

IJCAI-11 Formatting Instructions*

Toby Walsh
NICTA and UNSW
Sydney, Australia
pcchair11@ijcai.org

Abstract

The *IJCAI-11 Proceedings* will be printed from electronic manuscripts submitted by the authors. The electronic manuscript will also be included in the online version of the proceedings. This paper provides the style instructions.

1 Introduction

The *IJCAI-11 Proceedings* will be printed from electronic manuscripts submitted by the authors. These must be PDF (*Portable Document Format*) files formatted for 8-1/2" × 11" paper.

1.1 Length of Papers

Each accepted full paper is allocated six pages in the conference proceedings. Up to two additional pages may be purchased at a price of \$275 per page for any accepted paper. However, all *submissions* must be a maximum of six pages in length.

1.2 Word Processing Software

As detailed below, IJCAI has prepared and made available a set of \LaTeX macros and a Microsoft Word template for use in formatting your paper. If you are using some other word processing software (such as WordPerfect, etc.), please follow the format instructions given below and ensure that your final paper looks as much like this sample as possible.

2 Style and Format

\LaTeX and Word style files that implement these instructions can be retrieved electronically. (See Appendix A for instructions on how to obtain these files.)

2.1 Layout

Print manuscripts two columns to a page, in the manner in which these instructions are printed. The exact dimensions for pages are:

- left and right margins: .75"
- column width: 3.375"

*These match the formatting instructions of IJCAI-07. The support of IJCAI, Inc. is acknowledged.

- gap between columns: .25"
- top margin—first page: 1.375"
- top margin—other pages: .75"
- bottom margin: 1.25"
- column height—first page: 6.625"
- column height—other pages: 9"

All measurements assume an 8-1/2" × 11" page size. For A4-size paper, use the given top and left margins, column width, height, and gap, and modify the bottom and right margins as necessary.

2.2 Format of Electronic Manuscript

For the production of the electronic manuscript, you must use Adobe's *Portable Document Format* (PDF). A PDF file can be generated, for instance, on Unix systems using `ps2pdf` or on Windows systems using Adobe's Distiller. There is also a website with free software and conversion services: <http://www.ps2pdf.com/>. For reasons of uniformity, use of Adobe's *Times Roman* font is strongly suggested. In $\text{\LaTeX}2\epsilon$, this is accomplished by putting

```
\usepackage{times}
```

in the preamble.¹

Additionally, it is of utmost importance to specify the American **letter** format (corresponding to 8-1/2" × 11") when formatting the paper. When working with `dvips`, for instance, one should specify `-t letter`.

2.3 Title and Author Information

Center the title on the entire width of the page in a 14-point bold font. Below it, center the author name(s) in a 12-point bold font, and then center the address(es) in a 12-point regular font. Credit to a sponsoring agency can appear on the first page as a footnote.

Blind Review

In order to make blind reviewing possible, authors must omit their names and affiliations when submitting the paper for review. In place of names and affiliations, provide a list of content areas. When referring to one's own work, use the third

¹You may want also to use the package `latexsym`, which defines all symbols known from the old \LaTeX version.

person rather than the first person. For example, say, “Previously, Gottlob [1992] has shown that. . .”, rather than, “In our previous work [Gottlob, 1992], we have shown that. . .” Try to avoid including any information in the body of the paper or references that would identify the authors or their institutions. Such information can be added to the final camera-ready version for publication.

2.4 Abstract

Place the abstract at the beginning of the first column 3” from the top of the page, unless that does not leave enough room for the title and author information. Use a slightly smaller width than in the body of the paper. Head the abstract with “Abstract” centered above the body of the abstract in a 12-point bold font. The body of the abstract should be in the same font as the body of the paper.

The abstract should be a concise, one-paragraph summary describing the general thesis and conclusion of your paper. A reader should be able to learn the purpose of the paper and the reason for its importance from the abstract. The abstract should be no more than 200 words long.

2.5 Text

The main body of the text immediately follows the abstract. Use 10-point type in a clear, readable font with 1-point leading (10 on 11).

Indent when starting a new paragraph, except after major headings.

2.6 Headings and Sections

When necessary, headings should be used to separate major sections of your paper. (These instructions use many headings to demonstrate their appearance; your paper should have fewer headings.)

Section Headings

Print section headings in 12-point bold type in the style shown in these instructions. Leave a blank space of approximately 10 points above and 4 points below section headings. Number sections with arabic numerals.

Subsection Headings

Print subsection headings in 11-point bold type. Leave a blank space of approximately 8 points above and 3 points below subsection headings. Number subsections with the section number and the subsection number (in arabic numerals) separated by a period.

Subsubsection Headings

Print subsubsection headings in 10-point bold type. Leave a blank space of approximately 6 points above subsubsection headings. Do not number subsubsections.

Special Sections

You may include an unnumbered acknowledgments section, including acknowledgments of help from colleagues, financial support, and permission to publish.

