

Contribution Title

First Author¹[0000-1111-2222-3333] and Second Author²[1111-2222-3333-4444] (ORCID IS MANDATORY) - max. 5 authors per paper

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Abstract. *[TNR, 10, italic, justify]. The content of the abstract should not exceed 300 words, authors are not allowed to use abbreviations or citations in the abstract. Please use normal capitalization within the text and do not use bold face for emphasis. Italics are acceptable. Do not use multiple columns. Do not include bullet lists or numbered lists unless absolutely necessary. Do not use more than three levels of heading. The abstract must include sufficient information for readers to judge the nature and significance of the topic. The abstract should be structured as follows: a) a brief introduction into the topic of the paper; b) an overview of the current state of the scientific literature on the topic; c) a presentation of research methodology and research questions; d) presentation of main results and the implications for the field; e) highlights of the contribution brought by the paper to the field of studies. The abstract does not substitute the introduction. The abstract must be a single paragraph.*

Keywords: First Keyword, Second Keyword, Third Keyword, Fourth Keyword, Fifth Keyword.

1 Introduction

The Chapter of Introduction should refer to the context of the research. Introduction states the objectives of the work and provides an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Provide a clear statement of the rationale for your approach to the problem studied.

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 have 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. The following Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels.

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

Source: ...

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

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

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

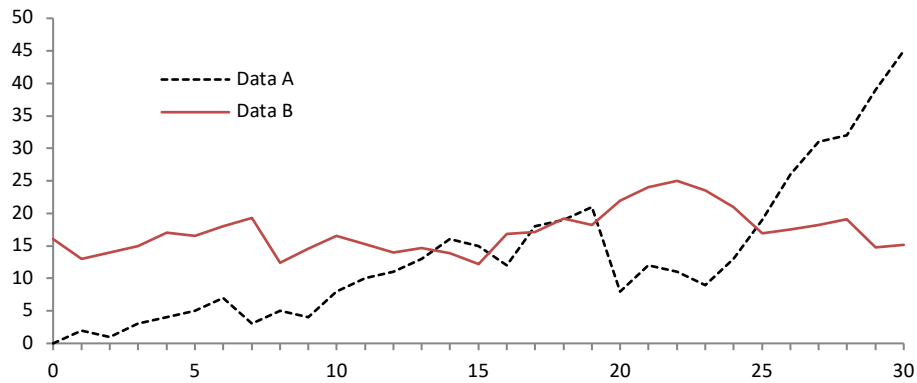


Fig. 1. A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically. **All figures and tables must have sources.**

Source: ...

2 Literature review

This chapter should include an overview of the scientific literature in the field of the topic researched. The literature review should be synthesized, including the most important references to the topic. The research gap should be highlighted in the context of the scientific literature, emphasizing the value added by the article (how is the article different from other similar ones, what novelty it brings to the field).

What literature should you look for in your review of what we know about the problem? Focus your efforts on the primary research journals, the journals that publish original research articles.

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 have an indent, either. Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented.

For citations of references, we prefer the use of author, year (Author, 2016) - APA style. The following bibliography provides a sample reference list with entries for journal articles. If a source is not in English, please translate it into English in square brackets []. Most of the sources should be from scientific articles.

3 Methodology

The research questions will operationalize the research problem, showing what part of the problem is being solved by this article's contribution. If preferred, in this chapter there can also be presented the objectives of the research. This chapter could include the Purpose of the Study, or Hypotheses, if the research is based on validating certain hypotheses.

In this chapter the author should present and discuss the research methods used in obtaining data/results. We suggest the detailing of the research methods, of the period of application, the means of application, the sample, methods, etc.

In this section the authors explain clearly how they carried out the study:

- if a field study, a description of the study site, including the significant features, and precise location;
- the experimental OR sampling design (i.e., how the experiment or study was structured. For example, controls, treatments, the variable(s) measured, how many samples were collected, replication, etc.);
- the protocol for collecting data, i.e., how the experimental procedures were carried out, and,
- how the data were analyzed (qualitative analyses and/or statistical procedures used).

4 Analysis/Results interpretation

The function of the Results section is to present the key results in a structured manner, in an orderly and logical sequence using both text and illustrative materials (Tables and Figures). The results section always begins with text, reporting the key results and referring to your figures and tables as you proceed.

The use of footnotes/endnotes is strictly forbidden.

The paper should be the result of a research in the area. The structure of the paper should be clear and well emphasized by titles and subtitles placed in a logical sequence, according to the methodology of writing scientific papers. The text of the Results section should be crafted to follow this sequence and highlight the evidence needed to answer the questions/ hypotheses you investigated. Important negative results should be reported, too. Authors usually write the text of the results section based upon the sequence of Tables and Figures.

The function of the Discussion is to interpret your results in light of what was already known about the subject of the investigation, and to explain our new understanding of the problem after taking your results into consideration. The Discussion will always connect to the Introduction by way of the question(s) or hypotheses you posed and the literature you cited, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the Introduction. Instead, it tells how your study has moved us forward from the place you left us at the end of the Introduction.

Fundamental questions to answer here include:

1. Do your results provide answers to your testable hypotheses? If so, how do you interpret your findings?
2. Do your findings agree with what others have shown? If not, do they suggest an alternative explanation or perhaps an unforeseen design flaw in your experiment (or theirs?)
3. Given your conclusions, what is our new understanding of the problem you investigated and outlined in the Introduction?
4. If warranted, what would be the next step in your study, e.g., what experiments would you do next?

5 Conclusions

The chapter of conclusions should answer the research questions, discuss the issue of validity, credibility, limits of the study, generalizing the data etc. In case of hypotheses, it should present whether they were validated or not. It should provide a synthesis of the main contributions of the paper, discuss the importance of the work, and/or suggest possible applications and extensions of the research.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

Acknowledgment (optional)

Include acknowledgment in a separate section at the end of the paper before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise.

Example: **Acknowledgment**

This paper was co-financed by The Bucharest University of Economic Studies during the PhD program.

Acknowledgment

This work was partially supported by the project ...funded ..., contract no...., through the Romanian Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitalization.

References

All references cited in the text must be included in the reference list at the end of the manuscript, and every reference in the list must be cited in the text. In-text citation should be in brackets. References should be listed alphabetically by author. For more than one publication by an author, arrange by publication date with the earliest publication first. We require the Harvard referencing style, developed by Anglia Ruskin University. In case of articles with DOI, it is mandatory to write the DOI of the article.

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).
3. Author, F., Author, S., Author, T.: Book title. 2nd ed. Publisher, Location (1999).
4. Author, F.: Contribution title. In: 9th International Proceedings on Proceedings, pp. 1–2. Publisher, Location (2010).
5. LNCS Homepage, <http://www.springer.com/lncs>, last accessed 2016/11/21.

Appendix (if needed)