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

Michael Cohen*   Yannis Haralambous†
Boris Veytsman‡

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*Spatial Media Group, Computer Arts Lab.; University of Aizu; Aizu-Wakamatsu, Fukushima 965-8580; Japan
†Département Informatique Télécom Bretagne; Technopôle de Brest Iroise, CS 83818; 29238 Brest Cedex 3; France
‡Systems Biology School & Computational Materials Science Center; MS 6A2, George Mason University; Fairfax, VA 22030; USA
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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Which one to choose? Let’s have them all!
### 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].
4. Implementation

4.1. \LaTeX{} 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}
4.2. BibTeX Styles

Three styles:

1. Standard \texttt{apalike} for references sorted by name.
2. Standard \texttt{unsrt} for references sorted by appearance.
3. New style \texttt{chronological.bst} for references sorted by year.
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4.3. Perl Script

Perl script \texttt{multibibliography} is invoked instead of \texttt{bibtex}. It calls \texttt{bibtex} itself thrice, re-sorting the entries each time.
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Standard sequence

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New sequence:

$$\text{latex} \rightarrow \text{multibibliography} \rightarrow \text{latex} \ldots$$
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].
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 [\citep{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).

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.
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 BibT\TeX 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


8. References sorted by appearance


9. References sorted by year


