LaTeX Example Doc

Chameli Dommanige
CS 800
Current draft: 2/9/26 at 1:35am EDT

This is a practice document. Based on the template provided by Dr. Weigle.

1 URIs

Academic Webpage: `https://chamelid.github.io/`

2 Images

All figures must have a caption and must be referenced in the text. See the example below.

Figure 1 shows an original PNG with no scaling or cropping. The original dimensions are 1484 x 1171 (or, 3in x 2.4in). Figure 2 shows an example of cropping the image using the `trim, clip` options to `includegraphics`.

Figure 1: Original PNG

Figure 3 shows the same cropping as Figure 2 but scaled up. It's blurry because the original image (Figure 1 was a low resolution.)

Figure 2: Cropped PNG - 0.25in from left, 0.5in from bottom, 1in from right, 0.3in from top

We can insert PDFs into the document in the same way as images. Figure 4 is the first page of an academic paper. I've added the `\frame` command to show where the boundaries are. Figure 5 shows the margins trimmed off so that the text can be larger (scaled up).

3 Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are weird in LaTeX. Here's using "double quotes". *Not quite right.* Here's the "proper way". It's two backticks and two single quotes: ``` ``proper way'' ```

4 Tables

Table 1 shows a simple example table. Table 2 shows an example confusion matrix from `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confusion_matrix`. This employs rows that span multiple columns (multicol) and columns that span multiple rows (multirow).

Table 1: Simple Table

Code	**course**
CS 600	Algorithms and Data Structures
CS 800	Research Methods

Table 2: Example Confusion Matrix from Wikipedia

		Actual	
		Cat	Dog
Predicted	Cat	5 (TP)	3 (FP)
	Dog	2 (FN)	3 (TN)

Figure 3: Cropped and scaled PNG

Enhanced Cyberbullying Identification on Social Media Using Emojis and Text

Menike D.C.D.[1*] and Dayaratna H.R.O.E.[1]
[1] Department of Statistics and Computer Science
Faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya
chameli9dilshani@gmail.com, erunika.dayaratna@sci.pdn.ac.lk

In the modern world with the increasing social media usage, cyberbullying in social media has become a serious problem that should be addressed immediately. Since cyberbullying always leaves digital footprints, it has attracted researchers over time. Even though there exists a tremendous amount of work, they mostly focus only on text-based or image-based harassment. Nevertheless, the meaning of a sentence with text can be entirely toppled with a single emoticon or an emoji. Due to this reason, studies have been hampered and the research community has yet to investigate harassment based on emojis' influence. Also, the consideration of emojis in sentiment analysis may provide a better understanding of cyberbullying scenarios and help in reducing non-textual harassment as a whole. This study attempts to include emojis in sentiment analysis and thereby classifies cyberbullying replies by considering emojis along with the text. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that is focusing on emojis in cyberbullying. This study mainly focuses on data acquisition from the popular microblogging platform Twitter. As a contribution to this study, a labeled dataset is created. After cleaning and labeling the data set contains 7725 labeled data points. Labeling a sentence as cyberbullying is based on various types directed towards an individual or a group of people, such as a band, a sports team, a political party, religion, nation, gender, etc. Random upsampling has been applied to overcome the data imbalance. Then, text and emoji vectorization and classification are performed. The classifications are done by using three models namely, a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), a Long Short Term Memory Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and a Support Vector Machine (SVM) model. Among all three models, the LSTM model gives 0.7767 and 0.8001 accuracy and F1 scores respectively with the upsampled dataset. The F1 score for the RNN model was 0.7922 and the accuracy for the model was 0.7670. The F1 score and the accuracy for the SVM model are 0.7935 and 0.7975 respectively. The best result was obtained using the LSTM model. The vectorization of emojis plays a critical role in this study and the vectorization is done considering the standard

Figure 4: Inserted PDF

Enhanced Cyberbullying Identification on Social Media Using Emojis and Text

Menike D.C.D.[1*] and Dayaratna H.R.O.E.[1]
[1] Department of Statistics and Computer Science
Faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya
chameli9dilshani@gmail.com, erunika.dayaratna@sci.pdn.ac.lk

In the modern world with the increasing social media usage, cyberbullying in social media has become a serious problem that should be addressed immediately. Since cyberbullying always leaves digital footprints, it has attracted researchers over time. Even though there exists a tremendous amount of work, they mostly focus only on text-based or image-based harassment. Nevertheless, the meaning of a sentence with text can be entirely toppled with a single emoticon or an emoji. Due to this reason, studies have been hampered and the research community has yet to investigate harassment based on emojis' influence. Also, the consideration of emojis in sentiment analysis may provide a better understanding of cyberbullying scenarios and help in reducing non-textual harassment as a whole. This study attempts to include emojis in sentiment analysis and thereby classifies cyberbullying replies by considering emojis along with the text. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that is focusing on emojis in cyberbullying. This study mainly focuses on data acquisition from the popular microblogging platform Twitter. As a contribution to this study, a labeled dataset is created. After cleaning and labeling the data set contains 7725 labeled data points. Labeling a sentence as cyberbullying is based on various types directed towards an individual or a group of people, such as a band, a sports team, a political party, religion, nation, gender, etc. Random upsampling has been applied to overcome the data imbalance. Then, text and emoji vectorization and classification are performed. The classifications are done by using three models namely, a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), a Long Short Term Memory Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and a Support Vector Machine (SVM) model. Among all three models, the LSTM model gives 0.7767 and 0.8001 accuracy and F1 scores respectively with the upsampled dataset. The F1 score for the RNN model was 0.7922 and the accuracy for the model was 0.7670. The F1 score and the accuracy for the SVM model are 0.7935 and 0.7975 respectively. The best result was obtained using the LSTM model. The vectorization of emojis plays a critical role in this study and the vectorization is done considering the standard

Figure 5: Trimmed PDF