

Citations and References



Lecture 8 The References

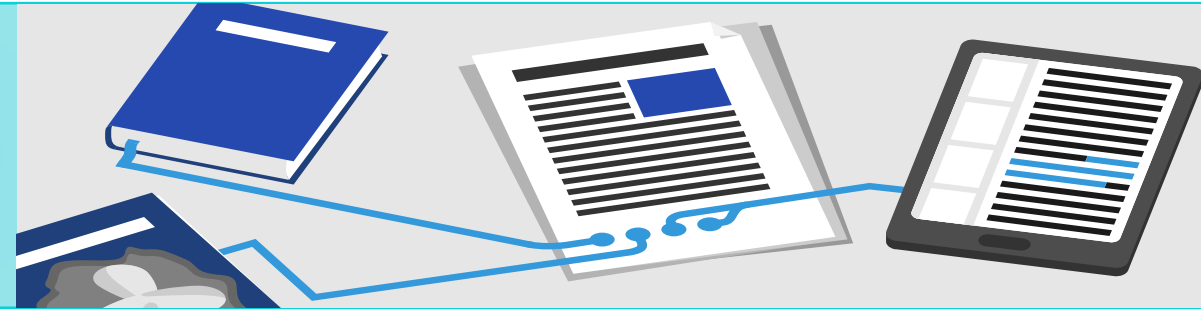
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Outline

- Managing references
- References style
 - Harvard Style
 - Vancouver style
- Other recommendations
- References to tables and figures

Managing references



By properly referencing the material your work is based upon, you achieve several things:

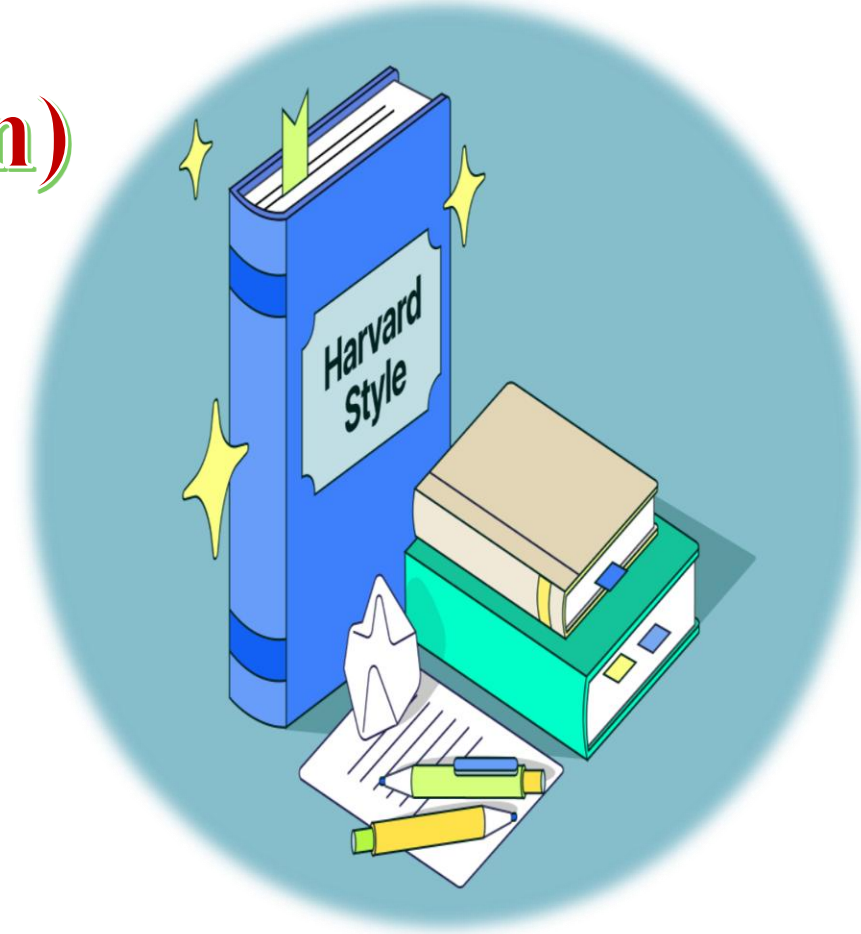
1. you show how your work extends the current state-of-the-art knowledge in the area
2. you show the **originality** of your work
3. To avoid **plagiarism** (i.e. to take other peoples' thoughts, ideas, or writings and use them as your own)
4. you support arguments made in your report (any claim made in the report must be supported either by your own research or by citing the results published by other people)
5. you show that you are familiar with the work done in the area (understand your area)

