

ConT_EXt

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1 Introduction

The bibliographic module (`t-bib.tex`) takes care of references to publications and the typesetting of publication lists, as well as providing an interface between BibTeX and CONTEXT. This manual documents version 2006.09.15.

The bibliographic subsystem consists of the main module `t-bib.tex`; four BibTeX styles (`cont-xx.bst`); and a set of example configuration files (`bibl-xxx.tex`) that set up specific formatting styles for both the citations and the list of references.

1.1 General overview

A typical input file obeys following structure:

1. A call to `\usemodule[bib]`.
2. Optionally, a few setup commands for the bibliographic module.
3. A number of definitions of publications to be referenced in the main text of the article. The source of these definitions can be a combination of:
 - The `\jobname.bbl` file (automatically read at `\starttext`)
 - extra bbl files
 - a file or inline macros before `\starttext`These possibilities will be explained below. For now, it is only important to realize that of all these definitions have to be known *before* the first citation in the text.
4. `\starttext`
5. The body text, with a number of `\cite` and `\nocite` commands.

6. The list of publications, called using the command `\placepublications` or the command `\completepublications`.
7. `\stoptext`

2 Setup commands

Bibliographic references use a specific ‘style’, a collection of rules for the use of `\cite` as well as for the formatting that is applied to the publication list. The `CONTEXT` bibliographic module expects you to define all of these style options in one single file of which the names starts with the prefix `bibl-`.

Unlike the normal situation in `LATEX`, this style *also* includes the formatting of the items themselves. Because of this, the `.bbl` file is set up as a database of entries with fields.

2.1 Global settings: `\setuppublications`

The most important user-level command is `\setuppublications`. Most of the options to this command should be set by the bibliography style file, but a few of them are of immediate interest to the casual user as well.

Like all setup commands, thus command should be given before `\starttext`, as it sets up global information about the bibliographic references used in the document. `CONTEXT` needs this information in order to function correctly.

```
\setuppublications [...,*=.,...]
```

*	alternative	=	ams	<u>apa</u>	apa-de	apa-fr	aps	num	num-fr	ssa	
	refcommand	=	author	authornum	authoryear	<u>authoryears</u>	key	num	serial	page	short
			type	year	data	doi	url				
	sorttype	=	<u>cite</u>	bbl							
	criterium	=	all	<u>cite</u>							
	numbering	=	yes	<u>no</u>	short	bib					
	autohang	=	yes	<u>no</u>							
	monthconversion	=	COMMAND								

alternative	This gives the name of a bibliography style. The chosen style defines the other default options, the options given in this documentation are the defaults as they are set up by the ‘apa’ style. When this argument is given, the newly set style is read in first, before the other options are processed. Thus allowing you to override specific settings from the chosen style.
refcommand	the default option for <code>\cite</code>
sorttype	How the publications in the final publication list should be sorted. ‘cite’ means: by the order in which they were first cited in your text. ‘bbl’ tells the module to keep the relative ordering in which the publication definitions were found The current default for apa is ‘cite’
criterium	Whether to list only the referenced publications or all of them. If this value is ‘all’, then if ‘sorttype’ equals ‘cite’, this means that all referred-to publications are listed before all others, otherwise (if ‘sorttype’ equals ‘bbl’) you will just get a typeset version of the used database(s). The default for apa is ‘used’.
numbering	Whether or not the publication list should be labelled and if so, how. yes uses the item number in the publication list as label. short uses the short label. bib uses the original number in the Bib _T _E X database as a label. Anything else turns

	labelling off.
	The default for apa is ‘no’
autohang	Whether or not the hanging indent should be re-calculated based on the real size of the label. This option only applies if numbering is turned on.
	The default is ‘no’.
monthconversion	The presentation form of any month field, if it is entered in the database as a numeric value. The default is to typeset the number without any conversion

