

L^AT_EX Class for the *Association for Computing Machinery**

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Abstract

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

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1 Introduction

The Association for Computing Machinery¹ is the world’s largest educational and scientific computing society, which delivers resources that advance computing as a science and a profession. It was one of the early adopters of T_EX for its typesetting.

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

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

This 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 this package.

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

2 User’s guide

This class uses many commands and customizat^on options, so it might appear intimidating for a casual user. Do not panic! Many of these commands and options can be safely left with their default values or the values recommended by your conference or journal editors. If you have problems or questions, do not hesitate to ask me directly or the community at <https://github.com/borisveytsman/acmart>, <https://tex.stackexchange.com> or the closest T_EX Users Group. The world-wide T_EX Users Group is at <https://tug.org/>; please consider joining us if you use T_EX regularly.

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 this package uses a number of relatively recent packages, especially the ones related to fonts.

The latest released version of this 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 by making a pull request.

¹<http://www.acm.org/>

Please note that the version on Github is a development (or experimental) version: please download it for testing new features. The production version is the one on CTAN and ACM sites.

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

1. Run `latex acmart.ins`. This will produce the file `acmart.cls`
2. Put the files `acmart.cls` and `ACM-Reference-Format.bst` in places where \TeX can find them (see [1] or the documentation for your \TeX system).
3. Update the database of file names. Again, see [1] or the documentation for your \TeX system for the system-specific details.
4. The file `acmart.pdf` provides the documentation for the package. (This is probably the file you are reading now.)

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

This 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>
- *etoolbox*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/etoolbox>
- *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>
- *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>
- *refcount*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/refcount>
- *setspace*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/setspace>
- *textcase*, <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/textcase>
- *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 this 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}
```

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 that can take `true` or `false` values. They are listed in Table 2. The words `=true` can be omitted when setting a 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 copy editors.

The default for the option `screen` depends on the publication. At present it is `false` for all publications *but* PACM, since PACM is now electronic-only. Thus PACM titles (see Table 5) set this option to `true`. In the future this option may involve additional features suitable for on-screen versions of articles.

The option `natbib` is used when the corresponding BibTeX style is based on `natbib`. In most cases you do not need to set it. See Section 2.11.

The option `anonymous` is used for anonymous review processes and causes all author information to be 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 footer also includes the page range of the document. This helps detect missing pages in hard copies.

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, DTRAP, JACM, JDIQ, JEA, JERIC, JETC, PACMCGIT, PACMHCI, PACMPL, TAAS, TACCESS, TACO, TALG, TALLIP (formerly TALIP), TCPS, TDSCI, TEAC, TECS, THRI, TIIS, TIOT, 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, TRETTS, TSAS, TSC, TSLP and TWEB, including special issues.
<code>acmlarge</code>	Large single-column format. Used for IMWUT, JOCCH, POMACS and TAP, including special issues.
<code>acmtog</code>	Large double-column format. Used for TOG, including annual conference Technical Papers.
<code>sigconf</code>	Proceedings format for most ACM conferences (with the exceptions listed below) and all ICPS volumes.
<code>sigplan</code>	Proceedings format for SIGPLAN conferences.
<code>sigchi</code>	Proceedings format for SIGCHI conferences.
<code>sigchi-a</code>	Format for SIGCHI extended abstracts.

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

2.3 Top matter

A number of commands set up *top matter* or (in computer science jargon) *metadata* for an article. They establish the publication name, article title, authors, DOI and other data. Some of these commands, like `\title` and `\author`, should be put by the authors. Others, like `\acmVolume` and `\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 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`.

This class internally loads the `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,

Table 2: Boolean options

Option	Default	Meaning
review	false	A review version: lines are numbered and hyperlinks are colored
screen	see text	A screen version: hyperlinks are colored
natbib	true	Whether to use the natbib package (see Section 2.11)
anonymous	false	Whether to make author(s) anonymous
authorversion	false	Whether to generate a special version for the authors' personal use or posting (see Section 2.3)
nonacm	false	Use the class typesetting options for a non-ACM document, which will not include the conference/journal header and footers or permission statements
timestamp	false	Whether to put a time stamp in the footer of each page
authordraft	false	Whether author's-draft mode is enabled
acmthm	true	Whether to define theorem-like environments, see Section 2.7

`\acmJournal{TOMS}`

The currently recognized journals are listed in Table 5. 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.

`\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.

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}
```

`\acmBooktitle` By default we assume that conference proceedings are published in the book named *Proceedings of CONFERENCE*, where CONFERENCE is the name of the conference inferred from the command `\acmConference` above. However, sometimes the book title is different. The command `\acmBooktitle` can be used to set this title, for example,

```
\acmBooktitle{Companion to the first International Conference on the  
Art, Science and Engineering of Programming (Programming '17)}
```

`\editor` In most cases, conference proceedings are edited. You can use the command `\editor{<editor>}` to set the editor of the volume. This command can be repeated, for example,

```
\editor{Jennifer B. Sartor}  
\editor{Theo D'Hondt}  
\editor{Wolfgang De Meuter}
```

`\title` The command `\title`, as in the `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 a subtitle, set with the `\subtitle{<subtitle>}` macro.

