References **bibliographic software**

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Introduction

Scientific publications are usually accompanied by a *list of references*. The format of this list is usually described in the "Instructions for authors" document issued by editorial boards of scientific journals. The `References` software package described in this document is aimed at supporting writers of scientific literature to manage bibliographic references in manuscripts. It supports normal text processors including OpenOffice.org/StarOffice Writer and the TEX/LATEX document preparation system including BibTEX. `References` is able to create BibTEX database files. Writing ***`References`*** *bibliographic format definitions* 'by hand' is easier than programming a bibliographic style using the language that comes with BibTEX[1]. The main goal for development of `References` was to obtain a flexible tool which allows to create lists of references in any format for journals in science and medicine and to create correct citations in the text of manuscripts[2]. It may also be used as a database program which helps to organize a large collection of literature.

`References` communicates in a 'portable' way with word processors and text editors: it uses text files which – as universal file format – can be imported by most text processors. Up to v4.2, `References` has been implemented as console-application for **win32**. Beginning with v4.3, a **Linux port** has been added, from v4.3b on, Linux installations with utf-8 and latin-1 (ISO-8859-1)/latin-9 (ISO-8859-15) encoding of text files are supported. For the new user it may take some time to get accustomed to the console "user interface", but – in the hands of the program author – `References` has proved to be an efficient and reliable tool. As an introduction, the new user should follow the first steps in the **tutorial chapter** (section 13, page 70) of this manual and "play" for a while with the software.

Documentation of the software in this file (`refsdok.pdf`) is one of the most important components of this distribution. Information on deficiencies of this manual and bug reports are always welcome[3]. Additional documentation and supplementary material: bibliographic format definitions, macros, step-by-step descriptions are made available on the project homepage (`http://references.sourceforge.net`).

This version (4.3x) of `References` comes with **major internal changes**: the internal representation of the data for both the win32 and Linux port has been changed to latin-1 (similar to the native encoding on win32 systems). On the win32-console, output to the screen (and input from the keyboard) is translated to/from "codepage 850", and on a Linux console with utf-8 encoding internal latin-1 encoded text is translated to/from utf-8. Details of encoding issues related to `References` are explained in section 9.4.

Support for formatting bibliographic citations in OpenOffice.org/StarOffice Writer[4] and Microsoft Office (Word) documents is supported on the project homepage[5]. The project homepage also provides updates of this manual and links to useful software including text editors and text processors.

V. K.
Kritzmow, August 2007

[1] however, the excellent `makebst` package is a good alternative to writing BibTEX-styles

[2] `References` follows most of the conventions of journals in these disciplines, so it does not handle full first names of authors or editors, only their initials, but it now allows to enter institutional authors

[3] `kiev AT users DOT sourceforge DOT net`

[4] StarOffice v8 is provided as well as OpenOffice.org v2.0.x

[5] `http://references.sourceforge.net`

Contents

1 Scientific publications and bibliographic software **6**
1.1 General conventions, terminology . . . 6
1.2 Features of the `References` implementation . . . 6

2 What can References do for me? **8**
2.1 Installation and configuration of `References` . . . 8
2.2 Writing scientific documents . . . 8
2.2.1 Generate a list of references . . . 8
2.2.2 Generate formatted citations in the text . . . 8
2.3 Retrieve records in a `References` database . . . 9
2.4 Enter records into a `References` database . . . 9
2.5 Support LaTeX-users . . . 9

3 User interface **10**
3.1 `References` interface . . . 10
3.2 Select/install a text editor, edit text (win32) . . . 11
3.3 Select/install a text editor, edit text (Linux) . . . 13
3.4 View text files . . . 13
3.5 Selection of items from a list . . . 14

4 Main functions of `References` **15**
4.1 View references of the database . . . 15
4.2 Enter references . . . 16
4.3 Edit existing references . . . 19
4.4 Enter, edit journal (name, ISSN) data . . . 21
4.5 Enter keywords thesaurus items . . . 21
4.6 Compile lists of references . . . 22
4.7 Batch files . . . 24
4.8 Search references . . . 27
4.9 Bibliographic format definitions . . . 28
4.9.1 Importing, exporting, deleting, sorting bibliographic format definitions . . . 28
4.9.2 Writing bibliographic and macro format definitions . . . 29
4.9.3 `Fde`-files . . . 29
4.10 Manipulation of text files . . . 32
4.10.1 Export/import of records from/into database (arr-files) – backups of `References` databases . . . 32
4.10.2 Extract reference numbers from a text file . . . 32
4.10.3 Perform automated “Search and replace” operations . . . 34
4.10.4 Import bibliographic records from the PubMed MEDLINE display format . . . 35
4.10.5 View text files . . . 38
4.11 File, database and system functions . . . 39
4.11.1 File manager . . . 39
4.11.2 Rebuilding the database . . . 40
4.11.3 Delete bibliographic references in the database . . . 40
4.11.4 Delete items in the keywords thesaurus and in the journal names database . . . 40

5 `References` and LaTeX **41**
5.1 `References` and BibTeX . . . 41
5.2 Lists of references in the ‘thebibliography’-environment. . . . 41
5.3 Write LaTeX-documents using `refscite()` for citations . . . 42
5.4 Extract reference numbers from LaTeX documents . . . 43
5.5 Tools for LaTeX and `References` . . . 43

6 How do I . . . ? 44
6.1 How do I process files (copy, rename, move)? . . . 44
6.2 How do I call the 'explorer' from `References` on win32-systems? . . . 44
6.3 How do I copy reference numbers and other short text fragments from the `References` screen to the text processor (and *vice versa*) . . . 44
6.3.1 Win32-systems . . . 44
6.3.2 Linux-systems . . . 44
6.4 How do I modify lists of references? . . . 44
6.4.1 How do I remove the empty lines from a list of references? . . . 44
6.4.2 How do I remove <`reference-number`> from a list of references? . . . 44

7 Special problems 45
7.1 Make lists of references formatted with different fonts . . . 45
7.2 How to create formatted citations of references in a manuscript . . . 45
7.2.1 Principles . . . 45
7.2.2 Format citations automatically in an OpenOffice.org/StarOffice Writer document . . . 46
7.2.3 Format citations automatically in a Microsoft Word document . . . 47
7.2.4 How to process manuscripts with citations in author-date-format with a, b, c ... appended to the year of publication . . . 50
7.2.5 How to generate superscripted numerical references in a manuscript . . . 51
7.2.6 How to generate grouped numerical references in brackets in a manuscript . . . 51
7.2.7 How to sort and compress lists of numerical citations in a manuscript . . . 52
7.3 Process manuscripts with reference numbers missing in the database . . . 52
7.4 Make sorted lists of references . . . 52
7.5 Replace references in a database . . . 53
7.6 Backup of `References` databases . . . 54
7.7 Eliminate duplicate or multiplicate records in a database . . . 54
7.8 Convert bibliographic references from Medline-format . . . 54

8 Configuration file 55

9 Miscellaneous 57
9.1 Document types processed by `References` . . . 57
9.2 Valid file names . . . 57
9.3 Log files . . . 57
9.4 `References` and character sets (encoding) . . . 58
9.4.1 `References` on win32 systems . . . 58
9.4.2 `References` on Linux systems . . . 58

10 Error messages and warnings 59
10.1 Data entry . . . 59
10.2 Problems with `refsrun.$` . . . 59
10.3 Problems with Emacs on Linux systems . . . 59
10.4 Damaged database files . . . 60
10.5 `References` fails to write to database, index or bbt-files . . . 60
10.6 Problems with batch files (win32) . . . 60

11 Installation on Win32 61
11.1 Installation from exe-files . . . 61
11.2 Installation from zip-files . . . 61
11.3 Removal of `References` . . . 62
11.4 Directory tree . . . 62
11.5 Create a new database . . . 63
11.6 Installation of `References` in another than the default directory/drive . . . 64
11.7 Building `References` executable files . . . 64

12 Installation on Linux systems **65**
12.1 Installation on Linux systems of precompiled binary files (32 bit) . . . 65
12.2 Building the binary (executable) files of `References` . . . 67
12.3 Building the `data` and `tutorial` databases . . . 68
12.4 Transfer of databases from earlier (win32) versions of `References` . . . 68
12.5 Creating new databases, installation in another than the default directory . . . 68
12.6 A brief introduction to the `nano` text editor . . . 68

13 Tutorial **70**
13.1 Start and leave `References`, view database records . . . 70
13.2 Search bibliographic records . . . 73
13.3 Make a list of references in standard format . . . 74
13.4 Make a list of references in user-defined format . . . 74
13.5 Enter a new reference . . . 75
13.6 Create a bibliographic format definition . . . 76
13.6.1 The first steps . . . 77
13.6.2 Summary – first steps . . . 79
13.6.3 Adding punctuation marks to *title* and *authors lines* . . . 79
13.6.4 Formatting the list of authors or editors *(author line)* . . . 80
13.6.5 Create the *localization line* . . . 81

14 Appendix **83**
14.1 Search command syntax . . . 83
14.2 Bibliographic format definitions . . . 85
14.2.1 Bibliographic format definition form . . . 85
14.2.2 Keywords of bibliographic format definitions . . . 92
14.2.3 Which keywords in which fields? . . . 93
14.3 Structure of archive files . . . 95
14.4 Format of BibTEX database files . . . 99
14.5 Names of AWK scripts called by the “process text files” menu options . . . 99

15 To do **101**

16 Disclaimer **101**

List of Tables

1 Bibliographic format definitions: sequence of authors' names . . . 30
2 Tags of the PubMed Medline format translated by `References` . . . 37
3 Corresponding `References` and BibTEX document types . . . 41
4 Variables in configuration file . . . 56
5 `References` document types . . . 57
6 Document types with personal, institutional authors or editors . . . 57
7 `Nano` commands . . . 69
8 Search commands: field labels . . . 83
10 Field labels in archive files . . . 96
11 AWK-scripts and corresponding commands in `References` . . . 100

List of Figures

1 Main menu prompt . . . 10
2 Main menu . . . 10
3 File selection screen . . . 11
4 Text editor shell, main menu . . . 12
5 Text editor shell, process text files . . . 12
6 Menu of the *view a text file* function . . . 13
7 Menu: enter, edit, view . . . 15
8 Menu: browse complete database . . . 15
9 Data entry form for j1 document type . . . 17
10 Data entry form for j2 document type . . . 20
11 Data entry form for b1 document type . . . 20
12 Data entry form for b2 document type . . . 20
13 Data entry form for b3 document type . . . 20
14 Data entry form for m1 document type . . . 21
15 Data entry form for m2 document type . . . 21
16 Journal data text file form . . . 21
17 Text file form for keywords thesaurus items . . . 22
18 List of references menu . . . 22
19 Reference number format options . . . 23
20 Batch table functions menu . . . 24
21 Example of a search command file . . . 27
22 Menu: bibliographic format definitions . . . 28
23 Bibliographic format definitions: delimiters for authors' and editors' lists . . . 31
24 Menu: Text files, export/import from/into database . . . 32
25 Menu: Edit text files . . . 33
26 Menu: file, database and system functions . . . 39
27 File manager . . . 39
28 File manager: selection for file name extension . . . 39
29 Commands to rebuild index files, database files and to delete database files . . . 40
30 Macro to process citations in StarOffice/OpenOffice.org Writer documents . . . 48
31 Macro to process citations in Microsoft Word documents . . . 49
32 Screen after calling `References` . . . 62
33 Directory tree . . . 62
34 `Radmin` main menu . . . 63
35 Directory tree on Linux systems . . . 66
36 Select text file encoding after installation of References on Linux systems . . . 66

1 Scientific publications and bibliographic software

1.1 General conventions, terminology

This section explains basic *terms related to scientific publishing* often used in the context of *personal bibliographic management software* [1–6]. These terms will also be used in the following chapters of this manual.

The text body of scientific manuscripts will contain **citations** or **in-text citations** either in **author-date** format (as an example: ... Ebel and Bliefert, 1998; Grossmann, 1993...) or as **numerical citations** (for example: ... [1,5]...). The text is usually followed by a detailed **list of references** (**Literature Cited**, or **Works Cited**) with full bibliographic information of quoted work. References lists usually must contain all sources cited in the text. In books containing chapters from different (groups of) authors, lists of references oftem follow the chapters to which they apply. Lists of references may be *sorted alphabetically* (according to authors' or editors' names) or references have the same *order* as they *appear in the text*.

Computer programs used to manage **bibliographic databases** are often referred to as **bibliographic software**, **personal bibliographic management software**, **citation management software**, or **reference management software** [7]. A **bibliographic record** within a bibliographic database is the set of data describing a single published work. Using bibliographic software will often become an essential part of your knowledge management. Work significant to your interests has to be collected, e. g, by filing copies from articles, obtaining books and creating "bookmarks" to electronic documents. Retrieval of bibliographic records is made easier by **reference numbers** assigned to records in a bibliographic database which may be used at "pointers" to the location of a filed copy in your working environment. In order to make work pertinent to a certain problem accessible in the future, you should enter **keywords** as part of bibliographic records. Standardized collections of keywords within a field of interest are often called **thesauri**[6]. You will search in bibliographic databases with **queries**: keywords, text fragments or (author) names to be searched for in the appropriate **fields** (keywords, title, authors' or editors' fields) in the database.

In the process of writing a manuscript you will enter in-text citations in a raw format (e. g. by entering reference numbers using a certain convention). If you have finished writing, you will (1) extract all reference numbers cited, (2) generate a list of references which will be appended to the text body and (3) convert the "raw" in-text citation into their final format. Automatic execution of these processes is a typical tasks for bibliographic software. Work cited in a scientific manuscript can usually be classified in into at least three main **document types**: *article in a journal*, *chapter or article in a book*, *complete book*. As *electronic documents*, e. g. those distributed via the internet are becoming more and more important, publishing conventions for citing such material are required [8].

1.2 Features of the `References` implementation

As `References` has been planned with publishing conventions in medicine and natural sciences in mind, certain decisions have been made for the initial implementation of this software. As this implies (lack of) certain features, the short description provided here may help your decision, if `References` can be useful for your work.

Authors'/editors' names: In the current version of `References` only initials of *first names* can be processed[7]. A list of authors/editors may comprise up to 999 items[8]. Use of *institutional authors/editors*[9] (as opposed to *personal authors or editors*) is supported in distinct document types (table 6, page 57).

Journal names: Journal names are stored in a separate table (file). The journal data records including journal names, one field for an abbreviated form are linked to bibliographic records by a key ("journal code").

Keywords thesaurus: Each bibliographic database includes one thesaurus (which is only accessible from

[6] *pl.* of thesaurus
[7] If support of full forenames will be added to future versions depends upon requirements of users
[8] This will probably almost never be used in real life situations
[9] also called corporate authors: group of authors with authorship responsibility

its "own" database). During entering or editing bibliographic records, the user may enter keywords by their numeric code in the database.

Text field: All bibliographic records may contain a text field which can be used for notes, comments or abstracts (field width of approximately 30 000 characters).

Document types: Document types supported by the current version of `References` are listed in table 5 (page 57). `References` addresses these document types with codes as `j1` (article in a journal with personal authors), `j2` (article in a journal with institutional authors), `b1` (complete book with personal authors or editors), `m1` (document type for "miscellanea", personal authors). All document types are listed in table 5, page 57.

Databases: One `References` installation may be used to run more than one database. Databases are realized as directories (cf. section 11.4, page 62) on the same level as the `tutorial` and `data` directories[10] of the standard installation (figure 33, page 62). Installation of new databases is described in section 11.5, page 63.

Mode of interaction with text processors: `References` only reads, produces and manipulates external document files in text format[11]. Lists of references may be generated as pure text files, in html or LaTeX-format. Html-files (or LaTeX-files) have to be used if different fonts are required in a list of references. `References` can be used to generate macros for text processors like OpenOffice.org Writer or Microsoft Word which convert raw citations in a manuscript into formatted *in-text citations*. Thus References does not depend upon changes of the internal document format of these text processors.

Formatted lists of references: `References` has a powerful function, which allows the user to write his own bibliographic format definitions to generate lists of references in any format[12].

Export, import of data (from online resources): Import of data in the PubMed MEDLINE display format [9] has been implemented. For export of bibliographic data into other formats the user may create his own bibliographic format definitions. A bibliographic database may be exported into text format (archive files, arr-files) so that data can be transferred into a later `References` version or a `References` version compiled for another platform.

Support: New versions of the software, supplementary data and general information related to bibliographic computing may be found on the `References` project homepage [10]. The program author can be reached by email (`kiev AT users DOT sourceforge DOT net`).

[10] containing the example databases

[11] i. e. it does not read/create binary data, e. g. documents files produced by text processors. Data of `References` databases, however are processed in a binary format as described in the source code, especially `refs.h`. The internal structures of `References` databases can be ignored by the normal user

[12] More import or export options can be implemented upon request of users, if sufficient information on the format is available

2 What can References do for me?

This short section describes essential features of `References` and it refers to sections where you can find pertinent information.

2.1 Installation and configuration of `References`

You may use `References` on Linux- or on win32-systems. Installation is described in section 11, page 61 (win32) and section 12, page 65 (Linux). Modifications of a `References` installation which require editing of the configuration file are described in section 8, page 55. Necessary steps to create a new database are discussed in 11.5, page 63. In its current version (4.3b or later) `References` requires that your Linux installation uses utf-8, latin-1 or latin-9 encoding for text files.

2.2 Writing scientific documents

As you enter or import references into the database, you will assign **reference numbers** (unique strings with which you identify records in your database and citations in your manuscript) to these database records. If you write a manuscript, you will have to insert these references numbers as "raw" in-text citations In the most simple situations you will write these raw in-text citations in the following format using "`refscite()`":

> ...
> Platelet glycoproteins with single nucleotide polymorphisms may be responsible for immunization if platelets are transfused into a genetically different individual refscite(b00366). Such polymorphic variants are referred to as platelet alloantigens refscite(b03622), refscite(z03333), refscite(z03335), refscite(z03339).
> ...

Section 7.2, page 45 explains the methods by which `References` can process manuscripts with raw in-text citations of the `refscite()`-type. In brief, `References` can (1) "extract" these references numbers, it can (2) create the list of references to be included into the manuscript (in general, this will be inserted at the end of the manuscript) and (3) is able to generate macros for the text processor which converts raw *in-text citations* in the text into *formatted citations*.

2.2.1 Generate a list of references

Section 4.6, page 22 describes how a list of references is generated. Therefore, you will have to provide a list of reference numbers of those references which are to be included in this list. These lists are called **batch files** and they are described in 4.7, page 24. You may wish to create your own style in which a list of references is formatted. These styles are termed **bibliographic format definitions**. You can get some bibliographic format definitions from the `References` web site, and some format are included in the standard `References` installation. Administration of bibliographic format definitions is described in section 4.9, page 28. If you wish to write your own bibliographic format definitions, please follow the step by step description in the tutorial (section 13.6, page 76).

2.2.2 Generate formatted citations in the text

The text fragment described above is probably intended to appear as

> ...
> Platelet glycoproteins with single nucleotide polymorphisms may be responsible for immunization if platelets are transfused into a genetically different individual [1]. Such polymorphic variants are referred to as platelet alloantigens [2-4,7].
> ...

or

> ...
> Platelet glycoproteins with single nucleotide polymorphisms may be responsible for immunization if platelets are transfused into a genetically different individual (Meyer, 2001). Such polymorphic variants are referred to as platelet alloantigens (Karl et al., 1999, Mueller et al., 2000, Clausen et al., 2002, Thomas, 2006).
> ...

What you have to do if you wish to create such formatted citations is descibed in section 7.2.1, page 45. Either OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer (section 7.2.2, page 46), MS Word (section 7.2.3, page 47) or LaTeX (section 5.3, page 42) are supported.

2.3 Retrieve records in a References database

You may wish to search your References database for records meeting certain criteria, e. g. those from a certain author, with certain keywords, published in a (range of) year(s). Principles of such queries are described in section 4.8, (page 27), a reference of search command terms (the "search command syntax") is given in section 14.1 (page 83).

2.4 Enter records into a References database

You can enter records manually: therefore you have to create an empty "form" (a text file), edit it with your text editor, save the form and transfer the record from this form into the References database: section 4.2 (page 16).

Before entering a record you will have to decide which References document format (e. g. chapter in a book, journal article, complete book electronic document) fits best. Document types processed by References are discussed in section 9.1, page 57.

The procedure to edit an existing database record (reference) is outlined in section 4.3 (page 19). An automated conversion of records from the medline format of the *journal article* type is described in section 4.10.4 (page 35).

If you use the **PubMed** website/database, References offers utilities to import records into your databases. Details are described in section 4.10.4, page 35.

2.5 Support LaTeX-users

References supports writing of manuscripts with LaTeX in many aspects. All References databases or subsets of records from databases can directly be exported into .bib files for BibTeX. You may, however, create your own lists in a thebibliography-environment using \cite{} for citation of references in the manuscript and you may generate lists of references and citations in LaTeX-documents without usion BibTeX and \cite{}-commands. LaTeX-relatex items are described in section 5 (page 41).

```
MAIN MENU -- REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE V4.3 -- [e/l/b/s/d/t/f/i/q]

[menu]:
```

Figure 1: Main menu prompt

```
[e] enter, edit, view
[l] compile lists of references etc.
[b] process batch files
[s] search references by keywords, authors, title etc.
[d] bibliographic/macro format definitions
[t] text files, export/import from/into database
[f] file, database and system functions
[i] information about References v4.3
[q] quit, return to the OS

[menu]:
```

Figure 2: Main menu

3 User interface

3.1 `References` interface

Version 4.3 comes as Linux console program or a console/terminal program compiled for win32 systems. The functions of this software are controlled interactively at the `References` command prompt. Data are entered into text files (referred to as *text file forms* in this manual). This software therefore requires a text editor. The `rdb` subdirectory[13] (the directory tree is described in section 11.4) contains the 'binary' (database and index) files. Text files produced by `References` and text file forms are presented in the directory which contains the `rdb`-subdirectory[14].

In the beginning, you will start `References` at the command line. After calling the program you will see the main menu prompt (figure 1).

If you press `[ENTER]` at a menu prompt "`[menu]:`" you will see the options of the main menu (figure 2). In this situation you did not enter any menu option, but you confirmed the (implicit) default option ("`[menu]:`" – show menu options) by entering an empty string. If you would wish to select the option

```
[e] enter, edit, view
```

you should enter `[e]` and `[ENTER]` at the menu prompt. In this manual this selection will be indicated as `main-e`. To see the text of a menu you may (in any menu of `References`) select `menu`. In a menu text, everything in square brackets is an option, it is not necessary that options appear at the beginning of the line. As a example, the options in the batch table functions menu (figure 20, page 24) are `bt`, `tb`, `s1`, `s2`, `in`, `ay`, `rd`, `rs`, `ba`, `br`, `ui`, `ed`, `q`. If you wish to see browse the current database you will have to select `main-e c`, this means that you should type `[e]`, `[Enter]`, `[c]`, `[Enter]`.

In many situations, the user is required to **select a file**. As an example, if you wish to see a subset of all bibliographic records referred to in a "bbt-file" (cf. section 4.7), select (beginning from the main menu) `main-e b`. At the file prompt in figure 3 you may select a file by entering the number assigned to a file name.

[13] *database binary files directory*
[14] *database text files directory*

```
  1: all.bbt
 ..: ...
 22: range.bbt

Select file number: 1..22, [q] to abort:
```

Figure 3: File selection screen

3.2 Select/install a text editor, edit text (win32)

All data required by `References` have to be entered or edited with a text editor. For the first steps with `References`, `Notepad` may be used. However due to some deficiencies[15] a more powerful and flexible editor may be preferred[16]. The ideal choice of a simple text editor for use with `References` is `Win32pad`[17]. An editor with intermediate complexity is `SciTE`[18]. If you use `References` in the interactive mode which is switched on by assigning "1" to the configuration variable `OPEN_EDITOR_YN` (cf. below in this section), it is useful to install a "lightweight" text editor like `notepad`, `win32pad` or `SciTE`, which can be called quickly.

If you prefer a more complete, but also also more complex text editor both `Vim`[19] and `Emacs`[20] are a good choice. The graphical version of `Vim` is `gvim`. For the beginner with `gvim`, it is recommended to use the Easy Vim (`evim`) mode. Both Emacs and Vim are well documented in books [11, 12] and in documents available via the internet [13, 14]. With these editors, which may have considerably longer loading times on some computers, it will be more practical, to have the text editor open all the time you work with References and change between text editor window and the window with `References`. In this case you will have to reload text files within the text editor when they are modified by `References`. This can be made automatically by some text editors[21].

Usually you will execute commands in the `References` window, open the text editor, edit a text file, save it to disk, close the text editor and change back to the `References` window.

