Citations and References

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March 26 2013
Citation and references

- **Citation** is used as the name for the mention you make in your text of a source.
- **Reference** is used as the name for the bibliographic item that appears in the list at the end of your text.

The one thing that distinguishes scholarly writing from any other type is its acknowledgment of sources.
1. Rules for citations

2. How to make a bibliography in latex
   - Doing it by hand
   - Bibtex

3. Rules for references
Section 1

Rules for citations
Citations are very important and say a lot about your work! They

- strengthen your arguments,
- simplify your exposition,
- show that you are familiar with relevant literature,
- are also a form of good manners amongst scholars (it is a sign of respect to one’s peers).
Do not state the full reference within the text. Use a **bracketed number**, and use that number as a pointer to a numbered item on the reference list.

**Example**

Example

The algorithm [7] was shown to terminate after $n \log n$ steps.

This says the algorithm was described in [7].

Example

The algorithm was shown to terminate [7] after $n \log n$ steps.

This says that [7] contains a proof that the algorithm terminates.
Ensure that your sentence is easily readable: do not use a pointer as a word.

**Bad example**

In [5], it is shown that tabu search is a viable alternative to simulated annealing in this application, although [11] and [15] also give many examples where genetic algorithms work equally well.

This is acceptable in some fields, so check the literature to see if your peers are doing that or not.
It has been argued [6] that within the next twenty years all our entertainment will be supplied by a virtual reality industry.

This is too vague. Also passive voice is bad.

Simpson (1986) [6] argued that ...
One way to be specific is to insert the name of the author and possibly the date. When citing an important reference, mentioning the author’s name:

- saves the reader from having to look at your list of references over and over again,
- assists you in writing in the active voice.
One way to be specific is to insert the name of the author and possibly the date. When citing an important reference, mentioning the author’s name:

- saves the reader from having to look at your list of references over and over again,
- assists you in writing in the active voice.

Personal titles (Dr, Prof) should not be quoted in scholarly writing, just use the last name.
Citation: multiple authors

Name up to three authors in your citation. If a paper has four or more, you should cite it with the first author’s name, followed by the expression et al.

Example

Stein et al. [5] have implemented this algorithm on the Datacube.

Always give the full reference in the reference list.

In the bibliography:

Sometimes you want to merely use your citation as a simple pointer (without naming the authors):

- simple courtesy to the original discoverer of the result you are using,
- too many sources to mention each one gracefully,
- you are giving so complete a summary that your reader need never look at the source.
Group bracketed numbers whenever you can do so without causing confusion.

Example

Both \TeX and \LaTeX[5,6] are widely used in academic communities.
Do not over-cite (still far better than no citation at all).

Example

Knuth [1,5,6,8] and many others [3,9,11,15,23] purport to show that the algorithm [4,7,10,12] has complexity [2] that must be bounded above [5] by the complexity of the simulated quicksort [15,16,18,19,21,25].
Assume that your reader has a reasonable attention span.

Bad example

Knuth [5] developed \text{T\TeX} in the 1970’s and Lamport [6] extended it to \text{\LaTeX} about a decade later. \text{T\TeX}[5] is a powerful typesetting program, but \text{\LaTeX}[6] has a number of macros that make it easier to use for typesetting mathematics. Both \text{T\TeX}[5] and \text{\LaTeX}[6] are widely used in academic communities.
You can place more details, e.g. a page or theorem number, in brackets directly after the number.

**Example**

Smith [5, Theorem 1.3] proved that A implies B and also [5, p.26] that B implies C.

Some journals do not like page numbers mixed in with citations.
Other way to do it: putting the page number in the reference list.

Example

Instead of
Smith [5, p.18] proved that A implies B and also [5, p.26] that B implies C.
You can write
and use two references:
Arrange numbers in order when grouped inside a single bracket, e.g. [3, 14, 16], even if not order of year of publication.
Arrange numbers in order when grouped inside a single bracket, e.g. [3, 14, 16], even if not order of year of publication.

It is not usual to quote word for word from other papers in scientific writing, except possibly in the history of science. If you do so, mark your source clearly. Otherwise it would be plagiarism.
Citation: book/non-book

**Book**  
a book or a journal: a fat thing bound by itself; or the equivalent in some other medium of a fat thing bound by itself, eg. a book, a journal, a magazine, a newspaper, a conference proceedings, a PhD thesis, etc.

