

# SIG Proceedings Paper in LaTeX Format\*

## Extended Abstract†

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## ABSTRACT

This paper provides a sample of a *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X* document which conforms, somewhat loosely, to the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings.<sup>1</sup>

## CCS CONCEPTS

- Computer systems organization → Embedded systems; Redundancy; Robotics;
- Networks → Network reliability;

## KEYWORDS

ACM proceedings, *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X*, text tagging

### ACM Reference format:

Ben Trovato, G.K.M. Tobin, Lars Thørväld, Lawrence P. Leipuner, Sean Fogarty, Charles Palmer, John Smith, and Julius P. Kumquat. 1997. SIG Proceedings Paper in LaTeX Format. In *Proceedings of ACM Woodstock conference, El Paso, Texas USA, July 1997 (WOODSTOCK'97)*, 5 pages. [https://doi.org/10.475/123\\_4](https://doi.org/10.475/123_4)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The *proceedings* are the records of a conference.<sup>2</sup> ACM seeks to give these conference by-products a uniform, high-quality appearance. To do this, ACM has some rigid requirements for the format of the

proceedings documents: there is a specified format (balanced double columns), a specified set of fonts (Arial or Helvetica and Times Roman) in certain specified sizes, a specified live area, centered on the page, specified size of margins, specified column width and gutter size.

## 2 THE BODY OF THE PAPER

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.<sup>3</sup> *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X* 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.

### 2.1 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{t}; boldfacing with the command \textbf{bf} and typewriter-style (for instance, for computer code) with \texttt{tt}. 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 serif<sup>4</sup> typeface, but that is handled by the document class file. Take care

\*Produces the permission block, and copyright information

†The full version of the author's guide is available as acmart.pdf document

‡Dr. Trovato insisted his name be first.

§The secretary disavows any knowledge of this author's actions.

¶This author is the one who did all the really hard work.

<sup>1</sup>This is an abstract footnote

<sup>2</sup>This is a footnote

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<sup>3</sup>This is a footnote.

<sup>4</sup>Another footnote here. Let's make this a rather long one to see how it looks.

117 with the use of<sup>5</sup> the curly braces in typeface changes; they mark the  
 118 beginning and end of the text that is to be in the different typeface.  
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120 You can use whatever symbols, accented characters, or non-  
 121 English characters you need anywhere in your document; you can  
 122 find a complete list of what is available in the *LATeX User's Guide*  
 123 [26].

## 124 2.2 Math Equations

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

128 2.2.1 *Inline (In-text) Equations.* A formula that appears in the  
 129 running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced  
 130 by the **math** environment, which can be invoked with the usual  
 131 \begin{...} \end construction or with the short form \$ . . . \$.  
 132 You can use any of the symbols and structures, from  $\alpha$  to  $\omega$ , available  
 133 in *LATeX* [26]; this section will simply show a few examples of in-  
 134 text equations in context. Notice how this equation:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$ ,  
 135 set here in in-line math style, looks slightly different when set in  
 136 display style. (See next section).

137 2.2.2 *Display Equations.* A numbered display equation—one set  
 138 off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally—is  
 139 produced by the **equation** environment. An unnumbered display  
 140 equation is produced by the **displaymath** environment.

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

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

145 Notice how it is formatted somewhat differently in the **display-  
 146 math** environment. Now, we'll enter an unnumbered equation:

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

147 and follow it with another numbered equation:

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

148 just to demonstrate *LATeX*'s able handling of numbering.

## 149 2.3 Citations

150 Citations to articles [6–8, 19], conference proceedings [8] or maybe  
 151 books [26, 34] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will  
 152 occur throughout the text of your article. You should use BibTeX to  
 153 automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert  
 154 one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the  
 155 proper location in the .tex file [26]. The key is a short reference  
 156 you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document,  
 157 the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This  
 158 identifying key is included with each item in the .bib file for your  
 159 article.

160 The details of the construction of the .bib file are beyond the  
 161 scope of this sample document, but more information can be found

162 <sup>5</sup>Another footnote.

163 **Table 1: Frequency of Special Characters**

164 Non-English or Math	165 Frequency	166 Comments
167 $\emptyset$	168 1 in 1,000	169 For Swedish names
170 $\pi$	171 1 in 5	172 Common in math
173 $$$	174 4 in 5	175 Used in business
176 $\Psi_1^2$	177 1 in 40,000	178 Unexplained usage

179 in the *Author's Guide*, and exhaustive details in the *LATeX User's  
 180 Guide* by Lamport [26].