References provides a small additional program (in the following text referred to as the *text editor shell*) to call the editor with a text file[22]. It is called at the command line with:

```
e-[database-name].bat
```

if you use the win32 version of References or

```
e-[database-name].sh
```

if you use the Linux version. In the case of the `tutorial` database, call `e-tutorial`[23], in case of `data`: `e-data`[24]. The main menu of the text editor shell allows to call the text editor[25] To enter new bibliographic data into a form or to edit an existing record (see section 4.2), select `edit-main-r`, to add new keywords to the thesaurus, open the form with `edit-main-k` (details in section 4.5), open the form for journal data with `edit-main-j` (details in section 4.4). Search commands are entered into the text file called with `edit-main-s`. The option `edit-main-m` opens the file section screen, `edit-main-3` opens three files (the references form, search commands form and the keywords thesaurus form) into the text editor.

[15] for example, under Windows versions 9x and ME, size of files that can be loaded by `Notepad` is limited, and column and line numbers for the current cursor position are not indicated in the status line

[16] The following recommendations list text editors, which proved to be quite stable and reliable with their Win32-implementations in the hands of the program author. The selection in this chapter will therefore change with new versions of this documentation. Every user may select the text editor "her/his" is already accustomed to.

[17] This editor is freely made available by its author, Gennady Feldman: `http://www.gena01.com/win32pad/`, however it is not an open source project

[18] See `http://www.scintilla.org`

[19] Compiled versions of Vim for Windows (`gvim`) may be found at `ftp://ftp.vim.org/pub/editors/vim/pc/`

[20] A compiled version of GNU Emacs may be found at `ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/emacs/windows/`

[21] In `GVim` you may type `:set autoread`

[22] The binary (program) file is `..bin/etext.exe`

[23] Linux: `e-tutorial.sh`

[24] Linux: `e-data.sh`

[25] for the windows version, this is by default `notepad`, another text editor (as an example `win32pad`), can be made available by adding `TEXT_EDITOR=win32pad.exe` to the configuration file `refs.cfg` (see section 8)

```
[r] references form
[s] search command form
[k] keywords thesaurus form
[j] journal data form
[3] three forms: r+k+j
[m] more text files
[t] type text file name
[p] process text files
[f] file and system functions
[h] help, References documentation
[a] about References
[q] quit

[menu] -->
```

Figure 4: Main menu of the text editor shell

```
[htm] convert list of references text file to HTML-file
[ltx] convert list of references text file to LaTeX-file
[exc] excite: extract \cite{} arguments from LaTeX text files
[xex] extended excite: extract arguments of \cite{}-equivalents
[srt] process sorting macro with the sortrefs command
[wdm] citations search-and-replace macro for MS Word
[osw] citations search-and-replace macro for OOOrg/StarOffice writer
[ vi] citations search-and-replace script for vi/vim/gvim
[msr] manual search-and-replace citations list for textprocessors
[rsr] References search-and-replace script for citations
[exa] extract reference numbers from arr-file
[snc] sort groups of numeric citations
[  q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 5: Text editor shell, process text files

With `edit-main-p`, a menu (figure 5) accessing AWK-scripts for manipulation of text files is selected. The command `edit-main-f` opens a tiny file manager[26]. With `edit-main-c`, single commands (of the OS shell or command processor may be executed. If you call another instance of the Windows command line shell[27], please do not forget to return to the text editor shell with `exit`.

Beginning with v4.2, `References` offers an alternative mode of interaction with the text editor: if in the configuration file the line

```
OPEN_EDITOR_YN=1
```

the, value "1" is assigned to the variable `OPEN_EDITOR_YN`, `References` opens the text exitor with the text file of interest automatically after showing the prompt:

```
Menu: open editor with file ‘‘C:\refs42\tutorial\sr_form.txt’’? [y/n]
```

In this example, `References` opens the text editor with the search command file after selecting the `main-s` command. The installation of `References` sets `OPEN_EDITOR_YN=0`, resulting in the behaviour of `References` as in previous versions.

[26] it may also be accessed by `main-f f`

[27] Either `command.com` (Windows 9x, ME) or `cmd.exe` (Windows NT, XP)

3.3 Select/install a text editor, edit text (Linux)

On a Linux installation, `References` writes text files to disk in `latin-1` encoding. As modern Linux-versions use `utf-8` encoding, References converts text files to this format if it opens the text editor (with a command like `main-t ed m` or `edit-main-r`). You can see this from the name of the text file to which "_u8" is appended, e. g. `in_form.txt` will be converted to a file named `in_form.txt_u8`. After closing and saving the text editor, the file is converted back to `latin-1` encoding and and the filename is `in_form.txt`. As long as you edit the utf-8 encoded version of the text file, the latin-1 encoded version is not available (i. e. it is temporarily deleted). If you use a Linux implementation of `References` with utf-8 encoding, you should always open text files with the text editor through the *text editor shell* or from `References` itself to make sure that conversions between the different encodings are handled correctly. If you wish to use the `edit-main-3` command you will have to use a text editor which is able to open more than one file at the same time.

On Linux systems, good choices for a text editor to be used together with `References` are `nano` (simple, see the short description of commands in table 7, page 69), `vim`/`gvim`, or `emacs`. On the GNOME-desktop, `gedit` will be an excellent choice for a text editor with graphical user interface, its equivalent on the KDE is `kwrite`.

As already mentioned, a list of references generated with the `main-l s` command will be written by `References` in `latin-1` encoding. If you wish to import this text file into the Linux version of OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer, you will have to convert encoding from `latin-1` to `utf-8`. This is most easily done with Linux's `recode` command:

```
recode latin-1..utf-8 reflist.txt
```

To check the current encoding of a text file, type

```
file reflist.txt
```

The message "`reflist.txt: ISO-8859 text, with very long lines`" indicates that the file is encoded with `ISO-8859` encoding[28] After conversion with the `recode` command, the message will be "`reflist.txt: UTF-8 Unicode text, with very long lines`". The problem of encoding and character sets is discussed in section 9.4.

3.4 View text files

In many situations, you will have to browse through a text file in the References text file reader (the *view text file function*). To see the navigation commands of the *view text file function* call the `menu` (figure 6). This function is used to show an abstract text of a bibliographic reference with `main-e c` [go to a reference with an abstract] `a`, or you can call it if you explicitly wish to see a text file with `main-t vi`[29].

```
[f] first page      [l] last page       [n] next page       [p] previous page
[+] line forward    [-] line back       [r] refresh page    [.] first column
[>] one page right  [<] one page left   [}] one col. right  [{] one col. left
[s] show line no    [g] go to line      [/] find            [q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 6: Menu of the *view a text file* function

Within the *view a text file* function you will normally open the text at the beginning with the `f` command (for the first screen) or with `l` for the last screen. `n` brings you to the next page, `+` scrolls one line

[28] More precisely, character encoding is `ISO-8859-1`, a synonym for `latin-1` encoding

[29] Often it will be more comfortable to view a text file with the text editor: `main-e ed m`

forward. Lines which are longer than the screen are indicated as truncated with the dollar character. [>] brings you one screen to the right (so that you can read more of the truncated line), [}] shifts the screen one column to the right, [.] shifts the screen back to the first column. After printing the menu options with [menu] the command [r] "refreshes" output of the current page (without the menu text output). You may search a text with [/], [g] prompts you for a line number. The *view text file* function is closed with [q].

For users of the Linux version, `References` offers the option to use the text-viewing program ("pager") *less* instead of the view text file function described above. You simply have to add the line

```
USES_LESS=1
```

to the configuration file (`~/.refscfg`, for details, see section 8, page 55). *Less* is much more comfortable than `References'` built-in text viewing function. Use of *less* with a Linux installation using utf-8 encoding further requires that the `recode`-tool is available.

3.5 Selection of items from a list

In many situations, `References` requires that the user selects an item in a list. Therefore, the program writes these items into a temporary text file, and reads this file into the *view text file function* as described in chapter 3.4. If you have found the item, close the *view text file function* with [q] and enter the option to be selected at the prompt.

Examples:

- If you wish to write a journal name-record into a text file (for editing and rewriting it into the database), select [main-e ej]. You are then asked to enter a 'substring'[30] (this function is described in section 4.4):

  ```
  Substring (empty for all journal names):
  ```

  e. g. if you type `medicine [Enter]`, only those journal names are written into the list, which contain this substring. If you type `[Enter]` alone[31], a *complete* list of journal names is written. You will browse in the file with [f] (first page) [n] (for next page, cf. chapter 3.4), [+] (next line) or [-] (previous line). If have found the item in the list you searched for, you will close the list with [q]. At the prompt

  ```
  Please enter journal code:
  ```

  you will enter the journal code to be written into a text file (default `jn_form.txt`).

- A similar list is made from bibliographic (or macro) format definitions in the `References` database, if you wish that something shall be done with one format definition. If, as an example, one bibliographic format definition has to be written into a text file for editing, select [main-d ef], open the list with [f], navigate in the list with [n] or [+] or [-], close the list with [q] and enter the number of the format definition[32].

- As you write a bibliographic reference into a text files form you may wish to look up keywords in the thesaurus: select [main-e lk]. In this case, you will only have to search the numbers assigned to the keywords and to enter these numbers into the form (field `K-NUMBER`, details in section 4.2).

[30] a text fragment with which you can restrict the resulting journal names to those which contain this text fragment
[31] i. e., if you enter an empty string
[32] In this situation, you may abort this function with `quit`

4 Main functions of References

The command `main-e` (figure 2), selects a group of functions for editing, transferring and reading data. In detail, you can read bibliographic records of the database, create empty forms (text files for entering and editing data), transfer data from text file forms to the database (and back), browse in lists of journal names and in the keywords thesaurus.

Lists of references or macros for various tasks are produced with the functions behind `main-l`, the options behind `main-b` manipulate batch tables (bbt-files, tbt-files), options behind `main-s` search for records in the database, `main-d`-options process bibliographic format and macro definitions. Functions behind `main-t` manipulate text files, export database records into archive files, import archive files. `Main-f` functions check and restructure the database, and provides a simple 'file manager'. `Main-i` issues information on names of input text file forms[33].

4.1 View references of the database

```
[j1] create empty form for j1-type bibliographic record,
     more: [j2], [b1], [b2], [b3], [m1], [m2]
     [ir] import bibliographic record/reference (from form to database),
     [er] export/edit bibliographic record/reference (write to form)
[fj] create empty form for journal data (name, short form ISSN)
     [ij] import journal data (from form to database),
     [ej] export/edit journal data (write to form),
     [lj] list journal data
[fk] create empty form for keywords (to be transferred to the thesaurus),
     [ik] import keywords (from form to thesaurus),
     [lk] list keywords
[ed] edit text files
[ c] browse complete database
[ b] browse database records by BBT-file
[ s] browse records by BBT-file from last search
[ q] back to main menu

[menu]:
```

Figure 7: Menu: enter, edit, view

```
[f] first, [l] last, [n] next, [p] previous, [c] current record
[k] go to reference with key number, [#] go to position number
[i] information: show record number, [s] save reference number in BBT-file
[a] show abstract (notes, text) of current record
[q] back to menu 'enter, edit, view'

[menu]:
```

Figure 8: Menu: browse complete database

In order to "browse" (see the records of) the complete database enter `main-e c`[34]. Navigate within the database with options of the menu shown in figure 8: With `l` ("last") you go to the reference with the highest key number, with `p` you go back one reference toward the beginning of the database. The option `#` allows you to jump to the nth record[35], with `k` you may select a reference by its reference number.

[33] This is especially important, if names for these input files have been changed, cf. section 8

[34] In this manual, selections at menu prompts are written in `boxed in monospaced font`, each menu selection (selections are separated by spaces) has to be entered with the `Return`-key

[35] The first record is numbered 0, the last $n-1$

It is possible to see a subset of references. Subsets of the reference numbers of a database are defined in a bbt-file (cf. section 4.7). The command `main-e b` (figure 7) prompts for selection of a bbt-file (cf. section 4.7). Then you will encounter the menu with the navigation commands (figure 8). The menu option `main-e s` opens the bbt-file generated with the last search command.

4.2 Enter references

To enter a bibliographic record for an article of a journal you should first generate an empty form for data entry with `main-e j1`. The code `j1` refers to the document type of an entry, other document types and their codes are described in section 9.1. `References` prompts you for a reference number and checks if it is really new to the database.

In brief the next steps in the process to enter records are:

1. enter the form with your text editor, e. g. with the command `main-t ed r` or `edit-main-r`,
2. fill out the fields of the form (see figure 9 as an example),
3. save the form in the text editor, close the text editor,
4. press `[Enter]` at the prompt: "`Please press [ENTER] to continue`",
5. import the file with `main-e ir`, this command prompts you to view the record with the message: "`Check data of citation entered [f/l/n/p/+/-/r/ ... /q]`", to go to the first page of the record, press `f`,
6. after checking the file quit the viewing function with `q`,
7. `References` asks you if you really wish to transfer the record with the message: "`Write this record into database [y/n]?`".
8. If the record with the current reference number is already in the database, you will additionally be asked if you wish to overwrite the existing record.

In the rest of this section, details of how to enter the record into the form will be described.

Fields with a "`w`"[36] in the field-width specification: `[width:255w]`[37] may span over more than one line:

```
1  ----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]
2  A randomized comparison of a sirolimus-eluting stent with a standard stent
3  for coronary revascularization
4  ----JOURNAL-[width:4]
```

Please do not enter an empty line between the last line of a field and and the label for the next field. However, to leave a field empty, you should leave an empty line. Therefore,

```
1  ----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]
2
3  ----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]
```

is correct. If you do not wish to enter the issue number of the journal for an article in a journal, it may be omitted. Also the `STATUS`- and `ABSTRACT`-fields are optional. In every case, `AUTHORS`- and `KEYWORDS` (or `K-NUMBER`)-fields *must* contain valid entries, otherwise it will not be possible to save the record. The `TITLE-ARTICLE`, `DATE-YEAR`, `VOLUME`, `FIRST-PAGE`, `LAST-PAGE`-fields should contain pertinent information, otherwise `References` will not be able to compile correctly formatted lists of references.

The `IDNR`-field[38] may contain different **identifying numbers** (hence its abbreviated name) or identifying strings. Here you may enter the string now known as **doi**[39] Each type of identifying string must be labelled

[36] `w` for word-wrap

[37] like `TITLE-ARTICLE`, `TITLE-BOOK`, `PLACE-OF-PUBLICATION`, `PUBLISHER` or `ABSTRACT`, an exception it the `HOWPUBLISHED`-field of m1, m2-document types which is also intended to be used for (sometimes rather long) URLs

[38] introduced in `References` v4.3

[39] *digital object identifier*, for more information, see `http://www.doi.org`

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a001
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
j1
----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----JOURNAL-[width:10]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]

----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----VOLUME-[width:20]

----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 9: Data entry form for j1 document type. Text has to be written into the empty lines below the field names as this has already been done automatically with "a001" and "j1". Field specifications are indicated in [ ]: the maximal number of characters is given as [width:nn], fields with w appended may span over more than one line, num indicates that only (integer) numbers may be entered, num:1..n indicates the valid range.

with a tag, indicating the type of the identifying number, which precedes the string, separated by a colon (":"). As an example

```
url:http://www.tmed.med.uni-rostock.de/hla.pdf
```

indicates the URL of an electronic document.

Spaces and percent (%) characters are forbidden in identifying numbers. If such a number contains a space, please insert %20 instead, if an identifying number contains a %-character, insert %25[40]

Different identifying numbers can be entered separated by spaces.

A complete example of a bibliographic record:

```
1   ----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
    i06225
    ----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
    j1
5   ----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]
    Ceci,A
    Baiardi,P
    Felisi,M
    Cappellini,MD
10  Carnelli,V
    De Sanctis,V
    Galanello,R
    Maggio,A
    Masera,G
15  Piga,A
    Schettini,F
    Stefano,I
    Tricta,F
    ----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]
20  The safety and effectiveness of deferiprone in a large-scale, 3-year study in
    Italian patients
    ----JOURNAL-[width:10]
    bjh
    ----IDNR-[width:255]
25
    ----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]
    2002
    ----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]
    7
30  ----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

    ----VOLUME-[width:20]
    118
    ----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]
35  1
    ----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]
    330
    ----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]
    336
40  ----STATUS-[width:12]
    #001
```

[40] i. e. apply hexadecimal encoding, which will be fully supported for this field in later versions of `References`. This practice follows conventions for encoding forbidden characters in URLs

```
----KEYWORDS-[width:75]
thalassemia major
chelation therapy
deferiprone
----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]
Ceci et al., 2002

In 1997, the Italian Ministry of Health created a special programme for
the controlled distribution of deferiprone to collect data and to evaluate
its safety and effectiveness in long-term use. Five hundred and thirty-two
thalassaemia patients from 86 treatment centres were enrolled in this
programme. One hundred and eighty-seven patients (32%) experienced a total
of 269 events that led to a temporary interruption or, in some cases, to a
discontinuation of treatment. The incidence of agranulocytosis and milder
neutropenias were 0.4/100 and 2.1/100 patient-years respectively.
Neutropenia occurred predominantly in younger and non-splenectomized
patients. Transient alanine transaminase increase, gastrointestinal
discomfort and arthralgia were the other most commonly reported events.
Ferritin levels showed a significant decrease in time after 3 years of
therapy. This is the largest number of deferiprone-treated patients to
have been reported to date. These data show that the drug was effective in
reducing serum ferritin levels and the incidence of adverse events was not
greater than the frequency reported in clinical trials.
----END-OF-RECORD
```

To obtain empty forms for j2-, b1-, b2-, b3-, m1-, m2-documents, enter `main-e b1` ... `main-e m2`, resulting in forms are listed in figures 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

4.3 Edit existing references

To edit a reference already existing in the database:

1. look up the record to be changed with `main-e c`[41], quit the *browse ...* function with `q`. The record shown as you selected `q` is the **current record**.

2. write the **current record** into the form text file (default `in_form.txt`) with `main-e er`.

   Explanantion for **current record or current record number**: If you leave the function *browse complete database* or the other two *browse ...* functions, this writes the record number of the current record into a small text file (`R_KEY.T` in the `rdb`-subdirectory[42]). The current record is written into the form text file if `main-e er`.

3. Then open form text file with the editor, make the necessary changes and write the form back into the editor with `main-e ir`.

In this process, you must not change the document type of e record. In such cases, the command `main-e ir` will not accept the form and issue an error message like:

```
(Reading record)
```

[41] or `main-e b` or `main-e s`

[42] but this normally remains hidden to the user. `References` performs certain operations on **current records**, e. g. it jumps again to the current record if you select a function like *browse complete database*: `main-e c`

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a002
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
j2
----INSTITUTIONAL-AUTHOR-[width:140w]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----JOURNAL-[width:10]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]

----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----VOLUME-[width:20]

----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 10: Data entry form for j2 document type

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a003
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
b1
----EDITORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-BOOK-[width:255w]

----EDITION-NUMBER-[width:20]

----ISBN-[width:14]

----PLACE-OF-PUBLICATION-[width:255w]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4]

----PUBLISHER-[width:140w]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 11: Data entry form for b1 document type

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a004
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
b2
----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----EDITORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-BOOK-[width:255w]

----EDITION-NUMBER-[width:20]

----ISBN-[width:14]

----PLACE-OF-PUBLICATION-[width:255w]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4]

----PUBLISHER-[width:140w]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 12: Data entry form for b2 document type

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a005
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
b3
----INSTITUTIONAL-EDITOR-[width:140w]

----TITLE-BOOK-[width:255w]

----EDITION-NUMBER-[width:20]

----ISBN-[width:14]

----PLACE-OF-PUBLICATION-[width:255w]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4]

----PUBLISHER-[width:140w]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 13: Data entry form for b3 document type

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a006
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
m1
----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----HOWPUBLISHED-[width:160]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]

----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 14: Data entry form for m1 document type

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
a007
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
m2
----INSTITUTIONAL-AUTHOR-[width:140w]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----HOWPUBLISHED-[width:160]

----IDNR-[width:255]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]

----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]

----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Figure 15: Data entry form for m2 document type

```
----JOURNAL-CODE-[width:10]
4lc
----COMPLETE-JOURNAL-NAME-[width:80]

----JOURNAL-SHORT-NAME-[width:60]

----ISSN-[width:14]

----END-OF-FILE
```

Figure 16: Journal data text file form, default name is `jn_form.txt`

```
Problem: Label '----EDITORS-' not found where expected in C:\refs42\tutorial\in_form.txt

(Record not stored)
```

This results from a different order of field labels in forms for different document types.

4.4 Enter, edit journal (name, ISSN) data

To enter a record with journal name, ISSN, generate an empty form (figure 16) with `main-e fj` [Enter a journal code new to the actual database]. After writing details into the form with a text editor, saving the text file, the record is transferred to the database with the command `main-e ij`. Deleting items from the journal names database table is described in 4.11.4. To change data of a journal record, generate the form with `main-e ej`.

4.5 Enter keywords thesaurus items

If you wish to add new items to the keywords thesaurus, make an empty for with `main-e fk` (figure 17), more than one new keywords can be entered, each in a new line. Import these new keywords with

```
----KEYWORDS-[width:45]

----END-OF-FILE
```

Figure 17: Text file form for keywords thesaurus items, default name: `ky_name.txt`

`main-e ik`. Deleting items from the keywords thesaurus is described in 4.11.4. If one or more items are already in the thesaurus, they are ignored.

4.6 Compile lists of references

```
[s] write list of references in standard format
[u] write list with user defined format,
    [tu] test list with user defined format (read fde file)
[b] create list in BibTeX database format
[m] create macro for text processors, sorting
    [tm] test macro with user defined format (read fde-file)
[t] write text files with journal names, keywords
[a] export abstracts
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 18: List of references menu

The main menu option "Compile lists of references" comprises the central functions of this software: lists of bibliographic references are written into text files either in predefined formats[43] or in free formats. Some free bibliographic format definitions are provided with the actual `References` distribution, others may be written by the user (cf. 4.9.2) or obtained from the `References` website[44]. Moreover, options `main-l m` and `main-l tm` allow to create macros for various purposes.

The most simple way to generate a list of bibliographic items (in a **"standard format"**):

- Select `main-l s`
- enter name for list of text file to be created[45]
- select name of bbt-file
- select a reference number format, in most cases: `1` [46]
- enter number assigned to the first reference[47].

If you want to generate a list of references in a **free, user-defined format**, select `main-l u`. After entering the name of the output file, selecting the bbt-file the menu, the message

```
View list with bibliographic format definitions
```

prompts you to open the list of bibliographic format definitions. With `f` you will see the first page, `menu` opens the menu with the commands for navigation within the list. To proceed, close the list with `q`. At the prompt

[43] "standard format" `main-l s` and "BibTeX `main-l b` database format (cf. figure 18)"
[44] `http://references.sourceforge.net/supplement.html`
[45] If you enter a file name which already exists, you will be asked to confirm overwriting with `y`
[46] more options in figure 19
[47] Normally, you will confirm `1`

```
[1] number only: (n) ...
[2] number and reference key: (n) <REFKEY> ...
[3] reference key: <REFKEY> ...
[4] no leading numbers
[5] REFKEY*00000N: tbt-format, wrapped (65 char)
[6] REFKEY*BBT-TEXT: tbt-format, wrapped (65 char)
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 19: Reference number format options

`Format definition number, [quit] exit without selection:`

please enter the number of the selected format definition. As the next step, select the reference number format (figure 19), the number assigned to the first reference. The command `main-l tu` (**"test user defined format definition"**) works in a similar manner, except that it prompts you for format definitions in text file format (text files with the extension `.fde`). `Main-l b` creates a list of references in the format of a **BibTEX database** (for documents written for the LaTeX document preparation system [15], cf. chapter 5.1). `Main-l m` and `main-l tm` generate lists of references in 'macro' format, i. e. references are not separated by empty lines, and the references have no leading reference numbers (as those listed in figure 19). These two options (`tu` and `tm`) may be used to make 'search and replace' macros for text processors, to generate a list of references for generation of a sorted tbt-file (section 7.4). If the bbt-file contains reference numbers not found in the database, `References` writes "`--ReferenceNo--`" into the output file[48], "`==ReferenceNo==`" is inserted into macro format files. This feature can be used deliberately to process manuscripts with reference numbers missing in the database (section 7.3).

The menu option `main-l t` generates two text files, `__jour__.txt` and `__keyw__.txt`. `Main-l a` writes all abstracts (if they exist) of the references referred to in a bbt-file into a text file.

