

# CGI Conference contribution title

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**Abstract.** *The abstract goes here.*

**Keywords:** *computer games, artificial intelligence*

## 1. Introduction

This demo file is intended to serve as a “starter file” for conference papers produced under L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document. The various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow. Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

## 2. Some Extra Notes and Examples

In this section you may find some important notes and examples of figures, tables and equations.

### 2.1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

### 2.2. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “.5-inch disk drive”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m<sup>2</sup>” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m<sup>2</sup>”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “.025”, not “.25”. Use “cm<sup>3</sup>”, not “cc”.

### 2.3. Examples

A footnote goes here<sup>1</sup>. A citation [1, 2].

#### 2.3.1. Figure Examples

PNG format for bitmaps and PDF format for vector images are preferred

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<sup>1</sup>A footnote.

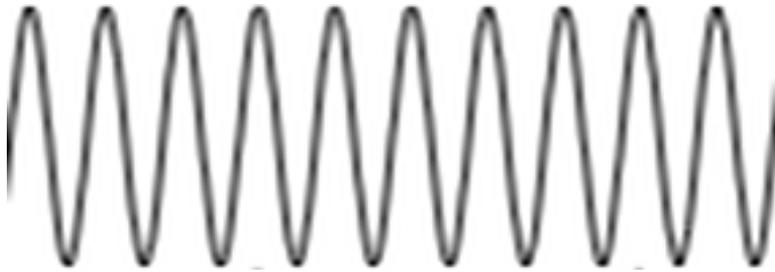


Figure 1. Sinusoid in time domain

### 2.3.2. Table Example

Here you can find a table example (Table 1).

Table 1. Your table caption

year	venue	no. of papers
2002	Wrocław	119
2003	Łódź	121

### 2.3.3. Equation Example

Here you can find an equation example. The equation 1 shows the sum.

$$X(e^{j\Omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j\Omega n} \quad (1)$$

## 2.4. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum  $\mu_0$ , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete

thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

### **3. Conclusions**

The conclusions go here.

### **Acknowledgment**

The authors would like to thank. . .

## References

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- [2] Lambooij, M., IJsselsteijn, W., Fortuin, M., and Heynderickx, I., *Visual Discomfort and Visual Fatigue of Stereoscopic Displays: A Review*, *Journal of Imaging Science and Technology*, Vol. 53, No. 3, 2009, pp. 030201.