

The Name of the Title Is Hope

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Figure 1: Seattle Mariners at Spring Training, 2010.

Abstract

A clear and well-documented L^AT_EX document is presented as an article formatted for publication by ACM in a conference proceedings or journal publication. Based on the “acmart” document class, this article presents and explains many of the common variations, as well as many of the formatting elements an author may use in the preparation of the documentation of their work.

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CCS Concepts

- Do Not Use This Code → Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper.

Keywords

Do, Not, Us, This, Code, Put, the, Correct, Terms, for, Your, Paper

ACM Reference Format:

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1 Introduction

ACM's consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent L^AT_EX style for use across ACM publications, and incorporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality necessary for future Digital Library endeavors. Numerous ACM and

标题名称是希望

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图1：2010年春季训练中的西雅图水手队。

摘要

本文展示了一份清晰且文档完善的L^AT_EX文档，其格式符合美国计算机协会（ACM）会议论文集或期刊出版物的要求。基于“acmart”文档类，本文介绍并解释了多种常见变体，以及作者在撰写工作文档时可能用到的多种格式化元素。

CCS概念

- 请勿使用此代码 → 为您的论文生成正确术语；为您的论文生成正确术语；为您的论文生成正确术语；为您的论文生成正确术语。

关键词

请勿使用此代码，为您的论文输入正确的术语

ACM参考格式：

本·特罗瓦托、G.K.M.托宾、拉斯·托瓦尔索、瓦莱丽·贝朗热、阿帕纳·帕特尔、陈慧芬、查尔斯·帕尔默、约翰·史密斯和朱利叶斯·P·金橘。2018。标题名称是希望。请确保从您的版权确认邮件中输入正确的会议标题（会议缩写‘XX’）。美国计算机协会，美国纽约州纽约市，6页码。<https://doi.org/XXXXXX.XXXXXXXX>

1 引言

美国计算机协会(ACM)于2017年推出的统一文章模板，为ACM出版物提供了一致的L^AT_EX样式，并整合了未来数字图书馆建设所需的可访问性和元数据提取功能。众多ACM及其

*两位作者对本研究贡献均等。

允许出于个人或课堂使用目的，在无需付费的情况下制作本作品全部或部分的数字或纸质副本，前提是这些副本不用于盈利或商业优势，且每份副本首页须载明本声明及完整引用信息。对于非作者所有的作品组成部分，其版权须予以尊重。允许进行署名摘要。若需以其他方式复制、重新发布、张贴至服务器或重新分发至列表，必须事先获得特别许可和/或支付费用。许可请求请发送邮件至permissions@acm.org。会议缩写‘XX’，纽约州伍德斯托克 © 2018 版权归所有者/作者所有。出版权授权给ACM。ACM国际标准书号978-1-4503-XXXX-X/2018/06 <https://doi.org/XXXXXX.XXXXXXXX>

SIG-specific L^AT_EX templates have been examined, and their unique features incorporated into this single new template.

If you are new to publishing with ACM, this document is a valuable guide to the process of preparing your work for publication. If you have published with ACM before, this document provides insight and instruction into more recent changes to the article template.

The “acmart” document class can be used to prepare articles for any ACM publication — conference or journal, and for any stage of publication, from review to final “camera-ready” copy, to the author’s own version, with *very* few changes to the source.

2 Template Overview

As noted in the introduction, the “acmart” document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-anonymous initial submission of a full-length technical paper, a two-page SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies abstract, a “camera-ready” journal article, a SIGCHI Extended Abstract, and more — all by selecting the appropriate *template style* and *template parameters*.

This document will explain the major features of the document class. For further information, the *L^AT_EX User’s Guide* is available from <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>.

2.1 Template Styles

The primary parameter given to the “acmart” document class is the *template style* which corresponds to the kind of publication or SIG publishing the work. This parameter is enclosed in square brackets and is a part of the *documentclass* command:

```
\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}
```

Journals use one of three template styles. All but three ACM journals use the acmsmall template style:

- acmsmall: The default journal template style.
- acmlarge: Used by JOCCH and TAP.
- acmtog: Used by TOG.

The majority of conference proceedings documentation will use the acmconf template style.

- sigconf: The default proceedings template style.
- sigchi: Used for SIGCHI conference articles.
- sigplan: Used for SIGPLAN conference articles.

