

Paper Title

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Abstract

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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.

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1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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, ultrices 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

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<https://doi.org/10.1145/9999997.9999999>

parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

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. TODO!

The remainder of the paper starts with a presentation of related work (Section 2). It is followed by a presentation of hints on \LaTeX (Section 3). Finally, a conclusion is drawn and outlook on future work is made (Section 4).

2 Related Work

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

3 LaTeX Hints

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

3.1 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.tex

```

520 %ÜÜöö
521 One sentence per line.
522 This rule is important for the usage of version control
    systems.
523 A new line is generated with a blank line.
524 As you would do in Word:
525 New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter.
526 In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as
    LaTeX joins subsequent lines.
527 In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter
    twice!
528 This leads to an empty line.
529 In word, there is the functionality to press shift and
    enter.
530 This leads to a hard line break.
531 The text starts at the beginning of a new line.
532 In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes
    (\textbackslash\textbackslash).
533 \\
534 This is rarely used.
535
536 Please do \textit{not} use two backslashes for new
    paragraphs.
537 For instance, this sentence belongs to the same
    paragraph, whereas the last one started a new one.
538 A long motivation for that is provided at
    \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.2}

```

Manuelle Markierung für Text, der seit der letzten Version geändert wurde.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

563 %ÜÜöö
564 \modified{Manuelle Markierung für Text, der seit der
    letzten Version geändert wurde.}

```



Das ist ein Text. Geänderter Text.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

567 %ÜÜöö
568 Das ist ein Text.
569 \change{FL1: Text angepasst}{Geänderter Text}.

```



Hier nur ein Kommentar.

3.2 Notes separated from the text

The package mindflow enables writing down notes and annotations in a way so that they are separated from the main text.

This is a small note.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

545 %ÜÜöö
546 \begin{mindflow}
547 This is a small note.
548 \end{mindflow}

```

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

572 %ÜÜöö
573 Hier nur ein Kommentar\sidecomment{Kommentar}.

```



TODO!

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

576 %ÜÜöö
577 \todo{Hier muss noch kräftig Text produziert werden}

```

3.3 Handling TODOs

Markierter Text.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

553 %ÜÜöö
554 \textmarker{Markierter Text.}

```

Bei `\textmarker` wird nur die Textfarbe geändert, da dies auch bei einigen Worten gut funktioniert.

Markierter Text.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```

559 %ÜÜöö
560 \textcomment{Markierter Text.}{Kommentar dazu.}

```

3.4 Hyphenation

\LaTeX automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be fewer hyphenations 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 `applicallowbreak{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.tex

```
587 æŒŮŮŮŮ
588 In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then
589   the word will only be hyphenated at the dash.
590 You can also write
591   \verb!applica\allowbreak{tion-specific! (result:
592   applica\allowbreak{tion-specific}), but this is
593   much more effort.
594
595 You can now write words containing hyphens which are
596   hyphenated at other places in the word.
597 For instance, \verb!application"=specific! gets
598   application"=specific.
599 This is enabled by an additional configuration of the
600   babel package.
```

3.5 Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
598 æŒŮŮŮŮ
599 Numbers can be written plain text (such as 100), by
600   using the
601   \href{https://ctan.org/pkg/siunitx}{siunitx}
602   package as follows:
603 \SI{100}{\km\per\hour},
604 or by using plain \LaTeX{} (and math mode):
605 $100 \frac{\mathit{km}}{h}$.
```

5 % of 10 kg

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
605 æŒŮŮŮŮ
606 \SI{5}{\percent} of \SI{10}{kg}
```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

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

3.6 Surrounding Text by Quotes

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

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
615 æŒŮŮŮŮ
616 Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote
617   something.
618 Quoting with “quote” or “quote” also works.
```

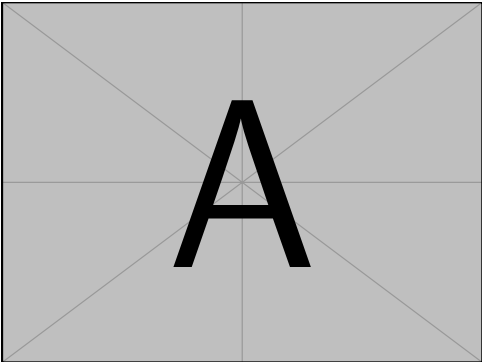


Figure 1: Example figure for cref demo

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Table 1: Example table for cref demo

3.7 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.

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

Section 3.7 shows a simple fact, although Section 3.7 could also show something else.

