

Author name(s)

Book title

– Monograph –

August 10, 2015

Springer

A quotation or a dedication at the very beginning of your book.

Foreword

The foreword covers introductory remarks preceding the text of a book that are written by a *person other than the author or editor* of the book. If applicable, the foreword precedes the preface which is written by the author or editor of the book.

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Preface

A preface is a book's preliminary statement, usually written by the *author or editor* of a work, which states its origin, scope, purpose, plan, and intended audience, and which sometimes includes afterthoughts and acknowledgments of assistance.

When written by a person other than the author, it is called a foreword. The preface or foreword is distinct from the introduction, which deals with the subject of the work.

Customarily *acknowledgments* are included as last part of the preface.

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Acknowledgements

Optional section; if you prefer to set your acknowledgement section as a separate chapter instead of including it as last part of your preface.

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Acronyms

List(s) of abbreviations or symbols

Lists of abbreviations, symbols and the like are easily formatted with the help of the Springer-enhanced description environment.

ABC	Spelled-out abbreviation and definition
BABI	Spelled-out abbreviation and definition
CABR	Spelled-out abbreviation and definition

Part I
Part Title

Part title page and, if desired, a short introductory text (maximum one page) on its verso page

Chapter 1

Chapter Heading

Abstract Each chapter should be preceded by an abstract (10–15 lines long) that summarizes the content. The abstract will appear *online* at `www.SpringerLink.com` and be available with unrestricted access. This allows unregistered users to read the abstract as a teaser for the complete chapter. As a general rule the abstracts will not appear in the printed version of your book unless it is the style of your particular book or that of the series to which your book belongs.

Please use the 'starred' version of the `abstract` environment for typesetting the text of the online abstracts. Use the plain `abstract` if the abstract is also to appear in the printed version of the book.

1.1 Section Heading

bla

1.2 Section Heading 2

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text.

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

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

however, for multiline equations we recommend to use the `eqnarray` environment¹.

$$\begin{array}{l} a \times b = c \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = c \end{array} \tag{1.2}$$

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. Furtheron please use the `LyX` 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 In physics texts please activate the class option `vecphys` to depict your vectors in ***boldface-italic*** type - as is customary for a wide range of physical subjects.

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. Furtheron please use the `LyX` automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.1, see also Fig. 1.1²

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

Paragraph 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.

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.

Subparagraph Heading

In order to avoid simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Use the `LyX` automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2, see also Fig. 1.2.

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

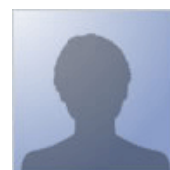
For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

- 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.

Run-in Heading Boldface Version Use the `LyX` automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

Run-in Heading Italic Version Use the `LyX` automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

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



² If you copy text passages, figures, or tables from other works, you must obtain *permission* from the copyright holder (usually the original publisher). Please enclose the signed permission with the manuscript. The sources must be acknowledged either in the captions, as footnotes or in a separate section of the book.

Fig. 1.2 Please write your figure caption here

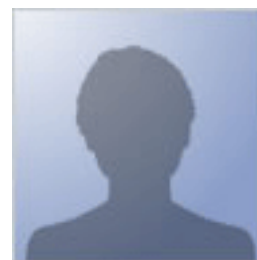


Table 1.1 Please write your table caption here

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)

1.3 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.

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

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. 1.3, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.

1.3.1 Subsection Heading

In order to avoid simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text. Use the LyX automatism for all your cross-references and citations citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

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

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 *graybox* and the newly defined environment *svgraybox*. This will produce a 15 percent screened box ‘behind’ your text.

1.3.1.1 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.

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

Theorem 1.1 (Name/Title (optional)). *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1.1. Definition text goes here.

Proof. Proof text goes here.

Proof. “qed layout” Proof text goes here. \square

Paragraph 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.

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

Theorem 1.2. *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1.2. Definition text goes here.

Proof. “smartqed layout” Proof text goes here. \square

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. If there is only one the appendix is designated “Appendix”, or “Appendix 1”, or “Appendix 2”, etc. if there is more than one.

$$a \times b = c \tag{1.3}$$

Problems

There are two styles for problems: `Prob` and `Problem`. The `Prob` style is the preferred because it can be referenced in the solution section.

Two examples of `Prob`:

1.1. A given problem or exercise is described here. The problem is described here. Its label will be referenced in its solution.

1.2. Problem Heading

(a) The first part of the problem is described here.

(b) The second part of the problem is described here.

This is the `Problem` style:

Problem 1.1 (Title/Name (optional)). The problem is revealed here.

References

In view of the parallel print and (chapter-wise) online publication of your book at www.springerlink.com it has been decided that – as a general rule – references should be sorted chapter-wise and placed at the end of the individual chapters. However, upon agreement with your contact at Springer you may list your references in a single separate chapter at the end of your book. Deactivate the class option `sectrefs` and the `thebibliography` environment will be put out as a chapter of its own.

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year.³ The reference list should ideally be *sorted* in alphabetical order – even if reference numbers are used for the their citation in the text. 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 references⁴ depends on the subject of your book:

- The *two* recommended styles for references in books on *mathematical, physical, statistical and computer sciences* are depicted in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] and [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].
 - Examples of the most commonly used reference style in books on *Psychology, Social Sciences* are [11, 12, 13, 14, 15].
 - Examples for references in books on *Humanities, Linguistics, Philosophy* are [16, 17, 18, 19, 20].
 - Examples of the basic Springer style used in publications on a wide range of subjects such as *Computer Science, Economics, Engineering, Geosciences, Life Sciences, Medicine, Biomedicine* are [21, 22, 24, 23, 25].
1. Broy, M.: Software engineering — from auxiliary to key technologies. In: Broy, M., Dener, E. (eds.) *Software Pioneers*, pp. 10-13. Springer, Heidelberg (2002)
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³ 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.

⁴ 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>

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Appendix A

Chapter Heading

All's well that ends well

A.1 Section Heading

bla

A.1.1 Section Heading 2

For multiline equations we recommend to use the `eqnarray` environment.

$$\begin{array}{l} a \times b = c \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = c \end{array} \tag{A.1}$$

A.1.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

Table A.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)

Fig. A.1 Please write your
figure caption here



Glossary

Here comes the glossary

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Solutions

Problems of Chapter 1

There two styles for solutions: **Sol** and **Solution**. The **Sol** style is the preferred because it references trhe corresponding **Prob** problem style.

An examples of **Sol**:

1.1 The solution of the corresponding problem. The number of the prob/sol can also be referenced in the text: “As explained in the description of problem 1.1...”

1.2 Problem Heading

- (a) The solution of first part is revealed here.
- (b) The solution of second part is revealed here.

An example of **Solution**:

Solution A.1 (Title/Name (optional)). The solution is revealed here.

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