

ARTICLE TYPE

Cambridge Data/Maths Template Class File

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Keywords: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3, keyword4

MSC Codes: *Primary* – CODE1; *Secondary* – CODE2, CODE3

Abstract

Abstracts should be 250 words. It must be able to stand alone and so cannot contain citations to the paper’s references, equations, etc. An abstract must consist of a single paragraph and be concise. Because of online formatting, abstracts must appear as plain as possible.

Impact Statement

Some Data journals (DAP, DCE) require an ‘Impact Statement’ section. Comment out this section if it is not required.

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1. Insert A head here

This demo file is intended to serve as a “starter file”. It is for preparing manuscript submission only, not for preparing camera-ready versions of manuscripts. Manuscripts will be typeset for publication by the journal, after they have been accepted.

By default, this template uses `bibtex` and adopts the AMS referencing style. However, the journal you’re submitting to may require a different reference style; specify the journal you’re using with the

class’ journal option — see lines 1–19 of *Sample.tex* for a list of options and instructions for selecting the journal.

Overleaf will run `pdflatex` and `bibtex` automatically as needed. But if you had *first* compiled using another journal option that adopts `biblatex`, and *then* change the journal option to one that adopts `BibTeX`, you may get some compile error messages instead. In this case you will need to do a ‘Recompile from scratch’; see https://www.overleaf.com/learn/how-to/Clearing_the_cache.

On a local \LaTeX installation, you would need to run these steps instead:

1. Delete `sample.aux`, `sample.bbl` if these files from a previous compile using `biber` still exist.
2. `pdflatex sample`
3. `bibtex sample`
4. `pdflatex sample`
5. `pdflatex sample`

Some journals e.g. `journal=wet` require `biblatex`. For such journals, you will need to

- uncomment the existing `\addbibresource{example.bib}`;
- change the existing `\bibliography{example}` to be `\printbibliography` instead.

If you are submitting to a journal that uses `biblatex` and using this template on Overleaf, Overleaf’s build tool will automatically run `pdflatex` and `biber`. If you are compiling this template on your own local \LaTeX installation, please execute the following commands:

1. `pdflatex sample`
2. `biber sample`
3. `pdflatex sample`
4. `pdflatex sample`

1.1. Insert B head here

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1.1.1. Insert C head here

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2. Insert A head here

2.1. Insert B head here

2.1.1. Insert C head here

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3. Equations

Equations in \LaTeX can either be inline or on-a-line by itself. For inline equations use the \dots commands. Eg: The equation $H\psi = E\psi$ is written via the command $H\psi = E\psi$.

For on-a-line by itself equations (with auto generated equation numbers) one can use the equation or eqnarray environments D .

$$\mathcal{L} = i\psi\gamma^\mu D_\mu\psi - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu} - m\psi\psi \quad (3.1)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} D_\mu &= \partial_\mu - ig\frac{\lambda^a}{2}A_\mu^a \\ F_{\mu\nu}^a &= \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + gf^{abc}A_\mu^b A_\nu^a \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Notice the use of `\nonumber` in the align environment at the end of each line, except the last, so as not to produce equation numbers on lines where no equation numbers are required. The `\label{}` command should only be used at the last line of an align environment where `\nonumber` is not used.

$$Y_\infty = \left(\frac{m}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{-3} \left[1 + \frac{3 \ln(m/\text{GeV})}{15} + \frac{\ln(c_2/5)}{15}\right] \quad (3.3)$$

The class file also supports the use of `\mathbb{R}`, `\mathscr{R}` and `\mathcal{R}` commands. As such `\mathbb{R}`, `\mathscr{R}` and `\mathcal{R}` produces \mathbb{R} , \mathscr{R} and \mathcal{R} respectively.

4. Figures

As per the \LaTeX standards eps images in `latex` and pdf/jpg/png images in `pdflatex` should be used. This is one of the major differences between `latex` and `pdflatex`. The images should be single page documents. The command for inserting images for `latex` and `pdflatex` can be generalized. The package that should be used is the `graphicx` package.

¹This is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote this is sample for footnote.

