How to Submit Your Final Camera-Ready Paper for the Genetic Programming 1998 Conference (GP-98)

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ABSTRACT

This document provides instructions for preparing the required TWO camera-ready copies of VERY-HIGH-QUALITY of your accepted paper for the Genetic Programming 1998 Conference (GP-98) and sending them to ARRIVE at the offices of the Professional Book Center (address below) by WEDNESDAY APRIL 22, 1998 along with a signed "Permission to Publish" form. Please note that this address (for the Professional Book Center) is in Colorado and is different from the AAAI address in California. When you are finished, your final camera-ready paper should end up looking very much like this document.

1. Introduction

Congratulations on acceptance of your paper.

Please begin by carefully considering the comments of your peer reviewers and revising your paper accordingly. Be especially alert to reviewer comments (even ones that may appear to be inartfully worded or incorrect) since they frequently reflect confusion caused by a lack of clarity in your paper. It is especially desirable to enlist previously uninvolved people to read the final version of your paper to spot gaffes, blind spots, and unclear explanations.

The conference proceedings are going to be photographed using a lithographic printing process. The only things that the publisher is going to add to your paper are page numbers (running consecutively through the entire book) and a running head. Your paper is not going to be typeset and is not going to be checked by a copy editor for errors. You are not going to get to see galley proofs or any further chance to revise your paper. What the reader sees in the proceedings book will be a photographic reproduction of the camera-ready copy that you supply (without change in size).

2. The Live Printing Area

The live printing area is 7" (178 mm) wide by 9 1/4" (235 mm) high for each page.

On 8 1/2" by 11" American-style paper,
- Left margin – 0.75 inch (19 mm)
- Right margin – 0.75 inch (19 mm)
- Top margin – 1.0 inch (25 mm)
- Bottom margin – 0.75 inch (19 mm)

This live printing area of 7" by 9 1/4" is *inviolate*. This area provides for tolerances in the printing process, space for the publisher to add the page numbers and running heads and to allow the book to be opened and your paper to be read after the book is bound. Your paper will be rejected if anything drifts outside this live printing area.

On 8 1/2" by 11" American-style paper, the above margins leave a live printing area that is 7" wide (in the 8 1/2" direction) and that is 9 1/4" high (in the 11" direction).

If you prefer, you may use European-size A4 (21 x 30 cm) paper. If you do, arrange the page so that the live printing area remains at 7" wide and 9 1/4" high. Also, be sure to leave a 3/4" *left* margin and a 1" *top* margin (at the expense of the right margin and the bottom margin).

People using non-American-style publishing systems may find it useful to know that a "point" is 1/72 inch. (One inch = 2.54 cm.) Thus, 10-point type is 10/72 inch high. Space, called "leading", is also needed between lines of type. For 10-point type, the leading is typically 1 or 2 points.

3. The Two-Column Layout

The basic column layout of the paper is two columns. There are two 3.375" (86 mm) columns separated by a 0.25 inch (6 mm) gap (for a total of 7" total width).

On 8 1/2" by 11" American-style paper, each column has
- Column Width – 3.375 inch (86 mm)
- Gap between the two columns – 0.25 inch (6 mm)
- Column Height – 9.25 inch (235 mm)

There are one or two places in your paper where a one-column arrangement is used. These are (1) the paper's title, author's name, author's affiliation, and author's address (which are centered within the full 7" width at the top of the first page), and (2) large-sized figures or tables (that may occupy the full 7" width).

Do not introduce any other column arrangements to your paper. Do not create any odd-sized figures or tables or flow text around figures or tables.

4. Type Font

The basic type font for the paper is 10-point Times font. Use 1 or 2 points of leading. The first paragraph after a heading should not be indented (i.e., like this paragraph).

Thereafter, indent each new paragraph by about 0.175" (44 cm) (i.e., like this paragraph).

If the Times font is not available, you may use any easily read font, but do not use a fixed-spacing "typewriter style" font such as Courier for the body of the paper.

5. Title and Author Information

The **title of the paper** is in 18-point **bold** Times font in upper and lower case at the top of the first page and is centered over the 7" live printing area. On European-size A4 paper, center the title 4 1/4 inches (108 mm) from the left edge of the page.

The **author's name** is to be in 14-point **bold** Times font in upper and lower case and is centered over the author's affiliation and address.

