

# Workshop on LaTeX for Academic, Technical, and Professional Writing

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## 1 Inline Text Manipulation

Microblog platforms such as “twitter”, *sina weibo*, etc. are rapidly moving towards a platform for sample text user-generated information production and consumption. Among the several microblog services, #twitter has become the most popular. The real-time nature of twitter plays an **important role during a disaster period**, such as earthquakes, \wildfires, and so on. This is because the user-generated twitter posts during such events might be useful to serve the situational information needs ( $\approx 59\%$  &  $89\%$ ). To use underscore it is  $X_2 4^{th}$  ©2021. **colored text**

## 2 Itemize and Enumerate

### 2.1 The General Type of Itemize

- Explore the image.
- Explore the text.
- Explore the video.
- Explore the sound.
- Create the multimodal data.

### 2.2 Using the Special Symbol for Item Label

- Explore the image.
- \* Explore the image.
- ◇ Explore the text.
- Explore the video.
- ★ Explore the sound.
- Create the multimodal data.

### 2.3 Numbered Type Itemize

1. Explore the image.
2. Explore the text.
3. Explore the video.
4. Explore the sound.
5. Create the multimodal data.

## **2.4 English alphabetic Type Itemize (Lowercase)**

- A Explore the image.
- B Explore the text.
- C Expore the video.
- D Explore the sound.
- E Create the multimodal data.

## **2.5 Roman Numbered Type Itemize (Lowercase)**

- i Explore the image.
- ii Explore the text.
- iii Expore the video.
- iv Explore the sound.
- v Create the multimodal data.

## **2.6 Roman Numbered Type Itemize (Uppercase)**

- I Explore the image.
- II Explore the text.
- III Expore the video.
- IV Explore the sound.
- V Create the multimodal data.

## **2.7 Reducing Space between Items**

1. Explore the image.
2. Explore the text.
3. Expore the video.
4. Explore the sound.
5. Create the multimodal data.

## **2.8 Reducing Space between Items and Provide Special Item Label**

- \* Explore the image.
- \* Explore the text.
- \* Expore the video.
- \* Explore the sound.
- \* Create the multimodal data.

## **2.9 Reducing Space between Items and Provide Romanized Item Label**

- i Explore the image.
- ii Explore the text.
- iii Expore the video.
- iv Explore the sound.
- v Create the multimodal data.

## **2.10 Reducing Space between Items and Provide Numeric Item Label**

- 1 Explore the image.
- 2 Explore the text.
- 3 Expore the video.
- 4 Explore the sound.
- 5 Create the multimodal data.

## **2.11 Adding Specific Character with Each Numeric Item Label**

- B1 Explore the image.
- B2 Explore the text.
- B3 Expore the video.
- B4 Explore the sound.
- B5 Create the multimodal data.

## **2.12 Numeric Item Label with Bracket**

- (1) Explore the image.
- (2) Explore the text.
- (3) Expore the video.
- (4) Explore the sound.
- (5) Create the multimodal data.

## **2.13 Numeric Item Label with Dot**

1. Explore the image.
2. Explore the text.
3. Expore the video.
4. Explore the sound.
5. Create the multimodal data.

## **2.14 Alphabetic Item Label with dot**

- a. Explore the image.
- b. Explore the text.
- c. Expore the video.
- d. Explore the sound.
- e. Create the multimodal data.

## **2.15 Alphabetic Item Label with dot**

- A. Explore the image.
- B. Explore the text.
- C. Expore the video.
- D. Explore the sound.
- E. Create the multimodal data.

## **2.16 Romanized Item Label with dot**

- i. Explore the image.
- ii. Explore the text.
- iii. Expore the video.

## **2.17 Romanized Item Label with dot**

- I. Explore the image.
- II. Explore the text.
- III. Expore the video.
- IV. Explore the sound.

