Paper Title

Firstname Lastname and Firstname Lastname

Institute

Abstract. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer 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.

Keywords: First keyword · Second keyword · Third keyword

1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer 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.

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 mollam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.TODO!

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].
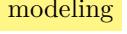
3   LaTeX Hints

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`

```
645  œŒúÚóŐ
646  One sentence per line.
647  This rule is important for the usage of version control systems.
648  A new line is generated with a blank line.
649  As you would do in Word:
650  New paragraphs are generated by pressing enter.
651  In LaTeX, this does not lead to a new paragraph as LaTeX joins
         subsequent lines.
652  In case you want a new paragraph, just press enter twice!
653  This leads to an empty line.
654  In word, there is the functionality to press shift and enter.
655  This leads to a hard line break.
656  The text starts at the beginning of a new line.
657  In LaTeX, you can do that by using two backslashes
         (\textbackslash\textbackslash).
658  \\
659  This is rarely used.
660
661  Please do \textit{not} use two backslashes for new paragraphs.
662  For instance, this sentence belongs to the same paragraph,
         whereas the last one started a new one.
663  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`

```
670  œŒúÚóŐ
671  \begin{mindflow}
672  This is a small note.
673  \end{mindflow}
```

3.3 Handling TODOs

Markierter Text.

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 678 œŒúÚóŐ
> 679 \textmarker{Markierter Text.}

Bei \textmarker wird nur die Textfarbe geändert, da dies auch bei einigen Worten gut funktioniert.

<mark>Markierter Text.</mark>

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 684 œŒúÚóŐ
> 685 \textcomment{Markierter Text.}{Kommentar dazu.}

Manuelle Markierung für Text, der seit der letzten Version geändert wurde.

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 688 œŒúÚóŐ
> 689 \modified{Manuelle Markierung für Text, der seit der letzten
>   Version geändert wurde.}

Das ist ein Text. Geänderter Text.

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 692 œŒúÚóŐ
> 693 Das ist ein Text.
> 694 \change{FL1: Text angepasst}{Geänderter Text}.

Hier nur ein Kommentar.

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 697 œŒúÚóŐ
> 698 Hier nur ein Kommentar\sidecomment{Kommentar}.

TODO!

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> 701 œŒúÚóŐ
> 702 \todo{Hier muss noch kräftig Text produziert werden}

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 `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`

```
712  œŒťúŰőŐ
713  In case you write \enquote{application-specific}, then the word
         will only be hyphenated at the dash.
714  You can also write \verb1applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific1
         (result: applica\allowbreak{}tion-specific), but this is
         much more effort.
715
716  You can now write words containing hyphens which are hyphenated
         at other places in the word.
717  For instance, \verb1application"=specific1 gets
         application"=specific.
718  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: $100\,\frac{\mathrm{km}}{\mathrm{h}}$, or by using plain LaTeX (and math mode): $100\frac{km}{h}$.

