Author Guidelines for the Preparation of Contributions to Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics

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Table 1. Font sizes of headings. Table captions should always be positioned above the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	Lecture Notes	14 point, bold
1st-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
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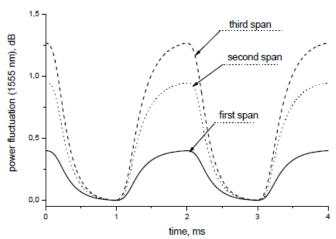


Fig. 1. Power distribution of channel at 1555 nm along the link of 383 km (Source: LNCS 5412, p. 323)

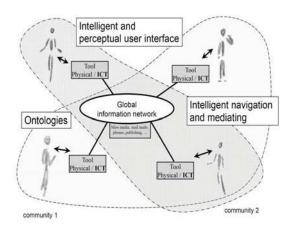


Fig. 2. Artifacts empowered by Artificial Intelligence (Source: LNCS 5640, p. 115)

smaller than 6 pt (~ 2 mm character height). Figures are to be numbered and to have a caption which should always be positioned *under* the figures, in contrast to the caption belonging to a table, which should always appear *above* the table.

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

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Program listings or program commands in the text are normally set in typewriter font:

```
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 of a computer program from Jensen K., Wirth
N.: Pascal User Manual and Report. Springer, New York
(1991)]
```

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