# Lecture Notes in Computer Science: Authors' Instructions for the Preparation of Camera-Ready Contributions to LNCS/LNAI Proceedings

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Abstract. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper and should contain at least 70 and at most 150 words. It should be set in 9-point font size and should be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left margins. There should be two blank (10-point) lines before and after the abstract....

# 1 Introduction

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### 1.1 New Feature: LNCS Online from 1998 on

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### 2 Manuscript Preparation

You are strongly encouraged to use ETEX (or TEX) for the preparation of your camera-ready manuscript together with the corresponding Springer class/style files llncs for ETEX (or plncs for TEX); see Sect. 3. Only if you use  $\text{ETEX2}_{\varepsilon}$  can hyperlinks be generated in the online version of your manuscript.

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### 2.1 Printing Area

The printing area is  $122 \text{ mm} \times 193 \text{ mm}$ . The text should be justified to occupy the full line width, so that the right margin is not ragged, with words hyphenated as appropriate. Please fill pages so that the length of the text is no less than 185 mm.

#### 2.2 Layout, Typeface, and Font Sizes

Use 10-point type for the name(s) of the author(s) and 9-point type for the address(es) and the abstract. For the main text, use 10-point type and single-line spacing. We recommend using Computer Modern Roman (CM) fonts, Times, or one of the similar typefaces widely used in phototypesetting. (In these typefaces the letters have serifs, i.e., short endstrokes at the head and the foot of letters.)

Italic type may be used to emphasize words in running text. Bold type and underlining should be avoided.

With these sizes, the interline distance should be set so that some 45 lines occur on a full-text page.

**Headings.** Headings should be capitalized (i.e., nouns, verbs, and all other words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be set with an initial capital) and should, with the exception of the title, be aligned to the left. The font sizes are given in Table 1.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	Lecture Notes	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	1 Introduction	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	2.1 Printing Area	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	Headings. Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	Remark. Text follows	10 point, italic

Table 1. Font sizes of headings

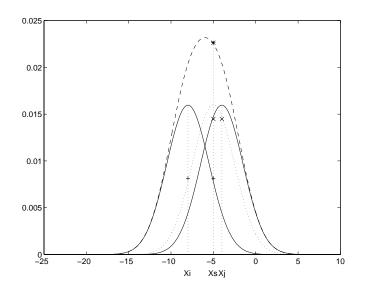
### 2.3 Figures and Photographs

Please produce your figures electronically, if possible, and integrate them into your text file. For  $IAT_EX$  users we recommend using the style files psfig or epsf (see Sect. 3).

Check that in line drawings, lines are not interrupted and have constant width. Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may not be written one on top of the other. Line drawings should have a resolution of at least 800 dpi (preferably 1200 dpi). For digital halftones 300 dpi is usually sufficient. The lettering in figures should have a height of 2 mm (10-point type). Figures should be scaled up or down accordingly. If possible, the files of figures (e.g. PS files) should not contain binary data, but be saved in ASCII format.

If you cannot provide your figures electronically, paste originals into the manuscript and center them between the margins; if no originals of the required size are available, figures may be photoreduced and copies pasted into the text. For halftone figures (photos), please forward high-contrast glossy prints and mark the space in the text as well as the back of the photos clearly, so that there can be no doubt about where or which way up they should be placed.

Figures should be numbered and each should have a legend. Center the legends between the margins and set them in 9-point type (Fig. 1 shows an example). The distance between text and figure should be about 8 mm, the distance between figure and legend about 5 mm.



**Fig. 1.** One kernel at  $x_s$  (dotted kernel) or two kernels at  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  (left and right) lead to the same summed estimate at  $x_s$ . This shows a figure consisting of different types of lines to describe individual aspects. The description of elements within the figure should be set italic, in parentheses, as shown in this sample figure legend. The last sentence of a figure caption should generally end without a period

If possible (e.g. if you use  $IAT_EX$ ) please define figures as floating objects. IATEX users, please avoid furthermore using the location parameter "h" for "here". If you have to insert a pagebreak before a figure, please ensure that the previous page is completely filled.

*Remark 1.* In the printed volumes, illustrations are generally black and white (halftones), and only in exceptional cases, and if the author is prepared to cover the extra cost for color reproduction, are color pictures accepted. If color illustrations are necessary, please send us color-separated files if possible. Color pictures are welcome in the electronic version at no additional cost.

*Remark 2.* To ensure that we can reproduce your pictures in reasonable quality we advise against using shading. The pictures should have good contrast. This particularly applies for screenshots.

