lu, Marvel & Wang (2015)



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Full set of NatBib citation commands

If you want to add text before or after your citation, but have it appear within the citation parens, here is how to do it.

```
\citet{jon90} ==> Jones et al. (1990)
\citet[chap.~2]{jon90} ==> Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
\citep{jon90} ==> Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[chap.~2]{jon90} ==> (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
\citep[see][]{jon90} ==> (see Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[see][chap.~2]{jon90} ==> (see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)

\citet*{jon90} ==> Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
\citep*{jon90} ==> (Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)
```

Multiple Citations

Multiple citations may be made by including more than one citation key in the `\cite` command argument.

```
\citet{jon90,jam91} ==> Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
\citep{jon90,jam91} ==> (Jones et al., 1990; James et al. 1991)
\citep{jon90,jon91} ==> (Jones et al., 1990, 1991)
\citep{jon90a,jon90b} ==> (Jones et al., 1990a,b)
```

Excerpted from the following website. For more information:

<http://texdoc.net/texmf-dist/doc/latex/natbib/natnotes.pdf>



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[NatBib Citations 1](#) [NatBib Citations 2](#) [Citations Advice](#)

Citation Advice

Generally this advice is meant for people that are not using \LaTeX and have not used BibTeX or NatBib for making their citations. Nevertheless, for the sake of completeness, we include it here.

- The text itself and the in-text citation should provide readers with both author's (or authors') name(s) and date of publication—for instance, 'Smith (1979) was first to note this trend'; or 'Research conducted at the University of Texas, San Antonio first identified this trend (Smith 1979)'.
- Two or three authors of the same text are included in in-text citations: McFadden, Jones, and Arnold (2010) or (McFadden, Jones & Arnold 2010). Note that 'and' is used between the last names of the last two authors for references in the text of the paper, while the ampersand replaces 'and' in parenthetical references.
- Multiple publications by the same author within the same year are automatically differentiated with small Arabic letters: Jones (1983a), (Jones 1983b). [in \LaTeX this is done automatically]
- In-text references for direct quotes (paraphrases and summaries) may also include the page numbers where the quote (or borrowed material) can be found: Best (2007, p. 3) or (Gupta 2007, pp. 110-1).
- If the author is unknown or is an organisation, the full title or name of the organisation should be given for the first in-text citation (National Security Agency). Afterwards, a shortened version of the title, the organisation name, or acronym is used (NSA 1985).

These examples of in-text citations are provided for quick reference. (When using \LaTeX and NatBib, these would be done with `\citep{}`)

- One author of one text: (Langner 2011)
- Two authors of the same text: (McFadden & Arnold 2010)
- Three authors of one text: (Stouffer, Falco & Scarfone 2011)
- More than three authors of a single text: (Tehranipoor et al. 2011)



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Using BibTeX with the Peregrine Bibliography Style

This package includes a custom made .bst file to match the stylistic expectations of the Journal of Information Warfare. The .bst file is called peregrine.bst, and is declared as the bibliography style in peregrine.cls, so you don't need to type in the usual `\bibliographystyle{}`.

This package also includes samp.bib, the sample bibliography database. You can look through the entries and see the results in the SamplePages.pdf if you feel that you need guidance.

Making your bibliography follows the usual steps.

1. Make your bibliography database file, `<filename>.bib`
2. At the end of your article, type in `\bibliography{<filename>}` using the name of your .bib file without typing in the .bib extension.
3. Enter citations in your paper, and run LuaLaTeX on your paper.
4. Run the BibTeX program. If you do it on the command line, you would type `bibtex <filename>` with the filename being the same name as your .tex file.
This step will pick out the citations in your paper and use only those entries in the .bib file to make your alphabetised bibliography file, `<filename>.bbl`.
5. Run Lualatex several more times on your tex file and you will find that your citations appear as well as your Bibliography at the end of your article.

What if...?

The peregrine.bst file is made particularly for this style and will probably produce a perfect bibliography.

However, seeing that there are very specific stylistic expectations, as seen in the following pages, you may see a bibliography entry that doesn't match the following examples.

In that case, you can edit the .bbl file to match the example, and run Lualatex again, and you should reach perfection.

Note:

Remember when you enter a URL in the .bib file that you must precede it with `$<$` and end it with `$>$`

Also, you will get better results if you use 'series' for the key word in your .bib file, instead of the more obvious 'month.'

Other than these two oddities, the other entries are standard.

Comment

Exceedingly much easier than entering the Bibliography by hand! – Good luck, and enjoy!



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References Rules

- The References' list should appear at the end of the article and, using the Harvard style of documentation, should provide sufficient description to enable the reader to locate all publications referred to in the text.
- References to government or corporate entities as authors should appear and be alphabetised on the reference list by full title (such as 'National Security Agency') but be followed by abbreviations, acronyms, etc., if applicable, in parentheses '(NSA)'.
- Unpublished works or private communications are to be mentioned within the text but may be omitted from the reference list.
- References to electronic documents should include date viewed and the appropriate Universal Resource Locator (URL): viewed 7 December 2017,
<<http://www.cs.wustl.edu/~jain/cse571-07/ftp/ids.pdf>>
- Names of countries should be abbreviated using the guidelines found at www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/country_code_list.htm
- Please ensure that all the references in the text are in the list of references at the end (and vice versa). (When using BibTeX this will happen automatically)

Bibliography Examples

The following pages include examples of bibliography entries supplied by Peregrine.

For additional information, contact Diane Silver (dsilver@gbpts.com), or consult the style guide itself:

Snooks and Co. (rev.) 2002, *Style manual for authors, editors and printers*, 6th edn. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Milton, Qld, AU.

