*Approve prediction for multisequence learning*

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Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (key words)

# Introduction

See also: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IMRAD>

This Section should be focused on describing your approach. You can use references from other source.

# Methods

In the existing method inputs were hardcoded so if user wants to change the input, then it’s necessary to change the input sequences from the code. so, to resolve the issue we have tested different methods to take the inputs from the file.

## GetInputFromTextFile( ):

Team has implemented *GetInputFromTextFile()* method to take the inputs from the Text file. We have tried 2 approaches to split the multiple input sequences by using comma ‘,’ to separate each digit of the input sequence and using special character at the end of each sequence for splitting it from other input sequences. In this case we used semi-colon ‘;’ to split. The significant issue we faced by using this approach is we had to add both comma ‘,’ and semi-colon ‘;’ at the end of each input sequence, which is not a feasible solution and by which text file also looks inappropriate.

To resolve issue, we faced in the first approach we used regular expression to split multiple sequences based on detecting the enter ‘/r/n’. Using this approach wherever we added enter for next input, is getting detected by our regular expression logic. For this we had to read all the rows together using *reader.ReadToEnd( )* method and then split it by detecting the enter keyword. This can cause an issue in real time working environment.

## GetInputFromCsvFile( ):

Team has implemented *GetInputFromCsvFile( )* method to take the inputs from the CSV file. CSV stands for "Comma-Separated Values". It is a file format used for storing and exchanging tabular data, such as spreadsheets or databases. In a CSV file, each line represents a row of data and each field within a row is separated by a comma. CSV files are simple and widely supported, making them a popular choice for data exchange between different systems and applications.

The problem with CSV file is we need to add one non double character at end of each row to terminate the row/sequence and take the next sequence. This can cause an issue in real time working environment.

## GetInputFromExcelFile( ):

In the *GetInputFromExcelFile( )* method we are using .xlsx file type to take the input sequences. Here we overcame the issues of the previous methods *GetInputFromCsvFile()* and *GetInputFromTextFile()* where we need to add any non-double value to terminate the row/sequence and to jump to the next row/sequence and any special in case of text file to jump over the next input sequence. To implement this feature we used the *string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace( )* property.

# Results

This Part of the text describes results of your works. There can only be mentioned references, MUST point back to Methods and Intro chapter. No more external references.

Code examples must be provided to demonstrate how to use the algorithm/module. Provide a reference to more unit tests, which show the same in more detail. Also provide all diagrams with comments and reference to unit tests, which generate diagrams.

# Discussion

Conclusion of your work should be precise and concise. How was the project, what is done, what is the result... There can be discussion on further work and direction.

# Ease of Use

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First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the Microsoft Word, Letter file.

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# Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
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may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
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* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# Using the Template

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## Authors and Affiliations

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, three authors.** A minimum of one author is required for all report articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

### For papers with more than three authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

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## Figures and Tables

For adding object other than text (tables, equations, graphs, figures, code…), **there must be at least one cross reference** to it. Figure 1 is an example

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)



Figure 1 Example Figure Caption

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

## Code References:

Referencing Code in your text should be avoided unless necessary. In such cases it can be inserted as a listing as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Listing 1 Code Reference Example

Console.WriteLine(“Referencing code”, var);

// using tab can be replaced with 4 spaces

Do not pass code as image. When referring to variable in **Error! Reference source not found.**, italics should be used for example *var.* Code flows and logic should be presented better as Graph or Diagram instead of words.

Code Block which is too big to put in the textbox can be reference as Listing 2.

Listing 2 Unit Test [EncodeDateTimeTest](https://github.com/ddobric/neocortexapi/blob/0348ffb99739ddf8c8c3a875f8162a18073938ca/source/UnitTestsProject/EncoderTests/DateTimeEncoderExperimentalTests.cs#L34-L49)

public void EncodeDateTimeTest(int w, double r, …)

{

…

DateTimeEncoderExperimental encoder = new…

var result = encoder.Encode(input);

…

Assert.IsTrue(result.SequenceEqual(expected…

}

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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