[48] with `ReferenceNo` for the current reference number

```
[bt] convert bbt-file into tbt-file: bbt -> tbt, [tb] convert: tbt -> bbt
[s1] sort bbt-file by reference number field, [s2] sort by text field
[in] invert sequence of records in a bbt-file
[ay] write 'author' and 'year' into text field of a bbt-file
[rd] remove duplicate records (order of records remains unchanged)
[rs] remove duplicate records and sort by reference number
[ba] write bbt-file with all records from the current database
[br] create bbt-file with range of reference numbers (1st to 2nd record)
[ui] write 'unique record identifiers' (URID) into text field of a bbt-file
[ed] extract duplicate records (text field) to a new bbt-file
[ u] union of bbt-files A and B: each record of resulting bbt-file C can be
     found in A or B or both
[ i] intersection of A and B: each record of C can be found in A and B
[ d] difference (complement) of A and B: C contains all records of A which
     are not found in B
[ q] back to main menu

[menu]:
```

Figure 20: Batch table functions menu

4.7 Batch files

Batch tables (batch files) are files with records containing reference numbers (of records in a `References` database) in the first and a short text in the second field. They play a central role in the `References` software as they list (sub)sets of records in a `References` database[49]. Batch files provide reference numbers for the following operations (among others):

- compilation of lists of references or of macro text files (section 4.6)
- export of database records into an archive file (section 4.10.1)
- deletion of bibliographic references in the database (section 4.11.3)
- storage of search operations for bibliographic references (section 4.8)

Batch files (as used by `References`) occur in two variants, **'binary' batch files** (or **'binary batch tables'**, hence the filename extension `bbt`) and **'text batch files'** (**'text batch tables'**, filename extension `tbt`). `Tbt` files are plain text files which you may manipulate with a text editor. Both types of files are referred to in this manual as `bbt`-files or `tbt`-files. Batch files are read or written by `References` in bbt-format, they can be edited with a text editor after conversion into the tbt-format and—after modification—are processed further by `References` after conversion back into the bbt-format.

The commands for manipulation of batch tables may be found behind the *process batch files* `main-b` main menu option. `Main-b tb` converts the text version of a batch table (`.tbt`) in the text-directory into its binary (database-like) equivalent (`.bbt`) and writes it into the `./rdb`-subdirectory. The `main-b bt` command performs a conversion from bbt-file to tbt-file format and localization. A tbt file may be edited with a text editor. The left field between the '`*`'s is for the reference numbers (obligatory), the right field is a text field, it can be used for sorting. In this example, the text field is empty:

```
1   * i05863       *                                   *
2   * i05862       *                                   *
3   * i05861       *                                   *
4   * i05860       *                                   *
```

[49] `References` batch files (filename extensions `bbt`, `tbt`) have no relation to the batch files under MS-DOS or Windows (these should be better named script files for the COMMAND.COM shell of MS-DOS and have the filename extension `bat`)

If you convert a tbt-file with `Main-b tb`, leading and trailing spaces in both fields are "trimmed":

```
* i05863        *
```

is written as

```
i05863
```

into the bbt-file. The command `main-b ay` writes authors names and year of publication into the text field of a bbt-file. In the previous example it produces a bbt-file which after conversion into a tbt file looks like:

```
1   * i05863       * SONNENBERG                FA    2001 *
2   * i05862       * GOMBOTZ                   H     2000 *
3   * i05861       * DINKELMANN                S     2002 *
4   * i05860       * DIETRICH                  G     1999 *
```

The command `main-b s1` sorts records of a bbt-file in ascending order of reference numbers, `s2` sorts in ascending order of the text field. `main-b in` inverts the order of records in a bbt-file. The command `main-b rd` removes duplicate (or multiplicate) records (with regard to the reference number). This command preserves the order of records,

```
1   * i05863       * SONNENBERG                FA    2001 *
2   * i05862       * GOMBOTZ                   H     2000 *
3   * i05861       * DINKELMANN                S     2002 *
4   * i05860       * DIETRICH                  G     1999 *
5   * i05861       * DINKELMANN                S     2002 *
6   * i05862       * GOMBOTZ                   H     2000 *
7   * i05861       * DINKELMANN                S     2002 *
```

will be converted to

```
1   * i05863       * SONNENBERG                FA    2001 *
2   * i05862       * GOMBOTZ                   H     2000 *
3   * i05861       * DINKELMANN                S     2002 *
4   * i05860       * DIETRICH                  G     1999 *
```

i. e. only the first occurrence of each record is preserved. With the command `main-b rs` records are sorted into ascending order of reference numbers and the duplicate records are removed. For large bbt-files, processing times are shorter with the `main-b rs` command. `main-b ba` writes all references numbers of the current database into a bbt-file (this is required to produce an archive file (filename extension `.arr`) of the complete database). `Main-b br` makes a bbt-file with a *range of reference numbers*. To make a bbt-file with a complete sequence of reference numbers in the database write the reference numbers of the first and last record of the range into the reference number-field of a bbt-file:

```
1   * i05860       *                                *
2   * i05865       *                                *
```

After calling the `main-b br` command, select this bbt-file and the function will expand this file to:

```
1   * i05860       *                                *
2   * i05861       *                                *
3   * i05862       *                                *
4   * i05863       *                                *
5   * i05864       *                                *
6   * i05865       *                                *
```

`main-b ui` looks up each reference number in the database and writes a 'unique record identifier' from each reference into the text field. You may then select `i` for 'case insensitive' (if lower and upper cases of otherwise identical titles, author's numbers shall yield identical unique identifier strings) or `s` for 'case sensitive'.

```
1   * i05778        * J1-0C4-00001400-000012B9              *
2   * i05779        * J1-0C4-00003037-00000949              *
3   * i05780        * J1-0C4-00001403-00000DE1              *
```

`main-b ed` sorts the records of a bbt-file modified with `main-b ui` by test fields and makes a copy only with the duplicate or multiplicate records (text field). The last two functions are required for identifying duplicate records in the database (and help to eliminate them). Details are described in chapter 7.7.

Three options `main-b u` (union), `main-b i` (intersection) `main-b d` (difference/complement) offer operations on two **sets of reference numbers/records** (represented by bbt-files, named in the description of the menu 'A' and 'B') and writes a third one (named 'C') (figure 20).

`main-b u` each record of the resulting bbt-file 'C' can be found in 'A' **or** 'B' or both

`main-b i` intersection of 'A' and 'B': each record of 'C' can be found in 'A' **and** 'B'

`main-b d` difference (complement) of 'A' and 'B': 'C' contains all records of 'A' which are not found in 'B'

These functions are useful to "post-process" bbt-files which are results of search commands (cf. section 4.8).

4.8 Search references

Bibliographic references may be searched e. g. by authors'/editors' names, by keywords, date of publications and many other options. After selecting `s` from the main menu, `References` opens the text file with search command[50] and name of the bbt-file[51] (cf. section 4.7). By default, its name is `sr_form.txt` (you may change its name as described in chapter 8). Searching is best explained by an example. Open `sr_form.txt` and write a search command (search command syntax will be explained later) into the first line of this text file and the output bbt-file name into the second line. The example in figure 21 will produce a the bbt-file `answ.bbt`[52] with references containing the string `blood` in the keywords-field.

```
keyw=blood
answ

keyw=platelet & keyw=function

keyw=blood transfusion & keyw=infectious disease
bltr-inf

auth=Aster
aster
```

Figure 21: Example of a search command file. The contents of the third and later lines will be ignored by `References`. In search command files you may store previously used search commands for later use.

To process a search command, select `main-s`. In the next menu you may enter `c` if you wish to search the complete database. The alternative: `b` may be selected if search shall be restricted to records listed in a bbt-file. In the next menu search may be initiated case sensitive `s` or case insensitive `i`. If records fulfilling the search command are found, you can browse in the records with a menu similar to that in figure 8 (page 15).

In brief the sequence of things to to for searching is:

1. edit the search command file (default `sr_form.txt`)
2. enter `main-s c s`[53] or `main-s c i`[54]
3. (if records were found) browse through the bbt-file with `l p p ...` (beginning with the last record) or `f n n ...` (beginning with the first record found).

If you wish to view the records of the resulting bbt-file later, select `main-e s`, this opens the bbt-file referred to in the second line of the search command file, if it exists. Section 14.1 gives a complete description of the search command syntax.

If the search command file does not exist or if its first line is empty, `References` prompts you first for the search command and then for the output (bbt) file name.

[50] in the first line
[51] second line
[52] the suffix `.bbt` will be added by the program, so enter only `answ`!
[53] case-sensitive
[54] case-insensitive

4.9 Bibliographic format definitions

4.9.1 Importing, exporting, deleting, sorting bibliographic format definitions

Functions for management are selected from the *bibliographic format definitions* menu (figure 22) `main-d`. Format definitions are stored in a database file and `References` produces and reads two text file formats of single format definitions or the complete set of format definitions.

```
[ef] export format definition into form (.fde)
[if] import format definition (.fde) into database
[mf] make empty form (.fde) for format definition
[ex] export single format definition from database into text file (.fd)
[ea] export all format definitions from database into text file (.fd)
[im] import format definition from file (.fd) into database
[ d] delete format definition in database file
[ s] sort format definitions
[ q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 22: Menu: bibliographic format definitions

"Plain" format definitions with the extension `.fd`[55] are intended for transfer of format defintions from one installation or database to another[56]. Format definitions with the file name extension `.fde`[57] are intended for development of a format definition and for modification by the user. `Fde`-files contain interspersed short explanations (cf. section 14.2.1, page 85) intended to help writing a format definition:

```
BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE FORMAT DEFINITION -- REFERENCES 4.3

--
-- short name (key) of format definition
--
-- width: 20
--
format definition ''

--
-- description of bibliographic format definition
--
-- width 255
--
description ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' (j1):
-- sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j1 string 1 ''
j1 string 2 ''
j1 string 3 ''
```

[55] `.fd` for "format definition"
[56] `.fd`-files may contain one or more format definitions whereas `.fde`-files only contain a single format definition
[57] `.fde` for "format definition for editing"

```
--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' with
-- institutional author (j2): sequence of author (%au), title (%ti),
-- localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j2 string 1 ''
j2 string 2 ''
j2 string 3 ''
```

In the line:

```
format definition ''
```

`format definition` is recognized as a "keyword" by the *import format definition* command (`main-d mf`). The "value" or the contents for this field shall be inserted between the ''s for (as `'nature-bfd'`).

`Main-d ef` exports a single bibliographic format definition into a `fde`-file (text format). Therefore, `References` shows you a list of all format definitions in the database, after closing this list with `q`, please enter the numerical code for this format definition. After making changes in this `fde`-file with the text editor, you may reimport this bibliographic format definition with `main-d if`. You are then asked if you wish to append it as a new format definition to the database, or if you wish to replace an already existing bibliographic format definition by the definition in the `fde`-file. In the latter case you will have to select the format definition to be replaced. The command `mf` writes a new `fde` text file. All the other commands in the *bibliographic format definitions* menu (figure 22) explain themselves.

4.9.2 Writing bibliographic and macro format definitions

Different citation styles are discussed in [1, 5]. The following explanation on writing bibliographic format definitions relates to a complete empty form printed in the appendix (section 14.2.1, page 85) The format definitions feature provided by `References` may be used to generate lists of references appended to a publication, such format definitions may be referred as *bibliographic format definitions*. Moreover, this feature may be used to create *macros*, e. g. those to automatically replace "raw" reference numbers (`refscite(a3467)`) into numerical citation in the text (`[45]` or `/45/`) or author-date text citations [1]. For smaller publications, it may also be practical to generate a table for manual replacement of "raw" citations by numerical text citations. Such format definitions may be referred to as *macro format definitions*. An introduction to writing format definitions is given in the tutorial (section 13.6, page 76).

4.9.3 `Fde`-files

As already mentioned, format definition files for editing as produced with the command `main-d mf` (filename extension `.fde`) have comments introduced by "`--`". The rest of this section describes the fields if a `fde`-file (line numbers and field names refer to the format definition form in section 14.2.1, page 85).

Line 8 (`format definition ''`): A short abbreviated name for the actual bibliographic format definition, for example:

```
format definition 'vanc-1'
```

This short string (maximal length: 20 characters) is the key for sorting the bibliographic format definition database file (with `main-d s`).

Line 15 (`description ''`): A short description of the format definition in 255 characters (line 15).

Line 23–25 (`j1 string 1 '' ... j1 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for j1-documents (articles in a journal/periodical). You may enter `%au` (list of authors' names), `%ti` (title), `%lo` (items

related with the "localization" of the reference: journal name, volume, date of publication, range of pages). These three elements: *list of authors line*, *title line* and *localization line* will be specified in more detail later. If you enter

```
j1 string 1 '%au'
j1 string 2 '%ti'
j1 string 3 '%lo'
```

authors' names will appear first in lists of references generated with this format definition, followed by the title, and the localization of the article. This will be the most common case.

Line 34–36 (`j2 string 1 '' ... j2 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for j2 documents (articles in a journal/periodical with institutional author). You may enter `%au` (author's name), `%ti` (title), `%lo` (items related with the "localization" of the reference: journal name, volume, date of publication, range of pages).

Line 44–46 (`b1 string 1 '' ... b1 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for b1-documents (complete books). You may enter `%ed` (list of editors'/book authors' names), `%bo` (title of book), `%so` (items related to the "localization" of the reference: year of publication, publisher, place of publisher, range of pages, edition number).

Line 44–47 (`b2 string 1 '' ... b2 string 5 ''`): Sequence of major elements for b2-documents (chapter/article in a book). You may enter `%au` (list of authors' names), `%bo` (title of book), `%ti` (title of chapter/article), `%ed` (list of editors'/book authors' names), `%so` (anything related to the "localization" of the reference: year of publication, publisher, place of publisher, range of pages, edition number).

Line 68–70 (`b3 string 1 '' ... b3 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for b1-documents (complete books with institutional/no editor). You may enter `%ed` (editor's name), `%bo` (title of book), `%so` (items related to the "localization" of the reference: year of publication, publisher, place of publisher, range of pages, edition number).

Line 78–80 (`m1 string 1 '' ... m1 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for m1-documents (miscellanea). You may enter `%au` (list of authors' names), `%ti` (title), `%so` (items related to the "localization" of the reference: year of publication, "howpublished").

Line 89–91 (`m2 string 1 '' ... m2 string 3 ''`): Sequence of major elements for m1-documents (miscellanea with institutional/no author). You may enter `%au` (authors name), `%ti` (title), `%so` (items related to the "localization" of the reference: year of publication, "howpublished").

Line 98–105 (`j1 authors 0 '' ... j1 authors 7 ''`): specification of the *list of authors line* (j1-document): keywords listed in chapter 14.2.3.9 may be used, their functions are described in section 14.2.2.

Lists of editors, title, book-title and localization lines for all document types are entered analogously as line 98–105.

Line 702–706 (`j1 authors string type '' ... m1 editors string type ''`): determine the sequence of names and first names in the authors' and editors' lists as described in table 1. In this field only 0, 1, 2 or 3 may be entered.

Code	Type	Example
0	Enters only last names	Miller, Smith and Lastwriter
1	Last names before first names	Miller A. A., Smith B. B. and Lastwriter Z. Z.
2	First names before names	A. A. Miller, B. B. Smith and Z. Z. Lastwriter
3	Type 1 for first author and type 2 for following authors	Miller, A. A., B. B. Smith and Z. Z. Lastwriter

Table 1: Sequence of authors' names

Line 715–719, 728-732, 741–745, 754–758, 767–771, 780–784 (`j1 delimiter ^1 in authors`

`string '' ... m1 delimiter ^6 in authors string ''`) Delimiters between authors' names and forenames are specified with six delimiters (firgure 23). The special keyword `%()` (see table in chapter 14.2.2) allows to insert the argument in brackets, this may be better readable, but both `'%(.␣)'` and `'.␣'` yield the same result.

```
FirstAuth, A. A., B. B. SecondAuth, C. C. ThirdAuth & Z. Z. LastAuth.
               ^^1              ^^1             ^^^2            ^6
FirstAuth, A. A., B. B. SecondAuth, C. C. ThirdAuth & Z. Z. LastAuth.
         ^^5^^3^3      ^4            ^3  ^4                        ^6
```

Figure 23: Delimiters for authors' and editors' lists. 1: delimiter between authors' names, 2: delimiter between the last two authors' names, 3: delimiter after first names (forenames), 4: delimiter between first names (forenames) and names, 5: delimiter between names and first names (forenames), 6: delimiter after last name

Line 793–797 (`j1 delimiter more names in authors string '' ... m1 delimiter more names in editors string ''`): If a list of authors contains more names than the number of authors printed this can be indicated with a clause like *"et al."*

Line 806–810, 820–824 (`j1 n in authors string '' ... m1 m in editors string ''`): Two numbers (m, n) control the numbers of authors printed into the list. They refer to a rule like **print all authors if not more than** n **else print** m. The Vancouver convention of citing references [6] may serve as an example: $n = 6$, $m = 3$.

4.10 Manipulation of text files

4.10.1 Export/import of records from/into database (arr-files) – backups of References databases

`Main-t ex` exports records from a **References** database into a defined text format (an archive file). Archive files (filename extension **.arr**) are described in section 14.3. You may either write a complete archive file with `c`, in this case the archive file will contain the keywords thesaurus and the complete journal names database. `Main-t ex e` writes an archive without journal names and without keywords thesaurus. The next steps:

- enter the name of the archive file[58]
- select the bbt-file with the records to be exported and
- determine with `o` that the original references numbers are preserved in the archive file[59].

It is strongly recommended to make regular backups (as .arr-files)

```
[im] import data from archive file
[ex] export data into archive file
[lt] write list of references to LaTeX ‘‘thebibliography’’ environment
[xr] extract reference numbers from a text file
[sr] search and replace operations
[me] convert medline input to form
[ed] edit text file
[vi] view text file
[ q] back to main menu

[menu]:
```

Figure 24: Menu: Text files, export/import from/into database

Contents of an archive file are imported with the command `main-t im`.

The command `main-t lt` converts a text list of references (generated with `main-l s` or `main-l u` in the reference number format **<reference-number> ...**) into a **thebibliography** environment for the LaTeX text processing software [15]. This issue is described in detail in section 5.2, page 41.

The command `main-t xr` extracts reference numbers from a document in the format of a text file (cf. section 4.10.2), `main-t sr` automatically performs “search-and-replace” operations. With `main-t me` you can convert a bibliographic reference from “medline” format into a **References** input form, this procedure is described in detail in section 4.10.4 (page 35).

`main-t vi` opens a text file for reading text files, `main-t ed` opens the menu of figure 25.

4.10.2 Extract reference numbers from a text file

If you write a manuscript you may enter reference numbers directly into the text in a format that allows to extract them. If a commercial text processor is used, it will be necessary to make a copy of the document in the format of a “text only” file[60]. If you use LaTeX or TeX, **.tex** files may be used directly.

After selecting `main-t xr` you will be asked to enter a “search pattern”. The default search pattern is **refscite()**, a second type is **refscite{}**. Please note that in the second type, curled braces are used

[58] the extension **arr** will be appended automatically

[59] if new numbers shall be assigned to the records: `n`

[60] This is most easily done by copying (the most relevant part of) the text into the clipboard. Then you will have to open the text editor, “paste” the data from the clipboard into an empty text document and save it as text file

```
[r] references form
[s] search command form
[k] keywords thesaurus form
[j] journal data form
[3] three forms: r+k+j
[m] more text files
[t] type text file name
[q] quit

[menu] -->
```

Figure 25: Menu: Edit text files

and that `refscite(}` or `refscite{)` are not valid search patterns[61]. If you use LaTeX with BibTeX, you may use the search pattern `\cite{}`[62].

To get an idea how this function works, enter a small fragment of text into a file (e. g. `testxr.txt`)

```
...
Red cell antibodies were detected with a modification of the direct
antiglobulin test refscite(200112Co), eluates were prepared with the acid
elution technique refscite(199401Pa) refscite(199907In).
...
```

Then process it with `References`

- `main-t xr txt`
- type number assigned to `testxr.txt`
- Enter name for bbt-file, e. g. `testxr`[63]
- Accept `refscite()` search pattern with [Enter].

You may read output by converting it into a tbt-file (`main-b bt`, cf. section 4.7, page 24):

```
* 200112Co     *                                    *
* 199401Pa     *                                    *
* 199907In     *                                    *
```

If you wish to use another search pattern, e. g. "`//cite()`", reference numbers should be formatted in the text as:

```
...
Red cell antibodies were detected with a modification of the direct
antiglobulin test //cite(200112Co), eluates were prepared with the acid
elution technique //cite(199401Pa) //cite(199907In).
...
```

this file can be processed:

- `main-t xr txt`

[61] i. e. you must use the same type of braces.

[62] `References` provides a better solution for LaTeX users with the `edit-main-p exc` and `edit-main-p xex` commands, see chapter 5.4 (figure 5, page 12)

[63] You may enter any valid filename here!

- type the number assigned to `testxr.txt`
- type name for bbt-file, e. g. `testxr`
- enter search pattern `//cite()`

Batch files generated from manuscripts with this command are used to produce formatted lists of references for a manuscript (section 4.6, page 22) and to generate macros for text processors which can convert "raw" citations as `refscite(cite(200112Co))` into properly formatted numeric citations as `[12]` or citations in author-year format, like: (Mueller et al, 2001) (section 7.2), page 45).

4.10.3 Perform automated "Search and replace" operations

With the command `main-t sr` you have access to a function which can perform automated 'search-and-replace' operations. It is used by writing the *strings to be replaced* and the *new text* into a search-and-replace script with the filename extension `sr`. The function is best explained by an example. In the text fragment [12, page 5-6] in text file named `book.txt`, both "`emac`" and "`Emac`" shall be corrected:

```
To start emac, simply start emac followed by the name of the file to edit. If
you use a filename that doesn't exist, Emac creates a new file. Of course, if
the file you request already exists, Emac reads the file and displays it on
the screen.
```

If you wish to replace 'emac' by 'emacs' and 'Emac' by 'Emacs' you may write this into a 'search-and-replace' script (`emacs.sr`)[64]:

```
/emac/emacs/
/Emac/Emacs/
```

To process the text file `book.txt` with the script in `emacs.sr`:

- select `main-t sr txt`
- enter the number assigned to `book.txt` (the file to be processed),
- enter the number assigned to `emacs.sr` (the sr-file)

If you open `book.txt` with a text editor you can see the 'corrected' text:

```
To start emacs, simply start emacs followed by the name of the file to edit. If
you use a filename that doesn't exist, Emacs creates a new file. Of course, if
the file you request already exists, Emacs reads the file and displays it on
the screen.
```

Each valid line in a sr-script performs a *search and replace*-operation. The 'syntax' for a sr-script:

```
<Delimiter>text to be searched<Delimiter>text to be inserted<Delimiter>
```

The following rules apply to sr-scripts:

1. `References` understands the first character in each line as the delimiter which indicates beginning and end of the *text to searched* and the *to be inserted in place of the (removed) text to be searched.*
2. The delimiter therefore should not be a characater which appears in the *text to searched* or in the *new text with the replacements done*[65].

[64] Files with the extension `sr` will be called sr-files or sr-script
[65] In the example above the delimiter was a slash ('/')

3. each line is a search-and-replace command, however, characters following the third occurrence of a delimiter will be ignored (or regarded as 'comment'). In our example,

   ```
   /emac/emacs/ ...lower case
   /Emac/Emacs/ ...upcase
   ```

   will perform as

   ```
   /emac/emacs/
   /Emac/Emacs/
   ```

4. lines with identical text for *text to searched* and *new text with the replacements to be done* are ignored, therefore strings like

   ```
   /./.
   '_'_'
   ababa
   ```

   may be used to introduce a comment. The sr-lines

   ```
   * **
   * *
   . ..
   . .
   ```

   may be used to remove spaces.

5. The string `\n` has a special meaning. If it occurs alone in the *new text with the replacements to be done*-field, in introduces end-of-line characters into the text file.

6. The *search and replace* function first processes the the first line of a text file, i. e. it executes all lines in the sr-file, then reads the second line of the text file and so on. Each operation is written into a special log file (`srchrepl.log`).

Powerful alternatives for complex "search and replace"-operations can be realized with script tools like `sed`, `awk`, `perl`[66].

4.10.4 Import bibliographic records from the PubMed MEDLINE display format

Workers in the field of biomedical sciences often use PubMed, a service at the NLM[67], which gives access to the contents of the MEDLINE bibliographic database. As of the time of writing, PubMed is accessible under the URL `http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi`.

Users of `References` may download bibliographic references in the "MEDLINE" display format and enter it directly into a `References` database. An example of such a bibliographic record:

```
1   UI  - 89274408
    PMID- 2471562
    DA  - 19890714
    DCOM- 19890714
5   LR  - 20001218
    IS  - 0006-4971
    VI  - 73
    IP  - 8
```

[66] They are much more more flexible as they make use of **regular expressions**
[67] National Library of Medicine

