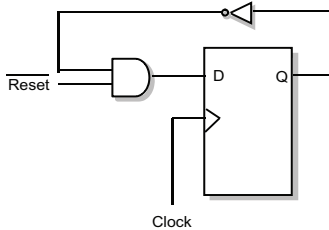# This is the Title
And This is Some More

Figure 1: A 1-bit counter with reset. With the conventional technique of OR-ing all input shadow values, the feedback loop ensures that a counter shall never be trusted once it gets marked as untrusted. Our shadow logic is more precise and recognizes that a trusted reset guarantees a trusted 0 in the counter value.

ABSTRACT

Describe the overall area of contribution, the crux of the problem, and end with highlights of results. For the initial report, end with the proposed experiments and what you aim to find out.

1. INTRODUCTION

First paragraph on the technology/society trends that lead to the problem at hand.

Second para: describe the key problem that if solved would make an impact. Why the current approaches leave a gap?

Third: describe your approach. Key insight that enables your approach, and what is novel/interesting about the insight.

Fourth, fifth: Delve deeper into the approach and experimental setup. In the final report, describe key findings.

End with outline or what comes next and why.

2. MOTIVATION

Motivation describes the most important of the related works. The ones that you either build on, prove/disprove, or in any way "extend".

Other related work, that is orthogonal to your approach but is in the same general problem-area, can be included in a separate related work section. One good place for that is at the end, so it doesn't disrupt the story here.

3. OUR ARCHITECTURE

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

5. RELATED WORK

Point out other important approaches in the problem area. For example, if you are proposing an architecture, maybe OS or PL approaches to this problem.

The following paragraph included just for a figure. The caption of a figure is very important – I try to tell the entire story in the figures and captions alone, just in case that is all the reader sees.

The general problem of determining whether information flows in a program from variable x to variable y is undecidable, as "any procedure purported to decide it could be applied to the statement **if** $f(x)$ halts **then** $y := 0$ and thus provide a solution to the halting problem for arbitrary recursive function" [1].

6. CONCLUSIONS

7. REFERENCES

[1] D. E. Denning and P. J. Denning. Certification of programs for secure information flow. *Commun. ACM*, 20(7):504–513, 1977.