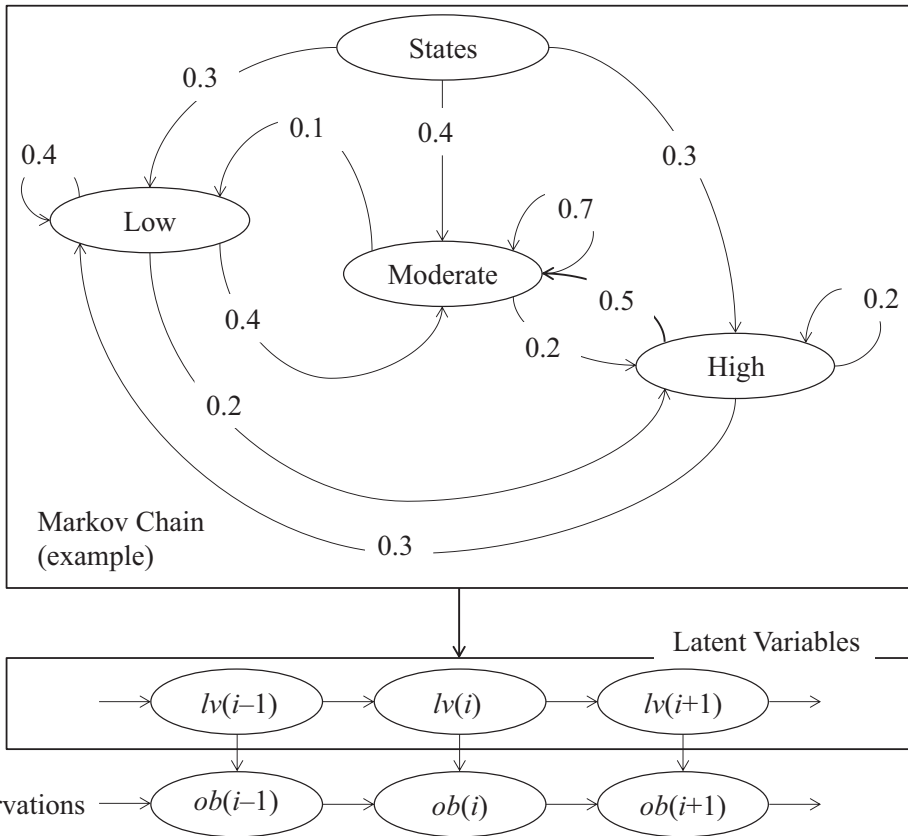


Figure 1. This is a widefig. This is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption this is an example of long caption.

Table 1. Tables which are too long to fit, should be written using the "table*" environment as shown here.

Projectile	Element 1			Element 2 ¹		
	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}	Energy	σ_{calc}	σ_{expt}
Element 3	990 A	1168	1547 ± 12	780 A	1166	1239 ± 100
Element 4	500 A	961	922 ± 10	900 A	1268	1092 ± 40

Note: This is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote this is an example of table footnote

¹This is an example of table footnote

5. Tables

Tables can be inserted via the normal table and tabular environment. To put footnotes inside tables one has to use the additional "fntable" environment enclosing the tabular environment. The footnote appears just below the table itself.

6. Cross referencing

Environments such as figure, table, equation, align can have a label declared via the `\label{#label}` command. For figures and table environments one should use the `\label{}` command inside or just below the `\caption{}` command. One can then use the `\ref{#label}` command to cross-reference them. As an example, consider the label declared for Figure 1 which is `\label{fig1}`. To cross-reference it, use the command `Figure \ref{fig1}`, for which it comes up as “Figure 1”. The reference citations should be used as per the “natbib” packages. Some sample citations: [2, 5, 3, 1, 4].

7. Lists

List in \LaTeX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environment, new entry is added via the `\item` command. Enumerate creates numbered lists, itemize creates bulleted lists and description creates description lists.

1. First item in the number list.
2. Second item in the number list.
3. Third item in the number list.

List in \LaTeX can be of three types: enumerate, itemize and description. In each environment, new entry is added via the `\item` command.

- First item in the bullet list.
- Second item in the bullet list.
- Third item in the bullet list.

A. Appendix. Title for Appendix Section

Appendix text here.

B. Conclusion

Some Conclusions here.

Acknowledgments. We are grateful for the technical assistance of A. Author.

Funding Statement. This research was supported by grants from the `<funder-name><doi><award ID>`; `<funder-name><doi><award ID>`.

Competing Interests. A statement about any financial, professional, contractual or personal relationships or situations that could be perceived to impact the presentation of the work — or ‘None’ if none exist

Data Availability Statement. A statement about how to access data, code and other materials allowing users to understand, verify and replicate findings — e.g. Replication data and code can be found in Harvard Dataverse: `\url{https://doi.org/link}`.

Ethical Standards. The research meets all ethical guidelines, including adherence to the legal requirements of the study country.

Author Contributions. Please provide an author contributions statement using the CRediT taxonomy roles as a guide `\url{https://www.casrai.org/credit.html}`. Conceptualization: A.A; A.B. Methodology: A.A; A.B. Data curation: A.C. Data visualisation: A.C. Writing original draft: A.A; A.B. All authors approved the final submitted draft.

References

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- [1] Donald E. Knuth, *Literate programming*, The Computer Journal **27** (1984), no. 2, 97–111.
- [2] ———, *The TeX book*, Addison-Wesley Professional, 1986.
- [3] Leslie Lamport, *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, 2 ed., Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 1994.
- [4] Michael Lesk and Brian Kernighan, *Computer typesetting of technical journals on UNIX*, Proceedings of American Federation of Information Processing Societies: 1977 National Computer Conference (Dallas, Texas), 1977, pp. 879–888.
- [5] Frank Mittelbach, Michel Gossens, Johannes Braams, David Carlisle, and Chris Rowley, *The LaTeX companion*, 2 ed., Addison-Wesley Professional, 2004.