

Bachelor's Student Conference Proceedings Paper in LaTeX Template

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we describe the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings.

Keywords

Keywords are your own designated keywords.

1. INTRODUCTION

The *proceedings* are the records of the conference. ACM hopes to give these conference by-products a single, high-quality appearance. To do this, we ask that authors follow some simple guidelines. In essence, we ask you to make your paper look exactly like this document. The easiest way to do this is simply to down-load a template and replace the content with your own material.

2. PAGE SIZE

All material on each page should fit within a rectangle centered on the page, beginning 2.54 cm (1") from the top of the page and ending with 2.54 cm (1") from the bottom. The right and left margins should be 1.9 cm (.75"). The text should be in two 8.18 cm columns with a .83 cm (.33") gutter. Page format is International A4.

3. TYPESET TEXT

3.1 Normal or body text

Please use a 9-point Times Roman font, or other Roman font with serifs, as close as possible in appearance to Times Roman in which these guidelines have been set. The goal is to have a 9-point text, as you see here. Please use sans-serif or non-proportional fonts only for special purposes, such as distinguishing source code text. If Times Roman is not available, try the font named Computer Modern Roman. On a Macintosh, use the font named Times. Right margins should be justified, not ragged.

3.2 Title and authors

The title (Helvetica 18-point bold), authors' names (Helvetica 12-point) and affiliations (Helvetica 10-point) run across the full width of the page - one column wide. We also recommend an e-mail address (Helvetica 12-point).

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Table 1. Table captions should be placed above the table

Graphics	Top	In-between	Bottom
Tables	End	Last	First
Figures	Good	Similar	Very well

See the top of this page for three addresses. If only one address is needed, center all address text. For two addresses, use two centered tabs, and so on.

3.3 First Page Copyright Notice

Please leave the Copyright Notice on the first page as it is but change the date and the number of the conference, if necessary.

3.4 Subsequent Pages

For pages other than the first page, start at the top of the page, and continue in double-column format. The two columns on the last page should be as close to equal length as possible.

3.5 References and Citations

Footnotes should be Times New Roman 9-point, and justified to the full width of the column.¹

Use the "ACM Reference format" for references - that is, a numbered list at the end of the article, ordered alphabetically and formatted accordingly. See examples of some typical reference types, in the new "ACM Reference format", at the end of this document. Within this template, use the style named references for the text. Acceptable abbreviations, for journal names, can be found here: <http://library.caltech.edu/reference/abbreviations/>

The references are also in 9 pt., but that section (see Section 7) is ragged right. References should be published materials accessible to the public. Internal technical reports may be cited only if they are easily accessible (i.e. you can give the address to obtain the report within your citation) and may be obtained by any reader. Proprietary information may not be cited. Private communications should be acknowledged, not referenced (e.g., "[Robertson, personal communication]")

3.6 Page Numbering, Headers and Footers

Do not include headers, footers or page numbers in your submission. These will be added when the publications are assembled.

4. FIGURES / CAPTIONS

Place Tables/Figures/Images in text as close to the reference as possible (See Figure 1). It may extend across both

¹A footnote in 9-point Times New Roman.



Figure 1. Insert caption to place below figure.

columns.

Captions should be Times New Roman 9-point bold. They should be numbered (e.g., "Table 1" or "Figure 2"), please note that the word for Table and Figure are spelled out. Figure's captions should be centered beneath the image or picture, and Table captions should be centered above the table body.

5. SECTIONS

The heading of a section should be in Times New Roman 12-point bold in all-capitals flush left with an additional 6-points of white space above the section head. Sections and subsequent sub-sections should be numbered and flush left. For a section head and a subsection head together (such as Section 3 and subsection 3.1), use no additional space above the subsection head.

5.1 Subsections

The heading of subsections should be in Times New Roman 12-point bold with only the initial letters capitalized. (Note: For subsections and subsubsections, a word like the or a is not capitalized unless it is the first word of the header.)

5.1.1 Subsubsections

The heading for subsubsections should be in Times New Roman 11-point italic with initial letters capitalized and 6-points of white space above the subsubsection head.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our thanks to ACM SIGCHI for allowing us to modify templates they had developed.

7. INTRODUCTION TO LATEX

Typically, the body of a paper is organized into a hierarchical structure, with numbered or unnumbered headings for sections, subsections, sub-subsections, and even smaller sections. The command `\section` that precedes this paragraph is part of such a hierarchy. L^AT_EX handles the numbering and placement of these headings for you, when you use the appropriate heading commands around the titles of the headings. If you want a sub-subsection or smaller part to be unnumbered in your output, simply append an asterisk to the command name. Examples of both numbered and unnumbered headings will appear throughout the balance of this sample document.