2.2 How the entries are formatted: `\setuppublicationlist`

```

\setuppublicationlist [...,*,...]

*   totalnumber      = NUMBER
    samplesize       = TEXT
    title            = COMMAND
    maybeyear        = off on
    criterium         = SECTION local previous current all
    pagenumber       = yes no
    artauthor        = \normalauthor \normalshortauthor \invertedauthor
                      \invertedshortauthor
    author           = \normalauthor \normalshortauthor \invertedauthor
                      \invertedshortauthor
    editor           = \normalauthor \normalshortauthor \invertedauthor
                      \invertedshortauthor
    namesep          = TEXT
    lastnamesep      = TEXT
    finalnamesep     = TEXT
    firstnamesep     = TEXT
    juniorsep        = TEXT
    vonsep           = TEXT
    surnamesep       = TEXT
    authoretallimit  = NUMBER
    authoretaltext   = TEXT
    authoretaldisplay = NUMBER
    authorcommand    = \...#1#2#3
    artauthoretallimit = NUMBER
    artauthoretaltext = TEXT
    artauthoretaldisplay = NUMBER
    artauthorcommand = \...#1#2#3
    editoretallimit  = NUMBER
    editoretaltext   = TEXT
    editoretaldisplay = NUMBER
    editorcommand    = \...#1#2#3
    inherits from \setuplist

```

The list of publications at the end of the article is comparable with a sequence of normal `CONTEXT` ‘list items’ that behaves much like the list that defines the table of contents. *In previous versions, it was in fact implemented as a ‘normal’ `CONTEXT` list, but this is no longer the true.*

The module defines a set of extra options. These option names are static, they do *not* change to follow the selected `CONTEXT` interface language.

The first two options provide default widths for ‘autohang’:

`totalnumber` The total number of items in the following list (used for autohang).
`samplesize` The longest short label in the list (used for autohang)

A third option can be used to overrule the use of `\title` as heading for `\completpublications`

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`title` The sectioning command.

A fourth option can be used to nullify the printing of ‘year suffixes’ in cases where the author(s) has written multiple works within a single year.

`maybeyear` either `on` or `off`. Default is `on`

The other extra options are needed to control micro–typesetting of things that are buried deep within macros. There is a separate command to handle the larger layout options (`\setuppublicationlayout`, explained below), but the options here are the only way to make changes in the formatting used for editors’, authors’, and article authors’ names.

<code>author</code>	command to typeset one author in the publication list.
<code>artauthor</code>	command to typeset one article author in the publication list.
<code>editor</code>	command to typeset one editor in the publication list.
<code>namesep</code>	the separation between consecutive names (either editors, authors or artauthors).
<code>lastnamesep</code>	the separation before the last name in a list of names.
<code>firstnamesep</code>	the separation following the fistname or inits within a name in the publication list.
<code>juniorsep</code>	likewise for ‘junior’.
<code>vonsep</code>	likewise for ‘von’.
<code>surnamesep</code>	likewise for surname.
<code>authoretallimit</code>	Number of authors needed to trigger ‘et al.’ handling.
<code>authoretaltext</code>	Text to show at the end of an abbreviated list.
<code>authoretaldisplay</code>	Number of authors to actually display in an abbreviated list.
<code>artauthoretallimit</code>	Number of authors needed to trigger ‘et al.’ handling.
<code>artauthoretaltext</code>	Text to show at the end of an abbreviated list.
<code>artauthoretaldisplay</code>	Number of authors to actually display in an abbreviated list.
<code>editoretallimit</code>	Number of editors needed to trigger ‘et al.’ handling.
<code>editoretaltext</code>	Text to show at the end of an abbreviated list.
<code>editoretaldisplay</code>	Number of editors to actually display in an abbreviated list.
<code>authorcommand</code>	A three-argument macro to typeset the list of authors.
<code>artauthorcommand</code>	A three-argument macro to typeset the list of authors.
<code>editorcommand</code>	A three-argument macro to typeset the list of authors.

