

LaTeX Class for *Association for Computing Machinery**

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Abstract

This package provides a class for typesetting publications of Association for Computing Machinery.

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1 Introduction

Association for Computing Machinery is the world's largest educational and scientific computing society, which delivers resources that advance computing as a science and a profession¹. It was one of the early adopters of T_EX for its typesetting.

It provided several different classes for a number of journal and conference proceedings. Unfortunately during the years since these classes were written, the code was patched many times, and the support of the different versions of the classes became difficult.

This package provides the uniform interface for all ACM publications. It is intended to replace all different classes and packages and provide an up to date L^AT_EX package.

The package uses only free T_EX packages and fonts included in T_EXLive, MikT_EX and other popular T_EX distributions. It is intended to be published in these distributions itself, which minimizes users' efforts in the installation and support of the package.

I am grateful to Matthew Fluet, John Owens, Craig Rodkin, Bernard Rous, David Shamma, Stephen Spencer and many others for their invaluable help.

The development version of the package is available at <https://github.com/borisveytsman/acmart>.

2 User's guide

2.1 Installation

Most probably, you already have this package installed in your favorite T_EX distribution; if not, you may want to upgrade. You may need to upgrade it anyway since the package uses a number of relatively recent packages, especially the ones related to the fonts.

The latest released version of the package can be found on CTAN: <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/acmart>. The development version can be found on GitHub: <https://github.com/borisveytsman/acmart>. At this address you can file a bug report—or even contribute your own enhancement making a pull request.

Most users should not attempt to install this package themselves, and rather rely on their T_EX distributions to provide it. If you decide to install the package yourself, follow the standard rules:

1. Run `latex onacmart.ins`. This will produce the file `acmart.cls`.
2. Put the file `acmart.cls` and the bibliography files `*.bst` to the places where L^AT_EX can find them (see [1] or the documentation for your T_EX system).
3. Update the database of file names. Again, see [1] or the documentation for your T_EX system for the system-specific details.
4. The file `acmart.pdf` provides the documentation for the package (this is the file you are probably reading now).

¹<http://www.acm.org/>

As an alternative to items 2 and 3 you can just put the files in the working directory where your .tex file is.

The class uses a number of other packages. They are included in all major \TeX distributions (\TeX Live, Mac \TeX , Mik \TeX) of 2015 and later, so you probably have them installed. Just in case here is the list of these packages:

- *amscls*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/amscls>
- *amsfonts*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/amsfonts>
- *amsmath*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/amsmath>
- *binhex*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/binhex>
- *caption*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/caption>
- *comment*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/comment>
- *cm-super*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/cm-super>
- *cmap*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/cmap>
- *draftwatermark*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/draftwatermark>
- *environ*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/environ>
- *fancyhdr*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/fancyhdr>
- *float*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/float>
- *fontaxes*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/fontaxes>
- *geometry*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/geometry>
- *graphics*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/graphics>
- *hyperref*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/hyperref>
- *ifluatex*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/ifluatex>
- *ifxetex*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/ifxetex>
- *inconsolata*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/inconsolata>
- *latex-tools*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/latex-tools>
- *libertine*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/libertine>
- *manyfoot*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/manyfoot>
- *microtype*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/microtype>
- *mmap*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/mmap>
- *ms*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/ms>

- *mweights*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/mweights>
- *natbib*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>
- *nccfoots*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/nccfoots>
- *newtx*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/newtx>
- *oberdiek*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/oberdiek>
- *pdftex-def*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/pdftex-def>
- *setspace*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/setspace>
- *totpages*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/totpages>
- *trimspaces*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/trimspaces>
- *upquote*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/upquote>
- *url*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/url>
- *xcolor*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/xcolor>
- *xkeyval*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/xkeyval>
- *xstring*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/xstring>

2.2 Invocation and options

To use the class put in the preamble of your document

```
\documentclass[options]{acmart}
```

There are several options corresponding to the type of the document and its general appearance. They are described below. Generally speaking, the options have key=value forms, for example

```
\documentclass[format=acmsmall, screen=true, review=false]{acmart}
```

The option `format` describes the format of the output. There are several possible values for this option, for example,

```
\documentclass[format=acmtog]{acmart}
```

Actually the words `format=` can be omitted, e.g.,

```
\documentclass[acmtog, review=false]{acmart}
```

Table 1: The possible values for the format option

Value	Meaning
<code>manuscript</code>	A manuscript. This is the default
<code>acmsmall</code>	Small single column format, used for CIE, CSUR, JACM, JDIQ, JEA, JERIC, JETC, PACMPL, TAAS, TACCESS, TACO, TALG, TALLIP (formerly TALIP), TCPS, TEAC, TECS, TIIS, TISSEC, TIST, TKDD, TMIS, TOCE, TOCHI, TOCL, TOCS, TOCT, TODAES, TODS, TOIS, TOIT, TOMACS, TOMM (formerly TOMCCAP), TOMPECS, TOMS, TOPC, TOPLAS, TOPS, TOS, TOSEM, TOSN, TRET, TSAS, TSC, TSLP, TWEB, including special issues.
<code>acmlarge</code>	Large single column format, used for IMWUT, JOCCH, PACMHCI, POMACS, TAP, including special issues.
<code>acmtog</code>	Large double column format, used for TOG, including special issues.
<code>sigconf</code>	Proceedings format for most of ACM conferences (with the exceptions listed below) and all ICPS volumes.
<code>siggraph</code>	As of March 2017, this format is no longer used. Please use <code>sigconf</code> for SIGGRAPH conferences.
<code>sigplan</code>	Proceedings format for SIGPLAN conferences.
<code>sigchi</code>	Proceedings format for SIGCHI conferences.
<code>sigchi-a</code>	Format for SIGCHI extended abstract.

