

# BIBTEX

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## 1 What is BIBTEX?

BIBTEX is a reference management software used with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to create in-text citations and bibliographies. With BIBTEX, the bibliographic information is stored separately from the citation style information.

## 2 How does BIBTEX work?

BIBTEX requires three files in addition to a `.tex` file:

1. `.bib` file A plain-text file that contains a list of reference entries that you can cite in your document.
2. `.bst` file The bibliographic style file, it includes information about the citation style that you want to use.
3. `.aux` file This is a file generated when you compile a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document that stores information associated with references.

## 3 The `.bib` file

A `.bib` file is a plain-text document that includes a list of entries for different references. An entry includes a key (or name) for an item and a list of fields (e.g. author, title, year) which varies depending on the item type. Some common item types include `book`, `article`, `proceedings`, `inproceedings`, `incollection`, `mastersthesis`, `phdthesis`, `techreport`, `unpublished`, and `misc`. To create a `.bib` file, create a new file in your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X editor and save it as `[filename].bib`. There are several different way of generating reference information for your `.bib` file:

- Export a reference from a database or journal website using an **Export** or **Cite** option and choosing BIBTEX format.
- Export a reference from Google Scholar using the **Cite** option and choosing BIBTEX format. Note that you may need to adjust your Google Scholar settings if this option is not available.

- Type a reference manually.
- Export a reference from a citation manager such as RefWorks, EndNote, Mendeley, or Zotero.
- Use `text2bib` to convert a plain-text list of references to BibTeX format.

## 4 The .bst file

The bibliography style file, or `.bst` file, defines the style of bibliography and references that is applied to your document. BibTeX comes with many standard style files, such as `abbrv`, `acm`, `apalike`, `ieeetr`, `plain`, `siam`, and `unsrt`. Many journals and publishers that support L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will provide a customized `.bst` file which is used for their journals. Many more can be found online. If you need to create a custom `.bst` file, you can use the `custom-bib` package.

## 5 The .aux file

The `.aux` file is created when you compile your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document. It transports information from one compiler run to the next, and stores information associated with cross-references.

## 6 In your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document

To cite a reference in-text use

```
\cite{key}
```

where `key` is the name of the reference used in your `.bib` file. In the place where you want to put your bibliography, type the following commands:

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{myrefs}
```

where `plain` is the name of a `.bst` file and `myrefs` is the name of your `.bib` file.

You can also include references in your bibliography which you have not cited in text. To include references to `key1`, `key2`, and `keyn` in your bibliography, use:

```
\nocite{key1,key2,keyn}
```

Alternatively, if you wish to include every reference in your `.bib` file in your bibliography, use

```
\nocite{*}
```

## 7 Compiling your document

There are a number of steps to compile a document with `BIBTEX`:

1. `latex`
2. `bibtex`
3. `latex`
4. `latex`

## 8 `natbib`

The `natbib` package can add extra functionality to `BIBTEX` and give you some more options for your citations and bibliography. To use `natbib`, include the following in your preamble:

```
\usepackage{natbib}
```

You can add optional arguments to this command in order to change the citation and bibliography formats for the document (e.g. `[square]` for citations in square brackets, `[semicolon]` to separate multiple citations with semi-colons, or `[numbers]` for numerical citations).

`natbib` has commands for different types of in-text citations.

```
\citep
```

can be used for *parenthetical* citations. For example, (Einstein, 1932) and

```
\citet
```

can be used for *textual* citations. For example, Einstein (1932).

## 9 An alternative option: `biber` and `biblatex`

`biblatex` and `biber` are useful for creating bibliographies for multi-section documents, as they can create multiple bibliographies for a document with different sorting. These are also useful if the `.bst` files that are available often do not meet your needs, as it is much easier to create new bibliography and citation styles with `biblatex`.