

Table 1: Color Table

	1	2	3	4	5
A	318.3	327.8	152.0	104.9	135.8
B		335.5	137.7	290.9	198.6

Table 2: Set Table Length

Start	End	Character Block Name
3400	4DB5	CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A
4E00	9FFF	CJK Unified Ideographs

Table 3: Automatic line break

Item	Name	Gender	Habit	Self-introduction
1	Jimmy	Male	Badminton	Hi, everyone,my name is Jimmy. I come from Hamilton, and it's my great honour to give this example. My topic is about how to use pwidth command
2	Jimmy	Male	Badminton	Hi, everyone,my name is Jimmy. I come from Hamilton, and it's my great honour to give this example. My topic is about how to use pwidth command

Table 4: Set Table Width x

Start	End	Character Block Name
3400	4DB5	CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A
4E00	9FFF	CJK Unified Ideographs

Table 5: Set the width of a column in the middle of the table

Start	End	Character Block Name
3400	4DB5	CJK Unified Ideographs Extension A
4E00	9FFF	CJK Unified Ideographs

Table 6: Change any column width

Format	Extension	Description
Bitmap	.bmp	Bitmap images are recommended because they offer the most control over the exact image and colors.
Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)	.gif	Compressed image format used for Web pages. Animated GIFs are supported.
Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)	.jpeg, .jpg	Compressed image format used for Web pages.
Portable Network Graphics (PNG)	.png	Compressed image format used for Web pages.

Table 7: tabu package

i	x_i	n_i	i	x_i	n_i
1	0.5~0.64	1	8	1.48~1.62	53
2	0.64~0.78	2	9	1.62~1.76	25
3	0.78~0.92	9	10	1.76~1.90	19
4	0.92~1.06	26	11	1.90~2.04	16
5	1.06~1.20	37	12	2.04~2.18	3
6	1.20~1.34	53	13	2.18~2.38	1
7	1.34~1.48	56			

Table 8: NOTATIONS

Symbol	Meaning
PM_i	The i th physical machine or host server in the data center, $i = 1, 2, ?$ -
CM	Vector of maximum disk size; $CM[i]$ stores the maximum disk size of PM_i
BM	Vector of remaining disk size; $BM[i]$ stores the remaining disk size of PM_i
$SP(PM_i)$	Selection preference of PM_i
$Node_m$	The m th node of the data center network. A node can be a host server or a switch. $m = 1, 2, ?$ -

Table 9: Demographic Prediction performance comparison by three evaluation metrics.

Method	C			D		
	Precision	Recall	F1-Measure	Precision	Recall	F1-Measure
A	0.7324	0.7388	0.7301	0.6371	0.6462	0.6568
B	0.7321	0.7385	0.7323	0.6363	0.6462	0.6559
C	0.7321	0.7222	0.7311	0.6243	0.6227	0.6570
D	0.7654	0.7716	0.7699	0.6695	0.6684	0.6642
E	0.7435	0.7317	0.7343	0.6386	0.6488	0.6435
F	0.7667	0.7644	0.7646	0.6609	0.6687	0.6574
G	0.8189	0.8139	0.8146	0.6971	0.6904	0.6935

Table 10: Demographic Prediction performance comparison by three evaluation metrics.

Method	G			G		
	Precision	Recall	F1-Measure	Precision	Recall	F1-Measure
kNN	0.7324	0.7388	0.7301	0.6371	0.6462	0.6568
F	0.7321	0.7385	0.7323	0.6363	0.6462	0.6559
E	0.7321	0.7222	0.7311	0.6243	0.6227	0.6570
D	0.7654	0.7716	0.7699	0.6695	0.6684	0.6642
C	0.7435	0.7317	0.7343	0.6386	0.6488	0.6435
B	0.7667	0.7644	0.7646	0.6609	0.6687	0.6574
A	0.8189	0.8139	0.8146	0.6971	0.6904	0.6935

(a). CDR samples

<u>record-id</u>	<u>caller-id</u>	<u>callee-id</u>
1	#user-1	#user-2
2	#user-1	#user-4
3	#user-2	#user-1
4	#user3	#user-5
5	#user1	#user-2
⋮	⋮	⋮

(b). DTR samples

<u>record-id</u>	<u>user-id</u>	<u>online-time</u>	<u>offline-time</u>
1	#user-1	#timestamp-1	#timestamp-2
2	#user-2	#timestamp-3	#timestamp-4
3	#user-2	#timestamp-5	#timestamp-6
4	#user3	#timestamp-7	#timestamp-8
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

Figure 1: CDR (Call Detail Records) and DTR (Data Traffic Records) samples.