The possible formats are listed in Table 1. Note that formats starting with `acm` are intended for journals and transactions, while formats starting with `sig` are intended for proceedings published as books.

Note that sometimes conference proceedings are published as a special issue (or issues) of an ACM journal. In this case you should use the journal format for a conference paper. Please contact your conference committee if in doubt.

There are several Boolean options which can take `true` or `false` values. They are listed in Table 2. The words `=true` can be omitted when setting the Boolean option, so instead of `screen=true` one can write just `screen`, for example,

```
\documentclass[acmsmall, screen, review]{acmart}
```

The option `review` is useful when combined with the `manuscript` format option: it provides a version suitable for reviewers and copyeditors.

The option `screen` may in the future involve additional features suitable for on-screen versions of the articles.

The option `natbib` is used when the corresponding BIB_{TeX} style is based on `natbib`. In most cases you do not need to set it. See Section 2.10.

The option `anonymous` is used for anonymous review process: all author information becomes obscured.

The option `timestamp` is used to include a time stamp in the footer of each page. When preparing a document, this can help avoid confusing different revisions. The

Table 2: Boolean options

Option	Default	Meaning
review	false	A review version: lines are numbered, hyperlinks are colored
screen	false	A screen version: hyperlinks are colored
natbib	true	Whether to use natbib package (see Section 2.10)
anonymous	false	Whether to make author(s) anonymous
authorversion	false	Whether to generate a special version for authors' personal use or posting (see Section 2.3)
timestamp	false	Whether to put a time stamp in the footer of each page
authordraft	false	Whether author's draft mode is enabled

footer also include the page range of the document. This helps detect missing pages in hard copies.

The option `authordraft` is intended for the authors' drafts, not intended for distribution. It typesets copyright block to give the authors the idea of its size and overall size of the paper, but overprints it with the phrase "Unpublished working draft. Not for distribution", which also is used as a watermark. This option sets `timestamp` and `review` to `true`, but these decisions can be overridden by setting these options to `false` *after* `authordraft`.

2.3 Topmatter commands

A number of commands set up *top matter* information, or, in the computer science jargon, *metadata* for the article. They establish the publication name, article title, authors, doi and other data. Some of these commands, like `\title` or `\author`, should be put by the authors. Others, like `\acmVolume` or `\acmDOI`—by the editors. Below we describe these commands and mention who should issue them. These macros should be used *before* the `\maketitle` command. Note that in the previous versions of ACM classes some of these commands should be used before `\maketitle`, and some after it. Now they all must be used before `\maketitle`.

The class internally loads `amsart` class, so many top matter commands are inherited from `amsart` [2].

`\acmJournal` The macro `\acmJournal{<shortName>}` sets the name of the journal or transaction for journals and transactions. The argument is the short name of the publication *in uppercase*, for example,

```
\acmJournal{TOMS}
```

The currently recognized journals are listed in Table 3. Note that conference proceedings published in *book* form do not set this macro.

It is expected that this command is inserted by the author of the manuscript when she decides to which journal to submit the manuscript.

Table 3: ACM publications and arguments of the \acmJournal command

Abbreviation	Publication
CIE	ACM Computers in Entertainment
CSUR	ACM Computing Surveys
IMWUT	PACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies
JACM	Journal of the ACM
JDIQ	ACM Journal of Data and Information Quality
JEA	ACM Journal of Experimental Algorithmics
JERIC	ACM Journal of Educational Resources in Computing
JETC	ACM Journal on Emerging Technologies in Computing Systems
JOCCH	ACM Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage
PACMHCI	PACM on Human-Computer Interaction
PACMPL	PACM on Programming Languages
POMACS	PACM on Measurement and Analysis of Computing Systems
TAAS	ACM Transactions on Autonomous and Adaptive Systems
TACCESS	ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing
TACO	ACM Transactions on Architecture and Code Optimization
TALG	ACM Transactions on Algorithms
TALLIP	ACM Transactions on Asian and Low-Resource Language Information Processing
TAP	ACM Transactions on Applied Perception
TCPS	ACM Transactions on Cyber-Physical Systems
TEAC	ACM Transactions on Economics and Computation
TECS	ACM Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems
TIIS	ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems
TISSEC	ACM Transactions on Information and System Security
TIST	ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology
TKDD	ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data
TMIS	ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems
TOCE	ACM Transactions on Computing Education
TOCHI	ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction
TOCL	ACM Transactions on Computational Logic
TOCS	ACM Transactions on Computer Systems
TOCT	ACM Transactions on Computation Theory
TODAES	ACM Transactions on Design Automation of Electronic Systems
TODS	ACM Transactions on Database Systems
TOG	ACM Transactions on Graphics
TOIS	ACM Transactions on Information Systems
TOIT	ACM Transactions on Internet Technology
TOMACS	ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation
TOMM	ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications and Applications
TOMPECS	ACM Transactions on Modeling and Performance Evaluation of Computing Systems
TOMS	ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software
TOPC	ACM Transactions on Parallel Computing
TOPLAS	ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems
TOPS	ACM Transactions on Privacy and Security
TOS	ACM Transactions on Storage
TOSEM	ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology
TOSN	ACM Transactions on Sensor Networks
TRETS	ACM Transactions on Reconfigurable Technology and Systems
TSAS	ACM Transactions on Spatial Algorithms and Systems
TSC	ACM Transactions on Social Computing
TSLP	ACM Transactions on Speech and Language Processing
TWEB	ACM Transactions on the Web