2.2 Template Parameters

In addition to specifying the *template style* to be used in formatting your work, there are a number of *template parameters* which modify some part of the applied template style. A complete list of these parameters can be found in the *L^AT_EX User’s Guide*.

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, include:

- anonymous, review: Suitable for a “double-anonymous” conference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the \acmSubmissionID command to print the submission’s unique ID on each page of the work.
- authorversion: Produces a version of the work suitable for posting by the author.
- screen: Produces colored hyperlinks.

This document uses the following string as the first command in the source file:

```
\documentclass[sigconf]{acmart}
```

3 Modifications

Modifying the template — including but not limited to: adjusting margins, typeface sizes, line spacing, paragraph and list definitions, and the use of the \vspace command to manually adjust the vertical spacing between elements of your work — is not allowed.

Your document will be returned to you for revision if modifications are discovered.

4 Typefaces

The “acmart” document class requires the use of the “Libertine” typeface family. Your TeX installation should include this set of packages. Please do not substitute other typefaces. The “lmodern” and “lmodern” packages should not be used, as they will override the built-in typeface families.

5 Title Information

The title of your work should use capital letters appropriately - <https://capitalizemytitle.com/> has useful rules for capitalization. Use the *title* command to define the title of your work. If your work has a subtitle, define it with the *subtitle* command. Do not insert line breaks in your title.

If your title is lengthy, you must define a short version to be used in the page headers, to prevent overlapping text. The *title* command has a “short title” parameter:

```
\title[short title]{full title}
```

6 Authors and Affiliations

Each author must be defined separately for accurate metadata identification. As an exception, multiple authors may share one affiliation. Authors’ names should not be abbreviated; use full first names wherever possible. Include authors’ e-mail addresses whenever possible.

Grouping authors’ names or e-mail addresses, or providing an “e-mail alias,” as shown below, is not acceptable:

```
\author{Brooke Aster, David Mehldau}
\email{dave,judy,steve@university.edu}
\email{firstname.lastname@phillips.org}
```

The *authornote* and *authornotemark* commands allow a note to apply to multiple authors — for example, if the first two authors of an article contributed equally to the work.

If your author list is lengthy, you must define a shortened version of the list of authors to be used in the page headers, to prevent overlapping text. The following command should be placed just after the last \author{} definition:

```
\renewcommand{\shortauthors}{McCartney, et al.}
```

Omitting this command will force the use of a concatenated list of all of the authors’ names, which may result in overlapping text in the page headers.

The article template’s documentation, available at <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>, has a complete explanation of these commands and tips for their effective use.

SIG专用的LaTeX模板已通过审验，它们独特的特性均被整合至这一全新模板中。

若您是首次通过美国计算机协会(ACM)发表论文，本文档将为您提供宝贵的出版流程指南。若您曾通过ACM发表过论文，本文档则能帮助您了解文章模板的最新变更并提供相应指导。

“acmart”文档类可用于准备所有ACM出版物（会议或期刊）的文章，涵盖从审稿阶段到最终版“camera-ready”副本，再到作者自用版本的全流程，且几乎无需修改源代码。

2 模板概述

如引言所述，“acmart”文档类可通过选择适当的模板样式和参数，用于准备多种文档类型——包括双盲审提交的完整技术论文初稿、两页的SIGGRAPH新兴技术摘要、“camera-ready”期刊文章、SIGCHI扩展摘要等。

本文档将解释该文档类的主要特性。如需更多信息，可访问 <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template> 获取 LATEX 用户指南。

2.1 模板样式

传递给“acmart”文档类的主要参数是模板样式，该样式对应于出版物的类型或发表作品的SIG。此参数置于方括号内，是*documentclass*命令的一部分：

```
\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}
```

期刊使用三种模板样式之一。除三种ACM期刊外，其余均使用 acmsmall 模板样式：

- acmsmall: 默认的期刊模板样式。
- acmlarge: 被JOCCH期刊和TAP期刊采用。
- acmtog: 被TOG期刊采用。

大多数会议论文集文档将使用acmconf模板样式。

- sigconf: 默认的会议录模板样式。
- sigchi: 用于SIGCHI会议文章。
- sigplan: 用于SIGPLAN会议文章。

2.2 模板参数

除了指定用于格式化文档的模板样式外，还有一系列模板参数可用于修改所应用模板样式的某些部分。这些参数的完整列表可在 LATEX 用户指南中找到。

常用的参数或参数组合包括：

- 匿名审稿参数：适用于“双盲审”会议投稿。该参数会对文档进行匿名处理并添加行号。需配合\acmSubmissionID命令使用，以便在文档每一页打印投稿的唯一编号。
- 作者版本参数：生成适合作者发布的文档版本。
- 屏幕显示参数：生成彩色超链接。

