

# Template for CIS Doctoral Colloquium in LaTeX Format

[Extended Abstract]

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe the formatting guidelines for CIS Doctoral Colloquium submissions based on ACM proceedings format. Replace the content of this template with your own material.

## Keywords

Keywords are your own designated keywords separated by ;

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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. 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.

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 *LaTeX User's Guide*[1].

### 1.1 Citations

You should use BibTeX to automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the proper location in the `.tex` file [1]. The key is a short reference you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document, the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This identifying key is included with each item in the `.bib` file for your article. The details of the construction of the `.bib` file are beyond the scope of this sample document, but more information can be found in the *LaTeX User's Guide*[1].

### 1.2 Tables

Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper "floating" placement of tables, use the environment `table` to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself must go in the `tabular` environment, to be aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on `tabular` material is found in the *LaTeX User's Guide*.

To set a wider table, which takes up the whole width of the page's live area, use the environment `table*` to en-

Table 1: Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
<code>\table</code>	300	For tables
<code>\table*</code>	400	For wider tables

close the table's contents and the table caption. As with a single-column table, this wide table will "float" to a location deemed more desirable.

### 1.3 Figures

Like tables, figures cannot be split across pages; the best placement for them is typically the top or the bottom of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper "floating" placement of figures, use the environment `figure` to enclose the figure and its caption.

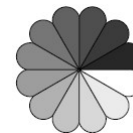


Figure 1: Figure's caption goes here.

As was the case with tables, you may want a figure that spans two columns. To do this, and still to ensure proper "floating" placement of tables, use the environment `figure*` to enclose the figure and its caption. and don't forget to end the environment with `figure*`, not `figure`!

## 2. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional. Thanks to ACM SIG provided sample format.

## 3. REFERENCES

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