Abstract

KR2023 Formatting Instructions

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The KR2023 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 *KR2023 Proceedings* will be printed from electronic manuscripts submitted by the authors. These must be PDF (*Portable Document Format*) files formatted for US letter paper (8-1/2*" x* 11*").*

## 1.1 Length of Papers

For the main conference track and additional tracks/sessions, except for the *Recent Published Research Track*, we invite two types of paper *submissions*:

* Full papers of up to 9 pages, including abstract, figures, and appendices (if any), but excluding references and acknowledgements.
* Short papers of up to 4 pages, including abstract and figures, but excluding references and acknowledgements.

For the *Recent Published Research Track* we invite submissions consisting of:

* a cover page (single page) listing the title, the authors, a complete reference to the original paper, and a public or privately accessible url from which the paper can be downloaded, and
* an extended abstract of the paper of either one page (preferred) or two pages, following the format for regular KR2020 paper submissions.

If your paper is accepted, please carefully read the notifications you receive, and check the proceedings submission information website[[1]](#footnote-1) for up-to-date information. That website holds the most updated information regarding the Camera Ready Version.

## 1.2 Word Processing Software

As detailed below, KR 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, 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.

## 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*"*
* 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*"*

## 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 LATEX2e, this is accomplished by putting

\usepackage{times}

in the preamble.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Additionally, it is of the 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. The title must be capitalized using Title Case. Below it, center author name(s) in 12-point bold font. On the following line(s) place the affiliations, each affiliation on its own line using 12-point regular font. Matching between authors and affiliations can be done using numeric superindices. Optionally, a comma-separated list of email addresses follows the affiliation(s) line(s), using 12-point regular font.

## 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 typeset in a 9-point font.

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). All headings should be capitalized using Title Case.

### 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. Text follows the subsection heading in the same line after a double space, like in this paragraph itself.

### Acknowledgements You may include an unnumbered acknowledgements section, including acknowledgments of help from colleagues, financial support, and permission to publish. If present, acknowledgements must be in a dedicated, unnumbered section appearing after all regular sections but before any appendices or references.

Use

\section\*{Acknowledgements}

to typeset the acknowledgements section in LATEX.

### Appendices Any appendices directly follow the main text and look like sections, except that they are numbered with capital letters instead of arabic numerals. See this document for an example.

### Supplementary Material Authors may optionally provide supplementary material (e.g. proof details, additional experimental results) as a separate file. Such material will be consulted at the discretion of reviewers and will not be published. Please refer to the conference website for further information.

### References The references section is headed “References”, printed in the same style as a section heading without numeration. A sample list of references is given at the end of these instructions. Use a consistent format for references. 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.[[3]](#footnote-3) Separate them from the text by a short line.[[4]](#footnote-4) 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.

They should be floated to the top (preferred) or bottom of the page, unless they are an integral part of your narrative flow. When placed at the bottom or top of a page, illustrations may run across both columns, but not when they appear inline.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Scenario | δ(s) | Runtime(ms) |
| Paris | 0.1 | 13.65 |
|  | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| New York | 0.1 | 92.50 |
| Singapore | 0.1 | 33.33 |
|  | 0.2 | 23.01 |

Table 1: Example table

**Algorithm 1** Example Algorithm

**Input**: Your algorithm’s input

**Parameter**: Optional list of parameters

**Output**: Your algorithm’s input

1: Let t= 0.

2: **while** condition **do**

3: Do some action.

4: **if** conditional **then**

5: Perform task A.

6: **else**

7: Perform task B.

8: end if

9: end while

10: **return** solution

Illustrations must be rendered electronically or scanned and placed directly in your document. All illustrations should be understandable when printed in black and white, albeit you can use colors to enhance them. 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. Captions should always appear below the illustration.

# 4 Tables

Tables are considered illustrations containing data. Therefore, they should also appear floated to the top (preferably) or bottom of the page, and with the captions below them. If you are using MS Word, we recommend inserting tables inside a text box to ease positioning.