本文档使用以下字符串作为源文件中的第一条命令：

```
\documentclass[sigconf默认论文集模板样式]acmart
```

3 修改事项

禁止修改模板——包括但不限于：调整页边距、字体大小、行距、段落和列表定义，以及使用\vspace命令手动调整作品元素间的垂直间距。

如发现修改痕迹，您的文档将被退回并要求修订。

4 字体规范

“acmart”文档类要求使用“Libertine字体家族”。您的 TEX 排版系统安装包应包含该系列字体。请勿替换其他字体。

“lmodern”包和“lmodern”包不得使用，它们会覆盖内置字体家族。

5 标题信息

您作品的标题应正确使用大写字母 -

<https://capitalizemytitle.com/> 提供了实用的字母大写规则。

使用 *title* 命令定义作品的标题。若作品有副标题，请用 *subtitle* 命令定义。标题中请勿插入换行符。

若标题过长，必须定义一个简短版本用于页眉，以避免文字重叠。*title* 命令支持“简短标题”参数：

```
\title[简短标题]{完整标题}
```

6 作者与所属机构

每位作者需单独定义以确保元数据准确识别。例外情况下，多位作者可共享同一所属机构。作者姓名不应缩写，尽可能使用全名。尽可能提供作者电子邮箱地址。

不允许对作者姓名或电子邮箱地址进行分组，或提供如下所示的“电子邮箱别名”：

```
\作者{布鲁克·阿斯特, 大卫·梅尔道}
\email{dave,judy,steve@大学.edu}
\email{firstname.lastname@飞利浦.org}
```

作者注释和作者标记命令允许一条注释适用于多位作者——例如，若文章的前两位作者对工作贡献均等。

若作者列表过长，您必须定义一个缩短版作者列表以用作页眉，防止文字重叠。以下命令应紧接在最后一个

\author{} 定义之后：

```
\renewcommand{\短作者列表}{麦卡特尼等人}
省略此命令将强制使用所有作者姓名的串联列表，这可能导致页面页眉中的文本重叠。
```

文章模板的文档可在

<https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template> 获取，其中包含对这些命令的完整说明及高效使用技巧。

Note that authors' addresses are mandatory for journal articles.

7 Rights Information

Authors of any work published by ACM will need to complete a rights form. Depending on the kind of work, and the rights management choice made by the author, this may be copyright transfer, permission, license, or an OA (open access) agreement.

Regardless of the rights management choice, the author will receive a copy of the completed rights form once it has been submitted. This form contains L^AT_EX commands that must be copied into the source document. When the document source is compiled, these commands and their parameters add formatted text to several areas of the final document:

- the “ACM Reference Format” text on the first page.
- the “rights management” text on the first page.
- the conference information in the page header(s).

Rights information is unique to the work; if you are preparing several works for an event, make sure to use the correct set of commands with each of the works.

The ACM Reference Format text is required for all articles over one page in length, and is optional for one-page articles (abstracts).

8 CCS Concepts and User-Defined Keywords

Two elements of the “acmart” document class provide powerful taxonomic tools for you to help readers find your work in an online search.

The ACM Computing Classification System – <https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012> – is a set of classifiers and concepts that describe the computing discipline. Authors can select entries from this classification system, via <https://dl.acm.org/ccs/ccs.cfm>, and generate the commands to be included in the L^AT_EX source.

User-defined keywords are a comma-separated list of words and phrases of the authors’ choosing, providing a more flexible way of describing the research being presented.

CCS concepts and user-defined keywords are required for for all articles over two pages in length, and are optional for one- and two-page articles (or abstracts).

9 Sectioning Commands

Your work should use standard L^AT_EX sectioning commands: \section, \subsection, \subsubsection, \paragraph, and \ subparagraph. The sectioning levels up to \subsubsection should be numbered; do not remove the numbering from the commands.

