Professional Skills in Computer Science
Lecture 16: Bibliographies and Referencing (2)

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1 Relevant learning outcome:

To effectively communicate in writing and orally
The culture of citing

- The **extent** to which sources are cited
- The **information** provided for each source
- The **style** in which citations and references are presented

depend on

- **Type of writing**
  - Fiction writing **versus** Journalism **versus** Academic writing
- **Subject area**
  - Pure Mathematics **versus** Philosophy **versus** Computer Science
- **Publication**
  - IJCAI **versus** Journal of Algorithms **versus** COMP110

Your citation and references are correct if and only if you adopt the correct type of writing for the correct subject area and the correct publication.
References must include the following information, with order and format depending on the required style:

- Author(s) or editor(s) responsible for writing/editing the work cited
- Title and subtitle of the work
- Where the work can be obtained or found
- Year the work was created, presented, and/or published

- Author(s) and editor(s) are typically identified by name and stated on the work itself
  - For corporate documents author information is often missing
    - The corporation is treated as author
- Title and subtitle are typically stated on the work itself
- Year of publication is typically stated on the work itself
  - avoid work where this is not the case
References must include the following information, with order and format depending on the required style:

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- Title and subtitle of the work
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- What information is required about where the work can be obtained depends on its type
- How information is presented depends on the bibliography style

Next lecture
Why is a URL not enough?

- Why is not enough to just give a URL for a source:

  Example:

  1. This URL might not be valid tomorrow
  2. A reader knowledgeable in the subject area should be able to identify a source without the need to retrieve it
  3. The reputation of a journal / conference is often taken as a proxy indicator of quality

- URLs should only be given in addition to the required bibliographic information, never instead of it
Digital Object Identifiers

- The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System is trying to solve the problem of impermanence of URLs
  - a unique and permanent identifier, DOI name is assigned to a source, the location is stored separately, and only accessible via a DOI resolver, e.g. http://dx.doi.org

Example:
The DOI name for the paper above is 10.1016/j.ic.2007.11.006
To access the paper use http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ic.2007.11.006

- DOIs are preferable over alternative URLs
- But DOIs cannot solve the other two problems with URLs
  ② A reader knowledgeable in the subject area should be able to identify a source without the need to retrieve it
  ③ The reputation of a journal / conference is often taken as a proxy indicator of quality
Types of work and their references

- What information is required about where the work can be obtained depends on its type
- The information provided on where the work can be obtained indicates its type


indicates a book


indicates a conference paper
Types of work and their references

- What information is required about where the work can be obtained depends on its type
- The information provided on where the work can be obtained indicates its type


indicates a web page


indicates a conference paper
References: Types of work — Books

Book

- Author(s) or editor(s)
- Title and subtitle
- Edition, if not the first, for example 2nd ed.
- Series and individual volume number (if any)
- Publisher
- (Place of publication)
- Year of publication

Examples:

References: Types of work — Book chapters

Chapter/section of a book with separate authors

- Author(s) of the chapter/section
- Title and subtitle of the chapter/section
- Author/editor of collected work
- Title and subtitle of collected work
- Chapter/section referred to
- Page numbers of chapter/section referred to
- Publisher
- (Place of publication)
- Year of publication

Example:
References: Types of work — Proceedings

Conference proceedings

- Editor(s) of proceedings (if information is available)
- Name and number of conference
- Location of conference (if appropriate)
- Time of conference
- Title of published work; if different from the name of the conference
- Series and individual volume number (if any)
- Publisher
- Place of publication
- Year of publication

Example:
References: Types of work — Conference papers

Conference paper

- Author(s) of the paper
- Title and subtitle of the paper
- All information on the conference proceedings plus
- Page numbers of the paper

Example:
References: Types of work — Journal articles

Journal article

- Author(s) of the article
- Title and subtitle of the article
- Title of the journal
- Volume and part number
- Page numbers of article
- Date, month or season of the year, if appropriate
- Year of publication

Note: Information on the publisher is typically not required

Examples:
References: Types of work — Newspaper articles

Newspaper / Magazine article

- Author(s) of the article
- Title and subtitle of the article
- Name of the newspaper / magazine
- Volume and part number
- Page numbers of article
- Date, month or season of the year, if appropriate
- Year of publication

- Information on the publisher is typically not required
- If no author is indicated, use the name of the newspaper as author

Example:
A. Seager: Energy subsidy plan for homes runs out of cash.
One-off or regularly recurring TV programmes

- Report title, if applicable
- Programme Title
- Name of channel
- Date of transmission
- Start time of transmission

Examples:
Local Storms Cause Power Outages. News at Ten, BBC One, 2 November 2011, 22:00.