`\acmConference` The macro `\acmConference[<short name>]{<name>}{<date>}{<venue>}` is used for conference proceedings published in the book form. The arguments are the following:

short name: the abbreviated name of the conference (optional).

name: the name of the conference *or* the name of the book as set by the editor.

date: the date(s) of the conference.

venue: the place of the conference.

Examples:

```
\acmConference[TD'15]{Technical Data Conference}{November
12--16}{Dallas, TX, USA}
\acmConference{SA'15 Art Papers}{November 02--06, 2015}{Kobe, Japan}
```

Normally this command is entered either by the editor or by the typesetter.

`\title` The command `\title`, as in `amsart` class, has two arguments: one optional, and one mandatory:

```
\title[<ShortTitle>]{<FullTitle>}
```

The mandatory argument is the full title of the article. The optional argument, if present, defines the shorter version of the title for running heads. If the optional argument is absent, the full title is used instead.

It is expected that this command is inserted by the author of the manuscript.

`\subtitle` Besides title, ACM classes allow subtitle, set with the `\subtitle{<subtitle>}` macro.

The commands for specification of authors are highly structured. The reason is, they serve double duty: the authors' information is typeset in the manuscript, *and* is used by the metadata extraction tools for indexing and cataloguing. Therefore it is very important to follow the guidelines exactly.

`\author` The basic commands are `\author`, `\orcid` (for the researchers registered with ORCID, <http://www.orcid.org/>), `\affiliation` and `\email`. In the simplest case you enter them in this order:

```
\author{...}
\orcid{...}
\affiliation{...}
\email{...}
```

Do *not* use `\TeX` `\and` macro! Each author deserves his or her own `\author` command.

Note that some formats do not typeset e-mails of ORCID identifiers. Do not worry: metadata tools will get them.

Sometimes an author has several affiliations. In this case the `\affiliation` command should be repeated:

```
\author{...}
\orcid{...}
```

```

\affiliation{...}
\affiliation{...}
\email{...}

```

Similarly you can repeat `\email` command.

You may have several authors with the same affiliation, different affiliations or overlapping affiliations (author A_1 is affiliated with institutions I_1 and I_2 , while author A_2 is affiliated with I_2 only, and author A_3 is affiliated with I_1 and I_3 , ...). The recommended solution is to put the `\affiliation` commands after each author, possibly repeating them:

```

\author{...}
\orcid{...}
\affiliation{...}
\affiliation{...}
\email{...}
\author{...}
\orcid{...}
\affiliation{...}
\email{...}
\author{...}
\orcid{...}
\affiliation{...}
\affiliation{...}
\email{...}

```

In some cases when several authors share the same affiliation you may try to save the space using the format

```

\author{...}
\email{...}
\author{...}
\email{...}
\affiliation{...}

```

However, this format is not generally recommended.

`\additionalaffiliation`

In some cases too many affiliations take too much space. The command `\additionalaffiliation{<affiliation>}` creates a footnote after author's name with the words "Also with {<affiliation>}". You should use this command only as the last resort. An example of usage is:

```

\author{G. Tobin}
\author{Ben Trovato}
\additionalaffiliation{%
  \institution{The Th{\o}rv{"a}ld Group}
  \streetaddress{1 Th{\o}rv{"a}ld Circle}
  \city{Hekla}
  \country{Iceland}}
\affiliation{%

```

```

\institution{Institute for Clarity in Documentation}
\streetaddress{P.O. Box 1212}
\city{Dublin}
\state{Ohio}
\postcode{43017-6221}
}

```

Here Trovato and Tobin share their affiliation with the Institute for Clarity in Documentation, but only Ben Trovato is affiliated with The Thørväld Group.

<pre> \position \institution \department \streetaddress \city \state \postcode \country </pre>	<p>The <code>\affiliation</code> and <code>\additionalaffiliation</code> commands are further structured to interact with the metadata extraction tools. Inside the this command you should use <code>\position</code>, <code>\institution</code>, <code>\department</code>, <code>\city</code>, <code>\streetaddress</code>, <code>\state</code>, <code>\postcode</code> and <code>\country</code> macros to indicate the corresponding parts of the affiliation. Note that in some cases (for example, journals) these parts are not printed in the resulting copy, but they <i>are</i> necessary since they are used by the XML metadata extraction programs. Do <i>not</i> put commas or <code>\\</code> between the elements of <code>\affiliation</code>: they will be provided automatically.</p>
--	--