Simulating a sectioning command by setting the first word or words of a paragraph in boldface or italicized text is **not allowed**.

Below are examples of sectioning commands.

9.1 Subsection

This is a subsection.

9.1.1 Subsubsection. This is a subsubsection.

Paragraph. This is a paragraph.

Subparagraph This is a subparagraph.

Table 1: 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

10 Tables

The “acmart” document class includes the “booktabs” package – <https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs> – for preparing high-quality tables.

Table captions are placed *above* the table.

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 are 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 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 output of this document.

Always use midrule to separate table header rows from data rows, and use it only for this purpose. This enables assistive technologies to recognise table headers and support their users in navigating tables more easily.

11 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.

11.1 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 [25]; 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).

11.2 Display Equations

A numbered display equation—one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally—is produced by the **equation**

标题名称是希望

请注意，作者地址是期刊文章的必填项。

7 权利信息

任何由美国计算机协会出版的作品的作者都需要填写一份权利表格。根据作品的类型以及作者选择的权利管理方式，这可能是版权转让、许可、许可证或开放获取协议。

无论选择何种权利管理方式，作者在提交完成后都将收到一份填写完毕的权利表格副本。此表格包含必须复制到源文档中的LATEX命令。当编译文档源时，这些命令及其参数会在最终文档的多个区域添加格式化文本：

- 首页上的“ACM参考格式”文本。
- 第一页上的“权利管理”文本。
- 页面页眉中的会议信息。

权利信息是作品独有的；如果您正在为某个活动准备多部作品，请确保对每部作品使用正确的命令集。

所有长度超过一页的文章必须采用美国计算机协会（ACM）参考格式，而对于单页文章（摘要）则可选择使用。

8 CCS概念与用户自定义关键词

“acmart文档类”中的两个元素为您提供强大的分类工具，帮助读者在线搜索中找到您的研究成果。

美国计算机协会(ACM)计算分类系统——<https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012>——是一套描述计算学科的分类器和概念。作者可以通过<https://dl.acm.org/ccs/ccs.cfm>从该分类系统中选择条目，并生成要包含在LATEX源代码中的命令。

用户定义关键词是作者选择的单词和短语的逗号分隔列表，为描述所呈现的研究提供了更灵活的方式。

对于所有超过两页的文章，CCS概念和用户定义关键词是必需的，而对于一页和两页的文章（或摘要）则是可选的。

9 章节命令

您的作品应使用标准的LATEX章节命令：\section、\subsection、\subsubsection、\paragraph和\ subparagraph。直到\subsubsection的章节级别应编号；不要从命令中移除编号。

不允许通过将段落的第一个单词或单词设置为粗体或斜体文本来模拟章节命令。以下是章节命令的示例。

9.1 子章节

这是一个子章节。

9.1.1 子子章节。这是一个子子章节。

段落。这是一个段落。子段落 这是一个子段落。

表1: 特殊字符频率

非英语或数学	频率	注释
Ø	千分之一	瑞典名字
π	五分之一	数学中常见
\$	五分之四	商业中使用
Ψ ₁ ²	四万分之一	未解释的用法

10 表格环境

“acmart文档类”包含“booktabs包”——<https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs>——用于制作高质量表格环境。表格标题位于表格环境上方。

由于表格环境无法跨页码分割，其最佳放置位置通常是距离首次引用处最近的页面顶部。为确保表格环境实现这种正确的“浮动”定位，需使用表格环境包裹表格内容及标题。表格内容本身必须置于表格内容环境中，以便按行列对齐并添加所需的水平和垂直分隔线。关于表格内容的详细说明，请参阅LATEX用户指南。

紧随此句之后即是输入文件中插入表格1的位置；请将此处的表格定位方式与本文档打印输出中的表格进行对比。

若要设置占据页面整个活动区域宽度的宽表格，需使用表格环境 **table*** 包裹表格内容及标题。与单列表格相同，此类宽表格将“浮动”至更理想的位置。紧随此句之后即为输入文件中表2的插入点；同样地，将此处的表格位置与文档打印输出中的表格进行对比具有指导意义。

