

Contribution Title

Name of First Author and Name of Second Author

Abstract Each chapter should be preceded by an abstract (10–15 lines long) that summarizes the content.

1 Section Heading and Citations

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text.

Please note that the first line of text that follows a heading is not indented, whereas the first lines of all subsequent paragraphs are. After non-floating elements, such as tabulars, please avoid indentation manually by using the `\noindent` command.

Besides sections, there are subsections, subsubsections, paragraphs, and subparagraphs. Furthermore, paragraphs may be given a Run-In head. Examples are as follows:

Name of First Author
Name, Address of Institute,
✉ name@email.address

Name of Second Author
Name, Address of Institute
✉ name@email.address

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1.1 Subsection Heading

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1.1.1 Subsubsection Heading

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Paragraph Heading

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Subparagraph Heading

Instead of simply listing headings of different levels we recommend to let every heading be followed by at least a short passage of text.

Run-in Heading Boldface Version This is an Example for the `\runinhead`-command.

Run-in Heading Italic Version This is an Example for the `\subruninhead`-command.

If you want to emphasize complete paragraphs of texts we recommend to use the class option `graybox` and the environment `svggraybox`. This will produce a 15 percent screened box 'behind' your text.

2 Article and folder structure

At the end of the process all articles shall be placed in one big document to become a printable book that can be released. Therefore we need all authors to submit their papers in a concrete folder structure. This structure

should contain sub-folders with specific names. The article should contain the `archivesofdatascience.cls`, the `spbasic.bst` and your `.tex` document named after the first author. The bibliography file (`.bib`) should also be named after the first author and like this have the same as the `.tex` document. Furthermore it should be placed in a sub-folder named *Bibliographies*. Same goes for graphics which should be placed in a sub-folder named *Graphics* and additional `.tex` documents which should be placed in a sub-folder named *Additional*. To include files from the sub-folders to the document you then need to put the respective folder name up front like this: `Bibliographies/firstauthorname.bib`. If there are no additional `.tex` files you don't need to create one, but the *Graphics* folder should always contain the `creativecommons_small.pdf` or `.eps`.

3 Cross-references, quotes and citations

Further on please use the L^AT_EX automatism for all your cross-references and citations.¹ Cross-references are done by given unique labels via the `\label` command and rerencing them by using the `\ref` and `\pageref` commands. For example, this is Sect. 3 on page 3.

Regarding citations, use `\citet` or `\citep` commands. Examples are given in the following subsection.

Please do not use quotation marks when quoting texts! Simply use the `quotation` environment.

3.1 Citation examples

Please use the BibT_EX citation system for the bibliography and the in-text cites. Please also check if the cited text has an Doi, a Issn, or a Isbn-13 for easier reference checks. If possible please add at least one of these points to your entry, for the best case a Doi-number. Please note that also some scientific books have Dois. All entries should be, as far as possible, put into one file which doesn't

¹ 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.

contain to many unnecessary entries. For entries which can not be referenced in the article but still should be listed in the bibliography please use the `nocite` command

For this example, the following BibTeX entry is present in the bib-file:

```
@article{newmangirvan2004,
  title = {Finding and evaluating community
           structure in networks},
  author = {Newman, M. E. J. and Girvan, M. },
  journal = {Physical Review E},
  issn = {2470-0045},
  doi = {10.1103/PhysRevE.69.026113},
  volume = {69},
  number = {2},
  pages = {026113},
  year = {2004},
  month = {Feb}
}
```

We are using the `natbib` system on top of L^AT_EX. Therefore you may use the `\citet` and `\citep` commands as follows:

Citet: For textual citations. For example:

```
\citet[p. 2]{NewmanGirvan2004}
Newman and Girvan (2004, p. 2)
```

Citep: For parenthetical citations. For example:

```
\citep[e.g.][] {NewmanGirvan2004}
(e.g. Newman and Girvan, 2004)
```

For further usable variants, see the attached file `natnotes.pdf`.

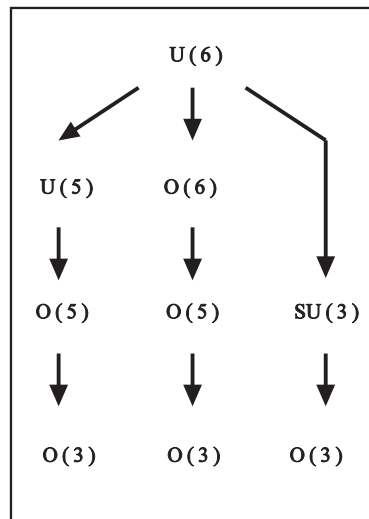
4 Equations, theorems, definitions, and proofs

Use the standard `equation` environment to typeset your equations, e.g.

$$a \times b = c, \tag{1}$$

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

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



$$a \times b = c$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} \quad (2)$$

Theorem 1. *Theorem text goes here.*

Definition 1. Definition text goes here.

Proof. Proof text goes here. \square

5 Figures and tables

Figures and tables are so called floating objects. When producing the output document, these floating objects may be typeset to the top or bottom of the page. Even a pagebreak may be inserted. For the best results please use vector graphics in form of .eps or .pdf files. Examples for floating objects are Fig. 1 and Table 1.

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

Table foot note (with superscript)

6 Lists

For typesetting numbered lists we recommend to use the `enumerate` environment.

1. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socio-economic development.
- a. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.

b. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
2. Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socio-economic development.

For unnumbered list we recommend to use the `itemize` environment.

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

– Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socioeconomic development.
- Livelihood and survival mobility are oftentimes coutcomes of uneven socio-economic development.

If you want to list definitions or the like we recommend to use the `description` environment.

- 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. 1.1, 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.

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.

References

Newman MEJ, Girvan M (2004) Finding and evaluating community structure in networks. *Physical Review E* 69(2):026,113, DOI 10.1103/PhysRevE.69.026113