

Full Title of Article

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Abstract

This is a great paper and it has a concise abstract.

Keywords: List of keywords, comma separated.

1. Introduction

This is where the content of your paper goes. Some random notes¹:

- You should use L^AT_EX(Lamport, 1986).
- JMLR/PMLR uses natbib for references. For simplicity, here, `\cite` defaults to parenthetical citations, i.e. `\citep`. You can of course also use `\citet` for textual citations.
- You should follow the guidelines provided by the conference.
- Read through the JMLR template documentation for specific L^AT_EXusage questions.
- Note that the JMLR template provides many handy functionalities such as `\figureref` to refer to a figure, e.g. Figure 1, `\tableref` to refer to a table, e.g. Table 1 and `\equationref` to refer to an equation, e.g. Equation (1).

Acknowledgments

We thank a bunch of people.

* Contributed equally

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1. Random footnote are discouraged

Table 1: An Example Table

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

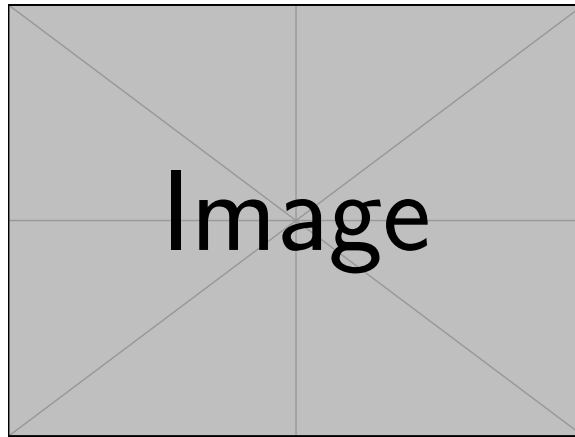


Figure 1: Example Image

Algorithm 1: Computing Net Activation

Input: $x_1, \dots, x_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$

Output: y , the net activation

$y \leftarrow 0$;

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$y \leftarrow y + w_i * x_i$;

end

References

Leslie Lamport. *Latex: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., Boston, MA, USA, 1986. ISBN 0-201-15790-X.

Appendix A. Proof of Theorem 1

This is a boring technical proof of

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1. \tag{1}$$

Appendix B. Proof of Theorem 2

This is a complete version of a proof sketched in the main text.