Any appendices directly follow the text and look like sections, except that they are numbered with capital letters instead of arabic numerals.

The references section is headed “References,” printed in the same style as a section heading but without a number. A sample list of references is given at the end of these instructions. Use a consistent format for references, such as that provided by Bib_TEX. The reference list should not include unpublished work.

2.7 Citations

Citations within the text should include the author’s last name and the year of publication, for example [Gottlob, 1992]. Append lowercase letters to the year in cases of ambiguity. Treat multiple authors as in the following examples: [Abelson *et al.*, 1985] or [Baumgartner *et al.*, 2001] (for more than two authors) and [Brachman and Schmolze, 1985] (for two authors). If the author portion of a citation is obvious, omit it, e.g., Nebel [2000]. Collapse multiple citations as follows: [Gottlob *et al.*, 2002; Levesque, 1984a].

2.8 Footnotes

Place footnotes at the bottom of the page in a 9-point font. Refer to them with superscript numbers.² Separate them from the text by a short line.³ Avoid footnotes as much as possible; they interrupt the flow of the text.

3 Illustrations

Place all illustrations (figures, drawings, tables, and photographs) throughout the paper at the places where they are first discussed, rather than at the end of the paper. If placed at the bottom or top of a page, illustrations may run across both columns.

Illustrations must be rendered electronically or scanned and placed directly in your document. All illustrations should be in black and white, as color illustrations may cause problems. Line weights should be 1/2-point or thicker. Avoid screens and superimposing type on patterns as these effects may not reproduce well.

Number illustrations sequentially. Use references of the following form: Figure 1, Table 2, etc. Place illustration numbers and captions under illustrations. Leave a margin of 1/4-inch around the area covered by the illustration and caption. Use 9-point type for captions, labels, and other text in illustrations.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of these instructions and the L^AT_EX and Bib_TEX files that implement them was supported by Schlumberger Palo Alto Research, AT&T Bell Laboratories, and Morgan Kaufmann Publishers. Preparation of the Microsoft Word file was supported by IJCAI. An early version of this document was created by Shirley Jowell and Peter F. Patel-Schneider. It was subsequently modified by Jennifer Balentine and Thomas Dean, Bernhard Nebel, and Daniel Pagenstecher. These instructions are the same as the ones for IJCAI-05, prepared by Kurt Steinkraus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Lab.

²This is how your footnotes should appear.

³Note the line separating these footnotes from the text.

A L^AT_EX and Word Style Files

The L^AT_EX and Word style files are available on the IJCAI-11 website, <http://www.ijcai-11.org/>. These style files implement the formatting instructions in this document.

The L^AT_EX files are `ijcai11.sty` and `ijcai11.tex`, and the Bib_TE_X files are `named.bst` and `ijcai11.bib`. The L^AT_EX style file is for version 2e of L^AT_EX, and the Bib_TE_X style file is for version 0.99c of Bib_TE_X (*not* version 0.98i). The `ijcai11.sty` file is the same as the `ijcai07.sty` file used for IJCAI-07.

The Microsoft Word style file consists of a single file, `ijcai11.doc`. This template is the same as the one used for IJCAI-07.

These Microsoft Word and L^AT_EX files contain the source of the present document and may serve as a formatting sample.

Further information on using these styles for the preparation of papers for IJCAI-11 can be obtained by contacting pcchair11@ijcai.org.

References

- [Abelson *et al.*, 1985] Harold Abelson, Gerald Jay Sussman, and Julie Sussman. *Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1985.
- [Baumgartner *et al.*, 2001] Robert Baumgartner, Georg Gottlob, and Sergio Flesca. Visual information extraction with Lixto. In *Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Very Large Databases*, pages 119–128, Rome, Italy, September 2001. Morgan Kaufmann.
- [Brachman and Schmolze, 1985] Ronald J. Brachman and James G. Schmolze. An overview of the KL-ONE knowledge representation system. *Cognitive Science*, 9(2):171–216, April–June 1985.
- [Gottlob *et al.*, 2002] Georg Gottlob, Nicola Leone, and Francesco Scarcello. Hypertree decompositions and tractable queries. *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, 64(3):579–627, May 2002.
- [Gottlob, 1992] Georg Gottlob. Complexity results for non-monotonic logics. *Journal of Logic and Computation*, 2(3):397–425, June 1992.
- [Levesque, 1984a] Hector J. Levesque. Foundations of a functional approach to knowledge representation. *Artificial Intelligence*, 23(2):155–212, July 1984.
- [Levesque, 1984b] Hector J. Levesque. A logic of implicit and explicit belief. In *Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, pages 198–202, Austin, Texas, August 1984. American Association for Artificial Intelligence.
- [Nebel, 2000] Bernhard Nebel. On the compilability and expressive power of propositional planning formalisms. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 12:271–315, 2000.