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
723  œŒťúŰőŐ
724  Numbers can be written plain text (such as 100), by using the
         \href{https://ctan.org/pkg/siunitx}{siunitx} package as
         follows:
725  \SI{100}{\km\per\hour},
726  or by using plain \LaTeX{} (and math mode):
727  $100 \frac{\mathit{km}}{h}$.
```

---

5 % of 10 kg

> Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`
>
> ```
> 730  œŒúŰóŐ
> 731  \SI{5}{\percent} of \SI{10}{kg}
> ```

Numbers are automatically grouped: 123 456.

> Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`
>
> ```
> 734  œŒúŰóŐ
> 735  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`
>
> ```
> 740  œŒúŰóŐ
> 741  Please use the \enquote{enquote command} to quote something.
> 742  Quoting with "`quote"' or ``quote'' also works.
> ```

3.7 Cleveref examples

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

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 3.7 shows a simple fact, although Sect. 3.7 could also show something else.
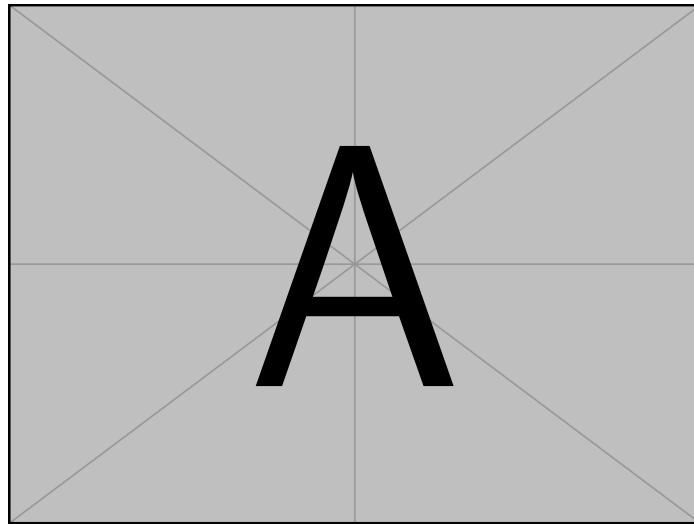
Fig. 1. Example figure for cref demo

> ### Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`
>
> ```
> 772  œŒëúŰőŐ
> 773  \Cref{fig:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
>          \cref{fig:ex:cref} could also show something else.
> 774
> 775  \Cref{tab:ex:cref} shows a simple fact, although
>          \cref{tab:ex:cref} could also show something else.
> 776
> 777  \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.

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
782  œŒüÚőŐ
783  \Cref{fig:label} shows something interesting.
784
785  \begin{figure}
786    \centering
787    \includegraphics[width=.8\linewidth]{example-image-golden}
788    \caption[Simple Figure]{
789      Simple Figure.
790      Based on \citet{mwe}.
791    }
792    \label{fig:label}
793  \end{figure}
```

One can also have pictures floating inside text:

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.
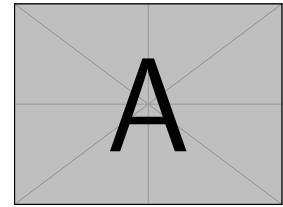

Fig. 3. A floating figure

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
799  œŒüÚóŐ
800  \begin{floatingfigure}{.33\linewidth}
801    \includegraphics[width=.29\linewidth]{example-image-a}
802    \caption{A floating figure}
803  \end{floatingfigure}
804  \lipsum[2]
```

### 3.9 Sub Figures

An example of two sub figures is shown in Fig. 4.
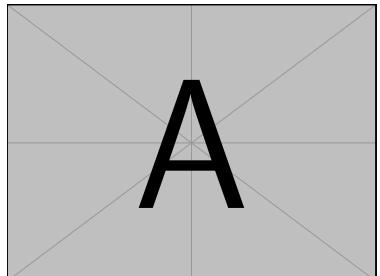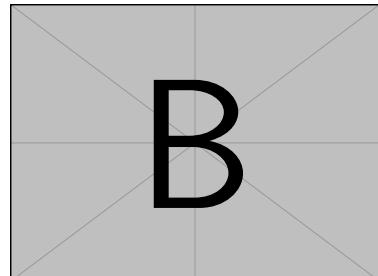
(a) Case I   (b) Case II

Fig. 4. Example figure with two sub figures.

> **Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> ```
> 811  œŒúŰóŐ
> 812  \begin{figure}[!b]
> 813    \centering
> 814    \subfloat[Case
>          I]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-a}%
> 815      \label{fig:first_case}}
> 816    \hfil
> 817    \subfloat[Case
>          II]{\includegraphics[width=.4\linewidth]{example-image-b}%
> 818      \label{fig:second_case}}
> 819    \caption{Example figure with two sub figures.}
> 820    \label{fig:two_sub_figures}
> 821  \end{figure}
> ```

3.10 Tables

Table 2. Simple Table

Heading1	Heading2
One	Two
Thee	Four

> **Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> ```
> 826  œŒúŰóŐ
> 827  \begin{table}
> 828    \caption{Simple Table}
> 829    \label{tab:simple}
> 830    \centering
> 831    \begin{tabular}{ll}
> 832      \toprule
> 833      Heading1 & Heading2 \\
> 834      \midrule
> 835      One      & Two       \\
> 836      Thee     & Four      \\
> 837      \bottomrule
> 838    \end{tabular}
> 839  \end{table}
> ```

Table 3. Table with diagonal line

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
842  œŒúŰőŐ
843  % Source: https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/468994/9075
844  \begin{table}
845    \caption{Table with diagonal line}
846    \label{tab:diag}
847    \begin{center}
848      \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
849        \hline
850        \diagbox[width=10em]{Diag \\Column Head I}{Diag
               Column\\Head II} & Second & Third \\
851        \hline
852         & foo & bar                \\
853        \hline
854      \end{tabular}
855    \end{center}
856  \end{table}
```