It is encouraged to use the format shown in Table 1, where there are no vertical lines and only three horizontal ones: Two thick lines (1 ½ points) on top and bottom of the table and one thin line (1 point) below the header.

Notice also that numeric columns are right aligned, making it easier to compare the numbers. Make sure to also right-align the corresponding headers, and to use the same precision for all numbers. Also, try to avoid unnecessary repetition, both between lines (no need to repeat the scenario name in this case) as well as in the content (units can be shown in the column header).

# 5 Formulas

KR's two-column format makes it difficult to typeset long formulas. If your paper contains a significant number of equations, we strongly recommend using the LATEX document preparation system.

In your document, equation numbers should be typeset with the same font and size than the main text (10pt). Main symbols of the formula should not be smaller than 9pt.

*f(x)=ax+b* (1)

# 6 Examples, Definitions, Theorems and Similar

Examples, definitions, theorems, corollaries and similar must be written in their own paragraph. The paragraph must be separated by at least 2pt and no more than 5pt from the preceding and succeeding paragraphs. They must begin with the kind of item written in 10pt bold font followed by their number (e.g.: Theorem 1), optionally followed by a title/summary between parentheses in non-bold font and ended with a period. After that the main body of the item follows, written in 10pt italics font (see below for examples).

Example 1 (How to write an example). This is a titled example.

Theorem 1 This is an example of an untitled theorem.

# 7 Proofs

Proofs must be written in their own paragraph separated by at least 2pt and no more than 5pt from the preceding and succeeding paragraphs. Proof paragraphs should start with the keyword ``Proof." in 10pt italics font. After that the proof follows in regular 10pt font. At the end of the proof, an unfilled square symbol (qed) marks the end of the proof.

Proof. This paragraph is an example of how a proof should look like. □

# 8 Algorithms and Listings

Algorithms and listings are a special kind of figures. Like all illustrations, they should appear floated to the top (preferably) or bottom of the page. However, their caption should appear in the header, left-justified and enclosed between horizontal lines, as shown in Algorithm 1. The algorithm body should be terminated with another horizontal line. It is up to the authors to decide whether to show line numbers or not, how to format comments, etc.

We suggest placing the algorithm inside a text box to ease positioning when using MS Word.

9 LATEX and Word Style Files

The LATEX style file is kr.sty and the BibTEX style file to use is kr.bst. and kr.bib. The LATEX file kr-instructions.tex, containing the source of the present document, and the BibTEX file kr-sample.bib, containing some example BibTEX entries, may serve as a formatting sample (these two files are not needed for typesetting your paper). The LATEX style file is for version 2e of LATEX, and the BibTEX style file is for version 0.99c (*not* version 0.98i) of BibTEX. Note that the kr.sty style differs from the kr.sty file used for KR2020 but remains unchanged since then.

The Microsoft Word style file consists of a single file, kr20.docx, which may serve as a formatting sample for Microsoft Word users. Please make use of the ad-hoc styles that have been defined for the different parts of the document, and that are listed in the Styles Pane. Note that this template differs from the one used for KR2020 but remains essentially unchanged since then.

Further information on using these styles for the preparation of papers for KR2023 can be obtained by contacting kr.proceedings@confdna.com.

# Acknowledgments

The preparation of these instructions and the LATEX and BibTEX 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 Ballentine and Thomas Dean, Bernhard Nebel, Daniel Pagenstecher, Kurt Steinkraus, Toby Walsh and Carles Sierra. The current version has been prepared by Marc Pujol-Gonzalez, Francisco Cruz-Mencia, and Diego Calvanese.

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1. https://kr.proceedings.confdna.com/info [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. You may want also to use the package latexsym, which defines all symbols known from the old LATEX version. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This is how your footnotes should appear. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Note the line separating these footnotes from the text. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)