

Probabilistic Graphical Models (PGM) 2026 Template

Author 1

AUTHOR1@EXAMPLE.EDU

*Department of Computer Science
Example University
Madrid, Spain*

Author 2

AUTHOR2@EXAMPLE.EDU.CN

*Institute of Computing Technology
University 2
Beijing, China*

Editor: Gustau Camps-Valls, Manuele Leonelli and Gherardo Varando

Abstract

Abstract should be submitted no later than then deadline for abstracts. This is a sample abstract for a PMLR paper in single-column format. The abstract should be a brief summary of your paper, typically 100-200 words. It should clearly state the problem, your approach, and the main results. Mathematical notation can be included, such as $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$, and the abstract can span multiple lines as needed.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Sample Paper, PMLR Format, Single Column

1. Introduction

This is a sample file to typeset a submission for the PGM2026 conference, this template is basically the standard PMLR sample file for single-column format available from the PMLR [faq page](#), with additionally the editor and the conference information. **Use this file as starting point to prepare your submission.** You can always obtain the updated author kit at http://www.uv.es/pgm2026/assets/pgm2026_author_kit.zip PGM2026 uses Openreview for submissions and for managing the reviewing process.

1.1. Major Guidelines

PGM2026 papers submitted for review should adhere to the following guidelines:

- A separate abstract is submitted no later than the deadline for abstracts.
- The paper has at most **12 pages** of content, in the `jmlr` class .with the `pmlr` option as set in the `pgm2026.pmlr-sample-single-column.tex` file
- Your paper is submitted as a single PDF file, no later than the paper deadline.
- Authors can choose if they prefer to anonymize their submission or not, Openreview will not disclose author identities to reviewer. Thus, if authors wish to remain anonymous during the review process they can do that by anonymizing the submission.

1.2. Additional Guidelines

- The title of the paper and of the sections should capitalize on the first letter of each word, except for articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. If possible, try to avoid nesting deeper than `\subsection`.
- Ensure that for each figure, table and algorithm there is a caption (e.g., see Table 1, Figure 1 or Algorithm 1).
- Acknowledgements should go at the end, before references and appendices.
- For UTF8 encoding (e.g., to quickly write *astéroïde*), add to the preamble:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\inputencoding{utf8}
```

- Please do not change the size of the fonts, the line spacing, and the margins.
- Avoid using obsolete commands, such as `\rm`, and obsolete packages, such as `epsfig`.¹
- The `jmlr` class automatically loads `natbib`. To cite, use `\citep{}`, or `\citel{}` command - e.g. (Einstein, 1905), or Goossens et al. (1993). These commands have optional arguments and have a starred version. See the `natbib` documentation for further details.²

1.3. PMLR template

This is a sample PMLR paper in single-column format. The single-column format is the standard format for many PMLR proceedings. This format uses the `jmlr` class with the `pmlr` option, which automatically sets the header to read “Proceedings of Machine Learning Research”.

You can include citations using standard L^AT_EX citation commands, such as Einstein (1905) or (Goossens et al., 1993). Mathematical equations can be displayed:

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (1)$$

2. Methods

Here you would describe your methods. You can include figures using the standard `figure` environment:

Figure 1: This is a sample figure caption. Figures should be referenced in the text using Figure 1.

1. See <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/l2tabu>

2. Either `texdoc natbib` or <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>

Figures should go in the `figure` environment. Within this environment, use `\floatconts` to correctly position the caption and center the image. Use `\includegraphics` for external graphics files but omit the file extension. Do not use `\epsfig` or `\psfig`. If you want to scale the image, it's better to use a fraction of the line width rather than an explicit length. For example, see Figure 2(a).

If your image is made up of L^AT_EX code (for example, commands provided by the `pgf` package) you can include it using `\includeteximage` (defined by the `jmlr` class). This can be scaled and rotated in the same way as `\includegraphics`. For example, see Figure 2(b).

If the figure is too wide to fit on the page, you can use the `sidewaysfigure` environment defined in the `rotating` package.

It's best not to use `\graphicspath` with the `jmlr` class as it can cause problems with the production editing process. If the images are contained in a subdirectory, specify this when you include the image, for example `\includegraphics{figures/mypic}`.

Sub-figures can be created using `\subfigure`, which is defined by the `jmlr` class. The optional argument allows you to provide a subcaption. The label should be placed in the mandatory argument of `\subfigure`. You can reference the entire figure, for example Figure 2, or you can reference part of the figure using `\figureref`, for example Figure 2(a). Alternatively you can reference the subfigure using `\subfigref`, for example (a) and (b) in Figure 2.

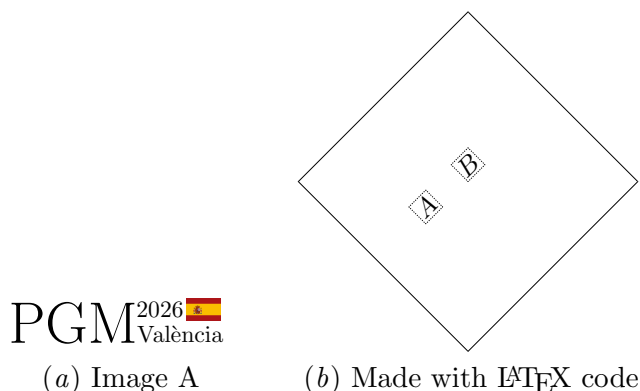


Figure 2: An example with sub-figures.

By default, the sub-figures are aligned on the baseline. This can be changed using the second optional argument of `\subfigure`. This may be `t` (top), `c` (centered) or `b` (bottom).

2.1. Algorithms

You can also include algorithms. Here's a simple example:

Enumerated textual algorithms can be displayed using the `algorithm` environment. Within this environment, `enumerate` or nested `enumerate` environments can be used. The `enumerate*` environment provided by the `jmlr` class continues the numbering, even upon nesting.

Input: Training data $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$
Output: Model parameters θ
Initialize θ randomly **while** *not converged* **do**
| Compute gradient $\nabla L(\theta)$ Update $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \eta \nabla L(\theta)$
end
return θ
Algorithm 1: Sample gradient descent algorithm

Alternatively, pseudo code can be displayed using the `algorithm2e` environment. This is defined by the `algorithm2e` package (which is automatically loaded) so check the `algorithm2e` documentation for further details.³ For an example, see Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2: Computing net activation

Input: $x_1, \dots, x_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$
Output: y , the net activation

```

1  $y \leftarrow 0$ 
2 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do
3 |  $y \leftarrow y + w_i * x_i$ 
4 end

```

3. Results

Present your results here. Tables are better formatted using the `booktabs` package:

Table 1: Sample results table

Method	Accuracy	Training Time (s)
Baseline	85.2%	120
Our Method	92.1%	95

4. Conclusion

Summarize your findings and their implications here.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledge funding sources and collaborators here. Note that this section is unnumbered (using `section*`).

3. Either `texdoc algorithm2e` or <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/algorithm2e>

References

- Albert Einstein. Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]. *Annalen der Physik*, 322(10):891–921, 1905.
- Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. *The L^AT_EX Companion*. Addison-Wesley, 1993.

Appendix A. Additional Details

Any supplementary material, proofs, or additional details can be included in an appendix.