How to Make a Camera-Ready Proceedings Contribution

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Abstract

The abstract should be one paragraph, indented 1/8 inch on both sides, in 9 point font with single spacing. The heading Abstract should be 10 point, bold, centered, with one line space below it. This one-paragraph abstract section is required only for standard spoken papers and standard posters (i.e., those presentations that will be represented by six page papers in the Proceedings).

Keywords: Add your choice of indexing terms or keywords; kindly use a semi-colon; between each term.

Introduction

[Very general opening paragraph that anyone can understand.]

[clear statement of purpose]

- Apply computational model of pedagogy to real-world concepts.
- Investigate how concept learning interacts, when people learn about entities, how does that affect the relational concepts connected to those entities?
- Test the effects of pedagogy on relational and entity concept types

[Lit review]

[Hypothesis] Participants will learn more when examples are selected both helpfully and responsively (responsive teaching condition) when compared to exampels selected only helpfully (baseline condition) or examples selected by the participants (active condition). In all conditions, improvement in score on the entity test will be positively correlated with improvement in score on the relational test. [what else?]

Methods

Participants

Design

Materials

Procedure

Results

Discussion

[EVERYTHING BELOW THIS LINE WILL BE DELETED (but keep in for now in case we forget how to write an rmarkdown paper)]

Formalities, Footnotes, and Floats

Use standard APA citation format. Citations within the text should include the author's last name and year. If the authors' names are included in the sentence, place only the year in parentheses, as in (1972), but otherwise place the entire reference in parentheses with the authors and year separated by a comma (Newell & Simon, 1972). List multiple references alphabetically and separate them by semicolons (Chalnick & Billman, 1988; Newell & Simon, 1972). Use the et. al. construction only after listing all the authors to a publication in an earlier reference and for citations with four or more authors.

For more information on citations in R Markdown, see **here.**

Footnotes

Indicate footnotes with a number[1] in the text. Place the footnotes in 9 point type at the bottom of the page on which they appear. Precede the footnote with a horizontal rule.[2]

Figures

All artwork must be very dark for purposes of reproduction and should not be hand drawn. Number figures sequentially, placing the figure number and caption, in 10 point, after the figure with one line space above the caption and one line space below it. If necessary, leave extra white space at the bottom of the page to avoid splitting the figure and figure caption. You may float figures to the top or bottom of a column, or set wide figures across both columns.

Two-column images

You can read local images using png package for example and plot it like a regular plot using grid.raster from the grid package. With this method you have full control of the size of your image. **Note: Image must be in .png file format for the readPNG function to work.**

You might want to display a wide figure across both columns. To do this, you change the `fig.env` chunk option to `figure*`. To align the image in the center of the page, set `fig.align` option to `center`. To format the width of your caption text, you set the `num.cols.cap` option to `2`.

One-column images

Single column is the default option, but if you want set it explicitly, set `fig.env` to `figure`. Notice that the `num.cols` option for the caption width is set to `1`.

[1] Sample of the first footnote.

[2] Sample of the second footnote.

Figure 1: This image spans both columns. And the caption text is limited to 0.8 of the width of the document.

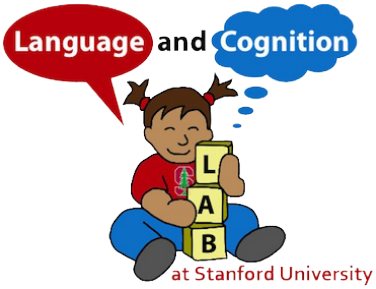

Figure 2: One column image.

R Plots

You can use R chunks directly to plot graphs. And you can use latex floats in the fig.pos chunk option to have more control over the location of your plot on the page. For more information on latex placement specifiers see **here**

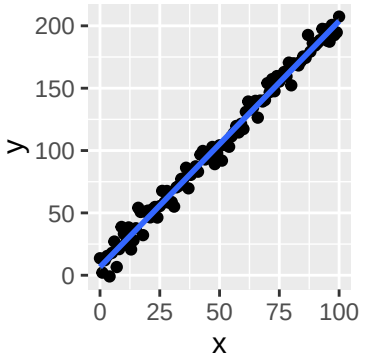

Figure 3: R plot

Tables

Number tables consecutively; place the table number and title (in 10 point) above the table with one line space above the caption and one line space below it, as in Table 1. You may float tables to the top or bottom of a column, set wide tables across both columns.

You can use the xtable function in the xtable package.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	-0.11	0.10	-1.1	0.26
x	2.05	0.10	19.7	0.00

Table 1: This table prints across one column.

Acknowledgements

Place acknowledgments (including funding information) in a section at the end of the paper.

References

Chalnick, A., & Billman, D. (1988). Unsupervised learning of correlational structure. In *Proceedings of the tenth annual conference of the cognitive science society* (pp. 510–516). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Newell, A., & Simon, H. A. (1972). *Human problem solving*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.