References: Types of work — Television programmes

2 Episode of a TV series

- Writer(s), if relevant
- Director(s), if relevant
- Episode title
- Producer(s), if relevant
- Series title
- Season and episode
- Name of channel
- Date of transmission
- Start time of transmission

Example:
BBC Four, 13 Oct 2010, 22:00.

BBC Four, 13 Oct 2010, 22:00.
References: Types of work — Theses

Thesis and dissertation
- Author of the thesis
- Title and subtitle of the thesis
- Type of thesis (BSc, MSc, PhD)
- Awarding institution including its address
- Year, possibly month, of publication

Examples:

References: Types of work — Web pages

Web pages

- Author(s) of the web page(s)
- Title and subtitle of the web page
- Title of the website
- URL
- Date (possibly time) of last modification
- Date (possibly time) of access

Examples:

References: Types of work — Web pages

- Why do we need both
  - Date of last modification
  - Date of access

- To deal with the impermanence of the content of web pages!
- Note: If the web page does not itself indicate a date of last modification, a web browser (e.g. Mozilla Firefox → Page info) might be able to tell you
- If no date of last modification can be determined, do not use the web page as a source
References: Types of work — Forum contributions

Forum contributions

- Author of the contribution
- Title and subtitle of the topic / contribution
- URL of the contribution
- Date (possibly time) the contribution was made
- Date (possibly time) of access

- In most cases the reference should be to an individual contribution
- Use of information on discussion forums dedicated to programming problems, if legal and permitted, should be documented (http://stackexchange.com/legal)
Forum contributions

- Author of the contribution
- Title and subtitle of the topic / contribution
- URL of the contribution
- Date (possibly time) the contribution was made
- Date (possibly time) of access

Example:
References: Types of work — Legislation

**Legislation**

- Title of the act
- Year in which the act came into force
- URL where the act can be found
- Date on which you have accessed that URL

**Examples:**


References: Types of work — Court cases

Court cases

- Case name, typically given in the form claimant v defendant
- Year in which the case concluded
- Court
- Case/judgement number or document details
- URL where the document can be found
- Date on which you have accessed that URL

Example:
Documents and pinpointing (1)

- In your bibliography there must be a single reference for every source/document that you need to cite.
- A document is a coherent text jointly produced by a group of authors with its own title.

Examples:
- A book written together by three authors containing chapters with each chapter having its own title (but not author) is a single document.
- A book written by three authors containing chapters with each chapter having its own title but also its own author(s) is a collection of documents.
- A set of linked web pages written by the same author(s) on a particular topic is a single document.

Examples of bibliography entries:

Documents and pinpointing (2)

- For longer documents it is the citation that needs to pinpoint the exact location of the information that you are using;

  - typically be stating a page number/range of page numbers
  - for mathematical sources, by name/number of a theorem/definition
  - for broadcasts, by exact transmission time

Examples:
According to Zobel, in diagrams units should be stated in labels [4, page 113].
According to Zobel (2004, page 113), in diagrams units should be stated in labels.
Theorem 3.4 [3] shows that there are infinitely many prime numbers.

- In Computer Science, conference papers and articles are typically classified as short, books are classified as long
Types of work

- A journal article accessible on the web is still a journal article.
  - Bibliographic information needs to be presented as expected for a journal article.

- The same applies to most other types of work: books, book chapters, proceedings, conference papers, etc.

- However, you can of course also give the URL that you have used to access a source.
  - You should then also indicate when you have accessed that source.

- An article in the online version of a newspaper or magazine is both a newspaper or magazine article and a web page.
  - Combine the required information.
  - Name of the newspaper often gets the suffix 'Online', e.g. 'The Guardian' becomes 'The Guardian Online'.