```
DP  - 1989 Jun
TI  - The Bra/Brb alloantigen system on human platelets.
PG  - 2219-23
AB  - Anti-Bra was first identified in four cases of neonatal alloimmune
      thrombocytopenia (NAIT). The antigen Bra is localized on the glycoprotein
      Ia/IIa complex of platelets. Anti-Bra can best be detected by a
      glycoprotein-specific immunoassay using monoclonal antibodies for antigen
      immobilization (MAIPA assay) and radioimmunoprecipitation (RIP). Recently,
      we have identified sera from two polytransfused patients that contain an
      antibody that recognizes Brb, the allele of Bra. Family studies show that
      both antigens are inherited as autosomal codominant characters. The gene
      frequency of the new allele Brb is 0.888. Approximately 2,000 anti-Bra
      binding sites are present on homozygous platelets and 1,000 on
      heterozygous platelets. Our findings provide evidence for the first
      polymorphism observed on the glycoprotein Ia/IIa complex. Immunization
      against these alloantigens is implicated in NAIT and poly-transfused
      patients.
AD  - Institute for Clinical Immunology, Justus-Liebig-University, Giessen,
      Federal Republic of Germany.
FAU - Kiefel, V
AU  - Kiefel V
FAU - Santoso, S
AU  - Santoso S
FAU - Katzmann, B
AU  - Katzmann B
FAU - Mueller-Eckhardt, C
AU  - Mueller-Eckhardt C
LA  - eng
PT  - Journal Article
CY  - UNITED STATES
TA  - Blood
JID - 7603509
RN  - 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal)
RN  - 0 (Binding Sites, Antibody)
RN  - 0 (Epitopes)
RN  - 0 (Isoantibodies)
RN  - 0 (Isoantigens)
RN  - 0 (platelet-specific alloantigen Br(a))
SB  - AIM
SB  - IM
MH  - Antibodies, Monoclonal/analysis
MH  - Antibody Specificity
MH  - Binding Sites, Antibody
MH  - Blood Platelets/*immunology
MH  - Epitopes/analysis/immunology
MH  - Human
MH  - Isoantibodies/analysis
MH  - Isoantigens/*analysis/genetics/immunology
MH  - Pedigree
MH  - Phenotype
MH  - Precipitin Tests
MH  - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
EDAT- 1989/06/01
MHDA- 1989/06/01 00:01
PST - ppublish
```

```
SO  - Blood 1989 Jun;73(8):2219-23.
```

This record format is able to give information of articles in journals (periodicals). "Fields" are labelled with a "tag" at the beginning of the line. For example `UI` denotes a unique identifier. The tags indicating fields transferred into a `References` record are shown alphabetically in table 2.

Tag	description
`AU`	authors
`AB`	abstract
`DP`	date of publication (year)
`IP`	The number of the issue, part, or supplement of the journal in which the article was published
`MH`	MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) terms (in the controlled NLM vocabulary)
`PG`	range of pages (first page – last page) of the article
`TA`	journal title abbreviation
`TI`	title of the article
`VI`	volume of the journal

Table 2: Tags of the PubMed Medline format translated by `References`

To convert the above Medline record (example for a file name: `me1.txt`[68]) into an input form[69] do the following:

- `main-t me`
- select number assigned to `me1.txt`
- enter the reference number for the new record[70] like `i06333`,
- enter `n` if contents of the MeSH-fields shall be ignored, `y` if MeSH-entries shall be included.

The input form can then be opened with the text editor:

```
1   ----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
    ChangeMe
    ----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
    j1
5   ----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]
    Kiefel,V
    Santoso,S
    Katzmann,B
    Mueller-Eckhardt,C
10  ----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255]
    The Bra/Brb alloantigen system on human platelets
    ----JOURNAL-[width:4]
    blo
    ----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]
15  1989
    ----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]
    6
    ----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

20  ----VOLUME-[width:20]
```

[68] The filename extension for medline records must be `.txt`
[69] `j1`-Format
[70] this number shall be new to the database

```
    73
    ----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]
    8
    ----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]
25  2219
    ----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]
    2223
    ----STATUS-[width:12]

30  ----KEYWORDS-[width:45]
    no MeSH in MEDLINE format
    ----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

    ----ABSTRACT-[width:30600]
35  AB  - Anti-Bra was first identified in four cases of neonatal alloimmune
          thrombocytopenia (NAIT). The antigen Bra is localized on the glycoprotein
          Ia/IIa complex of platelets. Anti-Bra can best be detected by a
          glycoprotein-specific immunoassay using monoclonal antibodies for antigen
          immobilization (MAIPA assay) and radioimmunoprecipitation (RIP). Recently,
40        we have identified sera from two polytransfused patients that contain an
          antibody that recognizes Brb, the allele of Bra. Family studies show that
          both antigens are inherited as autosomal codominant characters. The gene
          frequency of the new allele Brb is 0.888. Approximately 2,000 anti-Bra
          binding sites are present on homozygous platelets and 1,000 on
45        heterozygous platelets. Our findings provide evidence for the first
          polymorphism observed on the glycoprotein Ia/IIa complex. Immunization
          against these alloantigens is implicated in NAIT and poly-transfused
          patients.

50  ----END-OF-RECORD
```

Before importing this record into the database, some items must be checked and edited, if necessary:

line 11: With some references it may be necessary to change capitalization of the title,

line 13: check if `References` was successful in identifying the correct journal name code, correct the code and enter data for a new journal (cf. section 4.4) if necessary,

lines 31, 33: enter/edit keywords[71].

The record may then be entered with `main-e ir`, then you should have again a look into the converted record in the text view function with `f n ... q` with `y` you confirm that the record is written into the database.

4.10.5 View text files

The *view text file* function may be used directly through the command `main-t vi`, after selecting the text file and `menu`, the menu with the commands for navigating in the text file become visible (figure 6). Details have been described in section 3.4, page 13.

[71] `References` requires at least one entry in the `KEYWORDS` or `K-NUMBER`-field to store the record

4.11 File, database and system functions

The menu for file, database and system functions is shown in figure 26. To execute a command of a/the shell of the operation system select `main-f s`. `Main-f v` verifies integrity of all database, index and bbt-files, `main-f k` deletes entries from the keywords thesaurus, `j` from the journal names database. The option `s` can be called to execute a shell command, `c` opens the configuration file in the text editor.

```
[f] file manager: delete, rename, duplicate files
[r] rebuild current database
[v] verify database integrity
[d] delete references in database
[k] delete keywords in thesaurus
[j] delete journal entry
[s] shell command
[c] edit configuration file
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 26: Menu: file, database and system functions

4.11.1 File manager

This fuction provides a primitive "file manager" (figure 27) for the files in the database text files and binary files directories:`main-f f`. To delete a file, select `d`, the next menu prompts you for possible extensions of text files (figure 28). The `r` (rename) command allows to rename a file[72], `2` (duplicate file) makes a copy of a file in the same directory.

```
[d] delete file
[r] rename file
[2] duplicate file
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 27: File manager

```
[bbt] binary batch table (*.bbt)
[tbt] text batch table/file (*.tbt)
[txt] (*.txt), [doc] (*.doc), [bib] (*.bib), [asc] (*.asc), [tex] (*.tex)
[arr] References archive file (*.arr), [fd] format definition (*.fd)
[fde] format definition for editing, [log] (References) log file
[ sr] search and replace script, [html] HTML web document
[  q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 28: Selection for file name extensions of file manager. Files with the extension `bbt` are expected in the database binary files directory, all other files in the database text files directory

[72] The rename and duplicate commands preserve the filename extensions

4.11.2 Rebuilding the database

`Main-f r` brings you to the *rebuild database* menu (figure 29). Adding and deleting records in a database enlarges database files[73], leaving unused space in these files. The *restructure database and index files* command `r` writes data into new database files and recreates index files (except the files for the abstract data and the bibliographic format definition table). `d` rebuilds the abstract data and index files. The `i` and `a` commands only refresh the index files. If you wish to create a new database, a set of empty `.dat` and index (`ix`) files is created with `c`. `2` deletes all `.dat` and `.ix`-files, `1` deletes the same files except the format definition database `formdef.dat`.

```
[i] rebuild index files only
[r] restructure database and index files
[a] rebuild abstract index file
[d] restructure abstract database and index files
[c] create missing database and index files
[1] destroy database files but not format definition database
[2] destroy database files and format definition database
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 29: Commands to rebuild index files, database files and to delete database files

4.11.3 Delete bibliographic references in the database

If you wish to delete bibliographic references in the database you will have to get their reference numbers into a bbt-file (see details in chapter 4.7). Before deleting something, it is prudent to export the references referred to in this bbt-file into an archive file (section 4.10), so you can "undo" a deleting-operation. To delete, select `main-f d`, select the number assigned to the bbt-file with the reference numbers to be deleted, confirm with `y`. The software confirms that data have been deleted with a message like:

```
(Deleting records)

(Modifying main index file)
(1 records successfully deleted)
(Modifying abstract index file)
(1 abstracts successfully deleted)
```

4.11.4 Delete items in the keywords thesaurus and in the journal names database

Keywords in the thesaurus are easily deleted with `main-f k`, to make a list of items of the thesaurus fro selection, `References` prompts you with

```
Substring (empty for all keywords):
```

if you enter a blank line with [Enter], `References` writes all keywords into the list. A substring selects a subset of keywords containing this string. `f` brings you to the first page of the list of keywords[74]. `n` selects the next page of this list. If you have found the item to be deleted, quit this list with `q` and enter the number assigned to the selected keyword entry in the list. You can delete journal names following a similar procedure with `main-f k`.

[73] e. g. all files with the extension `.dat` in the database binary files directory
[74] either complete or selected by substring

5 References and LaTeX

References supports writing LaTeX documents with bibliographic references in different ways. This software may be used as database which helps to generate .bib files which can be used together with BibTeX [15] (section 5.1) and it generates freely formatted lists of references in a thebibliography-environment [15], which may be used with the \cite{}-command in LaTeX-documents (section 5.2). Moreover, References provides tools to "extract" reference numbers from \cite{}-commands in LaTeX-documents (section 5.4).

5.1 References and BibTeX

Use of BibTeX is described in [15, 16]. Create a BibTeX-database with main-l b. You are then asked

1. to enter the name for the output file (the extension .bib will be automatically added),
2. to select the bbt-file with the reference numbers

then you will have to select the reference number format: with o the original reference numbers are written into the key-position of the record as in

```
@article{key-from-references-database,
  author={...},
  ...
}
```

the option n in this menu will generate new keys. Equivalents of References and BibTeX document types are listed in table 3. An example of the output produced by this function is shown in section 14.4.

References	BibTeX
j1, j2	@article
b1, b3	@book
b2	@incollection
m1, m2	@misc

Table 3: Corresponding References and BibTeX document types

Writing a document in this standard mode implies inclusion of reference numbers with \cite{}, including the .bib-file at the end of the manuscript and selection of a bibliographic style at the beginning of the document [15].

5.2 Lists of references in the 'thebibliography'-environment.

Lists of references in thebibliography-environment are made in two steps:

1. write a list of references with main-l s or main-l u, in "Menu: Reference number format" select 3. This generates references beginning with <REFERENCE-NUMBER> ...
2. This list of references (filename extension txt) can be converted with main-t lt into a list in thebibliography-environment (filename extension tex).

The resulting output file looks like:

```
1   \begin{thebibliography}{99}

    \bibitem{m00009} Lamport L. Das LaTeX-Handbuch. Bonn: Addison-Wesley
    Publishing Company, 1995.
5
    \bibitem{m00011} Kopka H. LaTeX: Eine Einf\"uhrung Band 1. 2. ed. Bonn:
    Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1996.

    \bibitem{m00015} Goossens M, Mittelbach F, Samarin A. Der LaTeX-Begleiter.
10  1. ed. Bonn, Paris, Reading, Menlo park, New York, Don Mills, Wokingham,
    Amsterdam, Milan, Sydney, Tokyo, Singapore, Madrid, San Juan, Seoul,
    Mexico City, Taipei: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1995.

    \end{thebibliography}
```

In line 1, the argument of the environment should be adjusted, e. g. to '999' if the list of references comprises more than 100 entries, or to '9' if the list is shorter than 10 references.

5.3 Write LaTeX-documents using `refscite()` for citations

This third option to produce LaTeX-documents with lists of references and appropriate citations in the text is perhaps the most flexible and the least comfortable. It may be appropriate to write single book chapters for a multi-author-book or a manuscript for a scientific journal with special formal requirements for the list of references and citations (for details cf. section 1.1, page 6). The following steps are required[75]:

1. Insert citations in the LaTeX-document with `refscite()` or in an equivalent format (cf. explanation on *search patterns* in section 4.10.2, page 32),
2. extract reference numbers with `main-t xr`, this generates a bbt-file (cf. section 4.10.2, page 32),
3. remove duplicate citations from this bbt-file (cf. section 4.7),
4. sort the bbt-file,
5. make the list of references with the `main-l u` function
6. generate a macro for replacing `refscite(...)`s in the text by numerical citations[76] or citations in *author year format*[77] with `main-l m`
7. process the LaTeX-document:
   - make a copy of the file with the text[78]
   - perform the search and replace operations on the copy of the document
   - insert the list of references (converted to TeX from text file format with `edit-main-p ltx`) into the document
8. run LaTeX on the file with the replacements done

[75] This procedure is similar to that for normal text processors, cf. section 7.2, page 45
[76] like "`...[12]...`"
[77] like "`...(Mueller et al, 1987)...`"
[78] this method is appropriate for documents with the text in a single file. You **should** make a copy either as reserve if you wish to repeat the steps described in this section

5.4 Extract reference numbers from LaTeX documents

The most important command for LaTeX-users who want to extract the reference numbers entered with `\cite{...}` in their documents is `edit-main-p exc`. The script called by this command issues the message

```
filename.tex -> rcite.tbt

EXCITE appended 200 reference numbers to rcite.tbt
```

indicating that all reference numbers have been written into `rcite.tbt` text file.

In order to produce a list of references you will have to convert this tbt-file into a bbt-file, remove duplicate reference numbers and sort the bbt file (cf. section 4.7). An alternative to `excite` script would be the *extract reference numbers from a text file* function of `References` described in section 4.10.2. The disadvantage of that function is that it can only extract *one* item from each `\cite{...}`, whereas `excite` can extract all reference numbers from a comma-delimited list as in `\cite{label.1,label.2,...label.n}` and in addition, excite can extract reference numbers form `cite`s with optional parameter as in `\cite[page n]{...}`.

The command `edit-main-p xex` works similarly as `excite`, but it extends the literature-referencing commands to many of those required by the Harvard-package [4]: `\cite{}`, `\cite[]{}`, `\citeasnoun{}`, `\citeasnoun[]{}`, `\possessivecite{}`, `\possessivecite[]{}`, `\citeaffixed{}{}`, `\citeaffixed[]{}{}`, `\citeyear{}`, `\citeyear[]{}`, `\citename{}`, `\citename[]{}`.

Both `edit-main p exc` and `edit-main p xex` only require that `\cite{...}` and the constructs for the Harvard-package are written within one line in the LaTeX-files[79]. The Natbib package [3] has even more referencing commands: `\citet{...}`, `\citealt{...}`, `\citeauthor{...}` etc., therefore, an `AWK` or `perl`-script similar to `exharv.awk`[80] may be written by the user.

5.5 Tools for LaTeX and `References`

If you have written a LaTeX-document with reference numbers with `\cite{}` (sections 5.1, 5.2) and wish to process the document further with reference numbers in `refscite()` (cf. section 5.3), you may convert the document with the `fromcite.awk` script. You will find the script in the `bin` subdirectory of your installation. `fromcite.awk` works like a filter program. You may use it at the (shell) command line:

```
awk -f fromcite.awk < old.tex > new.tex
```

It is even more practical to use the filter program from within an advanced text editor like Vim or Emacs: both editors allow to process a region through an external ("filter") program. Details can be found in the documentation of the text editors. The reverse is done by the script `tocite.awk`, which is used similarly.

[79] i. e. they must not contain a line-break!
[80] the script that comes with `References`

6 How do I . . . ?

6.1 How do I process files (copy, rename, move)?

1. with the options of the file manager of `References` `main-f f` or edit `edit-main-f f` (cf. section 4.11.1).
2. with the explorer on win32 systems (cf. section 6.2)

6.2 How do I call the 'explorer' from `References` on win32-systems?

From `References` call `main-f s` and enter "`start .`". From the text editor shell, select `edit-main-f s` and enter "`start .`".

6.3 How do I copy reference numbers and other short text fragments from the `References` screen to the text processor (and *vice versa*)

6.3.1 Win32-systems

Copy the text from the `References` into the clipboard (alt-space, process, mark)[81]. You may also insert text from the Win32 clipboard (alt-space, process, insert) at the `References` prompt.

6.3.2 Linux-systems

Linux users will run `References` in a console window in the KDE or Gnome desktop environment. The console programs allow comfortable interaction with the clipboard using the mouse for labelling text in the console and for inserting text in the console at the `References` prompt.

6.4 How do I modify lists of references?

6.4.1 How do I remove the empty lines from a list of references?

OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer: Use "search and replace": search "`^$`" and replace by an empty string, activate the "regular expression" box.

6.4.2 How do I remove <reference-number> from a list of references?

Sometimes you will generate a list of references with leading reference numbers in angular brackets (`<...>`). The following recipe shows how you can remove them: **OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer:** Use "search and replace": search "`^<.*>␣`" and replace by an empty string, activate the "regular expression" box.

[81] The English names of the menu options are guessed from the designations of the author's German Win32 system. In your local Win32 distribution, the commands in the menu of the Window will differ, so please refer to the documentation. In Windows XP, the "mark" command is also available through the right mouse button

7 Special problems

7.1 Make lists of references formatted with different fonts

As `References` only produces plain text files, information on font type for certain elements of these citations as `typewriter-like monospaced font`, *italicized*, *underlined* or **bold** has to be added indirectly. A practical convention in this version of References[82] proposes that you can write format definitions for lists of references like:

```
... ___open-it(text to appear in italics)close-it___ ...
... ___open-tt(text to appear monospaced)close-tt___ ...
... ___open-bf(text to appear bold)close-bf___ ...
... ___open-ul(text to appear undelined)close-ul___ ...
... ___open-sc(text to appear in small capitals)close-sc___ ...
```

`References` provides two scripts, which can convert text files with these tags either into HTML-documents or into text for LaTeX-documents. The "tags" `___open-sc(...)close-sc___` are only processed for LaTeX documents, they are ignored for HTML. As an example, you may study the bibliographic format definition `APA-FS BFD`. If you use a normal text processor, you can convert a list of references into a complete formatted HTML-file with `edit-main-p htm`. and import it into the manuscript. To produce a text to be included into a LaTeX document, select `edit-main-p ltx`[83]. If you use "underlined" in a LaTeX document, please load the soul-package.

7.2 How to create formatted citations of references in a manuscript

7.2.1 Principles

Scientific manuscripts have to provide a list of references at the end which contain all items cited in the text of the manuscript. It is therefore necessary to enter citations in a "raw" format in the text which allows automatic processing of the manuscript. These citations in the text must be converted later into either a *numeric format* or the *author-date format* (cf. section 1.1). The default method for `References` is to enter reference numbers in the format `refscite(reference-number)`[84]. The second step is to read the manuscript automatically to extract all reference numbers into a tbt- or bbt-file. Therefore you will have to create a copy of the manuscript with all portions containing citations in a unformatted text file. This is most easily done by copying the manuscript into the clipboard and save it as text file with the text editor[85].

Citations can be formatted manually[86] in a document written by a word processor. Therefore `References` can prepare a list of items to be searched and the corresponding items to be replaced (see section 7.2.1). Citations in a large document[87] can also be processed automatically. Therefore, `References` can generate a macro for the text processor (things are much easier with LaTeX, details are described in section 5). For all these tasks, `References` makes a *generic macro* first, which is then converted either into a list for manual search-and-replace processing in a text processing program or a macro (e. g. for a word processor). The generic macro has the format:

```
///A///refscite(i03544)///B///[8]///C///
```

such a macro can be generated with `main-l m` command using the macro format definition `CITATION-NUM-1 MFD`, in its converted form it is intended to replace raw citations of the type

[82] You may, however, introduce yout own mechanism!
[83] This allows you to use or write one format definition for HTML and LaTeX-documents
[84] At present, only one reference number can be entered in this way
[85] Therefore open start the editor with an empty file, paste the clipboard into the document and save it as text file
[86] using search-and-replace function of the word processor
[87] written in StarOffice Writer or Microsoft Word

`refscite(i03544)` to numeric citations like "`[8]`". With the macro format definition `CITATION-AY-1 MFD` generic macros for citations in author-date format: "(Mueller et al., 2001)"can be made.

```
///A///refscite(i03544)///B///(Mueller et al., 2001)///C///
///A///refscite(i03522)///B///(Grandfather and Smith, 1920)///C///
```

These generic macros can be converted into a list for manual search-and-replace commands for a text processor with `edit-main-p msr`:

```
refscite(i03544)
(Mueller et al., 2001)
done:

refscite(i03522)
(Grandfather and Smith, 1920)
done:
```

or into macros for text processors as described in sections 7.2.2, 7.2.3. Scripts for generation of these macros have been written following analysis of search and replace operations recorded by the macro recorder of the respective word processor.

7.2.2 Format citations automatically in an OpenOffice.org/StarOffice Writer document

The procedures described in this section work satisfactorily in the hands of the program author. However, the program author does not assume any liability for damages, resulting from the use of macros generated by ***References*** *in the StarOffice/OpenOffice.org package. The user may apply these functions at her/his own risk.*[88]

- Write the manuscript with "raw" citations in the format: `...refscite(ref-number)...`[89]
- Save a copy of the manuscript as pure text file, this is most easily achieved by selecting the text in the text processor, copying it into the clipboard of the operating system and saving it as text file (e. g. with the filename extension `.txt` in the text editor), as an example, save this text file under the name `ex.txt`.
- Extract the reference numbers from this (`ex.txt`) file:
  - select `main-t xr txt`
  - select the number assigned to `ex.txt`
  - enter the name of the bbt-file to be created for the reference numbers, as an example `cits` (this will create `cits.bbt`)
  - confirm the default search pattern (`refscite()`) with `Enter`
- extract duplicate records:
  - Select `main b rd`
  - enter the number assigned to `cits.bbt`
- Create the generic macro with
  - `main-l m`
  - confirm "`macro`" as default for output text file, if this file already exists, confirm overwriting with `y`

[88] These macros have been developed and extensively tested with StarOffice Writer v.7 including product update 1. They should, however work also in OpenOffice.org Writer. Information of users about better solutions for this problem is welcome!

[89] only *one* reference number can be entered as one `refscite()-argument`

  - select number assigned to bbt-file (`cits.bbt`)
  - find appropriate macro definition (`CITATION-NUM-1 MFD`): close selection list with `q`, enter number assigned to `CITATION-NUM-1 MFD`
  - confirm "`1`" for number assigned to the first reference with `Enter`, → `macro.txt` is written, it looks like

    ```
    ///A///refscite(i05592)///B///[1]///C///
    ```

- convert it to a StarOffice Writer[90] macro with
  - Enter `edit-main-p osw`
  - select the file `macro.txt`, this creates a StarOffice macro, named `ooo-mak.txt` to be inserted into a macro module, it should look like figure 30 after replacing the empty `Sub Main` definition:

    ```
    REM  *****  BASIC  *****

    Sub Main

    End Sub
    ```

    by the contents of `ooo-mak.txt`.
- Run the macro within StarOffice/OpenOffice.org Writer.

The code for the search-and-replace operations in figure 30 was derived from code descibed in [17, page 104]. It was tested using StarOffice 7.

7.2.3 Format citations automatically in a Microsoft Word document

The procedures described in this section work satisfactorily in the hands of the program author. However, the program author does not assume any liability for damages, resulting from the use of macros generated by `References` in Microsoft Word or the Microsoft Office package. The user may apply these functions at her/his own risk.

`References` provides a method to create appropriate citations in a manuscript written with the Word module of the Microsoft Office package. Therefore, a Word macro can be created with `References`. You can use it by loading a copy of your manuscript with the raw `refscite()`-citations, by opening the Macro dialog, creating an empty macro *for the current document* as:

```
Sub repl()
'
' repl Makro
' Makro erstellt am 09.06.03 ...
'

End Sub
```

and by pasting the code of the macro generated by `References` between `Sub macroname()` and `End Sub`. Make the macro available to the current document and run (execute) the macro[91]. It is highly recommended to run the macro on a *copy of the original manuscript file* (to be used only for the final printing).

The following steps are necessary to create a macro for Microsoft Word generating numeric citations referring to a list with the references in the same order as they appear in the text:

[90] also: OpenOffice.org Writer

[91] For detailed information of the the user is referred to the documentation of the office package

