

Title of the paper

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Abstract: This is the abstract. It should not be too long, but it should not be too short either. It is not allowed to have more than one paragraph, but you can simulate it just breaking the line resulting in something like this.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this example file is to give you a general idea about how to write the two page-long abstract for the ARW 2012. We will try to give an example of the main environments that you may need to write your own abstract.¹

This incredibly “long” paper is divided as follows. In Section 2 we give a short explanation about the creation of the heading (title, author(s), ...). Then we discuss how to deal with tables and figures, also explaining how to make them span over two columns (Section 3). Finally, we conclude with some general remark and some other information that may be useful (Section 4).²

2 Paper Heading

Let us start from the beginning, perhaps the part of the paper which requires more machinery: how to create the heading. To help in creating it, explicative comments appear also in the latex code of this file.

There are four (five counting `\maketitle`) mandatory commands for the heading:

- `\title{}`: used to specify the title
- `\institution{}`: used to specify the institution of the author, and, in case of more than one institution, the command `\and` must be use inside the institution command to divide different institutions
- `\author{}`: used to specify the author. As for the previous command, the `\and` command must be used to divide different authors. Furthermore, each author must be linked to his/her institution through the command `\inst{n}` where `n` is the number of the institution
- `\abstract{}`: used to specify the abstract, we are using it explicitly because we moved from a single-column presentation to a double-column presentation.

3 Tables and Figures

It is not unusual to use figures or tables to summarize or to express ideas. The code of Figure 1 is an example of how to insert a figure, and remember that depending on the

extension of figure you have to use different programs to compile (pdf`latex` with PDF, PNG or JPEG, latex in case of EPS).

A figure

Figure 1: An example figure

Similarly, it is not difficult to insert a table (e.g. Table 1).

Table 1: This is an example table

Name	Surname
Firstname	Firstsurname
Secondname	Secondsurname

Even though we decided to use a two columns format, we are aware that figures or tables may need to span over tow columns. In this case, it is enough to use `\begin{table*}` and `\begin{figure*}` as in the example of Figure 2.

4 Conclusion

The information above should be enough to let you write the paper for the ARW 2012 without spending too much time, and we are confident that almost all computer scientists know how to use \LaTeX for this purposes.

To conclude, let us inform you that we decided to use the plain style for references. Specifically, you can refer to papers with `\cite{}` as in [2], and it is enough to separate each reference with a comma (no spaces) in case of multiple citations as in [2, 3, 1].

Acknowledgements

Some people are just so wonderful. Notice that this section has no number, as it was created using `\section*` instead of `\section`.

¹For example this is how you can insert a footnote.

²Giving an outline of an article long just two pages is not a wise idea, but it makes this example to look like a real paper.



Figure 2: A wide figure

References

- [1] J. Brown and J. Purple. Three citations should be enough. In *Proc. Some Workshop'04*, pages 34–49. ARW Press, 2004.
- [2] J. Red and J. Green. Some paper. In *J. Automatic Reasoning Workshop*, pages 6–21. ARW Press, 2011.
- [3] J. White. A different paper. In *Proc. Conference'02*, pages 115–130. ARW Press, 2002.