Use the template dedic.tex together with the Springer document class SVMono for monograph-type books or SVMult for contributed volumes to style a quotation or a dedication at the very beginning of your book.
Foreword

Use the template foreword.tex together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style your foreword.

The foreword covers introductory remarks preceding the text of a book that are written by a person other than the author or editor of the book. If applicable, the foreword precedes the preface which is written by the author or editor of the book.

Place, month year

Firstname Surname
Preface

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A preface is a book’s preliminary statement, usually written by the \textit{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 \textit{acknowledgments} are included as last part of the preface.

\textbf{Place(s)}, \textbf{Firstname Surname}  \textbf{Firstname Surname}

\textbf{month year}
Acknowledgements

Use the template `acknow.tex` together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) if you prefer to set your acknowledgement section as a separate chapter instead of including it as last part of your preface.
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Acronyms

Use the template `acronym.tex` together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style your list(s) of abbreviations or symbols.

Lists of abbreviations, symbols and the like are easily formatted with the help of the Springer-enhanced `description` environment.

- ABC  Spelled-out abbreviation and definition
- BABI Spelled-out abbreviation and definition
- CABR Spelled-out abbreviation and definition
Part I
Part Title
Use the template \texttt{part.tex} together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style your part title page and, if desired, a short introductory text (maximum one page) on its verso page.
Chapter 1

Chapter Heading

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.

Please use the 'starred' version of the new 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.

1.1 Section Heading

Use the template chapter.tex together with the document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style the various elements of your chapter content conformable to the Springer Nature layout.

1.2 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. Furtheron 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.

\[ a \times b = c , \] (1.1)

however, for multiline equations we recommend to use the eqnarray environment\(^1\).

\[
\left| \nabla U^\mu_\alpha(y) \right| \leq \frac{1}{d - \alpha} \int \left| \nabla \frac{1}{|\xi - y|^{d - \alpha}} \right| d\mu(\xi) = \int \frac{1}{|\xi - y|^{d - \alpha + 1}} d\mu(\xi) \quad (1.2)
\]

\[
= (d - \alpha + 1) \int_{d(y)}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(B(y,r))}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \leq (d - \alpha + 1) \int_{d(y)}^{\infty} \frac{r^{d-\alpha}}{r^{d-\alpha+2}} dr \quad (1.3)
\]

### 1.2.1 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. 1.2.

Please do not use quotation marks when quoting texts! Simply use the quotation environment – it will automatically be rendered in the preferred layout.

### 1.2.1.1 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. 1.2.1, see also Fig. 1.1\(^2\)

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

### 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. 1.2.

---

\(^1\) In physics texts please activate the class option vecphys to depict your vectors in \textbf{boldface-italic} type - as is customary for a wide range of physical subjects.

\(^2\) 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.
1.2 Section Heading

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

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

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. 1.2, see also Fig. 1.2.

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 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 1.1.
  
  - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
  
  - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socio-economic development.

Fig. 1.1 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. 1.2 Please write your figure caption here

Table 1.1 Please write your table caption here

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Subclass</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Action Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA$^a$</td>
<td>22 (19–25)</td>
<td>Translation repression, mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA cleavage</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>21–22</td>
<td>mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>24–26</td>
<td>Histone and DNA Modification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Table foot note (with superscript)

- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes 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. 1.2.

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. 1.2.

Run-in Heading Displayed Version
Use the \LaTeX{} automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

1.3 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. Furtheron please use the \LaTeX{} automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

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 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. 1.1, 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. 1.2.1, Wilson discusses the role of human migration in infectious disease distributions and patterns.
1.3 Section Heading

1.3.1 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. 1.2.

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 \texttt{graybox} and the newly defined environment \texttt{svgraybox}. This will produce a 15 percent screened box ‘behind’ your text.

Theorem 1.1 Theorem text goes here.

Definition 1.1 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. Furtheron please use the \LaTeX{} automatism for all your cross-references and citations as has already been described in Sect. 1.2.

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

Theorem 1.2 Theorem text goes here.
**Definition 1.2** Definition text goes here.

**Proof** Proof text goes here.

\[ \square \]

---

**Trailer Head**

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

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

---

**Questions**

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

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

---

**Important**

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

```
\begin{important}\{Important\}
...
\end{important}
```
\begin{ Attention \}
If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Attention we recommend to use

\begin{verbatim}...
\end{verbatim}

\end{Attention}

\begin{ Program Code \}
If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Program Code we recommend to use

\begin{verbatim}...
\end{verbatim}

\end{Program Code}

\begin{ Tips \}
If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Tips we recommend to use

\begin{verbatim}...
\end{verbatim}

\end{Tips}

\begin{ Overview \}
If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts in an Overview we recommend to use

\begin{verbatim}...
\end{verbatim}

\end{Overview}
Background Information

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

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

Legal Text

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

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

Acknowledgements

If you want to include acknowledgments of assistance and the like at the end of an individual chapter please use the \texttt{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 \emph{do not} use the \texttt{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.

\begin{equation}
\quad a \times b = c \tag{1.4}
\end{equation}

Problems

1.1 A given problem or Exercise is described here. The problem is described here. The problem is described here.

1.2 Problem Heading
(a) The first part of the problem is described here.
(b) The second part of the problem is described here.
References

In view of the parallel print and (chapter-wise) online publication of your book at www.springerlink.com it has been decided that – as a general rule – references should be sorted chapter-wise and placed at the end of the individual chapters. However, upon agreement with your contact at Springer you may list your references in a single separate chapter at the end of your book. Deactivate the class option sectrefs and the thebibliography environment will be put out as a chapter of its own.

References may be cited in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year. 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 references 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].
- Examples for references in books on Humanities, Linguistics, Philosophy are [16, 17, 18, 19, 20].
- 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].


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
Appendix A
Chapter Heading

All’s well that ends well

Use the template `appendix.tex` together with the Springer document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style appendix of your book.

A.1 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. Furtheron please use the \LaTeX automatism for all your cross-references and citations.

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 `eqnarray` environment.

\begin{eqnarray}
\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &=& \mathbf{c} \\
\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &=& \mathbf{c}
\end{eqnarray} \hspace{1cm} (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.
Fig. A.1 Please write your figure caption here

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

Table A.1 Please write your table caption here

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Subclass</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Action Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>22 (19–25)</td>
<td>Translation repression, mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>21–22</td>
<td>mRNA cleavage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>mRNA</td>
<td>24–26</td>
<td>Histone and DNA Modification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[a\] Table foot note (with superscript)
Use the template *glossary.tex* together with the Springer document class SVMono (monograph-type books) or SVMult (edited books) to style your glossary in the Springer layout.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Problems of Chapter 1

1.1 The solution is revealed here.

1.2 Problem Heading
(a) The solution of first part is revealed here.
(b) The solution of second part is revealed here.