The commands after ‘author’ e.g. are predefined macros that control how a single name is typeset. The four supplied macros provide formatting that looks like this:

```
\invertedauthor      von Hoekwater jr Taco
\invertedshortauthor von Hoekwater jr T
\normalauthor        Taco von Hoekwater jr
\normalshortauthor    T von Hoekwater jr
```

As you can see in the examples, there is a connection between certain styles of displaying a name and the punctuation used. Punctuation in this document has been set up by the ‘apa’ style, and that style makes sure that `\invertedshortauthor` looks good, since that is the default command for ‘apa’ style. (Keep in mind that the comma at the end of the author will be inserted by either ‘namesep’ or ‘lastnamesep’.)

In case you are not happy with the predefined macros; it is quite simple to define one of these macros yourself, it is a simple macro with 5 arguments: firstnames, von-part, surname, inits, junior.

For example, here is the definition of `\normalauthor`,

```
\def\normalauthor#1#2#3#4#5%
  {\bibdoif{#1}{#1\bibalternative{firstnamesep}}}%
  \bibdoif{#2}{#2\bibalternative{vonsep}}}%
  #3%
  \bibdoif{#5}{\bibalternative{surnamesep}#5\unskip}}
```

but commands can be a lot simpler, like this:

```
\def\surnameonly#1#2#3#4#5{#3}
\setuppublicationlist[editor=\surnameonly]
```

The three-argument macro after ‘authorcommand’ etc. can be used to overrule the typesetting of the list of authors (normally done by the internal macro `\dospecialbibinsert`). This is mostly a hook for duplicated author lists in the publication list, that can be handled like so:

```
\def\oldlist{}
\def\AbbreviateAuthors#1#2#3%
  {\xdef\newlist{#3}%
  \ifx\oldlist\newlist \hbox to 2em{\hss---\hss}%
  \else \dospecialbibinsert{#1}{#2}{#3}\fi
  \global\let\oldlist\newlist }

\setuppublicationlist
  [artauthorcommand=\AbbreviateAuthors]
```

The first argument is a list type ‘author’, ‘artauthor’, or ‘editor’, the second argument is the number of items that should be typeset, and the third argument is a macro containing the commalist of persons, in a form suitable for `\invertedauthor` and friends.

The following options are initialized depending on the global settings for ‘numbering’ and ‘autohang’:

width	Set to the calculated width of the largest label, but only if autohang is ‘yes’
distance	Set to 0pt, but only if autohang is ‘yes’
numbercommand	A command given in ‘setuppublications’ if numbering is turned on, otherwise empty.
textcommand	Set to a macro that outdents the body text if numbering is turned off, otherwise empty

2.3 Setting citation options: `\setupcite`

The `\cite` command has a lot of alternatives, as could be seen above in the setting of ‘refcommand’. And these alternatives have their own options:

```
\setupcite [...1,...] [...2,...]
```

1	author	year	authoryear	authoryears	key	serial	page	short	type	data	doi	url	num
2	andtext	=	TEXT										
	otherstext	=	TEXT										
	pubsep	=	TEXT										
	lastpubsep	=	TEXT										
	compress	=	<u>yes</u>	no									
	inbetween	=	TEXT										
	left	=	TEXT										
	right	=	TEXT										

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andtext	separation between two authors (for <code>\cite [author]</code> styles)
otherstext	text used for ‘et.al.’ (for <code>\cite [author]</code> styles)
pubsep	separator between publication references in a <code>\cite</code> command.
lastpubsep	same, but for the last publication in the list.
left	left side of a <code>\cite</code> (like <code>[</code>)
inbetween	the separator between parts of a single citation.
right	right side of a <code>\cite</code> (like <code>]</code>)
compress	Whether <code>\cite</code> should try to compress it’s argument list.

Not all options apply to all types of `\cite` commands. E.g. ‘compress’ does not apply to the citation list for all options of `\cite`, since sometimes compression does not make sense or is not possible. The ‘num’ version compresses into a condensed sorted list, and the various ‘author’ styles try to compress all publications by one author, but e.g. years are never compressed.

Likewise, ‘inbetween’ only applies to three types: ‘authoryear’ (a space), ‘authoryears’ (a comma followed by a space), and ‘num’ (where it is ‘`-`’ (an endash), the character used to separate number ranges).

