Project Title

Subtitle

Author Details

Date

Abstract

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Keywords: Constraint programming, Combinatorial optimisation, Inventory, Scheduling

1 Introduction

An in-sentence citation can be cited with *citet*, e.g. this is found in a study by Ferreira et al. [2013]. A bracketed citation can be done with *citep*, e.g. Uu cursus magna vel neque egestas, nec lobortis nibh lacinia [Pepić, 2018].

Bullet points can be written with enumerate. This is an example:

- 1. Item A
- 2. Item B
- 3. Item C

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2 Figures

References to previous sections can be done by using ref followed by the label, e.g. as concluded in Section 1. Use a tilde "" to prevent line breaks between the elements. This is an example of inserting a footnote¹.

2.1 Inserting Single Figures Relative to Page Width

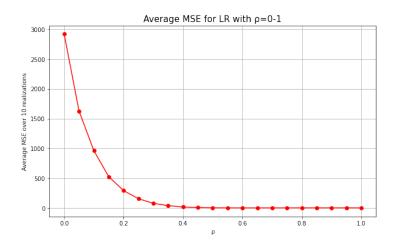


Figure 1: Caption for Big Plot.

Quisque ornare metus sit amet turpis accumsan aliquam. Duis condimentum sollicitudin ornare. Integer eu sodales orci. Quisque quis purus et ligula pretium posuere id eu eros, as seen in Figure 1.

¹Data A retrieved from Kaggle, accessed on August 5, 2021.

2.2 Inserting Two Figures Side-By-Side

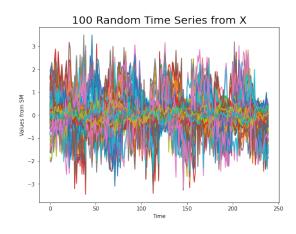


Figure 2: Caption for subplot1.

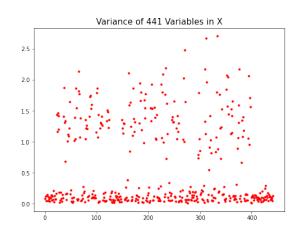


Figure 3: Caption for subplot2.

Data A can be seen in Figure 2, and Data B in Figure 2

2.3 Four figures, 2 rows, 2 column



Figure 4: Caption for subplot 1-1.

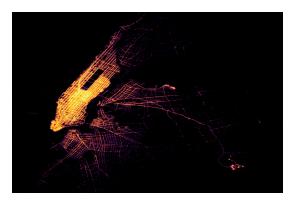


Figure 5: Caption for subplot 1-2.

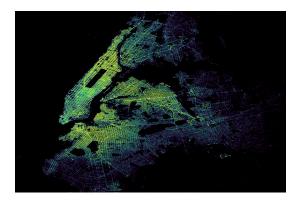


Figure 6: Caption for subplot 2-1.



Figure 7: Caption for subplot 2-2.

Figure 8: Caption for all four figures.

2.4 Inserting Table Example

pickup_datetime	tempm	tempi	conds	hum	vism	wspdm	precipm	rain	fog
2015-12-31 00:15:00	7.8	46.0	Light Rain	89.0	4.0	7.4	0.500000	1	0
2015-12-31 00:42:00	7.8	46.0	Overcast	89.0	6.4	7.4	0.800000	0	0
2015-12-31 00:51:00	7.8	46.0	Overcast	89.0	8.0	5.6	0.800000	0	0
2015-12-31 01:51:00	7.2	45.0	Overcast	90.0	12.9	7.4	0.300000	0	0
2015-12-31 02:51:00	7.2	45.0	Overcast	90.0	12.9	0.0	0.295455	0	0

Table 1: Caption of table.

3 Math Equations

This is an example of a newline equation. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) for this problem can be expressed as:

$$y(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m w_j x_j = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

- 1. y is the trip demand, the target variable to be predicted;
- 2. $\mathbf{x} = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m]$ is a vector of trips and weather features (where $x_0 = 1$ which is the bias); and
- 3. $\mathbf{w} = [w_0, \dots, w_m]$ are the weights for every feature.

This is an example of an in-line equation. The Ridge Regression (RR) parameters are estimated by:

- 1. $\mathbf{A}_{RR} = (\mathbf{D}^{\top}\mathbf{D} + \tilde{\lambda}\mathbf{I})^{-1}\mathbf{D}^{\top}\mathbf{X}$, where $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{TC}$ and $\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda V$.
- 2. $\mathbf{D}_{RR} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{A}_{RR}^{\top}$.

4 Methodology

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5 Results and Discussion

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6 Conclusions

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Ferreira, N., J. Poco, H. T. Vo, J. Freire, and C. T. Silva (2013). Visual exploration of big spatio-temporal urban data: A study of new york city taxi trips. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 19(12), 2149–2158.

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