The commands for specifying 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 the \LaTeX `\and` macro! Each author deserves his or her own `\author` command.

Note that some formats do not typeset e-mails or ORCID identifiers. Do not worry: the 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 the `\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, author A_3 is affiliated with I_1 and I_3 , etc.). 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 can try to save space using the format

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

However, this format is not generally recommended.

`\additionalaffiliation` In some cases, too many affiliations can take too much space. The command `\additionalaffiliation{<affiliation>}` creates a footnote after an author's name with the words "Also with {<affiliation>}". You should use this command only as a 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 these commands you should use the <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 the old ACM conference formats did not allow more than six authors and required some effort from 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 in the John Doe Institute!
  \department{John Doe Institute}
  \institution{University of San Serriffe}
  \country{San Serriffe}}
```

The command `\affiliation` formats its output according to American conventions. This might be wrong for some cases. Consider, for example, a German address. In Germany, the postcode is put before the 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 the postcode is unfortunate: the address will be typeset (in some formats) 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
Sonentallee 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 the commands `\title` and `\author`. This command is obsolete and should *not* be used in most cases. Do not list your acknowledgments or grant sponsors here. Put this information in the `acks` environment (see Section 2.10).

`\authorsaddresses` In some formats, addresses are printed as a footnote on the first page. By default \LaTeX typesets them itself using the information you give it. However, you can override its choice using the command `\authorsaddresses{<contact addresses>}`, for example,

```
\authorsaddresses{%
Authors' addresses: G.~Zhou, Computer Science Department, College of
William and Mary, 104 Jameson Rd, Williamsburg, PA 23185, US;
V.~B'eranger, Inria Paris-Rocquencourt, Rocquencourt, France;
A.~Patel, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono-Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal
Pradesh, India; H.~Chan, Tsinghua University, 30 Shuangqing Rd,
Haidian Qu, Beijing Shi, China; T.~Yan, Eaton Innovation Center,
Prague, Czech Republic; T.~He, C.~Huang, J.~A.~Stankovic University
of Virginia, School of Engineering Charlottesville, VA 22903, USA;
T. F. Abdelzaher, (Current address) NASA Ames Research Center,
Moffett Field, California 94035.}
```

You can *suppress* printing authors' addresses by setting them to an empty string: `\authorsaddresses{}`.

`\titlenote` While the command `\thanks` generates a note without a 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 a `\footnote` inside an `\author` or `\title` command since this confuses the 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 numerical.
`\acmYear` For example,

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

Note that `\acmArticle` is used not only for journals but also for some conference proceedings.

`\acmArticleSeq` The articles in the same issue of a journal have a *sequence number*. It is used to vertically position the black blob on the first page of some formats. By default it is the same as the 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
```

Setting this number to zero suppresses the blob.

`\acmSubmissionID` If your 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, for example,

```
\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`, `rightsretained`, `iw3c2w3`, or `iw3c2w3g`, when it is suppressed. Note that to override the defaults you need to set the price *after* the `\setcopyright` command. 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}
```

Setting it to the empty string, as `\acmISBN{}`, suppresses printing the ISBN.

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

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

It is normally set by the typesetter. Setting it to the empty string, as `\acmDOI{}`, suppresses the DOI.

`\acmBadgeR` Some conference articles get special distinctions, 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. This 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 abstracts, which puts the badges on the left margin. The arguments 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 a 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 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 results 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>
  <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 just need to 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 the ACM: the authors may transfer the rights to the ACM, license them to the ACM, some or all authors might be employees of the US or Canadian governments, 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 3.

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 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 a 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.

Table 3: Parameters for the `\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 the 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.
<code>licensedusgovmixed</code>	Some authors are employees of the US government, and the publication rights are licensed to ACM.
<code>licensedcagov</code>	All the authors are employees of the Canadian government, and the publication rights are licensed to ACM.
<code>licensedcagovmixed</code>	Some authors are employees of the Canadian government, and the publication rights are licensed to ACM.
<code>othergov</code>	Authors are employees of a government other than the US or Canada.
<code>licensedothergov</code>	Authors are employees of a government other than the US or Canada, and the publication rights are licensed to ACM.
<code>iw3c2w3</code>	Special statement for conferences organized by IW3C2.
<code>iw3c2w3g</code>	Special statement for conferences organized by IW3C2, when some authors are approved Google employees.

