

# 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 notes:

- You should use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X usage 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 (??).

## Acknowledgments

We thank a bunch of people.

## References

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

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\* Contributed equally

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Table 1: An Example Table

| Dataset | Result  |
|---------|---------|
| Data1   | 0.12345 |
| Data2   | 0.67890 |
| Data3   | 0.54321 |
| Data4   | 0.09876 |

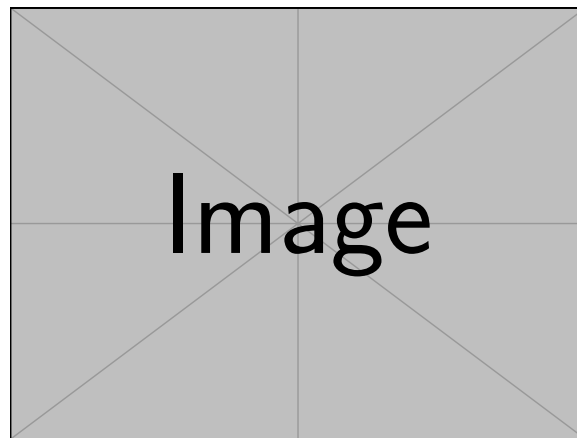


Figure 1: Example Image

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**Algorithm 1:** Computing Net Activation

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**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**

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