2.4 Setting up BibTeX: `\setupbibtex`

BibTeX bibliographic databases are converted into `.bbl` files, and the generated file is just a more TeX-minded representation of the full database(s).

The four `.bst` files do not do any actual formatting on the entries, and they do not subset the database either. Instead, the *entire* database is converted into TeX-parseable records. About the only thing the `.bst` files do is sorting the entries (and BibTeX itself resolves any ‘STRING’ specifications, of course).

The module will read the created `\jobname.bbl` file and select the parts that are needed for the current article.

```
\setupbibtex [...,*...]
```

```
*   database = FILE
    sort     = title author short no FILE
```

database List of bibtex database file names to be used. The module will write a very short `.aux` file instructing BibTeX to create a (possibly very large) `\jobname .bbl` file, that will be `\input` by the module (at `\starttext`).

sort How the publications in the BibTeX database file should be sorted. The default here is ‘no’ (`cont-no.bst`), meaning no sorting at all. ‘author’ (`cont-au.bst`) sorts alphabetically on author and within that on year, ‘title’ (`cont-ti.bst`) sorts alphabetically on title and then on author and year, and ‘short’ (`cont-ab.bst`) sorts on the short key that is generated by BibTeX. If `FILE` is given, it specifies an individual `.bst` file name used by BibTeX.

Starting with version 2006.08.08, the module registers BibTeX as a program to be run by `texexec`, so you no longer need to run BibTeX by hand.

Still, you may want to create the `\jobname.bbl` yourself. The `.bbl` syntax is explained below. There is no default database of course, and you do not *have* to use one: it is perfectly OK to just `\input` a file with the bibliographic records, as long as it has the right input syntax. Or even to include the definitions themselves in the preamble of your document.

2.5 Borrowing publications: `\usepublications`

It is also possible to instruct the module to use the bibliographic references belonging to another document. This is done by using the command `\usepublications[files]`, where `files` is a list of other `CONTEXT` documents (without extension).

```
\usepublications [...]  
*   FILE
```

To be precise, this command will use the `.bb1` and `.tuo` files from the other document(s), and will therefore not work if these files cannot be found (the `.tuo` file is needed to get correct page references for `\cite[page]`).

2.6 Legacy database support

Old Bib_T_EX databases tend to contain L^AT_EX-specific commands and, especially, command–definitions. To make it easier to handle these databases, a support module that defines a simplified version of L^AT_EX’s `\newcommand` is shipped alongside the `bib` module. You can load this support code by adding

```
\usemodule[bibltx]
```

to your document preamble.

3 Citations

Citations are normally handled through the `\cite` command.

`\cite` has two basic appearances:

3.1 Default and explicit citations

```
\cite [...1...] [...2,...]  
      OPTIONAL  
1   author  year  authoryear  authoryears  key  serial  page  short  type  doi  data  url  num  
2   REFERENCE
```

The single-argument form executes the style-defined default citation command. This is the preferred way of usage, since some styles might use numeric citations while others might use a variation of the (author,year) style.

The two-argument form allows you to manually select the style you want.

3.1.1 Citation types

Following is the full list of recognized keywords for `\cite`, with a short explanation where the data comes from. Most of the information that is usable within `\cite` comes from the argument to `\startpublication`. This command is covered in detail below.

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All of these options are *valid* in all publication styles, since CONTEX_T always has the needed information available. But not all of these are *sensible* in a particular style: using numbered references if the list of publications itself is not numbered is not a good idea, for instance. Also, some of the keys are somewhat strange and only provided for future extensions.

First, here are the simple ones:

author	(Hoekwater)	(from ‘a’)
doi	[]	(from ‘d’)
key	[me]	(from ‘k’)
serial	[1]	(from ‘n’)
short	[TH2006]	(from ‘s’)
type	[manual]	(from ‘t’)
year	(2006)	(from ‘y’)
url	[http://contextgarden.net/Bibliography]	(from ‘u’)

Keep in mind that ‘n’ is a database sequence number, and not necessarily the same number that is used in the list of publications. For instance, if ‘sorttype’ is cite, the list will be re-ordered, but the ‘n’ value will remain the same. To get to the number that is finally used, use

num [1] (this is a reference to the sequence number used in the publication list)

If the list of publications is not numbered visually, there will still be a number available.

