The Name of the Title Is Hope

 Le nom du titre est l’espoir

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## Abstract

A clear and well-documented LATEX document is presented as an article formatted for publication by ACM in a conference proceed- ings 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.

## Résumé

Un document LATEX clair et bien documenté est présenté comme un article formaté pour publication par ACM dans les actes d’une conférence ou parution dans une revue. Basé sur la classe de do- cument “acmart”, ce l’article présente et explique de nombreuses variations courantes, ainsi que autant d’éléments de mise en forme qu’un auteur peut utiliser dans le préparation de la documentation de leur travail.

## 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.

## Keywords

Do, Not, Us, This, Code, Put, the, Correct, Terms, for, Your, Paper

## Mots clés

ensembles de données, réseaux de neurones, détection du regard, marquage de texte

**ACM Reference Format:**

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## Introduction

ACM’s consolidated article template, introduced in 2017, provides a consistent LATEX style for use across ACM publications, and in- corporates accessibility and metadata-extraction functionality nec- essary 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.

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.

## 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 *LATEX User’s Guide* is available

from [https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template.](https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template)

## 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.

## 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 *LATEX User’s Guide.*

Frequently-used parameters, or combinations of parameters, in- clude:

* anonymous,review: Suitable for a “double-anonymous” con- ference submission. Anonymizes the work and includes line numbers. Use with the \acmSubmissionID 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:

\documentclass[sigconf, language=french,

language=german, language=spanish, language=english]{acmart}

## Modifications

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

**Your document will be returned to you for revision if mod- ifications are discovered.**

## Typefaces

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

## Title Information

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

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

\title[short title]{full title}

## Authors and Affiliations

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

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

\author{Brooke Aster, David Mehldau}

\email{dave,judy,steve@university.edu}

after the last \author{} definition:

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

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

The article template’s documentation, available at [https://www.](https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template) [acm.org/publications/proceedings-template,](https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template) has a complete expla- nation of these commands and tips for their effective use.

Note that authors’ addresses are mandatory for journal articles.

## 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 man- agement 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 sub-

mitted. 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).

1. **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.](https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012) [org/publications/class-2012](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,](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).

## Sectioning Commands

Your work should use standard LATEX sectioning commands: \section,

\subsection, \subsubsection, \paragraph, and \subparagraph. The sectioning levels up to \subsusection 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.**

Below are examples of sectioning commands.

### Subsection

This is a subsection.

* + 1. Subsubsection*.* This is a subsubsection.

This is a paragraph. Subparagraph This is a subparagraph.

## 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 envi- ronment **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 properly in rows and columns, with the desired hori- zontal and vertical rules. Again, detailed instructions on **tabular** material are found in the *LATEX User’s Guide*.

Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table [1](#_bookmark0)

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](#_bookmark1) 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.

## Citations and Bibliographies

The use of BibTEX 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 BibTEX file.

Citations and references are numbered by default. A small num-

ber of ACM publications have citations and references formatted in the “author year” style; for these exceptions, please include this com- mand in the **preamble** (before the command “\begin{document}”) of your LATEX source:

\citestyle{acmauthoryear}

Some examples. A paginated journal article [[2](#_bookmark3)], an enumerated journal article [[10](#_bookmark12)], a reference to an entire issue [[9](#_bookmark11)], a monograph (whole book) [[23](#_bookmark25)], a monograph/whole book in a series (see 2a in spec. document) [[17](#_bookmark19)], a divisible-book such as an anthology or compilation [[12](#_bookmark14)] followed by the same example, however we only output the series if the volume number is given [[13](#_bookmark15)] (so Editor00a’s series should NOT be present since it has no vol. no.), a chapter in a divisible book [[35](#_bookmark37)], a chapter in a divisible book in a series [[11](#_bookmark13)], a multi-volume work as book [[22](#_bookmark24)], a couple of articles in a proceedings (of a conference, symposium, workshop for example) (paginated proceedings article) [[3](#_bookmark4), [15](#_bookmark17)], a proceedings article with all possible elements [[34](#_bookmark36)], an example of an enumerated proceedings article [[14](#_bookmark16)], an informally published work [[16](#_bookmark18)], a couple of preprints [[6](#_bookmark8), [7](#_bookmark9)], a doctoral dissertation [[8](#_bookmark10)], a master’s thesis: [[4](#_bookmark6)], an online document / world wide web resource [[1](#_bookmark2), [28](#_bookmark30), [36](#_bookmark38)], a video game (Case 1) [[27](#_bookmark29)] and (Case 2) [[26](#_bookmark28)] and [[25](#_bookmark27)] and (Case 3) a patent [[33](#_bookmark35)], work accepted for publication [[30](#_bookmark32)], ’YYYYb’-test for prolific author [[31](#_bookmark33)] and [[32](#_bookmark34)]. Other cites might contain ’duplicate’ DOI and URLs (some SIAM articles) [[21](#_bookmark23)]. Boris / Barbara Beeton: multi-volume works as books [[19](#_bookmark21)] and [[18](#_bookmark20)]. A couple of citations with DOIs: [[20](#_bookmark22), [21](#_bookmark23)].

Online citations: [[36–38].](#_bookmark39) Artifacts: [[29]](#_bookmark31) and [[5].](#_bookmark7)

## 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.

## Appendices

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

Start the appendix with the “appendix” command:

\appendix

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

## Multi-language papers

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

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

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

## SIGCHI Extended Abstracts

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

**sidebar:** Place formatted text in the margin. **marginfigure:** Place a figure in the margin. **margintable:** Place a table in the margin.

## Acknowledgements

To Robert, for the bagels and explaining CMYK and color spaces.

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## Research Methods

* 1. **Part One**

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## Part Two

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## Online Resources

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Nam interdum magna at lectus dignissim, ac dignissim lorem rhoncus. Maecenas eu arcu ac neque placerat aliquam. Nunc pulv- inar massa et mattis lacinia.

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