Paper Title

Firstname Lastname and Firstname Lastname

Institute

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Keywords: First keyword · Second keyword · Third keyword

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. Do  t mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

The remainder of the paper starts with a presentation of related work (Sect. 2). It is followed by a presentation of hints on LaTeX (Sect. 3).Finally, a conclusion is drawn and outlook on future work is made (Sect. 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`.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
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.3}.
```

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`

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

3.3 Hyphenation

LaTeX automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be less hypnetations 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`

```
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.
```

3.4 Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
Numbers can written plain text (such as 100), by using the
    siunitx package like that:
\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`

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

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
Numbers are automatically grouped: \num{123456}.
```

3.5 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`

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

3.6 Cleveref examples

Cleveref demonstration: Cref at beginning of sentence, cref in all other cases.

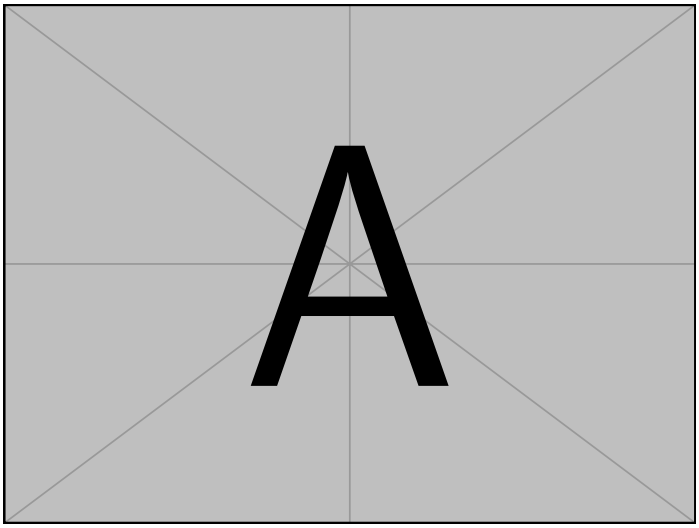


Fig. 1. Example figure for cref demo

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Table 1. Example table for cref demo

Figure 1 shows a simple fact, although Fig. 1 could also show something else.

Table 1 shows a simple fact, although Table 1 could also show something else.

Section 3.6 shows a simple fact, although Sect. 3.6 could also show something else.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
589 \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.
590
591 \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.
592
593 \Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something else.
```

3.7 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.

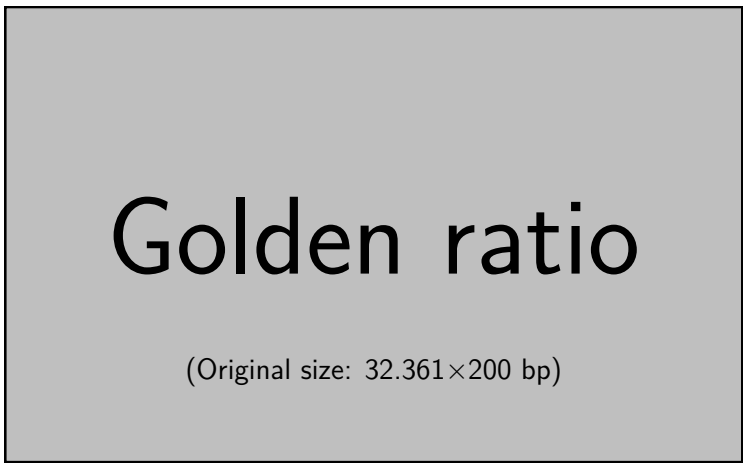


Fig. 2. Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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}
```

One can also have pictures floating inside text:

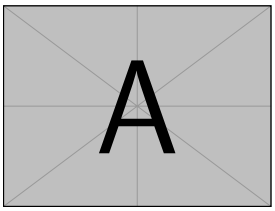


Fig. 3. A floating figure

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$. If you read this text, you will get no information $E = mc^2$. 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. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. $a\sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a^n b}$. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. $\mathrm{d}\Omega = \sin\vartheta \mathrm{d}\vartheta \mathrm{d}\varphi$. 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. $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\beta) = 1$. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language $E = mc^2$. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
613 \begin{floatingfigure}{.33\linewidth}
614 \includegraphics[width=.29\linewidth]{example-image-a}
615 \caption{A floating figure}
616 \end{floatingfigure}
617 \blindtext[2]
```

3.8 Sub Figures

An example of two sub figures is shown in Fig. 4.

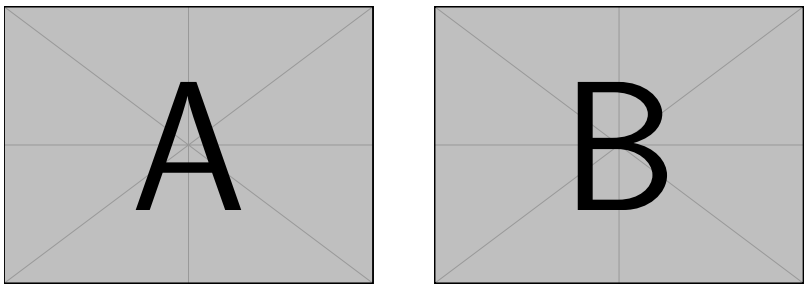
Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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}
```

3.9 Tables

Table 2. Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four



(a) Case I (b) Case II

Fig. 4. Example figure with two sub figures.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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}
```

Table 3. Table with diagonal line

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
% 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}
```

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

Listing 1.2. Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

3.10 Source Code

Listing 1.1 shows source code written in XML. Line 2 contains a comment.

```
<listing name="example">
  <!-- comment -->
  <content>not interesting</content>
</listing>
```

Listing 1.1. Example XML Listing

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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 paramter to have the listing floating. Listing 1.2 shows the floating listing.

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

Listing 1.3. Example JSON listing – placed as floating figure

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

Listing 1.4. Example Java listing

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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 1.3.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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 1.4.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
\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}
```

3.11 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

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

One can enumerate items as follows:

1. Item One
2. Item Two

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

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

With paralist, one can even have all items typset 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`

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

3.12 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`

```
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: $\powerset$ and not a Weierstrass p ($\wp$).
$\powerset(1,2,3)$

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

```
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 backquotes in verbatim text: `` `test` ``.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `paper.tex`

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

4 Conclusion and Outlook

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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].

In the bibliography, use `\textsuperscript` for "st", "nd", ...: E.g., "The 2nd conference on examples". When you use JabRef, you can use the clean up command to achieve that. See `https://help.jabref.org/en/CleanupEntries` for an overview of the cleanup functionality.

References

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All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.