

Title: Instructions for authors - CoDaWork 2019

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Summary

Write an informative summary (200-400 words, recommended 300). It can be complemented with keywords. Summary and keywords cannot exceed 1 page. Figures and Tables are not allowed in the summary. Equations and references are not recommended.

The summary paragraph should be indented about 0.25 inches on both left and right-hand margins.

Important information if you choose the MsWord template: You must install the LM roman font. For this matter you should follow these steps:

- Copy the font files in the template folder.
- Check that your MsWord program is not open.
- Install the fonts one by one: Right-click on the file, select install and follow the process.
- Open MsWord as usual. Check that you have the LM Roman font. Otherwise, restart Windows.

Edit the file normally and generate the pdf file for submission.

Key words: Include some informative key words separated by commas.

1 Introduction

This is the introduction. The paper size should be set to A4 (not American quarto). Margins should be 30 mm on left and right, 25 mm at top and bottom. Paragraphs should be separated by an empty line in this way. Text should be justified.

See the deadline for extended abstracts in *important dates* of the conference website. An extension of about 4-6 pages is recommended for the extended abstract. It shall be submitted in Word and PDF format. Extended abstracts will be electronically published in the Proceedings of CoDaWork2019 (with ISBN) and will be available in the sessions of the workshop. **Only papers of participants registered before April 17, 2019 will be included in the electronic proceedings.**

2 First level headings

The workshop on Compositional Data is intended as a forum for discussion of important points related to the statistical treatment and modelling of compositional data, as well as their applications and interpretation. The goal of such discussions is to get some insight into the most appealing future lines of research in the field.

2.1 Second level headings

First-author et al.

In order to meet this general but clear goal, we intend to bring together a significant number of specialists, users and interested people to collect critical contributions and start a stimulating brainstorming.

2.1.1 Third level headings

The Introductory course on the statistical analysis of compositional data will work on a variety of practical compositional problems.

3 Citations, figures and references

3.1 Citations in text

Citations within the text should include the author's last name and year: "The air conditioner data (Proschan, 1963) ...", or when the author is used as a noun in the sentence: "Proschan (1963) presented a data set ...".

In text, captions, and table headings, list only one or two authors. If there are more than 2 authors, their names are followed by "et al.". Examples:

(Jones and Johnson, 1986; Emmanuel, Smith et al., 1989)

or

Emmanuel, Smith et al. (1989) showed that ..., whereas Jones and Johnson (1986) found that ...

When giving a quote or referring to a specific fact or formula in a book or from an article of more than 8 pages, the citation should include the page number. Examples:

(Chayes, 1956, p. 55) or (Matheron, 1975, p. 229).

Page numbers should not be given in the text when referring to the work as a whole. As with figures, you do not need to direct the reader to "see" a citation to the literature. Be sure your references are accurate and formatted correctly.

3.2 Figures

All figures should be inserted within the text exactly as they should appear when printed. All figures must be centered. Figure number and caption always appear below the figure.



Figure 1: This is a figure caption. It is the CoDaWork2019 logo.

When you refer to an illustration, capitalize and spell out the word “Figure” if not in parenthesis, as in “Figure 2 shows that the distribution of permeability is skewed ...”; or abbreviate if in parenthesis, as in “The distribution of permeability is skewed (Fig. 2) ...”.

If you have multiple parts in a figure, then label them with capital letters A,B,C, etc. Refer to them in the text as Figure 2A, or (Fig. 2A). Alternatively, you can refer to them as left panel, right panel etc. In captions, follow this example:



Figure 2: Density functions: (A) Permeability; (B) Porosity.

3.3 Tables

All tables must be centered, neat, clean, and legible. Table number and title always appear above the table (see the example below).

Table 1: This is an example of a table.

Income	\$42.94
Expenses	\$26.12
Rest	\$16.82

The word “Table” should be always capitalized, and not abbreviated even in parentheses.

3.4 Equations

The word “Equation” should be always capitalized and spelled out in the text, as in “It follows from Equation (3) that ..” but capitalized and abbreviated in parenthesis, as in “It follows [Eq. (3)] that ...”. If you use any other word to refer to an equation, such as “expression” or “relationship”, do not capitalize.

Acknowledgements and appendices

Use non-numbered first level headings for the acknowledgements. They should follow text, and precede the list of references. Appendices follow references, and should be headed “**Appendix A**” etc. if more than one.

References

References follow the acknowledgements. Use first level no-numbered headings. The bibliography should follow the *Chicago style*. See below for examples.

- Ghahramani, Z. (1997). Learning dynamic Bayesian networks. In C. Giles and M. Gori (Eds.), *Adaptive Processing of Sequences and Data Structures*, Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence, pp. 168–197. Berlin: Springer Verlag.
- Emmanuel, K.L. , R.T. Smith and A.B. Soriano (1989). Fusion propagation and structuring in belief networks. *Artificial Intelligence* 29(3), pp. 241–288.
- Whittaker, J. (1990). *Graphical models in applied multivariate statistics*. Chichester: Wiley.

