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《报告名称》 标题
子标题

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1. 一级标题

1.1 二级标题

1.1.1 三级标题

2. 项目列表

2.1 无序列表

默认带有原点

- hello, how are you?
- 你好, 我是 cp

修改原点为其他

- hello, how are you?
- * 你好, 我是 cp

消除原点

2.2 有序列表

1. 默认 1

2. 默认 2

3. 默认 3

利用无序手动更改为有序, 并进行缩进

(1) 手动有序 1

(2) 手动有序 2

(3) 手动有序 3

与上间距

step 1 手动有序 1

step 2 手动有序 2

step 3 手动有序 3

更多间距调整内容参考[latex 列表间距修改](#)

3. 公式

3.1 无编号公式

多行公式

$$\begin{aligned}n^2 + n + 1 &= \\&\leq n^2 + n^2 + n^2 \\&= 3n^2 \\&\leq c \cdot 2n^3\end{aligned}$$

行内公式

后面是个公式 $f(n) = n^2 + n + 1$, $g(n) = 2n^3$

3.2 带编号公式

$$\begin{aligned}z_o &= \sigma(W_o * (x_t, h_{t-1})) \\z_f &= \sigma(W_f * (x_t, h_{t-1})) \\z_i &= \sigma(W_i * (x_t, h_{t-1})) \\z &= \tanh(W * (x_t, h_{t-1}))\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

4. 代码

```
1  
2 # 这是注释  
3 def test():  
4     pass
```

5. 图片



图 1: LSTM 基本结构单元

6. 表格

算法

Algorithm 1 Reliable Negative Instances Selection

Input: Positive Instance Set P , Unlabeled Instance Set U , Sample Ratio s .

Output: Reliable Negative Instance Set RN .

- 1: $setRN = \emptyset$
 - 2: Sample s of the instances from P as S
 - 3: Set $P_s = P - S$ with label 1, $U_s = U \cup S$ with label -1
 - 4: Train a classifier g with P_s and U_s
 - 5: Classify instances in U using g , output the class-conditional-probability
 - 6: Select a threshold θ according to the class-conditional-probability of instances in S
 - 7: **for** $d \in U$ **do** **do**
 - 8: **if** $Pr(1|d) \leq \theta$, $RN = RN \cup d$ **then**
 - 9: **end if**
 - 10: **end for**
 - 11: Output RN
-

表格 1

方法	特点	优点	缺点
有监督学习	对数据进行标注， 通过有监督学习的方式 来检测恶意 URL	更强的泛化能力	现实生活中很难获得 精准的标注数据。 在更多时候，我们可能 只得到一小部分恶意 URL 和大量未标记的 URL 样本， 缺乏足够可靠的负例样本
无监督学习	不需要对数据进行标注	无需标注的数据即可进行训练	已知恶意 URL 的标注信息 就难以充分利用，可能 无法达到令人满意的识别能力

表格 2

姓名	学号	性别
Steve Jobs	001	Male
Bill Gates	002	Female

表格 3 带编号

表 1: 表格哈哈哈哈哈

	$x \bmod 5 = 0$	$x \bmod 5 = 1$	$x \bmod 5 = 2$	$x \bmod 5 = 3$	$x \bmod 5 = 4$
$x0$	0	2	4	1	3
$x1$	1	3	0	2	4

更多表格样式参考：[表格样式](#)

7. 参考文献

参考文献：[1]

参考文献

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