

Paper Title

Firstname Lastname and Firstname Lastname

Institute

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Keywords: keyword1, keyword2

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. Donec 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 L^AT_EX (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 L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

486 One sentence per line.
487 This rule is important for the usage of version control systems.
488 A new line is generated with a blank line.
489 As you would do in Word:
490 New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter.
491 In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as LaTeX joins
    subsequent lines.
492 In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter twice (!).
493 This leads to an empty line.
494 In word, there is the functionality to press shift and enter.
495 This leads to a hard line break.
496 The text starts at the beginning of a new line.
497 In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes
    (\textbackslash\textbackslash).\
498 This is rarely used.
499
500 Please do \textit{not} use two backslashes for new paragraphs.
501 For instance, this sentence belongs to the same paragraph,
    whereas the last one started a new one.
502 A long motivation for that is provided at
    \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.3}.

```

3.2 Hyphenation

L^AT_EX automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be less hyphenations 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 L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

513 In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then the word
    will only be hyphenated at the dash.
514 You can also write \verb!applica\allowbreak{tion-specific}!
    (result: applica\allowbreak{tion-specific}), but this is
    much more effort.
515
516 You can now write words containing hyphens which are hyphenated
    at other places in the word.
517 For instance, \verb!application"=specific! gets
    application"=specific.
518 This is enabled by an additional configuration of the babel
    package.

```

3.3 Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

524 Numbers can written plain text (such as 100), by using the
    siunitx package like that:
525 \SI{100}{\km\per\hour},
526 or by using plain \LaTeX{} (and math mode):
527 $100 \frac{\mathit{km}}{h}$.

```

5 % of 10 kg

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

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

```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

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

```

3.4 Surrounding Text by Quotes

Please use the “enquote command” to quote something. Quoting with “quote” or “quote” also works.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

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

```

3.5 Cleveref examples

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

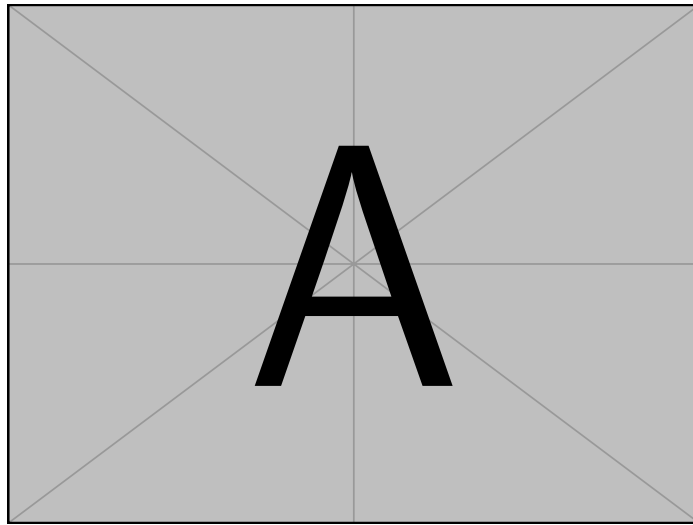


Fig. 1. Example figure for cref demo

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 3.5 shows a simple fact, although Sect. 3.5 could also show something else.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

572 \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.
573
574 \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.
575
576 \Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
      \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something else.

```

3.6 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.



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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

581 \Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.
582
583 \begin{figure}
584   \centering
585   \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
586   \caption[Simple Figure]{Simple Figure. Based on \citet{mwe}.}
587   \label{fig:label}
588 \end{figure}

```

One can also have pictures floating inside text:

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. $d\Omega = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$. 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. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab}$.

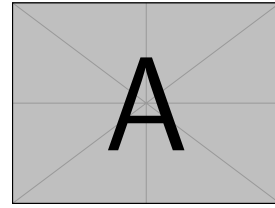


Fig. 3. A floating figure

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

595 \begin{floatingfigure}{.33\linewidth}
596 \includegraphics[width=.29\linewidth]{example-image-a}
597 \caption{A floating figure}
598 \end{floatingfigure}
599 \blindtext[2]

```

3.7 Sub Figures

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

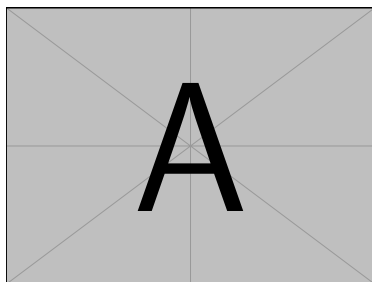
609 \begin{figure}[!b]
610   \centering
611   \subfloat[Case
        I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
612   \label{fig:first_case}}
613   \hfil
614   \subfloat[Case
        II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
615   \label{fig:second_case}}
616   \caption{Example figure with two sub figures.}
617   \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
618 \end{figure}

