Let $[n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ be a finite set, families $\mathcal{F}$ of its subsets will be investigated. Sperner's theorem says that if there is no inclusion among the members of $\mathcal{F}$ then the largest family under this condition is the one contaning all $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$-element subsets of $[n]$. The present paper surveys certain generalizations of this theorem. The maximum size of $\mathcal{F}$ is to be found under the condition that a certain configuration is excluded. The configuration here is always described by inclusions. More formally, let P be a poset. The maximum size of a family $\mathcal{F} \subset 2^{[n]}$ which does not contain P as a (non-necessarily induced) subposet is denoted by $\mathrm{La}(n, P)$. As an example, let the poset N consist of 4 elements illustrated here with 4 distinct sets satisfying $A \subset B$, $C \subset B$, $C \subset D$. $\mathrm{La}(n, N)$ has been recently determined up to the second term by J. R. Griggs and the present author.