181 This article shows only the plainest form of the citation com-  
 182 mand, using \cite.

183 Some examples. A paginated journal article [2], an enumerated  
 184 journal article [11], a reference to an entire issue [10], a monograph  
 185 (whole book) [25], a monograph/whole book in a series (see 2a  
 186 in spec. document) [18], a divisible-book such as an anthology or  
 187 compilation [13] followed by the same example, however we only  
 188 output the series if the volume number is given [14] (so Editor00a's  
 189 series should NOT be present since it has no vol. no.), a chapter  
 190 in a divisible book [37], a chapter in a divisible book in a series  
 191 [12], a multi-volume work as book [24], an article in a proceedings  
 192 (of a conference, symposium, workshop for example) (paginated  
 193 proceedings article) [4], a proceedings article with all possible ele-  
 194 ments [36], an example of an enumerated proceedings article [16],  
 195 an informally published work [17], a doctoral dissertation [9], a  
 196 master's thesis: [5], an online document / world wide web resource  
 197 [1, 30, 38], a video game (Case 1) [29] and (Case 2) [28] and [27] and  
 198 (Case 3) a patent [35], work accepted for publication [31], 'YYYYb'-  
 199 test for prolific author [32] and [33]. Other cites might contain  
 200 'duplicate' DOI and URLs (some SIAM articles) [23]. Boris / Barbara  
 201 Beeton: multi-volume works as books [21] and [20].

202 A couple of citations with DOIs: [22, 23].

203 Online citations: [38–40].

## 204 2.4 Tables

205 Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for  
 206 them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To en-  
 207 sure this proper "floating" placement of tables, use the environment  
 208 **table** to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. The con-  
 209 tents of the table itself must go in the **tabular** environment, to be  
 210 aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal  
 211 and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on **tabular** material  
 212 are found in the *LATeX User's Guide*.

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

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

223 It is strongly recommended to use the package **booktabs** [15]  
 224 and follow its main principles of typography with respect to tables:

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Figure 1: A sample black and white graphic.



Figure 2: A sample black and white graphic that has been resized with the \includegraphics command.

- (1) Never, ever use vertical rules.
- (2) Never use double rules.

It is also a good idea not to overuse horizontal rules.

## 2.5 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 files to be displayable with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. If you work with pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, use files in the .pdf format. Note that most modern T<sub>E</sub>X systems will convert .eps to .pdf for you on the fly. More details on each of these are 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!**

## 2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are the forms for logical constructs like theorems, axioms, corollaries and proofs. ACM uses two types of these constructs: theorem-like and definition-like.

Here is a theorem:

**THEOREM 2.1.** *Let  $f$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$ . If  $G$  is an antiderivative for  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then*

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

Table 2: Some Typical Commands

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

Here is a definition:

**Definition 2.2.** If  $z$  is irrational, then by  $e^z$  we mean the unique number that has logarithm  $z$ :

$$\log e^z = z.$$

The pre-defined theorem-like constructs are **theorem**, **conjecture**, **proposition**, **lemma** and **corollary**. The pre-defined definition-like constructs are **example** and **definition**. You can add your own constructs using the *amsthm* interface [3]. The styles used in the \theoremstyle command are **acmlplain** and **acmddefinition**.

Another construct is **proof**, for example,

**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  $l \neq 0$ .  $\square$

## 3 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X book, the citations in this paper are to articles which have nothing to do with the present subject and are used as examples only.

## 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

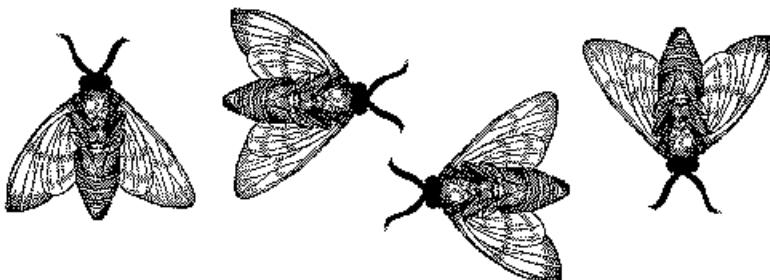
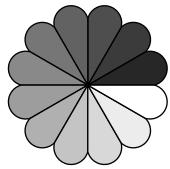
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Figure 3: A sample black and white graphic that needs to span two columns of text.

Figure 4: A sample black and white graphic that has been resized with the `includegraphics` command.

#### A.2.3 Citations.

#### A.2.4 Tables.

#### A.2.5 Figures.

#### A.2.6 Theorem-like Constructs.

#### A Caveat for the *T<sub>E</sub>X* Expert.

### A.3 Conclusions

### A.4 References

Generated by bibtex from your .bib file. Run latex, then bibtex, then latex twice (to resolve references) to create the .bb1 file. Insert that .bb1 file into the .tex source file and comment out the command \thebibliography.

## B MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

Of course, reading the source code is always useful. The file acmart.pdf contains both the user guide and the commented code.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Dr. Yuhua Li for providing the matlab code of the BEPS method.

The authors would also like to thank the anonymous referees for their valuable comments and helpful suggestions. The work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant No.: 61273304 and Young Scientists' Support Program (<http://www.nnsf.cn/youngscientsts>).

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