An example of the author block:

```

\author{A. U. Thor}
\orcid{1234-4564-1234-4565}
\affiliation{%
  \institution{University of New South Wales}
  \department{School of Biomedical Engineering}
  \streetaddress{Samuels Building (F25), Kensington Campus}
  \city{Sidney}
  \state{NSW}
  \postcode{2052}
  \country{Australia}}
\email{author@nsw.au.edu}
\author{A. N. Other}
\affiliation{%
  \institution{University of New South Wales}
  \city{Sidney}
  \state{NSW}
  \country{Australia}}
\author{C. O. Respondent}
\orcid{1234-4565-4564-1234}
\affiliation{%
  \institution{University of Pennsylvania}
  \city{Philadelphia}
  \state{PA}
  \country{USA}}
\affiliation{%
  \institution{University of New South Wales}
  \city{Sidney}
  \state{NSW}
  \country{Australia}}

```

Note that old ACM conference formats did not allow for more than six authors and required some efforts from the authors to achieve alignment. The new format is much better in this.

Sometimes an author works in several departments within the same institution. There could be two situations: the departments are independent, or one department is within another. In the first case just repeat the command `\department` several times. To handle the second case the command has an optional numerical parameter. The departments with higher numbers are higher in the organizational chart. Compare

```
\affiliation{%
\department[0]{Department of Lunar Studies} % 0 is the default
\department[1]{John Doe Institute} % higher than 0
\institution{University of San Serriffe}
\country{San Serriffe}}
```

and

```
\affiliation{%
\department{Department of Lunar Studies} % Not within JD Inst!
\department{John Doe Institute}
\institution{University of San Serriffe}
\country{San Serriffe}}
```

The command `\affiliation` formats the output according to American conventions. This might be wrong for some cases. Consider, for example, a German address. In Germany postcode is put before city and is not separated by a comma. We can handle this order using

```
\affiliation{%
\institution{Fluginstitut}
\streetaddress{Sonnenallee 17}
\postcode{123456}
\city{Helm}
\country{Germany}
}
```

However, the comma after postcode is unfortunate: the address will be typeset (with a SIG format) as

```
Fluginstitut
Sonnenallee 17
123456, Helm, Germany
```

To overcome this problem, the command `\affiliation` has an optional parameter `obeypunctuation`, which can be `false` (the default) or `true`. If this parameter is `true`, `\affiliation` obeys the author's command. Thus

```

\affiliation[obeypunctuation=true]{%
  \institution{Fluginstitut}\
  \streetaddress{Sonnenallee 17}\
  \postcode{123456}
  \city{Helm},
  \country{Germany}
}

```

will be typeset as

```

Fluginstitut
Sonnenallee 17
123456 Helm, Germany

```

Note that you should *not* use this option for journals.

It is expected that these commands are inserted by the author of the manuscript.

`\thanks` Like `amsart` (and unlike standard \LaTeX), we allow `\thanks` only *outside* of commands `\title` and `\author`. Example:

```

\thanks{This work is supported by the Widget Corporation Grant
\#312-001.\
Author's address: D. Pineo, Kingsbury Hall, 33 Academic Way, Durham,
N.H. 03824; email: dspineo@comcast.net; Colin Ware, Jere A. Chase
Ocean Engineering Lab, 24 Colovos Road, Durham, NH 03824; email:
cware@ccom.unh.edu;
Sean Fogarty, (Current address) NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett
Field, California 94035.}

```

It is expected that this command is inserted by the author of the manuscript.

`\titlenote` While the command `\thanks` generates a note without footnote mark, sometimes
`\subtitlenote` the authors might need notes more tightly connected to the title, subtitle or author. The
`\authornote` commands `\titlenote`, `\subtitlenote` and `\authornote` that follow the corresponding
commands (`\title`, `\subtitle` and `\author`) generate such notes, for example

```

\title{This is a title}
\titlenote{This is a titlenote}
\author{A. U. Thor}
\authornote{This is an authornote}

```

Please never use `\footnotes` inside `\author` or `\title` commands, since this confuses metadata extraction software (actually these commands now produce errors).

`\authornotemark` Sometimes one may need to have the same footnote connected to several authors. The command `\authornotemark[number]` adds just the footnote mark, for example

```

\author{A. U. Thor}
\authornote{Both authors contributed equally to the paper}
...

```

```
\author{A. N. Other}
\authornotemark[1]
```

The correct numbering of these marks is the responsibility of the user.

`\acmVolume` The macros `\acmVolume`, `\acmNumber`, `\acmArticle`, `\acmYear` and `\acmMonth` are
`\acmNumber` inserted by the editor and set the journal volume, issue, article number, year and month
`\acmArticle` correspondingly. The arguments of all these commands, including `\acmMonth` is numer-
`\acmYear` ical, including `\acmMonth`, for example,
`\acmMonth`

```
\acmVolume{9}
\acmNumber{4}
\acmArticle{39}
\acmYear{2010}
\acmMonth{3}
```

`\acmArticleSeq` The articles in the same issue of a journal have a *sequential number*. It is used to
vertically position the black blob in some formats. By default it is the same as article
number, but the command `\acmArticleSeq{<n>}` can be used to change it:

```
\acmArticle{39}    % The sequence number will be 39 by default
\acmArticleSeq{5} % We redefine it to 5
```

`\acmSubmissionID` If you paper got a Submission ID from the Conference Management System, put it
here:

```
\acmSubmissionID{123-A56-BU3}
```

`\acmPrice` The macro `\acmPrice{<price>}` sets the price for the article

```
\acmPrice{25.00}
```

Note that you do not need to put the dollar sign here, just the amount. By default
the price is \$15.00, unless the copyright is set to `usgov` or `rightsretained`, when it
is suppressed Note that to override the defaults you need to set the price *after* the
`\setcopyright` command to override the default. Also, the command `\acmPrice{}`
suppresses the printing of the price.