References style - Harvard style

| In The Body Of The Text (Citation)

Harvard style uses the form: author, date. In the text, the surname of the author and the year of the publication are given.

The full biographical details are listed at the end of the report in the list of references.





References style - Harvard style

Single author

There are two ways of referencing in the text

- 1) When the author's name naturally occurs in the sentence, the year is listed within parentheses just after the name.

For example, Knuth (1999) showed that. . .

- 2) If the author's name does not occur naturally in the sentence, then both the name and the year are given within parentheses.

It has been shown that. . . (Knuth, 1999).



References style - Harvard style

Multiple authors - two authors

- When citing work with two authors, their surnames are listed. **For example,**

Gatziu and Dittrich's (1999) overview of the SAMOS project

Or

The SAMOS project investigated active object-oriented database features on top of a commercial database management system (Gatziu and Dittrich, 1999).



References style - Harvard style

Multiple authors - more than two authors

- When citing work with more than two authors, you should, in the body of the text, only **list the first author** and substitute **the remaining author names with** "et al."
- This is an abbreviation for "et alia " meaning "and others" in this context.
- In the **reference list** you should include all author names (only when the author list is exceptionally long, **for example 20** or more authors, should you consider using et al. in the reference list as well).

- For example :

Stankovic et al. (1999) identified common misconceptions about real-time.

Or

Several misconceptions about real-time have been identified (Stankovic et al., 1999).. .



References style - Harvard style

Multiple references

- When citing multiple references with the same author but with different publication years, **you need only list the years, separated by “,”**. The order should be chronological. For example,

Locke (1986, 1992) showed that...

Or

It has been shown that . . . (Locke, 1986, 1992).



References style - Harvard style

Multiple references

- When citing multiple references with **the same author** and with **the same publication year**, you should add **"a"** for the first publication, **"b"** for the second one, etc.
- References are listed in **order of importance**.
- If all the references are equally important, they should be listed in chronological order.
- Further, when citing multiple references, by different authors, they are separated by **“;”**. **For example**,

Real-time systems introduce additional technical issues due to the application time constraints that should be met (Stankovic, 1988a, 1988b; Stankovic et al., 1999).

It has been shown that . . . (Locke, 1986, 1992).



References style - Harvard style

The reference list

Book

Author(s)

Year of publication

Title - should be in Italic

Edition - if it is not the first edition

Publisher

Place of publication

Examples:

Boehm, B. W. 1981. *Software Engineering Economics*.
Prentice-Hall, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Knuth, D. E. 1999. *The Art of Programming*. 3rd
edition, vol 2 Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, USA.



References style - Harvard style

Journal article

Author(s)

Year of publication

Title of the article

Name of journal - should be in Italic

Volume number, issue number, and/or month

Page numbers of article

Examples:

Stankovic, J. A. 1988a. Misconceptions About Real-Time Computing: A Serious Problem for Next-Generation Systems. *IEEE Computer*, 21(10), October, pp. 10-19.



References style - Harvard style

Conference paper

Author(s)

Year of publication

Title of the paper

Title of conference proceedings - should be in
Italic

Location and dates of the conference

Publisher

Page numbers of paper

Examples:

Blaha, M. R., Premerlani, W. J., Bender, A. R., Salemme, R. M., Kornfein M. M., and Harkins, C. K. 1990. Bill-of-Material Configuration Generation. In *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Data Engineering*, pp. 237-244.



