

Chapter 1

Contribution Title

Name of First Author and Name of Second Author

Abstract Each chapter should be preceded by an abstract (10–15 lines long) that summarizes the content.

1.1 Section Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations. And please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

1.2 Section Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations.

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Use the standard `equation` environment to typeset your equations, e.g.

$$a \times b = c, \tag{1.1}$$

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however, for multiline equations we recommend to use the `eqnarray` environment.

$$\begin{aligned} a \times b &= c \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{c} \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

1.2.1 Subsection Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

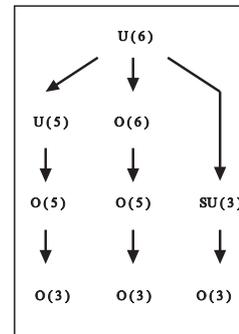
Please do not use quotation marks when quoting texts! Simply use the `quotation` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

1.2.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Further on please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.1, see also Fig. 1.1¹

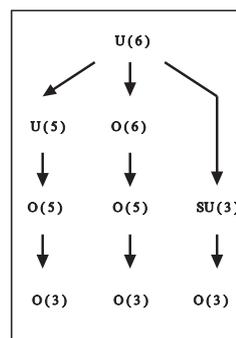
Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are.

Fig. 1.1 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command



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Fig. 1.2 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to flush the caption on the left side of the page. If the figure is positioned at the top of the page, align the sidecaption with the top of the figure – to achieve this you simply need to use the optional argument `[t]` with the `sidecaption` command



For typesetting numbered lists we recommend to use the `enumerate` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

1. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development, cf. Table 1.1.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

For tables we recommend the following layout.

Table 1.1 Please write your table caption here

Classes	Subclass	Length	Action Mechanism
Translation	mRNA ^a	22 (19–25)	Translation repression, mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA cleavage	21	mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA	21–22	mRNA cleavage
Translation	mRNA	24–26	Histone and DNA Modification

^a Table foot note (with superscript)

If you want to list definitions or the like we recommend to use the Springer-enhanced `description` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

- Type 1 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 1.1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.
- Type 2 That addresses central themes pertaining to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 1.2.1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts we recommend to use the newly defined Springer class option `graybox` and the newly defined environment `svgraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box ‘behind’ your text.

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts we recommend to use the newly defined Springer class option and environment `svgraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box ‘behind’ your text.

For theorems, corollaries and definitions we recommend to use the following built-in environments.

Theorem 1. *Theorem text goes here.*

Proof. Proof text goes here. □

Corollary 1. *Corollary text goes here.*

Proof. Proof text goes here. □

Definition 1. Definition text goes here.

Acknowledgements If you want to include acknowledgments of assistance and the like at the end of an individual chapter please use the `acknowledgement` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

Appendix

When placed at the end of a chapter or contribution (as opposed to at the end of the book), the numbering of tables, figures, and equations in the appendix section continues on from that in the main text. Hence please *do not* use the `appendix` command when writing an appendix at the end of your chapter or contribution.

$$a \times b = c \quad (1.3)$$

References

References must be *cited* in the text by number.² The reference list should ideally be *sorted* in alphabetical order. If there are several works by the same author, the following order should be used:

1. all works by the author alone, ordered chronologically by year of publication
2. all works by the author with a coauthor, ordered alphabetically by coauthor
3. all works by the author with several coauthors, ordered chronologically by year of publication.

The *styling* of references³ must be like following:

1. Broy, M.: Software engineering — from auxiliary to key technologies. In: Broy, M., Dener, E. (eds.) *Software Pioneers*, pp. 10-13. Springer, Heidelberg (2002)
2. Dod, J.: Effective substances. In: *The Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects*. Royal Society of Chemistry (1999) Available via DIALOG.
<http://www.rsc.org/dose/title> of subordinate document. Cited 15 Jan 1999
3. Geddes, K.O., Czapor, S.R., Labahn, G.: *Algorithms for Computer Algebra*. Kluwer, Boston (1992)
4. Hamburger, C.: Quasimonotonicity, regularity and duality for nonlinear systems of partial differential equations. *Ann. Mat. Pura. Appl.* **169**, 321–354 (1995)
5. Slifka, M.K., Whitton, J.L.: Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *J. Mol. Med.* (2000) doi: 10.1007/s001090000086

² Make sure that all references from the list are cited in the text. Those not cited should be moved to a separate *Further Reading* section or chapter.

³ Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN *List of Title Word Abbreviations*, see <http://www.issn.org/en/node/344>