

The Multibliography Package: Articulating and Diversifying the Ordering of Bibliographic Entries

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Why Several
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Bibliography as a
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Implementation

Bugs, Wish list, etc.

Conclusion

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by name

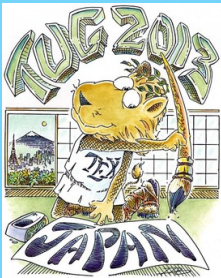
References sorted
by appearance

References sorted
by year

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1. Why Several Bibliographies?

1. Separate bibliographies for separate chapters. E.g. chapterbib [Arseneau, 2010: 1].
2. Separate bibliographies for separate topics. E.g. multibib [Hansen, 2008: 2].
3. Separate *order* of entries. This work.

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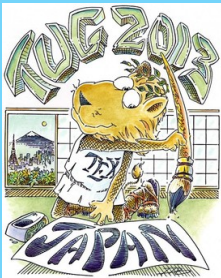
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2. Bibliography as a Narrative

Bibliography is not just a technical list of cited works; it is a way to describe the state of the field.

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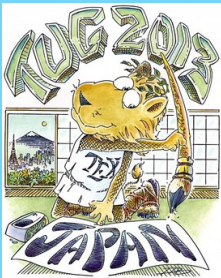
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Ordering by name: the narrative is based on individual contributions.

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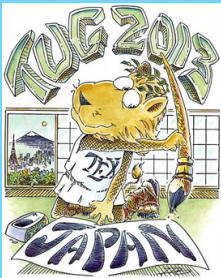
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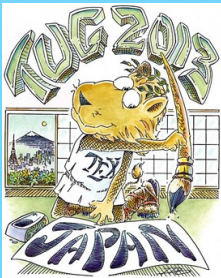
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Chronological ordering: the narrative is based on a time sequence of the works.

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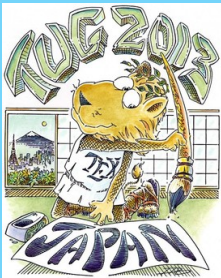
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Which one to choose? Let's have them all!

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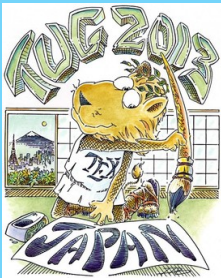
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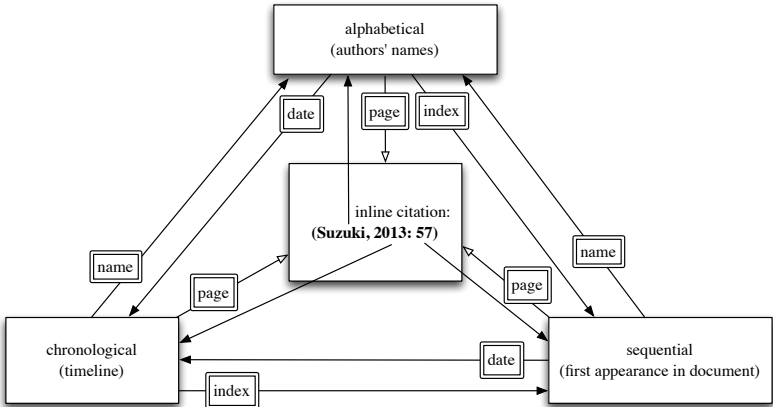
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3. Our Solution



“Author and year”-like inline citations *with* sequence numbers. Up to three differently ordered lists of references. Fully clickable (hypertextualized) names, years, & dates, both in-line and in subbibliographies.

Example: [[Mori](#), [2009](#): [3](#)].

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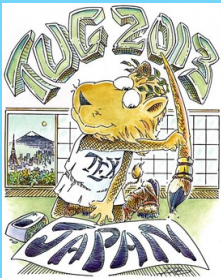
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4. Implementation

4.1. L^AT_EX Style

```
\usepackage{multibibliography}
```

No options (yet); inline citations with the usual `\cite` command.

New commands: `\bibliographysequence`, `\bibliographytimeline`. Combine style *and* database commands.

Example (creating all three bibliographies):

```
\renewcommand\refname{References sorted by name}  
\bibliographystyle{apalike}  
\bibliography{tugtalk}
```

```
\renewcommand\refname{References sorted by appearance}  
\bibliographysequence{tugtalk}
```

```
\renewcommand\refname{References sorted by year}  
\bibliographytimeline{tugtalk}
```

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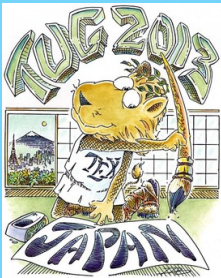
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4.2. Bib_TE_X Styles

Three styles:

1. Standard `apalike` for references sorted by name.
2. Standard `unsrt` for references sorted by appearance.
3. New style `chronological.bst` for references sorted by year.

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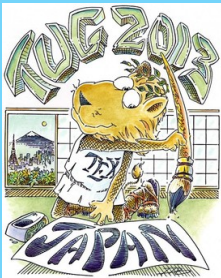
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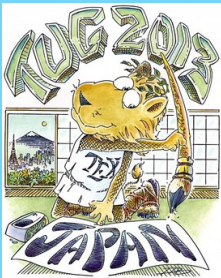
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4.3. Perl Script

Perl script multibibliography is invoked instead of bibtex. It calls bibtex itself thrice, re-sorting the entries each time.