`\acmISBN` Book-like volumes have ISBN numbers attached to them. The macro `\acmISBN{<ISBN>}`
sets it. Normally it is set by the typesetter, for example,

```
\acmISBN{978-1-4503-3916-2}
```

`\acmDOI` The macro `\acmDOI{<DOI>}` sets the DOI number of the article, for example,

```
\acmDOI{10.1145/9999997.9999999}
```

It is normally set by the typesetter.

`\acmBadgeR` Some conference articles get special distinction, for example, the artifact evaluation
`\acmBadgeL` for PPOPP 2016 (see <http://ctuning.org/ae/ppopp2016.html>). These articles display special badges supplied by the conference organizers. The class provides commands to add these badges: `\acmBadgeR[url]{graphics}` and `\acmBadgeL[url]{graphics}`. The first command puts the badge to the right of the title, and the second one—to the left. The exception is the `sigchi-a` mode for SIGCHI Extended abstract, which puts the badges on the left margin. The argument have the following meaning: [*url*], if provided, sets the link to the badge authority in the screen version, while {*graphics*} sets the graphics file with the badge image. The file must be a cropped square, which is scaled to a standard size in the output. For example, if the badge image is `ae-logo.pdf`, the command is

```
\acmBadgeR[http://ctuning.org/ae/ppopp2016.html]{ae-logo}
```

`\startPage` The macro `\startPage{page}` sets the first page of the article in the journal or book. It is used by the typesetter.

`\terms` The command `\keywords{keyword, keyword,...}` sets keywords for the article.
`\keywords` They must be separated by commas, for example,

```
\keywords{wireless sensor networks, media access control,  
multi-channel, radio interference, time synchronization}
```

`CCSXML` ACM publications are classified according to the ACM Computing Classification
`\ccsdesc` Scheme (CCS). CCS codes are used both in the typeset version of the publications *and* in the metadata in the various databases. Therefore you need to provide both \TeX commands and XML metadata with the paper.

The tool at <http://dl.acm.org/ccs.cfm> can be used to generate CCS codes. After you select the topics, click on “Generate CCS codes” to get the result like the following:

```
\begin{CCSXML}  
<ccs2012>  
<concept>  
  <concept_id>10010520.10010553.10010562</concept_id>  
  <concept_desc>Computer systems organization~Embedded systems</concept_desc>  
  <concept_significance>500</concept_significance>  
</concept>  
<concept>  
  <concept_id>10010520.10010575.10010755</concept_id>  
  <concept_desc>Computer systems organization~Redundancy</concept_desc>  
  <concept_significance>300</concept_significance>  
</concept>  
<concept>  
  <concept_id>10010520.10010553.10010554</concept_id>  
  <concept_desc>Computer systems organization~Robotics</concept_desc>  
  <concept_significance>100</concept_significance>  
</concept>  
</concept>
```

Table 4: Parameters for `\setcopyright` command

Parameter	Meaning
<code>none</code>	The copyright and permission information is not typeset (this is the option for some ACM conferences).
<code>acmcopyright</code>	The authors transfer the copyright to ACM (the “traditional” choice).
<code>acmlicensed</code>	The authors retain the copyright but license the publication rights to ACM.
<code>rightsretained</code>	The authors retain the copyright and publication rights to themselves or somebody else.
<code>usgov</code>	All the authors are employees of the US Government.
<code>usgovmixed</code>	Some authors are employees of the US Government.
<code>cagov</code>	All the authors are employees of the Canadian Government.
<code>cagovmixed</code>	Some authors are employees of the Canadian Government.

```

<concept_id>10003033.10003083.10003095</concept_id>
<concept_desc>Networks~Network reliability</concept_desc>
<concept_significance>100</concept_significance>
</concept>
</ccs2012>
\end{CCSXML}

\ccsdesc[500]{Computer systems organization~Embedded systems}
\ccsdesc[300]{Computer systems organization~Redundancy}
\ccsdesc{Computer systems organization~Robotics}
\ccsdesc[100]{Networks~Network reliability}

```

You need to just copy this code and paste it in your paper anywhere before `\maketitle`.

`\setcopyright` There are several possibilities for the copyright of the papers published by ACM: the authors may transfer the rights to ACM, license them to ACM, some or all authors might be employees of the US or Canada Government, etc. Accordingly the command `\setcopyright{...}` is introduced. Its argument is the copyright status of the paper, for example, `\setcopyright{acmcopyright}`. The possible values for this command are listed in Table 4.

The ACM submission software should generate the right command for you to paste into your file.

`\copyrightyear` Each copyright statement must have the year of copyright. By default it is the same as `\acmYear`, but you can override this decision using the macro `\copyrightyear`, e.g.,

```

\acmYear{2016}
\copyrightyear{2015}

```

There is a special case for a personal copy that the authors may be allowed to generate

for their use or a posting on a personal site (check the instructions for the specific journal or conference for the details). The document option `authorversion=true` produces the special form of the copyright statement for this case. Note that you still need the `\setcopyright` command and (optionally) `\copyrightyear` command to tell TeX about the copyright owner and year. Also, you should be aware that due to the different sizes of the permission blocks for the printed version and authors' version the page breaks might be different between them.