```
REM  *****  BASIC  *****

Sub Main
Dim I As Long
Dim Doc As Object
Dim Replace As Object
Dim RawWords(2) As String
Dim FormattedWords(2) As String
RawWords() = Array(_
"refscite(i07160)",_
"refscite(i07161)",_
"refscite(i07162)"_
)
FormattedWords() = Array(_
"(Ahmad et al., 2004)",_
"(Shattil, 2004)",_
"(Nguyen et al., 2004)"_
)
Doc = StarDesktop.CurrentComponent
Replace = Doc.createReplaceDescriptor
For I = 0 To 2
        Replace.SearchString = RawWords(I)
        Replace.ReplaceString = FormattedWords(I)
        Doc.replaceAll(Replace)
Next I
End Sub
```

Figure 30: Macro to process citations in StarOffice/OpenOffice.org Writer documents, this fragment replaces `refscite(i07160)` by `(Ahmad et al., 2004)`, `refscite(i07161)` by `(Shattil, 2004)` and `refscite(i07162)` by `(Nguyen et al., 2004)`.

- Write the manuscript with "raw" citations in the format: `...refscite(ref-number)...`[92]
- Save a copy of the manuscript as pure text file, this is most easily achieved by selecting the text in the text processor, copying it into the clipboard of the operating system and saving it as text file (e. g. with the filename extension `.txt` in the text editor), as an example, save this text file under the name `ex.txt`.
- Extract the reference numbers from this (`ex.txt`) file:
  - select `main-t xr txt`
  - select the number assigned to `ex.txt`
  - enter the name of the bbt-file to be created for the reference numbers, as an example `cits` (this will create `cits.bbt`)
  - confirm the default search pattern (`refscite()`) with `Enter`
- extract duplicate records:
  - Select `main b rd`
  - enter the number assigned to `cits.bbt`
- Create the generic macro with
  - `main-l m`
  - confirm "`macro`" as default for output text file, if this file already exists, confirm overwriting with `y`

[92] only *one* reference number can be entered as one `refscite()-argument`

```
Sub repl()
'
' repl Makro
' Makro erstellt am 09.06.03 ...
'
 Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdStory
 Selection.Find.ClearFormatting
 Selection.Find.Replacement.ClearFormatting
 With Selection.Find
     .Text = "refscite(i03544)"
     .Replacement.Text = "[1]"
     .Forward = True
     .Wrap = wdFindContinue
     .Format = False
     .MatchCase = False
     .MatchWholeWord = False
     .MatchWildcards = False
     .MatchSoundsLike = False
     .MatchAllWordForms = False
 End With
 Selection.Find.Execute Replace:=wdReplaceAll
 Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdStory
 Selection.Find.ClearFormatting
 Selection.Find.Replacement.ClearFormatting
 With Selection.Find
     .Text = "refscite(i04159)"
     .Replacement.Text = "[2]"
     .Forward = True
     .Wrap = wdFindContinue
     .Format = False
     .MatchCase = False
     .MatchWholeWord = False
     .MatchWildcards = False
     .MatchSoundsLike = False
     .MatchAllWordForms = False
 End With
 Selection.Find.Execute Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End Sub
```

Figure 31: Macro to process citations in Microsoft Word documents, this fragment replaces `refscite(i03544)` by `[1]` and `refscite(i04159)` by `[2]`.

  - select number assigned to bbt-file (`cits.bbt`)
  - find appropriate macro definition (`CITATION-NUM-1 MFD`): close selection list with `q`, enter number assigned to `CITATION-NUM-1 MFD`
  - confirm "`1`" for number assigned to the first reference with `Enter`, → `macro.txt` is written, it looks like

```
///A///refscite(i03544)///B///[1]///C///
///A///refscite(i04159)///B///[2]///C///
```

- convert it to a Microsoft Word macro with
  - Enter `edit-main-p wdm`
  - select the file `macro.txt`, this creates the part of the Word macro to be inserted into the `Sub`, named `msw-mak.txt`, it should look like[93] figure 31[94]
- Run the macro within Word.

[93] after inserting `msw-mak.txt` into the `Sub` in the Word macro editor:

[94] The code for the search-and-replace operations in figure 31 was derived from code generated by the macro recorder of Word

7.2.4 How to process manuscripts with citations in author-date-format with a, b, c ... appended to the year of publication

If editors of scientific journals require manuscripts in author-date format it is often necessary to add 'a', 'b' ... to the year if manuscripts (cited in the manuscript) of the same first author appeared in the same year.

7.2.4.1 Manual method

1. To make alphabetical sorting of the bbt-file possible add autor names and years of publication with `main-b ay`, sort with `main-b s2`, convert bbt file into text format with `main-b bt`. Edit tbt-file with the text editor: change `year` to `yeara` ... where necessary, convert this file back to a bbt file with `main-b tb`.

2. Generate the list if references. In order to change the list of references automatically, use a search and replace script (section 4.10.3). Therefore enter the complete reference as text to be searched and the modified[95] reference as text to be replaced.

3. Generate the macro text file in the format:

   ```
   ///A///refscite(i06875.ua)///B///(Petz and Garratty, 2004)///C///
   ///A///refscite(i06875.tr)///B///(Petz and Garratty, 2004)///C///
   ```

   Change the macro appropriately, e. g.

   ```
   ///A///refscite(i06875.ua)///B///(Petz and Garratty, 2004a)///C///
   ///A///refscite(i06875.tr)///B///(Petz and Garratty, 2004b)///C///
   ```

   This can be done automatically with a search and replace script. The "raw" macro can then be converted to its final form (e. g. by one of the options of the `edit-main-p` menu).

7.2.4.2 Automatic method Create format definitions which produce lists of references and macro text files with year numbers written "`YYYY___reference-number___`" instead of "`YYYY`". Using search and replace either remove "`___reference-number___`" or replace it by "`a`", "`b`" and following characters if appropriate.

In detail, the following steps must be taken:

1. Write or select a format definition for the *list of references* which produces `YYYY___reference-number___` (instead of only issuing the year of publication)

2. Write or select a format definition for the *macro which formats citations in the manuscript text* with `YYYY___reference-number___` (instead of the year of publication only)

3. Write a search and replace script to replace "`YYYY___reference-number___`" by "`a`", "`b`" where necessary

4. Remove the remaining `YYYY___reference-number___`s. A search and replace script doing this can be found in the archive `remove-refno.zip`[96]

5. Process the *list of references* and the *macro which formats citations in the manuscript text* with scripts 3. and 4.

[95] year with a, b ... appended
[96] available on the `References` project homepage `http://references.sourceforge.net`

7.2.5 How to generate superscripted numerical references in a manuscript

Many journals require superscripted numerical references in their manuscripts. The following procedure applies to OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer. The procedure for Microsoft Word is described in the last paragraph of this section. It is assumed that superscripted numerical citations follow full stop or comma:

... for a review see Miller.[1,4]

To generate such superscripted references you may enter the "raw" citations as

... for a review see Miller.///refscite(i03211), refscite(i03200)///

Then convert the `refscite()`s into numbers (without brackets using the `CITATION-NUM-2 MFD` macro format definition):

... for a review see Miller.///1, 4///

and then change the format from normal to "superscript" using the OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer search and replace function. Enter "`///[^/]*///`" into the "search for" field, and "`&`"[97] into the "replace by" field, change the *format* in the "replace by" from normal to superscript (or "high" position), check the box for regular expressions, and select "replace all"[98]. This produces:

... for a review see Miller.$^{///1,4///}$

You may then remove the `///`-delimiters with a search and replace operation (search "`///`" and replace it by an empty string):

... for a review see Miller.[1,4]

and obtain the desired result. Instead of "`///`" you may use any other string with characters which have no special meaning in OpenOffice.org/StarOffice's regular expressions and which do not appear in the normal text. The strings "`///`" only have the function to label those strings to be superscripted.

A similar solution can be found for Microsoft Word, regular expressions are called "Platzhalterzeichen" ("wildcards") in the German version used by the progam author[99].

7.2.6 How to generate grouped numerical references in brackets in a manuscript

Reference numbers in square brackets are quite common. The following procedure applies to OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer (You should have read section 7.2.5 before). It is assumed that numerical citations precede full stop or comma:

... for a review see Miller [1, 4].

To generate these references you may enter the "raw" citations as

... for a review see Miller ///refscite(i03211), refscite(i03200)///.

Then convert the `refscite()`s into numbers (without brackets using the `CITATION-NUM-2 MFD` macro format definition):

... for a review see Miller ///1, 4///.

and then change insert the brackets using the OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer search and replace function. Enter "`///[^/]*///`" into the "search for" field, and "`[&]`" into the "replace by" field, check the box for regular expressions. This generates

... for a review see Miller [///1, 4///].

You may then sort and compress the lists of numerical citations as described in section 7.2.7 and remove the "`///`" strings.

[97] the character "`&`" inserts the text found by the regular expression

[98] the OpenOffice.org/StarOffice writer command names may be different in the English versions, the program author uses translations of commands of the German StarOffice version

[99] Into the search field please enter: `///(*)///`, into the replace field: `\1`, again format the the replace field as superscripted, here it is not necessary to remove the `///`s: `\1` inserts the list of citations without `///`s

7.2.7 How to sort and compress lists of numerical citations in a manuscript

If references are cited within the manuscript numerically, lists of citations may occur like[2, 5, 3, 1, 20, 6] or like [2, 5, 3, 1, 20, 6]. Here it is often required to sort the reference numbers in ascending order and to compress consecutive numbers as in[1-3, 5-6, 20] or [1-3, 5-6, 20][100]. `References` supports automatic conversions of unsorted lists of citations to sorted and compressed lists with the text processor in the following way:

1. Write the raw citations numbers between pairs of three slashes:
   [///refscite(001233), refscite(25666), refscite(23699) ... ///]
   or (for superscripted lists of references without square brackets:)
   ///refscite(001233), refscite(25666), refscite(23699) ... ///
2. Format these raw references as described in section 7.2.2 or 7.2.3 using the `CITATION-NUM-2 MFD` macro format definition:
   [///2, 5, 3, 1, 20, 6///]
   or
   ///2, 5, 3, 1, 20, 6///
   the latter list may be converted to superscripted text as described in section 7.2.5:
   [1-3, 5-6, 20]
3. Copy the manuscript as pure text file into the text editor (using the clipboard of the operating system) and save it in the database text directory using a file name with extension "`.txt`".
4. Process this text file with `edit-main-p snc`. This generates a raw macro (in a file named `numgr.txt` as default) containing lines like
   `///A///2, 5, 3, 1, 20, 6///B///1-3, 5-6, 20///C///`
   which may be converted to a macro for OpenOffice.org/StarOffice with `edit-main-p osw` or for Microsoft Word with `edit-main-p wdm`. Copy the macro code into the macro text editor in the text processor and run the macro. This will result in compressed lists of numeric citations:
   [1-3, 5-6, 20]
   The slashes (`///`) can be removed with the appropriate text processor search and replace command.

7.3 Process manuscripts with reference numbers missing in the database

You may wish to include references in your manuscript, which are missing in your database. If you include them with `refscite(MissingRefNo)` lists of references will show them as `--MissingRefNo--`, macro files as `==MissingRefNo==`. Before using the list of references or macro file replace `--MissingRefNo--`, `==MissingRefNo==` by the final content using a sr-script (cf. section 4.10.3).

7.4 Make sorted lists of references

Instructions for authors often require that lists of references are sorted in alphabetical order of authors' (or editors') names. This task is most easily completed with the following sequence of actions.

1. Extract all reference numbers from the manuscript into a bbt-file (e. g. with `main-t xr`)
2. Delete all duplicate references (e. g. `main-b rs`)

[100] If you are using LaTeX and BibTeX this cane be done automatically with the `cite` package

3. Write authors' names (and date of publication) into the text field of records in the bbt-file with `main-b ay`
4. Sort the bbt-file according to the text field (`main-b s2`)
5. Write the list of references (`main-l ...`)

A better (but a little more complicated) alternative uses the sortrefs-script:

1. Extract all reference numbers from the manuscript into a bbt-file (e. g. with `main-t xr`)
2. Delete all duplicate references (e. g. `main-b rs`)
3. Compile a macro text file through `main-l m` with the macro format definition (MFD) `MFD SORT-01`. For the name of the output text file confirm `macro.txt`[101].
4. Make a tbt-file with sorted items with `edit-main-p srt` or call `sortrefs` at the command line, this generates the tbt-file with sorted items (`sorted.tbt`).
5. Convert the tbt-file into a bbt-file (`main-b tb`).

Sorting order in this case (macro definition `MFD SORT-01`) is due to three keys:

1. name of first author
2. first name of first author
3. year of publication

By writing other macro definitions you may create macros for the sortrefs script for any sorting order conceivable with three fields. Fields must be separated by a "*" as in[102]:

```
i03784*Brunner-Bollinger*S*1997
i03819*Santoso*S*1998
i04082*Kroll*H*1998
i04097*Kiefel*V*2000*
```

First field (no preceding *!) must contain the reference number, the following fields the 1st, 2nd and 3rd key used for sorting.

7.5 Replace references in a database

If you import data from an arr-file into a database, only those records are imported, which are not already in the database, existing records are not overwritten. If you wish to update a database with newer versions of references, then you will have to delete the records in the database first. All this is done in these steps:

1. copy the arr-file into the database (text) directory, e. g. `c:\refs42\data`,
2. extract the reference numbers from the arr-file with the `exarr`-script: the command at the OS-prompt

   ```
   exarr tutorial
   ```

   writes the reference numbers into `ex_arr.tbt`, alternatively you can use the command `edit-main-p exa`,
3. convert the tbt-file into a bbt-file,
4. delete the records in this file with `main-f d`,
5. import the arr-file.

[101] If you select another filename, you will have to change the name of the file to be processed in the `sortrefs.bat` command file

[102] generated by the macro definition

7.6 Backup of References databases

A backup of a References database may prepared with an archiving program, such as zip. For example, to make a backup of a the tutorial database of the standard installation, you should include directory c:\refs42\tutorial and the c:\refs42\tutorial\rdb subdirectory into the archive. The archiving program should preserve subdirectories.

For the sake of safety, you should also write all your complete databases into arr-files, details of this procedure are described in (section 4.10.1). Bibliographic format definitions and macro format definitions should be exported into an fd-file.

7.7 Eliminate duplicate or multiplicate records in a database

With a growing database, the chance that references have been entered twice at different positions in the database increase. In these cases it will be of interest, to identify all records, which appear more than once in the database.

1. Make a bbt-file with reference numbers of all database records with menu-b ba (enter a name for bbt-file, e. g. all).
2. Write *unique record identifiers* into the text field of all.bbt with menu-b ui i
3. Convert bbt-file with menu-b ed: this makes a new file all.bbt which only contain the reference numbers of records, which appear more often than once in the database.
4. Make a list of references from this bbt-file all.bbt (which now does no more contain all records) with main-l s [enter name for text file] [select file all.bbt], 6 (this selects a special text file format, bibliographic references from this file can directly be copied into a bbt-file).

7.8 Convert bibliographic references from Medline-format

A good alternative to manual typing in of bibliographic references is automatic conversion of data downloaded from publicly accessible databases, e. g PubMed[103]. The procedure is described in detail in section 4.10.4.

[103] http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi

8 Configuration file

Some features of `References` are determined by variables accessible to the user in the configuration file. The configuration file (`refs.cfg`) can be opened with the command `main-f c`. Default values of variables values may be modified by assigning new values. As an example, the default name of the text file ("form") for entering bibliographic references is `in_form.txt`. If you wish `enter.txt` as the new name for this purpose, enter the line

```
INPUT_FORM=enter.txt
```

into the configuration file[104]. A valid file name should be entered (Chapter 9.2). If you enter `#` the rest of the line is ignored, i. e. the line

```
# INPUT_FORM=enter.txt
```

has no effect. The line

```
PROMPT=-->
```

changes the appearance of the command line prompt within `References` from default "`: `" to "`-->`". You may wish to use another text editor, e. g. `win32pad.exe` together with `References`. This can be done by entering the line

```
TEXT_EDITOR=win32pad.exe
```

in the configuration file, if the directory which contains `win32pad.exe` has been added to the `PATH` environment variable. If not, you may also enter an absolute path as

```
TEXT_EDITOR=c:\editors\win32pad.exe
```

A complete list of configuration file variables can be found in table 4, (page 56).

[104] `refs.cfg` (win32) or `~/.refscfg` (Linux)

Variable	Description, default values
LINES_OF_SCREEN	number of lines of screen, possible values range from 24 to 60, default 25, for Linux 24
PROMPT	Command line prompt (within References), default ": ", enter a string, the string must not include a "=" or a "#"
OPEN_EDITOR_YN	prompt for loading text file of interest in text editor (value: 1, default) or do not prompt (value: 0), the value "1" makes References more "interactive" by calling a menu: open editor with ''name-of-text-file''? [y/n], value "0" sets user interface to that of previous versions
FORM_LABEL	string which introduces field names in the text file for entering text file for entering bibliographic records, default "----"
INPUT_FORM	name of text file for entering bibliographic records default in_form.txt
JOURN_FORM	name of text file for entering journal names, default jn_form.txt
KEYW_FORM	name of text file for entering keywords, default ky_form.txt
SEARCH_FORM	name of text file for search commands, default sr_form.txt
TEMP_TEXT	name of temporary text file for viewing bibliographic records, before saving, lists of keywords, journal data, default temp.txt
TEXT_EDITOR	text editor called for editing forms and other text files, default notepad, for Linux vim
TEXTFILE_ENCODING	(Linux only) encoding of text files, possible values: utf-8, latin-1, latin-9, ISO-8859 (for latin-1 or latin-2), default: utf-8
AWK	localization of the AWK executable file (used by etext) default: c:\refs43\bin\awk.exe, default for Linux: awk
PATH_TO_SCRIPTS	directory, where etext finds the AWK-scripts, default: c:\refs43\bin\, default for Linux: ~/refs43/bin/
PDF_VIEWER	complete path of PDF-file viewer, default: empty string, for Linux: xpdf
USES_LESS	Linux only: if you add USES_LESS=1 to the configuration file, then References uses *less* instead of the internal text viewing function for showing text
LESS_OPTIONS	Linux only: this variable may be used to enter command line options/parameters for less, if less is uses (i.e., if the configuation file contains USES_LESS)
ENABLE_HL	Linux only: 0 (default): no highlighting of menu options in square brackets, 1: bold, 2: magenta, 3: blue, 4: cyan, 5: yellow, 6: red, 7: inverted
HELP_FILE	name (with complete path) of help file default ..\doc\refsdok.pdf, for Linux: ~/refs43/doc/refsdok.pdf

Table 4: Variables in configuration file refs.cfg (win32), .refscfg (Linux). Paths in a Linux installation: replace "~/" by your home directory: "/home/username/" where username is to be replaced by the appropriate string

9 Miscellaneous

9.1 Document types processed by References

Document types supported in the current References version are listed in table 5. The *basic* document types in scientific writing are those coded j1, b1 and b2, these documents are usually written by *personal authors*. Sometimes, however, publications are issued by organizations, groups of institutions, or groups of investigators [1, p. 657]. For such cases, the name of the organization may be entered (tables 5, 6). Such organizations will be referred to in this manual as *institutional authors* or *institutional editors*. Document types with institutional authors may also be used if no authors are present[105].

Code	Document type
j1	article in a journal with personal author(s)
b1	complete book with personal editor(s)
b2	article in a book with personal editor(s) and personal author(s)
j2	article in a journal with institutional author(s) or without authors
b3	complete book with (or without) institutional editor(s)
m1	miscellanea with personal author(s)
m2	miscellanea with institutional author(s) or without author(s)

Table 5: Document types, j1, b1, b2 are basic document types for publications issued by personal authors or editors, m1, m2 may be used, if no other document types fit

Document type	Author(s)	Editor(s)
j1	p	–
j2	i	–
b1	–	p
b2	p	p
b3	–	i
m1	p	–
m2	i	–

Table 6: Document types with personal (p), institutional (i) authors or editors

9.2 Valid file names

References makes restrictions to file names, which are more 'severe' than the operating system allows. If you use References under Windows or Linux, the program will accept the letters

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz1234567890_-.

in their filenames. References allows a filename length of 72 characters. The names '.', '..', '...', etc. are not accepted as valid file names, but a file name under Windows/Linux may contain more than one full-stop. References will *not* accept file names with spaces. Accented letters and 'Umlaut'-characters will not be accepted. On Linux systems, small and capital letters are distinguished.

9.3 Log files

Many actions of References are written into log-files. The main log file is refs.log. As References appends new text to the file, the size of this log file will grow, you should therefore delete (parts of it) it

[105] In this case fields for institutional authors or editors are left empty

from time to time! The functions main-t sr[106] main-f v[107] create their own log files (srchrepl.log and verify.log). As these functions overwrite the previous version of the log file, it is not necessary to delete them manually.

9.4 References and character sets (encoding)

9.4.1 References on win32 systems

On computers with Win32 systems, accented characters (À, Á, Â) or characters like German "*Umlaut*" characters (e.g. Ä) are assingned different numerical codes in the environment of a graphical Windows interface and in a text based console application. Win32 graphical user interfaces (GUIs) use latin-1 (identical with ISO/IEC 8859-1 character encoding)[108] and the normal console may use codepage 850. On a win32 system, References assumes that a graphical text editor (like notepad) saves text file in latin-1 encoding and that the console shows and reads text in cp850 encoding[109]. Internally, text is represented and saved into database files in latin-1 encoding. This means that References has to translate text from latin-1 to cp850 when it prints text to the screen and that References converts text from cp850 to latin-1 when it reads text you type at the References prompt. No conversion is required beween text files and the database files. A thorough discussion of this issue may be found elsewhere [18].

Before you import .arr- and .fd-files from earlier versions to a v4.3 installation you have to translate encoding from cp850 to latin-1, use the program cp850-to-latin1.exe in the bin subdirectory for this task.

9.4.2 References on Linux systems

After installation on a Linux system References internally stores text in latin-1 (ISO/IEC 8859-1) encoding. It assumes that the console and the text editor uses utf-8 encoding. Thus the program converts between latin-1 and utf-8 encoding when you when it prints text to the screen and converts back from utf-8 to latin-1 encoding when it gets input from the console.[110]

On **Linux systems with utf-8 encoding of text files**, References writes text files in latin-1 encoding to disk, and converts these files to utf-8 encoding when you call the text editor with a text file from etext or refs43 (what you should always do when you use References in Linux).

On **Linux systems with latin-1 encoding of text files** the radmin-tool will write the line

```
TEXTFILE_ENCODING=ISO-8859
```

into the configuration file (cf. table 4, page 56). You may enter this line also by hand into the configuration file instead of ISO-8859 you may also enter latin-1. The same line in the configuration file can be used for systems configured for latin-9 (ISO-4459-15) encoding: there are only small differences between latin-1 and latin-9 so in these Linux installations will be stored in latin-9 encoding in the References database files.

Before you import .arr- and .fd- files from earlier versions to a v4.3 installation you have to translate encoding from cp850 to latin-1, use the program bin/cp850-to-latin1 for this task. If the .arr file comes from a win32 installation of References, you will have to change newline (line break) character sequence from the win32/DOS operating system specific cr-lf (carriage return-linefeed) type to the Linux/UNIX-specific lf (linefeed). Therefore you may use the dos2unix tool of your Linux system. On a win32 system, you may use the small tofrodos package[111]. For more information on the newline problem see [19]. Linux comes with an extremely powerful tool to translate encoding of text files, recode.

[106] performs search and replace operations
[107] verifies database integrity
[108] To be precise, win32 uses codepage 1252, similar to ISO/IEC 8859-1 character encoding
[109] This is a major change from v4.2 and earlier, therefore you have to translate your archive file before you have to import it into a References v4.3 installation
[110] These conversions are not done on Linux systems with latin-1 or latin-9 encoding, see below
[111] http://www.thefreecountry.com/tofrodos/index.shtml

10 Error messages and warnings

10.1 Data entry

Data entry with the input form (default name `in_form.txt`) should not be difficult. Sometimes, you may obtain an error message like

```
[menu]: ir

(Reading record)

Problem: abstract not closed with '----END-OF-RECORD' in C:\refs43\in_form.txt

(Record not stored)
```

if you try to import a record. One possible reason for this error message is that your abstract text contains `----...` beginning in the first column (e. g. used to underline the head of a table). **Solutions** (1) indent the line[112] containing `----`, (2) if this problem happens often with your data, change the `FORM_LABEL` (default `----`) variable in the configuration file[113].

10.2 Problems with `refsrun.$`

After starting `References`, you may encounter the message

```
(Warning: one copy of 'References' still running
  or previous session terminated irregularly)
```

due to one of these reasons:

1. You started a second instance of `References` while the first was still running.
2. Your system crashed while an instance of `References` was running.
3. Linux: You closed the console window without stopping `References` regularly

Technical background: Each time `References` is launched, it writes a small text file named '`refsrun.$`' into the *database text files directory*. If it already exists, `References` shows you the warning above. If '`refsrun.$`' does not yet exist, it is written and removed as soon as the program is finished regularly.[114]

Solution: If the file `refsrun.$` remained due to an earlier crash, you may select `start` in the following menu. If you tried to open another instance of the software, select `q`.

10.3 Problems with Emacs on Linux systems

Users of `References` on Linux may encounter the following problem: while editing a text file in the text file directory with Emacs, `References` will stop irregularly if the user attempts to select a file (cf. section 3.1, page 10, file selection screen figure 3 on page 11). Apparently Emacs generates irregular directory entries which cannot be handled properly by `References`' routine for reading directories. At present, this problem, which seems to be related to the implementation of the `readdir()`-function of the C-library, cannot be fixed.

[112] in the abstract text field
[113] refs.cfg, for details see table 4, page 56
[114] This feature was introduced to avoid that two instances of `References` simultaneously manipulate files of the same database

10.4 Damaged database files

If, upon starting `References`, the program stops and the message

```
At least one database file damaged
```

appears, this indicates, that at least one "binary" file with one of the extensions `dat`, `ix` or `bbt` has been damaged. **Solution:** the safest method is to delete the database and rebuild a new one from an arr-files, if one has been made as "backup"[115].

10.5 `References` fails to write to database, index or bbt-files

If `References` issues the message

```
Failure to write to binary file, for information see documentation

Please press [ENTER] to stop References
```

`References` fails to write binary data into database files (`.dat`), index files (`.ix`) or bbt-files. One reason may be that not enough disk space is available. If this message appears, `References` will stop. After this critical situation, database and index files will be inconsistent, you will therefore have to rebuild a database from an `.arr`-file. It is strongly recommended to make regular backups (as `.arr`-files) (see section 4.10.1, page 32).

10.6 Problems with batch files (win32)

If you did not assign sufficient memory to the OS "environment" a call to `tutorial` or `sortrefs` or any other batch-file[116] will generate[117] the message:

```
Kein Speicherplatz mehr im Umgebungsbereich
```

You may solve this by assigning more environment memory to a command prompt window.

[115] Which is highly recommended

[116] filename extension `bat`

[117] at least on my computer localized in Germany, a possible translation is: 'Insufficient environment memory' (this is probably not the official message of an English Windows version, which is not available to me)

11 Installation on Win32

References requires a text editor. For those users who do not wish to use notepad on win32-systems, alternatives are described in section 3.2. The text editor has to be installed separately.

11.1 Installation from exe-files

The program archive can be installed from the r43d.exe executable file[118]. The default configuration requires that References is installed in the c:\refs43-directory (folder). The following steps are required:

1. Create the directory "c:\refs43" (e.g. using the Windows Explorer)
2. According to the Windows version, add the item "c:\refs43;" to the PATH environment variable of the AUTOEXEC.BAT file (see description in section 11.2) or to the path entry of "environment" in the system dialog,
3. Call the r43d.exe-installer (e. g. from the Windows explorer). Within the installer,
   (a) change the target directory to c:\refs43 using the **Browse**-button (if necessary),
   (b) extract the contents of the installer with the **Extract**-button and
   (c) close the installer with **Done**
4. You may then add links to the desktop or the start menu from the batch files tutorial.bat, e-tutorial.dat, data.bat and e-data.bat
5. Restart the computer to make the changed PATH environment variable active.

Installation of References in another directory is described in section 11.6.

11.2 Installation from zip-files

Experienced users will be able install the program from the r43d.zip file. To begin installation of References, open a command prompt, make c the actual drive, create the directory c:\refs43 and change into this directory:

```
md c:\refs43
cd c:\refs43
```

Copy the file r43d.zip into this directory and unzip it[119]. The file refs-4.3d-src.tar.gz contains the source-code for the program and the documentation (LaTeX-files) and is not required for use of this software.