The **author's affiliation and address** is in 12-point **non-bold** Times font, centered under the author's name.

To enable people to contact you about your work, be sure to include a complete mailing address. Include your e-mail address. If you like, also include your WWW URL.

Leave a 1/4" gap below this author information in order to separate it from the beginning of the abstract (i.e., the word "ABSTRACT") and the top of the first column.

The title, author names, and author address information should total no more than about 2" (i.e., the word "ABSTRACT" should be about 3" from top of the page).

It is advisable to include the words "genetic programming," "genetic algorithm," "classifier system," or "evolutionary programming" in the title of your paper. While this adds little or nothing for attendees of this conference, it provides helpful information to a reader when your paper is subsequently cited in a bibliography. Avoid obscure acronyms in your title.

6. The Abstract

The abstract of a paper appears at the beginning of the first column on the first page of the paper. The abstract is in 12-point bold Times font and is right-and-left-justified. The abstract is indented 0.25 inch (6 mm) at both the left and right with respect to the 3.375 inch (86 mm) wide columns of the main body of the paper.

The capitalized word "ABSTRACT" appears in capitals in 12-point bold Times font, centered above the abstract.

Leave 1/4" after the abstract to separate it from the beginning of the paper.

The abstract consists of 50 to 150 words. Its purpose is to summarize what is actually contained in the paper (not to provide motivational, augmentative, or bibliographic information that belongs later in the body of the paper).

7. First-Level Section Headings

First-level section headings (like the heading for this section) are to be in 14-point bold Times font in upper and lower case with 8 points of leading before and 4 points of leading after. When you number your sections, these sections acquire numbers such as 1.0, 2.0, etc.

The two special headings "Acknowledgments" and "Bibliography" (described later) are the same as first-level section headings, except that they are unnumbered.

7.1. Second-Level Headings

Second-level section headings (like this one) are to be in 12-point bold Times font in upper and lower case with 4 points of leading before and 2 points of leading after. When you number your sections, these sections acquire numbers such as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc.

7.1.1 Third-Level Headings

The main point about third-level section headings (like this one) is that you don't need them in a short paper. If used, they are in 10-point bold italics Times font in upper and lower case with 4 points of leading before and 2 points of leading after.

8. Tables

Most papers have tables and figures. Tables are different from figures in that they consist only of text. The "tableau" that appears in many papers on genetic programming is an example of a table.

Tables are numbered consecutively in the paper (using a sequence distinct from the numbering of figures). A legend appears above each table in bold 10-point left-and-right-justified Times font (with 4 points of leading beforehand (to separate the table's legend from the preceding text).

Table 1 shows the first four integers in alphabetic order along with their decimal equivalents.

Table 1 First four integers in alphabetic order and their decimal equivalents.

Name	Decimal Equivalent
Four	4
One	1
Three	3
Two	2

Do not shade or screen or use gray backgrounds within your tables. This fancy highlighting will not reproduce well when your paper is photographed and may make the information in your table unreadable.

Tables must either fit in-line within one column (3.375") or occupy the full 7" width of the page. Do not use any odd-sized tables. Do not flow text around tables.

Do not let the table or its legend run outside the 3.375" width of the column for in-line tables (or outside the 7" width of the page for two-column-wide tables).

Tables should be located in the paper as close as possible to where they are first referenced (i.e., not clustered at the end of the paper). If a table requires the full width of the page, place it at the top or bottom of a page.

9. Figures

Figures consist of a drawing, graph, or other artwork.

Figures are numbered consecutively in the paper (using a sequence distinct from the numbering of tables). A legend appears underneath each figure in bold 10-point left-and-right-justified Times font with 4 points of leading below (to separate the figure's legend from the text that follows).

Figures must either fit in-line into one column (3.375") or occupy the full 7" available width of the page. Do not use any odd-sized figures. Do not flow text around figures.

Do not let the figure or its legend run outside the 3.375" width of the column for in-line figures (or outside the 7" available width of the page for two-column-wide figures).

Use line weights of at least 1/2 point in making figures.

Figures should be located in the paper close to the place where they are first referenced (i.e., not clustered at the end of the paper). If a figure requires the full width of the page, place the figure at the top or bottom of the page (preferably the page that refers to the figure).

Figure 1 shows the cart centering problem.

