Journal Name, YYYY, pp. 1–4

doi: DOI HERE
Advance Access Publication Date: Day Month Year
Paper

PAPER

Stochastic Process I by MIT

Nanthawat Anancharoenpakorn

FOR PUBLISHER ONLY Received on Date Month Year; revised on Date Month Year; accepted on Date Month Year

Abstract

Learn how to model stock price by Stochastic Process I.
Motivation: You can also have some paragraphs start with bold face.

Key words:

1. Why are we learning this?

content

1.1. A subsection

A numbered list:

1) First point
2) Second point
    - Subpoint

A bullet list:

- First point
- Second point

1.2. Notes

-
-

```
plot(1:10,main="Some data",xlab="Distance (cm)",
     ylab="Time (hours)")
```

2. A2 Intro

Content

3. A3 Intro

here is the example of equation

$$E = mc^2$$

An inline equation: $y = ax + b$
An equation with a label for cross-referencing:

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) \mathrm{d}r \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = 1 \tag{1}$$

4. A4 Intro

The code below creates a figure. The code is included in the output because `echo=TRUE`.

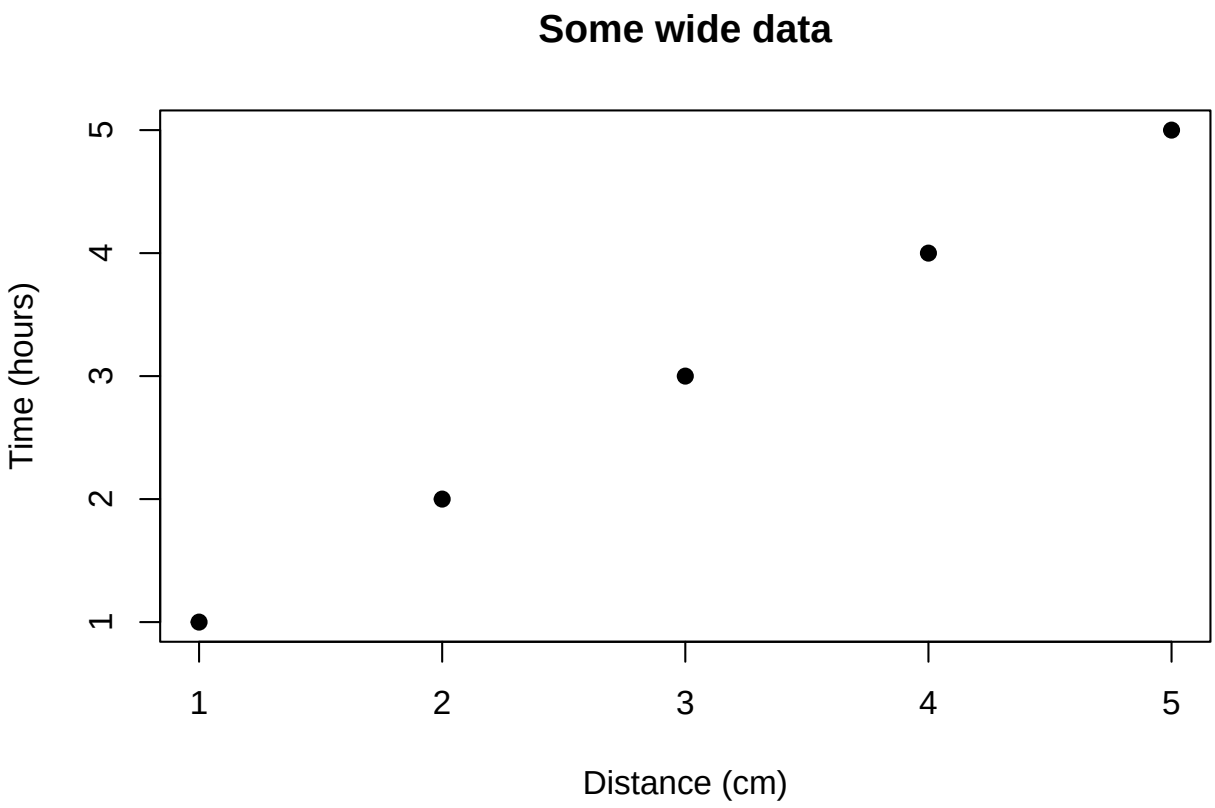

Fig. 2. This is a wide figure.

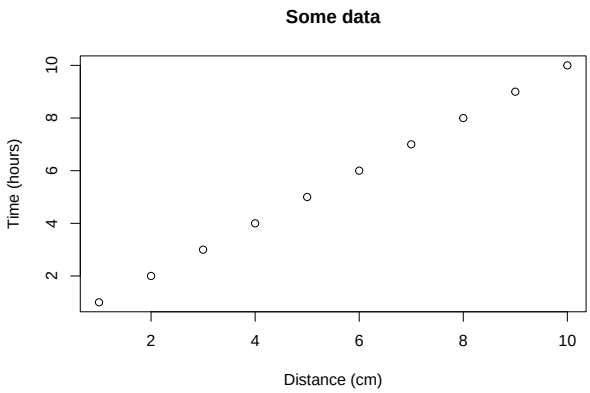

Fig. 1. This is the first figure.

You can reference this figure as follows: Fig. 1.

4.1. Figures spanning two-columns

Figures can span two columns be setting `fig.env="figure*"`.

Reference to second figure: Fig. 2

5. A5 Intro

5.1. Generate a table using `xtable`

```
df = data.frame(ID=1:3,code=letters[1:3])

# Creates tables that follow OUP guidelines
# using xtable
library(xtable)
print(xtable(df,caption="This is a xtable table.",
             label="tab:tab1"),
      comment=FALSE,caption.placement="top")
```

Table 2. This is a kable table.

ID	code
1	a
2	b
3	c

You can reference this table as follows: Table 2.

Table 1. This is a xtable table.

	ID	code
1	1	a
2	2	b
3	3	c

You can reference this table as follows: Table 1.

5.2. Generate a table using `kable`

```
df = data.frame(ID=1:3,code=letters[1:3])

# kable can alse be used for creating tables
knitr::kable(df,caption="This is a kable table.",
             booktabs=TRUE,label="tab2")
```

5.3. Table spanning two columns

Tables can span two columns be setting `table.envir = "table*"` in `knitr::kable`.

```
df = data.frame(ID=1:3,code1=letters[1:3],
                code2=letters[4:6],
                code3=letters[7:9],
                code4=letters[10:12],
                code5=letters[13:15])

# kable can alse be used for creating tables
knitr::kable(df,caption="This is a wide kable table.",
             #format="latex",
             table.envir="table*",
             booktabs=TRUE,label="tab3")
```

Table 3. This is a wide kable table.

ID	code1	code2	code3	code4	code5
1	a	d	g	j	m
2	b	e	h	k	n
3	c	f	i	l	o

6. Cross-referencing sections

You can cross-reference sections and subsections as follows: Section **??** and Section 1.1.

Note: the last section in the document will be used as the section title for the bibliography.

For more portable and flexible referencing of sections, equations, figures and tables, use `bookdown::pdf_document2` with YAML header option `base_format: rticles::oup_article`.

7. A6 Intro

A. Section title of first appendix

blabla

A.1. Subsection title of first appendix

and so on. . . .

8. Competing interests

There are no competing interest.

9. Author contributions statement

AA did all the work. The others are just freeloaders.