```

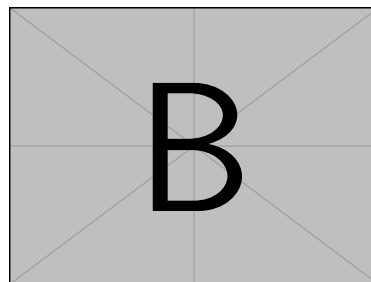
3.8 Tables

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 L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

624 \begin{table}
625   \caption{Simple Table}
626   \label{tab:simple}
627   \centering
628   \begin{tabular}{ll}
629     \toprule
630     Heading1 & Heading2 \\
631     \midrule
632     One      & Two      \\
633     Three    & Four     \\
634     \bottomrule
635   \end{tabular}
636 \end{table}

```

Table 3. Table with diagonal line

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

640 % Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
641 \begin{table}
642   \caption{Table with diagonal line}
643   \label{tab:diag}
644   \begin{center}
645     \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
646       \hline
647       \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag\ Column Head I}{Diag Column\ Head II}
648       & Second & Third \\
649       \hline
649       & foo & bar \\
650       \hline
651     \end{tabular}
652   \end{center}
653 \end{table}

```

```

1 <listing name="example">
2   Floating
3 </listing>

```

Listing 1.2. Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

3.9 Source Code

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

```

1 <listing name="example">
2   <!-- comment -->
3   <content>not interesting</content>
4 </listing>

```

Listing 1.1. Example XML Listing

Corresponding \LaTeX code of paper.tex

```

660 \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
661 \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
662
663 \begin{lstlisting}[
664   language=XML,
665   caption={Example XML Listing},
666   label={lst:XML}]
667 <listing name="example">
668   <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
669   <content>not interesting</content>
670 </listing>
671 \end{lstlisting}

```

One can also add `float` as paramter to have the listing floating. Listing 1.2 shows the floating listing.

```
1 {
2   key: "value"
3 }
```

Listing 1.3. Example JSON listing – placed as floating figure

```
1 public class Hello {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         System.out.println("Hello World!");
4     }
5 }
```

Listing 1.4. Example Java listing

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```
678 \begin{lstlisting}[
679     % one can adjust spacing here if required
680     % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
681     % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
682     float,
683     language=XML,
684     caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating figure},
685     label={lst:fXML}]
686 <listing name="example">
687     Floating
688 </listing>
689 \end{lstlisting}
```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 1.3.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```
695 \begin{lstlisting}[
696     float,
697     language=json,
698     caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating figure},
699     label={lst:json}]
700 {
701     key: "value"
702 }
703 \end{lstlisting}
```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 1.4.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

709 \begin{lstlisting}[
710   caption={Example Java listing},
711   label=lst:java,
712   language=Java,
713   float]
714 public class Hello {
715     public static void main (String[] args) {
716         System.out.println("Hello World!");
717     }
718 }
719 \end{lstlisting}

```

3.10 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

727 \begin{itemize}
728 \item Item One
729 \item Item Two
730 \end{itemize}

```

One can enumerate items as follows:

1. Item One
2. Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

737 \begin{enumerate}
738 \item Item One
739 \item Item Two
740 \end{enumerate}

```

With paralist, one can even have all items typeset 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 L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

747 \begin{inparaenum}
748   \item All these items...
749   \item ...appear in one line
750   \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
751 \end{inparaenum}

```

3.11 Other Features

The words “workflow” and “dwarflike” can be copied from the PDF and pasted to a text file.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

761 The symbol for powerset is now correct:  $\wp$  and not a
      Weierstrass p ( $\wp$ ).
762
763  $\wp(\{1,2,3\})$ 

```

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of paper.tex

```

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

```

4 Conclusion and Outlook

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor

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 ...

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.

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