

SAMPLE ARTICLE TITLE

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Abstract This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract. This is the abstract.

Keywords: Sample, proceedings

1. Section

Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

1.1 Subsection

Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

1.1.1 Subsubsection. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

Paragraph. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

Subparagraph. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text. Here is some sample text.

2. Making Tables

Notice that the caption should be at the top of the table. Use a line above the table, under the column heads, and at the end of the table. If you use the Kluwer command, `\sphline` instead of the `\hline` command, you will get a little space added above and below the line, which will make your table look more elegant.

This form of the tabular command makes the table spread out to the width of the page.

Table 1. Effects of the Two Types of Scaling Proposed by Dennard and Co-Workers.^{a,b}

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>κ Scaling</i>	<i>κ, λ Scaling</i>
Dimension	κ^{-1}	λ^{-1}
Voltage	κ^{-1}	κ^{-1}
Currant	κ^{-1}	λ/κ^2
Dopant Concentration	κ	λ^2/κ

^aRefs. 19 and 20.

^b $\kappa, \lambda > 1$.

Tables may use both the `\sidebyside` and the `\letteredcaption` command to position the tables side by side and letter the captions.

Table 2a. A small table with a lettered table caption.

$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>
one		two	three

Table 2b. A small table with a second lettered table caption.

$\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta$	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>
one		two	three
one		two	three

3. All the Things that can be Done with Figure Captions

Here are some examples of various kinds of figure captions that can be use with this style. They include the normal \LaTeX `\caption{}` as well as many more possibilities which you will see illustrated here.

Figure 1. Short caption.

Here is an example of a double caption; one figure with two captions appearing side by side:

Figure 2. This caption will go on the left side of the page. It is the initial caption of two side-by-side captions.

Figure 3. This caption will go on the right side of the page. It is the second of two side-by-side captions.

4. Other environments

- 1 This is the first item in the numbered list.
 - 2 This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list. This is the second item in the numbered list.
- This is the first item in the itemized list.
 - This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list. This is the first item in the itemized list.

This is how to get an indented paragraph without an item marker.

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5. Some Sample Algorithms

When you want to demonstrate some programming code, these are the commands to use. Lines will be preserved as you see them on the screen, as will spaces at the beginning of the line. A backslash followed with a space will indent the line. Blank lines will be preserved. Math and font changes may be used.

```
state_transition_algorithm {
    for each neuron  $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, M - 1\}$ 
    {
```

```

        calculate the weighted sum  $S_j$  using Eq. (6);
        if ( $S_j > t_j$ )
            {turn ON neuron;  $Y_1 = +1$ }
        else if ( $S_j < t_j$ )
            {turn OFF neuron;  $Y_1 = -1$ }
        else
            {no change in neuron state;  $y_j$  remains unchanged;}.
    }
}

```

Here is another sample algorithm:

Evaluate-Single-FOE ($\mathbf{x}_f, \mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{I}_1$):

```

     $\mathbf{I}^+ := \mathbf{I}_1$ ;
     $(\phi, \theta) := (0, 0)$ ;
    repeat /*usually only 1 iteration required*/
        ( $s_{opt} \mathbf{E}_\eta$ ) := Optimal-Shift (  $\mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{I}^+, \mathbf{I}_0, \mathbf{x}_f$ );
         $(\phi^+, \theta^+) := \mathbf{Equivalent-Rotation}$  (  $s_{opt}$ );
         $(\phi, \theta) := (\phi, \theta) + (\phi^+, \theta^+)$ ;
         $\mathbf{I}^+ := \mathbf{Derotate-Image}$  (  $\mathbf{I}_1, \phi, \theta$ );
    until ( $\|\phi^+\| \leq \phi_{max}$  &  $\|\theta^+\| \leq \theta_{max}$ );
    return (  $\mathbf{I}^+, \phi, \theta, \mathbf{E}_\eta$  ).

```

End pseudo-code.

This is an example of ‘codesamp’ with a ‘codebox’ included. Notice that ‘underline’ will still work even though this is basically a verbatim environment.

```

sqrdc(a, n)(a, qraux){
    DARRAY float[180] a[180];
    float qraux[180], col[180], nrmxl,t;
    DO(1=0, n){
        ALIGN*(i=1, n) col[i]=a[1][i];

```

```

        init*{ nrmxl=0.0;}
        DO*(i=1, n){
            nrmxl += col[i]*col[i];}
        combine*{nrmxl;}

```

```

    nmxl=sqrt(nrmxl);
    if (nrmxl != 0.00){
        if (col[1]=1.0+col[1];

```

6. Citing References

A reference to a work should be done as [2].

In the list, references should be listed in alphabetical order.

7. Conclusions

This is a summary of this article.

References

- [1] K. Arnold and J. Gosling. *The Java Programming Language*. Addison Wesley, 1996.
- [2] P. DiBlasio and K. Fisher. A concurrent object calculus. In *CONCUR '96 Proc.*, pages 655–670, Pisa, Italy, 1996. Springer LNCS 1119.
- [3] B. Liskov, A. Snyder, R. Atkinson, and C. Schaffert. Abstraction mechanisms in CLU. *Comm. ACM*, 20:564–576, 1977.