

Conferences in Research and Practice in Information Technology - Style Guide for HIKM 2012

John F. Roddick

School of Computer Science, Engineering and Mathematics

Flinders University of South Australia

PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001, South Australia

roddick@csem.finders.edu.au

Abstract

This paper describes the manner in which papers should be formatted for papers adhering to the ACS series, *Conference in Research and Practice in Information Technology*. The abstract should be a maximum of 250 words and should clearly identify the content of the paper.

Keywords: As required.

1 Introduction

Normal text should use two styles. The first paragraph following a section heading should not be indented. All subsequent paragraphs should be indented. Use 10 point, Times New Roman in two columns.

Page size is A4 with 0.8in borders on all sides, two columns with 0.2in between them. There should not be a blank line between paragraphs.

Headings should use the heading styles as shown.

2 Heading Level 1

2.1 Heading Level 2

2.1.1 Heading Level 3

Headings below level 3 should be avoided.

Tables and figures should ideally be confined to one column but where this is not possible should be located at the top of a page. Each should be given a caption using the caption style (see Table 1).

Citations should use the author date format. For example, as mentioned by Zobel and Dart (2000) and referred to in other works (Ben-Zvi 1992, Agrawal, Imielinski, and Swami 1993) the process..., etc.

Type	Characterisation
A	Reddish
B	Bloated
C	Swims fast
D	Sinks like a stone

Table 1: Caption

A basic, but much abused, rule for citations is that they should not be referred to as nouns. Eg. "(Zobel and Dart 2000) talks about" or "In (Zobel and Dart 2000), the

process of ..." are both wrong. For further information regarding formats, please contact one of the series editors.

3 References

References should be in the Harvard author-date format, examples of which are shown below (examples shown are a conference paper, an electronic source, a thesis, a book section, a book and a journal paper in that order).

Agrawal, R., Imielinski, T. and Swami, A. (1993): Mining association rules between sets of items in large databases. *Proc. ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data*, Washington DC, USA, 22:207-216, ACM Press.

MySQL: SQL Shareware Software, MySQL AB Co. <http://www.mysql.com/>. Accessed 29 Dec 2001.

Ben-Zvi, J. (1982): The time relational model. Ph.D. thesis. University of California, Los Angeles.

Fayyad, U., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G. and Smyth, P. (1996): From data mining to knowledge discovery: an overview. In *Advances in Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*. 1-34. Fayyad, U.M., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G., Smyth, P. And Uthurusamy, R. (eds). AAAI Press/MIT Press.

Richards, T.J. (1989): *Clausal form logic: an introduction to the logic of computer reasoning*. Sydney, Addison Wesley.

Zobel, J. and Dart, P. (2000): Partitioning number sequences into optimal subsequences. *Journal of Research and Practice in Information Technology* 32(2):121-129.