

Api Gateway: Kong vs. AWS

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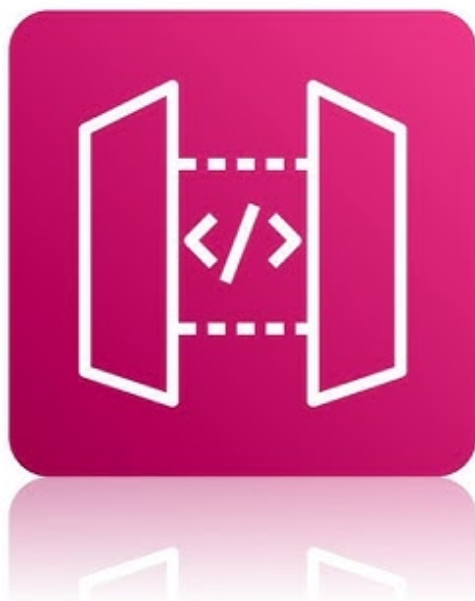
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API Gateway OVERVIEW

Figure 1. Seattle Mariners at Spring Training, 2010.

Abstract

A clear and well-documented \LaTeX document is presented as an article formatted for publication by ACM in a conference proceedings or journal publication. Based on the “acmart”

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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.

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 Introducción

ACM’s consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent \LaTeX style for use across ACM publications, and incorporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality necessary for future Digital Library endeavors. Numerous ACM and SIG-specific \LaTeX templates have been examined, and their unique features[1] 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 [3] 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[2] review to final “camera-ready” copy, to the author’s own version, with *very* few changes to the source.

2 Api Gateway

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 *\LaTeX 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 *\LaTeX 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 `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[sigplan,screen]{acmart}
```

3 Kong

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4 TBD

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.

5 Benchmark

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 *LaTeX* 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).

6 Conclusión

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/>.

6.1 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}

Acknowledgments

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

References

- [1] IBM. 2020. *What is supervised learning?* <https://www.ibm.com/topics/supervised-learning>
- [2] IBM. 2020. *What is unsupervised learning?* <https://www.ibm.com/topics/unsupervised-learning>
- [3] IBM. 2024. *What is machine learning (ML)?* <https://www.ibm.com/topics/machine-learning>

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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