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Place, month year

Firstname Surname

Preface

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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.

Place(s),
month year

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Firstname Surname

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List of Contributors

Firstname Surname

ABC Institute, 123 Prime Street, Daisy Town, NA 01234, USA, e-mail:
smith@smith.edu

Firstname Surname

XYZ Institute, Technical University, Albert-Schweitzer-Str. 34, 1000 Berlin, Germany,
e-mail: meier@tu.edu

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

Part I
Part Title

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Contribution Title

Name of First Author^[0000–1111–2222–3333] and
Name of Second Author^[1111–2222–3333–4444]

This is my motto.

Abstract Each chapter should be preceded by an abstract (no more than 200 words) 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.

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Keywords Key1 · Key2 · Key 3

1 Section Heading

Use the template `chapter.tex` together with the document class `SNmono` (monograph-type books) or `SNmult` (edited books) to style the various elements of your chapter content.

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.

Name of First Author
Name, Address of Institute, e-mail: name@email.address
Name of Second Author
Name, Address of Institute e-mail: name@email.address

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.

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 `align` environment¹.

$$|\nabla U_\alpha^\mu(y)| \leq \frac{1}{d-\alpha} \int \left| \nabla \frac{1}{|\xi-y|^{d-\alpha}} \right| d\mu(\xi) = \int \frac{1}{|\xi-y|^{d-\alpha+1}} d\mu(\xi) \quad (2)$$

$$= (d-\alpha+1) \int_{d(y)}^\infty \frac{\mu(B(y,r))}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \leq (d-\alpha+1) \int_{d(y)}^\infty \frac{r^{d-\alpha}}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \quad (3)$$

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. 2.

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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. 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.

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

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Paragraph 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.

For typesetting numbered lists we recommend to use the `enumerate` environment – it will automatically rendered in line with the preferred layout.

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

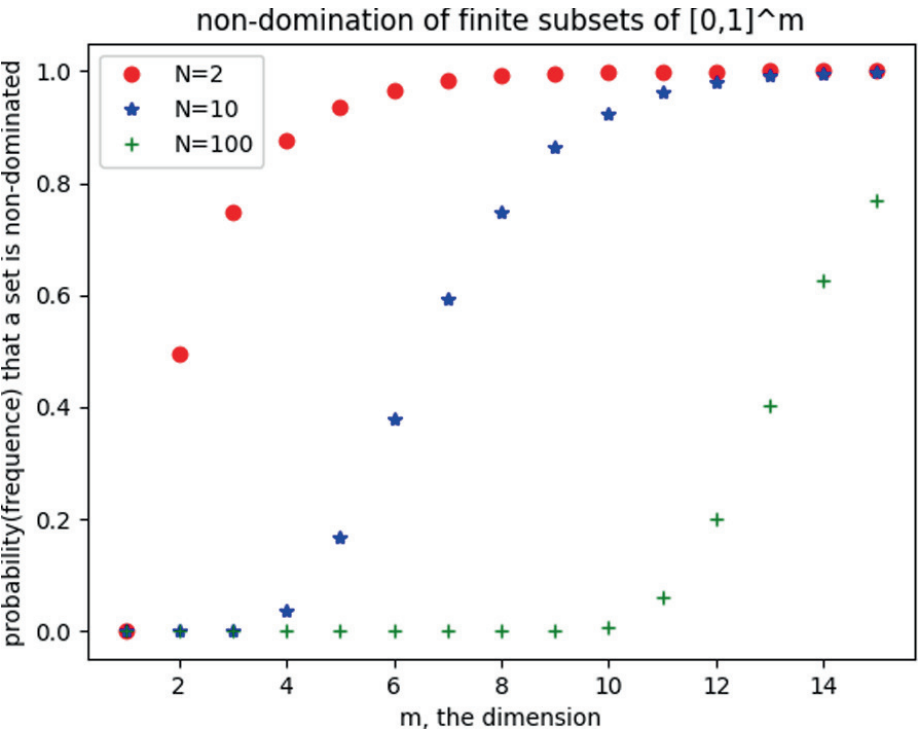
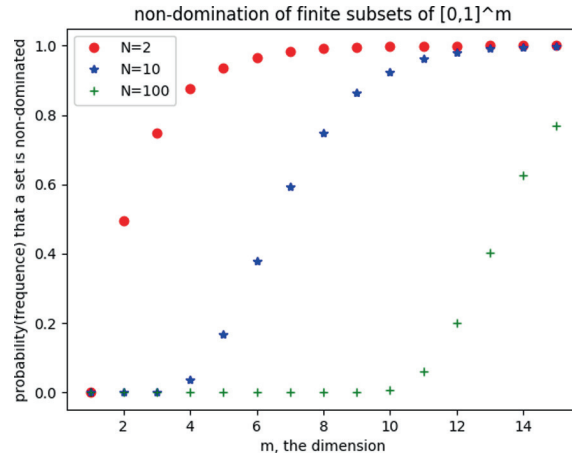


Fig. 1 Sample picture file

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



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 \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2, see also Fig. 2.