Table 4: Settings for the `\settopmatter` command

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

<code>abstract</code>	The environment <code>abstract</code> must <i>precede</i> the <code>\maketitle</code> command. Again, this is different from the standard \LaTeX .
<code>teaserfigure</code>	<p>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 <code>teaserfigure</code> is used for these figures. This environment must be used <i>before</i> <code>\maketitle</code>, for example,</p> <pre> \begin{teaserfigure} \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{sampleteaser} \caption{This is a teaser} \label{fig:teaser} \end{teaserfigure} </pre>
<code>\settopmatter</code>	<p>Some information in the top matter is printed for certain journals or proceedings and suppressed for others. You can override these defaults using the command <code>\settopmatter{<settings>}</code>. The settings and their meanings are listed in Table 4. For example,</p> <pre> \settopmatter{printacmref=false, printccs=true, printfolios=true} </pre> <p>The parameter <code>authorsperrow</code> requires some explanation. In conference proceedings authors' information is typeset in boxes, several boxes per row (see <code>sample-sigconf.pdf</code>, <code>sample-sigplan.pdf</code>, etc.). The number of boxes per row is determined automatically. If you want to override this, you can do it using this parameter, for example,</p> <pre> \settopmatter{authorsperrow=4} </pre> <p>However, in most cases you should <i>not</i> do this and should use the default settings. Setting <code>authorsperrow</code> to 0 will revert it to the default settings.</p>
<code>\received</code>	<p>The command <code>\received[<stage>]{<date>}</code> sets the history of the publication. The <code>[<stage>]</code> argument is optional; the default is Received for the first date and revised for the subsequent ones. For example,</p> <pre> \received{February 2007} \received[revised]{March 2009} \received[accepted]{June 2009} </pre>

`\maketitle` The macro `\maketitle` must be the last command in the top-matter group. That is 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 can redefine it if the list of author's name is too long, e.g.,

```

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

```

2.4 Algorithms

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

2.5 Figures and tables

The 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 tables *before* the table bodies.
2. The 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 a full text width in one-column formats and one column width in two-column formats.

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

teaserfigure: a special figure before `\maketitle`.

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

3. Accordingly, when scaling images, one should use the following sizes:
 - (a) For `teaserfigure`, `figure` in one-column mode or `figure*` in two-column mode, use `\textwidth`. In one-column mode, you can also use `\columnwidth`, which coincides with `\textwidth` in this case.
 - (b) For `figure` in two-column mode, use `\columnwidth`.
 - (c) For `marginfigure`, use `\marginparwidth`.
 - (d) For `figure*` in SIGCHI extended abstracts, use `\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 the TeX FAQ [1]. The simplest one is to use a `\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 abstracts use margin space extensively. This package provides three environments for this with optional captions:

sidebar: textual information in the margin

marginfigure: a figure in the margin

margintable: a table in 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. A good way to do so is to put the contents into a `\minipage` of the width `\columnwidth`.

2.6 Descriptions of images

`\Description` Some readers of ACM publications might be visually challenged. These readers might use a voice-over software to read aloud the papers. It is important to provide them a description of each image used in the paper.

The command `\Description[<short description>]{<long description>}` should be placed inside every `figure`, `teaserfigure` or `marginfigure` environment to provide a description of the image(s) used in the figure. Unlike `\caption`, which is used alongside the image, `\Description` is intended to be used instead of the image, for example,

```
\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics{voltage}
  \Description{A bell-like histogram centered at  $0.5\text{V}$  with most
  measurements between  $0.2\text{V}$  and  $0.8\text{V}$ }
  \caption{Histogram of the measurements of voltage}
  \label{fig:voltage}
\end{figure}
```

At present the lack of descriptions generates a warning at compilation.

2.7 Theorems

The 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.

These environments are defined by default. In the unusual circumstance that a user does not wish to have these environments defined, the option `acmthm=false` in the preamble will suppress them.

2.8 Online-only and offline-only material

`printonly` Some supplementary material in ACM publications is put online but not in the printed
`screenonly` 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}
  Supplementary materials are available in the online version of this paper.
\end{printonly}

\begin{screenonly}
```

```
(The actual supplementary materials.)
\end{screenonly}
```

We use the `comment` package for typesetting this code, so `\begin` and `\end` should start on a line of their own with no leading or trailing spaces.

2.9 Note about anonymous mode

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

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

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

2.10 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 anonymous mode this section must be omitted: it gives too much information to reviewers. Second, data about 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 the `printonly` and `screenonly` environments, `\begin{acks}` and `\end{acks}` should start on a line of their own with no leading or trailing spaces.

`\grantsponsor` All financial support *must* be listed using the commands `\grantsponsor` and
`\grantnum` These commands tell the postprocessing software about the granting organization and grant. The format of these commands 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 the `{\sponsorID}` of a `\grantsponsor` command. Some awards have their own web pages, which you can include using the optional argument of the `\grantnum` command.

At present $\langle sponsorID \rangle$ is chosen by the authors and can be an arbitrary key in the same way the label of a `\cite` is arbitrarily chosen. There might be a change to this policy if the 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. This 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}
  and \grantnum[http://www.nnsf.cn/youngscientists]{GS501100001809}{Young
  Scientists' Support Program}.
\end{acks}
```

