Full Title of Article

Author Name1[*1,2]   ABC@SAMPLE.EDU
¹ *Address 1*
² *Address 2*

Author Name2[*1]   XYZ@SAMPLE.EDU
Author Name3[2]   ALPHABETA@EXAMPLE.EDU
Author Name4[†3]   UVW@FOO.AC.UK
³ *Address 3*

Author Name5[†4]   FGH@BAR.COM
⁴ *Address 4*

Abstract

This is a great paper and it has a concise abstract.
Keywords: List of keywords, comma separated.

1. Introduction

This is where the content of your paper goes. Some random notes[1]:

- You should use LaTeX(Lamport, 1986).

- JMLR/PMLR uses natbib for references. For simplicity, here, \cite defaults to parenthetical citations, i.e. \citep. You can of course also use \citet for textual citations.

- You should follow the guidelines provided by the conference.

- Read through the JMLR template documentation for specific LaTeXusage questions.

- Note that the JMLR template provides many handy functionalities such as \figureref to refer to a figure, e.g. Figure 1, \tableref to refer to a table, e.g. Table 1 and \equationref to refer to an equation, e.g. Equation (1).

Acknowledgments

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[*] Contributed equally

[†] Contributed equally

1. Random footnote are discouraged

Table 1: An Example Table

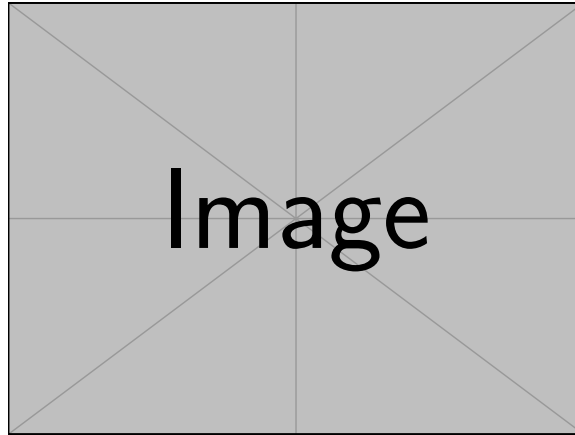| Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

Figure 1: Example Image

Algorithm 1: Computing Net Activation

Input: $x_1, \ldots, x_n, w_1, \ldots, w_n$
Output: y, the net activation
$y \leftarrow 0$;
for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**
$\quad | \quad y \leftarrow y + w_i * x_i$;
end

References

Leslie Lamport. *Latex: A Document Preparation System.* Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., Boston, MA, USA, 1986. ISBN 0-201-15790-X.

Appendix A. Proof of Theorem 1

This is a boring technical proof of

$$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta \equiv 1. \tag{1}$$

Appendix B. Proof of Theorem 2

This is a complete version of a proof sketched in the main text.