

Sample PT-AI Author Contribution

Name of First Author and Name of Second Author

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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 new Springer `abstract` command for typesetting the text of the online abstracts (cf. source file of this chapter template `abstract`) and include them with the source files of your manuscript. Use the plain `abstract` command if the abstract is also to appear in the printed version of the book. Use both for PT-AI chapters. This is the un-starred abstract.

1 Section Heading

Use the template `pt-ai-author.tex` together with the Springer document class `SV-Mult` (for edited books) to style the various elements of your chapter content in the Springer layout.

Much of this text is nonsense copied from the Springer author sample file. Some of it explains how the formatting is done, however.

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 also use the L^AT_EX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations. And please note that the

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

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, please also use the \LaTeX and BibTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references, citations and bibliography listing.

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

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

$$a \times b = c, \quad (1)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a \times b &= c \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{c} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

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.

Please also use the \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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

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

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

L^AT_EX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.1, see also Fig. 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. Further on please use the L^AT_EX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 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 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 outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

Subparagraph Heading

In order to avoid simply listing headings of different levels we recommend letting every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text.

Cross-references

Use the L^AT_EX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2, see also Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. In contrast, Sect. 3.1 illustrates a subsection reference.

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.

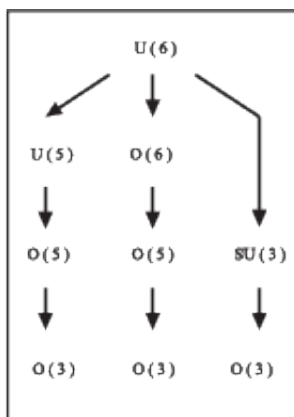
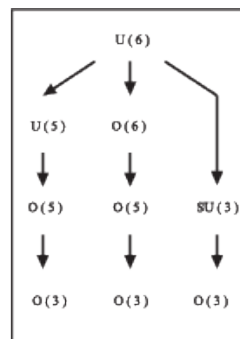


Fig. 1 This is how a normal figure caption will appear, below the figure. Another example is given below in Fig. 2, using the `sidecaption` command.

Fig. 2 If the width of the figure is less than 7.8 cm use the `sidecaption` command to set the caption flush 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



Unnumbered lists

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

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development, cf. Table 1.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.

Run-in Heading Boldface Version Use the \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

Run-in Heading Italic Version Use the \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

Table 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)

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. Further on please use the \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2. In contrast, Sect. 3.1 illustrates a subsection reference.

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 pertainng to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.
- Type 2 That addresses central themes pertainng to migration, health, and disease. In Sect. 2.1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.

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 \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations citations as has already been described in Sect. 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 and environment `svgraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box ‘behind’ your text.

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. Further on please use the \LaTeX mechanisms for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 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.

Theorem 1. *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1. Definition text goes here.

Proof. Proof text goes here.
□

Paragraph Heading

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

Theorem 2. *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 2. Definition text goes here.

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

$$a \times b = c \quad (3)$$

$$X \times Y = Z \quad (4)$$

4 Reference Formats

References may be *cited* in the text by author/year.³ The reference list should 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 references⁴ depends on the subject of your book:

- The *two* recommended styles for references in books on *mathematical, physical, statistical and computer sciences* are not depicted here.
- Examples of the basic Springer style, `spbasic`, used in the PT-AI proceedings are Calfee and Valencia (1991), Dod (1999), Harris et al (2001), and O’Neil and Egan (1992)

References

- Calfee RC, Valencia RR (1991) APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication. American Psychological Association., Washington, DC
- Dod J (1999) Effective substances. In: The dictionary of substances and their effects, Royal Society of Chemistry, Available via DIALOG, <http://www.rsc.org/dose/Effectivesubstances>. Cited 15 Jan 1999

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>

- Harris M, Karper E, Stacks G, Hoffman D, DeNiro R, Cruz P, et al (2001) Writing labs and the Hollywood connection. *J Film Writing* 44(3):213–245
- O’Neil JM, Egan J (1992) Men’s and women’s gender role journeys: Metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. In: Wainrig BR (ed) *Gender issues across the life cycle*, Springer, New York, pp 107–123)

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