始终使用中间线 **midrule** 分隔表头行与数据行，且仅用于此目的。这有助于辅助技术识别表头，并支持用户更便捷地浏览表格。

11 数学公式

您可能需要以三种不同样式显示数学公式：行内公式、编号显示公式或非编号显示公式。接下来的章节将逐一讨论这三种形式。

11.1 行内（文中）公式

出现在行文中的公式称为行内公式或文中公式。它由数学环境生成，可通过常规的\begin{...}\end结构或简写形式\$...\$调用。您可以使用LaTeX [25]中提供的所有符号和结构，从 α 到 ω ；本节仅展示一些上下文中的行内公式示例。请注意这个公式： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$ ，在此以行内数学样式呈现，与显示样式下的外观略有不同。（参见下一节）。

11.2 显示公式

编号显示公式——一种通过垂直间距与文本分隔并水平居中的公式——由 **equation** 环境生成。

Table 2: Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
\author	100	Author
\table	300	For tables
\table*	400	For wider tables

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.

12 Figures

The “figure” environment should be used for figures. One or more images can be placed within a figure. If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the example below.



Figure 2: 1907 Franklin Model D roadster. Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Inc. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. (<https://goo.gl/VLCRBB>).

Your figures should contain a caption which describes the figure to the reader.

Figure captions are placed *below* the figure.

Every figure should also have a figure description unless it is purely decorative. These descriptions convey what's in the image to someone who cannot see it. They are also used by search engine crawlers for indexing images, and when images cannot be loaded.

A figure description must be unformatted plain text less than 2000 characters long (including spaces). **Figure descriptions should not repeat the figure caption – their purpose is to capture important information that is not already provided in the caption or the main text of the paper.** For figures that convey important and complex new information, a short text description may not be adequate. More complex alternative descriptions can be placed in an appendix and referenced in a short figure description. For example, provide a data table capturing the information in a bar chart, or a structured list representing a graph. For additional information regarding how best to write figure descriptions and why doing this is so important, please see <https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/describing-figures/>.

12.1 The “Teaser Figure”

A “teaser figure” is an image, or set of images in one figure, that are placed after all author and affiliation information, and before the body of the article, spanning the page. If you wish to have such a figure in your article, place the command immediately before the \maketitle command:

```
\begin{teaserfigure}
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sampleteaser}
  \caption{figure caption}
  \Description{figure description}
\end{teaserfigure}
```

13 Citations and Bibliographies

The use of Bib^TE_X for the preparation and formatting of one's references is strongly recommended. Authors' names should be complete – use full first names (“Donald E. Knuth”) not initials (“D. E. Knuth”) – and the salient identifying features of a reference should be included: title, year, volume, number, pages, article DOI, etc.

The bibliography is included in your source document with these two commands, placed just before the \end{document} command:

```
\bibliographystyle{ACM-Reference-Format}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

where “bibfile” is the name, without the “.bib” suffix, of the Bib^TE_X file.

Citations and references are numbered by default. A small number of ACM publications have citations and references formatted

表2:一些典型命令

命令	编号	注释
\作者	100	作者
\表格	300	用于表格
\表格*	400	For wider tables

未编号的显示公式则由displaymath环境生成。

同样，在任一数学环境中，您都可以使用LaTeX中可用的任何符号和结构；本节仅提供几个上下文中的显示公式示例。首先，考虑上方作为行内公式展示的方程：

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

请注意它在显示数学环境中的格式略有不同。现在，我们将输入一个未编号方程：

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

并在其后跟随另一个编号方程：

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

仅用于演示LaTeX对编号处理的出色能力。

12 图表

“figure”环境应用于放置图形。一个或多个图像可置于同一figure环境中。若包含第三方素材，须如以下示例般明确标注其来源。



图2：1907年Franklin Model D跑车。Harris & Ewing公司摄影。[公有领域]，通过维基共享资源。（<https://goo.gl/VLCRBB>）。

图形应包含标题以向读者说明其内容。

图标题应置于图表下方。

每张图表除非纯装饰性用途，否则都应配有图描述。这些描述向无法看到图像的人传达图像内容，同时被搜索引擎爬虫用于图像索引，并在图像无法加载时发挥作用。

图描述必须为不超过2000字符（含空格）的无格式纯文本，且不应重复图标题内容——其核心作用是补充标题或论文正文中未提及的重要信息。对于传递重要且复杂新信息的图表，简短文字描述可能不足。更复杂的替代描述可置于附录中，并通过简短图描述引用。例如：用数据表呈现条形图信息，或用结构化列表表现图表结构。关于撰写图描述的最佳实践及其重要性，请参阅[htt](https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/describing-figures/)

<ps://www.acm.org/publications/taps/describing-figures/>。

12.1 “预告图”

“预告图”是指位于所有作者及所属机构信息之后、文章正文之前，横跨整个页面的单张图片或组合图片。若需在文章中插入此类图表，请将命令紧置于\maketitle命令之前：