Corresponding \LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
647 æŒŮŮŮŮ
648 \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
649   \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.
650
651 \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
652   \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.
653
654 \Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
655   \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something else.
```

3.8 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.

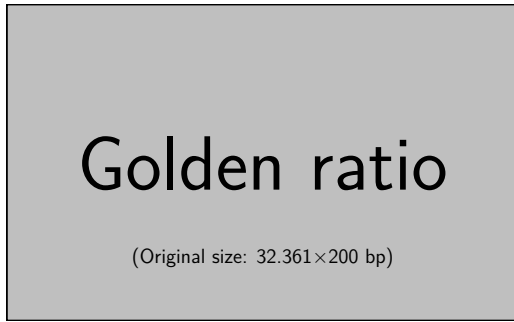


Figure 2: Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

657 æŒŮŮŮŮ
658 \Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.
659
660 \begin{figure}
661   \centering
662   \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
663   \caption[Simple Figure]{
664     Simple Figure.
665     Based on \citet{mwe}.
666   }
667   \label{fig:label}
668 \end{figure}

```

3.9 Sub Figures

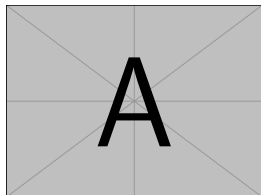
An example of two sub figures is shown in Figure 3.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

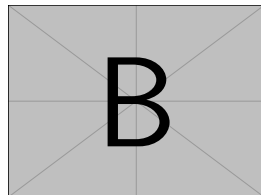
```

675 æŒŮŮŮŮ
676 \begin{figure}[!b]
677   \centering
678   \subfloat[Case
679     I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
680     \label{fig:first_case}}
681   \subfloat[Case
682     II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
683     \label{fig:second_case}}
684   \caption[Example figure with two sub figures.]
685   \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
686 \end{figure}

```



(a) Case I



(b) Case II

Figure 3: Example figure with two sub figures.

Table 2: Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One Thee	Two Four

Table 3: Table with diagonal line

Diag Column Head I	Diag Column Head II	Second	Third
		foo	bar

3.10 Tables

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

690 æŒŮŮŮŮ
691 \begin{table}
692   \caption{Simple Table}
693   \label{tab:simple}
694   \centering
695   \begin{tabular}{ll}
696     \toprule
697     Heading1 & Heading2 \\
698     \midrule
699     One      & Two       \\
700     Thee    & Four      \\
701     \bottomrule
702   \end{tabular}
703 \end{table}

```

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

706 æŒŮŮŮŮ
707 % Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
708 \begin{table}
709   \caption{Table with diagonal line}
710   \label{tab:diag}
711   \begin{center}
712     \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
713       \hline
714       \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag \Column Head I}{Diag
715         Column\Head II} & Second & Third \\
716       \hline
717       & foo & bar \\
718     \end{tabular}
719   \end{center}
720 \end{table}

```

3.11 Source Code

Listing 1 shows source code written in XML. Section 3.11 contains a comment.

```

1 <listing name="example">
2   <!-- comment -->
3   <content>not interesting</content>
4 </listing>

```

```

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**Listing 1: Example XML Listing****Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex**

```

726 %\begin{figure}
727 \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
728 \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
729
730 \begin{lstlisting}[
731   language=XML,
732   caption={Example XML Listing},
733   label={lst:XML}]
734 <listing name="example">
735 <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
736 <content>not interesting</content>
737 </listing>
738 \end{lstlisting}

```

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

744 %\begin{figure}
745 \begin{lstlisting}[
746   % one can adjust spacing here if required
747   % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
748   % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
749   float,
750   language=XML,
751   caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating
752     figure},
753   label={lst:f1XML}]
754 <listing name="example">
755   Floating
756 </listing>
757 \end{lstlisting}

```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 3.

```

1 public class Hello {
2   public static void main (String[] args) {
3     System.out.println("Hello World!");
4   }
5 }

```

Listing 4: Example Java listing**Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex**

```

761 %\begin{figure}
762 \begin{lstlisting}[
763   float,
764   language=json,
765   caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating
766     figure},
767   label={lst:json}]
768 {
769   key: "value"
770 }
771 \end{lstlisting}

```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 4.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

775 %\begin{figure}
776 \begin{lstlisting}[
777   caption={Example Java listing},
778   label=lst:java,
779   language=Java,
780   float]
781 public class Hello {
782   public static void main (String[] args) {
783     System.out.println("Hello World!");
784   }
785 }
786 \end{lstlisting}

```

3.12 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

793 %\begin{figure}
794 \begin{itemize}
795   \item Item One
796   \item Item Two
797 \end{itemize}

```

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

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

802 \begin{compactitem}
803 \item Item One
804 \item Item Two
805 \end{compactitem}

```

One can enumerate items as follows:

- (1) Item One
- (2) Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

811 \begin{enumerate}
812 \item Item One
813 \item Item Two
814 \end{enumerate}

```

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

- (1) Item One
- (2) Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

820 \begin{compactenum}
821 \item Item One
822 \item Item Two
823 \end{compactenum}

```

With paralist, one can even have all items typeset 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 L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

829 \begin{inparaenum}
830 \item All these items...
831 \item ...appear in one line
832 \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
833 \end{inparaenum}

```

3.13 Other Features

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

839 The words \enquote{workflow} and \enquote{dwarflike}
840 can be copied from the PDF and pasted to a text
file.

```

The symbol for powerset is now correct: \mathcal{P} and not a Weierstrass \wp .

$\mathcal{P}(1, 2, 3)$

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

843 The symbol for powerset is now correct: \powerset$ and
844 not a Weierstrass p (\wp$).
845 \powerset(\{1,2,3\})$

```

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

849 Brackets work as designed:
850 <test>
851 One can also input backticks in verbatim text:
852 \verb|`test`|.

```

4 Conclusion and Outlook

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur 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.

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 [4].

For more L^AT_EX hints for ACM read on at <https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/latex-best-practices>.

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

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All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.