

Paper Title

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Abstract

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.

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1 Introduction

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, ultrices 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

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parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

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 et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa. TODO!

The remainder of the paper starts with a presentation of related work (Section 2). It is followed by a presentation of hints on $\text{\LaTeX}$ (Section 3). Finally, a conclusion is drawn and outlook on future work is made (Section 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

```

570 %U0000
571 One sentence per line.
572 This rule is important for the usage of version control
    ↳ systems.
573 A new line is generated with a blank line.
574 As you would do in Word:
575 New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter.
576 In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as
    ↳ LaTeX joins subsequent lines.
577 In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter
    ↳ twice!
578 This leads to an empty line.
579 In word, there is the functionality to press shift and
    ↳ enter.
580 This leads to a hard line break.
581 The text starts at the beginning of a new line.
582 In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes
    ↳ (\textbackslash\textbackslash).
583 \\
584 This is rarely used.
585
586 Please do \textit{not} use two backslashes for new
    ↳ paragraphs.
587 For instance, this sentence belongs to the same
    ↳ paragraph, whereas the last one started a new
    ↳ one.
588 A long motivation for that is provided at
    ↳ \url{http://loopspace.mathforge.org/HowDidIDoThat/TeX/VCS/#section.3}.

```

Manual marking for text that has been changed since the last version.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

613 %U0000
614 \modified{Manual marking for text that has been changed
    ↳ since the last version.}

```



This is some text. **Changed text.**

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

617 %U0000
618 This is some text.
619 \change{FL1: text adjusted}{Changed text}.

```



Here just a comment.

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

```

595 %U0000
596 \begin{mindflow}
597 This is a small note.
598 \end{mindflow}

```

3.3 Handling TODOs

Marked text.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

603 %U0000
604 \textmarker{Marked text.}

```

With `\textmarker`, only the text color is changed, since this also works well for individual words.

Marked text.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

609 %U0000
610 \textcomment{Marked text.}{A comment on it.}

```

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

622 %U0000
623 Here just a comment\sidecomment{Comment}.

```



TODO!

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

626 %U0000
627 \todo{A lot of text still needs to be produced here}

```

3.4 Hyphenation

$\LaTeX$ automatically hyphenates words. When using microtype, there should be fewer 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 `applicallowbreak{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

```
637 æƒüöøð
638 In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then
        ↳ the word will only be hyphenated at the dash.
639 You can also write
        ↳ \verb!applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific!
        ↳ (result: applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific),
        ↳ but this is much more effort.
640
641 You can now write words containing hyphens which are
        ↳ hyphenated at other places in the word.
642 For instance, \verb!application"=specific! gets
        ↳ application"=specific.
643 This is enabled by an additional configuration of the
        ↳ babel package.
```

3.5 Typesetting Units

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

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```
648 æƒüöøð
649 Numbers can be written plain text (such as 100), by
        ↳ using the
        ↳ \href{https://ctan.org/pkg/siunitx}{siunitx}
        ↳ package as follows:
650 \SI{100}{\km\per\hour},
651 or by using plain \LaTeX{} (and math mode):
652 $100 \frac{\mathit{km}}{h}$.
```

5 % of 10 kg

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```
655 æƒüöøð
656 \SI{5}{\percent} of \SI{10}{kg}
```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

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

3.6 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

```
665 æƒüöøð
666 Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote
        ↳ something.
667 Quoting with “quote” or “quote” also works.
```

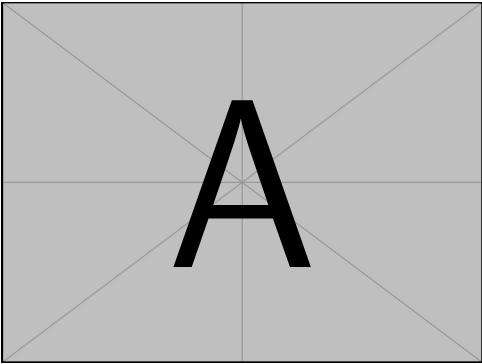


Figure 1: Example figure for cref demo

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Table 1: Example table for cref demo

