

AAMAS 2015 Camera-Ready in LaTeX Format*

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a sample of a $\text{\LaTeX}$ document which conforms, somewhat loosely, to the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings. It is based on the *alternate* style which produces a *tighter-looking* paper and was designed in response to concerns expressed, by authors, over page-budgets. It complements the document *Author's (Alternate) Guide to Preparing ACM SIG Proceedings Using $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ and BibTeX*. This source file has been written with the intention of being compiled under $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ and BibTeX.

The developers have tried to include every imaginable sort of “bells and whistles”, such as a subtitle, footnotes on title, subtitle and authors, as well as in the text, and every optional component (e.g. Acknowledgments, Additional Authors, Appendices), not to mention examples of equations, theorems, tables and figures.

To make best use of this sample document, run it through $\text{\LaTeX}$ and BibTeX, and compare this source code with the printed output produced by the dvi file. A compiled PDF version is available on the web page to help you with the ‘look and feel’.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.4 [Information Systems Applications]: Miscellaneous

General Terms

Delphi theory

Keywords

AAMAS proceedings, $\text{\LaTeX}$, text tagging

1. INTRODUCTION

The *proceedings* are the records of a conference. IFAA-MAS seeks to give these conference by-products a uniform, high-quality appearance. To do this, IFAAMAS follows the rigid requirements that ACM has for the format of the proceedings documents: there is a specified format (balanced

double columns), a specified set of fonts (Arial or Helvetica and Times Roman) in certain specified sizes (for instance, 9 point for body copy), a specified live area (18×23.5 cm [$7" \times 9.25"$]) centered on the page, specified size of margins (2.54cm [1"] top and bottom and 1.9cm [.75"] left and right; specified column width (8.45cm [3.33"]) and gutter size (.083cm [.33"]).

The good news is, with only a handful of manual settings¹, the $\text{\LaTeX}$ document class file handles all of this for you.

The remainder of this document is concerned with showing, in the context of an “actual” document, the $\text{\LaTeX}$ commands specifically available for denoting the structure of a proceedings paper, rather than with giving rigorous descriptions or explanations of such commands.

2. THE BODY OF THE PAPER

Typically, the body of a paper is organized into a hierarchical structure, with numbered or unnumbered headings for sections, subsections, sub-subsections, and even smaller sections. The command `\section` that precedes this paragraph is part of such a hierarchy.² $\text{\LaTeX}$ handles the numbering and placement of these headings for you, when you use the appropriate heading commands around the titles of the headings. If you want a sub-subsection or smaller part to be unnumbered in your output, simply append an asterisk to the command name. Examples of both numbered and unnumbered headings will appear throughout the balance of this sample document.

Because the entire article is contained in the `document` environment, you can indicate the start of a new paragraph with a blank line in your input file; that is why this sentence forms a separate paragraph.

2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

We have already seen several typeface changes in this sample. You can indicate italicized words or phrases in your text with the command `\textit`; emboldening with the command `\textbf` and typewriter-style (for instance, for computer code) with `\texttt`. But remember, you do not have

*For use with aamas2015.cls

Appears in: *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems (AAMAS 2015)*, Bordini, Elkind, Weiss, Yolum (eds.), May 4–8, 2015, Istanbul, Turkey.

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¹Two of these, the `\numberofauthors` and `\alignauthor` commands, you have already used; another, `\balancecolumns`, will be used in your very last run of $\text{\LaTeX}$ to ensure balanced column heights on the last page.

²This is the second footnote. It starts a series of three footnotes that add nothing informational, but just give an idea of how footnotes work and look. It is a wordy one, just so you see how a longish one plays out.

to indicate typestyle changes when such changes are part of the *structural* elements of your article; for instance, the heading of this subsection will be in a sans serif³ typeface, but that is handled by the document class file. Take care with the use of⁴ the curly braces in typeface changes; they mark the beginning and end of the text that is to be in the different typeface.

You can use whatever symbols, accented characters, or non-English characters you need anywhere in your document; you can find a complete list of what is available in the *L^AT_EX User's Guide*[1].

3. CONCLUSIONS

This paragraph will end the body of this sample document. Remember that you might still have Acknowledgments or Appendices; brief samples of these follow. There is still the Bibliography to deal with; and we will make a disclaimer about that here: with the exception of the reference to the L^AT_EX book, the citations in this paper are to articles which have nothing to do with the present subject and are used as examples only.

Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references. Extended abstracts are a maximum of two pages including references.

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Acknowledgments

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you. In the present case, for example, the authors would like to thank Gerald Murray of ACM for his help in codifying this *Author's Guide* and the .cls and .tex files that it describes.

APPENDIX

A. HEADINGS IN APPENDICES

The rules about hierarchical headings discussed above for the body of the article are different in the appendices. In the **appendix** environment, the command **section** is used to indicate the start of each Appendix, with alphabetic order

³A third footnote, here. Let's make this a rather short one to see how it looks.

⁴A fourth, and last, footnote.

designation (i.e. the first is A, the second B, etc.) and a title (if you include one). So, if you need hierarchical structure *within* an Appendix, start with **subsection** as the highest level. Here is an outline of the body of this document in Appendix-appropriate form:

A.1 Introduction

A.2 The Body of the Paper

A.2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

A.2.2 Math Equations

Inline (In-text) Equations.

Display Equations.

A.2.3 Citations

A.2.4 Tables

A.2.5 Figures

A.2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

A Caveat for the T_EX Expert

A.3 Conclusions

A.4 Acknowledgments

A.5 Additional Authors

This section is inserted by L^AT_EX; you do not insert it. You just add the names and information in the `\additionalauthors` command at the start of the document.

A.6 References

Generated by bibtex from your .bib file. Run latex, then bibtex, then latex twice (to resolve references) to create the .bbl file. Insert that .bbl file into the .tex source file and comment out the command `\thebibliography`.

B. MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

The aamas2015.cls file is based on the sig-alternate.cls file that is itself chock-full of succinct and helpful comments. If you consider yourself a moderately experienced to expert user of L^AT_EX, you may find reading it useful but please remember not to change it.

REFERENCES

- [1] L. Lamport. *LaTeX User's Guide and Document Reference Manual*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, Massachusetts, 1986.