For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment – it will automatically be rendered in line with the preferred layout.

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development, cf. Table 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 \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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

Run-in Heading Displayed 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 ^a	22 (19–25)	Translation repression, mRNA cleavage	^a
Translation	mRNA cleavage	21	mRNA cleavage	
Translation	mRNA	21–22	mRNA cleavage	
Translation	mRNA	24–26	Histone and DNA Modification	

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 automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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If you want to list definitions or the like we recommend to use the enhanced `description` environment – it will automatically rendered in line with the 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 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 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 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 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.

Theorem 1 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 2 Definition text goes here.

Proof. Proof text goes here. □

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 \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 2.

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Theorem 3 *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 4 Definition text goes here.

Proof. Proof text goes here. □

Trailer Head

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Trailer Head` we recommend to use

```
\begin{trailer}{Trailer Head}
...
\end{trailer}
```

? Questions

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Questions` we recommend to use

```
\begin{questype}{Questions}
...
\end{questype}
```

> Important

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Important` we recommend to use

```
\begin{important}{Important}  
...  
\end{important}
```

! Attention

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Attention` we recommend to use

```
\begin{warning}{Attention}  
...  
\end{warning}
```

Program Code

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Program Code` we recommend to use

```
\begin{programcode}{Program Code}  
\begin{verbatim}...\end{verbatim}  
\end{programcode}
```

Tips

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an `Tips` we recommend to use

```
\begin{tips}{Tips}  
...  
\end{tips}
```

Overview

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Overview** we recommend to use

```
\begin{overview}{Overview}
...
\end{overview}
```

Background Information

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Background Information** we recommend to use

```
\begin{backgroundinformation}{Background Information}
...
\end{backgroundinformation}
```

Legal Text

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an **Legal Text** we recommend to use

```
\begin{legaltext}{Legal Text}
...
\end{legaltext}
```

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This study was funded by [X] [grant number X].

[Author A] has received research grant from [Company W].

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[Author C] is a member of [committee Z].

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare that are relevant to the content of this chapter.

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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.

$$a \times b = c \quad (4)$$

4 Styling of References

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year.³ If the citation in the text is numbered, the reference list should be arranged in ascending order. If the citation in the text is author/year, the reference list should be *sorted* alphabetically and 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].

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 <https://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>

- Examples for references in books on *Humanities, Linguistics, Philosophy* are [16, 17, 18, 19, 20].
- Examples of the basic Springer Nature 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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Appendix A

Chapter Heading

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A.1 Section Heading

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A.1.1 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 \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. A.1.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{c} \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

A.1.1.1 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 \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. A.1.1.

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. A.1 Please write your figure caption here

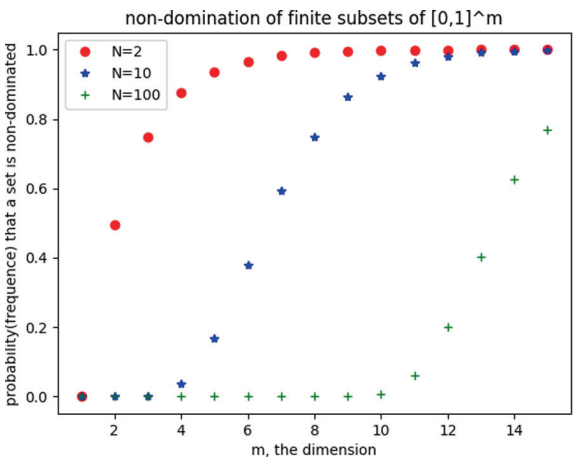


Table A.1 Please write your table caption here

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)

Glossary

Use the template *glossary.tex* together with the Springer Nature document class SV-Mono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style your glossary in the Springer Nature layout.

glossary term Write here the description of the glossary term. Write here the description of the glossary term. Write here the description of the glossary term.

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