

The Name of the Title Is Hope

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A clear and well-documented \LaTeX document is presented as an article formatted for publication by ACM in a conference proceedings or journal publication. Based on the “acmart” document class, this article presents and explains many of the common variations, as well as many of the formatting elements an author may use in the preparation of the documentation of their work.

CCS Concepts: • **Computer systems organization** → **Embedded systems**; *Redundancy*; Robotics; • **Networks** → Network reliability.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: datasets, neural networks, gaze detection, text tagging

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1 INTRODUCTION

ACM’s consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent \LaTeX style for use across ACM publications, and incorporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality necessary for future Digital Library endeavors. Numerous ACM and SIG-specific \LaTeX templates have been examined, and their unique features incorporated into this single new template.

If you are new to publishing with ACM, this document is a valuable guide to the process of preparing your work for publication. If you have published with ACM before, this document provides insight and instruction into more recent changes to the article template.

The “acmart” document class can be used to prepare articles for any ACM publication — conference or journal, and for any stage of publication, from review to final “camera-ready” copy, to the author’s own version, with *very* few changes to the source.

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2 TEMPLATE OVERVIEW

As noted in the introduction, the “`acmart`” document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-blind initial submission of a full-length technical paper, a two-page SIGGRAPH Emerging Technologies abstract, a “camera-ready” journal article, a SIGCHI Extended Abstract, and more — all by selecting the appropriate *template style* and *template parameters*.

This document will explain the major features of the document class. For further information, the L^AT_EX User’s Guide is available from <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>.

2.1 Template Styles

The primary parameter given to the “`acmart`” document class is the *template style* which corresponds to the kind of publication or SIG publishing the work. This parameter is enclosed in square brackets and is a part of the “`documentclass`” command:

```
\documentclass[STYLE]{acmart}
```

Journals use one of three template styles. All but three ACM journals use the “`acmsmall`” template style:

- `acmsmall`: The default journal template style.
- `acmlarge`: Used by JOCCH and TAP.
- `acmtog`: Used by TOG.

The majority of conference proceedings documentation will use the “`cmconf`” template style.

- `acmconf`: The default proceedings template style.
- `sigchi`: Used for SIGCHI conference articles.
- `sigchi-a`: Used for SIGCHI “Extended Abstract” articles.
- `sigplan`: Used for SIGPLAN conference articles.

2.2 Template Parameters

In addition to specifying the *template style* to be used in formatting your work, there are a number of *template parameters* which modify some part of the applied template style. A complete list of these parameters can be found in the L^AT_EX User’s Guide.

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, include:

- `anonymous,review`: Suitable for a “double-blind” conference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the `\acmSubmissionID` command to print the submission’s unique ID on each page of the work.
- `authorversion`: Produces a version of the work suitable for posting by the author.
- `screen`: Produces colored hyperlinks.

This document uses the following string as the first command in the source file:

```
\documentclass[manuscript,screen,review]{acmart}
```

3 MODIFICATIONS

Modifying the template — including but not limited to: adjusting margins, typeface sizes, line spacing, paragraph and list definitions, and the use of the `\vspace` command to manually adjust the vertical spacing between elements of your work — is not allowed.

105 **Your document will be returned to you for revision if modifications are discovered.**

106 107 **4 TYPEFACES** 108

109 The “`acmart`” document class requires the use of the “Libertine” typeface family. Your \TeX installation
110 should include this set of packages. Please do not substitute other typefaces. The “`lmodern`” and “`ltimes`”
111 packages should not be used, as they will override the built-in typeface families.
112

113 114 **5 TITLE INFORMATION**

115 The title of your work should use capital letters appropriately - <https://capitalizemytitle.com/> has useful
116 rules for capitalization. Use the “`title`” command to define the title of your work. If your work has a
117 subtitle, define it with the “`subtitle`” command. Do not insert line breaks in your title.
118

119 If your title is lengthy, you must define a short version to be used in the page headers, to prevent
120 overlapping text. The “`title`” command has a “short title” parameter:

```
121 \title[short title]{full title}
```

122 123 124 **6 AUTHORS AND AFFILIATIONS** 125

126 Each author must be defined separately for accurate metadata identification. As an exception, multiple
127 authors may share one affiliation. Authors’ names should not be abbreviated; use full first names wherever
128 possible. Include authors’ e-mail addresses whenever possible.

