

# 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: • **Do Not Use This Code** → **Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper**; *Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper*; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper; Generate the Correct Terms for Your Paper.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Do, Not, Us, This, Code, Put, the, Correct, Terms, for, Your, Paper

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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.

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Manuscript submitted to ACM

Manuscript submitted to ACM

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.

## 2 Template Overview

As noted in the introduction, the “acmart” document class can be used to prepare many different kinds of documentation — a double-anonymous 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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 `acmconf` template style.

- `sigconf`: The default proceedings template style.
- `sigchi`: Used for SIGCHI conference 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X User’s Guide*.

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

- `anonymous, review`: Suitable for a “double-anonymous” conference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the `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:

```
Manuscript submitted to ACM
```

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

### 107 3 Modifications

108  
109 Modifying the template — including but not limited to: adjusting margins, typeface sizes, line spacing, paragraph and  
110 list definitions, and the use of the `\vspace` command to manually adjust the vertical spacing between elements of your  
111 work — is not allowed.

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

### 114 4 Typefaces

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

### 121 5 Title Information

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

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

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

### 131 6 Authors and Affiliations

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

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

```
136 \author{Brooke Aster, David Mehldau}  
137 \email{dave,judy,steve@university.edu}  
138 \email{firstname.lastname@phillips.org}
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7 Rights Information

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

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

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

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

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

## 8 CCS Concepts and User-Defined Keywords

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

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

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

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

## 9 Sectioning Commands

Your work should use standard  $\LaTeX$  sectioning commands: section, subsection, subsubsection, and paragraph. They should be numbered; do not remove the numbering from the commands.

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

## 10 Tables

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

Table captions are placed *above* the table.

Because tables cannot be split across pages, the best placement for them is typically the top of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper “floating” placement of tables, use the environment **table** to enclose the table’s contents and the table caption. The contents of the table itself must go in the **tabular** environment, to be aligned

Table 1. Frequency of Special Characters

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

Table 2. Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
<code>\author</code>	100	Author
<code>\table</code>	300	For tables
<code>\table*</code>	400	For wider tables

properly in rows and columns, with the desired horizontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on **tabular** material are found in the *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X User's Guide*.

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

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.

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  $\alpha$  to  $\omega$ , available in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X [24]; 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.

Again, in either environment, you can use any of the symbols and structures available in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X; this section will just give a couple of examples of display equations in context. First, consider the equation, shown as an inline equation

261 above:

$$262 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0 \quad (1)$$

263 Notice how it is formatted somewhat differently in the **displaymath** environment. Now, we'll enter an unnumbered  
264 equation:

$$265 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x + 1$$

266 and follow it with another numbered equation:

$$267 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i = \int_0^{\pi+2} f \quad (2)$$

268 just to demonstrate L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X's able handling of numbering.

## 273 12 Figures

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

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

277 Figure captions are placed *below* the figure.

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

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

### 297 12.1 The “Teaser Figure”

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

```
301 \begin{teaserfigure}
302   \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sampleteaser}
303   \caption{figure caption}
304   \Description{figure description}
305 \end{teaserfigure}
```



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

### 13 Citations and Bibliographies

The use of Bib $\TeX$  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 $\TeX$  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  $\LaTeX$  source:

365 `\citetstyle{acmauthoryear}`

366 Some examples. A paginated journal article [2], an enumerated journal article [10], a reference to an entire issue [9],  
 367 a monograph (whole book) [23], a monograph/whole book in a series (see 2a in spec. document) [17], a divisible-book  
 368 such as an anthology or compilation [12] followed by the same example, however we only output the series if the  
 369 volume number is given [13] (so Editor00a’s series should NOT be present since it has no vol. no.), a chapter in a divisible  
 370 book [35], a chapter in a divisible book in a series [11], a multi-volume work as book [22], a couple of articles in a  
 371 proceedings (of a conference, symposium, workshop for example) (paginated proceedings article) [3, 15], a proceedings  
 372 article with all possible elements [34], an example of an enumerated proceedings article [14], an informally published  
 373 work [16], a couple of preprints [6, 7], a doctoral dissertation [8], a master’s thesis: [4], an online document / world  
 374 wide web resource [1, 28, 36], a video game (Case 1) [27] and (Case 2) [26] and [25] and (Case 3) a patent [33], work  
 375 accepted for publication [30], ‘YYYYb’-test for prolific author [31] and [32]. Other cites might contain ‘duplicate’ DOI  
 376 and URLs (some SIAM articles) [21]. Boris / Barbara Beeton: multi-volume works as books [19] and [18]. A couple of  
 377 citations with DOIs: [20, 21]. Online citations: [36–38]. Artifacts: [29] and [5].  
 378  
 379  
 380  
 381

#### 382 **14 Acknowledgments**

384 Identification of funding sources and other support, and thanks to individuals and groups that assisted in the research  
 385 and the preparation of the work should be included in an acknowledgment section, which is placed just before the  
 386 reference section in your document.  
 387

388 This section has a special environment:

389 `\begin{acks}`  
 390 `...`  
 391 `\end{acks}`

393 so that the information contained therein can be more easily collected during the article metadata extraction phase, and  
 394 to ensure consistency in the spelling of the section heading.  
 395

396 Authors should not prepare this section as a numbered or unnumbered `\section`; please use the “acks” environment.  
 397

#### 398 **15 Appendices**

399 If your work needs an appendix, add it before the “`\end{document}`” command at the conclusion of your source  
 400 document.  
 401

402 Start the appendix with the “appendix” command:

403 `\appendix`

404 and note that in the appendix, sections are lettered, not numbered. This document has two appendices, demonstrating  
 405 the section and subsection identification method.  
 406  
 407

#### 408 **16 Multi-language papers**

409 Papers may be written in languages other than English or include titles, subtitles, keywords and abstracts in different  
 410 languages (as a rule, a paper in a language other than English should include an English title and an English abstract).  
 411 Use `language=...` for every language used in the paper. The last language indicated is the main language of the paper.  
 412 For example, a French paper with additional titles and abstracts in English and German may start with the following  
 413 command  
 414  
 415

416 Manuscript submitted to ACM



417 \documentclass[sigconf, language=english, language=german,  
418 language=french]{acmart}  
419

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

## 427 17 SIGCHI Extended Abstracts

428  
429 The “sigchi-a” template style (available only in  $\LaTeX$  and not in Word) produces a landscape-orientation formatted  
430 article, with a wide left margin. Three environments are available for use with the “sigchi-a” template style, and  
431 produce formatted output in the margin:  
432

- 433 **sidebar:** Place formatted text in the margin.
- 434 **marginfigure:** Place a figure in the margin.
- 435 **marginfigure:** Place a figure in the margin.
- 436 **marginfigure:** Place a figure in the margin.

## 437 Acknowledgments

438  
439 To Robert, for the bagels and explaining CMYK and color spaces.  
440  
441

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466  
467  
468

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## A Research Methods

### A.1 Part One

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### A.2 Part Two

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521 **B Online Resources**

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