

Title in Title Case; Use the Same Style for Your Section Titles

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Abstract

This is the abstract for this article. It should give a self-contained summary of the article's contents, including context, results, and conclusions. Avoid citations; but if you do, you must give essentially the whole reference. For example: This whole paper is devoted to praising É. Š. Åland von Vèreweg's most recent book ("Utopia's government formation problems during the last millenium", Springevier Publishers, 2016). Also, do not put mathematical notation and abbreviations in your abstract; be descriptive. So not "we solve $x^2 + Axy + y^2$, where A is an IP RV", but "we solve quadratic equations in two unknowns in which a single coefficient is an imprecise-probabilistic random variable". The reason is that mathematical notation will not display correctly when the abstract is reused on the proceedings website, for example, and that one should not assume the abstract's reader knows the abbreviation. Of course the same remarks hold for your paper's title and keywords.

Keywords: keyword, mot clé, Williams-coherence, trefwoord, imprecise Markov chain

1. Introduction

ISIPTA 2021 papers have to be prepared using \LaTeX . To start writing your paper, copy `isipta2021-paper_template.tex` and replace author and content with your own.

The ISIPTA 2021 paper style is based on the `jmlr` class with the `pmlr`, `twocolumn` class options.¹ This class already loads some commonly used packages, so please

1. You can find the `jmlr` documentation at <https://ctan.org/pkg/jmlr>. The bundle you can download there also includes a sample file with more usage examples. Version 1.21 and before are known not to work correctly and produce wrong margins. Version 1.23 and after have been tested to work. The necessary files from version 1.27 are included in the author kit.

have a look at its documentation in case you want to load extra packages. Do not load packages that conflict with `jmlr`—you will get an error message—, as this would complicate creating the proceedings.

We have added a style file, `isipta2021` that sets up some more style details and loads some packages. This includes font definitions, so do not load your own or change the font size or other style-related aspects. Also do not change the line width, margins, line spacing and other vertical white-space between layout elements (so do not use `\vspace`).

You can load extra packages available in the big TeX distributions (MikTeX, TeXLive, MacTeX) as long as your text compiles with PDF \LaTeX . Please avoid using obsolete commands, such as `\rm`, and obsolete packages, such as `epsfig`.² But feel free to include your own macros in the header of your source file.

2. Practical Guidelines

2.1. Page Limits

Full papers have a length of four to nine pages. This excludes the list of references and informational sections such as Acknowledgments. There is the option to provide supplementary materials, such as videos, pictures, code, data-sets, etc. However, these do not have to be considered by the reviewers, so do make sure the paper is self-contained without them.

Short papers have a length of three pages. Again, this excludes the list of references and informational sections such as Acknowledgments. However, no supplementary material is accepted in this case.

Please be aware that these are the limits for the final versions of the papers. It is recommended that first submis-

2. See <https://ctan.org/pkg/l2tabu>.

sions do not use all the allowed space, in order to leave some room to take into account reviewers suggestions.

2.2. Submission & Filenames

Your ISIPTA 2021 paper must be submitted via the ISIPTA 2021 Easychair page: <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=isipta2021>

For the submission deadlines, please check the conference website: <http://www.sipta.org/isipta21>.

All the files you submit should follow the JMLR-required format: the surname of the first author, in lowercase, without spaces and accents, followed by 21 (for the publication year), and optional letter in case there are multiple submissions with the same first author surname, and then the extension. So if this were a submission, the source file must be named `alandvonvereweg21.tex` and the compiled one `alandvonvereweg21.pdf` or, in case of multiple submissions, `alandvonvereweg21a.tex` and `alandvonvereweg21a.pdf`. Supplementary materials gets a `-supp` affix to the name, so for this ‘submission’ a relevant dataset would, e.g., have to be named `alandvonvereweg21a-supp.csv`.

For the initial submission, you will have to submit the pdf of your paper and separately, if present, all the supplementary materials in one zip file.

If your paper has been accepted and you are preparing the version that will be published, download the copyright form from the conference web page. Print, fill, and sign the form. The name of the PDF scan should be the ID with the suffix `Permission` (for example, `alandvonvereweg21aPermission.pdf`).

For the final submission, you should update the paper pdf and, if supplementary materials changed, the supplementary materials zip file. Additionally, you should create a zip file `alandvonvereweg21a.zip` with all the paper source files (`alandvonvereweg21a.tex`, `alandvonvereweg21a.bib`, etc.) and the permission pdf `alandvonvereweg21aPermission.pdf`. This zip file should then be uploaded on Easychair as well.

3. Sections

Section titles must be in title case at all levels.

3.1. Subsections

3.1.1. SUBSUBSECTIONS

Avoid using subsubsections. In case you need to structure your subsections more finely than in paragraphs, have a look at the unnumbered inline sectioning styles below.

‘Paragraphs’ ‘Paragraphs’ are produced using `\paragraph`. They can be used directly below sections or subsections.

You can have more than one paragraph in a \LaTeX ‘paragraph’.

Subparagraphs Subparagraphs are produced using `\subparagraph`.

4. Cross-Referencing

Always use `\label` and `\ref`—or one of the commands described below—when cross-referencing. For example, the next section is Section 5.

The `jmlr` class provides some convenient cross-referencing commands: `\sectionref`, `\equationref`, `\tableref`, `\figureref`, `\algorithmref`, `\theoremref`, `\lemmaref`, `\remarkref`, `\corollaryref`, `\definitionref`, `\conjectureref`, `\axiomref`, `\exampleref` and `\appendixref`. The argument of these commands may either be a single label or a comma-separated list of labels. Examples: Section 5 or Sections 1 and 5 or Sections 1, 5, 6.2 and 6.1.