```
unzip r43d.zip
```

Make the batch files in "c:\refs43" accessible from other directories e. g. by adding this directory name to the PATH variable according to the Window version either in the AUTOEXEC.BAT configuration file or to the PATH entry of "environment" in the system dialog.

```
...;c:\refs43
```

After restarting the computer, opening a command line, a call to tutorial should start references as shown in figure 32, to leave References, enter q [Enter] yes [Enter].

[118] r43d.exe will be called "installer" in this section, although it is only a self-extracting archive

[119] At this place, it is assumed that the unzip tool recreates the subdirectories as described in 11.4 as is the case with Info-Zip's unzip

```
(Checking size of database files)
(Checking size of bbt-files)

MAIN MENU -- REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE V4.3 -- [e/l/b/s/d/t/f/i/q]

[menu]:
```

Figure 32: Screen after calling References

Transfer of data from References v3.6, v4.0, v4.0a, v4.0b, v4.0c v4.0d, v4.1 or v4.2 can be done through .arr-files and .fd-files. As the encoding of the internal representation changed from "cp850" to "latin-1" and as .arr- and .fd-files have the same encoding as the References' internal encoding you have to convert the encoding of these files with the cp850-to-latin1 command line program in the bin subdirectory.

```
c:\refs43\bin\cp850-to-latin1 olddata.arr
```

You must not apply this command more than once on an .arr- or a .fd-file! For details on different encoding schemes in References see section 9.4.

11.3 Removal of References

If you wish to remove the References-installation, you will only have to delete the c:\refs43-directory tree (and to remove links made manually to the .bat-files).

11.4 Directory tree

The default directory structure of References is depicted in fig 33. An installation into another directory requires that all path entries in the batch (command) files are adjusted.

```
c:\refs43
   |
   +--doc
   |
   +--bin
   |
   +--data
   |  |
   |  +--rdb
   |
   +--tutorial
      |
      +--rdb
```

Figure 33: Directory tree

The directory c:\refs43\doc contains the documentation of the software including in PDF. The refs43.exe executable file and AWK-scripts are located in the bin-directory. Databases have the general path \refs43\data and \refs43\data\rdb. The rdb subdirectory will contain the 'binary' (database and index) files. The path \refs43\data will be referred to as *database text files directory* in this manual and \refs43\data\rdb as *database binary files directory* or *database rdb subdirectory.*

11.5 Create a new database

To create a new database, start the Radmin-tool. You will see the following screen with the main menu (figure 34):

```
Radmin.exe -- tool for administration of References Bibliographic Software

Current directory (folder) is:
   'C:/refs43'
Executable files directory (folder) is:
   'C:/refs43/bin'

Radmin menu -- [p/n/q] -- [Enter] shows menu options

[menu]:

[p] check/correct path entries
[n] create a new References database
[a] about Radmin
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 34: Radmin main menu

Select n, enter the name of the new database, e. g. mdata and press [Enter]. You will see the following message:

```
Database name: mdata

Please press [ENTER] to continue:

  'C:/refs43/mdata' created
  'C:/refs43/mdata/rdb' created
  'mdata.bat' written
  'e-mdata.bat' written

To complete installation of the new database
  1. Create database and index files
  2. Import minimal database
as described in the documentation

Radmin menu -- [p/n/q] -- [Enter] shows menu options

[menu]:
```

You may then quit Radmin with q. Radmin has created the subdirectories mdata and mdata/rdb and the starting batch/script files mdata.bat and e-mdata.bat. The following must be done to complete the installation:

1. Start References with the command mdata.
2. Create a set of empty database and index files with main-f r c. Go back to the main menu with q q.
3. Import the dbase1.arr-file (copy this file from the data subdirectory to the mdata directory) with main-t im.

4. Import a set of bibliographic format definitions from a fd-file or from fde-files

11.6 Installation of References in another than the default directory/drive

After unzipping the r43d.zip archive or the r43d.exe installer to a directory different from the default (c:\refs43)[120] start the Radmin tool. Therefore, make the directory which contains Radmin.bat the **current working directory**[121]. Select [p] from the Radmin-menu[122], at the next prompt:

```
Database names:
```

enter the existing databases, for the default installation this should be:

```
Database names: data tutorial
```

Database names should be separated by spaces. The following message:

```
Database names: data tutorial
  'data.bat' written
  'e-data.bat' written
  'tutorial.bat' written
  'e-tutorial.bat' written
```

confirms that the starting batch/script files have been updated.

11.7 Building References executable files

The executable file of the References version for Windows has been compiled with the "MinGW"-Implementation of the gcc-compiler[123]. You will file the source code in the refs-4.3d-src.tar.gz archive, to uncompress it see section 12. For building the Windows-version with the gcc[124] you may use the enclosed Makefile. First open the Makefile with your text editor and find the following two lines:

```
### -- Please select your compiling environment: uncomment the items below
###    according to the appropriate computing environment
```

In the following lines the definitions for compilation of win32 have to be uncommented and the definitions for Linux have to be commented out[125]:

```
### -- BEGIN: select between Linux and win32

## Linux with GCC, utf-8 encoded text
# CFLAGS=-c -Wall -DREFS_USES_LINUXGCC
# REFSEXE := refs43
# ETEXTEXE := etext
# RADMINEXE := radmin
# CP850_TO_LATIN1EXE := cp850-to-latin1

## Win32 with MinGW compiler
```

[120] The path to a References installation must not contain any spaces!
[121] You may also start Radmin.bat from the Windows explorer
[122] this adjusts the path entries in the configuration file
[123] www.mingw.org, http://www.sf.net/projects/mingw. For the compilation process it is also recommended to have the msys package installed which is available from the same website. Msys also makes gzip and tar available
[124] For the normal user, it is not necessary to compile the binary executable files again, as the r43d.zip or r43d.exe archive contain the executable files
[125] In Makefiles the character "#" makes the rest of a line invisible

```
CFLAGS=-c -Wall -DREFS_USES_MINGW
REFSEXE := refs43.exe
ETEXTEXE := etext.exe
RADMINEXE := radmin.exe
CP850_TO_LATIN1EXE := cp850-to-latin1.exe

### -- END: select between Linux and win32
```

Save the `Makefile`[126], close the text editor and type:

```
make all
```

which ensures that `refs43.exe`, `etext.exe`, `cp850-to-latin1.exe` and `radmin.exe` are built.

12 Installation on Linux systems

12.1 Installation on Linux systems of precompiled binary files (32 bit)

This section describes a "local" installation (i. e. an installation in the user's home directory) of `References` on a Linux system.

All required "runtime" files (including the document you are currently reading) can be found in

```
refs-4.3d-rt.tar.gz
```

A set of binary 32 bit files for Linux systems (i386 processor architecture) is made available in the

```
refs-4.3d-i386.tar.gz
```

archive. These two tarballs are required for the installation.

As an alternative, users are recommended to build the binary files on their target system from the source-code. This is also necessary, if the binary files fail to run on your system. The Linux distribution of `References` provides the source code of in the

```
refs-4.3d-src.tar.gz
```

archive. Details of building/compiling the binary files are described in section 12.2, page 67.

The steps to install `References` on a Linux system:

1. Please change to your home directory and unpack the `refs-4.3d-rt.tar.gz` tarball:

   ```
   gzip -d refs-4.3d-rt.tar.gz
   tar -xvf refs-4.3d-rt.tar
   ```

   This creates the `~/refs43-` subdirectory tree (figure 35).

2. In the home directory, unpack the tarball

   ```
   gzip -d refs-4.3d-i386.tar.gz
   tar xvf refs-4.3d-i386.tar
   ```

3. Change to the `refs43` directory, and run the `radmin` program:

[126] If you changed something

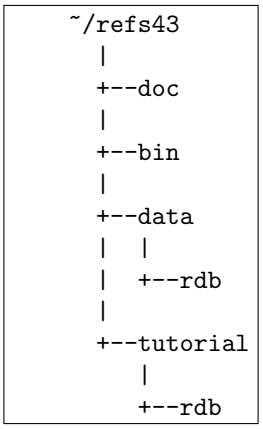

Figure 35: Directory tree on Linux systems

```
bin/radmin
```

You will first be asked for information on the text file encoding of your Linux installation (figure 36). If you are uncertain about this issue, stop `radmin` and type `locale` from the shell. You will obtain output like

```
LANG=de_DE.UTF-8
LC_CTYPE="de_DE.UTF-8"
LC_NUMERIC="de_DE.UTF-8"
LC_TIME="de_DE.UTF-8"
LC_COLLATE="de_DE.UTF-8"
LC_MONETARY="de_DE.UTF-8"
...
```

In this case, a Linux installalation uses utf-8 encoding for text files.[127] You can then restart `radmin` and select option `1` in the menu of figure 36.

```
Please enter text file encoding on your Linux system [1/2/q]

[menu]:

[1] utf-8
[2] latin-1 (ISO-8859-1) or latin-9 (ISO-8859-15)
[q] quit

[menu]:
```

Figure 36: Select text file encoding after installation of References on Linux systems

Then, type `Enter` to see the main menu of this tool. Select `p`, this updates or creates the configuration file `~/.refscfg` and inserts information on the correct text file encoding into the configuration file, then enter the names of the database directories `data tutorial`[128], this writes new versions of the starting script files `data.sh`, `e-data.sh`, `tutorial.sh`, `e-tutorial.sh`. You may then quit `radmin` with `q`. For ease of use make these script files executable

[127] If you cannot obtain sufficient information with this command, refer to the documentation of your Linux distribution or check the "Language"-specific settings in the configuration tools

[128] Details are described in the chapter on `radmin`

```
chmod a+x data.sh e-data.sh tutorial.sh e-tutorial.sh
```

and copy them into a directory included in the list assigned to the PATH variable. This may require on some systems that you login as "root"[129]. You may then start References by typing data.sh from your shell.

Now, you have completed the installation of References. References requires a text editor. On Linux systems, the default text editor is vim, this may be changed in the configuration file.

12.2 Building the binary (executable) files of References

Installation of References is described in the previous section. You may, however compile the binary files from the sourcecode in the refs-4.3d-src.tar.gz file and copy the to the ~/refs43/bin-directory. In order to compile the References binaries, tools gcc, make must be available on your system. In the Ubuntu distribution and its variants, you will first have to install the development tools with the build-essential package:

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential
```

In a console window, uncompress the file in a temporary directory as usual, e. g.:

```
gzip -d refs-4.3d-src.tar.gz
tar -xvf refs-4.3d-src.tar
```

Change into the src subdirectory and open the file Makefile with your text editor and find the following two lines:

```
### -- Please select your compiling environment: uncomment the items below
###    according to the appropriate computing environment
```

In the next lines the definitions for compilation of Linux have to be uncommented and the definitions for win32 have to be commented out (normally this is the default):

```
### -- BEGIN: select between Linux and win32

## Linux with GCC, utf-8 encoded text
CFLAGS=-c -Wall -DREFS_USES_LINUXGCC
REFSEXE := refs43
ETEXTEXE := etext
RADMINEXE := radmin
CP850_TO_LATIN1EXE := cp850-to-latin1

## Win32 with MinGW compiler
# CFLAGS=-c -Wall -DREFS_USES_MINGW
# REFSEXE := refs43.exe
# ETEXTEXE := etext.exe
# RADMINEXE := radmin.exe
# CP850_TO_LATIN1EXE := cp850-to-latin1.exe

### -- END: select between Linux and win32
```

Save the Makefile[130], close the text editor and type:

[129] e. g. with the su command
[130] If you changed something

```
make all
```

The binary files can then be found in the refs43/bin/ subdirectory. Please copy them (refs43, etext, radmin, cp850-to-latin1) into the directory ~/refs43/bin/.

12.3 Building the data and tutorial databases

Please read first the description of the References user interface (section 3.1, page 10). Start the data database with data.sh at the Linux console prompt, select main-f r c. This creates an empty set of index and database files, then return to the main menu with q q. Import the data with main-t im, press [Enter] and enter the number before data.arr (this will most probably be "1"). You will then be asked, if you wish to delete the archive file, it is recommended to select n. Selection of q brings you back to the main menu.

To import the bibliographic format definitions, select main-d im y, type [Enter] and select the number before data.fd (most probably "1"). Selection of q brings you back to the main menu.

12.4 Transfer of databases from earlier (win32) versions of References

Before importing text files from win32-versions into References for Linux, the line terminators have to be changed from the DOS/Win32 format (CRLF) to LF (Unix/Linux) This can be done with the dos2unix-program available on Linux systems. A win32 version is available as part of the gnuwin32-project[131] in the cygutils package[132].

Transfer of text files from databases created with versions earlier than 4.3 of References requires that their enoding is changed to latin-1. Please convert the .arr- and .fd-files with the command cp850-to-latin1 in the bin-subdirectory. Please avoid the Unix/Linux recode-command for arr-files[133]. If you have doubt on the encoding (and if the text contains accented characters and/or Umlaut characters) you may analyse the file with the Unix/Linux command:

```
file filename
```

The file tool also indicates if the "line terminators" are of the CRLF type (DOS, win32) or LF (Linux, UNIX). You definitely should convert text files to LF-format before the Linux version of References uses them.

12.5 Creating new databases, installation in another than the default directory

To create a new database you may use the radmin tool as described in section 11.5, page 63. To call radmin, change into the References directory and type

```
bin/radmin
```

To create a References installation in another than the default directory[134] follow the instructions in section 11.6, page 64. First change into the References directory and type bin/radmin.

12.6 A brief introduction to the nano text editor

On Linux systems, nano is perhaps the most simple text editor, which is appropriate for use with References. The help page may be accessed with Ctrl-g and left wit Ctrl-x. However documentation is not well structured, therefore, important commands may be found in table 7.

[131] http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/
[132] http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/cygutils.htm
[133] with cp850-to-latin1 you will avoid that the code for new lines in abstract is destroyed
[134] i. e. ~/refs43/

Operation	**Command**
Online help	Ctrl-g
File operations	
Finish `nano`	Ctrl-x
Save current file	Ctrl-o
Mark, copy, delete, manipulate text	
Mark text	Ctrl-^ or M-a
Copy marked text into clipboard	M-^ or M-6
Cut marked text and copy marked text into the clipboard	Ctrl-k
Paste text from clipboard into current buffer	Ctrl-u
Reformat pararaph	Ctrl-j
Reformat complete file	M-j
Toggle: wrap long lines	M-l
Toggle: convert tabs into spaces	M-q
Indent marked text	M-}
Unindent marked text	M-{
Toggle autoindent mode	M-i
Navigate in/between files	
Jump to the beginning of the file	M-\
Jump to the end of the file	M-/
With more than one file opened: change to next buffer/file	M->
With more than one file opened: change to previous buffer/file	M-<
Jump to corresponding bracket	`M-]`
Search/find	Ctrl-w or F6
Repeat last search/find	M-w
Scroll up without moving the cursor	`M--`
Scroll down without moving the cursor	`M-+`
Important command line options	
Show a list of command line options	`-h` (`--help`)
Adjust tabsize to 'n' columns	`-T n` (`--tabsize=n`)
Wrap lines at columns 'n'	`-r n` (`--fill=n`)
Do not wrap long lines at any length, overrides any value for '-r'	`-w` (`--nowrap`)
Enable autoindent mode	`-i` (`--autoindent`)
Convert typed tabs to spaces	`-E` (`--tabstospaces`)
Enable smooth scrolling	`-S` (`--smooth`)
User interface	
Toggle: show line, column, character number	M-c
Toggle: intelligent "Pos 1"/"Home" key	M-h

Table 7: Important `nano` commands. 'M' denotes the meta-key: M-q: on a PC keybord press Esc and then q or press Alt and q simultaneously.

13 Tutorial

13.1 Start and leave References, view database records

Open a command-line prompt, change into the directory `c:\refs43`. Enter `tutorial` (or `tutorial.bat`). The main menu appears:

```
(Checking size of database files)
(Checking size of bbt-files)

MAIN MENU -- REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE V4.3 -- [e/l/b/s/d/t/f/i/q]

[menu]:
```

To view the options of the main menu, press [Enter][135]:

```
[e] enter, edit, view
[l] compile lists of references etc.
[b] process batch files
[s] search references by keywords, authors, title etc.
[d] bibliographic/macro format definitions
[t] text files, export/import from/into database
[f] file, database and system functions
[i] information about References v4.3
[q] quit, return to the OS

[menu]:
```

To see some records of the `tutorial`-database select the "`enter, edit, view`" option with `e` [Enter][136]:

```
[menu]: e

Menu: enter, edit, view [j1 ... m2/ir/er/fj/ij/ej/lj/fk/ik/lk/ed/c/b/s/q]

[menu]:
```

Have a look at the menu options with an empty string or `menu`:

```
[j1] create empty form for j1-type bibliographic record,
     more: [j2], [b1], [b2], [b3], [m1], [m2]
     [ir] import bibliographic record/reference (from form to database),
     [er] export/edit bibliographic record/reference (write to form)
[fj] create empty form for journal data (name, short form ISSN)
     [ij] import journal data (from form to database),
     [ej] export/edit journal data (write to form),
     [lj] list journal data
[fk] create empty form for keywords (to be transferred to the thesaurus),
     [ik] import keywords (from form to thesaurus),
     [lk] list keywords
[ed] edit text files
[ c] browse complete database
[ b] browse database records by BBT-file
```

[135] Each time you see a menu prompt "`[...]:`", you can see the options by typing `menu` [Enter]. Everything you type at the `References` command line must be followed by the [Enter] ([Return])-key

[136] From now on the [Enter] key required after each selection is no more mentioned

```
[ s] browse records by BBT-file from last search
[ q] back to main menu

[menu]:
```

To see the complete database, select [c]:

```
Menu: browse complete database [f/l/n/p/c/k/#/i/s/a/q]

[000000000001] *ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL* Author1 FN, Author2 FN: Titel of an
article in a journal. New England Journal of Medicine (ISSN: 0028-4793)
1996; 334: 1-12. KEYWORDS: journal article.

[menu]:
```

Have a look at the menu options ([menu]), go to the last record with [l]:

```
[0000021] *BOOK* Daniels G: editor(s). Human blood groups. Blackwell Science:
Oxford, 1995. KEYWORDS: blood groups, erythrocyte blood group antigens.
(STATUS=y)

[l]:
```

As you can see, the last selected option goes into the menu brackets as default, if a menu is used repeatedly. Go back one record with [p]:

```
[0000020] *BOOK* Spriet A, Dupin-Spriet T, Simon P: editor(s). Methodology of
clinical drug trials. (2. ed) Basel, Freiburg, Paris, London, New York, New
Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney: Karger, 1994. KEYWORDS:
statistical methods, clinical trial, randomised controlled clinical trial,
randomized prospective trial, methodology. (STATUS=y)

[p]:
```

Quit the menu "browse complete database" with [q]:

```
Menu: enter, edit, view [j1 ... m2/ir/er/fj/ij/ej/lj/fk/ik/lk/c/b/s/q]

[menu]:
```

go back to the main menu with [q]:

```
MAIN MENU -- REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE V4.3

[menu]:
```

quit References with [q]:

```
MAIN MENU -- REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOFTWARE V4.3

[menu]:
```

(optional): view the [menu]:

```
[yes] yes, quit References
[ no] no, continue to run References

[menu]:
```

confirm the command to quit with `yes`, this brings you back to the command line of the operating system[137].

[137] or to the shell from which you started `References`

13.2 Search bibliographic records

Search commands are entered into a text file with default name `sr_fun.txt`[138]. The search command itself has to be written into the first line, the name of the bbt-file, into which `References` shall write the reference numbers found[139] may be written into the second line[140]. As a first example, you may wish to see all records in the `References` database with the item "blood" in the keywords-field.

Therefore you should load the search text file with `main-t ed s` into the text editor and write the following two lines into the text file[141], save the file and close the text editor:

```
keyw=blood
bloodres
```

Then return to the main menu with `q q` and enter `main-s c s`. After the last menu selection, `References` will issue the message:

```
(0 seconds required)

(File 'C:\refs43\tutorial\rdb\bloodres.bbt' with 3 records)

Menu: browse database records of bbt-file [f/l/n/p/c/k/#/i/s/a/q]

[0000014] *BOOK* Baldwin ML, Jefferies LC: editor(s). Irradiation of blood
components. (1. ed) Bethesda: American Association of blood banks, 1992.
KEYWORDS: irradiation of blood components, TA-GvHR. (STATUS=y)

[menu]:
```

Select `f` to see the first record (of the three records found), if another than the first record is shown[142]:

```
[menu]: f

[0000014] *BOOK* Baldwin ML, Jefferies LC: editor(s). Irradiation of blood
components. (1. ed) Bethesda: American Association of blood banks, 1992.
KEYWORDS: irradiation of blood components, TA-GvHR. (STATUS=y)

[f]:
```

the next two records appear with `n n`:

```
[f]: n

[0000019] *BOOK* Colman RW, Hirsh J, Marder VJ, Salzman EW: editor(s).
Hemostasis and thrombosis. Basic principles and clinical practice. (2. ed)
Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1987. KEYWORDS: hemostasis, thombosis, blood
coagulation. (STATUS=y)

[n]:
```

[138] This name will be different, if you changed it in the configuration file
[139] A file with the filename extension `.bbt` (see section 4.7)
[140] All further lines will be ignored by `References`
[141] Details of `References` search command syntax are explained in sections 4.8 and 14.1
[142] `References` will first present record the current reference number, if it is present in the `bloodres.bbt`-file, otherwise it opens the bbt-file with the first record

```
[0000021] *BOOK* Daniels G: editor(s). Human blood groups. Blackwell Science:
Oxford, 1995. KEYWORDS: blood groups, erythrocyte blood group antigens.
(STATUS=y)

[n]:
```

13.3 Make a list of references in standard format

A list based on the reference numbers in the file `bloodres.bbt` shall be written into a text file:

- Select `main-l s`[143]
- enter name for the output file, `firstlis`
- select number assigned to `bloodres.bbt` (e. g. 1 or 2 . . .)
- select the appropriate references number format `1`
- enter `1`[144].

This produces the list:

```
[1] Baldwin ML, Jefferies LC. Irradiation of blood components. 1. ed.
Bethesda: American Association of blood banks, 1992.

