Guide to bibliographic references writing

SHORT VERSION

ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC

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Guide to bibliographic references writing

SHORT VERSION

EPFL Library
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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

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Questions, remarks and feedbacks welcome!
(see: last page)

You will discover other references in the EPFL Bibliographic References Writing guide (Rational Bibliographic), available here:
https://go.epfl.ch/guide-bibliographique

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Use this guide
Why citing your sources
As stated in the Directive concerning the citing and referencing of sources of information in written work submitted by students (LEX 1.3.3), “it is important to start from the scientific state of the art. [...] it is normal that a large part of a written work should be based on what others have already created or discovered” (LEX 1.3.3 preamble). However, “if the material originating from elsewhere is not clearly indicated in the work, the student allows the reader to think that it is their personal and original contribution. This amounts to cheating (plagiarism Art. 8).” (LEX 1.3.3 art. 4 al. 3).

In addition to attributing a discovery or statement to its author, the citation has another utility, for the reader this time. It allows him to consult the sources on which you have relied to write your work, but also to go further into the subject covered. It is therefore essential that the bibliographical references provided allow them to identify each of your sources without ambiguity.

Metadata VS location information
In order to identify a document, you must provide its metadata (title, author, journal name, etc.). The metadata needed to identify a document differs from one type of document to another (book, journal article, thesis, etc.): this guide therefore presents the useful metadata for each type of document. Also, note that an URL is not a metadata. It does not provide information about the document, but only indicates its location. It is useful to indicate it, but not sufficient.

Citation in text
When citing a passage from another document, you must not only highlight that passage, but also include an in-text citation reference to the bibliography, which allows the reader to identify the cited document. The format of the in-text citation depends on the citation style. There are almost as many citation styles as there are scientific journals. In addition, there are styles that are not related to any scientific journal. These thousands of styles fall into 4 main categories:

* **author-date**, where the in-text citation takes the form (author, date);
* **numeric**, where the in-text citation takes the form of a number (n) or in brackets [n];
* **note**, where the in-text citation refers to a footnote where the full bibliographic reference of the document is;
* **label**, where the in-text citation takes the form of a label [Guid15].

References in the bibliography
The citation style also governs the references format in the bibliography. Variations from one style to another may be significant both in terms of formatting (title in italique or
not, author names in capital letters or not, etc.), and in terms of order and the presence of several elements (URL, collection, etc.). **You don’t have to learn presentation rules specific to each citation style.** This part of the work can be managed by softwares.

However, make sure that you insert complete (all information is present) and accurate (no typos, nor spelling mistakes) references into the chosen software.

**How do you make sure that a reference is complete and correct?**
This is the topic of this document.

**Bibliographic data management**
During your research and reading, avoid rewriting all this information in your word processor or spreadsheet. **Reference management software** allows you to automatically collect, organize and cite bibliographic references. Such software even allows you to share your references for group work.
Among many software available on the market, we recommend Zotero. It is powerful, open and free, guaranteeing better sustainability of your data. LaTeX users may also want to turn to BibTeX.

**For further information**
This short version guide is based on the Rational Bibliographic, the EPFL complete guide to bibliographic references writing, available at: [https://go.epfl.ch/guide-bibliographique](https://go.epfl.ch/guide-bibliographique)


citation.epfl.ch (Accessed December 18, 2020)

www.zotero.org (Accessed December 18, 2020)
**HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE?**

When you want to use a piece of information in your work and you don’t know how to cite it:

> **Read the table of content** (p. 6)
> Go to the page describing the kind of document you want to cite
> Read the page
> Discover which information you need to collect

The following short guide answers some questions like:

- How to cite a piece of work
- How to cite an image (picture, graph)
- Which metadata should be collected to describe the document you want to cite
- When can a reference be considered as complete?

This short version guide can be used with a reference management software like Zotero (www.zotero.org). Make sure you collect all the elements needed to unambiguously identify the document. The software will help you to organize the information according to the chosen citation style.

For each kind of document, a list helping you to identify the essential information to collect for a complete final reference is given. All the references are presented in 4 different citation styles:

- ISO-690 International Organization for Standardization
- ACS American Chemical Society
- DIN Deutsche Institut für Normung
- IEEE International of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

These 4 styles are very different from each other. This allows you to see that a same reference can be shaped in many different ways.

The following examples should also encourage you to use a reference management software rather than handwriting them...

Finally, please note that this short version guide presents text and iconographic resources but not computer code citations.
YOUR TURN!
What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Book reference could be as follow:


[BaFr14] Bartling, Sönke; Frieske, Sascha: Opening science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly publishing. Cham: SpringerOpen, 2014 – ISBN 9783319000251

Open Access saves lives.
—Peter Murray-Rust

Abstract Free access to knowledge is a central module within the context of Science 2.0. Rapid development within the area of Open Access underlines this fact and is a pathfinder for Science 2.0, especially since the October 2003 enactment of the “Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities”. Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (http://oa.mpg.de/files/2010/04/berlin_declaration.pdf)

Introduction

The past years have shown that Open Access is of high relevance for all scientific areas but it is important to see that the implementation is subject-tailored. In all journal based sciences two both well-established and complementary ways used are “OA gold” and “OA green”. These two ways offer various advantages that enhance scientific communication’s processes by allowing free access to information for everybody at any time.

Furthermore, it is necessary and ensure free worldwide access to information for everybody at any time. All involved players need to re-define the roles and lead to new, seminal solutions for the sciences.