5. Math

The `jmlr` class loads the `amsmath` package, so you can use any of the commands and environments defined there.³ Furthermore, the `isipta2021` style file loads the `mathtools` package, which extends `amsmath` with even more useful commands.

Use the `amsmath` environments for displayed equations. So, specifically, use the `equation` environment instead of `$$...$$` and the `align` environment instead of `eqnarray`.⁴ An equation:

$$0 = 1 - 1 \tag{1}$$

Two align’ed equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 &= 3, \\ 1 - 2 &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

Equations can also be put inline, of course. For example, Equation (1): $0 = 1 + 1$.

The `amsmath` and `mathtools` packages provide a lot of nice functionality, such as many common math operators, such as `\sin`, `\max`, etc. and also commands for defining new ones.

The following theorem-like environments are predefined by the `jmlr` class: `theorem`, `example`, `lemma`,

3. See the `amsmath` documentation at <https://ctan.org/pkg/amsmath> for further details.

3. See the `mathtools` documentation at <https://ctan.org/pkg/mathtools> for further details.

4. For reasons why you shouldn’t use the obsolete `eqnarray` environment, see Lars Madsen, *Avoid eqnarray!* TUGboat 33(1):21–25, 2012.

proposition, remark, corollary, definition, conjecture and axiom. You can use the proof environment to display the proof if need be, as in Theorem 1.

Theorem 1 (Example) All elements of the powerset of \emptyset are equal.

Proof of Theorem 1. The powerset of \emptyset contains a unique element, \emptyset . ■

6. Floats

Floats, such as figures, tables and algorithms, are moving objects and are supposed to float to the nearest convenient location. Please do not force them to go in a particular place and do not put the figure or table in the middle of a paragraph. Floats are supposed to have a little extra space above and below them to make them stand out from the rest of the text. This extra spacing is put in automatically and shouldn't need modifying.

6.1. Figures

Figures should go in the figure environment. Within this environment, use \floatconts (defined by jmlr) to correctly position the caption and center the image. To see how this works, look at the definition of Figure 1. Sub-figures can be created using \subfigure, which is also defined by the jmlr class. Use \includegraphics for external graphics files but omit the file extension. Supported formats are pdf (preferred for vector drawings and diagrams), png (preferred for screenshots), and jpeg (preferred for photographs). Do not use \epsfig or \psfig. If you want to scale the image, it's better to use a fraction of the line width rather than an explicit length. For example, see Figure 1(a).

Don't use \graphicspath. If the images are contained in a subdirectory, specify this when you include the image, for example \includegraphics{figures/mypic}.

6.2. Tables

Tables should go in the table environment. Within this environment use \floatconts (defined by jmlr) to set the caption correctly and center the table contents. To see how this works, look at the definition of Table 1. Similarly to subfigures, subtables can be created using \subtable, which is also defined by the jmlr class.

6.3. Algorithms

Enumerated textual algorithms can be displayed using the algorithm environment; see the jmlr class documentation and sample file for a description.¹ Code can be dis-

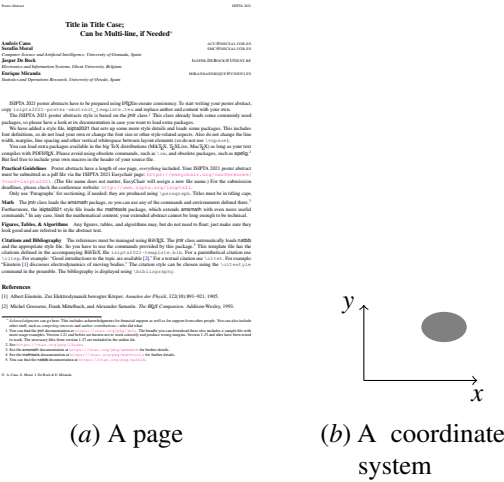


Figure 1: Example Image

Table 1: An example table with nice horizontal lines and without unnecessary vertical lines

| Dataset | Result |
|---------|---------|
| Data1 | 0.12345 |
| Data2 | 0.67890 |
| Data3 | 0.54321 |
| Data4 | 0.09876 |

played using the automatically loaded `algorithm2e` environment defined by the `algorithm2e` package.⁵

7. Citations and Bibliography

The references must be managed using Bib \TeX . The `jmlr` class automatically loads `natbib` and the appropriate style file. So you have to use the commands provided by this package.⁶ This template file has the citations defined in the accompanying Bib \TeX file `isipta2021-template.bib`. For a parenthetical citation use `\citep`. For example: “Good introductions to the topic are available [2].” For a textual citation use `\citet`. For example: “Einstein [1] discusses electrodynamics of moving bodies.” The citation style can be chosen using the `\citestyle` command in the preamble.

The bibliography is displayed using `\bibliography`.

Appendix A. Boring Stuff

In case you wish to structure your paper using appendices, you can do so. However, they also count towards the page limit.

But, everything below this line does not count towards the page limit.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments can go here. This includes acknowledgments for financial support as well as for support from other people.

Author Contributions

If you wish, you can mention which of the authors did what. Otherwise this section can be omitted.

Competing Interests

In case any author has some competing interest it has to be mentioned here. Otherwise this section can be omitted.

References

- [1] Albert Einstein. Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. *Annalen der Physik*, 322(10):891–921, 1905.
- [2] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. *The \LaTeX Companion*. Addison-Wesley, 1993.

5. See the `algorithm2e` documentation at <https://ctan.org/pkg/algorithm2e>.

6. You can find the `natbib` documentation at <https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib>.