

# Full Title of Article

**Author Name1**<sup>\*1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Address 1*

<sup>2</sup> *Address 2*

ABC@SAMPLE.EDU

**Author Name2**<sup>1</sup>

XYZ@SAMPLE.EDU

**Author Name3**<sup>2</sup>

ALPHABETA@EXAMPLE.EDU

**Author Name4**<sup>†3</sup>

UVW@FOO.AC.UK

<sup>3</sup> *Address 3*

**Author Name5**<sup>4</sup>

FGH@BAR.COM

<sup>4</sup> *Address 4*

**Editors:** Under Review for MIDL 2021

## 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:

- You should use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X([Lamport, 1986](#)).
- JMLR/PMLR uses natbib for references. For simplicity, here, \cite defaults to parenthetical citations, i.e. \citet. 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 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X usage 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

We thank a bunch of people.

## References

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

---

<sup>\*</sup> Contributed equally

<sup>†</sup> Contributed equally

Table 1: An Example Table

Dataset	Result
Data1	0.12345
Data2	0.67890
Data3	0.54321
Data4	0.09876

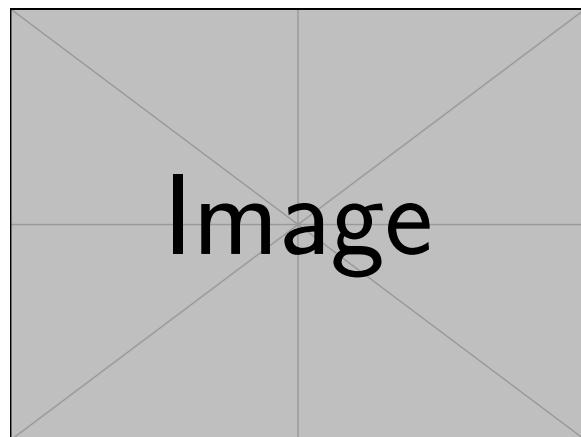


Figure 1: Example Image

---

**Algorithm 1:** Computing Net Activation

---

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

---

## **Appendix A. Proof of Theorem 1**

This is a boring technical proof of

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \equiv 1. \quad (1)$$

## **Appendix B. Proof of Theorem 2**

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