

# Contribution Title

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 A Subsection Sample

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented. The first paragraph that follows a table, figure, equation etc. does not need an indent, either.

Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented.

**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 (Fourth Level)* The contribution should contain no more than four levels of headings. Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels.

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Tables

**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
1st-level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	<b>Run-in Heading in Bold.</b> Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Lowest Level Heading.</i> Text follows	10 point, italic

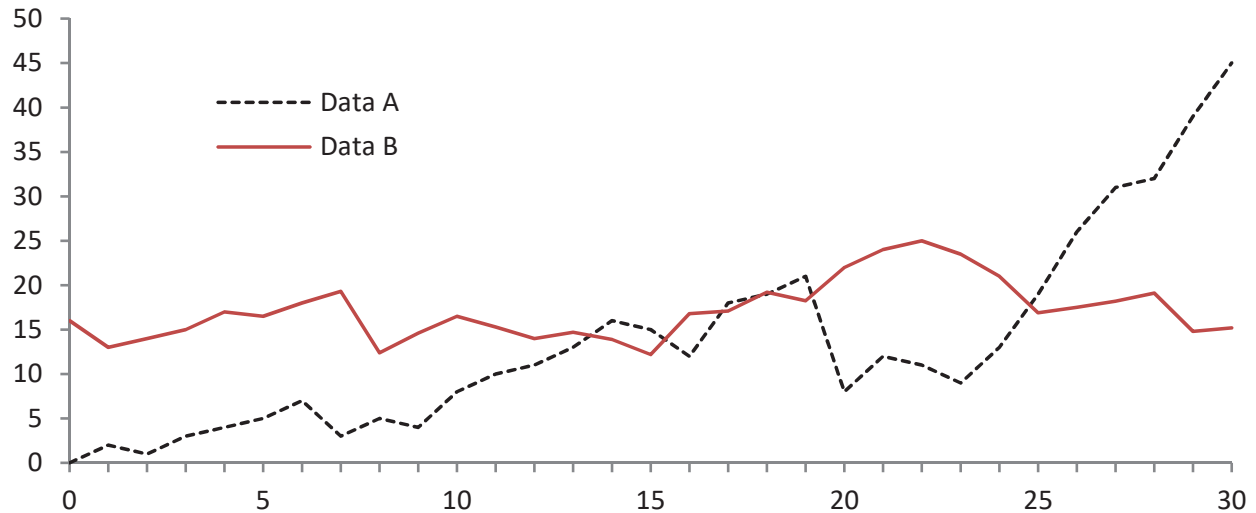
Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

$$x + y = z \tag{1}$$

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

**Theorem 1.** *This is a sample theorem. The run-in heading is set in bold, while the following text appears in italics. Definitions, lemmas, propositions, and corollaries are styled the same way.*

*Proof.* Proofs, examples, and remarks have the initial word in italics, while the following text appears in normal font.



**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Please note that short captions are centered, while long ones are justified by the macro package automatically.

### 3 Results

For citations of references, we prefer the use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. Citations using labels or the author/year convention are also acceptable. 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], and a homepage [5]. Multiple citations are grouped [1–3], [1, 3–5].

### 4 Conclusion

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

### References

1. Author, F.: Article title. *Journal* **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). <https://doi.org/10.10007/1234567890>
3. Author, F., Author, S., Author, T.: Book title. 2nd edn. Publisher, Location (1999)
4. Author, A.-B.: Contribution title. In: *9th International Proceedings on Proceedings*, pp. 1–2. Publisher, Location (2010)
5. LNCS Homepage, <http://www.springer.com/lncs>, last accessed 2023/10/25