

Some Cool Title for Your Project

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ABSTRACT

In the abstract, tell your story very succinctly. Motivate the problem. Introduce the problem. Describe highlights of the proposed solution. Summarize the results of any analysis or evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a slightly longer version of your story. Motivate the problem. Introduce the problem. Why is the problem challenging ?

What has been done previously ? Give the context in terms of related work.

Describe concisely the proposed solution and how it solves the problem and/or address the challenges.

Summarize how the solution is evaluated and the results of the evaluation as well as any analysis

Optionally, summarize your contributions and give an outline of the rest of the sections.

2. RELATED WORK

If there is significant amount of related work to be discussed, a related work section can provide further details and analysis on how your solution relates to previous work in the literature or in the industry.

For example, “the idea of hashing was first introduced by Litwin [2] ...”

3. MEAT OF THE PAPER

The meat of the paper is usually easiest to write. Be sure to organize your ideas coherent and concisely. You can use multiple sections for the meat. Some people like a preliminaries section to introduce notation or important basic ideas. Some people also like a problem formulation section, if formulating the problem is non-trivial and requires more than one to two paragraphs to describe. Be sure to use examples, diagrams and/or algorithms to explain your solution.

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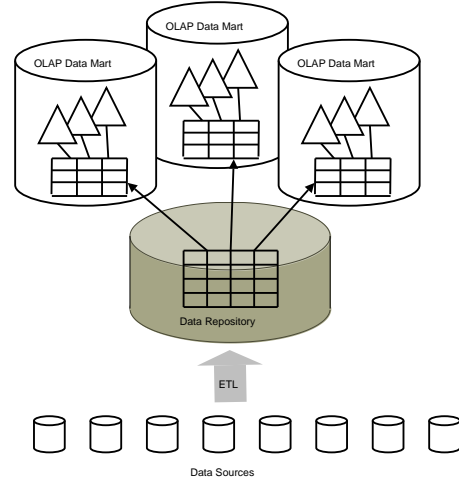


Figure 1: OLAP deployments in the industry typically uses the two-tier data warehousing architecture consisting of a data repository and multiple OLAP data marts. A triangle denotes a hierarchy.

If you use figures or diagrams, make sure that you give meaningful captions and make sure that you refer to the figure in your text.

For example, “A typical deployment uses the two-tier data warehousing approach [1] as illustrated in Figure 1.”

4. EXPERIMENTS

Most papers in the data management field would have an experimental evaluation section. In lieu of experiments, a theoretical or analytical evaluation can be performed.

Briefly describe your experimental setup, design, metrics and goals of the experiments.

Then organize and describe the experimental results using graphs, bar charts, or any appropriate visualization.

Don't just describe the results. Interpret them and explain their significance. The following is an example.

Varying the number of hierarchies. In this experiment we study how the off-line phase algorithm scales with the number of trees in the data set. The *maxfanout* is set at 5, the *maxdepth* at 16, the *expandprob* and *sharedprob* both at 0.8. For each setting for the number of hierarchies, we generate 10 random data sets and ran the off-line phase on these data sets. The average running time over the 10 runs is then measured. Note that the running time includes

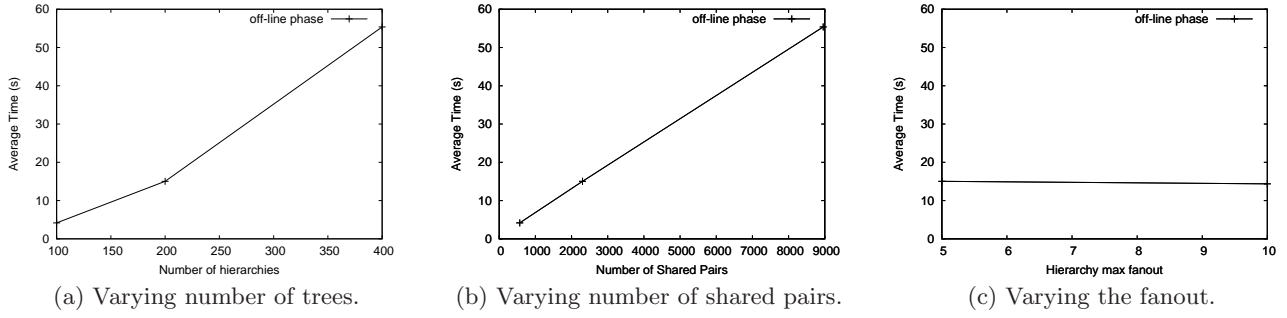


Figure 2: Running time of off-line phase against different data set characteristics.

reading the hierarchies from disk. Figure 2(a) shows our measurements. Although the running time of the off-line phase appears to be super-linear in terms of the number of hierarchies, if we replot the measurements using the number of pairs of shared sub-hierarchies as the X-axis, we observe in Figure 2(b) a linear relationship with the number of shared pairs which is also the size of the output.

5. CONCLUSION

Conclude with a summary of what you have done and highlight the important results and implications. Optionally mention future work.

6. REFERENCES

- [1] L. Gong, M. Olivas, C. Posluszny, D. Venditti, and G. McMillan. Deliver an effective and flexible data warehouse solution, Part 2: Develop a warehouse data model. *IBM Developerworks*, July 2005. <http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/db2/library/techarticle/dm-0507gong/>.
- [2] W. Litwin. Linear hashing: A new tool for file and table addressing. In *VLDB*, pages 212–223, 1980.