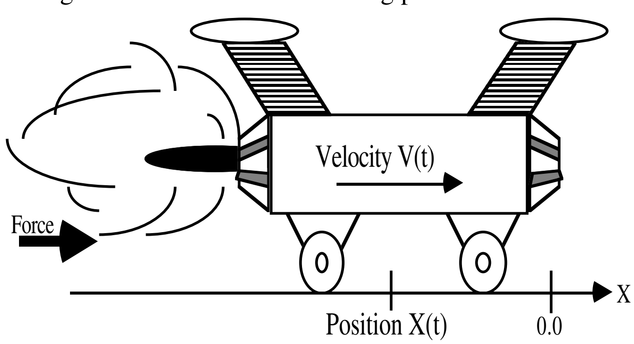

Figure 1 Cart centering problem.

The proceedings will be printed in black and white only. There will be no color printing. Preferably, use just 100% black and white areas in your figures. Use screens, patterns, and gray areas sparingly. Do not screen or shade any area that also contain type since it may not be readable.

The camera-ready page is to be a self-contained, complete printed page. Nothing is to be taped, glued, or attached in any way. If you have artwork that is not being printed electronically along with your text, paste this artwork onto your page yourself and then make a high-quality copy of that page to include in your final paper.

9.1. Photographs

If you wish to include a black-and-white photograph as an illustration in your paper, please leave an appropriate space for the image on the page, but do not affix the photograph to the page. Instead, place the photograph in an envelope and paper clip (do not staple) the envelope to the page of the paper on which it is to appear. In pencil, write on the back the photograph the figure number, your name, and the page on the paper on which it should appear. The photo will be prepared for printing and placed in your paper. You will not get the original photograph back, so keep a copy of it. Note that this the phonographs must be black-and-white and must be of the exact size of the space provided in the paper (i.e., we will not enlarge or reduce the size of the photograph).

10. Program Code and Names

Names used in computer code (such as the subroutine, `ADF0`, the `PROGN` function, or `GET-FOOD` function) should be in a distinctive fixed-spacing "typewriter style" font, such as 10-point `COURIER`.

Examples of computer code or LISP S-expressions should also be in a distinctive fixed-spacing "typewriter style" font, such as 10-point Courier, as shown below:

```
(+ X (* TIME 7.345))
```

11. Citations in the Text

Use the author's name and year so that the reader gets some information without having to look at the "Bibliography" at the end of the paper. For example, "Smith (1992)" "Smith and Doe (1996)" "Smith, Jones, and Doe (1996)" or, if there are more than three authors, "Smith et al. (1996)"

12. Style Issues

Mathematical symbols, such as M, should be in *italics*.

Use italics sparingly. Use quotation marks even more sparingly. Avoid bold-faced type and underlining.

Only proper nouns should be capitalized. For example, there is no need to capitalize "Genetic Programming" in the middle of a sentence.

Abbreviations and acronyms known only to specialists should be avoided. If in doubt, spell out the phrase and then put its acronym in parenthesis when it appears for the first time and thereafter use the acronym.

13. Footnotes

Footnotes should be avoided. They frequently break up the flow of the paper and, in any event, their purpose can always be accomplished by a parenthetical expression in the text. Also, they invite commission of the *fatal error* of extending outside the allowable live printing area.

14. Length of your Paper

You have already been notified of the length of your paper (i.e., 9 page "long" paper, 6-page "short" paper, or 1-page "poster" paper). You may take less than your allocated length, but not more.

This space allocation includes ***everything*** (title, author information, and abstract, all figures and tables, the bibliography, acknowledgments, appendices, etc.). The financial arrangements for publishing the proceedings is based on these space allocations. Your paper will be rejected if it exceeds its allocated length.

15. Hints for Shortening Papers

You can significantly shorten most papers (saving about a full column on a 9-page paper) by previewing your paper in your word processor and eliminating widow lines. It is almost always possible to reword a paragraph so as to cause the deletion of the line of text that contains just one or two **words**.

It is customary and preferable to separate sentences with two spaces; however, you can save about a half dozen lines in a 9-page paper by using only one space. Shortening section headings and eliminating excessive hierarchies of section headings can also save a surprising amount of space.

However, **do not** reduce the font size for the text, Bibliography, or the section headings.