[2] Colman RW, Hirsh J, Marder VJ, Salzman EW. Hemostasis and thrombosis.
Basic principles and clinical practice. 2. ed. Philadelphia: J. B.
Lippincott, 1987.

[3] Daniels G. Human blood groups. Blackwell Science: Oxford, 1995.
```

13.4 Make a list of references in user-defined format

A list based on the reference numbers in the file `bloodres.bbt` shall be written into a text file. The list shall have the format for the journal "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift" Select `main-l u` [enter name for the output file, `secdlis`] [select number assigned to `bloodres.bbt`] `f` [look up the number assigned to the format definition for the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift" journal] `q` [enter the number assigned to the format definition for the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift" journal] `1 1`. This produces the list:

```
[1] Baldwin, M. L., L. C. Jefferies: Irradiation of blood components, 1.
ed. (American Association of blood banks: Bethesda 1992).

[2] Colman, R. W., J. Hirsh, V. J. Marder, E. W. Salzman: Hemostasis and
thrombosis. Basic principles and clinical practice, 2. ed. (J. B.
Lippincott: Philadelphia 1987).

[3] Daniels, G.: Human blood groups (Oxford: Blackwell Science 1995).
```

[143] `main-l s` means: in the main menu enter the character `l`, press [Enter], enter the character [s], press [Enter]
[144] this is the number assigned to the first item in the list

13.5 Enter a new reference

Please enter the reference, it is of the j1 (article in a journal) document type:

```
Walter RB, Hong TC, Bachli EB: Life-threatening thrombocytopenia associated
with acute Epstein-Barr virus infection in an older adult. Annals of
Hematology 2002; 81:672-675
```

First make an empty text file form for an "article in a journal" (j1) with `main-e j1` enter the reference number: `0000022`. `References` issues the message

```
[menu]: j1

New reference number (preferrably higher than 0000021): 0000022

(Empty form for 'j1' written into 'in_form.txt')

Menu: enter, edit, view [j1 ... m2/ir/er/fj/ij/ej/lj/fk/ik/lk/c/b/s/q]

[menu]:
```

One of the things you will have to know for entering a j1 bibliographic reference is the code of the journal name. You can look it up from references with `main-e lj` enter `Annals` as substring (to look up *Annals of Haematology*) `f` brings you to the first page of this list, as you call see, `annh` is the code for this journal. Close `References` or change into the *text editor shell*-window, open this text file with the editor `edit-main-r`:

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
0000022
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
j1
----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]

----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]

----JOURNAL-[width:4]

----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]

----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----VOLUME-[width:20]

----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]

----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]

----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]
```

```
----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

Now you can enter the information about this reference

```
----REFERENCE-NUMBER-[width:12]
0000022
----DOCUMENT-TYPE-[width:2]
j1
----AUTHORS-[width:26,6]
Walter,RB
Hong,TC
Bachli,EB
----TITLE-ARTICLE-[width:255w]
Life-threatening thrombocytopenia associated with acute Epstein-Barr
virus infection in an older adult.
----JOURNAL-[width:4]
annh
----DATE-YEAR-[width:4;num]
2002
----DATE-MONTH-[width:2;num:1..12]

----DATE-DAY-[width:2;num:1..31]

----VOLUME-[width:20]
81
----ISSUE-NUMBER-[width:8]

----FIRST-PAGE-[width:10]
672
----LAST-PAGE-[width:10]
675
----STATUS-[width:12]

----KEYWORDS-[width:75]
thrombocytopenia
Epstein-Barr-virus
----K-NUMBER-[width:12]

----ABSTRACT-[width:30600w]

----END-OF-RECORD
```

If you have completed, save the text file, go back to the `References` window and save this reference: `main-e ir`, look at the data read from the input form, go to the first page `f`. If everything is o.k., close the *view text file function* with `q`, confirm with `y` that you do wish to save this record.

13.6 Create a bibliographic format definition

First select a reference (of `j1` document type) in the `tutorial` database for testing: open the tutorial database, browse towards the article with the key `0000005`[145], save the reference number with `s` quit

[145] which should appear as: [0000005] *ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL* Giltay JC, Brinkman HJM, Vlekke A, Kiefel V, van Mourik JA, von dem Borne AEGK: The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is expressed by

with q and save the reference number under the name make-fde (References will prompt you for this name).

Create an empty fde-file with main-d mf, References prompts you for the name, enter samp, this step creates the empty format definition form samp.fde. Development of a format defintion is done in the following cycle of actions:

1. Open the file samp.fde with main-t ed m (select the file with the assigned number)
2. make the necessary changes with the text editor, save samp.fde
3. produce a list of references (using samp.fde), therefore:
   (a) select main-l tu
   (b) confirm "reflist" as output file name
   (c) select the number assigned to make-fde.bbt
   (d) select the number assigned to samp.fde
   (e) select 1 as reference number format
   (f) confirm 1 as starting number
   (g) References will then show the message (Textfile C:\refs43\tutorial\reflist.txt written)
4. Open reflist.txt with main-t ed m. At this point only [1] has been written to reflist.txt. Now, please begin with step 1. of the cycle.

Please make yourself practically acquainted with this "cycle". In the following explanations, progress in the samp.fde-file and the will be related to the resulting reflist.txt-file.

13.6.1 The first steps

First we will try to get the title. Change of

```
--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' (j1):
-- sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j1 string 1 ''
j1 string 2 ''
j1 string 3 ''
```

in samp.fde to

```
--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' (j1):
-- sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j1 string 1 '%ti'
j1 string 2 ''
j1 string 3 ''
```

results in

```
[1]
```

cultured endothelial cells. British Journal of Haematology 1990; 75: 557-560. KEYWORDS: platelet glycoprotein Ia/IIa, Br(a), MAIPA, MAIEA, asscociation, expression.

(`reflist.txt`), i. e. nothing of the title is printed, with the additional change of

```
j1 title 0 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
```

you will see

```
[1] The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is
expressed by cultured endothelial cells
```

(`reflist.txt`)[146].
Again change of

```
j1 string 1 '%ti'
j1 string 2 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 string 1 '%ti'
j1 string 2 '%au'
```

results in

```
[1] The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is
expressed by cultured endothelial cells
```

i. e. nothing of the *authors line* is printed into `reflist.txt`. Only if you complete

```
j1 authors 0 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 authors 0 '%auth'
```

this will append something like an unformatted list of authors:

```
[1] The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is
expressed by cultured endothelial cellsGiltayBrinkmanVlekkeKiefelvan Mourikvon
dem Borne
```

(`reflist.txt`). To reverse the sequence of title and list of authors, change

```
j1 string 1 '%ti'
j1 string 2 '%au'
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 string 1 '%au'
j1 string 2 '%ti'
```

This results in

```
[1] GiltayBrinkmanVlekkeKiefelvan Mourikvon dem BorneThe platelet glycoprotein
Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is expressed by cultured endothelial
cells
```

(`reflist.txt`). Formatting the list of authors will be done later.

[146] In this section output in `reflist.txt` will be shown wrapped

13.6.2 Summary – first steps

Entries of format definition data are made in the format (between the ''s):

```
document type field name 'contents of the field'
```

Format definition data may occcur in any sequence in the `fde`-file. Comments are usually of the form[147]:

```
--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'book' (b1):
-- sequence of list of editors (%ed), book-title (%bo), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
```

The keywords `%ti`, `%au` and `%so`[148] at the beginning of the format desfinition file (`samp.fde`)

```
j1 string 1 '%ti'
j1 string 2 '%au'
j1 string 3 ''
```

do not enter anything, but they determine the sequence of the *title* and *list of authors lines* which are entered and formatted later.

13.6.3 Adding punctuation marks to *title* and *authors lines*

To append a full stop to the title line, change

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
j1 title 1 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
j1 title 1 '.'
```

which results in

```
[1] GiltayBrinkmanVlekkeKiefelvan Mourikvon dem BorneThe platelet
glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is expressed by
cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`). As you can see, a full-stop is added to the title. You may imagine that is useful that a function only adds a full-stop, if the title line does not end with a '.', '!' or '?'. In in this context it is more appropriate to write[149]:

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
j1 title 1 '%fullstop'
```

To append ': ' to the list of authors, change

```
j1 authors 0 '%auth'
j1 authors 1 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

[147] resembling SQL or Lua-comments
[148] the keyword `%lo` will be explained later
[149] to understand how this works, please read the description of the `%fullstop` keyword in section 14.2.2, page 92

```
j1 authors 0 '%auth'
j1 authors 1 ': '
```

which results in

```
[1] GiltayBrinkmanVlekkeKiefelvan Mourikvon dem Borne: The platelet
glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is expressed by
cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`).

13.6.4 Formatting the list of authors or editors *(author line)*

In this section, the list of authors shall be formatted like '`A. B. FirstAuthor, C. SecondAuthor and Z. LastAuthor`'. Therfore, change

```
j1 authors string type ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 authors string type '2'
```

which results in

```
[1] JCGiltayHJMBrinkmanAVlekkeVKiefelJAvan MourikAEGKvon dem Borne: The
platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is expressed
by cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`). As you can see, first names are now inserted, but without spaces and punctuation marks[150] Further formatting requires definition of delimiters and short strings described in figure 23 (page 31) and its legend.
Change of

```
j1 delimiter ^1 in authors string ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 delimiter ^1 in authors string ', '
```

results in

```
[1] JCGiltay, HJMBrinkman, AVlekke, VKiefel, JAvan MourikAEGKvon dem Borne:
The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is
expressed by cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`). To insert " `and` " between the last two names, change

```
j1 delimiter ^2 in authors string ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 delimiter ^2 in authors string ' and '
```

which results in

[150] Descriptions of valid codes in this context is provided in table 1, page 30

```
[1] JCGiltay, HJMBrinkman, AVlekke, VKiefel, JAvan Mourik and AEGKvon dem
Borne: The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated Br-alloantigen system is
expressed by cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`). Now ". " will be inserted between the first names, therefore, please change

```
j1 delimiter ^3 in authors string ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 delimiter ^3 in authors string '. '
```

which results in

```
[1] J. C.Giltay, H. J. M.Brinkman, A.Vlekke, V.Kiefel, J. A.van Mourik and
A. E. G. K.von dem Borne: The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated
Br-alloantigen system is expressed by cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`). As you can see, the trailing space after the last first name (the last forename) is removed, this allows you to insert a space[151] between forenames and names explicitly. Therefore you will have to change

```
j1 delimiter ^4 in authors string ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 delimiter ^4 in authors string ' '
```

which results in

```
[1] J. C. Giltay, H. J. M. Brinkman, A. Vlekke, V. Kiefel, J. A. van Mourik
and A. E. G. K. von dem Borne: The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated
Br-alloantigen system is expressed by cultured endothelial cells.
```

(`reflist.txt`).

13.6.5 Create the *localization line*

With the explanations of this section, you will finish the format definition for the *article in a journal* (j1) document type. The localization line for articles in a journal shall have the format: "abbreviated journal name year;volume:first page–last page".

Therefore, change

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
j1 title 1 '%fullstop'
j1 title 2 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 title 0 '%title'
j1 title 1 '%fullstop'
j1 title 2 '%space'
```

which appends a space to the title line. For the localization line, change

```
j1 string 3 ''
```

[151] or something else

to

```
j1 string 3 '%lo'
```

to make the following change from

```
j1 localization 0 ''
j1 localization 1 ''
j1 localization 2 ''
j1 localization 3 ''
j1 localization 4 ''
j1 localization 5 ''
j1 localization 6 ''
j1 localization 7 ''
j1 localization 8 ''
j1 localization 9 ''
```

in `samp.fde` to

```
j1 localization 0 '%journsh'
j1 localization 1 '%space'
j1 localization 2 '%year'
j1 localization 3 ';'
j1 localization 4 '%volume'
j1 localization 5 ':'
j1 localization 6 '%pagefrom'
j1 localization 7 '%pgs(-)'
j1 localization 8 '%pagetosh'
j1 localization 9 '.'
```

visible. This results in

```
[1] J. C. Giltay, H. J. M. Brinkman, A. Vlekke, V. Kiefel, J. A. van Mourik
and A. E. G. K. von dem Borne: The platelet glycoprotein Ia-IIa-associated
Br-alloantigen system is expressed by cultured endothelial cells. Br J
Haematol 1990;75:557-60.
```

(`reflist.txt`). This is a simple format definition of the j1 document type, you will then have to write similar descriptions for the other document types. To learn more about writing format definitions, you should read format definitions provided with `References` and you should "play" with copies of format definitions, i. e., you should modify them and study the results. For writing format definitions, it is generally recommended to write first the j1, b1 and b2 format definitions. All the other format definitions can be derived.

14 Appendix

14.1 Search command syntax

Search in a `References` can directed to "database fields" with field labels (table 8). The command `main-s` searches for a condition, in most cases, a substring contained in the text of that field. The general syntax for a search command is:

```
FLBL=condition [|condition [|...]] & FLBL [|condition [|...]] & [&...]
```

Label	Description
auth	autor(s) of an article in a journal/periodial (j1), of an article/chapter in a book (b2)
inau	institutional autor(s) (j2, m2)
edit	Editor(s)/author(s) of a book
edtn	edition number of a book (b1, b2, b3)
idnr	identification numbers
ined	institutional editor(s) of book (b3)
dtyp	Document type, supported in current version: j1, j2, b1, b2, b3, m1, m2
jrnl	journal name (journal code/key)
keyw	keywords
plac	place of publication
publ	publisher (of a book)
stat	status field
tita	title of an article in a periodical in a journal/periodical of a chapter in a book
titb	title of a book
volj	volume of a journal (j1, j2)
year	year of the date of publication

Table 8: Field labels for search commands. Use of field labels is case insensitive

A search command may comprise more than one condition linked with '&' (logical or 'boolean' AND). Each '&'-clause may contain one or more text fragments to be searched for separated by '|' ('|' is interpreted in search commands as logical or 'boolean' OR). Each '&'-clause is introduced by a field label (FLBL) which restricts the search to a database field (e.g title, keywords, date of publication). The field label is followed by a '=' and the string(s separated by '|'s) to be searched for.

A simple example for a search command is:

```
keyw=anemia
```

it means: "find all records with the keywords *anemia*", leading and trailing spaces are automatically removed, this format is also valid:

```
keyw = anemia
```

The command

```
keyw = anemia & dtyp = j1
```

means: "find all references with 'anemia' in the keywords field, but only those which are of the article in a journal (j1) type."

```
keyw = anemia | red cell | platelets & dtyp = j1
```

means: "find journal articles (j1) with 'anemia' or 'red cell' or 'platelets' in the keywords field"

```
keyw = anemia | red cell | platelets & dtyp = j1 & year = 1980 - 1994
```

means: "find all journal articles with 'anemia' or 'red cell' or 'platelets' in the keywords field, which appeared in the time between 1980 and 1994".

```
auth=Mueller | Keller | Mayer | Guenter & keyw = platelets &
dtyp=j1 | b2 & year=1973 | 1980-1994 |1996 | 1998
&tita=platelet |rbc | granuloc | neutrophil & tita=review
```

This command should be written in one line, it means: "find all journal articles and all book chapters with the keyword 'platelets', with authors 'Mueller', 'Keller', 'Mayer' or 'Guenter', which appeared in 1973 or between 1980 and 1994 or in 1996 or 1998. In the title of the article the text fragments 'platelet' or 'rbc' or 'granuloc' or 'neutrophil' must appear, the title must contain the string 'review'." This is not a typical example, but illustrates that complex search operations may be performed on a `References` database.

Some special cases have to be regarded with certain field labels: normally, `References` 'finds' a record, if the substring entered in the search-command is found in the pertinent field of the database. For example:

```
KEYW = antib
```

finds the references with the keywords 'alloantiodies', 'anti-phospholipid-antibodies' or 'antibody-induced phagocytosis'. In some fields, there are exceptions:

1. Field labels '`JRNL`', '`EDTN`' and '`VOLJ`': here `References` searches for *identity* of the string in the search command and the contents of the 'Journal'-field:

   ```
   jrnl=n
   ```

   only finds 'n', but not 'nejm'.

2. Field label '`YEAR`': `References` translates the text in the 'year'-field into a number and tries to 'understand' ranges of years:

   ```
   year = 1990-1992
   ```

   is equivalent to

   ```
   year = 1990 | 1991 | 1992
   ```

   the first format (1990-1992) however, will be processed faster.

3. Field labels '`AUTH`', '`EDIT`': searches only for the name, initials are ignored.

If you apply search-commands on large databases, the time required for their execution will be influenced by the sequence in which the '&'-clauses appear. The following rule applies: You should insert those conditions, which reduce the size of the resulting bbt-file most, as the first '&'-clauses into the search command.

If you do not wish to search the complete database, you may restrict a search operation to a set of references defined in a bbt-file (select command `b` instead of `c`) after starting search.

14.2 Bibliographic format definitions

14.2.1 Bibliographic format definition form

```
BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE FORMAT DEFINITION -- REFERENCES 4.3

--
-- short name (key) of format definition
--
-- width: 20
--
format definition ''

--
-- description of bibliographic format definition
--
-- width 255
--
description ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' (j1):
-- sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j1 string 1 ''
j1 string 2 ''
j1 string 3 ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' with
-- institutional author (j2): sequence of author (%au), title (%ti),
-- localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
j2 string 1 ''
j2 string 2 ''
j2 string 3 ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'book' (b1):
-- sequence of list of editors (%ed), book-title (%bo), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
b1 string 1 ''
b1 string 2 ''
b1 string 3 ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'chapter/article in a book' (b2):
-- sequence of list of authors (%au), book-title (%bo), title of article (%ti)
-- list of editors (%ed), localization (%lo)
--
-- width: 3
--
b2 string 1 ''
b2 string 2 ''
b2 string 3 ''
b2 string 4 ''
b2 string 5 ''

--
-- major elements (lines) for document type 'book' with institutional
-- editor (b3): sequence of editor (%ed), book-title (%bo),
-- localization (%lo)
--
```

```
66    -- width: 3
67    --
68    b3 string 1 ''
69    b3 string 2 ''
70    b3 string 3 ''
71
72    --
73    -- major elements (lines) for document type 'miscellanea' (m1):
74    -- sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti), localization (%lo)
75    --
76    -- width: 3
77    --
78    m1 string 1 ''
79    m2 string 2 ''
80    m1 string 3 ''
81
82    --
83    -- major elements (lines) for document type 'miscellanea' with institutional
84    -- author (m2): sequence of list of authors (%au), title (%ti),
85    -- localization (%lo)
86    --
87    -- width: 3
88    --
89    m2 string 1 ''
90    m2 string 2 ''
91    m2 string 3 ''
92
93    --
94    -- list of authors line (journal article)
95    --
96    -- width: 24
97    --
98    j1 authors 0 ''
      ...
105   j1 authors 7 ''
106
107   --
108   -- title line (journal article)
109   --
110   -- width: 24
111   --
112   j1 title 0 ''
      ...
121   j1 title 9 ''
122
123   --
124   -- localization line (journal article)
125   --
126   -- width: 24
127   --
128   j1 localization 0 ''
      ...
167   j1 localization 39 ''
168
169   --
170   -- author line (journal article with institutional author)
171   --
172   -- width: 24
173   --
174   j2 authors 0 ''
      ...
181   j2 authors 7 ''
182
183   --
184   -- title line (journal article with institutional author)
185   --
186   -- width: 24
187   --
188   j2 title 0 ''
      ...
```

```
197   j2 title 9 ''
198
199   --
200   -- localization line (journal article with institutional author)
201   --
202   -- width: 24
203   --
204   j2 localization 0 ''
      ...
243   j2 localization 39 ''
244
245   --
246   -- list of editors line (book)
247   --
248   -- width: 24
249   --
250   b1 editors 0 ''
      ...
257   b1 editors 7 ''
258
259   --
260   -- title line (book)
261   --
262   -- width: 24
263   --
264   b1 book-title 0 ''
      ...
273   b1 book-title 9 ''
274
275   --
276   -- localization line (book)
277   --
278   -- width: 24
279   --
280   b1 localization 0 ''
      ...
319   b1 localization 39 ''
320
321   --
322   -- list of authors line (chapter/article in a book)
323   --
324   -- width: 24
325   --
326   b2 authors 0 ''
      ...
333   b2 authors 7 ''
334
335   --
336   -- title line (chapter/article in a book)
337   --
338   -- width: 24
339   --
340   b2 title 0 ''
      ...
349   b2 title 9 ''
350
351   --
352   -- list of editors line (chapter/article in a book)
353   --
354   -- width: 24
355   --
356   b2 editors 0 ''
      ...
363   b2 editors 7 ''
364
365   --
366   -- book title line (chapter/article in a book)
367   --
368   -- width: 24
369   --
```

```
370   b2 book-title 0 ''
      ...
379   b2 book-title 9 ''
380
381   --
382   -- localization line (chapter/article in a book)
383   --
384   -- width: 24
385   --
386   b2 localization 0 ''
      ...
445   b2 localization 59 ''
446
447   --
448   -- editor line (book with institutional editor)
449   --
450   -- width: 24
451   --
452   b3 editors 0 ''
      ...
459   b3 editors 7 ''
460
461   --
462   -- title line (book with institutional editor)
463   --
464   -- width: 24
465   --
466   b3 book-title 0 ''
      ...
475   b3 book-title 9 ''
476
477   --
478   -- localization line (book with institutional editor)
479   --
480   -- width: 24
481   --
482   b3 localization 0 ''
      ...
521   b3 localization 39 ''
522
523   --
524   -- list of authors line (miscellanea)
525   --
526   -- width: 24
527   --
528   m1 authors 0 ''
      ...
535   m1 authors 7 ''
536
537   --
538   -- title line (miscellanea)
539   --
540   -- width: 24
541   --
542   m1 title 0 ''
      ...
551   m1 title 9 ''
552
553   --
554   -- localization line (miscellanea)
555   --
556   -- width: 24
557   --
558   m1 localization 0 ''
      ...
597   m1 localization 39 ''
598
599   --
600   -- list of authors line (miscellanea with institutional author)
601   --
```

```
602    -- width: 24
603    --
604    m2 authors 0 ''
       ...
611    m2 authors 7 ''
612
613    --
614    -- title line (miscellanea with institutional author)
615    --
616    -- width: 24
617    --
618    m2 title 0 ''
       ...
627    m2 title 9 ''
628
629    --
630    -- localization line (miscellanea with institutional author)
631    --
632    -- width: 24
633    --
634    m2 localization 0 ''
       ...
673    m2 localization 39 ''
674
675    --
676    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
677    --
678    -- sequence of first names and names type (0, 1, 2 or 3)
679    --
680    -- width: 1
681    --
682    j1 authors string type ''
683    b1 editors string type ''
684    b2 authors string type ''
685    b2 editors string type ''
686    m1 authors string type ''
687
688    --
689    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
690    --
691    -- delimiter (1) between authors'/editors' names
692    --
693    -- width: 24
694    --
695    j1 delimiter ^1 in authors string ''
696    b1 delimiter ^1 in editors string ''
697    b2 delimiter ^1 in authors string ''
698    b2 delimiter ^1 in editors string ''
699    m1 delimiter ^1 in authors string ''
700
701    --
702    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
703    --
704    -- delimiter (2) between last two authors'/editors' names
705    --
706    -- width: 24
707    --
708    j1 delimiter ^2 in authors string ''
709    b1 delimiter ^2 in editors string ''
710    b2 delimiter ^2 in authors string ''
711    b2 delimiter ^2 in editors string ''
712    m1 delimiter ^2 in authors string ''
713
714    --
715    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
716    --
717    -- delimiter (3) after first name
718    --
719    -- width: 24
720    --
```

