

Paper Title

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Institute

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Keywords: keyword1, keyword2

1 Introduction

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Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend

at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lect  donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

The remainder of the paper starts with a presentation of related work (Sect. 2). It is followed by a presentation of hints on L^AT_EX (Sect. 3). Finally, a conclusion is drawn and outlook on future work is made (Sect. 4).

2 Related Work

Winery [2] is a graphical  modeling tool. The whole idea of TOSCA is explained by Binz et al. [1].

3 LaTeX Hints

This section contains hints on writing LaTeX. It focuses on minimal examples, which can be directly adapted to the content

3.1 Handling of paragraphs

One sentence per line. This rule is important for the usage of version control systems. A new line is generated with a blank line. As you would do in Word: New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter. In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as LaTeX joins subsequent lines. In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter twice (!). This leads to an empty line. In word, there is the functionality to press shift and enter. This leads to a hard line break. The text starts at the beginning of a new line. In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes (`\`).

This is rarely used.

Please do *not* use two backslashes for new paragraphs. For instance, this sentence belongs to the same paragraph, whereas the last one started a new one. A long motivation for that is provided at <http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.3>.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

472 One sentence per line.
473 This rule is important for the usage of version control systems.
474 A new line is generated with a blank line.
475 As you would do in Word:
476 New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter.
477 In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as LaTeX joins
    subsequent lines.
478 In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter twice (!).
479 This leads to an empty line.
480 In word, there is the functionality to press shift and enter.
481 This leads to a hard line break.
482 The text starts at the beginning of a new line.
483 In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes
    (\textbackslash\textbackslash).\
484 This is rarely used.
485
486 Please do \textit{not} use two backslashes for new paragraphs.
487 For instance, this sentence belongs to the same paragraph, whereas the
    last one started a new one.
488 A long motivation for that is provided at
    \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.3}.

```

3.2 Hyphenation

\LaTeX automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be less hyphenations than in other settings. It might be necessary to tweak the hyphenations nevertheless. Here are some hints:

In case you write “application-specific”, then the word will only be hyphenated at the dash. You can also write `applica\allowbreak\{tion-specific` (result: `applica\allowbreak\{tion-specific`), but this is much more effort.

You can now write words containing hyphens which are hyphenated at other places in the word. For instance, `application"=specific` gets `application"=specific`. This is enabled by an additional configuration of the babel package.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

499 In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then the word will
    only be hyphenated at the dash.
500 You can also write \verb!applica\allowbreak\{tion-specific! (result:
    applica\allowbreak\{tion-specific), but this is much more effort.
501
502 You can now write words containing hyphens which are hyphenated at
    other places in the word.
503 For instance, \verb!application"=specific! gets application"=specific.
504 This is enabled by an additional configuration of the babel package.

```

3.3 Typesetting Units

Numbers can be written in plain text (such as 100), by using the `siunitx` package like that: $100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$, or by using plain \LaTeX (and math mode): $100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of `paper-newtx.tex`

```
510 Numbers can be written in plain text (such as 100), by using the siunitx
      package like that:
511 \SI{100}{\km\per\hour},
512 or by using plain \LaTeX{} (and math mode):
513 $100 \frac{\mathit{km}}{h}$.
```

5 % of 10 kg

Corresponding \LaTeX code of `paper-newtx.tex`

```
517 \SI{5}{\percent} of \SI{10}{kg}
```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of `paper-newtx.tex`

```
521 Numbers are automatically grouped: \num{123456}.
```

3.4 Surrounding Text by Quotes

Please use the “`\enquote` command” to quote something. Quoting with “`“`” or “`”`” also works.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of `paper-newtx.tex`

```
527 Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote something.
528 Quoting with “`quote” or “`quote” also works.
```

3.5 Cleveref examples

Cleveref demonstration: Cref at beginning of sentence, cref in all other cases.

Figure

Fig. 1. Example figure for cref demo

Figure 1 shows a simple fact, although Fig. 1 could also show something else.

Table

Table 1. Example table for cref demo

Table 1 shows a simple fact, although Table 1 could also show something else.
Section 3.5 shows a simple fact, although Sect. 3.5 could also show something else.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

551 \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although \cref{fig:ex:cref}
could also show something else.
552
553 \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although \cref{tab:ex:cref}
could also show something else.
554
555 \Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although \cref{sec:ex:cref}
could also show something else.

3.6 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.



Fig. 2. Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Corresponding \LaTeX code of paper-newtx.tex

```
560 \Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.  
561  
562 \begin{figure}  
563   \centering  
564   \includegraphics[width=.8\textwidth]{example-image-golden}  
565   \caption[Simple Figure]{Simple Figure. Based on \citet{mwe}.}  
566   \label{fig:label}  
567 \end{figure}
```

One can also have pictures floating inside text:

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$. If you read this text, you will get no information $E = mc^2$. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. $a \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language $E = mc^2$. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$.