References style - Harvard style

Electronic documents (e.g. web pages)

The following shows a set of guidelines that are commonly used in practice when citing electronic documents, e.g. URL. In general, the following should be included:

Author(s)

Year

Title - should be in Italic

Version number, if applicable

Type of medium - should be in square brackets, e.g. [online].

Place of publication, if applicable

Available from, e.g. URL

Access date (date when the document was viewed/downloaded)

Example:

Davison, R. and Kock, N., editors. 2004.
Professional Ethics [online]. Available from:
<http://www.is.cityu.edu.hk/research/ethics/index.htm> [Accessed 27 June 2007].



References style - Harvard style

Dissertations and theses

Author

Year

Title

School

Department

Number (if applicable)

Example:

Locke, C. D. 1986. Best-Effort Decision Making for Real-Time Scheduling. Ph.D. thesis. Department of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University.

References style - Vancouver style

As opposed to the author-date format used in Harvard, the **Vancouver style** uses a **numerical format**. Hence, in the text, the citation in the form of a **number** is included within **square brackets**. This makes referencing simple since there are no differences in citing a reference with one or multiple authors

For example:

It has been shown that. . . [1].

or

Knuth [1] showed that. . .





References style - Vancouver style

- In the Vancouver style, author names are written using the initials of first and second names without spaces.
- They can include up to six authors.
- If there are more than six authors, include the first three, followed by et al.
- If no author is given, just start with the title.
- Sources in the reference list are sorted in the order they are cited in the text.



References style - Vancouver style

The reference list

Book

[1] Boehm, BW. Software Engineering Economics. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall;1981.

Journal article

[3] Locke, CD. Software Architecture for Hard Real-Time Applications: Cyclic Executives vs. Fixed Priority Executives. Real-Time Systems Journal, 1992; 4(1): 37-53.



References style - Vancouver style

Conference paper

[4] Mohan, C. Repeating History beyond ARIES. In: Proc. 25th International Conference on Very Large Data Bases, Edinburgh, UK, Sept. 1999. p. 1-17.

Electronic documents (e.g. web pages)

[5] Davison, R., Kock, N., eds. Professional Ethics. [online], 2004. Available from: <http://www.is.cityu.edu.hk/research/resources/isworld/ethics/index.htm>. Accessed 27 June 2007.



References style - Vancouver style

Dissertations and theses

[7] Locke CD. Best-Effort Decision Making for Real-Time Scheduling. Doctoral thesis. Department of Computer Science, Carnegie-Mellon University, May 1986.

Other Recommendations

- You should always try to read the original source, and avoid referencing a secondary reference.
- A secondary source represents another author's interpretation. It is possible that you would interpret the original source differently. Given that this could be a source of misunderstanding and error, you should avoid this as much as possible.

Other Recommendations


- There are, however, occasions when it is not possible to study the original source,
 - e.g. when the original source is no longer available, or
 - the original source is written in a language you do not understand.
 - Sometimes you may find that the number of references is too large,
 - or that the same reference is listed frequently in a section.
 - In this case, consider mentioning your source at the beginning of the section.

References to tables and figures

- **Another type of reference** in a report points to tables and figures.
- When referring to tables and figures in your text, avoid phrases such as “**The data are shown in the table below**”. The problem with this type of reference is that it is **dependent on the position of the table**. It is called a **relative reference**, since the word “below” in the reference is dependent on the position of the table relative to the reference.
- When making the final corrections to your report, you are very likely to move some tables and figures to make the report look nicer.
- It is very easy in this situation, to forget to update relative references, and very time-consuming to look for them in the text.

References to tables and figures

- A better way of referencing figures and tables is by absolute references, which are independent of position.
- An example might be: “The data of the simulations are shown in Table 10.1”.
- However, it is best to keep the table or figure as close as possible to the place in the text where the reference appears.
- In general, it is somewhat better to have tables and figures after the first occurrence of a reference to them, rather than before.

Any  Question

**Thank you
for attention**