

# Alternate ACM SIG Proceedings Paper in LaTeX Format\*

[Extended Abstract]<sup>†</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

This paper provides a sample of a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document which conforms, somewhat loosely, to the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings. It is an *alternate* style which produces a *tighter-looking* paper and was designed in response to concerns expressed, by authors, over page-budgets. It complements the document *Author's (Alternate) Guide to Preparing ACM SIG Proceedings Using  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$  and BibTeX*. This source file has been written with the intention of being compiled under  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$  and BibTeX.

The developers have tried to include every imaginable sort of “bells and whistles”, such as a subtitle, footnotes on title, subtitle and authors, as well as in the text, and every optional component (e.g. Acknowledgments, Additional Authors, Appendices), not to mention examples of equations, theorems, tables and figures.

To make best use of this sample document, run it through  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and BibTeX, and compare this source code with the printed output produced by the dvi file. A compiled PDF version is available on the web page to help you with the ‘look and feel’.

## Keywords

ACM proceedings;  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ; text tagging

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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<sup>†</sup>A full version of this paper is available as *Author's Guide to Preparing ACM SIG Proceedings Using  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$  and BibTeX* at [www.acm.org/eaddress.htm](http://www.acm.org/eaddress.htm)

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<sup>§</sup>The secretary disavows any knowledge of this author's actions.

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The remainder of this document is concerned with showing, in the context of an “actual” document, the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  commands specifically available for denoting the structure of a proceedings paper, rather than with giving rigorous descriptions or explanations of such commands.

## 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>1</sup>  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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.

### 2.1 Math Equations

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

#### 2.1.1 Display Equations

A numbered display equation – one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally – is produced by the `equation` environment. An unnumbered display equation is produced by the `displaymath` environment.

### 2.2 Citations

Citations to articles [1, 3, 2, 4], conference proceedings [3] or books [6, 5] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will occur throughout the text of your article. You should use BibTeX to automatically produce this bibliography; you simply need to insert one of several citation commands with a key of the item cited in the proper location in the `.tex` file [5]. The key is a short reference you invent to uniquely identify each work; in this sample document, the key is the first author's surname and a word from the title. This identifying key is included with each item in the `.bib` file for your article.

<sup>1</sup>This is the second footnote. It starts a series of three footnotes that add nothing informational, but just give an idea of how footnotes work and look. It is a wordy one, just so you see how a longish one plays out.

## 2.3 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

## 2.4 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are the forms for logical constructs like theorems, axioms, corollaries and proofs. There are two forms, one produced by the command `\newtheorem` and the other by the command `\newdef`; perhaps the clearest and easiest way to distinguish them is to compare the two in the output of this sample document:

## 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.

## 4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you. In the present case, for example, the authors would like to thank Gerald Murray of ACM for his help in codifying this *Author's Guide* and the `.cls` and `.tex` files that it describes.

## 5. REFERENCES

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### 5.1 References

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