

# System Dependence Graphs for Java Programs

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## Abstract

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## 1. Introduction

This is the introduction.

## 2. Some Section

After this great introduction (Section 1), the following provides some additional hints and examples for the layout and style of this paper.

### 2.1 Citations

Use citations to refer to other papers (Herlihy and Moss 1993; Fraser et al. 1992) and books (Jr. and White 2000; Aho et al. 1986).

### 2.2 Tables

Table 1 shows how a table looks like.

English	German
cell phone	Handy
Diet Coke	Coca Cola light

Table 1. Translations.

### 2.3 Figures

Figure 1 shows a simple figure with a single picture and Figure 2 shows a more complex figure containing subfigures.



Figure 1. SOLA logo.

### 2.4 Source code

The listings package provides tools to typeset source code listings. It supports many programming languages and provides a lot of formatting options.



Figure 2. Two pictures as part of a single figure through the magic of the subfigure package.

### Listing 1. Example usage of the listing package

```
1 class S {
2     int f1 = 42;
3     public S(int x) {
4         f1 = x;
5     }
6 }
```

Listing 1 shows an example listing. Code snippets can also be inserted in normal text: `\lstinline|int f1 = 42;|` gives `int f1 = 42;`

### 2.5 Miscellany

**Capitalization.** When referring to a named table (such as in the previous section), the word *table* is capitalized. The same is true for figures, chapters and sections.

**Bibliography.** Use `bibtex` to make your life easier and to produce consistently formatted entries.

**Contractions.** Avoid contractions. For instance, use “do not” rather than “don’t.”

**Style guide.** A classic reference book on writing style is Strunk’s *The Elements of Style* (Jr. and White 2000).

## 3. Another Section

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## 4. Yet Another Section

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## 5. Conclusion

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## References

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