# Quick start for LaTeXing with IEEEtran.cls for IEEE Computer Society Conferences

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***Abstract*—Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, 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.**

## I. 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 lectus. 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 (Section II). It is followed by a presentation of hints on LaTeX (**??**).Finally, a conclusion is drawn and outlook on future work is made (Section IV).

## II. Related Work

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

## III. LaTeX Hints

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

### A. 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-conference.tex

```
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
      (\textbackslash\textbackslash).\\
This is rarely used.

Please do \textit{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
      \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.3}.
```

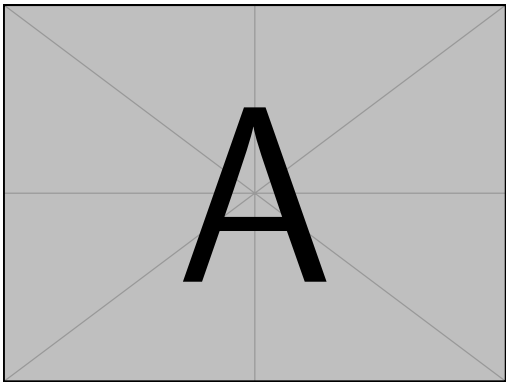



Figure 1. Example figure for cref demo

| Heading1 | Heading2 |
|---|---|
| One | Two |
| Thee | Four |

Figure 2. Example table for cref demo

## B. Hyphenation

LaTeX automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be less hypnetations 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: application-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-conference.tex

```
In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then the word
      will only be hyphenated at the dash.
You can also write \verb1applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific1
      (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, \verb1application"=specific1 gets
      application"=specific.
This is enabled by an additional configuration of the babel
      package.
```

## C. Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

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

$5\,\%$ of $10\,\mathrm{kg}$

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

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

Numbers are automatically grouped: $123\,456$.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

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

## D. Surrounding Text by Quotes

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote something.
Quoting with "`quote"' or ``quote'' also works.
```

## E. Cleveref examples

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

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

Figure 2 shows a simple fact, although Figure 2 could also show something else.

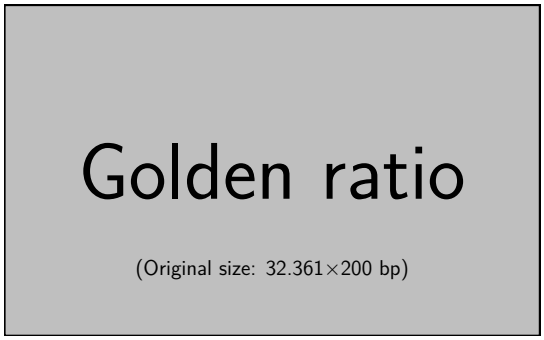



Figure 3. Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Section III-E shows a simple fact, although Section III-E could also show something else.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.

\Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.

\Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something else.
```

### F. Figures

Figure 3 shows something interesting.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.

\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
  \caption[Simple Figure]{Simple Figure. Based on \citet{mwe}.}
  \label{fig:label}
\end{figure}
```

One can span a figure across mulitple columns by using `\begin{figure*}`. See Figure 4 as an example.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{figure*}
  \centering
  % note that \textwidth is used instead of \linewidth
  % This ensures that the graphics width is 60% of the "page"
        (text block), and not just 60% of the current text column
  % See https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/17085/9075 for details
  \includegraphics[width=.6\textwidth]{example-image-16x9}
  \caption{16x9 Figure}
  \label{fig:16x9}
\end{figure*}
```

### G. Sub Figures

An example of two sub figures is shown in Figure 5.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{figure*}[!b]
    \centering
    \subfloat[Case
          I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
    \label{fig:first_case}}
  \hfil
    \subfloat[Case
          II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
    \label{fig:second_case}}
  \caption{Example figure with two sub figures.}
  \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
\end{figure*}
```

Note that often IEEE papers with subfigures do not employ subfigure captions (using the optional argument to `\subfloat[]`), but instead will reference/describe all of them (a), (b), etc., within the main caption. Be aware that for subfig.sty to generate the (a), (b), etc., subfigure labels, the optional argument to `\subfloat` must be present. If a subcaption is not desired, just leave its contents blank, e.g., `\subfloat[]`. An example is shown in Figure 6.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{figure*}[!b]
    \centering
    \subfloat[]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
    \label{fig:first_case_ieee}}
  \hfil
    \subfloat[]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
    \label{fig:second_case_ieee}}
  \caption{Example figure with two sub figures. IEEE style. (a)
        The first case. (b) The second case.}
  \label{fig:two_sub_figures_ieee}
\end{figure*}
```