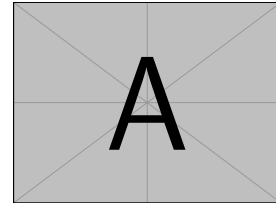


Fig. 3. A floating figure

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

574 \begin{floatingfigure}{.33\linewidth}
575 \includegraphics[width=.29\linewidth]{example-image-a}
576 \caption{A floating figure}
577 \end{floatingfigure}
578 \blindtext[2]

```

3.7 Tables

Table 2. Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

585 \begin{table}
586   \caption{Simple Table}
587   \label{tab:simple}
588   \centering
589   \begin{tabular}{ll}
590     \toprule
591     Heading1 & Heading2 \\
592     \midrule
593     One      & Two      \\
594     Thee     & Four     \\
595     \bottomrule
596   \end{tabular}
597 \end{table}

```

Table 3. Table with diagonal line

Diag Column Head I	Diag Column Head II	Second	Third
		foo	bar

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

601 % Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
602 \begin{table}
603   \caption{Table with diagonal line}
604   \label{tab:diag}
605   \begin{center}
606     \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
607       \hline
608       \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag\\Column Head I}{Diag Column\\Head II} &
609       Second & Third \\
610       \hline
611       & foo & bar \\
612       \hline
613     \end{tabular}
614   \end{center}
615 \end{table}

```

```

1 <listing name="example">
2   Floating
3 </listing>

```

Listing 1.2. Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

3.8 Source Code

Listing 1.1 shows source code written in XML. Line 2 contains a comment.

```

1 <listing name="example">
2   <!-- comment -->
3   <content>not interesting</content>
4 </listing>

```

Listing 1.1. Example XML Listing

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

621 \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
622 \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
623
624 \begin{lstlisting}[
625   language=XML,
626   caption={Example XML Listing},
627   label={lst:XML}]
628 <listing name="example">
629   <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
630   <content>not interesting</content>
631 </listing>
632 \end{lstlisting}

```

One can also add `float` as paramter to have the listing floating. Listing 1.2 shows the floating listing.

```
1 {  
2   key: "value"  
3 }
```

Listing 1.3. Example JSON listing – placed as floating figure

```
1 public class Hello {  
2     public static void main (String[] args) {  
3         System.out.println("Hello World!");  
4     }  
5 }
```

Listing 1.4. Example Java listing

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```
639 \begin{lstlisting}[  
640     % one can adjust spacing here if required  
641     % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,  
642     % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,  
643     float,  
644     language=XML,  
645     caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating figure},  
646     label={lst:flXML}]  
647 <listing name="example">  
648     Floating  
649 </listing>  
650 \end{lstlisting}
```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 1.3.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```
656 \begin{lstlisting}[  
657     float,  
658     language=json,  
659     caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating figure},  
660     label={lst:json}]  
661 {  
662     key: "value"  
663 }  
664 \end{lstlisting}
```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 1.4.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

670 \begin{lstlisting}[
671   caption={Example Java listing},
672   label=lst:java,
673   language=Java,
674   float]
675 public class Hello {
676     public static void main (String[] args) {
677         System.out.println("Hello World!");
678     }
679 }
680 \end{lstlisting}

```

3.9 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

688 \begin{itemize}
689 \item Item One
690 \item Item Two
691 \end{itemize}

```

One can enumerate items as follows:

1. Item One
2. Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

698 \begin{enumerate}
699 \item Item One
700 \item Item Two
701 \end{enumerate}

```

With paralist, one can even have all items typeset after each other and have them clean in the tex document:

1. All these items... 2. ...appear in one line 3. This is enabled by the paralist package.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

708 \begin{inparaenum}
709   \item All these items...
710   \item ...appear in one line
711   \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
712 \end{inparaenum}

```

3.10 Other Features

The words “workflow” and “dwarflike” can be copied from the PDF and pasted to a text file.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

718 The words \enquote{workflow} and \enquote{dwarflike} can be copied
      from the PDF and pasted to a text file.

```

The symbol for powerset is now correct: \wp and not a Weierstrass p (\wp).

$\wp(1, 2, 3)$

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

722 The symbol for powerset is now correct:  $\wp$  and not a
      Weierstrass  $p$  ( $\wp$ ).
723
724  $\wp(\{1, 2, 3\})$ 

```

Brackets work as designed: `<test>` One can also input backquotes in verbatim text: ``test``.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper-newtx.tex

```

728 Brackets work as designed:
729 <test>
730 One can also input backquotes in verbatim text: \verb`test`.

```

4 Conclusion and Outlook

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iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

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Acknowledgments . . .

In the bibliography, use `\textsuperscript` for “st”, “nd”, . . . : E.g., “The 2nd conference on examples”. When you use JabRef, you can use the clean up command to achieve that. See <https://help.jabref.org/en/CleanupEntries> for an overview of the cleanup functionality.

References

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