
Example style template of 6th International Workshop on Mining and Learning with Graphs (MLG-2008)

Your Name

Your Fantastic Institute, 314159 Pi St., Palo Alto, CA 94306 USA

EMAIL@YOURDOMAIN.EDU

Your CoAuthor's Name

Their Fantastic Institute, 27182 Exp St., Toronto, ON M6H 2T1 CANADA

EMAIL@COAUTHORDOMAIN.EDU

Keywords: probabilistic models, graph mining, network analysis,...

Abstract

Short abstract here...

1. Submission

We are looking for extended abstracts of max 3 pages following the two-column ICML formatting guidelines. Papers will be reviewed normally by three (at least two) referees.

In addition to original contributions we will consider abstracts based on recently published outstanding works, given that the original papers are adequately cited and the status is clearly stated in the covering letter.

Authors of selected original papers will be encouraged to submit to a journal special issue planned for the end of 2008. Since we would like to hear about your most recent and best research results, there will be no formal proceedings that could prevent you from submitting your contribution to other venues.

1.1. Submission website

The URL of the submission website is
cmt.research.microsoft.com/MLG2008/

1.2. Templates

Electronic templates for producing extended abstracts for submission are available for L^AT_EX. Templates are accessible on the World Wide Web at:

www.cis.hut.fi/MLG08/submission.html

Appearing in the 6th *International Workshop on Mining and Learning with Graphs*, Helsinki, Finland, 2008.

MLG 2008 follows the same formatting guidelines as ICML 2008. If you are preparing your paper in Word or need additional and more detailed formatting examples and instructions, please refer to the ICML web site at:

icml2008.cs.helsinki.fi/submission.shtml

Send questions about the electronic template to
mlg08@cis.hut.fi

2. Formatting examples

2.1. Algorithms

For algorithms please use the “algorithm” and “algorithmic” environments to format pseudocode. These require the corresponding stylefiles, `algorithm.sty` and `algorithmic.sty`, which are supplied with this package. Algorithm 1 shows an example.

Algorithm 1 Bubble Sort

```
Input: data  $x_i$ , size  $m$ 
repeat
  Initialize  $noChange = true$ .
  for  $i = 1$  to  $m - 1$  do
    if  $x_i > x_{i+1}$  then
      Swap  $x_i$  and  $x_{i+1}$ 
       $noChange = false$ 
    end if
  end for
until  $noChange$  is  $true$ 
```

2.2. Tables

You may also want to include tables that summarize material. Table 1 shows an example.

Table 1. Classification accuracies for naive Bayes and flexible Bayes on various data sets.

DATA SET	NAIVE	FLEXIBLE	BETTER?
BREAST	95.9± 0.2	96.7± 0.2	✓
CLEVELAND	83.3± 0.6	80.0± 0.6	×
GLASS2	61.9± 1.4	83.8± 0.7	✓
CREDIT	74.8± 0.5	78.3± 0.6	
HORSE	73.3± 0.9	69.7± 1.0	×
META	67.1± 0.6	76.5± 0.5	✓
PIMA	75.1± 0.6	73.9± 0.5	
VEHICLE	44.9± 0.6	61.5± 0.4	✓

2.3. Citations and References

Citations within the text should include the authors' last names and year. If the authors' names are included in the sentence, place only the year in parentheses, for example when referencing Rob Schapire's result (1990). Otherwise place the entire reference in parentheses with the authors and year separated by a comma (Schapire, 1990). List multiple references separated by semicolons (Kearns, 1989; Schapire, 1990; Neal, 1993).

References

- Kearns, M. J. (1989). *Computational complexity of machine learning*. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Computer Science, Harvard University.
- Neal, R. (1993). *Probabilistic inference using Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods* (Technical Report CRG-TR-93-1). Dept. of Computer Science, University of Toronto.
- Schapire, R. E. (1990). The strength of weak learnability. *Machine Learning*, 5, 197–227.
- Zinkevich, M. (2003). Online convex programming and generalized infinitesimal gradient ascent. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Machine Learning*.