### H. Tables

Note that IEEE does not support `\begin{table}`, one has to use `\begin{figure}`.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{figure}
  \caption{Simple Table}
  \label{tab:simple}
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{ll}
    \toprule
    Heading1 & Heading2 \\
    \midrule
    One      & Two      \\
    Thee     & Four     \\
    \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
\end{figure}
```

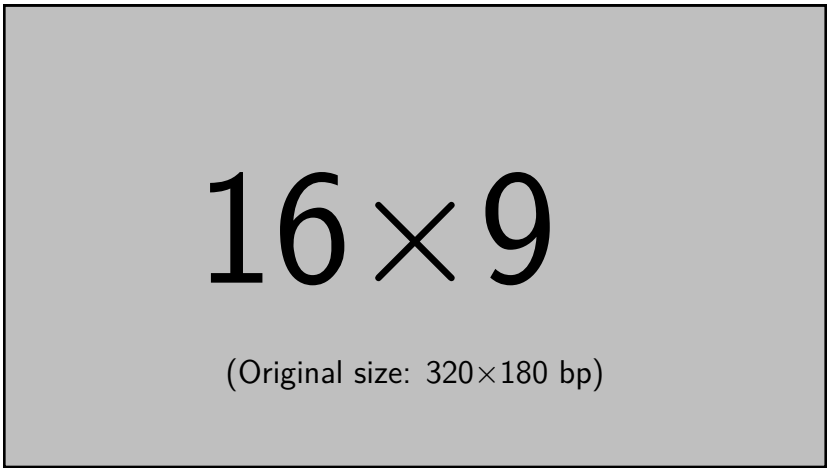
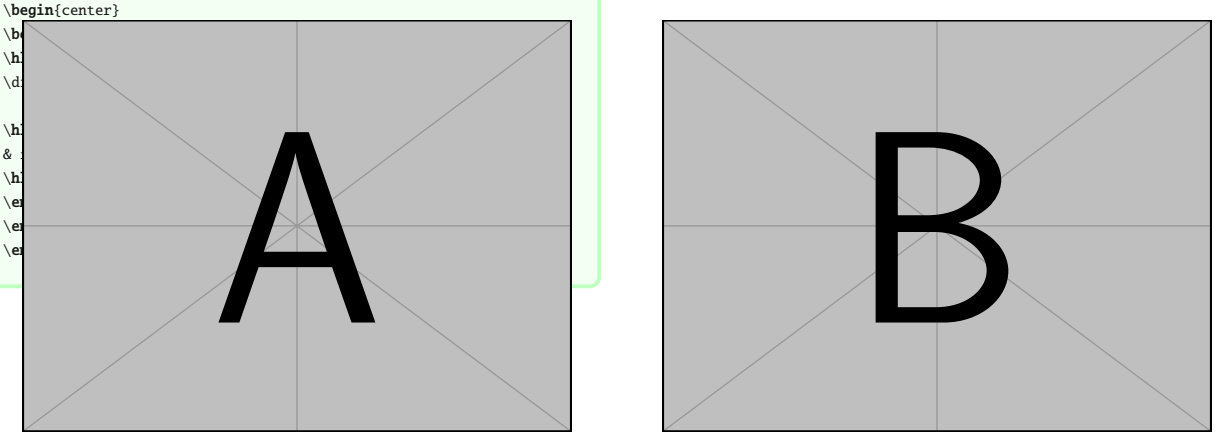



Figure 4. 16x9 Figure

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

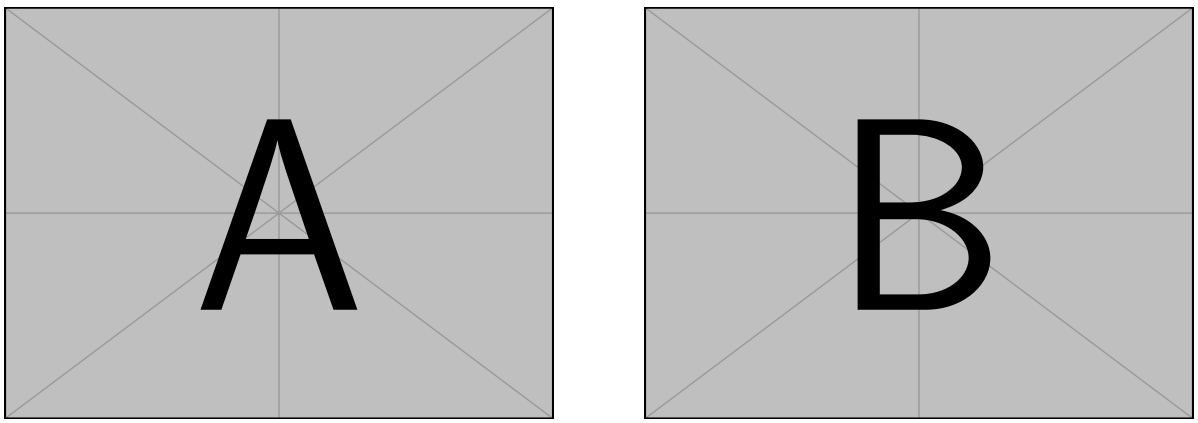
```
% Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
\begin{figure}
\caption{Table with diagonal line}
\label{tab:diag}
\begin{center}
\b
\h
\d