129 Grouping authors’ names or e-mail addresses, or providing an “e-mail alias,” as shown below, is not
130 acceptable:
131

```
132 \author{Brooke Aster, David Mehldau}  
133 \email{dave,judy,steve@university.edu}  
134 \email{firstname.lastname@phillips.org}
```

135 The `authornote` and `authornotemark` commands allow a note to apply to multiple authors — for example,
136 if the first two authors of an article contributed equally to the work.

137 If your author list is lengthy, you must define a shortened version of the list of authors to be used in
138 the page headers, to prevent overlapping text. The following command should be placed just after the last
139 `\author{}` definition:
140

```
141 \renewcommand{\shortauthors}{McCartney, et al.}
```

142 Omitting this command will force the use of a concatenated list of all of the authors’ names, which may
143 result in overlapping text in the page headers.
144

145 The article template’s documentation, available at <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>,
146 has a complete explanation of these commands and tips for their effective use.

147 Note that authors’ addresses are mandatory for journal articles.
148
149

150 151 **7 RIGHTS INFORMATION**

152 Authors of any work published by ACM will need to complete a rights form. Depending on the kind of
153 work, and the rights management choice made by the author, this may be copyright transfer, permission,
154 license, or an OA (open access) agreement.
155

157 Regardless of the rights management choice, the author will receive a copy of the completed rights form
158 once it has been submitted. This form contains L^AT_EX commands that must be copied into the source
159 document. When the document source is compiled, these commands and their parameters add formatted
160 text to several areas of the final document:
161

- 162 • the “ACM Reference Format” text on the first page.
- 163 • the “rights management” text on the first page.
- 164 • the conference information in the page header(s).

165 Rights information is unique to the work; if you are preparing several works for an event, make sure to
166 use the correct set of commands with each of the works.
167

168 The ACM Reference Format text is required for all articles over one page in length, and is optional for
169 one-page articles (abstracts).
170

171 8 CCS CONCEPTS AND USER-DEFINED KEYWORDS

173 Two elements of the “acmart” document class provide powerful taxonomic tools for you to help readers find
174 your work in an online search.
175

176 The ACM Computing Classification System — <https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012> — is a
177 set of classifiers and concepts that describe the computing discipline. Authors can select entries from this
178 classification system, via <https://dl.acm.org/ccs/ccs.cfm>, and generate the commands to be included in the
179 L^AT_EX source.
180

181 User-defined keywords are a comma-separated list of words and phrases of the authors’ choosing, provid-
182 ing a more flexible way of describing the research being presented.

183 CCS concepts and user-defined keywords are required for for all articles over two pages in length, and
184 are optional for one- and two-page articles (or abstracts).
185

186 9 SECTIONING COMMANDS

188 Your work should use standard L^AT_EX sectioning commands: `section`, `subsection`, `subsubsection`, and
189 `paragraph`. They should be numbered; do not remove the numbering from the commands.
190

191 Simulating a sectioning command by setting the first word or words of a paragraph in boldface or italicized
192 text is **not allowed**.
193

194 10 TABLES

195 The “acmart” document class includes the “booktabs” package — <https://ctan.org/pkg/booktabs> — for
196 preparing high-quality tables.
197

198 Table captions are placed *above* the table.

199 Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page
200 nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment `table` to
201 enclose the table’s contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself must go in the `tabular`
202 environment, to be aligned properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules.
203 Again, detailed instructions on `tabular` material are found in the L^AT_EX User’s Guide.
204

205 Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 1 is included in the input file; compare
206 the placement of the table here with the table in the printed output of this document.
207

Table 1. Frequency of Special Characters

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
\O	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
\pi	1 in 5	Common in math
$\text{\$}$	4 in 5	Used in business
\Psi_1^2	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage

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

Table 2. Some Typical Commands

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

Always use `midrule` to separate table header rows from data rows, and use it only for this purpose. This enables assistive technologies to recognise table headers and support their users in navigating tables more easily.

11 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.

11.1 Inline (In-text) Equations

A formula that appears in the running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced by the **math** environment, which can be invoked with the usual `\begin, . . . \end` construction or with the short form `\$. . . \$`. You can use any of the symbols and structures, from α to ω , available in L^AT_EX[22]; this section will simply show a few examples of in-text equations in context. Notice how this equation: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$, set here in in-line math style, looks slightly different when set in display style. (See next section).