### 2.4 Formulas

Displayed equations or formulas are centered and set on a separate line (with an extra line or halfline space above and below). Displayed expressions should be numbered for reference. The numbers should be consecutive within each section or within the contribution, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin. For example,

$$\psi(u) = \int_{o}^{T} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \Lambda_{o}^{-1} u, u \right) + N^{*}(-u) \right] dt .$$
 (1)

Punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text but with a small space before the end punctuation.  $IAT_EX$  users can find more examples of how to typeset equations in the file llncs.dem (see Sect. 3).

### 2.5 Program Code

Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter font, e.g., CMTT10 or Courier.

Example of a Computer Program

```
program Inflation (Output)
 {Assuming annual inflation rates of 7%, 8%, and 10%,...
 years};
 const
   MaxYears = 10;
 var
   Year: 0..MaxYears;
   Factor1, Factor2, Factor3: Real;
 begin
   Year := 0;
```

```
Factor1 := 1.0; Factor2 := 1.0; Factor3 := 1.0;
WriteLn('Year 7% 8% 10%'); WriteLn;
repeat
  Year := Year + 1;
  Factor1 := Factor1 * 1.07;
  Factor2 := Factor2 * 1.08;
  Factor3 := Factor3 * 1.10;
  WriteLn(Year:5,Factor1:7:3,Factor2:7:3,Factor3:7:3)
until Year = MaxYears
```

end.

(Example from Jensen K., Wirth N. (1991) Pascal user manual and report. Springer, New York)

#### 2.6 Footnotes

The superscript numeral used to refer to a footnote appears in the text either directly after the word to be discussed or – in relation to a phrase or a sentence – following the punctuation sign (comma, semicolon, or period). The footnotes should appear at the bottom of the normal text area, with a line 2 cm long set immediately above them.<sup>2</sup>

### 2.7 Citations

The list of references is headed "References" and is not assigned a number in the decimal system of headings. The list should be set in small print and placed at the end of your contribution. Please do not insert a pagebreak before the list of references if the page is not completely filled. An example is given at the end of this information sheet. For citations in the text please use square brackets and consecutive numbers:  $[1], [2], [3], \ldots$ 

### 2.8 Page Numbering and Running Heads

Your paper should show no printed page numbers; they are allocated by the volume editor. Indicate the ordering of your pages by numbering the sheets in pencil at the bottom of the reverse side. Do not set running heads.

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 $<sup>^2</sup>$  The footnote numeral is set flush left and the text follows with the usual word spacing. Second and subsequent lines are indented. Footnotes should end with a period.

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Ftp: The internet address is trick.ntp.springer.de, the user ID is ftp or anonymous. Please enter your email address as password. The files (mentioned above) can be found in /pub/tex. In the directory

ftp://trick.ntp.springer.de/pub/tex/latex/llncs/latex2e you will find all files belonging to the  $\prescript{MTE}X2_{\varepsilon} \prescript{package} for LNCS.llncs.dem$ is a sample input file which you may take as a source for your own input. llncs.doc is the documentation of the class; llncs.dvi the resulting DVI file of llncs.doc.

Gopher: Point your client to trick.ntp.springer.de.

Mailserver: Send an email message to svserv@vax.ntp.springer.de containing the line

Sending help to the server prompts advice on how to interact with the mail server. The style files must be unzipped and uu-decoded before use. In case of problems in getting or uu-decoding the style files please contact springer@vax.ntp.springer.de.

### 3.2 Further Instructions for $\ensuremath{\mathbb{I}}\xspace{TEX}$ and $\ensuremath{TEX}\xspace$ Users

Please always cancel any superfluous definitions that are not actually used in your text. If you don't, these may conflict with the definitions of the macro package, causing changes in the structure of the text and leading to numerous mistakes in the proofs.

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For preparing your figures electronically and integrating them into your TEX file we recommend using the style files **psfig** or **epsf**. You can download them from the DANTE ftp server at the locations

ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/graphics/psfig/psfig.sty or

ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/systems/knuth/local/lib/epsf.tex. In the past, these styles have worked smoothly with our macro package.

In general, please refrain from using the **\special** command. For further details about figure preparation see Sect. 2.3.

Remember to submit the psfig or epsf files and further style files and fonts you have used together with your source files.

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The template sv-lncs.dot and its documentation can be downloaded from the LNCS Web page http://www.springer.de/comp/lncs/authors.html.

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## References

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