Because the entire article is contained in the `document` environment, you can indicate the start of a new paragraph with a blank line in your input file; that is why this sentence forms a separate paragraph.

7.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

We have already seen several typeface changes in this sample. You can indicate italicized words or phrases in your text with the command `\textit`; emboldening with the command `\textbf` and typewriter-style (for instance, for computer code) with `\texttt`. But remember, you do not have to indicate typestyle changes when such changes are part of the *structural* elements of your article; for instance,

the heading of this subsection will be in a sans serif² typeface, but that is handled by the document class file. Take care with the use of³ the curly braces in typeface changes; they mark the beginning and end of the text that is to be in the different typeface.

You can use whatever symbols, accented characters, or non-English characters you need anywhere in your document; you can find a complete list of what is available in the *L^AT_EX User's Guide*[?].

7.2 Math Equations

You may want to display math equations in three distinct styles: inline, numbered or non-numbered display. Each of the three are discussed in the next sections.

7.2.1 Inline (In-text) Equations

A formula that appears in the running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced by the `math` environment, which can be invoked with the usual `\begin`. . . `\end` construction or with the short form `$`. . . `$`. You can use any of the symbols and structures, from α to ω , available in L^AT_EX[?]; this section will simply show a few examples of in-text equations in context. Notice how this equation: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$, set here in in-line math style, looks slightly different when set in display style. (See next section).

7.2.2 Display Equations

A numbered display equation – one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally – is produced by the `equation` environment. An unnumbered display equation is produced by the `displaymath` environment.

Again, in either environment, you can use any of the symbols and structures available in L^AT_EX; this section will just give a couple of examples of display equations in context. First, consider the equation, shown as an inline equation above:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0 \quad (1)$$

Notice how it is formatted somewhat differently in the `displaymath` environment. Now, we'll enter an unnumbered equation:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x + 1$$

and follow it with another numbered equation:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i = \int_0^{\pi+2} f \quad (2)$$

just to demonstrate L^AT_EX's able handling of numbering.

7.3 Citations

Citations to articles [?, ?, ?, ?], conference proceedings [?] or books [?, ?] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will occur throughout the text of your article. You should use BibTeX to automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the proper location in the `.tex` file [?]. The key is a short reference you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document, the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This identifying key is included with each item in the `.bib` file for your article.

²A third footnote, here. Let's make this a rather short one to see how it looks.

³A fourth, and last, footnote.

Table 2. Frequency of Special Characters

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
Ø	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
π	1 in 5	Common in math
\$	4 in 5	Used in business
Ψ_1^2	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage



Figure 2. A sample black and white graphic (.eps format).

The details of the construction of the .bib file are beyond the scope of this sample document, but more information can be found in the *Author's Guide*, and exhaustive details in the *L^AT_EX User's Guide*[?].

This article shows only the plainest form of the citation command, using `\cite`. This is what is stipulated in the SIGS style specifications. No other citation format is endorsed or supported.

7.4 Tables

Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment `table` to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself must go in the `tabular` environment, to be aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on `tabular` material is found in the *L^AT_EX User's Guide*.

Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 1 is included in the input file; compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

To set a wider table, which takes up the whole width of the page's live area, use the environment `table*` to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. As with a single-column table, this wide table will “float” to a location deemed more desirable. Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 2 is included in the input file; again, it is instructive to compare the placement of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

7.5 Figures

Like tables, figures cannot be split across pages; the best placement for them is typically the top or the bottom of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of figures, use the environment `figure` to enclose the figure and its caption.

This sample document contains examples of .eps and .ps files to be displayable with L^AT_EX. More details on each of these is found in the *Author's Guide*.

As was the case with tables, you may want a figure that spans two columns. To do this, and still to ensure proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment `figure*` to enclose the figure and its caption. and don't forget to end the environment with `figure*`, not `figure`!

Note that either .ps or .eps formats are used; use the `\epsfig` or `\psfig` commands as appropriate for the different file types.



Figure 3. A sample black and white graphic (.eps format) that has been resized with the `epsfig` command.

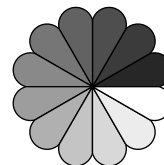


Figure 5. A sample black and white graphic (.ps format) that has been resized with the `psfig` command.

