

This is the Title of the Paper

First Author

Affiliation / Address line 1
Affiliation / Address line 2
Affiliation / Address line 3
email@domain

Second Author

Affiliation / Address line 1
Affiliation / Address line 2
Affiliation / Address line 3
email@domain

Abstract

Here goes the abstract.

1 Introduction

This is the introduction.

2 A Section

Start of a section.

2.1 A Subsection

Start of a subsection. Table 1 shows an example of a table.

Column 1	Column 2
123	xyz
456	abc

Table 1: Example of a table.

And Figure 1 shows an example of a figure.

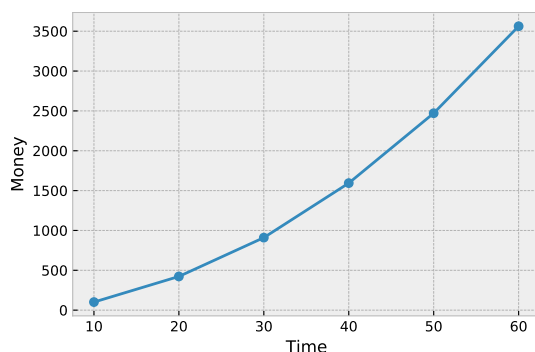


Figure 1: Example of a figure.

Citations within the text appear in parentheses as (Gusfield, 1997) or, if the author’s name appears in the text itself, as Gusfield (1997). Append lowercase letters to the year in cases of ambiguity. Treat double authors as in (Aho and Ullman, 1972), but write as in (Chandra et al., 1981) when

more than two authors are involved. Collapse multiple citations as in (Gusfield, 1997; Aho and Ullman, 1972). Also refrain from using full citations as sentence constituents. We suggest that instead of

“(Gusfield, 1997) showed that ...”

you use

“Gusfield (1997) showed that ...”

We can also use footnotes.¹

3 Conclusion

Our final thoughts are expressed here.

References

- Alfred V. Aho and Jeffrey D. Ullman. 1972. *The Theory of Parsing, Translation and Compiling*, volume 1. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Ashok K. Chandra, Dexter C. Kozen, and Larry J. Stockmeyer. 1981. Alternation. *Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery*, 28(1):114–133.
- Dan Gusfield. 1997. *Algorithms on Strings, Trees and Sequences*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

¹This is how a footnote should appear.