`abstract` The environment `abstract` must *precede* `\maketitle` command. Again, this is different from the standard L^AT_EX.

`teaserfigure` A special kind of figure is used for many two-column conference proceedings. This figure is placed just after the authors, but before the main text. The environment `teaserfigure` is used for these figures. This environment must be used *before* `\maketitle`, for example,

```
\begin{teaserfigure}
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sampleteaser}
  \caption{This is a teaser}
  \label{fig:teaser}
\end{teaserfigure}
```

`\settopmatter` Some information in the top matter is printed for certain journals or proceedings and suppressed for others. You may override these defaults using the command `\settopmatter{<settings>}`. The settings and their meanings are listed in Table 5. For example,

```
\settopmatter{printacmref=false, printccs=true, printfolios=true}
```

The parameter `authorsperrow` requires some explanation. In conference proceedings authors' information is typeset in boxes, several boxes per row (see `sample-sigconf.pdf`, `sample-sigplan.pdf` etc.). The number of the boxes per row is determined automatically. If you want to override this decision, you may do it using this parameter, for example,

```
\settopmatter{authorsperrow=4}
```

However, in most cases you should *not* do this and use the default settings. Setting `authorsperrow` to 0 will revert to default settings.

`\received` The command `\received[<stage>]{<date>}` sets the history of the publication. The [`<stage>`] argument is optional; the default is Received for the first date and revised for the subsequent ones. For example

```
\received{February 2007}
\received[revised]{March 2009}
\received[accepted]{June 2009}
```

Table 5: Settings for `\settopmatter` command

Parameter	Values	Meaning
<code>printccs</code>	true/false	Whether to print CCS categories
<code>printacmref</code>	true/false	Whether to print ACM bibliographic entry
<code>printfolios</code>	true/false	Whether to print page numbers (folios)
<code>authorsperrow</code>	numeric	Number of authors per row for title page in conference proceedings formats

`\maketitle` The macro `\maketitle` must be the last command in the top matter group: i.e., it must follow the commands defined in this section.

`\shortauthors` *After* the command `\maketitle` the macro `\shortauthors` stores the names of the authors for the running head. You may redefine it if the list of author's name is too long, e.g.,

```
\maketitle
\renewcommand{\shortauthors}{Zhou et al.}
```

2.4 Algorithms

There now several good packages for typesetting algorithms [3, 4, 5], and the authors are now free to choose their favorite one.

2.5 Figures and tables

New ACM styles use the standard \LaTeX interface for figures and tables. There are some important items to be aware of, however.

1. The captions for figures must be entered *after* the figure bodies, and for the tables *before* the table bodies.
2. ACM uses the standard types for figures and tables and adds several new ones. In total there are the following types:

figure, table: a standard figure or table, taking full text width in one-column formats and one column in two-column formats.

figure*, table* in two-column formats, a special figure or table taking full text width.

teaserfigure: a special figure before `\maketitle`.

sidebar, marginfigure, margintable: in the `sigchi-a` format, special sidebars, tables and figures on the margin.

3. Accordingly, when scaling the images, one should use the following sizes:

- (a) For figure in one-column mode, figure* in two-column mode or teaserfigure—\textwidth (in the one-column you can also use \columnwidth, which coincides with \textwidth in this case).
- (b) For figure in two-column mode—\columnwidth.
- (c) For marginfigure—\marginparwidth.
- (d) For figure* in SIGCHI Extended abstracts—\fulltextwidth.

It is strongly recommended to use the package booktabs [6] and follow its main principles of typography with respect to tables:

1. Never, ever use vertical rules.
2. Never use double rules.

It is also a good idea not to overuse horizontal rules.

For table footnotes you have several options described in TeX FAQ [1]. The simplest one is to use \minipage environment:

```

\begin{table}
\caption{Simulation Configuration}
\label{tab:conf}
\begin{minipage}{\columnwidth}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\toprule
TERRAIN\footnote{This is a table footnote. This is a
table footnote. This is a table footnote.} &
(200\,m$\times$200\,m) Square\\
Node Number & 289\\
Node Placement & Uniform\\
Application & Many-to-Many/Gossip CBR Streams\\
Payload Size & 32 bytes\\
Routing Layer & GF\\
MAC Layer & CSMA/MMSN\\
Radio Layer & RADIO-ACCNOISE\\
Radio Bandwidth & 250Kbps\\
Radio Range & 20m--45m\\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\bigskip
\footnotesize\emph{Source:} This is a table
sourcernote. This is a table sourcernote. This is a table
sourcernote.

\emph{Note:} This is a table footnote.
\end{minipage}
\end{table}

```

sidebar
marginfigure
margintable

SIGCHI extended abstract extensively uses margin space. The package provides three environments for this with option captions:

sidebar: textual information on the margin

marginfigure: a figure on the margin

margintable: a table on the margin

Tables and figures (including margin tables and margin figures) are by default centered. However, in some cases (for example, when you use several subimages per figure) you may need to override this decision. A good way to do so is to put the contents into a `\minipage` of the width `\columnwidth`.

