VON001F: Thesis Skills Hands-On Exercises: 6.3 Management of Bibliographical References with LaTeX

### Helmut Neukirchen

helmut@hi.is https://uni.hi.is/helmut

# **Chapter Objectives**

 Getting hands-on experience in using bibliographical references with LaTeX and BibLaTeX.

 Note: Assumption that you attended two previous classen on LaTeX (or read the slides).

### General idea

- One file that contains your bibliography as "raw" data.
- \cite your bibliography entries inside your text.
- LaTeX takes care of the rest, i.e. formatting the bibliography section that contains only the actually cited literature.
  - Possible to change appearance of bibliography.
    - Just use a different parameter.
      - No need to change the bibliography file.
      - No need to change your text.
- Tools from the LaTeX family to achieve it:
  - BibTeX or BibLaTex.

There is also third option: natbib (used in the SENS thesis template – we are going to delete it there.)

### BibTeX vs. BibLaTex

- All can automatically generate references to bibliography and generate the Bibliography/References section.
- All use a \*.bib file (with the same syntax, typically called "BibTeX format") for storing the bibliographic information.
- BibTex is older:
  - does not need a \usepackage
  - needs to escape b, ö, á etc. in strings (e.g. author name) in \*.bib file
- BibLaTeX is newer:

We are going to use BibLaTeX

- needs a \usepackage
- Supports UTF-8 Unicode, i.e. no need to escape b, ö, á in \*.bib file.
- BibLaTeX is slower than BibTex.
- The commands to specify the citation style to be used are different.
- The command to generate the Bibliography section is different.
- Referring to literature using \cite is the same!

### Format of a \*.bib file



### More on \*.bib format: Entry types

- Different entry types (e.g. book vs. journals) have different fields,
  - e.g. journal articles have a volume books not.
- What types (journal, book, conference paper (=@INPROCEEDINGS) etc.) are available?
  - which fields are required?
  - which fields are optional?
- Examples in the middle of <u>https://www.overleaf.com/blog/532-creating-and-managing-bibliographies-with-bibtex-on-overleaf</u>
- Overviews on:
  - https://nwalsh.com/tex/texhelp/bibtx-7.html
  - <u>http://bib-it.sourceforge.net/help/fieldsAndEntryTypes.php</u>

### More on \*.bib format: Web pages generating \*.bib format

- In addition to writing entries manually, you can get entries from, e.g.
  - Google Scholar and many other bibliographic web pages:
    - Just copy paste them into your \*.bib file.

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 Vancouver

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ncouver Groza T, Handschuh S, Möller K, Decker S. SALT-Semantically Annotated \$\mbox {\LaTeX} \$ for Scientific Publications. InEuropean Semantic Web Conference 2007 Jun 3 (pp. 518-532). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

BibTeX EndNote RefMan RefWorks

- But: Google Scholar often guesses the type wrong,
  - e.g. it thinks, a book is a journal article, thus uses @article entry type.
    - Need to modify manually.
- DOI to BibTeX: <u>https://www.doi2bib.org/</u>
- Fill in BibTeX fields online: <u>https://truben.no/latex/bibtex/</u>

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# Learn BibLaTeX in 10 minutes

- Create your \*.bib file
- Use BibLateX and let it know about the name of your \*.bib file (in preamble):
  - \usepackage{biblatex}
  - .addbibresource{sample.bib}
- Use inside your text:
  - \cite { label used inside \*.bib file}
- Where you want to have the list of all cited references:
  - \printbibliography
- Do this tutorial now: <u>https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography\_management\_in\_LaTeX</u>

### BibLaTeX Citation and bibliography styles

- Change appearance of
  - how the generated bibliography list looks like/is sorted (=bibliography style),
  - how citations inside your text (i.e. \cite = citation style)

via optional style and citestyle parameters, e.g.:

- usepackage[style=alphabetic, citestyle=authoryear ]{biblatex}
- Available bibliography styles, e.g.:
  - https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Biblatex\_bibliography\_styles

Items are cited: The  $L^{A}T_{E}X$  Companion book [2], the Einstein journal paper [1], and The  $L^{A}T_{E}X$  related items are [2, 3].

#### References

#### style=numeric

- Albert Einstein. "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]". In: Annalen der Physik 322.10 (1905), pp. 891-921. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004.
- [2] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Companion. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1993.

Items are cited: The  $\mathbb{A}T_{EX}$  Companion book [GMS93], the Einstein journal paper [Ein05], and The  $\mathbb{A}T_{EX}$  related items are [GMS93; Knu].

#### References style=alphabetic

- [Ein05] Albert Einstein. "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]". In: Annalen der Physik 322.10 (1905), pp. 891-921. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ andp.19053221004.
- [GMS93] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. The E<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Companion. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1993.

### Each bibliography comes with a matching citation style,

- but you can override the citation style as well. Available citation styles, e.g.:
  - <u>https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Biblatex\_citation\_styles</u>

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# Format of a \*.bib file: Multiple authors

- Author names are separated by keyword "and" (not by a comma!):
  @inproceedings{lesk:1977, title={Computer Typesetting of Technical Journals on {UNIX}}, author={Michael Lesk and Brian Kernighan}, booktitle={Proceedings of American Federation of Information Processing Societies: 1977 National Computer Inference}, pages={879--888}, year={1977}, address={Dallas, Texas}
- Comma is rather used when writing the last name first (e.g. because you copy/ paste it in that order – BibTeX will format it automatically in the right order): author={Lesk, Michael and Kernighan, Brian},
- In practise, you are lazy and may abbreviate the first names: author={M. Lesk and B. Kernighan}, Or author={Lesk, M. and Kernighan, B.},
- If you have 6 or more authors, you can let BibTex create "et al." by writing in your \*.bib file "and others": author={ 6 authors here and others}

### Format of a \*.bib file: Capitalisation of title field

- Most BibTex/BibLaTeX bibliography styles turn the contents of the title field into lowercases.
  - To create a unified appearance. (Some papers use capitalisation of words, others not.)
  - (But a few styles leave the title field as it is.)
- But sometimes, you want to have capital letters, e.g. for acronyms.
- To be sure that capitalisation in title field is preserved, use extra curly brackets:
  - title={Computer Typesetting of Technical Journals on {UNIX}},
  - Will typically turn into: "Computer typesetting of technical journals on UNIX".

### School of Engineering and Natural Sciences Thesis template: Add BibLaTeX



# Conclusion

### The \*.bib format is somewhat awkward.

- Let tools (e.g. bibliographic web pages) generate them.
  - Fine tune the generated entries manually.
- But once you have your \*.bib file, using it is easy.
  - Just \cite in your text.
  - Easy to change citations and bibliography style afterwards.