### 3 Mathematical Equation and Expression

$$e_t = h_t w_a \quad (1)$$

$$a_t = \frac{\exp(e_t)}{\sum_{i=1}^T \exp(e_i)}$$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^T a_i h_i$$

$$P(m^{(i)}, n^{(i)}) = \sum_{j=1}^k 1\{n^{(i)} = j\} \log(n_j^{(i)})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Combined Span} = & Span[index[1]] \cup \\ & Span[index[1]] \cup \\ & Span[index[1]] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_j : & \text{ if } x_1 \text{ is } A_{j1} \text{ and/or } \dots\dots\dots x_n \text{ is } A_{jn} \\ & \text{ then } Class = C_j, \quad j = 1, \dots\dots, N \end{aligned}$$

#### 3.1 Nested LSTMs (NLSTMs)

Nowadays, LSTM based deep learning models are the most popular choice for sequential tasks. In our model, we employ the state-of-the-art nested LSTMs (NLSTMs) model where the LSTM memory cells selectively read and write necessary long-term information through accessing their inner memory. Though LSTM is employing  $c_t^{outer} = f_t \odot c_{t-1} + i_t \odot g_t$  to estimate it's outer memory cell value, NLSTMs use the concatenation  $(f_t \odot c_{t-1}, i_t \odot g_t)$  as an input to an inner LSTM (or NLSTM) memory cell, and set  $c_t^{outer} = h_t^{inner}$ . Such mechanism helps the NLSTMs to operate on longer time-scales thus capture the contextual information effectively.

### 4 Figure Inclusion

Figure 1: Proposed framework.

Figure 2: Sample of positive (left) and negative (right) sentiment bearing images.

### 5 Table

Now, we illustrate the different types of tables. See the long table illustration from here <https://www.overleaf.com/latex/examples/a-longtable-example/xxwzfxkxxjmc>. Other types of tables are illustrated below:

Table 1: A sample table.

Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4
1	6	87837	—
2	7	78	5415
3	545	778	7507
4	545	18744	7560

Team Name	F1-Score
HITSZ-HLT9 (1st)	0.7083028253
hitmi&t (3rd)	0.6984762534
IITKDetox (9th)	0.6895352367
<b>CSECUDSG (21st)</b>	<b>0.6795264755</b>
mnfourka (45th)	0.6581458018
ST-TSResearch (64th)	0.6133591537

Table 2: Comparative performance analysis.

Table 3: Comparative performance analysis against the state-of-the-art.

Methods	Any-Type (Micro Avg.)			
	Precision	Recall	<b>F1 Score</b>	Accuracy
Proposed Method	0.4504	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.6210</b>	<b>0.4504</b>
<i>Top 5 Performing Teams in TRECIS-2018</i>				
cbnuS2	<b>0.4559</b>	0.7780	0.5749	0.4213
KDEIS4_DM	0.3914	0.9856	0.5603	0.3908
umdhcilfasttext	0.4534	0.7260	0.5582	0.4022
Participant Median	0.3978	0.6165	0.4775	0.3385

## 6 Pseudocode/Algorithm Inclusion

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### Algorithm 1: How to write algorithms

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**Input:** Input:

**Output:** Output:

**Result:** Write here the result

initialization;

**while** *While condition* **do**

    instructions;

**if** *condition* **then**

        instructions1;

        instructions2;

**else**

        instructions3;

**end**

**end**

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$i \leftarrow 10$

**if**  $i \geq 5$  **then**

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

```
else
  if  $i \leq 3$  then
     $i \leftarrow i + 2$ 
  end if
end if
```

## 7 External PDF Pages Inclusion

## 8 Footnote and Citation/References

Some sample texts to illustrate the use of footnote<sup>1</sup>. Also we can use the url reference as footnote<sup>2</sup>.

To add a reference of a research paper, we need to collect bibtex from google scholar and put this bibtex in the \*.bib file. Then, we can add the reference as follows: (?) (?).

## 9 Miscellaneous

we publicly release the dataset for future research purposes at the following link: <https://git.io/JkW6V> or use the expanded URL<sup>3</sup>

## 10 Illustration of Section

### 10.1 This is Subsection:

#### 10.1.1 This is Subsubsection:

## 11 Domain Specific Template Manipulation

IEEE Template <https://www.ieee.org/conferences/publishing/templates.html>.

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<sup>1</sup>Footnte sometimes used as a provider of additional information

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/nowshedcu/Personality-Traits-Detection-in-Bangla>

<sup>3</sup><https://github.com/nowshedcu/Personality-Traits-Detection-in-Bangla>