2.11 Bibliography

The ACM uses the `natbib` package for formatting references and the Bib \TeX style file `ACM-Reference-Format.bst` for Bib \TeX processing. You can disable loading of `natbib` using the option `natbib=false` in `\documentclass`. However, it is not recommended, as well as the use of Bib \TeX 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 using the command `\citestyle`: the author-year format `acmauthoryear` or the numeric format `acmnumeric`. For example,

```
\citestyle{acmauthoryear}
```

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

`\setcitestyle` You can further customize `natbib` using the `\setcitestyle` command, for example,

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

One of the more common versions is

```
\setcitestyle{nosort}
```

It is useful if you do not like the way `natbib` sorts citation lists.

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 author-date mode.

Note that before version 1.48 the command `\citeyear` put the year in parentheses. In version 1.48 and later it produces just the year; the command `\citeyearpar` can be used to emulate its old behavior.

There are several customized BibTeX entry types and fields in the ACM style file `ACM-Reference-Format.bst` that you may want to be aware of.

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

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

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

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

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

There are the special entry types `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 entry types you can use the `lastaccessed` field to add the access date for the URL.

There are two ways to enter video or audio sources in the bibliography corresponding to two different possibilities. For standalone sources available online, you can use an `online` entry and set its `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 sources available as attachments to conference proceedings and similar documents, you can use the usual `inproceedings` entry type and set its `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 `periodical` entry type 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",
}
```

If you do not know the year of publication, the style will add “[n. d.]” (for “no date”) to the entry.

If you do not know the author (this is often the case for online entries), use the `key` field to add a key for sorting and citations, for example,

```
@online{TUGInstmem,
  key = {TUG},
  year = 2017,
  title = "Institutional members of the {\TeX} Users Group",
  url = "http://wwtug.org/instmem.html",
  lastaccessed = "May 27, 2017",
}
```

A note about sorting. The current ACM bibliography styles always sort the entries according to authors names and publication year. There is a controversy about sorting names with “von” or “van” part: should Ludwig van Beethoven be sorted under “V” or under “B”? The American practice is to use “van” in sorting, i.e. to file van Beethoven under “V”. However, some authorities recommend to sort Dutch persons according to

their last names (see e.g. https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/pubs/names-of-persons_1996.pdf). While I do not want to take a part in this dispute, I would like to point to the old “noosort” trick by Oren Patashnik. Add to the .bib file the line

```
@PREAMBLE{"\providecommand{\noosort}[1]{}
```

and then encode the author as

```
author = {Ludwig {\noosort{Beethoven}}van Beethoven},
```

This will make the author to be sorted as “Beethoven” rather than “van Beethoven”.

2.12 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 and ACMDarkBlue. You can use them in color assignments.

The 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 differ only 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 and 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, the ACM recommends that you choose sets of colors to help ensure suitable variations in when printed in greyscale by 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.

2.13 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 or end of the page) and hyphenation at the end of the page. This is done by the 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.

Note that the upercasing in section titles is done using the `textcase` package [11], so the command `\NoCaseChange` inside the title may help to prevent extraneous upercasing.

2.14 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 the `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 a package. Suppose you want to use the `dvipsnames` option of the `xcolor` package. Normally you cannot do this because `acmart` loads this package itself without options.

The file `acmart-preload-hook.tex` can 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 that is not acceptable by the ACM. It is even easier to create a file that 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 decide to use this hook, you are on your own.

2.15 Currently supported publications

Table 5: ACM publications and arguments of the `\acmJournal` command

Abbreviation	Publication
CIE	ACM Computers in Entertainment
CSUR	ACM Computing Surveys
DTRAP	Digital Threats: Research and Practice
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
PACMCGIT	Proceedings of the ACM on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques
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
TDSCI	ACM Transactions on Data Science
TEAC	ACM Transactions on Economics and Computation
TECS	ACM Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems
THRI	ACM Transactions on Human-Robot Interaction
TIIS	ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems
TIOT	ACM Transactions on Internet of Things
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

Table 5: ACM publications and arguments of the \acmJournal command (continued)

Abbreviation	Publication
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

References

- [1] UK T_EX Users Group. UK list of T_EX frequently asked questions. <http://www.tex.ac.uk>, 2016.
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