FINAL PAPER TEMPLATE

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ABSTRACT

Describe in concise words what you do, why you do it (not necessarily in this order), and the main result. The abstract has to be self-contained and readable for a person in the general area. You should write the abstract last.

1. INTRODUCTION

Do not start the introduction with the abstract or a slightly modifed version.

1.1. Motivation

Start with the general setup of your paper. Where does the problem you address come from and what is the motivation. The motivation is very important.

1.2. Previous Work

Describe related work relevant to this paper. Make clear what was done and what was not done.

1.3. What I Am Going to Do

Explain what you do, in a readable way, how you do it, and the main results you obtained. For a real paper, you would also make very clear here what is novel about your contribution. Also, you can reiterate why your work is relevant.

1.4. Organization of the Paper

Give a one paragraph overview of the paper, like: In Section 2 we provide the background on the the discrete Fourier transform and its most important fast algorithms including their detailed cost analysis. In ...

1.5. General Comments

- You do not have to follow the exact subsection titles in this section or the others. It is just to help you get started. Alternatively, and what I usually do to save space, is to use paragraph titles instead of subsections, as in

  Organization of the paper. Blabla.

- It is generally a good idea to break sections into smaller units for readability and since it helps you to structure the story.

- Also, the following section titles should be adapted to more precisely reflect what you do.

- It is helpful to start each of the following sections with a very short summary of what the reader can expect in the section. Nothing more awkward as when the story starts and one does not know what the direction is or the goal.

- Make sure you define each acronym you use, no matter how convinced you are the reader knows it.

- Always spell-check before you submit (to me in this case).

- Be picky. When writing a paper you should always strive for very high quality. Many people may read it and the quality makes a big difference.

- Books helping you to write better: [1] and [2].

- Conversion to pdf (latex users only):

  dvips ... -Ppdf -G0 ....

2. NECESSARY BACKGROUND

Here you should give a short, self-contained summary of necessary background information. For example, assume you present about reinforcement learning. You could organize into reinforcement learning basics, the Bellman equation, and how to train a model.

2.1. Reinforcement Learning Basics

2.2. The Bellman Equation

2.3. Model training

Note: You have to:

- Explain the algorithms you consider

3. YOUR PROPOSED METHOD

Here you explain what you did, again first starting with a brief overview. Structure it as suitable.

Note: You have to:

- Explain all steps you performed so that another person can re-produce your experiments as close as possible
- This can be exactly like the paper you try to replicate. However, you should try to explain it it your own words. Most paper has space constraints and left out many details and hyperparameter choices. Describe what you use.

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Here you evaluate your work using experiments. You start again with a very short summary, and then you give the experimental setup.

Note: You have to:

- explain the metrics. Explain the dataset.
- very readable, attractive plots (1 column, not 2 column plots), proper font size
- every plot answers a question, which you pose and extract the answer from the plot in its discussion
- analyze the errors. Which errors are hard and why (rare class, noisy feature)? Give example errors and why some model can handle some kind of error better than the others.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Here you need to summarize what you did and why this is important. DO NOT TAKE THE ABSTRACT and put it in the past tense. Instead, try to highlight important results and their (potential) impact on your problem. Say something about what you could do next and what is on your wish list of improvements to your present method.

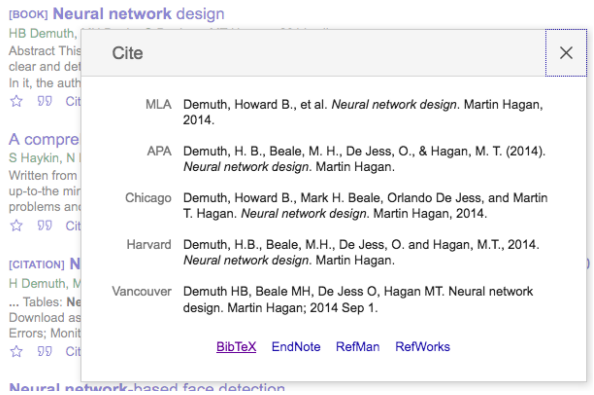

Fig. 1. Example of how to find the bibtex on Google Scholar. Click on the quotation marks, then select bibtex.

6. CITING

You can reference a paper by creating a key-value pair in conference.bib (at the bottom of the file, see example file). The format of the citation information follows bibtex format. Most journal websites or google scholar have a section where you can easily copy and paste the bibtex of the paper (see Figure 1). To cite, just use $\backslash cite\{key\}$.

7. LATEX BASICS

By this point, you probably notice that latex is quite simple and intuitive. If you are curious about more, try consulting `http://www.stat.pitt.edu/stoffer/freetex/latex%20basics.pdf`.

For a short version of things to know, this template already cover the basics. Note how you can reference a section, figure, or table by using $\backslash ref\{\}$, refering to some $\backslash label\{\}$ you define elsewhere in the document.

Finally, this is how you define a table.

8. LATEX EDITOR

There are many latex editor. One is MikTEX. There are also online tools called sharelatex [1]. I recommend using this service since it require no installation. You can try for free but in order to use the more advance features (online collaboration and version control) you need to pay for its service. I have a paid subscription. If you want to use the online collaboration feature, contact me and I will host the project for your group.

[1] `https://www.sharelatex.com/`

First	2nd	3rd	4th
Phones	28	48	38
Tones	n/a	n/a	n/a
Graphemes	27	57	28
Amount	3	3	3
Wideband	yes	yes	yes
Vocab	3.7k	7.3k	5.4k
Word count	33k	25k	27k
Speakers	358	362	371
Web data amount	38.0M	6.4M	16.2M

Table 1. Some table

9. REFERENCES

[1] N.J. Higham, *Handbook of Writing for Mathematical Sciences*, SIAM, 1998.

[2] W. Strunk Jr. and E.B. White, *Elements of Style*, Longman, 4th edition, 2000.