

Preparing Bibliographies using BIB_TE_X

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Why Use BIB_TE_X?

- Only need to enter bibliographic information once
- Identify references using your own labels
- Appearance of references is based on style file
- No need to fuss with numbering, formatting names, etc.
- Only the references you use appear in the bibliography

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BIBTEX Types

Type	Required Arguments	Optional Arguments
article	author, title, journal, year	volume, number, pages, month,note
book	author or editor, title, publisher, year	volume or number, series, address, edition, month, note
booklet	title	author, howpublished, address, month, year, note
conference	author, title, booktitle, year	editor, volume or number, series,organization, publisher, note, pages, address, month
inbook	author or editor, title, chapter and/or pages, publisher, year	volume or number, series, type, address, edition, month, note
masterthesis	author, title, school, year	type, address, month, note

BIBTEX Types (cont'd)

Type	Required Arguments	Optional Arguments
incollection	author, title, booktitle, publisher, year	editor, volume or number, series, type, chapter, pages, address, edition, month, note
inproceedings	author, title, booktitle, year	editor, volume or number, series, pages, address, month, organization, publisher, note
manual	title	author, organization, address,
misc	none	author, title, howpublished, month, year, note
phdthesis	author, title, school, year	type, address, month, note
techreport	author, title, institution, year	type, number, address, month, note
unpublished	author, title, note	month, year

Example: .bib file (1/4)

```
@ARTICLE{strontiummottling,  
AUTHOR   = {Curzon, M.E.J and Spector, P.C.},  
TITLE    = {Enamel mottling in a high strontium area  
of the {U.S.A}},  
JOURNAL  = {Comm. Dent. Oral Epid.},  
YEAR     = {1977},  
Volume   = {5},  
Pages    = {243-247}  
}
```

```
@INBOOK{stablestrontium,  
AUTHOR   = {Curzon, M.E.J. and Spector, P.C.},  
TITLE    = {Hanbook of Stable Strontium},  
CHAPTER  = {Strontium in Human Dental Enamel},  
PUBLISHER = {Plenum Press},  
YEAR     = {1981},  
PAGES    = {581-592},  
Location = {New York}  
}
```

Notes on Bibliographic Entries

- Formatting isn't important, but it helps to maintain a consistent style.
- Use the word “and” between names of authors.
- Any text outside of an entry is ignored.
- Any unidentified field in an entry is ignored.
- Use curly braces ({}) for:
 - Preserving capitalization
 - Protecting compound names to ensure proper sorting.
 - Protecting accents from being misinterpreted.
 - Any text in math mode
- Don't hesitate to be creative in determining which type to use if you have a clear idea of how you want a reference to appear.

L^AT_EX Commands to Create Bibliographies

- `\bibliographystyle{}` - (in preamble)
specifies the bibliography style file.
Use `plain` as a default
- `\bibliography{}` - (where you want the bibliography to appear)
specifies the name of `.bib` file to use. Multiple bibliography files should be separated with commas.
- `\cite{}` - (in the text where an item is referenced)
specifies the tag of a reference which will appear in the bibliography
- `\nocite{}` - (anywhere in the paper)
specifies the tag of a item which is not referenced in the paper, but should be included in the bibliography (use `\nocite{*}` to print out all the references in the `.bib` file)

Example: `.bib` file (2/4)

```
@CONFERENCE{sugirepeated,  
AUTHOR   = {Spector, P.C.},  
TITLE    = {Strategies for Repeated Measures analysis of variance},  
BOOKTITLE = {Proceedings of the 12th SAS User's Group},  
YEAR     = {1987},  
Pages    = {1174-1177}  
}  
  
@TECHREPORT{xrandom,  
AUTHOR   = {Breiman, L. and Spector, P.},  
TITLE    = {Submodel selection and evaluation in regression --  
the X- random case},  
NUMBER   = {197},  
INSTITUTION = {Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley},  
Address  = {Berkeley, CA},  
Month    = {June},  
YEAR     = {1990}  
}
```

Example: .bib file (3/4)

```
@BOOK{datamanipulation,  
AUTHOR   = {Spector, Phil},  
TITLE    = {Data Manipulation with R},  
PUBLISHER = {Springer},  
YEAR     = {2008},  
Address  = {New York}  
}  
  
@PHDTHESIS{phd,  
AUTHOR   = {Spector, Phil},  
TITLE    = {Analysis of Long Time Series},  
SCHOOL   = {Texas A&M University},  
Address  = {College Station, TX},  
YEAR     = {1983}  
}
```

Example: .bib file (4/4)

```
@ARTICLE{wic,  
AUTHOR   = {Ritchie, L. and Whatley, S. and Spector, P. and Gomez, J.  
and Crawford, P.},  
TITLE    = {Favorable impact of Nutrition Education on  
California {WIC} Families},  
JOURNAL  = {Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior},  
VOLUME  = {42},  
YEAR     = {2010},  
Number  = {3S},  
Pages   = {S2-S10}  
}
```

Example: .tex file

```
\documentclass{article}
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\begin{document}
I used to be a chemist, studying strontium in enamel
\cite{strontiummottling,stablestrontium}. Then I worked
at SAS in North Carolina, and gave talks at their
meetings\cite{sugirepeated}. At UC Berkeley, I wrote
tech reports\cite{xrandom}, research papers\cite{wic},
and a book\cite{datamanipulation}.
\bibliography{phil}
\end{document}
```

Producing a Document with a Bibliography

Suppose the previous file is stored as `example.tex`. The following commands are used to process the file:

```
pdflatex example
bibtex example
pdflatex example
pdflatex example
```

The first run of `pdflatex` produces a `.aux` file, which contains all the labels and citations which are used in the document. `bibtex` then processes this file to produce a `.bbl` file which contains the actual bibliography. The next `pdflatex` command incorporates this into the original document, and the final run of `pdflatex` resolves all the references so that they correspond to the proper entries in the bibliography. If there are still error messages regarding labels or citations, it may be necessary to run `pdflatex` again.

I used to be a chemist, studying strontium in enamel [2, 3]. Then I worked at SAS in North Carolina, and gave talks at their meetings[5]. At UC Berkeley, I wrote tech reports[1], research papers[4], and a book[6].

References

- [1] L. Breiman and P. Spector. Submodel selection and evaluation in regression – the x- random case. Technical Report 197, Department of Statistics, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, June 1990.
- [2] M.E.J Curzon and P.C. Spector. Enamel mottling in a high strontium area of the U.S.A. *Comm. Dent. Oral Epid.*, 5:243–247, 1977.
- [3] M.E.J. Curzon and P.C. Spector. *Hanbook of Stable Strontium*, chapter Strontium in Human Dental Enamel, pages 581–592. Plenum Press, 1981.
- [4] L. Ritchie, S. Whatley, P. Spector, J. Gomez, and P. Crawford. Favorable inapct of nutrition education on california WIC families. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*, 42(3S):S2–S10, 2010.
- [5] P.C. Spector. Strategies for repeated measures analysis of variance. In *Proceedings of the 12th SAS User’s Group*, pages 1174–1177, 1987.
- [6] Phil Spector. *Data Manipulation with R*. Springer, New York, 2008.

A Few Final Notes

- If things simply don’t make sense, try running `latex/pdflatex` again or delete any `.aux` or `.bbl` files
- The title of the bibliography will usually display as “References”. This string is stored in the `\refname` variable, and can be redefined with `\renewcommand`.
- Evaluate any warnings produced by `BIBTEX`, but decide for yourself whether or not they’re relevant.
- Place `\cite` commands *before* punctuation, like commas or periods.