2.6 Theorems

ACM classes define two theorem styles and several pre-defined theorem environments:

acmplain: this is the style used for theorem, conjecture, proposition, lemma, and corollary, and

acmdefinition: this is the style used for example and definition.

2.7 Online-only and offline-only material

printonly
screenonly

Some supplementary material in ACM publication is put online, but not in the printed version. The text inside the environment `screenonly` will be typeset only when the option `screen` (see Section 2.2) is set to true. Conversely, the text inside the environment `printonly` is typeset only when this option is set to false. For example

```
\section{Supplementary materials}

\begin{printonly}
  This section is included in the online version of the paper.
\end{printonly}

\begin{screenonly}
  (The actual section).
\end{screenonly}
```

We use `comment` package for typesetting this code, so `\begin` and `\end` should start at the first positions of the lines of their own (no initial spaces etc.).

2.8 Note about anonymous mode

anonsuppress

When the option `anonymous` is selected, \TeX suppresses author information (including number of authors) for a blind review. However, sometimes the information identifying the authors may be present in the body of the paper

```

\begin{anonsuppress}
  This is the continuation of the previous work by the author
  \cite{prev1, prev2}.
\end{anonsuppress}

```

As for `printonly` and `screenonly` environments, `\begin{anonsuppress}` and `\end{anonsuppress}` should start the line of their own (no leading or trailing spaces).

2.9 Acknowledgments

The traditional “Acknowledgments” section is conventionally used to thank persons and granting agencies for their help and support. However, there are several important considerations about this section.

First, in the anonymous mode this section must be omitted: it gives too much information to the reviewers. Second, the data about the grants is extracted and stored separately by the postprocessing software. ACM classes provide facilities for both these tasks.

`acks` The environment `acks` starts an unnumbered section “Acknowledgments” unless the anonymous mode is chosen. Put all thanks inside this environment.

As for `printonly` and `screenonly` environments, `\begin{acks}` and `\end{acks}` should start the line of their own (no leading or trailing spaces).

`\grantsponsor`
`\grantnum` All the financial support *must* be listed using the commands `\grantsponsor` and `\grantnum`. These commands tell the postprocessing software about the granting organization and the grant. The format of the command is the following:

```

\grantsponsor{\sponsorID}{\name}{\url}
\grantnum[\url]{\sponsorID}{\number}.

```

Here `{\sponsorID}` is the unique ID used to match grants to sponsors, `{\name}` is the name of the sponsor, `{\url}` is its URL, and `{\number}` is the grant number. The `{\sponsorID}` of the `\grantnum` command must correspond to `\sponsorID` of a `\grantsponsor` command. Some awards have their own web pages, which you can include using the optional argument of `\grantnum` command.

At present `{\sponsorID}` is chosen by the authors and can be an arbitrary key, in the same way the label of `\cite` is arbitrarily chosen. There might be a change to this policy if ACM decides to create a global database of sponsoring organizations.

Example:

```

\begin{acks}
  The authors would like to thank Dr. Yuhua Li for providing the
  matlab code of the \textit{BEPS} method.

  The authors would also like to thank the anonymous referees for
  their valuable comments and helpful suggestions. The work is
  supported by the \grantsponsor{GS501100001809}{National Natural
  Science Foundation of
  China}{https://doi.org/10.13039/501100001809} under Grant
  No.: \grantnum{GS501100001809}{61273304}
\end{acks}

```

```

and~\grantnum[http://www.nnsf.cn/youngscientsts]{GS501100001809}{Young
Scientsts' Support Program}.
\end{acks}

```

2.10 Bibliography

ACM uses the *natbib* package for formatting references and the style `ACM-Reference-Format.bst` for Bib_T_EX processing. You may disable loading of *natbib* by using the option `natbib=false` in `\documentclass`. However, it is not recommended, as well as the use of Bib_T_EX styles other than `ACM-Reference-Format.bst`, and may delay the processing of the manuscript.

`\citestyle` If you use *natbib*, you can select one of two predefined citation styles: the author-year format `acmauthoryear` or the numeric format `acmnumeric` using the command `\citestyle`, for example,

```
\citestyle{acmauthoryear}
```

Note that numeric citations are the default mode for most formats.

`\setcitestyle` You may further customize *natbib* using `\setcitestyle` command, for example,

```
\setcitestyle{numbers,sort&compress}
```

If you use *natbib*, then commands like `\citep` and `\citeauthor` are automatically supported. The command `\shortcite` is the same as `\cite` in numerical mode, and cites the year in the author-date mode.

There are several customized Bib_T_EX entries and fields in ACM style `ACM-Reference-Format.bst` you may want to be aware of.

The style supports fields `doi` and `url`, for example,

```
doi = "10.1145/1188913.1188915",
url = "http://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/bayes/bayes.pdf",
```

The style supports arXiv recommended fields `eprint` and (optionally) `primaryclass`, for example,

```
eprint = "960935712",
primaryclass = "cs",
```

See the examples at <http://arxiv.org/hypertex/bibstyles/>.

There are special entries online and game for Web pages and games, for example,

```
@online{Thornburg01,
author = "Harry Thornburg",
year = "2001",
title = "Introduction to Bayesian Statistics",
url = "http://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/bayes/bayes.html",
```

```

month =      mar,
lastaccessed = "March 2, 2005",
}

```

For these entries you can use the `lastaccessed` field to add the access date to the URL.