\h
& 
\h
\e
\e
\e
```




(a) Case I (b) Case II

Figure 5. Example figure with two sub figures.




(a) (b)

Figure 6. Example figure with two sub figures. IEEE style. (a) The first case. (b) The second case.

Figure 7. Simple Table

| Heading1 | Heading2 |
|---|---|
| One | Two |
| Thee | Four |

Figure 8. Table with diagonal line

| Diag Column Head II / Diag Column Head I | Second | Third |
|---|---|---|
| | foo | bar |

## I. Source Code

Listing 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. Example XML Listing

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
638 \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
639 \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
640
641 \begin{lstlisting}[
642   language=XML,
643   caption={Example XML Listing},
644   label={lst:XML}]
645 <listing name="example">
646   <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
647   <content>not interesting</content>
648 </listing>
649 \end{lstlisting}
```

One can also add `float` as paramter to have the listing floating. Listing 2 shows the floating listing.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
656 \begin{lstlisting}[
657   % one can adjust spacing here if required
658   % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
659   % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
660   float,
661   language=XML,
662   caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating figure},
663   label={lst:flXML}]
664 <listing name="example">
665   Floating
666 </listing>
667 \end{lstlisting}
```

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

Listing 2. Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

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

Listing 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 4. Example Java listing

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 3.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
673 \begin{lstlisting}[
674   float,
675   language=json,
676   caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating figure},
677   label={lst:json}]
678 {
679   key: "value"
680 }
681 \end{lstlisting}
```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 4.

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
687 \begin{lstlisting}[
688   caption={Example Java listing},
689   label=lst:java,
690   language=Java,
691   float]
692 public class Hello {
693     public static void main (String[] args) {
694         System.out.println("Hello World!");
695     }
696 }
697 \end{lstlisting}
```

## J. Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
705 \begin{itemize}
706 \item Item One
707 \item Item Two
708 \end{itemize}
```

With the package paralist, one can create itemizations with lesser spacing:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{compactitem}
\item Item One
\item Item Two
\end{compactitem}
```

One can enumerate items as follows:

1) Item One
2) Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\end{enumerate}
```

With the package paralist, one can create enumerations with lesser spacing:

1) Item One
2) Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{compactenum}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\end{compactenum}
```

With paralist, one can even have all items typset 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 LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
\begin{inparaenum}
  \item All these items...
  \item ...appear in one line
  \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
\end{inparaenum}
```

### K. Other Features

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

```
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 LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

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

$\powerset({1,2,3})$
```

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of paper-conference.tex

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

## IV. Conclusion and Outlook

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, 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.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

## Acknowledgment

Identification of funding sources and other support, and thanks to individuals and groups that assisted in the research and the preparation of the work should be included in an acknowledgment section, which is placed just before the reference section in your document [4].

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

[1] O. Kopp *et al.*, “Winery – A Modeling Tool for TOSCA-based Cloud Applications,” in *Proceedings of 11th International Conference on Service-Oriented Computing (ICSOC’13)*, ser. LNCS, vol. 8274. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013, pp. 700–704.

[2] T. Binz, G. Breiter, F. Leymann, and T. Spatzier, “Portable Cloud Services Using TOSCA,” *IEEE Internet Computing*, vol. 16, no. 03, pp. 80–85, May 2012.

[3] M. Scharrer, *The mwe Package*, 2017. [Online]. Available: http://texdoc.net/mwe

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[Online]. Available: https://github.com/borisveytsman/acmart/blob/1704c8bf7eee92a1515ff755f5118b6a22bb1f8e/samples/samples.dtx#L709

All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.