3.11 Source Code

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

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

Listing 1.1. Example XML Listing

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

Listing 1.2. Example XML listing – placed as floating figure

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
862  œŒúÚóŐ
863  \Cref{lst:XML} shows source code written in XML.
864  \Cref{line:comment} contains a comment.
865
866  \begin{lstlisting}[
867    language=XML,
868    caption={Example XML Listing},
869    label={lst:XML}]
870  <listing name="example">
871    <!-- comment --> (* \label{line:comment} *)
872    <content>not interesting</content>
873  </listing>
874  \end{lstlisting}
```

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

Corresponding LaTeX code of `./paper.tex`

```
880  œŒúÚóŐ
881  \begin{lstlisting}[
882    % one can adjust spacing here if required
883    % aboveskip=2.5\baselineskip,
884    % belowskip=-.8\baselineskip,
885    float,
886    language=XML,
887    caption={Example XML listing -- placed as floating figure},
888    label={lst:flXML}]
889  <listing name="example">
890    Floating
891  </listing>
892  \end{lstlisting}
```

One can also typeset JSON as shown in Listing 1.3.

```
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 LATEX code of `./paper.tex`

```
897  œŒüÚóŐ
898  \begin{lstlisting}[
899    float,
900    language=json,
901    caption={Example JSON listing -- placed as floating figure},
902    label={lst:json}]
903  {
904    key: "value"
905  }
906  \end{lstlisting}
```

Java is also possible as shown in Listing 1.4.

Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`

```
911  œŒüÚóŐ
912  \begin{lstlisting}[
913    caption={Example Java listing},
914    label=lst:java,
915    language=Java,
916    float]
917  public class Hello {
918      public static void main (String[] args) {
919          System.out.println("Hello World!");
920      }
921  }
922  \end{lstlisting}
```

3.12   Itemization

One can list items as follows:

— Item One
— Item Two

Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`

```
929  œŒúÚóŐ
930  \begin{itemize}
931    \item Item One
932    \item Item Two
933  \end{itemize}
```

One can enumerate items as follows:

1. Item One
2. Item Two

Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`

```
939  œŒúÚóŐ
940  \begin{enumerate}
941    \item Item One
942    \item Item Two
943  \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 LATEX code of `./paper.tex`

```
949  œŒúÚóŐ
950  \begin{inparaenum}
951    \item All these items...
952    \item ...appear in one line
953    \item This is enabled by the paralist package.
954  \end{inparaenum}
```

3.13   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`**
>
> ```
> 959  œŒúúŰőŐ
> 960  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 LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> ```
> 963  œŒúúŰőŐ
> 964  The symbol for powerset is now correct: $\powerset$ and not a
>          Weierstrass p ($\wp$).
> 965
> 966  $\powerset({1,2,3})$
> ```

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

> **Corresponding LATEX code of `./paper.tex`**
>
> ```
> 969  œŒúúŰőŐ
> 970  Brackets work as designed:
> 971  <test>
> 972  One can also input backticks in verbatim text: \verb|`test`|.
> ```

4 Conclusion and Outlook

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer 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].

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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All links were last followed on October 5, 2020.