There are two ways to enter video and audio sources in the bibliography corresponding to two different possibilities. For standalone sources available on WWW you can use an online entry, setting there `howpublished` field, for example,

```

@online{Obama08,
author =      "Barack Obama",
year  =      "2008",
title  =      "A more perfect union",
howpublished = "Video",
day    =      "5",
url    =      "http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=6528042696351994555",
month  =      mar,
lastaccessed = "March 21, 2008",
}

```

For the sources available as attachments to conference proceedings and similar documents, you can use the usual `inproceedings` entry, again setting the `howpublished` field:

```

@Inproceedings{Novak03,
author =      "Dave Novak",
title  =      "Solder man",
booktitle =   "ACM SIGGRAPH 2003 Video Review on Animation theater Program",
year    =      "2003",
publisher =   "ACM Press",
address  =     "New York, NY",
pages   =     "4",
month   =     "March 21, 2008",
doi     =     "10.9999/woot07-S422",
howpublished = "Video",
}

```

Sometimes you need to cite a complete issue of a journal. The entry `periodical` is intended for this:

```

@periodical{JCohen96,
key =      "Cohen",
editor =   "Jacques Cohen",
title  =   "Special issue: Digital Libraries",
journal =  "Communications of the {ACM}",
volume  =  "39",
number  =  "11",
month   =  nov,
}

```

```
year = "1996",  
}
```

2.11 Colors

While printed ACM publications are usually black and white, screen mode allows the use of colors. The ACM classes pre-define several colors according to [7]: ACMBLue, ACMYellow, ACMOrange, ACMRed, ACMLightBlue, ACMGreen, ACMPurple, ACMDarkBlue. You can use them in the color assignments.

ACM provides the following recommendation on color use.

The most accessible approach would be to ensure that your article is still readable when printed in greyscale. The most notable reasons for this are:

1. The most common type of inherited Color Vision Deficiency (CVD) is red-green (in which similar-brightness colors that only differ in their amounts of red or green are often confused), and it affects up to 8% of males and 0.5% of females of Northern European descent.
2. The most common type of acquired Color Vision Deficiency (CVD) is blue-yellow (including mild cases for many older adults).
3. Most printing is in Black & White.
4. Situational impairments (e.g., bright sunlight shining on a mobile screen) tend to reduce the entire color gamut, reducing color discriminability.

Note: It is *not* safe to encode information using only variations in color (i.e., only differences in hue and/or saturation), as there is bound to be someone affected!

To ensure that you are using the most accessible colors, ACM recommends that you choose sets of colors to help ensure suitable variations in Black & White using either of the following tools:

1. ColourBrewer: <http://colorbrewer2.org/>
2. ACE: The Accessible Colour Evaluator: <http://daprlab.com/ace/> for designing WCAG 2.0 compliant palettes.

2.12 Other notable packages and typographic remarks

Several other packages are recommended for specialized tasks.

The package *subcaption* [8] is recommended for complex figures with several subplots or subfigures that require separate subcaptioning. The packages *nomencl* [9] and *glossaries* [10] can be used for the automatic creation of the lists of symbols and concepts used.

By default `acmart` prevents all widows and orphans (i.e. lonely lines at the beginning and the end of the page) and hyphenation at the end of the page. This is done by rather strict settings

```
\widowpenalty=10000
\clubpenalty=10000
\brokenpenalty=10000
```

However, this may lead to frustrating results when the authors must obey a page limit. Setting these penalties to smaller values may help if you absolutely need to.

Another problem might be the too strict line breaking rules. Again, a strategically placed `\sloppy` command or putting the problematic paragraph inside `sloppypar` environment might help—but beware the results might be, well, sloppy.

2.13 A note for wizards: `acmart-preload-hook.tex`

Sometimes you need to change the behavior of `acmart`. The usual way to do this is to redefine commands in the preamble. However, these definitions are executed *after* `acmart` is loaded, and certain decisions are made. This presents a number of problems.

For example, one may want to use `titletoc` package with `acmart`. This package should be loaded before `hyperref`. However, since `acmart` loads `hyperref` itself, the line `\usepackage{titletoc}` in the preamble will lead to grief (see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/357265/using-titletoc-with-acm-acmart-style>).

Another example is passing options to package. Suppose you want to use `dvipsnames` option of `xcolor` package. Normally you cannot do this because `acmart` loads this package itself without options.

The file `acmart-preload-hook.tex` may be used to solve these problems. If this file exists, it will be processed before any other package. You can use this file to load packages or pass options to them. For example, if you put in this file

```
\let\LoadClassOrig\LoadClass
\renewcommand\LoadClass[2][\LoadClassOrig[#1]{#2}%
\usepackage{titletoc}}
```

then `titletoc` will be loaded before `hyperref`. If you put in this file

```
\PassOptionsToPackage{dvipsnames}{xcolor}
```

you will pass `dvipsnames` to `xcolor`.

Important note. This hook makes it too easy to create a manuscript which is not acceptable by ACM. Even easier it is to create a file which cannot be compiled. So please do not use it *unless you know what you are doing*. And if you use it, *do not ask for support*. If you decided to use this hook, you are on your own.

References

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