7.6 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are the forms for logical constructs like theorems, axioms, corollaries and proofs. There are two forms, one produced by the command `\newtheorem` and the other by the command `\newdef`; perhaps the clearest and easiest way to distinguish them is to compare the two in the output of this sample document:

This uses the `theorem` environment, created by the `\newtheorem` command:

THEOREM 1. *Let f be continuous on $[a, b]$. If G is an antiderivative for f on $[a, b]$, then*

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = G(b) - G(a).$$

The other uses the `definition` environment, created by the `\newdef` command:

Definition 1. *If z is irrational, then by e^z we mean the unique number which has logarithm z :*

$$\log e^z = z$$

Two lists of constructs that use one of these forms is given in the *Author's Guidelines*.

There is one other similar construct environment, which is already set up for you; i.e. you must *not* use a `\newdef` command to create it: the `proof` environment. Here is an example of its use:

PROOF. Suppose on the contrary there exists a real number L such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$$

Then

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left[g(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \cdot L = 0,$$

which contradicts our assumption that $l \neq 0$. \square

Complete rules about using these environments and using the two different creation commands are in the *Author's*

Table 3. Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
<code>\alignauthor</code>	100	Author alignment
<code>\numberofauthors</code>	200	Author enumeration
<code>\table</code>	300	For tables
<code>\table*</code>	400	For wider tables

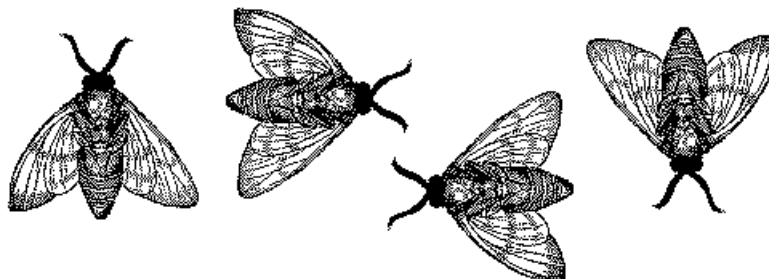


Figure 4. A sample black and white graphic (.eps format) that needs to span two columns of text.

Guide; please consult it for more detailed instructions. If you need to use another construct, not listed therein, which you want to have the same formatting as the Theorem or the Definition[?] shown above, use the `\newtheorem` or the `\newdef` command, respectively, to create it.

A Caveat for the T_EX Expert

Because you have just been given permission to use the `\newdef` command to create a new form, you might think you can use T_EX's `\def` to create a new command: *Please refrain from doing this!* Remember that your L^AT_EX source code is primarily intended to create camera-ready copy, but may be converted to other forms – e.g. HTML. If you inadvertently omit some or all of the `\defs` recompilation will be, to say the least, problematic.

8. CONCLUSIONS

This paragraph will end the body of this sample document. Remember that you might still have Acknowledgments or Appendices; brief samples of these follow. There is still the Bibliography to deal with; and we will make a disclaimer about that here: with the exception of the reference to the L^AT_EX book, the citations in this paper are to articles which have nothing to do with the present subject and are used as examples only.

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you. In the present case, for example, the authors would like to thank Gerald Murray of ACM for his help in codifying this *Author's Guide* and the `.cls` and `.tex` files that it describes.

APPENDIX

A. HEADINGS IN APPENDICES

The rules about hierarchical headings discussed above for the body of the article are different in the appendices. In the `appendix` environment, the command `section` is used to indicate the start of each Appendix, with alphabetic order designation (i.e. the first is A, the second B, etc.) and a title (if you include one). So, if you need hierarchical structure *within* an Appendix, start with `subsection` as the highest level. Here is an outline of the body of this document in Appendix-appropriate form:

A.1 Introduction

A.2 The Body of the Paper

A.2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

A.2.2 Math Equations

Inline (In-text) Equations.

Display Equations.

A.2.3 Citations

A.2.4 Tables

A.2.5 Figures

A.2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

A Caveat for the \TeX Expert

A.3 Conclusions

A.4 Acknowledgments

A.5 Additional Authors

This section is inserted by \LaTeX ; you do not insert it. You just add the names and information in the `\additionalauthors` command at the start of the document.

A.6 References

Generated by bibtex from your `.bib` file. Run latex, then bibtex, then latex twice (to resolve references) to create the `.bbl` file. Insert that `.bbl` file into the `.tex` source file and comment out the command `\thebibliography`.

B. MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

The `sig-alternate.cls` file itself is chock-full of succinct and helpful comments. If you consider yourself a moderately experienced to expert user of \LaTeX , you may find reading it useful but please remember not to change it.