Using <The Innovation> to Solve <The Problem>   
for <The Enterprise>

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ABSTRACT

Abstracts are important for giving readers a brief overview of a paper. The abstract can have as little as four sentences: the first states the problem and its importance, the second explains why the problem has not yet been solved and is important, the third being a “startling sentence” usually about the innovation that catches the reader’s interest, the fourth making claims of benefits, and positive consequences of the innovation. A short abstract thus draws the reader into the paper. More people will be interested in a paper with such a short abstract.

KEYWORDS

Writing, Paper, Sample, Template

ACM Reference format:

FirstName Surname, FirstName Surname and FirstName Surname. 2018. Insert Your Title Here: Insert Subtitle Here. In *Foundations of IT (FIT’21). UCF Orlando, FL, USA, 2 pages.*

1 Introduction

A small amount of introductory “signposting” can be written here, a sentence or a paragraph. The paper can be organized into the sections discussed in class: problem, solution, consequences (see also Kent Beck’s remarks in his part of the “How to Get a Paper Accepted in OOPSLA” [1]

Note that it is not necessary to use the ACM CCS Concepts for this paper [2].

Writing is important in many enterprises because it is the primary means of asynchronous communication.

Note that all instructions (i.e., all the text) currently in this paper should not appear in your draft or final report.

1.1 Background

This is a good place to say what the enterprise is and give some background on it.

Technical background needed can also be defined here.

Communication is *asynchronous* when the writer and readers are not in the same place at the same time.

1.2 The Problem

The problem must be defined in sufficient detail so that the reader and decide if the proposed solution solves the problem (or not).

If the problem is not obviously an IT problem, explain why it is in fact an IT problem. One consideration is the skill set of people required to solve the problem.

1.3 Alternative Solutions

Discuss any alternative solutions or related work (papers that propose the same or similar solution to the same problem as you are addressing). For each of these, ideally, say why they do not solve the problem you are solving.

2 Proposed Solution

This section describes the innovation proposed to solve the problem. It should be given in enough detail, with appropriate references, so that someone working in the field could implement it.

The architecture of the solution should be described in some detail. This includes the components of the solution and how they fit together. For example, explain any purchased components and which ones are to be developed and what information they exchange.

Components that are standard can be named and given a reference, such consequences may not need to be explained in detail.

However, the innovative algorithms or processes should also be explained in sufficient detail for someone to implement them.

2 Consequences of the Proposal

This section describes the consequences of the proposal for the enterprise and for society. These can include financial costs and benefits, which you may need to estimate or contact vendors for. Company financial reports can also be a good source for some information on (current) costs.

Costs to society (such as loss of privacy or health risks) or benefits to society (such as increased control over private data) should also be considered here. Consider the harm or benefit to the enterprise from these costs or benefits to society, based on the harm or benefit to the enterprise’s reputation.

Summarize the consequences from the point of view of society and the enterprise itself. It is not necessary to form a judgment about the worth of the proposal for the enterprise, as it is assumed that the enterprise would benefit from it.

3 Conclusion

Briefly summarize the problem, innovation, and consequences as well as the recommendation to adopt the proposal. Given a summary of the argument as to why the proposal will benefit the enterprise.

If there are issues that are still to be worked out, they can be mentioned at the very end as “future work.”

# REFERENCES

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| [1] | R. E. Johnson, K. Beck, G. Booch, W. Cook, R. Gabriel and R. Wirfs-Brock, "How to Get a Paper Accepted at OOPSLA (PANEL)," *ACM SIGPLAN Notices,* vol. 28, no. 10, pp. 429-436, 1993. |
| [2] | ACM, "The 2012 ACM Computing Classification System," 2020. [Online]. Available: https://www.acm.org/publications/class-2012. [Accessed 17 December 2020]. |