

# Explorando a Ferramenta Samba

## Papers and Abstracts

Nataniel da Silva Vieira<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculdade de Tecnologia Senac Pelotas (SENAC)  
Caixa Postal 15.064 – 91.501-970 – Porto Alegre – RS – Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Science – University of Durham  
Durham, U.K.

<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Sistemas e Computação  
Universidade Regional de Blumenau (FURB) – Blumenau, SC – Brazil

{nedel, flavio}@inf.ufrgs.br, R.Bordini@durham.ac.uk, jomi@inf.furb.br

**Abstract.** *Este documento contém sobre latex.*

**Resumo.** *Este artigo tem como objetivo demonstrar as funcionalidades da ferramenta samba para compartilhamento de arquivos.*

## 1. Introdução

Em grandes organizações é muito importante realizar o gerenciamento de informações e arquivos de usuários e computadores. Em sistemas Linux existem ferramentas que auxiliam o administrador e realizar as tarefas de controle de contas, compartilhamento de recursos, etc. Segundo [Neto 2011], a ferramenta SAMBA possui as características necessárias para fazer...

A seguir são demonstradas as funcionalidades, detalhes da ferramenta e sua aplicação prática nos capítulos seguintes deste trabalho.

## 2. Ferramenta SAMBA

BLABLABLA

### 2.1. Instalação

Testando novamente o início de capítulo.

### 2.2. Configurações Adicionais

Estamos em outro parágrafo.

#### 2.2.1. Controles

Controlando subseções internas!!!

OUtro parágrafo!

### 3. First Page

The first page must display the paper title, the name and address of the authors, the abstract in English and “resumo” in Portuguese (“resumos” are required only for papers written in Portuguese). The title must be centered over the whole page, in 16 point boldface font and with 12 points of space before itself. Author names must be centered in 12 point font, bold, all of them disposed in the same line, separated by commas and with 12 points of space after the title. Addresses must be centered in 12 point font, also with 12 points of space after the authors’ names. E-mail addresses should be written using font Courier New, 10 point nominal size, with 6 points of space before and 6 points of space after.

The abstract and “resumo” (if is the case) must be in 12 point Times font, indented 0.8cm on both sides. The word **Abstract** and **Resumo**, should be written in boldface and must precede the text.

### 4. CD-ROMs and Printed Proceedings

In some conferences, the papers are published on CD-ROM while only the abstract is published in the printed Proceedings. In this case, authors are invited to prepare two final versions of the paper. One, complete, to be published on the CD and the other, containing only the first page, with abstract and “resumo” (for papers in Portuguese).

### 5. Sections and Paragraphs

Section titles must be in boldface, 13pt, flush left. There should be an extra 12 pt of space before each title. Section numbering is optional. The first paragraph of each section should not be indented, while the first lines of subsequent paragraphs should be indented by 1.27 cm.

#### 5.1. Subsections

The subsection titles must be in boldface, 12pt, flush left.

### 6. Figures and Captions

De acordo com a figura 1 podemos visualizar a configuração.... Figure and table captions should be centered if less than one line (Figure 2), otherwise justified and indented by 0.8cm on both margins, as shown in Figure ???. The caption font must be Helvetica, 10 point, boldface, with 6 points of space before and after each caption.

Testando o small. Testando a quebra de página.



**Figure 1. Figura representando o senac!**



**Figure 2. A typical figure**

De acordo com [?], é comum o uso destas tecnologias....

- um
- dois
- tres

1. um
2. dois
3. tres

In tables, try to avoid the use of colored or shaded backgrounds, and avoid thick, doubled, or unnecessary framing lines. When reporting empirical data, do not use more decimal digits than warranted by their precision and reproducibility. Table caption must be placed before the table

**Table 1. Classificação de Informações**

Critério	Classe	Exemplo
Classe de Informação	Característica	<i>Gênero</i>
	Escalar	<i>Temperatura</i>
	Vetor	<i>Grandeza física associada a um fluido</i>
	Tensor	<i>Grandeza física associada a um fluido</i>
	Relacionamento	<i>Link em um hipertexto</i>
Tipos dos valores	Alfanumérico	<i>Gênero</i>
	Númérico	<i>Temperatura</i>
	Símbolo	<i>Link em um hipertexto</i>
Natureza do domínio	Discreto	<i>Marcas de automóvel</i>
	Contínuo	<i>Superfície de um terreno</i>
	Contínuo-Discretizado	<i>Anos (tempo discretizado)</i>
	1D	<i>Medida de uma grandeza de tempo</i>
	2D	<i>Superfície de um terreno</i>
	3D	<i>Volume de dados médicos</i>
	<i>n</i> -D	<i>Dados de uma população</i>

(see Table 1) and the font used must also be Helvetica, 10 point, boldface, with 6 points of space before and after each caption.

**Table 2. Variables to be considered on the evaluation of interaction techniques**

	Chessboard top view	Chessboard perspective view
Selection with side movements	6.02 ± 5.22	7.01±6.84
Selection with in- depth movements	6.29±4.99	12.22±11.33
Manipulation with side movements	4.66± 4.94	3.47±2.20
Manipulation with in- depth movements	5.71 ±4.55	5.37 ±3.28

## 7. Images

All images and illustrations should be in black-and-white, or gray tones, excepting for the papers that will be electronically available (on CD-ROMs, internet, etc.). The image resolution on paper should be about 600 dpi for black-and-white images, and 150-300 dpi for grayscale images. Do not include images with excessive resolution, as they may take hours to print, without any visible difference in the result.

## 8. References

Bibliographic references must be unambiguous and uniform. We recommend giving the author names references in brackets, e.g. [Knuth 1984], [Boulic and Renault 1991], and [Smith and Jones 1999].

The references must be listed using 12 point font size, with 6 points of space before each reference. The first line of each reference should not be indented, while the subsequent should be indented by 0.5 cm.

### References

Boulic, R. and Renault, O. (1991). 3d hierarchies for animation. In Magnenat-Thalmann, N. and Thalmann, D., editors, *New Trends in Animation and Visualization*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Knuth, D. E. (1984). *The T<sub>E</sub>X Book*. Addison-Wesley, 15th edition.

Neto, A. V. G. (2011). Dns: Uma ferramenta indispensável.

Smith, A. and Jones, B. (1999). On the complexity of computing. In Smith-Jones, A. B., editor, *Advances in Computer Science*, pages 555–566. Publishing Press.