```
\begin{teaserfigure}
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{wi}
  \caption{图标题}
  \Description{图描述}
\end{teaserfigure}
```

13 引用与参考文献

强烈建议使用Bib^TE_X文献管理工具来准备和格式化参考文献。作者姓名应完整呈现——使用全名（如“唐纳德·E·克努特”）而非缩写（如“D·E·克努特”）——并包含参考文献的关键识别特征：标题、年份、卷、期、页码、文章DOI等。

参考文献通过以下两条命令被包含在源文档中，这两条命令需紧邻\end{document}命令之前放置：

```
\bibliographystyle{ACM参考文献格式}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

其中“bibfile”是Bib^TE_X文献管理工具文件的名称（不含“.bib”后缀）。

引用和参考文献默认采用编号形式。少数美国计算机协会(ACM)出版物采用“作者 年份”格式的引用和参考文献排版；

in the “author year” style; for these exceptions, please include this command in the **preamble** (before the command “`\begin{document}`”) of your **LATEX** source:

```
\citetitle{acmauthoryear}
```

Some examples. A paginated journal article [2], an enumerated journal article [11], a reference to an entire issue [10], a monograph (whole book) [24], a monograph/whole book in a series (see 2a in spec. document) [18], a divisible-book such as an anthology or compilation [13] followed by the same example, however we only output the series if the volume number is given [14] (so Editor00a’s series should NOT be present since it has no vol. no.), a chapter in a divisible book [37], a chapter in a divisible book in a series [12], a multi-volume work as book [23], a couple of articles in a proceedings (of a conference, symposium, workshop for example) (paginated proceedings article) [3, 16], a proceedings article with all possible elements [36], an example of an enumerated proceedings article [15], an informally published work [17], a couple of preprints [6, 8], a doctoral dissertation [9], a master’s thesis: [4], an online document / world wide web resource [1, 29, 38], a video game (Case 1) [28] and (Case 2) [27] and [26] and (Case 3) a patent [35], work accepted for publication [32], ‘YYYYb’-test for prolific author [33] and [34]. Other cites might contain ‘duplicate’ DOI and URLs (some SIAM articles) [22]. Boris / Barbara Beeton: multi-volume works as books [20] and [19]. A presentation [31]. An article under review [7]. A couple of citations with DOIs: [21, 22]. Online citations: [38–40]. Artifacts: [30] and [5].

14 Acknowledgments

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.

This section has a special environment:

```
\begin{acks}
...
\end{acks}
```

so that the information contained therein can be more easily collected during the article metadata extraction phase, and to ensure consistency in the spelling of the section heading.

Authors should not prepare this section as a numbered or unnumbered `\section`; please use the “`acks`” environment.

15 Appendices

If your work needs an appendix, add it before the “`\end{document}`” command at the conclusion of your source document.

Start the appendix with the “`appendix`” command:

```
\appendix
```

and note that in the appendix, sections are lettered, not numbered. This document has two appendices, demonstrating the section and subsection identification method.

16 Multi-language papers

Papers may be written in languages other than English or include titles, subtitles, keywords and abstracts in different languages (as

a rule, a paper in a language other than English should include an English title and an English abstract). Use `language=...` for every language used in the paper. The last language indicated is the main language of the paper. For example, a French paper with additional titles and abstracts in English and German may start with the following command

```
\documentclass[sigconf, language=english, language=german,
language=french]{acmart}
```

The title, subtitle, keywords and abstract will be typeset in the main language of the paper. The commands `\translatedXXX`, `\begin{title}`, `\subtitle` and `\keywords`, can be used to set these elements in the other languages. The environment `translatedabstract` is used to set the translation of the abstract. These commands and environment have a mandatory first argument: the language of the second argument. See `sample-sigconf-i13n.tex` file for examples of their usage.

