

# Module-IV

## Bibliography,Citations and Indexing

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# 1 What is Bibliography?

A bibliography is a systematic list of books and other works such as journal articles. Bibliographies range from "works cited" lists at the end of books and articles, to complete and independent publications. Enumerative bibliographies are based on a unifying principle such as creator, subject, date, topic or other characteristic. An entry in a bibliography provides the core elements of a text resource including a title, the creator(s), publication date and place of publication.

# 2 Citation

A bibliographic citation is a reference to a book, article, web page, or other published item. Citations should supply detail to identify the item uniquely. Different citation systems and styles are used in scientific citation, legal citation, prior art, and the arts and the humanities.

## 2.1 Content of Citation

Citation content can vary depending on the type of source and may include:

1. **Book:** author(s), book title, publisher, date of publication, and page number(s) if appropriate.
2. **Journal:** author(s), article title, journal title, date of publication, and page number(s).
3. **Newspaper:** author(s), article title, name of newspaper, section title and page number(s) if desired, date of publication.
4. **Web site:** author(s), article and publication title where appropriate, as well as a URL, and a date when the site was accessed.
5. **Play:** inline citations offer part, scene, and line numbers, the latter separated by periods: 4.452 refers to scene 4, line 452. For example, "In Eugene Onegin, Onegin rejects Tanya when she is free to be his, and only decides he wants her when she is already married" (Pushkin 4.452-53).
6. **Poem:** spaced slashes are normally used to indicate separate lines of a poem, and parenthetical citations usually include the line number(s). For example: "For I must love because I live / And life in me is what you give." (Brennan, lines 1516).
7. **Interview:** name of interviewer, interview descriptor (ex. personal interview) and date of interview.

## 2.2 Unique identifiers of citation

Along with information such as author(s), date of publication, title and page numbers, citations may also include unique identifiers depending on the type of work being referred to.

- Citations of books may include an International Standard Book Number (ISBN).
- Specific volumes, articles or other identifiable parts of a periodical, may have an associated Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI).
- Electronic documents may have a digital object identifier (DOI).
- Biomedical research articles may have a PubMed Identifier (PMID).

## 3 Different Bibliography methods

There are two ways of producing a bibliography. You can either produce a bibliography manually by listing the entries of the bibliography or produce it automatically using the BibTeX program of LaTeX. Both types are detailed below.

### 3.1 Manually creating bibliography

If you are writing only one or two documents and aren't planning on writing more on the same subject for a long time, you might not want to waste time creating a database of references you are never going to use. In this case you should consider using the basic and simple bibliography support that is embedded within LaTeX.

LaTeX provides an environment called `thebibliography` that you have to use where you want `the bibliography`; that usually means at the very end of your document, just before the `\end{document}` command. Here is a practical example:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{}  
\bibitem{JayakumarSulthan13}  
  Jayakumar, G. D. S., and Sulthan, A,  
  \emph{Heteroscedasticity in survey data and Model selection based on WHQIC},  
  Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies,  
  6(2),  
  2013.  
\end{thebibliography}
```

### 3.1.1 Output of manual method

## References

[1] Jayakumar, G. D. S., and Sulthan, A, *Heteroscedasticity in survey data and Model selection based on WHQIC*, Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies, 6(2), 2013.

### 3.1.2 Citation

To actually cite a given document is very easy. Go to the point where you want the citation to appear, and use the following: `\cite{cite_key}`, where the `cite_key` is that of the bibitem you wish to cite. Cite key in the above example is `JayakumarSulthan13`. When LaTeX processes the document, the citation will be cross-referenced with the bibitems and replaced with the appropriate number citation. The advantage here, is that LaTeX looks after the numbering for you. If it were totally manual, then adding or removing a reference would be a real chore, as you would have to re-number all the citations by hand.

## 3.2 Bibliography Automatically Using BibTeX

### 3.2.1 Why should you use BibTeX?

There are some difficulties of manually creating the bibliography:

- It is difficult to make entries consistent, i.e. variations in the use of full forenames versus abbreviations, italicization, or quoting of titles, spelling, etc
- A bibliography laid out in one style (e.g., alphabetic by author and year) is extremely difficult to convert to another (e.g, numeric citation order) if requested.
- It is difficult to maintain one large database of bibliographic references that can be reused in different documents.
- It is difficult to manage sorting manually, whereas, some bibliography styles sort entries in alphabetical order automatically.

Authors and researchers often find that they refer to the same set of papers in most of their publications. Thus, it is very useful to create a bibliography database, and to use the database from one work to the next. A database is possible with BibTeX program supplied by LaTeX. The information about the various publications is stored in one or more files with the extension of `.bib`. For each publication there is a `cite_key` that identifies it, which may be used in the text to refer to it. This kind of file is called a bibliography database.

### 3.2.2 Bibliography Database

A BibTeX database is stored as a .bib file. It is a plain text file, and so can be viewed and edited easily. The structure of the file is also quite simple. An example of a BibTeX entry:

```
@article{jayakumarsulthan2014,
  title={EXACT DISTRIBUTION OF HAT VALUES AND IDENTIFICATION
         OF LEVERAGE POINTS},
  author={Jayakumar, GS David Sam and Sulthan, A},
  journal={Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies},
  volume={7},
  number={1},
  year={2014}}
```

Each entry begins with the declaration of the reference type, in the form of `@type`. BibTeX knows of practically all types you can think of, common ones are: book, article, and for papers presented at conferences, there is `inproceedings`. In this example, I have referred to an article within a journal. After the type, you must have a left curly brace `{` to signify the beginning of the reference attributes. The first one follows immediately after the brace, which is the citation key, or the BibTeX key. This key must be unique for all entries in your bibliography. It is this identifier that you will use within your document to cross-reference it to this entry. It is up to you as to how you wish to label each reference, but there is a loose standard in which you use the author's surname, followed by the year of publication. Next, it should be clear that what follows are the relevant fields and data for that particular reference. The field names on the left are BibTeX keywords. They are followed by an equals sign `(=)` where the value for that field is then placed. BibTeX expects you to explicitly label the beginning and end of each value. You can use curly braces `{, }`.

### 3.2.3 Bibliography Style

A bibliography style has to be chosen. The bibliography style can be declared with `\bibliography{style}` command, which may be issued anywhere after the preamble. one of common style is `plain.bst`. It is a part of the LaTeX package; so you no need to download it.

### 3.2.4 Example

A bibliography database file called `mybib.bib` is created as a sample, and it is given below.

```

@article{Hat12,
  title={EXACT DISTRIBUTION OF HAT VALUES AND IDENTIFICATION
  OF LEVERAGE POINTS},
  author={Jayakumar, GS David Sam and Sulthan, A},
  journal={Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies},
  volume={7},
  number={1},
  year={2014}
}

@article{Stress13,
  title={Stress Symptoms: Structural Equation Modelling.},
  author={David Sam Jayakumar, GS and Sulthan, A},
  journal={SCMS Journal of Indian Management},
  volume={10},
  number={3},
  year={2013}
}

```

Use the environment mentioned below and also cite the references in text using `\cite{}` (inside the braces type the cite key)

```

\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{mybib}

```

**Output:**

## References

- [1] GS David Sam Jayakumar and A Sulthan. Stress symptoms: Structural equation modelling. *SCMS Journal of Indian Management*, 10(3), 2013.
- [2] GS David Sam Jayakumar and A Sulthan. Exact distribution of hat values and identification of leverage points. *Journal of Reliability and Statistical Studies*, 7(1), 2014.

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 sulthan90@gmail.com

or

visit my blog:  
<http://sulthankhan.blogspot.in/>