3.7 Cleveref examples

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

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

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

Section 3.7 shows a simple fact, although Section 3.7 could also show something else.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```
697 æƒüöøð
698 \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        ↳ \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something
        ↳ else.
699
700 \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        ↳ \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something
        ↳ else.
701
702 \Cref{sec:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
        ↳ \cref{sec:ex:cref} could also show something
        ↳ else.
```

3.8 Figures

Figure 2 shows something interesting.

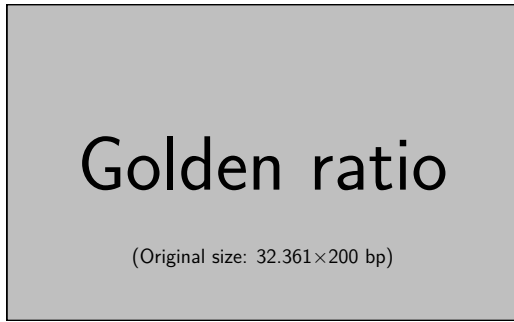


Figure 2: Simple Figure. Based on Scharrer [3].

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

707 \begin{figure}
708 \centering
709 \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
710 \caption[Simple Figure]{
711   Simple Figure.
712   Based on \citet{mwe}.
713 }
714 \label{fig:label}
715 \end{figure}

```

3.9 Sub Figures

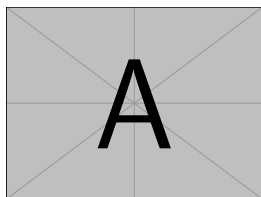
An example of two sub figures is shown in Figure 3.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

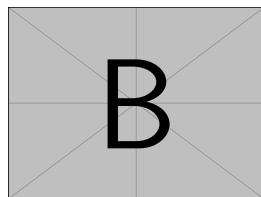
```

725 \begin{figure}[!b]
726 \centering
727 \subfloat[Case I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}}
728 \label{fig:first_case}}
729 \hfil
730 \subfloat[Case II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}}
731 \label{fig:second_case}}
732 \caption{Example figure with two sub figures.}
733 \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
734 \end{figure}

```



(a) Case I



(b) Case II

Figure 3: Example figure with two sub figures.

3.10 Figures with tikz

The tikz package creates graphics programmatically. With this package, grids or other regular structures can be generated easily.

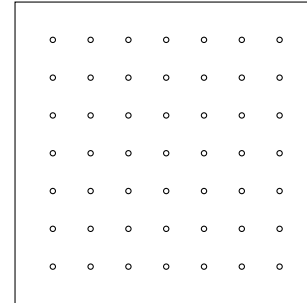


Figure 4: A regular grid generated easily with two for loops.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

743 \begin{figure}[ht]
744 \centering
745 \begin{tikzpicture}
746 \draw(0,0) rectangle (4,4);
747 \foreach \x in {0.5,1,1.5,2,2.5,3,3.5}
748 \foreach \y in {0.5,1,1.5,2,2.5,3,3.5}
749 \draw(\x,\y) circle (1pt);
750 \end{tikzpicture}
751 \caption{A regular grid generated easily with two for
752   loops.}\label{fig:tikz_example}
753 \end{figure}

```

3.11 Plots with pgfplots

The pgfplots package plots functions directly in $\LaTeX$, similar to MATLAB or gnuplot. Some visual examples are available in the package documentation¹.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

761 \begin{figure}[ht]
762 \centering
763 \begin{tikzpicture}
764 \begin{axis}[xlabel=$x$, ylabel=$\sin(x)$]
765 \addplot {sin(deg(x))}; % Plot the sine function
766 \end{axis}
767 \end{tikzpicture}
768 \caption{Plot of $\sin(x)$ directly inside the figure
769   environment with pgfplots.}
770 \label{fig:pgfplots_example}
771 \end{figure}