17 SIGCHI Extended Abstracts

The “`sigchi-a`” template style (available only in **LATEX** and not in Word) produces a landscape-orientation formatted article, with a wide left margin. Three environments are available for use with the “`sigchi-a`” template style, and produce formatted output in the margin:

sidebar: Place formatted text in the margin.

marginfigure: Place a figure in the margin.

marginable: Place a table in the margin.

Acknowledgments

To Robert, for the bagels and explaining CMYK and color spaces.

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标题名称是希望

若需处理此类特例, 请将以下命令添加至您LaTeX源代码的导言区 (即 “`\begin{document}`” 命令之前) :

```
\citetitle{acmauthoryear}
```

部分示例。分页期刊文章 [2], 枚举期刊文章 [11], 整期引用 [10], 专著 (全书) [24], 系列中的专著/全书 (参见规范文档2a) [18], 可分书籍如选集或汇编 [13] 随后是相同示例, 但仅当给出卷号时才输出系列 [14] (因此无卷号时Editor00a的系列不应出现), 可分书籍中的章节 [37], 系列中可分书籍的章节 [12], 作为书籍的多卷作品 [23], 会议录中的若干文章 (例如会议、研讨会、工作坊) (分页会议录文章) [3, 16], 包含所有可能元素的会议录文章 [36], 枚举会议录文章示例 [15], 非正式出版作品 [17], 若干预印本 [6, 8], 博士论文 [9], 硕士论文: [4], 在线文档/万维网资源 [1, 29, 38], 视频游戏 (案例1) [28] 及 (案例2) [27] 和 [26] 以及 (案例3) 专利 [35], 已接受出版的作品 [32], 多产作者的‘YYYYb’测试 [33] 与 [34]。其他引用可能包含‘重复’DOI和网址 (部分SIAM文章) [22]。鲍里斯/芭芭拉·比顿: 作为书籍的多卷作品 [20] 及 [19]。演示文稿 [31]。审稿中文章 [7]。带DOI的若干引用: [21, 22]。在线引用: [38–40]。人工制品: [30] 和 [5]。

14 致谢

资金来源及其他支持信息的确认, 以及对协助研究和论文撰写的个人与团体的感谢应包含在致谢部分中, 该部分置于文档参考文献部分之前。

此部分有特殊环境:

```
\begin{acks} ... \end{acks}
```

以便在文章元数据提取阶段更轻松地收集其中包含的信息, 并确保章节标题拼写的一致性。

作者不应将此部分准备为带编号或无编号的`\section`; 请使用“致谢环境”。

15 附录

若您的工作需要附录, 请在源文档结尾处的“结束文档”命令前添加。

使用“附录命令”开始附录部分:

```
\appendix
```

需注意附录中的子章节采用字母而非数字编号。本文档包含两个附录, 用以演示子章节与次级子章节的标识方法。

16 多语言论文

论文可以使用英语以外的语言撰写, 或包含不同语言的标题、副标题、关键词和摘要 (通常, 非英语论文应包含英语标题和英语摘要)。

使用language=...标注论文中使用的每种语言。最后指定的语言是论文的主要语言。例如, 一篇法语论文若附有英语和德语的附加标题与摘要, 可以以下列命令开头

```
\documentclass[sigconf, language=英语, language=德语, language=法语]{acmart}
```

论文的标题、副标题、关键词和摘要将以主语言排版。命令`\translatedXXX` (`XXX`分别对应标题、副标题和关键词) 可用于设置其他语言的对应内容。环境`translatedabstract`则用于设置摘要的翻译版本。这些命令与环境均需强制指定第一个参数: 第二参数对应的语言。具体用法示例请参阅示例文件`sample-sigconf-i13n.tex`。

17 SIGCHI扩展摘要

“`sigchi-a`”模板样式 (仅适用于LaTeX而不支持Word) 会生成横向排版格式的文章, 并留有较宽的左侧页边距。该模板提供三种预定义环境, 可在页边距区域生成格式化内容:

侧边栏: 将格式化文本置于页边距中。

边栏图: 将图形置于页边距中。

边栏表: 将表格置于页边距中。

致谢

致罗伯特, 感谢你的百吉饼以及关于CMYK和色彩空间的讲解。

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A Research Methods

A.1 Part One

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A.2 Part Two

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B Online Resources

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研究方法

A.1 第一部分

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A.2 第二部分

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B 在线资源

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