Three of the options are combinations:

authoryear	Hoekwater (2006)	(from ‘a’ and ‘y’)	
authoryears	(Hoekwater, 2006)	(from ‘a’ and ‘y’)	
authornum	Hoekwater [1]	(from ‘a’ and ‘num’)	
data	Taco Hoekwater. <i>CONTEX_T Publication Module, The user documententation</i> . 14p. In case you didn’t know: it’s the document you are reading now.		The data content of the entry

And the last one is a page reference to the page where the the entry is typeset within the publication list.

page [13] (a page reference)

3.2 Citations with local setups

```
\cite [...,\u1,...] [...\u2,...]
      OPTIONAL
1  alternative = author year authoryear authoryears key serial page short type doi data
      url num
      extras   = TEXT
      inherits from \setupcite
2  REFERENCE
```

The arguments in this form are inherited from `\setupcite`, except for `extras`. The argument of ‘`extras`’ is typeset at the end of the reference, but before a potential ‘`right`’, so it can be used for e.g. page or chapter specifiers.

3.3 Invisible citations

```
\nocite [...,*,...]
```

```
* REFERENCE
```

This command registers the references in the argument list, but does not generate typeset material. It can be used to force certain entries from the database to appear in the typeset list of publications.

4 Placing the publication list

To typeset the list of publications, use `\completepublications` or `\placepublications` at the location in your text where you want the publication list to appear. As is normal in `CONTEXT`, `\placepublications` gives you a raw list, and `\completepublications` a list with a title.

The default for the publication list is to contain only the ‘locally’ referenced items, so if you want to use your own heading instead of the default one, you most likely want to call `\placepublications` with an explicit criterium, like so:

```
\placepublications[criterium=all]
```

If you use a numeric list style combined with multiple , each `\placepublications` or `\completepublications` commands, by default each one restarts the displayed number. If you do not like that, you can add an option argument like so:

```
\placepublications[option=continue]
```

The module uses the following defaults for the generated head:

```
\setupheadtext[en] [pubs=References]
\setupheadtext[nl] [pubs=Literatuur]
\setupheadtext[de] [pubs=Literatur]
\setupheadtext[it] [pubs=Bibliografia]
\setupheadtext[sl] [pubs=Literatura]
\setupheadtext[fr] [pubs=Bibliographie]
```

These (or new ones) can be redefined as needed.

5 The bbl file

A typical bbl file consists of one initial command (`\setuppublicationlist`) that sets some information about the number of entries in the bbl file and the widths of the labels for the list, and that command is followed by a number of appearances of `\startpublication ... \stoppublication`

The full appearance version of `\cite` accepts a number of option keywords, and we saw earlier that the argument of the `\startpublication` command defines most of the things we can reference to. This section explains the precise syntax for `\startpublication`.

Each single block defines one bibliographic entry. I apologise for the use of single-letter keys, but these have the advantage of being a) short and b) safe w.r.t. the multi-lingual interface.

```
\startpublication [..,*,..] ... \stoppublication

*   k = TEXT
    a = TEXT
    y = TEXT
    n = TEXT
    s = TEXT
    t = TEXT
    u = TEXT
    o = TEXT
```

Here is the full example that has been used throughout this document:

```
\startpublication[k=me,
                    t=manual,
                    a=Hoekwater,
                    y=2006,
                    s=TH2006,
                    n=1,
                    u=http://contextgarden.net/Bibliography]
\author{Taco}[T.]{}{Hoekwater}
\title{\CONTEXT\ Publication Module, The user documentation}
\pubyear{2006}
\note{In case you didn't know: it's the document you are reading now}
\pages{14}
\stoppublication
```

5.1 Defining a publication

The list of commands that is allowed to appear between `\startpublication` and `\stoppublication` is given below.

