

Template for your DLES14 article

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1 Introduction

The Proceedings for DLES14 will be published by Springer in one book. To this end all individual contributions have to be put into one Latex file. This is only possible if you follow the instructions given here:

- The length of the paper (including references) should not exceed 6 pages for contributed talks, and 10 pages for invited talks.
- Put everything, except the figures, into the latex-file `author.tex`, where `author` corresponds to the first author name.
- Your contribution is included into the main file `editor.tex`. Don't modify this file!
- Inclusion of additional \LaTeX packages is strongly discouraged and can be rejected by the publisher. Before asking for some package, confer to the solutions proposed in the `refguide.pdf`, please.
- To compile your manuscript file, use the command `latex editor.tex` and, possibly `dvipdf editor.dvi` for producing a PDF file.
- Put the references between
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{\code{\begin{thebibliography}} and} \\ \text{\code{\end{thebibliography}}} \end{array}$$
and use `\bibitem` for each reference, even if you put the numbers of the references explicitly in the text.
- Only figures in eps format are allowed. Make sure that the quality of the figures is sufficient, but also that the figures are not too large in memory size.
- If you want to combine various figures with text in between in one figure, please confer `refguide.pdf`, pages 15–16.

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- Name the figure files using the first author name as the prefix (e.g. `author_figure.eps`) and place them in the same directory as the latex files.
- When referring to specific line-styles in captions please use text instead of drawn lines, e.g., the word *dotted* instead of inserting a dotted line.
- All contributions need to have a uniform layout. Therefore, it is not allowed to use `\vspace` with a negative number anywhere in the text, in particular not before a new section. Moreover, make sure that all text and figures fit within the margins of the book. Do not change the font or the size of the font.
- You can use your own commands, but keep them inside the curly braces that are around your text, so that their scope is limited to your and only your text. In addition, please, use `\providecommand` instead of `\newcommand`, to avoid overriding predefined commands.
- Do not use colors in the text. The book will be printed in black and white, although the online version has colors. If you have colors in figures, make sure that the quality is sufficient when printed in black and white.
- 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.

2 Mathematics

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.

$$ab = c, \tag{1}$$

however, for multiline equations we recommend to use the `eqnarray` environment.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = c \end{array} \tag{2}$$

2.1 More Mathematics

For further mathematical stuff confer the `refguide.pdf`, please.

Definition 1. Definition text goes here.

Theorem 1. *Theorem text goes here.*

Proof. Proof text goes here. \square

3 Formatting

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

Please do not use quotation marks when quoting texts! Simply use the `quotation` environment – it will automatically render Springer’s preferred layout.

3.1 Figures and Tables

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

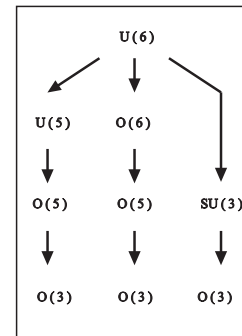
3.1.1 Figures

Here are a few examples of figures. The caption of figure 1 is positioned using the `sidecaption` command. If you want to combine various figures with text in between in one figure, you may consider the `leftfigure` and `rightfigure` commands as with figures 2 and 3. Figures 4a, 4b and 4c are placed inside `minipage` environments that are embedded into a single `figure` environment. This example employs the `subfigures` to yield the subnumbering behavior. Please confer `refguide.pdf`, pages 15–16, for reference and further details.

3.1.2 Tables

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.

Fig. 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



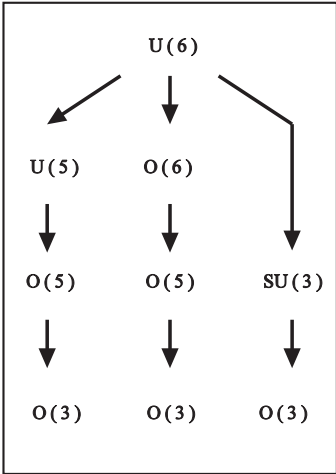


Fig. 2 Left figure

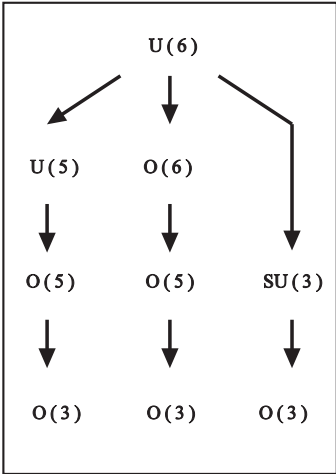


Fig. 3 Right figure

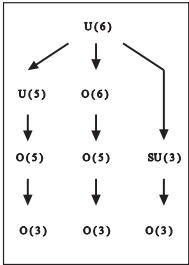


Fig. 4a Subfigure

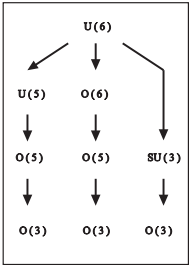


Fig. 4b Subfigure

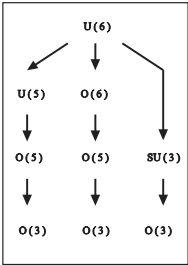


Fig. 4c Subfigure

Table 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)

3.2 Lists

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.

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 socioeconomic development.
 - a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

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 socioeconomic development, cf. Table 1.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
 - Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes outcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

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

Acknowledgements If you want to include acknowledgments of assistance and the like at the end of an individual chapter please use the `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 *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.

$$a \times b = c \quad (3)$$

References

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year. Make sure that all references from the list are cited in the text. Sample citation: [1]. The reference list should ideally be *sorted* in alphabetical order – even if reference numbers are used for their citation in the text. 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.

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>.

1. Broy, M.: Software engineering — from auxiliary to key technologies. In: Broy, M., Dener, E. (eds.) *Software Pioneers*, pp. 10-13. Springer, Heidelberg (2002)
2. Dod, J.: Effective substances. In: *The Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects*. Royal Society of Chemistry (1000) Available via DIALOG.
<http://www.rsc.org/dose/titleofsubordinatedocument>.
Cited15Jan1000
3. Geddes, K.O., Czapor, S.R., Labahn, G.: *Algorithms for Computer Algebra*. Kluwer, Boston (1992)
4. Hamburger, C.: Quasimonotonicity, regularity and duality for nonlinear systems of partial differential equations. *Ann. Mat. Pura. Appl.* **169**, 321–354 (1995)
5. Slifka, M.K., Whitton, J.L.: Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *J. Mol. Med.* (2000) doi: 10.1007/s001090000086