```

Coordinates can also be given explicitly instead of as a function:

¹<http://texdoc.net/pkg/pgfplots>

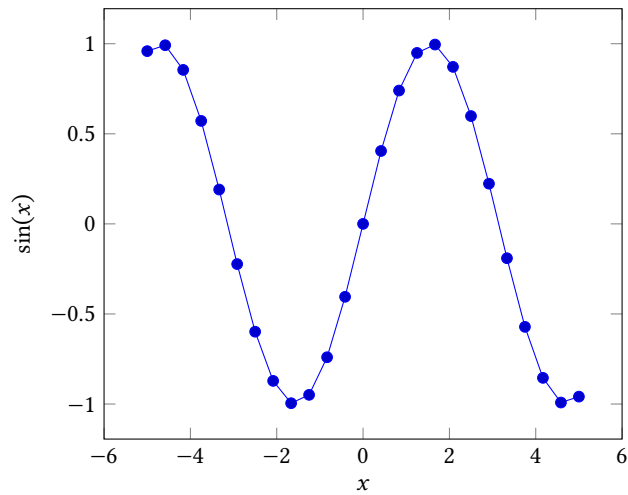


Figure 5: Plot of $\sin(x)$ directly inside the figure environment with pgfplots.

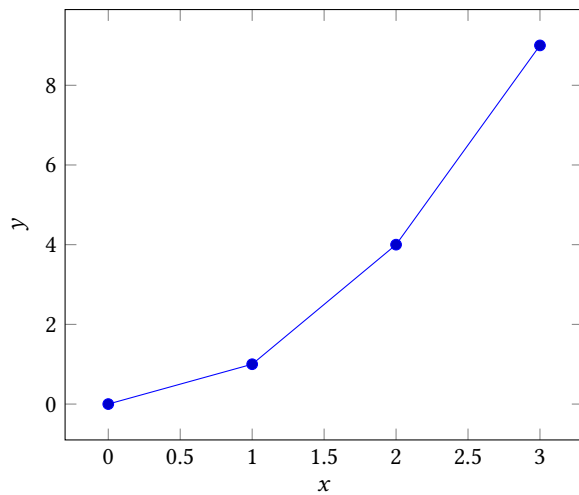


Figure 6: Explicit coordinates plotted with pgfplots.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

775 %\documentclass{article}
776 \begin{figure}[ht]
777   \centering
778   \begin{tikzpicture}
779     \begin{axis}[xlabel=$x$, ylabel=$y$]
780       \addplot coordinates {(0,0) (1,1) (2,4) (3,9)};
781       % Plot explicit coordinates
782     \end{axis}
783   \end{tikzpicture}
784   \caption{Explicit coordinates plotted with pgfplots.}
785   \label{fig:pgfplots_coors}
786 \end{figure}

```

Table 2: Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

Table 3: Table with diagonal line

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

3.12 Tables

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

790 %\documentclass{article}
791 \begin{table}
792   \caption{Simple Table}
793   \label{tab:simple}
794   \centering
795   \begin{tabular}{ll}
796     \toprule
797     Heading1 & Heading2 \\
798     \midrule
799     One      & Two      \\
800     Thee    & Four     \\
801     \bottomrule
802   \end{tabular}
803 \end{table}

```

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

806 %\documentclass{article}
807 % Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
808 \begin{table}
809   \caption{Table with diagonal line}
810   \label{tab:diag}
811   \centering
812   \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
813     \hline
814     \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag \Column Head I}{Diag
815       \Column\Head II} & Second & Third \\
816     \hline
817   \end{tabular}
818   \end{table}
819   \caption{Table with diagonal line}
820   \label{tab:diag}
821   \centering
822   \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
823     \hline
824     \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag \Column Head I}{Diag
825       \Column\Head II} & Second & Third \\
826     \hline
827   \end{tabular}
828 \end{table}

```

```

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

```

Listing 2: Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