Order within an entry is irrelevant, except for the relative ordering within each of the three commands that might appear more than once: `\artauthor`, `\author` and `\editor`.

Most of these are ‘normal’ BibTeX field names (in lowercase), but some are extra special, either because they come from non-standard databases that I know of, or because the bst file has pre-processed the contents of the field.

5.1.1 Complex fields

The three fields that contain names are extra special, because they have more than one argument. These are: `\artauthor`, `\author` and `\editor`. These commands require three arguments, and there can be two extra optional arguments as well.

<code>\artauthor[]{}{}{}</code>	AUTHOR	For an author of any publication that appears within a larger publication, like an article that appears within a journal or as part of a proceedings.
<code>\author[]{}{}{}</code>	AUTHOR	The author of a standalone publication, like a monograph.
<code>\editor[]{}{}{}</code>	EDITOR	The editor of e.g. an edited volume.

The argument lists have this form:

`\author[junior]{firstnames}[inits]{von}{surname}`

and the meanings are as follows:

<code>junior</code>	a designation of lineage, only used if confusion is possible (due to family members having the same name).
<code>firstnames</code>	individual (given) name(s)
<code>inits</code>	abbreviated form(s) of <code>firstnames</code> .
<code>von</code>	any bits of the family name that are normally disregarded in sorting
<code>surname</code>	remainder of the family (last) name

5.1.2 Simple fields

Rather a large list, this is caused by the desire to support as many existing Bib_TE_X databases as possible. Please note that a few of the fields have names that are not the same as in Bib_TE_X, because a 1 on 1 mapping causes conflicts with predefined macro names in CON_TE_XT.

<code>\abstract</code>	ABSTRACT	just text.
<code>\annotate</code>	ANNOTATE	just text.
<code>\arttitle</code>	TITLE	The title of a partial publication (one that has <code>\artauthors</code>).
<code>\assignee</code>	ASSIGNEE	Assigned person for a patent
<code>\bibnumber</code>	NUMBER	
<code>\bibtype</code>	TYPE	See the Bib _T E _X documentation for it's use. This is <i>not</i> related to the type of entry that is used for deciding on the layout.
<code>\biburl</code>	URL	Location on the internet.
<code>\chapter</code>	CHAPTER	the chapter number, if this entry is referring to a smaller section of a publication. It might actually be a part number or a (sub)section number. The field <code>\bibtype</code> (above) differentiates between these.
<code>\city</code>	CITY	city of publication.
<code>\comment</code>	COMMENT	just text.
<code>\country</code>	COUNTRY	country of publication.
<code>\crossref</code>	CROSSREF	A cross-reference to another bibliographic entry. It will insert a citation to that entry, forcing it to be typeset as well.
<code>\day</code>	DAY	Date of publication (for a patent)
<code>\dayfiled</code>	DAYFILED	Filing date for a patent
<code>\doi</code>	DOI	Document Object Identifier
<code>\edition</code>	EDITION	The edition.
<code>\eprint</code>	EPRINT	E-print information
<code>\howpublished</code>	HOWPUBLISHED	
<code>\isbn</code>	ISBN	isbn number (for books)
<code>\issn</code>	ISSN	issn number (for journals)
<code>\issue</code>	ISSUE	issue number (for journals)
<code>\journal</code>	JOURNAL	The journal's name.
<code>\keyword</code>	KEYWORD	just text (for use in indices).
<code>\keywords</code>	KEYWORDS	just text (for use in indices).
<code>\lang</code>	LANGUAGE	The language of the current bibliographic record
<code>\month</code>	MONTH	Month of publication
<code>\monthfiled</code>	MONTHFILED	Filing month for a patent
<code>\names</code>	NAMES	just text (for use in indices).
<code>\nationality</code>	NATIONALITY	Nationality information for a patent
<code>\note</code>	NOTE	just text (this is the 'standard' Bib _T E _X commentary field).
<code>\notes</code>	NOTES	just text.
<code>\organization</code>	ORGANIZATION	Like institute, but for e.g. companies.