The following entries are provided for easy reference:

- **A book with a single author.**

Walzer, M 1977, *Just and unjust wars*, Basic Books, New York, NY, US.

- **A book or other monograph with additional publication details.**

Stouffer, K, Falco, J & Scarfone, K 2011, *Guide to Industrial Control Systems (ICS) security, Special Publication 800-82*, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, US.

- **A chapter or article within a book with editors.**

McMinn, L & Butts, J 2012, 'A firmware verification tool for programmable logic controllers', *Critical infrastructure protection VI*, J Butts & S Shenoi (eds), Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, DE, pp. 58-69.

- **A work whose author or first author is the same as the first author of the previous item on the reference list.**

———2005, *A thousand plateaus: capitalism and schizophrenia*, forward and trans. Brian Massumi, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN, US.

If more than one author is the same in two consecutive entries, but their names appear in a different order in the second entry OR additional authors are also listed and change the authors' order of appearance in the second entry, provide all the authors' names and first initials in the second entry.

- **An article by a single author appearing in a journal with both (or either) volume and issue numbers.**

Langner, R 2011 'Stuxnet: dissecting a cyberwarfare weapon', *IEEE Security and Privacy*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 49-51.

If issue number is not given, simply move from the volume number to inclusive page numbers: vol. 9, pp. 49-51.

- **An article in a journal with more than three authors, volume, and/or issue number information.**

Tehranipoor, M, Salmani, H, Xuehui, Z, Xiaoxiao, W, Karri, R, Rajendran, J & Rosenfeld, K 2011, 'Trustworthy hardware: Trojan detection and design-for-trust challenges', *Computer*, vol. 44, no. 7, pp. 66-74.

- **A work with corporate authorship.**

Dell 2012, *Lifecycle of an Advanced Persistent Threat*, viewed 19 September 2013, <<http://www.redteamusa.com/PDF/Lifecycle%20of%20an%20Advanced%20Persistent%20Threat.pdf>>.

SmartLabs Technology 2007, *Insteon developer's guide*, 2nd edn, 16 August, viewed 11 May 2017, <http://cache.insteon.com/pdf/INSTEON_Developers_Guide_20070816a.pdf>.

Threat Analysis Group (TAG) 2010, *Threat, vulnerability, risk—Commonly mixed up terms*, 3 May, viewed 12 August 2017, <<https://www.threatanalysis.com/2010/05/03/threat-vulnerability-risk-commonly-mixed-up-terms/>>.

- **A government publication.**

HM Government (UK), *National strategy 2016-2021*, viewed 1 August 2017, <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/567242/national_cyber_security_strategy_2016.pdf>.

United States Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) 2017, *United States Defense Intelligence Agency report: Building a military to support great power aspirations*, Defense Intelligence Agency, viewed 2 August 2017, <<http://www.dia.mil/Portals/27/Documents/News/Military%20Power%20Publications/Russia%20Military%20Power%20Report%202017.pdf>>.

United States Department of Defense (DoD) 2015, *Cyber strategy*, Washington, DC, viewed 20 May 2016, <https://www.defense.gov/Portals/1/features/2015/0415_cyber-strategy/Final_2015_DoD_CYBER_STRATEGY_for_web.pdf>.

- **A work in a foreign language.**

Dubov, D 2014, 'Kibermogushchestvo kak bazis obespecheniia "tsifrovogo" suvereniteta v sovremennom mire: Kliuchevie podkhody' ('Cyberpower as a fundamental concept for digital sovereignty in the contemporary world: Key aspects'), *Oborona i bezopasnost'*, vol. 4, no. 25, pp. 123-35.

- **An article from an online periodical.**

Chapple, M 2011, ‘Anatomy of a spam attack’, *BizTech*, 7 December, viewed 18 August 2016, <<http://www.biztechmagazine.com/article/2011/12/anatomy-spam-attack>>.

- **An article from an online periodical with an author, title of article and periodical, date of creation or production, date of viewing, and URL.**

Zetter, K 2010, ‘SCADA System’s hard-coded password circulated online for years’, *Wired*, 19 July, viewed 21 April 2013, <<http://www.wired.com/threatlevel/2010/07/siemens-scada/>>.

- **A document within a website.**

Santamarta, R 2012, *Project basecamp: Attacking ControlLogix*, Digital Bond, viewed 21 April 2013, <http://reversemode.com/downloads/logix_report_basecamp.pdf>.

Note that Basecamp and ControlLogix are capitalised because they are proper nouns.

- **Papers presented at conferences, etc. and published as proceedings.**

Agrawal, D, Archambeault, B, Rao, J & Rohatgi, P 2003, ‘The EM side-channel(s)’, *Cryptographic Hardware and Embedded Systems—CHES 2002: Proceedings of the 4th International Workshop*, eds. BS Kaliski, Jr, CK Koc & C Paar, LNCS 2523, pp. 29-45.

Boryczka, U. Probierz, B & Kozak, J 2016, ‘Automatic categorization of email into folders by Ant Colony Decision Tree and social networks’, *Proceedings of the 8th KES International Conference on Intelligent Decision Technologies—KES IDT 2016, Part II*, Springer International Publishing, Cham, CH, pp. 71-81.

- **A work published as the proceedings of a conference in both print and online forms.**

Kocher, P, Jaffe, J & Jun, B 1999, ‘Differential power analysis’, *Advances in Cryptology—CRYPTO 2009: Proceedings of the 29th Annual International Cryptology Conference*, ed. S. Halevi, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, DE, pp. 789-792, viewed 21 April 2013, <<ftp://ftp.mrynet.com/pub/os/DEC/vmsone/vmsone.com/~decuslib/vmssig/vmslt99b/net/dpa.pdf>>.