Full Title

Author(s) Full Names(s)
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Abstract. Text of abstract. Avoid special characters and fonts, if possible, to make the indexing systems collect your text without errors.

Key words: text containing key words, first letters in lowercase except where uppercase are necessary, divided by commas, ended with a full stop. Avoid special characters and fonts.

1. Introduction

Text of paper.

2. Other sections

Text of other sections.

3. Citations, figures, references to items

Citations are made with the typical LaTeX citing mechanism, like: according to [4] etc. In [1], p. 35, it has been stated etc. Several publications [2,5] treat etc. In the References section you can see that [1] is a book, [4] is a paper, [5] is a typical reference to a conference paper and [2] is a complex reference to a conference paper, with the proceedings issued in a series by an external publisher. If you cite web pages, please remember that a web page has a title. Nearly always it has an author or an editor, even if he hides his identity behind a nickname, like it is the case with the page [3] which we used during our work on the *MG&V* class file. It also has the date (at least the year) of publication, and the date you have accessed it.

Figures, Tables, Sections, Subsections etc. are referenced to with typical LaTeX reference mechanisms, like this: Fig. 1, Figs. 1-2 and 2a, b and c. This is shown in Tab. 1. Words Fig., Tab. are abbreviated, except when starting a sentence. This is Sec. 3. Section 4 ends the paper.

Equations are referred to with numbers in parentheses, without words "Equation" or "Eq.", except when necessary for better style. As you see below, the equation is treated as a part of the sentence, so a suitable punctuation mark is placed behind it, with a long mathematical space \; in front of it.
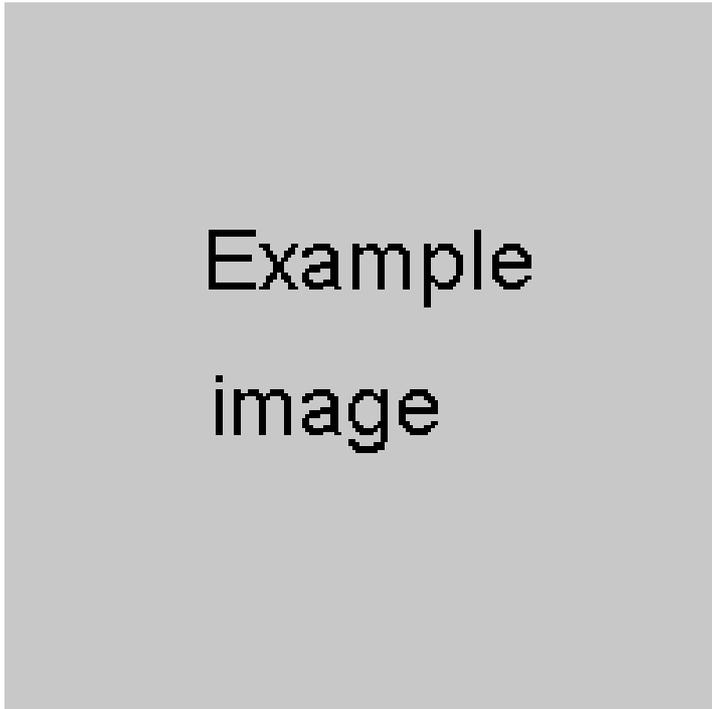
Fig. 1. An example of a figure. Make the images large enough for the readers to see all the interesting details. Avoid any lossy compression: no visible compression artefacts are admissible.

Fig. 2. Another figure with subfigures. (**a**) First subfigure; (**b**) second subfigure; (**c**) third subfigure. Subfigures can be placed and labelled with boldface letters as needed. You can also use the LaTeX macros for subfigures (their recent versions; do not use deprecated macros).

Example: the sum of cosines can be expressed according to (1) as follows:

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta \ , \tag{1}$$

where α, β – arbitrary angles. See that there is no empty line before and behind the equation if there is no new paragraph.

Tab. 1. A table. Put the caption above it. Use vertical lines only if necessary for clarity.

No.	Item
1	Something
2	Something else

To refer to (1) you use (`\ref{...}`) but you can use `\eqref{...}` as well, if you use the `amsmath` package.

Please note that there is an unbreakable space (tilde `~`) to avoid a line break placed between the reference and the *preceding* text, as in all the above examples.

You can use references to the items in the environment `description` [3]. Note that the label must be defined inside the item name.

First item This is the body of the first item.

Second item This is the body of the second item.

Now you can refer to the First item as well as to the Second item.

4. Conclusion

Conclude the paper.

Acknowledgement

References

[1] A. Blake and A. Zisserman. *Visual Reconstruction.* MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, London, 1987. `http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/1704`.

[2] D. Frejlichowski, P. Forczmański, et al. SmartMonitor: An approach to simple, intelligent and affordable visual surveillance system. In L. Bolc et al., editors, *Computer Vision and Graphics: Proc. Int. Conf. ICCVG 2012*, volume 7594 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 726–734, Warsaw, Poland, 24-26 Sep 2012. Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-33564-8_87.

[3] M. Heller, Loop Space, and frabjous. Reference name of description list item in LaTeX. In *TeX – LaTeX Stack Exchange*, 2017. [Online; accessed 10 Dec 2019]. `https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/1230/reference-name-of-description-list-item-in-latex`.

[4] J. Illingworth and J. Kittler. A survey of the Hough transform. *CVG&IP*, 44(1):87–116, 1988. doi:10.1016/S0734-189X(88)80033-1.

[5] R. Zwiggelaar, R. Marti, and C. R. M. Boggis. Detection of linear structures in mammographic images. In *Proc. Conf. Medical Imaging Understanding and Analysis MIUA 2000*, London, UK, 10-11 Jul 2000.
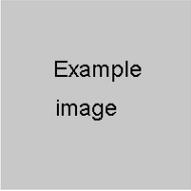
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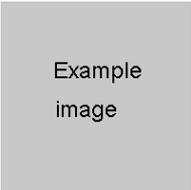
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