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<code>\pages</code>	PAGES	Either the number of pages, or the page range for a partial publication. The ‘t’ key to startpublication will decide automatically what is meant.
<code>\pubname</code>	INSTITUTION, PUBLISHER, SCHOOL	Publisher or institution name.
<code>\pubyear</code>	YEAR	Year of publication. Within this command, the BibT _E X bst files will sometimes insert the command <code>\maybeyear</code> , which is needed to make sure that the bbl file stay flexible enough to allow all styles of formatting.
<code>\revision</code>	REVISION	Release version
<code>\series</code>	SERIES	Possible book series information.
<code>\size</code>	SIZE	Size in KB of a PDF file (this came from the NTG Maps database)
<code>\thekey</code>	KEY	See the BibT _E X documentation for it’s use. This is <i>not</i> related to the key used for citing this entry.
<code>\title</code>	TITLE, BOOKTITLE	The title of a book.
<code>\volume</code>	VOLUME	Volume number for multi-part books or journals.
<code>\yearfiled</code>	YEARFILED	Filing year for a patent

When the `\lang` field’s content is a full word instead of a two-letter code, correct processing depends on an auxiliary command `\setbiblanguage`, to be used like this:

```
\setbiblanguage{English}{en}
```

The first argument is a literal `\lang` argument, the second argument has to be a two-letter language abbreviation understood by CON_TEXT.

Adding in one of your own fields is reasonably simple:

```
\newbibfield[mycommand]
```

This will define `\mycommand` for use within a publication (plus `\bib@mycommand`, it’s internal form) as well as the command `\insertmycommand` that can be used within `\setuppublicationlayout` to fetch the supplied value (see below).

6 Defining a publication type layout

Publication style files of course take care of setting defaults for the commands as explained earlier, but the largest part of a such a publication style is concerned with specifying layouts for various types of publications.

The command that does the work is `\setuppublicationlayout`:

```
\setuppublicationlayout [...1,...] {...2.}

1 article book booklet conference electronic inbook incollection inproceedings manual
  mastersthesis misc patent periodical phdthesis proceedings standard techreport
  unpublished
2 TEXT
```

The first argument that is a publication (BibT_EX entry) type, and all publications that have this type given as argument to the ‘t’ key of `\startpublication` will be typeset by executing the commands that appear in the group following the command.

For example, here is a possible way to typeset an article: from `bibl-apa`:

```
\setuppublicationlayout[article]{%
  \insertartaauthors{ }{\insertthekey{ }{ }}%
  \insertpubyear{ }{ }.\ }{\unskip.%}
  \insertarttitle{\bgroup }{\egroup. }{%
  \insertjournal{\bgroup \it}{\egroup}
    {\insertcrossref{In }{ }{ }}%
  \insertvolume
    {, }
    {\insertissue{ }{ }}{\insertpages{: }{ }{ }}
    {\insertpages{, pages }{ }{ }}%
  \insertnote{ }{ }{ }%
  \insertcomment{ }{ }{ }%
}
```

For every command in the long list given in the previous paragraph, there is a corresponding `\insertxxx` command. (As usual, `\author` etc. are special: they have a macro called `\insertxxxs` instead). All of these `\insertxxx` macros use the same logic:

```
\insertartaauthors{<before>}{<after>}{<not found>}
```

Sounds easy? It is! But it is also often tedious: database entries can be tricky things: some without issue numbers, others without page numbers, some even without authors. So, you often need to nest rather a lot of commands in the `<not found>` section of the ‘upper’ command, and `\unskip` and `\ignorespaces` are good friends as well.

Incidentally, the distributed `bibl-xxx` files define layouts for the ‘standard’ publication types that are defined in the example bibliography that comes with Bib_TEX. The list of possible types is in no way limited to that list, but it provides a reasonable starting point.

7 References

- [1] Taco Hoekwater. *CON_TEXT Publication Module, The user documentation*. 14p. In case you didn’t know: it’s the document you are reading now.

