Paper Title

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Abstract

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

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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.

short-conference-name, City, Country

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https://doi.org/10.1145/9999997.9999999

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
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
    (\textbackslash\textbackslash).
\\
This is rarely used.

Please do \textit{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
    \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section-2}
```

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

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
\begin{mindflow}
This is a small note.
\end{mindflow}
```

3.3 Handling TODOs

Markierter Text.

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
\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

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
\textcomment{Markierter Text.}{Kommentar dazu.}
```

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
\modified{Manuelle Markierung für Text, der seit der
    letzten Version geändert wurde.}
```

Das ist ein Text. Geänderter Text.

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
Das ist ein Text.
\change{FL1: Text angepasst}{Geänderter Text}.
```

Hier nur ein Kommentar.

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
Hier nur ein Kommentar\sidecomment{Kommentar}.
```

TODO!

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒéűŰőŐ
\todo{Hier muss noch kräftig Text produziert werden}
```

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 `applica\allowbreak{}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

```
œŒűŰőŐ
In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then
      the word will only be hyphenated at the dash.
You can also write
      \verb1applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific1 (result:
      applica\allowbreak{}tion-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, \verb1application"=specific1 gets
      application"=specific.
This is enabled by an additional configuration of the
      babel package.
```

3.5 Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

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

5 % of 10 kg

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\SI{5}{\percent} of \SI{10}{kg}
```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
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

```
œŒűŰőŐ
Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote
      something.
Quoting with "`quote"' or ``quote'' also works.
```

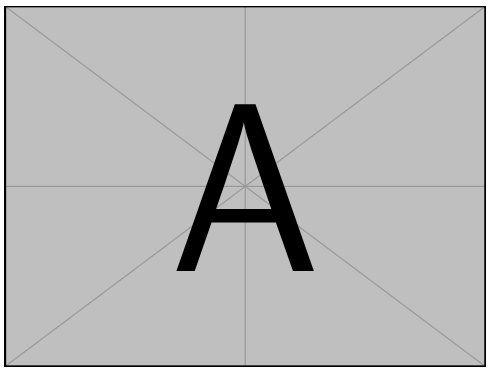


Figure 1: Example figure for cref demo

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

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.

\Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.

\Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something else.
```

3.8 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.

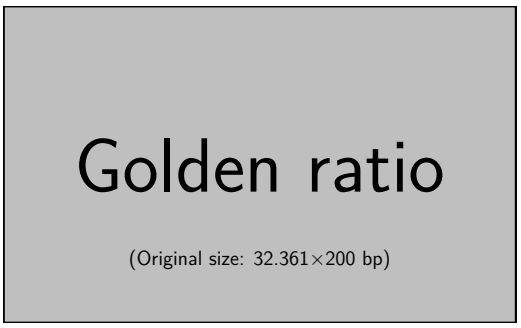


Figure 2: Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

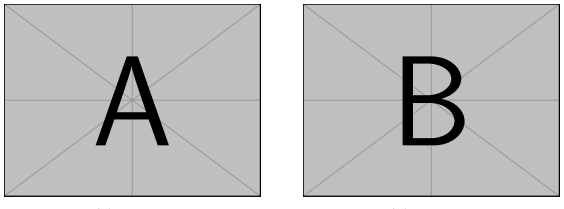
```
œŒűŰőŐ
\Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.

\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
  \caption[Simple Figure]{
    Simple Figure.
    Based on \citet{mwe}.
  }
  \label{fig:label}
\end{figure}
```

3.9 Sub Figures

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{figure}[!b]
  \centering
  \subfloat[Case
        I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
    \label{fig:first_case}}
  \hfil
  \subfloat[Case
        II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
    \label{fig:second_case}}
  \caption{Example figure with two sub figures.}
  \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
\end{figure}
```



(a) Case I **(b) Case II**

Figure 3: Example figure with two sub figures.

Table 2: Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Table 3: Table with diagonal line

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

3.10 Tables

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{table}
  \caption{Simple Table}
  \label{tab:simple}
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{ll}
    \toprule
    Heading1 & Heading2 \\
    \midrule
    One      & Two      \\
    Thee     & Four     \\
    \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
% Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
\begin{table}
  \caption{Table with diagonal line}
  \label{tab:diag}
  \begin{center}
    \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
      \hline
      \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag \\Column Head I}{Diag
          Column\\Head II} & Second & Third \\
      \hline
       & foo & bar              \\
      \hline
    \end{tabular}
  \end{center}
\end{table}
```

3.11 Source Code

Listing 1 shows source code written in XML. Line 2 contains a comment.

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

```
<listing name="example">
  Floating
</listing>
```

Listing 2: Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

```
{
  key: "value"
}
```

Listing 3: Example JSON listing – placed as floating figure

Listing 1: Example XML Listing

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
\Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.

\begin{lstlisting}[
  language=XML,
  caption={Example XML Listing},
  label={lst:XML}]
<listing name="example">
  <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
  <content>not interesting</content>
</listing>
\end{lstlisting}
```

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{lstlisting}[
  % one can adjust spacing here if required
  % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
  % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
  float,
  language=XML,
  caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating
       figure},
  label={lst:flXML}]
<listing name="example">
  Floating
</listing>
\end{lstlisting}
```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 3.

```
public class Hello {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
```

Listing 4: Example Java listing

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{lstlisting}[
  float,
  language=json,
  caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating
       figure},
  label={lst:json}]
{
  key: "value"
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 4.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{lstlisting}[
  caption={Example Java listing},
  label=lst:java,
  language=Java,
  float]
public class Hello {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
\end{lstlisting}
```

3.12 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{itemize}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\end{itemize}
```

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

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{compactitem}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\end{compactitem}
```

One can enumerate items as follows:

(1) Item One
(2) Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{enumerate}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\end{enumerate}
```

With the package paralist, one can create enumerations with lesser spacing:
(1) Item One
(2) Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{compactenum}
  \item Item One
  \item Item Two
\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 LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
\begin{inparaenum}
  \item All these items...
  \item ...appear in one line
  \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
\end{inparaenum}
```

3.13 Other Features

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

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

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

```
œŒűŰőŐ
The symbol for powerset is now correct: $\powerset$ and
      not a Weierstrass p ($\wp$).

$\powerset({1,2,3})$
```

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of ./paper.tex

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

4 Conclusion and Outlook

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer 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 LaTeX hints for ACM read on at https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/latex-best-practices.

References

[1] Tobias Binz, Gerd Breiter, Frank Leymann, and Thomas Spatzier. 2012. Portable Cloud Services Using TOSCA. *IEEE Internet Computing* 16, 03 (May 2012), 80–85. doi:10.1109/mic.2012.43

[2] Oliver Kopp et al. 2013. Winery – A Modeling Tool for TOSCA-based Cloud Applications. In *Proceedings of 11th International Conference on Service-Oriented Computing (ICSOC'13) (LNCS, Vol. 8274)*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 700–704. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-45005-1_64

[3] Martin Scharrer. 2017. *The* mwe *Package*. http://texdoc.net/mwe

[4] Boris Veytsman. 2021. LaTeX Class for the Association for Computing Machinery – Acknowledgement Information. Retrieved September 17, 2021 from https://github.com/borisveytsman/acmart/blob/1704c8bf7eee92a1515ff755f5118b6a22bb1f8e/samples/samples.dtx#L709

All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.