11.2 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.

261 Again, in either environment, you can use any of the symbols and structures available in L^AT_EX@; this
 262 section will just give a couple of examples of display equations in context. First, consider Equation 1, shown
 263 as an inline equation above:
 264

$$265 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0 \tag{1}$$

266 Notice how it is formatted somewhat differently in the `displaymath` environment. Now, we'll enter an
 267 unnumbered equation:
 268

$$269 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x + 1$$

270 and follow it with Equation 2, another numbered equation:
 271

$$272 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i = \int_0^{\pi+2} f \tag{2}$$

273 just to demonstrate L^AT_EX's able handling of numbering.
 274
 275
 276
 277

278 12 FIGURES

279 The “figure” environment should be used for figures. One or more images can be placed within a figure.
 280 If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the example
 281 below.
 282

283 Your figures should contain a caption which describes the figure to the reader.
 284

285 Figure captions are placed *below* the figure.
 286

287 Every figure should also have a figure description unless it is purely decorative. These descriptions convey
 288 what's in the image to someone who cannot see it. They are also used by search engine crawlers for indexing
 289 images, and when images cannot be loaded.
 290

291 A figure description must be unformatted plain text less than 2000 characters long (including spaces).
 292 **Figure descriptions should not repeat the figure caption – their purpose is to capture impor-**
 293 **tant information that is not already provided in the caption or the main text of the paper.**
 294 For figures that convey important and complex new information, a short text description may not be ade-
 295 quate. More complex alternative descriptions can be placed in an appendix and referenced in a short figure
 296 description. For example, provide a data table capturing the information in a bar chart, or a structured list
 297 representing a graph. For additional information regarding how best to write figure descriptions and why
 298 doing this is so important, please see <https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/describing-figures/>.
 299
 300
 301

302 12.1 The “Teaser Figure”

303 A “teaser figure” is an image, or set of images in one figure, that are placed after all author and affiliation
 304 information, and before the body of the article, spanning the page. If you wish to have such a figure in your
 305 article, place the command immediately before the `\maketitle` command:
 306

```
307 \begin{teaserfigure}
308   \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sampleteaser}
309   \caption{figure caption}
310 \end{teaserfigure}
```



Fig. 1. 1907 Franklin Model D roadster. Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Inc. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. (<https://goo.gl/VLCRBB>).

```
\Description{figure description}
```

```
\end{teaserfigure}
```

13 CITATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The use of Bib_TE_X for the preparation and formatting of one’s references is strongly recommended. Authors’ names should be complete — use full first names (“Donald E. Knuth”) not initials (“D. E. Knuth”) — and the salient identifying features of a reference should be included: title, year, volume, number, pages, article DOI, etc.

The bibliography is included in your source document with these two commands, placed just before the `\end{document}` command:

```
\bibliographystyle{ACM-Reference-Format}
```

```
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

where “bibfile” is the name, without the “.bib” suffix, of the Bib_TE_X file.

Citations and references are numbered by default. A small number of ACM publications have citations and references formatted in the “author year” style; for these exceptions, please include this command in the **preamble** (before the command “`\begin{document}`”) of your L^AT_EX source:

```
\citestyle{acmauthoryear}
```

Some examples. A paginated journal article [2], an enumerated journal article [10], a reference to an entire issue [9], a monograph (whole book) [21], a monograph/whole book in a series (see 2a in spec. document) [17], a divisible-book such as an anthology or compilation [12] followed by the same example, however we only output the series if the volume number is given [13] (so Editor00a’s series should NOT be present since it has no vol. no.), a chapter in a divisible book [33], a chapter in a divisible book in a series [11], a multi-volume work as book [20], a couple of articles in a proceedings (of a conference, symposium, workshop for example) (paginated proceedings article) [3, Hagerup et al. [15]], a proceedings article with all possible elements [32], an example of an enumerated proceedings article [14], an informally published work [16], a couple of preprints [7, Anzaroot et al. [6]], a doctoral dissertation [8], a master’s thesis: [4], an online document / world wide web resource [34, Ablamowicz and Fauser [1], Poker-Edge.Com [26]], a video game (Case 1) [25] and (Case 2)[24] and [23] and (Case 3) a patent [31], work accepted for publication [28], ‘YYYYb’-test for prolific author [29] and [30]. Other cites might contain ‘duplicate’ DOI and URLs (some SIAM articles) [?]. Boris / Barbara Beeton: multi-volume works as books [19] and [18]. A couple of citations with DOIs: [? , ?]. Online citations: [35, Thornburg [34], Veytsman [36]]. Artifacts: [27] and [5].

14 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.

This section has a special environment:

```
\begin{acks}
```

```
...
```

```
\end{acks}
```

so that the information contained therein can be more easily collected during the article metadata extraction phase, and to ensure consistency in the spelling of the section heading.

Authors should not prepare this section as a numbered or unnumbered `\section`; please the “`\acks`” environment.

15 APPENDICES

If your work needs an appendix, add it before the “`\end{document}`” command at the conclusion of your source document.

Start the appendix with the “`appendix`” command:

```
\appendix
```

and note that in the appendix, sections are lettered, not numbered. This document has two appendices, demonstrating the section and subsection identification method.

417 16 MULTI-LANGUAGE PAPERS

418 Papers may be written in languages other than English or include titles, subtitles, keywords and abstracts in
 419 different languages (as a rule, a paper in a language other than English should include an English title and
 420 an English abstract). Use `language=...` for every language used in the paper. The last language indicated
 421 is the main language of the paper. For example, a French paper with additional titles and abstracts in
 422 English and German may start with the following command

```
423 \documentclass[sigconf, language=english, language=german,  
424 language=french]{acmart}
```

425 The title, subtitle, keywords and abstract will be typeset in the main language of the paper. The com-
 426 mands `\translatedXXX`, `XXX` being `title`, `subtitle` and `keywords`, can be used to set these elements in
 427 the other languages. The environment `translatedabstract` is used to set the translation of the abstract.
 428 These commands and environment have a mandatory first argument: the language of the second argument.
 429 See `sample-sigconf-i13n.tex` file for examples of their usage.

434 17 SIGCHI EXTENDED ABSTRACTS

435 The “`sigchi-a`” template style (available only in L^AT_EX and not in Word) produces a landscape-orientation
 436 formatted article, with a wide left margin. Three environments are available for use with the “`sigchi-a`”
 437 template style, and produce formatted output in the margin:

- 440 • `sidebar`: Place formatted text in the margin.
- 441 • `marginfigure`: Place a figure in the margin.
- 442 • `marginfigure`: Place a figure in the margin.
- 443 • `marginfigure`: Place a figure in the margin.

444 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

445 To Robert, for the bagels and explaining CMYK and color spaces.

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521 A RESEARCH METHODS**522 A.1 Part One**

523
524 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Morbi malesuada, quam in pulvinar varius, metus
525 nunc fermentum urna, id sollicitudin purus odio sit amet enim. Aliquam ullamcorper eu ipsum vel mollis.
526 Curabitur quis dictum nisl. Phasellus vel semper risus, et lacinia dolor. Integer ultricies commodo sem nec
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529 A.2 Part Two

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531 Etiam commodo feugiat nisl pulvinar pellentesque. Etiam auctor sodales ligula, non varius nibh pulvinar
532 semper. Suspendisse nec lectus non ipsum convallis congue hendrerit vitae sapien. Donec at laoreet eros.
533 Vivamus non purus placerat, scelerisque diam eu, cursus ante. Etiam aliquam tortor auctor efficitur mattis.
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536 B ONLINE RESOURCES

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538 Nam id fermentum dui. Suspendisse sagittis tortor a nulla mollis, in pulvinar ex pretium. Sed interdum orci
539 quis metus euismod, et sagittis enim maximus. Vestibulum gravida massa ut felis suscipit congue. Quisque
540 mattis elit a risus ultrices commodo venenatis eget dui. Etiam sagittis eleifend elementum.
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542 Nam interdum magna at lectus dignissim, ac dignissim lorem rhoncus. Maecenas eu arcu ac neque placerat
543 aliquam. Nunc pulvinar massa et mattis lacinia.
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545 C PRETTY GRAPH

546 This is an example of adding some content to our paper. We made a nice graph in Figure 2.

547 Let's talk maths.. $E = mc^2$.
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