**Non-book**  
an article or a story or a poem or a pamphlet: a thin thing or a thing that is part of something else, eg. an article in a journal or magazine, a Master’s thesis or any other homework assignment, a short story, a chapter of a book.

Example

Pentland’s paper “Linear Shape from Shading” appears in Volume 4 of the International Journal of Computer Vision.

UaLC = capitalize first word, first word after a colon, and all other words except unimportant words like articles, conjunctions ...
Section 2

How to make a bibliography in latex
\LaTeX\ helps you to refer to papers.

Each reference needs a **key**: a string of letters and numbers identifying it, e.g. Smi68.

\cite{Smi68}.
\LaTeX\ converts this to the appropriate format, e.g. [7].

If you write \cite{key1,key2} the citation will appear as [3,6].
Sometimes you want to refer to a specific page or a specific theorem.

Example

Use the command `\cite[p.5]{key}` or `\cite[Theorem 3]{key}`.
This will appear as [1,p.5] or [1,Theorem 3].
Subsection 1

Doing it by hand
Where you want your references, type
\begin{thebibliography}{}
\bibitem{key} ...
\end{thebibliography}

The bibliography will contain all the bibitems, even those you did not cite in the text, in the order you gave them (it does not order them alphabetically for you).

Ensure all references you list are also cited in your work.
\begin{thebibliography}{{}\}
\end{thebibliography}
Example


If you write
\bibitem\{pointer\}\{key\}
the citation will appear as [pointer] instead of [1].

Example
will appear as [C99] everywhere.

In papers, the appearance of citations is determined by the journal it is published in.
You will need to compile the file twice, so that it gets all the cross-referencing right.
Subsection 2

Bibtex
Bibtex is an auxiliary program to Latex that automatically constructs a reference section for a Latex document by searching one or more bibliographic databases.

It is **highly** recommended for long documents, such as your dissertation.
Store your (potential) references in a bib file, in this case: mybib.bib.
The references listed in the bib file need not be limited to the ones you are citing in the document you are preparing; Bibtex picks out the ones you actually cite and only includes those in your bibliography.
There are numerous standard entry types, with varying required and optional fields. For example: book, article, inproceedings (or conference), manual, phdthesis, etc. The key is the database identifier for that publication, for instance I chose CaO98 as the key in the next entry.
@article {Ca098,
    AUTHOR = {Cardell-Oliver, Rachel},
    TITLE = {An equivalence theorem for the operational and temporal semantics of real-time, concurrent programs},
    JOURNAL = {J. Logic Comput.},
    FJOURNAL = {Journal of Logic and Computation},
    VOLUME = {8},
    YEAR = {1998},
    NUMBER = {4},
    PAGES = {545--567},
    ISSN = {0955-792X},
    DOI = {10.1093/logcom/8.4.545},
    URL = {http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/logcom/8.4.545}
For @article
Required fields are: author, title, journal, year.
Optional fields: volume, number, pages, month, note, key.
Additional field names can be included, and will be ignored by Bibtex.
@book {GodsilRoyle,
    AUTHOR = {Godsil, Chris and Royle, Gordon},
    TITLE = {Algebraic graph theory},
    SERIES = {Graduate Texts in Mathematics},
    VOLUME = {207},
    PUBLISHER = {Springer-Verlag},
    ADDRESS = {New York},
    YEAR = {2001},
    PAGES = {xx+439},
    ISBN = {0-387-95241-1; 0-387-95220-9},
    DOI = {10.1007/978-1-4613-0163-9},
    URL = {http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-0163-9}
}
For @book
Required fields: author/editor, title, publisher, year
Optional fields: volume/number, series, address, edition, month, note, key.
There are websites where you can directly export the bibtext format entries. On ScienceDirect and most journal websites, you can export references and choose the bibtext format.

For maths papers, go to the review of the article/book you need in MathSciNet http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/index.html, select alternative format BibTeX, copy and paste, choose a key, and you are done!
Export bibtex format entries

For CS papers:
- ACM digital library http://dl.acm.org/
- IEEE explore http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/
- DLDP bibliography
  http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/
Making citations

The bibliography will only contain those files you cited, using the command \cite{CaO98}. For instance, [2], [1]. Occasionally you might want to include references in your bibliography that are not cited in the text. These can be added with the command \nocite{key} given anywhere in the text.
The style of the bibliography can be selected with a style declaration of the form `\bibliographystyle{style}` anywhere after the preamble (usually just before the start of the bibliography).
Possible styles are:

- **plain**  Entries are ordered alphabetically (last name of first author); pointer is a number in square brackets.