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S. Bartling and S. Friesike (eds.), Opening Science, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8_9, © The Author(s) 2014


Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers

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Abstract

Background: During the past decades, neutral DNA markers have been extensively employed to study demography, population genetics and structure in livestock, but less interest has been devoted to the evaluation of livestock adaptive potential through the identification of genomic regions likely to be under natural selection.

Methodology/Principal findings: Landscape genomics can greatly benefit the entire livestock system through the identification of genotypes better adapted to specific or extreme environmental conditions. Therefore we analyzed 101 AFLP markers in 43 European and Western Asian goat breeds both with Marsan software, based on a correlational approach (SAM), and with Mocha and BIovison, two FST-based software able to detect markers carrying signatures of natural selection. Marsan identified four loci possibly under natural selection — also confirmed by FST-outlier methods — and significantly associated with environmental variables such as diurnal temperature range, frequency of precipitation, relative humidity and solar radiation.

Conclusions/Significance: These results show that landscape genomics can provide useful information on the environmental factors affecting the adaptive potential of livestock living in specific climatic conditions. Besides adding conservation value to livestock genetic resources, this knowledge may lead to the development of novel molecular tools useful to preserve the adaptive potential of local breeds during genetic improvement programs, and to increase the adaptability of industrial breeds to changing environments.

Introduction

Neutral DNA markers have been extensively employed, during the last decades, to infer population genetics parameters, population structure and demographic trends, both in wildlife and livestock species [1–3]. Much scientific interest is now focused on investigating adaptive genetic variation [4–5] and on identifying genomic regions likely to be under selection [6–9]. So far, several methods have been proposed [3–6,10–12]; some are based on candidate gene approaches which test whether or not a specific locus is a true target of selection by means of a number of different statistical methods [14–15]; others are designed to identify chromosomal regions affecting the phenotypes of complex adaptive traits (e.g. disease resistance), by measuring the association between different genotypes and the phenotype of interest [16].

The population genomics approach [17] searches for selection signatures by analyzing the variation of genetic diversity parameters along chromosomes, to discriminate between genomic regions under locus-specific (selection) and genome-wide (genetic drift, inbreeding and migration) effects [17]. The major limitation of this approach, however, is that it is blind respect to the causative selection forces. Signatures of selection for adaptive traits can be partially targeted by properly designing the experiment (e.g. contrasting groups of breeds reared in different environmental conditions), but the disentanglement of the effects linked to specific environmental variables remains impossible.

A PHYTOREMEDIATION APPROACH TO REMOVE PESTICIDES (ATRAZINE AND LINDANE) FROM CONTAMINATED ENVIRONMENT


PRÉSENTÉE À LA FACULTÉ ENVIRONNEMENT NATUREL, ARCHITECTURAL ET CONSTRUIT

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ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

POUR L'OBTENTION DU GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÉS SCIENCES

PAR

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Lausanne, EPFL
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A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures: Data

DATE
Publication date: 12 March 2014
DOI D.10.5281/zenodo.4092

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The “Research Data” document type is not managed (yet) by many of the reference management software. Use the type “Journal Article”, which allows you to enter all the essential metadata to describe a research data set (particularly a DOI).

What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Research Data reference could be as follow:


What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Encyclopedia article could be as follow:


Kit PRisme est une base pour construire un robot mobile dans le but d'introduction à la robotique, également aux microcontrôleurs. Elle est compatible à un Arduino Leonardo. Elle contient un microcontrôleur de 16 MHz avec 20 entrées/sorties et 32 KB de mémoire flash. Alimentée à 5V, elle est très polyvalente et peut servir à toutes sortes de projets.
You can follow the guidelines for the citation of a webpage in order to cite a tweet or a Facebook page. Please refer to the examples given on p.52 to see how to mention them.

What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Encyclopedia article could be as follow:


The open-data movement has already reached almost the whole of society. For example, digital content can be used freely (open content), computer programs, sources and altered (open source), official data consulted (open government) and educational courses pursued free of charge (open education).
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Purpose, strategic objectives and implementation steps

Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Swiss Confederation

DATE Neuchâtel 2017
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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — QR Code 2005 bar code symbology specification

Technologies de l'information — Techniques d'identification automatique et de capture des données — Spécification de la symbologie de code à barres QR Code 2005
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Rolex Learning Center, from the EPFL roofs
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*Today was a foggy day*

© Mathilde Panes

instagram.com/p/BqGEF4DhqlQ/

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*The robotic box “Ranger” aims to motivate children to tidy up their toys on the floor*

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Available: http://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/200892
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Printed or online version
A large number of documents exist in both printed and electronic version. The
references are identical in both cases, except for the URL and the consultation date which must be added if you accessed the online version.

**URL**
The URL is not a metadata but a location data. It can’t therefore be used alone in a reference (even with the consultation date). In case of any URL mistake, or any change in the website structure, the page becomes inaccessible. However, the URL is useful as it allows the reader to access the document easily.

If the URL inserted in the references are particularly long, don’t hesitate to use an URL shortener like go.epfl.ch. Be aware that shortening the link leads to a loss of useful information like the website domain: it will be replaced by the domain of the URL shortening service you used.

**Consultation date**
The consultation date is particularly important for online resources like websites. Your piece of work may be read in several years. So the access date will indicate that, at the time of writing, the page existed even if it has disappeared or been moved since. Please note that some citation styles do not include this element in the reference.

**Publication place**
When a document has multiple places of publication, like illustrated in p.12 and p.14, use the first place named in your reference.

**Annotations**
Reference management software allow you to add comments to the references. You can for example create an annotated bibliography, i.e. a bibliography with a comment or appreciation for each reference. There are, however, few citation styles providing this option. One of these is the ISO-690 standard.
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