

Contribution Title

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Abstract. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper briefly, i.e., in 150–250 words. It should contain one or two sentences that encapsulate the main point of each of the article’s sections.

Keywords: First Keyword, Second Keyword, Third Keyword.

1 First Section

1.1 A Subsection Sample

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented (use the macro button or style “pla”). The first paragraph that follows a table, figure, equation etc. does not have an indent, either. Other paragraphs, however, are indented. The style name is “Normal,” or just use the macro button. The macro button “normal text” figures out whether the paragraph should be indented or not.

Springer encourages use of ORCID and discourages the use of personal e-mail addresses. Note that it is illogical to have only one subheading in a section, regardless of the next two examples.

Sample Heading (Third Level). Only two levels of headings should be numbered. Lower level headings remain unnumbered; they are formatted as run-in headings.

Sample Heading (Forth Level). The contribution should contain no more than four levels of headings. Special Formatting

The official template does not provide for block quotes, but we add our own because they are so common in historical work:

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 LNCS template [1].

Table 1 summarizes all heading levels. You can add information by replacing the contents of this example.

1.2 Paper Organization

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

- 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)

2 Special Formatting

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

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

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

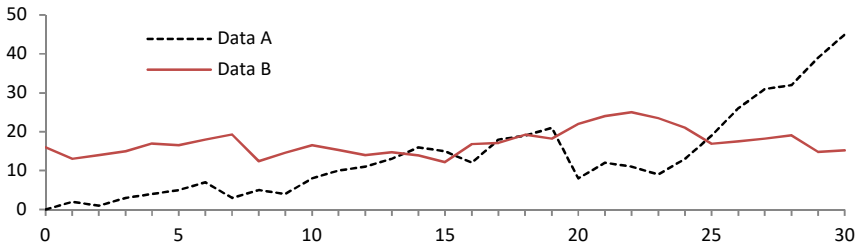


Fig. 1. A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically. A description of what is in the figure or table must appear and should allow the reader to understand the figure without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

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

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

Please do not adjust the margins of the document. The page is set up to approximate the printed book version. You may not go outside the margins.

2.1 Language

Springer uses American English. Please set your spell check for U.S. spelling (*color* instead of *colour*). Terminal punctuation should be inside “quotation marks.” Use double quotes for quotations, and single quotes for quotes inside quotes: “Quoth the Raven, ‘Nevermore’.” Use *italics* for words-as-words and reserve quote marks for quotes.

2.2 Citations and References

For citations of references, we use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. Citations using labels or the author/year convention are acceptable when accompanied by a bracketed reference. The bibliography below provides a sample reference list with entries for a website [1], a journal article [2], an LNCS chapter [3], a book [4], and proceedings without editors [5].

It is possible that you will reference the same work more than once; in this case, use the number from the first time the work was referenced [2]. You may also reference several items in one citation [3, 5].

WG 9.7 authors sometimes adapt the Springer style to include page numbers. 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. Some examples are [29, p. 10], [30, pp. 120–21], or even [31, p. 560; 32, p. 43]. Springer now prefers to add DOIs in the References section where available [6].

There are a variety of ways to include works in your References that were not originally written in English. Information in the original language helps a reader find the source, but transliteration with English translation will help a reader understand what is in the source [7]. Follow capitalization rules for each language.

When a source with Roman characters appears in an English-language publication, please provide Romanized text as well as the original characters similar to [7]. The Chicago Manual of Style offers one solution [8]. 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 [7, 9].

Acknowledgments. A third level heading in 9-point font size at the end of the paper is used for general acknowledgments, for example: This study was funded by X (grant number Y).

Disclosure of Interests. It is now necessary to declare any competing interests or to specifically state that the authors have no competing interests. Please place the statement with a third level heading in 9-point font size beneath the (optional) acknowledgments¹; for example: The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article. Or: Author A has received research grants from Company W. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

3 Appendix: Title of Appendix

Appendices are optional. They may be used to separate lengthy tables or other material that would be distracting in the body of the article. The heading is level one, like the major section headings, 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. Refer to the appendix or appendices in the body of the article in an appropriate place.

References

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