```

1 {
2   key: "value"
3 }

```

Listing 3: Example JSON listing – placed as floating figure

3.13 Source Code

Listing 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: Example XML Listing

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

826 %\begin{figure}
827 \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
828 \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
829
830 \begin{lstlisting}[
831   language=XML,
832   caption={Example XML Listing},
833   label={lst:XML}]
834 <listing name="example">
835   <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
836   <content>not interesting</content>
837 </listing>
838 \end{lstlisting}

```

One can also add float as parameter to have the listing floating. Listing 2 shows the floating listing.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

844 %\begin{figure}
845 \begin{lstlisting}[
846   % one can adjust spacing here if required
847   % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
848   % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
849   float,
850   language=XML,
851   caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating
852     ↳ figure},
852   label={lst:f1XML}]
853 <listing name="example">
854   Floating
855 </listing>
856 \end{lstlisting}

```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 3.

```

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

```

Listing 4: Example Java listing

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

861 %\begin{figure}
862 \begin{lstlisting}[
863   float,
864   language=json,
865   caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating
866     ↳ figure},
866   label={lst:json}]
867 {
868   key: "value"
869 }
870 \end{lstlisting}

```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 4.

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

875 %\begin{figure}
876 \begin{lstlisting}[
877   caption={Example Java listing},
878   label=lst:java,
879   language=Java,
880   float]
881 public class Hello {
882   public static void main (String[] args) {
883     System.out.println("Hello World!");
884   }
885 }
886 \end{lstlisting}

```

3.14 Itemization

One can list items as follows:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding $\LaTeX$ code of ./paper.tex

```

893 %\begin{figure}
894 \begin{itemize}
895   \item Item One
896   \item Item Two
897 \end{itemize}

```

With the package paralist, one can create itemizations with lesser spacing:

- Item One
- Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

902 \begin{compactitem}
903   \item Item One
904   \item Item Two
905 \end{compactitem}

```

One can enumerate items as follows:

- (1) Item One
- (2) Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

911 \begin{enumerate}
912   \item Item One
913   \item Item Two
914 \end{enumerate}

```

With the package paralist, one can create enumerations with lesser spacing:

- (1) Item One
- (2) Item Two

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

920 \begin{compactenum}
921   \item Item One
922   \item Item Two
923 \end{compactenum}

```

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

```

929 \begin{inparaenum}
930   \item All these items...
931   \item ...appear in one line
932   \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
933 \end{inparaenum}

```

3.15 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

```

939 \begin{verbatim}
940 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: $\mathcal{P}$ and not a Weierstrass $\wp$.

$\mathcal{P}(1, 2, 3)$

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

943 \begin{verbatim}
944 The symbol for powerset is now correct: $\powerset$ and
    ↳ not a Weierstrass p ($\wp$).
945
946 $\powerset(\{1,2,3\})$

```

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

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

949 \begin{verbatim}
950 Brackets work as designed:
951 <test>
952 One can also input backticks in verbatim text:
    ↳ \verb|`test`|.

```

Acronyms can be typeset in running text with \initialism, which sets them as small caps that blend into the surrounding lowercase text. It is the lightweight alternative to the full acronym and glossary management (\gls, with an automatic list of abbreviations) provided by the thesis variants: \initialism only typesets the acronym and does not add it to any list. The macro and a few ready-made acronyms (\OMG, \BPEL, \BPMN, \UML) are defined in commands.tex, where you can add your own.

The UML is maintained by the OMG; related standards include BPEL and BPMN. Any acronym can be set inline with REST or HTTP.

Corresponding L^AT_EX code of ./paper.tex

```

957 \begin{verbatim}
958 The \UML is maintained by the \OMG; related standards
    ↳ include \BPEL and \BPMN.
959 Any acronym can be set inline with \initialism{REST} or
    ↳ \initialism{HTTP}.

```

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

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].

For more $\LaTeX$ hints for ACM read on at <https://www.acm.org/publications/taps/latex-best-practices>.

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All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.