```
721    j1 delimiter ^3 in authors string ''
722    b1 delimiter ^3 in editors string ''
723    b2 delimiter ^3 in authors string ''
724    b2 delimiter ^3 in editors string ''
725    m1 delimiter ^3 in authors string ''
726
727    --
728    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
729    --
730    -- delimiter (4) between first name (forename) and name
731    --
732    -- width: 24
733    --
734    j1 delimiter ^4 in authors string ''
735    b1 delimiter ^4 in editors string ''
736    b2 delimiter ^4 in authors string ''
737    b2 delimiter ^4 in editors string ''
738    m1 delimiter ^4 in authors string ''
739
740    --
741    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
742    --
743    -- delimiter (5) between name and first name (forename)
744    --
745    -- width: 24
746    --
747    j1 delimiter ^5 in authors string ''
748    b1 delimiter ^5 in editors string ''
749    b2 delimiter ^5 in authors string ''
750    b2 delimiter ^5 in editors string ''
751    m1 delimiter ^5 in authors string ''
752
753    --
754    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
755    --
756    -- delimiter (6) after last name in list
757    --
758    -- width: 24
759    --
760    j1 delimiter ^6 in authors string ''
761    b1 delimiter ^6 in editors string ''
762    b2 delimiter ^6 in authors string ''
763    b2 delimiter ^6 in editors string ''
764    m1 delimiter ^6 in authors string ''
765
766    --
767    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
768    --
769    -- text indicating more authors/editors (e. g. ‘et al.’)
770    --
771    -- width: 24
772    --
773    j1 delimiter more names in authors string ''
774    b1 delimiter more names in editors string ''
775    b2 delimiter more names in authors string ''
776    b2 delimiter more names in editors string ''
777    m1 delimiter more names in authors string ''
778
779    --
780    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
781    --
782    -- maximal number of authors/editors printed (n: 1-999)
783    --
784    -- width: 3
785    --
786    j1 n in authors string ''
787    b1 n in editors string ''
788    b2 n in authors string ''
789    b2 n in editors string ''
790    m1 n in authors string ''
```

```
791
792    --
793    -- list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2, m1)
794    --
795    -- number of authors/editors printed (m: 1-999), if number of authors/editors
796    -- is greater than n
797    --
798    -- width: 3
799    --
800    j1 m in authors string ''
801    b1 m in editors string ''
802    b2 m in authors string ''
803    b2 m in editors string ''
804    m1 m in authors string ''
805
806    END OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE FORMAT DEFINITION
```

14.2.2 Keywords of bibliographic format definitions

keyword	description
	sequence of major elements (lines)
%au	indicates the position of the authors' names line (in the `major elements (lines) for document type ...` fields at the beginning of the format definition)
%ed	editors of a book (or authors of a complete book)
%ti	title of article
%bo	book title
%lo	'localization' data: journal name, volume, range of pages, publisher, place of publication
	keywords for the remaining fields
%()	inserts the delimiters (strings) of the argument in brackets into lists of authors or editors (only in the `list of authors/editors lines (j1, b1, b2)`-fields for delimiters)
%Auflage	inserts the German word "Auflage" (edition [e. g. of a book]) if the field for the edition number is not empty
%auth	controls position of authors' [personal or institutional] names (of article in journal, article/chapter in a book)
%day	inserts day number (of date of publication)
%d()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the field for 'day' is not empty
%e()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the field for edition number is not empty
%ededs	inserts the word 'editor', if the number of authors/editors is one, otherwise inserts 'editors'
%Ededs	inserts the word 'Editor', if the number of authors/editors is one, otherwise inserts 'Editors'
%edition	inserts the text string '`. edition`', if the field for the edition number is not empty
%Edition	inserts the text string '`. Edition`', if the field for the edition number is not empty
%edits	indicates position of editors'/authors' [personal or institutional] names (of book)
%edno	inserts edition number of a book, if this field is not empty
%endline	inserts the end-of-line code (character)
%fullstop	inserts the '.' character, if the previous character is *not* one of the following: `.,?!;`
%howpub	inserts the contents of the howpublished-field
%hp()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the howpublished-field is not empty
%i[]()	inserts the argument in (round) brackets if the identifying number of the type in square brackets exists in the identifying numbers field. Example: `%i[url](, )` inserts a comma and a space if a number of the type "`url:http//www...`" exists in the `IDNR` (identifying numbers) field
%ibn()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the ISBN-field is not empty
%id[]	inserts the identifying number of the type in square brackets (if it exists) from the `IDNR` (identifying numbers) field. Example: `%id[doi]` inserts `10.1111/j.1365-3148.2005.00578.x`, if `References` finds `doi:10.1111/j.1365-3148.2005.00578.x` in the `IDNR` (identifying numbers) field
%idn()	inserts the argument in (round) brackets if the `IDNR` (identifying numbers) field is not empty
%idnr	inserts the contents of the `IDNR` (identifying numbers) field
%ina()	inserts the argument in brackets if the 'institutional author' field is not empty
%ine()	inserts the argument in brackets if the 'institutional editor' field is not empty
%inu()	inserts the argument in brackets if the 'issue number' field is not empty
%isbn	international standard book number (ISBN)
%isn()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the ISSN-field is not empty
%issn	inserts the international serial standard number (ISSN)
%issuenum	issue number (of a periodical or journal)
%journ	inserts the full journal name
%journkey	inserts the "raw" journal code (the 'key' for journal records in the database file for journal data) is directly inserted

keyword	description
%journsh	inserts the short form (abbreviated form) of the journal name, if the abbreviated form is available in the journal names database, otherwise the full name is entered
%journ4l	synonym for %journkey (obsolete)
%js()	inserts the short (abbreviated form) of the journal name, if the field for the abbreviated name is not empty in the database, otherwise the program enters the full name. The argument in brackets is inserted between the elements of the abbreviated form. Examples: %js(.) with the abbreviated journal name Brit J Haematol inserts Brit. J. Haematol into the localization line; %js(-): Brit-J-Haematol
%kwds	inserts the list of keywords
%m()	inserts the argument in brackets if the field for 'month' is not empty
%month	inserts the month number (of date of publication)
%n	inserts the number of a reference in a list of references
%p()	inserts the argument in brackets, if at least first page (or first and last pages) field(s) is/are not empty
%pagefrom	inserts the 'page from' (first page of a range of pages)
%pageto	inserts the 'page to' (last page of a range of pages)
%pagetosh	inserts significant last figures of 'last page' (page to)
%pgs()	places the argument in brackets between first and last page of a range of pages
%place	inserts the place of publication, in case of a comma-separated list in the %place-field, selects only the first town-name
%places	inserts all places of publication
%publisher	inserts the name of the publisher, publishing company
%refnr	inserts the reference number key
%space	enters a space character
%status	inserts the contents of the status field
%title	inserts title of an article in a journal or title of a chapter/an article in a book
%tab	inserts a tab character (→)
%titlebo	inserts the book title
%v()	inserts the argument in brackets, if the volume field is not empty
%volume	inserts volume of a periodical, of a journal
%year	inserts the year (of the date of publication)

14.2.3 Which keywords in which fields?

References recognizes keywords only if they appear in the appropriate fields. As an example, %auth will not insert the list of authors into the "book title line", it will be inserted here literally. The following paragraphs list keywords recognized in format definition fields.

14.2.3.1 Major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article' (j1)

%au, %ti, %so.

14.2.3.2 Major elements (lines) for document type 'journal article with institutional author' (j2)

%au, %ti, %so.

14.2.3.3 Major elements (lines) for document type 'book' (b1)

%ed, %bo, %lo.

14.2.3.4 Major elements (lines) for document type 'chapter/article in a book' (b2)

%au, %ed, %ti, %bo, %lo.

14.2.3.5 Major elements (lines) for document type 'book with institutional editor' (b3)

%ed, %bo, %lo.

14.2.3.6 Major elements (lines) for document type 'miscellanea' (m1) %au, %ti, %so.

14.2.3.7 Major elements (lines) for document type 'miscellanea with institutional author' (m2) %au, %ti, %so.

14.2.3.8 List of authors line (journal article) [j1] %auth, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.9 Title line (journal article) [j1] %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %refnr, %n, %tab, %title, %year, %space.

14.2.3.10 Localization line (journal article) [j1] %d(), %day, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %inu(), %isn(), %issn, %issuenum, %journ, %journ4l, %journsh, %js(), %kwds, %m(), %month, %p(), %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %pgs(), %space, %status, %tab, %v(), %volume, %year.

14.2.3.11 Author line (journal article with institutional author) [j2] %auth, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %ina(), %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.12 Title line (journal article with institutional author) [j2] %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space. %tab, %title, %year,

14.2.3.13 Localization line (journal article with institutional author) [j2] %d(), %day, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %inu(), %isn(), %issn, %issuenum, %journ, %journ4l, %journsh, %js(), %kwds, %m(), %month, %p(), %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %pgs(), %space, %status, %tab, %v(), %volume, %year.

14.2.3.14 List of editors line (book) [b1] %Ededs, %ededs, %edits, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year

14.2.3.15 Title line (book) [b1] %Auflage, %Edition, %e(), %edition, %edno, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %titlebo, %year.

14.2.3.16 Localization line (book) [b1] %Auflage; %Edition; %e(); %edition; %edno; %endline; %fullstop; %i[](), %ibn(); %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %isbn; %kwds; %p(); %pagefrom; %pageto; %pagetosh; %place; %places; %publisher; %space; %status; %tab, %year.

14.2.3.17 List of authors line (chapter/article in a book) [b2] %auth, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.18 Title line (chapter/article in a book) [b2] %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space. %tab, %title, %year,

14.2.3.19 List of editors line (chapter/article in a book) [b2] %Ededs, %ededs, %edits, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.20 Book title line (chapter/article in a book) [b2] %Auflage, %Edition, %e, %edition, %edno, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %titlebo, %year.

14.2.3.21 Localization line (chapter/article in a book) [b2] %p(), %Auflage, %e(), %edition, %Edition, %edno, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %ibn(), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %isbn, %kwds, %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %pgs, %place, %places, %publisher, %space, %status, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.22 List of editors line (book with institutional editor) [b3] %Ededs, %ededs, %edits, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %ine(), %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.23 Title line (book with institutional editor) [b3] %Auflage, %e(), %edno, %edition, %Edition, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %refnr, %n, %space, %tab, %titlebo, %year.

14.2.3.24 Localization line (book with institutional editor) [b3] %Auflage, %Edition, %e(), %edition, %edno, %endline, %fullstop, %i[](), %ibn(), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %isbn, %kwds, %p(), %p(), %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %place, %places, %publisher, %space, %status, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.25 List of authors line (miscellanea) [m1] %auth, %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp(), %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.26 Title line (miscellanea) [m1] %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp(), %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %n, %refnr, %space. %tab, %title, %year,

14.2.3.27 Localization line (miscellanea) [m1] %d(), %day, %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp(), %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %kwds, %m(), %month, %p(), %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %pgs(), %space, %status, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.28 List of authors line (miscellanea with institutional author) [m2] %auth, %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp() %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %ina() %n, %refnr, %space, %tab, %year.

14.2.3.29 Title line (miscellanea with institutional author) [m2] %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp(), %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %refnr, %n, %title, %year, %space, %tab.

14.2.3.30 Localization line (miscellanea with institutional author) [m2] %d(), %day, %endline, %fullstop, %howpub, %hp(), %i[](), %id[], %idn(), %idnr, %kwds, %m(), %month, %p(), %pagefrom, %pageto, %pagetosh, %pgs(), %space, %status, %tab, %year.

14.3 Structure of archive files

Archive files contain the contents of a `References` database in text file format. Archive files allow to

- transfer (parts of) a database into another `References` installation
- transfer the complete databases into database of a recent (higher) `References` version
- make a backup of `References` databases

Each archive file contains three major sections:

1. bibliographic references are stored in the section introduced by `BEGIN REFERENCES`.
2. journal names and their abbreviated forms are introduced by `BEGIN JOURNALS`.
3. the keywords thesaurus is headed by `BEGIN KEYWORDS THESAURUS`.

Field label	description
ABST	abstract
AUTH	list of authors of a journal or a book-chapter
DAYP	date of publication: day
DTYP	document type (j1, j2, b1, b2 or b3)
EDIT	list of editors of a book
EDTN	edition number
HOWP	howpublished
IDNR	identification numbers
INAU	institutional author
INED	institutional editor
ISBN	international standard book number
ISNU	issue number
JRNL	journal code (index)
KEYW	keywords field of a bibliographic record
MONP	date of publication: month
PGFR	"page from": first page of an article, of a chapter
PGTO	"page to": last page of an article, of a chapter
PLAC	place of publication (of a book)
PUBL	publisher (*Herausgeber*, *Éditeur*)
RECN	record number, reference number
STAT	status field
TITA	title of an article in a book
TITB	title of a book
VOLM	volume
YEAR	date of publication: year
ISSN	international standard serial number
JCOD	journal code
JNAM	journal name
JSO1	short form (variant 1) of journal name
KEYT	item in keywords thesaurus

Table 10: Field labels in archive files

The labels (four letters) at the beginning of each line (table 10) correspond to fields in the database.

```
****:BEGIN ARCHIVE

****:BEGIN REFERENCES

RECN:i05747
DTYP:b1
EDIT:Colman,RW;Hirsh,J;Marder,VJ;Clowes,AW;George,JN
TITB:Hemostasis and thrombosis. Basic principles and clinical practice
EDTN:4
ISBN:0-7817-1455-9
PLAC:Philadelphia
IDNR:
YEAR:2001
PUBL:Lippincott Williams and Wilkins
PGFR:
PGTO:
STAT:y
KEYW:hemostasis, hemostatic disorders, thrombosis, textbook
```

```
    ABST:
20
    RECN:i05840
    DTYP:b2
    AUTH:Sebring,ES
    TITA:Fetomaternal hemorrhage -- incidence and methods of detection ...
25  EDIT:Garratty,G
    TITB:Hemolytic diasease of the newborn
    EDTN:
    ISBN:0-915355-05-1
    PLAC:Arlington
30  IDNR:
    YEAR:1984
    PUBL:American Association of Blood Banks
    PGFR:87
    PGTO:117
35  STAT:y
    KEYW:hemolytic disease of the newborn, fetomaternal hemorrhage, ...
    ABST:

    RECN:i05862
40  DTYP:j1
    AUTH:Gombotz,H;Schatz,E
    TITA:Tolerance of perisurgical anaemia
    JRNL:it
    IDNR:
45  YEAR:2002
    MONP:6
    DAYP:
    VOLM:29
    ISNU:3
50  PGFR:163
    PGTO:166
    STAT:y
    KEYW:anemia, surgery, transfusion trigger, blood loss, rbc transfusion
    ABST:
55
    ****:END REFERENCES

    ****:BEGIN JOURNALS

60  JCOD:aa
    ISSN:
    JNAM:Anesthesia and Analgesia
    JS01:Anesth Analg

65  JCOD:aas
    ISSN:
    JNAM:Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica
    JS01:Acta Anaesthesiol Scand

70  JCOD:ab
    ISSN:
    JNAM:Analytical Biochemistry
    JS01:Anal Biochem
```

```
JCOD:ach
ISSN:0001-5792
JNAM:Acta Haematologica
JS01:Acta Haematol

...

JCOD:zif
ISSN:
JNAM:Zeitschrift fuer Immunitaetsforschung
JS01:

****:END JOURNALS

****:BEGIN KEYWORDS THESAURUS

KEYT:(111)In

KEYT:(14)C serotonin release assay

KEYT:(51)Cr

KEYT:12F1

...

KEYT:zalcitabine

KEYT:zidovudine, (AZT)

****:END KEYWORDS THESAURUS

****:END ARCHIVE
```

14.4 Format of BibTEX database files

```
@incollection{000001,
  editor = {Colman, R. W. and Hirsh, J. and Marder, V. J. and Clowes, A. W. and George, J. N.},
  author = {Kunicki, T. J.},
  booktitle = {{Hemostasis and thrombosis. Basic principles and clinical practice}},
  title = {{Platelet immunology}},
  edition = {4},
  address = {Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, London, Buenos Aires, Hong Kong, Sydney, Tokyo},
  publisher = {Lippincott Williams and Wilkins},
  pages = {461--477},
  year = {2001}
}


@book{000007,
  editor = {Colman, R. W. and Hirsh, J. and Marder, V. J. and Clowes, A. W. and George, J. N.},
  title = {{Hemostasis and thrombosis. Basic principles and clinical practice}},
  edition = {4},
  address = {Philadelphia},
  publisher = {Lippincott Williams and Wilkins},
  year = {2001}
}


@article{000002,
  author = {Peters, A. M. and Klonizakis, I. and Lavender, J. P. and Lewis, S. M.},
  title = {{Use (111)indium-labelled platelets to measure spleen function}},
  journal = {British Journal of Haematology},
  year = {1980},
  volume = {46},
  pages = {587--593}
}


@misc{000008,
  author = {Ihaka, R. and Gentleman, R.},
  title = {{R statistical software version 1.6.2}},
  howpublished = {Comprehensive R Archive Network. URL http://cran.at.r-project.org},
  year = {2003}
}
```

14.5 Names of AWK scripts called by the "process text files" menu options

Options of the menu `edit-main-p` mainly call AWK scripts. Names of the corresponding scripts are listed in table 11. All `AWK` scripts are located in the `bin`-subdirectory. In addition to the scripts in table 11 `fromcite.awk` and `tocite.awk` have been added to this directory. A short description is included in the commented section of these files[152].

[152] The files may be used as filters and are able to convert `refscite()` to LaTeXs `cite` commands and *vice versa*

Menu option	Name of script	Description
`edit-main-p htm`	`txt2html.awk`	Converts lists of references/text files into HTML files
`edit-main-p ltx`	`txt2ltx.awk`	Converts lists of references/text files into LaTeXfiles
`edit-main-p exc`	`excite.awk`	extracts reference numbers from `\cite{}` commands in LaTeX-documents
`edit-main-p xex`	`xexcite.awk`	Extended `excite.awk`: reference numbers from `\cite{}` and related commands in LaTeX-documents
`edit-main-p srt`	`sortrefs.awk`	Creates macro for sorting
`edit-main-p wdm`	`msw_sr.awk`	Creates MS Word macro for converting bibliographic citations in a manuscript
`edit-main-p osw`	`ooo_sr.awk`	Creates OpenOffice/StarOffice Writer macro for converting bibliographic citations in a manuscript
`edit-main-p vi`	`vi_sr.awk`	Creates Vi/Vim text editor macro for converting bibliographic citations in a manuscript
`edit-main-p msr`	`man_srl.awk`	Creates a search and replace list for manual change of raw bibliographic citations into formatted citations in a text processor
`edit-main-p rsr`	`refs_sr.awk`	Creates a `References` search and replace script for formatting bibliographic citations
`edit-main-p exa`	`ex_arr.awk`	Extracts reference numbers from an arr-file
`edit-main-p snc`	`group-num-cit.awk`	Converts list of numeric citations in a manuscript into a sorted, compressed list
(no menu option)	`fromcite.awk`	changes `\cite{}`s into `refscite()`s in the manuscript
(no menu option)	`tocite.awk`	changes `refscite()`s into `\cite{}`s in the manuscript

Table 11: AWK-scripts and corresponding commands in `References`

15 To do

Features planned for future development are listed on the `References` website `http://references.sourceforge.net/development.html`.

16 Disclaimer

This software is distributed in the hope that it will be useful for your work, but without any warranty; without even the implied warranty of merchantibility or fitness for a particular purpose. The program author therefore does not assume any liability for any alleged actual damages arising from the use of this software. `References` may be used under the terms of the *GNU general public license*, Version 2[153].

[153] For details, see `copying` in the doc subdirectory

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[2] F. Mittelbach and M. Goossens, editors. *The LaTeX companion*. Addison-Wesley, Boston, 2 edition, 2004.

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Index

abstracts
  write into text file, 23
archive-files, 7, 32
arr-file, 7, 32, 53, 54
article in a journal, 6
`At least one database file damaged` (error message), 60
author-date citations, 6, 45, 50
authors
  first names, 6
  individual, 57
  institutional, 6, 57
  personal, 6, 57

backup
  database, 32
backup of `References`-databases, 54
batch files, 24
batch tables, 24
bbt-file, 24
  set of reference numbers/records, 26
BibTEX database
  compiling, 41
bibliographic databases, 6
bibliographic format definitions, 29
  backup, 54
bibliographic record, 6
bibliographic references
  numerical
    in square brackets, 51
  superscripted, 51
bibliographic software, 1, 6
binary batch file (bbt), 24
browse
  complete database, 15
  references referred to in a bbt-file, 16

chapter or article in a book, 6
character encoding, 58
citation, 6
citations, 45
  numerical
    sorting, 52
\`cite{}`, convert to `refscite()`, 43
\cite, LATEX, 41
clipboard, 45
  exchange text between References and other applications, 44
codepage 850, 58
complete book, 6
configuration file, 55
cp850, 58
create a set of new database files, 40
`CRLF` line terminator, 68
current record, 19
current record number, 19

database
  delete all index and data files, 40
  make a backup, 32
  rebuild, 40
  restructure, 40
database binary files directory, 39, 62
database field, 6
database files
  create a new set, 40
database rdb subdirectory, 62
database text files directory, 39, 62
delete all database files, 40
document type, 6
document types, 57
`dos2unix`, 58
duplicate records in a database, 54

editors
  first names, 6
  individual, 57
  institutional, 6, 57
  personal, 6, 57
Emacs, 11
encoding, 13, 58
end of line
  win32 and Linux systems, 68
enter new bibliographic references, 16
enter new references, 75
entry of format definition data, syntax, 79
Error messages, 59
`etext.exe`, 11
excite command, 43

`Please press [ENTER] to stop References` (error message), 60
fd-file, 28, 54, 63
fde-file, 28, 63
field, 6
file names
  valid, 57
file selection, 10
fonts
  formatting in lists of references, 45
`fromcite.awk` filter program, 43

generic macro
  processing of citations in a word processor manuscript, 45

Gnome desktop environment, 44
GVim, 11

Harvard, LaTeX package, 43
HTML-files
  fonts
    formatting in lists of references, 45

in-text citations, 6
individual authors, 57
individual editors, 57
installation, 61
institutional authors, 57
institutional editors, 57
ISO/IEC 8859-1 character encoding, 58

journal names
  deletion, 40
  text file, 23
journal names data
  enter, edit, 21

KDE desktop environment, 44
kewords thesaurus
  enter edit data, 21
keywords, 6
  text file, 23
keywords thesaurus
  deletion of items, 40
knowledge management, 6

LaTeX, 41
LaTeX \cite{}, 43
LaTeX \citeaffixed{}, 43
LaTeX \citeasnoun{}, 43
LaTeX \citename{}, 43
LaTeX \citeyear{}, 43
LaTeX \possessivecite{}, 43
LaTeX-files, fonts, 45
latin-1 character encoding, 58
latin-1 encoding, 13
`LF` line terminator, 68
line terminator, 68
list of authors line (bibliographic format definitions), 30
list of references, 1, 6
lists of numerical citations
  sort and compress, 52
lists of references, sorted, 52
localization line (bibliographic format definitions), 30
log-files, 57

macro (Microsoft Word) for creating citations in the manuscript, 47
macro (OpenOffice.org Writer) for creating citations in the manuscript, 46
macro (StarOffice Writer) for creating citations in the manuscript, 46
macro format definitions, 29, 45
  backup, 54
main menu, 10
manuscripts references numbers missing in database, 52
MEDLINE format, 7, 35
menus
  prompt, 10
  usage, 10
Microsoft Word macro for creating citations in the manuscript, 47
missing reference numbers
  deliberate use in manuscripts, 52

Natbib, LaTeX-package, 43
newline, 58
  win32 and Linux systems, 68
notepad.exe, 11
numeric citations, 6, 45
numerical bibliographic references
  superscripted, 51
numerical bibliographic references in square brackets, 51

online resources
  import into References, 7
OpenOffice.org Writer, 7
OpenOffice.org Writer macro for creating citations in the manuscript, 46

personal authors, 57
personal editors, 57
`Problem: abstract not closed with '----END-OF-RECORD' in ...` (error message), 59
PubMed MEDLINE display format, 7, 35

quit `References`, 61, 71

`Radmin`, 63, 64
rebuild the database, 40
`recode`, 58
record
  current, 19
record number
  current, 19
References
  part of scientific manuscript, 6
references
  new, 75
`refs.log`, 57
`refscite()`, 45
regular expressions, 35
restructure the database, 40

scientific publishing
    bibliographic software, 6
    features implemented by References, 6
    general terms, 6
    personal bibliographic management software, 6
search
    commands to process a search command, 27
    syntax of search command file, 83
search pattern
    extract reference numbers from text files, 33
search-and-replace script, 34
sets of reference numbers/records
    bbt-files, 26
    operations on, 26
sort and compress lists of numerical citations, 52
sorted lists of references, 52
sr-file, 34
sr-script, 34
`srchrepl.log`, 57
StarOffice Writer macro for creating citations in the manuscript, 46
superscripted numerical bibliographic references, 51
syntax of format definition data, 79

tbt-file, 24
text batch file (tbt), 24
text editor shell, 11
text editors, 11
text file forms, 10
text files, reading from `References`, 13
thesaurus, 6
title line (bibliographic format definitions), 30
`tocite.awk` filter program, 43

user interface, 10
utf-8 encoding, 13

`verify.log`, 57
view text file function, 13
Vim, 11

`Warning: one copy of 'References' still running`, 59
Warnings, 59
Writer (StarOffice, OpenOffice.org) macro for creating citations in the manuscript, 46