

# Contribution Title

First Author,<sup>1</sup>[0000-1111-2222-3333] Second Author,<sup>1</sup> and Third Author<sup>2</sup>[1111-2222-3333-4444]

<sup>1</sup> Princeton University, Princeton NJ 08544, USA (the envelope icon indicates the corresponding author. If two e-mail address share the same domain name, use curly braces)

{user1,user2}@domain.edu

<sup>2</sup> Springer Heidelberg, Tiergartenstr. 17, 69121 Heidelberg, Germany  
lncs@springer.com

**Abstract.** The abstract is an overview of the paper’s contents. In general, use one or two sentences to summarize each major part: the introduction, literature review, methodology (if included), observations, discussion, and conclusion. Overall, it should be 150–250 words. A macro button will format the Abstract.

**Keywords:** First keyword • Second keyword • Third keyword (up to 5, separated by bullets in alphabetic order, title case).

## 1 First Section

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented (style pl a). The first paragraphs that follows a table, figure, equation, etc., usually have no indent.

Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented (use the style Normal). Long quotations are set off from the main text:

Use a the “blockquote” style for a quotation that is two lines or longer. The style has indents on the left and right sides. In addition, the font size is reduced by one point. This style is unique to Working Group 9.7 and is not found in the LNSC template.

Please resist the temptation to adjust the page size or extend objects outside the margins of the template; the finished book size is only about 15 x 23.5 cm.

### 1.1 A Subsection Sample

A typical research paper follows this structure. It is not necessary to use the descriptions for headings (i.e., the first section does not have to be called “introduction”).

1. Introduction (overview of topic and thesis/opinion of the author(s) about it)
2. Literature Review (overview of how the paper confirms or challenges well-known, relevant, published scholarship in the history of computing)
3. Methodology (optional)
4. Observations (description of relevant cases or other data)
5. Discussion (implications of thesis; for instance: how well was the thesis supported? what should professionals do now? what future work should follow?)
6. Conclusion (optional; brief statement of the outcome of the research)

**Third-Level Heading.** Only the top two levels of headings should be numbered. If they are needed, lower-level headings are unnumbered and formatted as run-in headings.

*Sample Heading (Forth Level).* The contribution should contain no more than four levels of headings. The following Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels. All headings are title case.

Note that tables and figures are both numbered consecutively, but each category is numbered separately. Refer to the table or figure in the paragraph by number (Table 1).

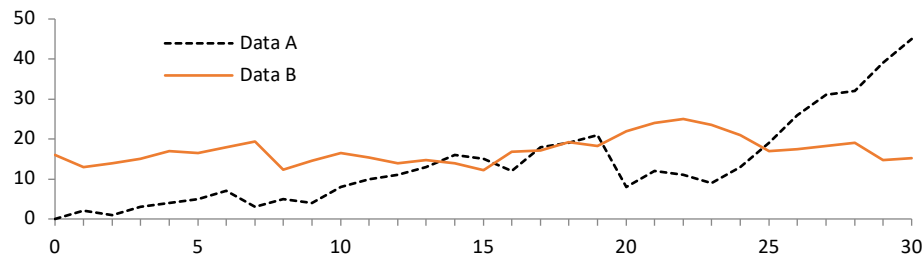
**Table 1.** Table captions should be placed *above* the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	<b>Lecture Notes</b>	14 point, bold
1 <sup>st</sup> -level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2 <sup>nd</sup> -level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3 <sup>rd</sup> -level heading	<b>Run-in Heading in Bold.</b> Text follows	10 point, bold
4 <sup>th</sup> -level heading	<i>Lowest Level Heading.</i> Text follows	10 point, italic

Displayed equations are numbered, centered, and set on a separate line.

$$x + y = z \quad (1)$$

Please avoid rasterized (bitmap) images for line-art diagrams and schemas. Whenever possible, use vector graphics instead (see Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. A description of what is in the figure or table must appear and should allow the reader to understand the figure without reading the text. Short (one-line) captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

## 2 Citing Sources

For citations of references, Springer uses square brackets and consecutive numbers in the order of citation. The following bibliography provides a sample reference list with entries for journal articles [1], an LNCS chapter [2], a book [3], proceedings without editors [4], as well as a URL [5].

It is possible to have more than one reference to the same work; in this case, use the same number from the first time the work was referenced [2]. You may also reference several items in one citation [3, 5]. If you wish to specify a page number for a reference [5], you may include it in parentheses (p. 2) or as part of a bracketed reference [5, p. 2]. You may use a semicolon if there will be confusion [2; 5, p. 3].

There are a variety of ways to include works in your References that were not originally written in English. The original language helps a reader find the source, but an English translation will help a reader understand what is in the source [6]. Follow capitalization rules for each language.

When a source with Roman characters in an English-language publication, please provide a Romanized text as well as the original characters similar to [6]. The Chicago Manual of Style offers one solution [7]. In the References section, list Romanized words first (i.e., pinyin). Then, use the original characters. Place English translations last, in square brackets after the transliteration and any original characters [6, 8].

## Appendix: Title of Appendix

Appendices are optional. They may be used to separate lengthy tables or other material from the body of the article. The heading is level one, but without a number, and should include a few words to describe the contents. If there is more than one Appendix, use letters to distinguish them: Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.

## Acknowledgement

This section is optional. If needed, it appears immediately before the reference section. The style of this heading is the same as References: Heading 2 with no number.

## References

1. Author, F.: Article title. *Journal Title* 2(5), 99–110 (2016).
2. Author, F., Author, S.: Title of a proceedings paper. In: Editor, F., Editor, S. (eds.) *CONFERENCE 2016, LNCS*, vol. 9999, pp. 1–13. Springer, Heidelberg (2016).
3. Author, F., Author, S., Author, T.: *Book Title*. 2nd edn. Publisher, Location (1999).
4. Author, F.: Contribution title. In: 9th International Proceedings on Proceedings, pp. 1–2. Publisher, Location (2010).
5. LNCS Homepage, <http://www.springer.com/lncs>, last accessed 2016/11/21.
6. Bruderer, H.: *Konrad Zuse und die Schweiz: Wer hat den Computer erfunden?* [Konrad Zuse and Switzerland: Who Invented the Computer?] Munich, Oldenbourg Verlag (2012).
7. Yale University Library: Quick guide on citation style for Chinese, Japanese and Korean sources: Chicago manual examples (2020). <https://guides.library.yale.edu/c.php?g=296262&p=1974227>, last accessed 2020/5/1.
8. Zhang X. 张晓松, Wang L. 王立彬, Li J. 李佳路: *Zhōngguó jìsuànjī chǎnyè fāzhǎn dàshìjì* 中国计算机产业发展大事记 [Chronicle of the development of China's computer industry]. *Rénmín Wǎng* 人民网 [People's Network] (2000). <http://www.people.com.cn/GB/channel5/569/20000817/191373.html>, last accessed 2020/5/1.