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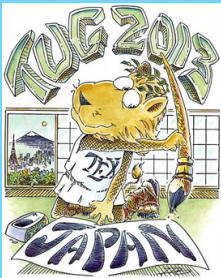
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Standard sequence

(pdf)latex → bibtex → (pdf)latex ...



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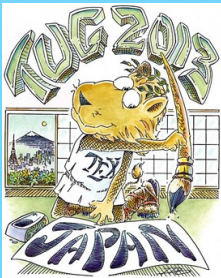
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New sequence:

`(pdf)latex → multibibliography → (pdf)latex ...`



5. Bugs, Wish list, etc.

5.1. Compatibility

1. The package is compatible with hyperref [Rahtz and Oberdiek, 2012: 4] *but not* with packages that redefine its internals— e.g. beamer [Tantau et al., 2011: 5].
2. The package is also not compatible with bibliography packages like natbib [Daly, 2013: 6].

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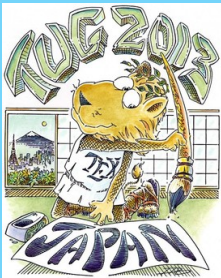
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5.2. Enhancement Ideas

1. The Bib \TeX styles are hardwired (Section “**Bib \TeX Styles**”). It would be nice to give the user the option to choose them.
2. The citation punctuation is hardwired. It would be nice to make it customizable, in the natbib [[Daly, 2013: 6](#)] style.
3. There is no analog to the natbib `\citet` command and its friends.
4. The scale of chronological sorting should be refined beyond year to include month, day, and time (especially for snapshots of web pages, etc.).
5. Other dimensions could be used as *ad hoc* sorting keys, such as city or topic (by extending a Bib \TeX database).

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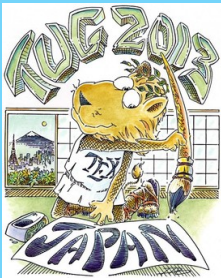
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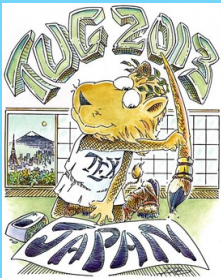
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6. Conclusion

1. Extended subbibliographies both represent and re-present references, showing them in fresh and useful settings.
2. Two related activities are encouraged by such decontextualization:
 - (a) looking up a particular entry (including page call-outs), and
 - (b) exploiting locality of reference, so that other related sources are likely to be nearby.
3. The philosophy is to leverage the power of hyperreferential idioms to augment reading by considering a document as a special kind of database that is indexed in appropriate dimensions.



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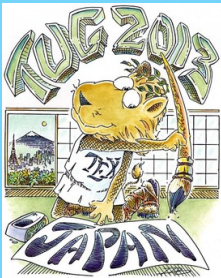
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4. The multibibliography package treats the bibliography information as a spreadsheet-like database, including “pivots” on sorting keys.
 - (a) offline information such as name–value pairs in associated Bib $\text{T}_\text{E}\text{X}$ files
 - (b) compile-time information such as sequence number and appearance location (page call-outs)

5. Various slices of bibliographic information can be displayed, so that each references section acts as a kind of special index, but with granularity not at the topic level, but at the document level.



7. References sorted by name

[Arseneau, 2010: 1] Arseneau, D. (2010). *Chapterbib. Multiple bibliographies in L^AT_EX*.
<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/chapterbib>.

[Daly, 2013: 6] Daly, P. W. (2013). *Natural Sciences Citations and References*.

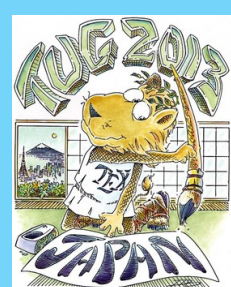
[Hansen, 2008: 2] Hansen, T. (2008). *The multibib Package*.
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[Rahtz and Oberdiek, 2012: 4] Rahtz, S. and Oberdiek, H. (2012). *Hypertext marks in L^AT_EX: A manual for hyperref*.
<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/multibib>.

[Tantau et al., 2011: 5] Tantau, T., Wright, J., and Miletić, V. (2011). *The Beamer class*.
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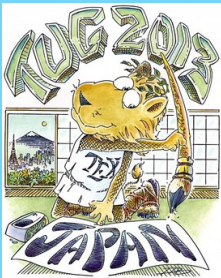
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8. References sorted by appearance

- [1: **Arseneau, 2010**] Donald Arseneau. *Chapterbib. Multiple bibliographies in L^AT_EX*, September 2010.
<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/chapterbib>.
- [2: **Hansen, 2008**] Thorsten Hansen. *The multibib Package*, December 2008.
<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/multibib>.
- [3: **Mori, 2009**] Lapo F. Mori. Managing bibliographies with L^AT_EX. *TUGboat*, 30(1):36–48, 2009.
- [4: **Rahtz and Oberdiek, 2012**] Sebastian Rahtz and Heiko Oberdiek. *Hypertext marks in L^AT_EX: A manual for hyperref*, November 2012.
<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/multibib>.
- [5: **Tantau et al., 2011**] Till Tantau, Joseph Wright, and Vedran Miletić. *The Beamer class*, 2011.
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- [6: **Daly, 2013**] Patrick W. Daly. *Natural Sciences Citations and References*, September 2013.



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- [**Hansen**, 2008: 2] Hansen, T. *The multibib Package*, 2008.
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