

# Contribution Title

Name of First Author and Name of Second Author

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## 2 Section Heading

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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` environment<sup>1</sup>.

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

### 2.1 Subsection Heading

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#### 2.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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

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### Paragraph Heading

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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 socio-economic development.
  - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

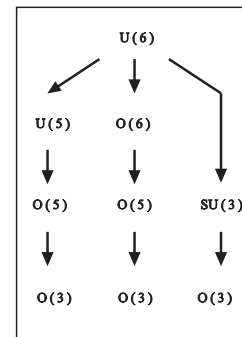
### Subparagraph Heading

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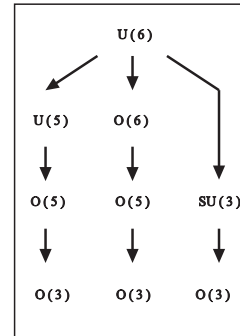
For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development, cf. Table 1.

**Fig. 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



**Fig. 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



- { Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
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- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.

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

*Run-in Heading Italic Version* Use the  $\LaTeX$  automatism 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 <sup>a</sup>	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

<sup>a</sup> Table foot note (with superscript)

### 3 Section Heading

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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, 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. 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  $\LaTeX$  automatism 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.

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.

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#### 3.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

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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.  $\square$

### 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.  $\square$

**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

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$$a \times b = c \tag{3}$$

## References

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year.<sup>3</sup> The reference list should ideally be *sorted* in alphabetical order – even if reference numbers are used for their citation in the text. If there are several works by the same author, the following order should be used:

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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 references<sup>4</sup> 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].
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  - 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].
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<sup>4</sup> 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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