- **unsrt**  Same as plain, except entries are ordered according to chronological citation.

- **alpha**  Same as plain, but the pointer is an abbreviation of the author’s name plus year of publication.

- **abbrv**  Same as plain, but the reference list is shortened by abbreviating first names, months, and journal names.
The \LaTeX file must contain the command\\\ bibliography{mybib, ... }\at the point in the text where the bibliography is to appear, usually at the end. You can have more than one bib file, and bibtex will parse through them all.
Example


To compile the file: latex the file, bibtex the file, then latex the file twice. That is, in terminal
\texttt{pdflatex myarticle}
\texttt{bibtex myarticle}
\texttt{pdflatex myarticle}
\texttt{pdflatex myarticle}
Or in your \LaTeX editor click on the corresponding buttons.
For further information visit the website http://www.bibtex.org/
Managing articles

There are softwares that allow you to keep track of/organise the papers you have downloaded, do specific searches by author, journal, etc., add your own notes to the pdf files, export to bibtex. Free: Mendeley, Zotero, BibDesk (Mac). Pay: Papers, EndNote (does not work very well with BibTex).
Section 3

Rules for references
Easy references fall into a simple block format of which the three main blocks are:

1. Author.
2. Title.

Each block starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Always check your references carefully.

Nearly everything from this slide on is automatic when using BibTex.
The most common references are to books and journal papers.

Example

Standard Abbreviations for journals can be found in Mathematical Reviews (MathSciNet) or on the website of the journal.
In the author block you should list the **full author name** given on the work. Authors should choose the name by which they wish to be known professionally, and then stick to it.
In the author block you should list the full author name given on the work. Authors should choose the name by which they wish to be known professionally, and then stick to it.

List the authors’ names in normal order (first name, last name), and in the same order as on the work. Initials should be spaced out: A. A. Cole (in \LaTeX: A.∼A.∼Cole).
Corporate authors are dealt with as follows:

There are two kinds of editors: the kind who compiles the work of several authors and the kind who prepares the work of a single author. The compiler-editor gets listed in block 1 if you are referring to the whole compilation, and in block 3 if you are referring to part of it:

**Example**


The preparer-editor usually gets mentioned in block 3.

Example

References: titles

Book title
Use italics, with uppers-and-lowers capitalisation.

Non-book title
Do not use quotation marks nor uppers-and-lowers. Use sentence capitalization (capitalize the first word, the first word after a colon, and no other words except proper nouns and proper adjectives).
If you are referring to something written in a foreign language, it is a courtesy to give a translation for your monolingual readers.

Example

If you are referring to something written in a foreign language, it is a courtesy to give a translation for your monolingual readers.

Example


Always give the full title and subtitle.
This block simply tells the reader how to find the source.
Give a complete address for an obscure publisher, but no address for a well-known publisher. Always give the date of the publication. The date of publication for a book is the date of its last edition.
References: Optional blocks

There are two other optional blocks that are sometimes useful when compiling your reference list:
5. Annotation.
An example of when block 4 might be used is when the publication has appeared more than once.

**Example**

The occasions for using the annotation block are rare, but occasionally you might want to warn the author about a flawed source.

**Example**

Papers not yet in print can be referred to as follows:

- **(to appear)** – accepted by a journal and published shortly. List the journal in which the paper will appear.

- **(submitted)** – submitted but not yet accepted. It might be rejected, so do not mention the journal.

- **(in preparation)** – the paper is being written but not yet ready for submission.
Private email is a personal communication. Avoid if at all possible.

Example

Forum messages and blogs need to have author, title, and a way to find the source.

Example


And you need to keep a copy (retrieve) in case it disappears from internet.
References: software

For a piece of software, either the source or the runnable code, give the name of the program, the version number, the platform on which you have run it, and where to get it.

Example

You can also give an URL of where to download it, or a scientific paper where it was first described.

Example

More examples of references in Robyn Owens’ notes, including how to refer to film and music. See Unit website.
Conclusion

Now

- is the time to record the bibliographical reference of the papers you are reading.
- is the time to think about which name you want to use, e.g. F.E. Smith, or Fred E. Smith, or Fred Smith.
- work on your lit review, for CS students (due April 16).