16. Important Reminders

• Your paper will be produced by a photographic process from your camera-ready copy, so be sure to print your TWO copies with VERY-HIGH-QUALITY. Be sure your laser printer has adequate toner for printing when you print your final camera-ready copy. Use only single-sided printing. Do not use dot matrix printer.
• Be sure your paper is within its allocated number of pages.
• Don't forget to delete the "Category" (e.g. GP, GA, etc.) that appeared on your original *submitted* paper for purpose of directing it to appropriate reviewers.
• Do not put any page numbers (or any running head of any kind) on the *front* side of your camera-ready paper.
• Be sure to sign and return with your paper the "Permission to Publish" form.
• Be sure to run your spell-checker one last time.
• After printing your paper, give it one last look.

17. Numbering Your Pages

Do not number the pages (or include any running head) anywhere on the front of your paper. The publisher will add page numbers (consecutive in the book as a whole) and running heads in a consistent way for the book as a whole.

Write a number on the back of each page of your paper. Use a **pencil** and write at the very top of the back so there is no chance of damaging the live area of your paper. Include your last name, your paper number, the page number, and the total size of your paper on each page (e.g., "Smith G001 –1 of 9") in case your pages get out of order at some point.

18. Shipping Your Paper

Send **TWO** camera-ready VERY-HIGH-QUALITY copies of your paper along with your signed "Permission to Publish" form to

Professional Book Center
Attn: GP-98 Conference
2050 South St. Paul Street
Denver, CO 80210 USA
PHONE: 303-756-5222

Please note that this address (for the Professional Book Center) is in Colorado and is **different** from the AAAI address. Do not send this material to AAAI or to Stanford University or anywhere else.

Don't wait to the last minute! Shipments can experience unexpected delays due to customs, weather, holidays, international date line, strikes, etc.. Our experience is that many courier services and postal services exaggerate the reliability and speed of their service.

19. Questions

If you have questions about formatting, contact Jennifer Ballentine at Professional Book Center (PHONE: 303-756-5222 or FAX: 303-756-5374). Note that the Professional Book Center is in the Mountain Standard Time Zone – two hours earlier than New York and one hour later than California. Do not refer formatting questions to the AAAI.

20. Conclusions

The "Conclusion" section of your paper states the paper's actual results. It is not to be confused with a speculative "Future Work" section (included in many papers).

Acknowledgments

The "Acknowledgments" section is an unnumbered section that appears after the conclusion, but before the Bibliography. It is headed by the word "Acknowledgments" in the same 14-point bold Times font as a first-level section heading. The "Acknowledgments" section thanks people who may have helped with the paper in some supportive way (e.g., proofreading, providing ideas, making figures, computer programming, etc.) or funding organizations.

Bibliography

The "Bibliography" section is an unnumbered section that appears at the end of the paper. It is headed by the word "Bibliography" in the same 14-point bold Times font as a first-level section heading. Bibliographic citations are to be in 10-point Times font and left-and-right-justified. The first line of each citation is not indented, but later lines are indented by 0.15 inch. Be sure to include pages numbers, volume numbers, dates, first names (or initials) in your citations. Carefully check your citations for accuracy. Do not use abbreviations for conference names or journal names (since some readers from outside your immediate specialized area may not be familiar with such abbreviations). Follow a consistent style in all the citations. Examples appear below.

Example of a citation of a book

Koza, John R. 1992. *Genetic Programming: On the Programming of Computers by Means of Natural Selection*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Example of citation of a paper in a conference proceedings or in an edited book of papers

Thompson, Adrian. 1996. Silicon evolution. In Koza, John R., Goldberg, David E., Fogel, David B., and Riolo, Rick L. (editors). *Genetic Programming 1996: Proceedings of the First Annual Conference* Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. Pages 444–452.

Example of citation of a journal article

Baston. V. J. D. and Bostock, F. A. 1987. Discrete hamstrung squad car games. *International Journal of Game Theory*. 16(4) 253–261.

Example of citation of a technical report

Koza, John R. 1994d. *Architecture-Altering Operations for Evolving the Architecture of a Multi-Part Program in Genetic Programming*. Stanford University Computer Science Department technical report STAN-CS-TR-94-1528. October 21, 1994.

Example of citation of a PhD Dissertation

Merz, Antony W. *The Homicidal Chauffeur - A Differential Game.* PhD Dissertation. Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Stanford University 1971.