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Key words: certificateless signatures; multivariate cryptography; provable security; computational engineering

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1. Introduction

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We will refer to a classic text using a sample citation [1]. We also demonstrate inline math, e.g., $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$, and a displayed equation:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \quad (1)$$

1.1. A sample theorem

Theorem 1 (Toy result). *For every integer $n \geq 1$, the sum $\sum_{k=1}^n k$ is equal to $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.*

Proof. The proof can be done by induction. The base case $n = 1$ holds. Assume true for n . Then $\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k = (\sum_{k=1}^n k) + (n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n+1) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$. \square

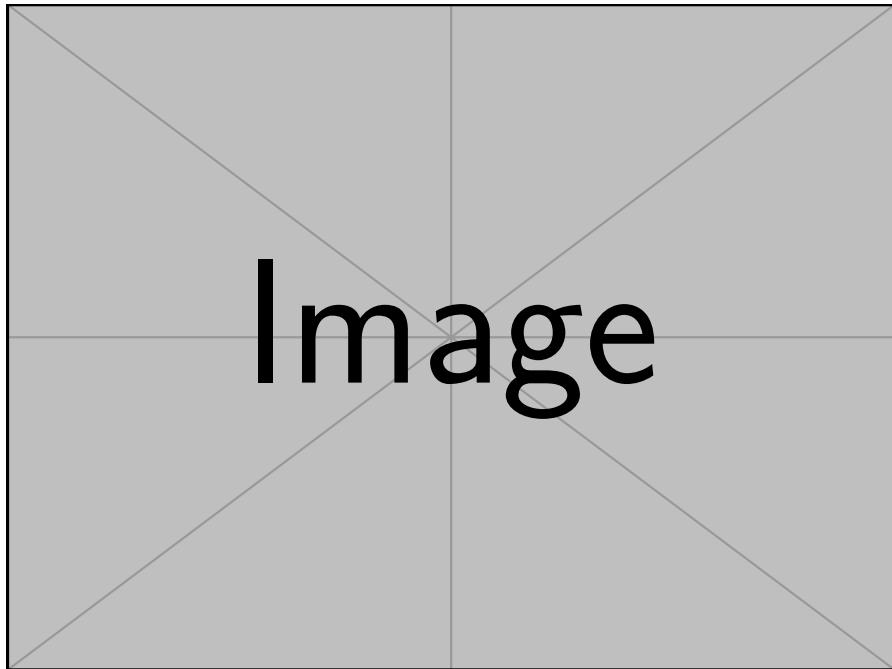


Figure 1: A sample figure (replace `example-image` with your own file).

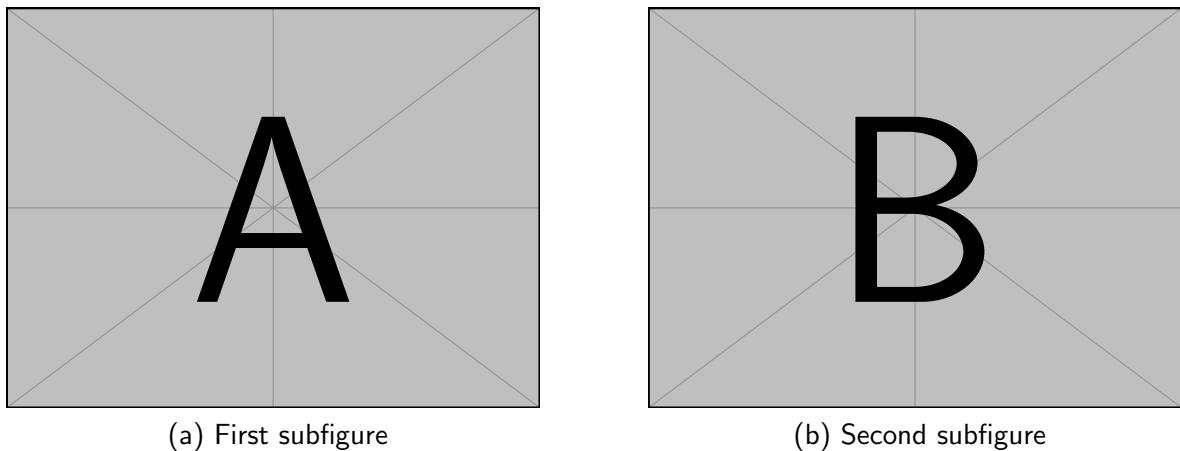


Figure 2: A sample subfigure layout.

Table 1: A sample table for demonstration.

Method	Time (ms)	Accuracy (%)
Baseline	12.5	91.2
Proposed	10.1	93.8
Optimized	8.7	94.4

2. Sample Figure(s)

Figure 1 shows a sample figure. Figure 2 shows two subfigures.

3. Sample Table

Table 1 shows a simple table with aligned columns.

Algorithm 1 Sample procedure (toy example).

Require: Input array $A[1..n]$
Ensure: **true** if A is non-decreasing, else **false**

```
1: for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n - 1$  do
2:   if  $A[i] > A[i + 1]$  then
3:     return false
4:   end if
5: end for
6: return true
```

4. Sample Algorithm

Algorithm 1 shows a basic algorithm environment.

5. Conclusion

We included samples of an equation (Eq. 1), figures (Fig. 1–2), a table (Table 1), and an algorithm (Algorithm 1) to serve as a template.

References

- [1] Donald E. Knuth. *The T_EXbook*. Addison-Wesley, 1984.