

Typesetting Bibliographies Compliant with the International Standard ISO 690 in L^AT_EX

Dávid Lupták

Abstract

The preparation of bibliographic references and citations compliant with the international standard ISO 690 is required by many institutes not limited to the Czech and Slovak academia. However, the typesetting of bibliographies conforming to the respective standard is not yet supported in the L^AT_EX document preparation system. The `biblatex-iso690` package has been revised and improved to fully meet the requirements of the international standard and thus greatly simplifies the typesetting of bibliographies for all kinds of information resources.

1 Introduction

Writing an article or paper or any other kind of work requires high maturity to work with other resources which should be also referenced and cited properly. The preparation of bibliographic references and citations is mainly required to comply with the international standard ISO 690 in Czech academia [1]. At the beginning of this article the standard ISO 690 is introduced briefly, followed by various existing software implementations incorporating the standard. Typesetting of bibliographies in L^AT_EX preparation system is next covered in more detail and the package `biblatex-iso690`, the first complete implementation in L^AT_EX which is compliant with the latest version of the standard ISO 690, is featured.

2 International standard ISO 690

The preparation of bibliographic references and citations was done in accord with the international standard ISO 690:1987 [2] for printed resources and ISO 690-2:1997 [3] for electronic information resources in the past. These two versions of the standard were unified and replaced by new version ISO 690:2010 [4] in 2010. On the national level, translations of such standards are provided by offices for standards (ISO members) [5] with the equal status to the original standard. Examples of such translations are Czech ČSN ISO 690:2011 [6], Slovak STN ISO 690:2012 [7] or German DIN ISO 690:2013 [8].

2.1 Terminology

Let's briefly introduce two fundamental terms and definitions of the standard [4] which are essential for understanding following text properly:

citation indication within the text or other form of content of a relevant reference

reference data describing a resource or part thereof, sufficiently precise and detailed to identify it and to enable it to be located

2.2 Consistency principle

The international standard ISO 690 does not prescribe a particular style of reference or citation. The examples used in the standard are not prescriptive as to style and punctuation. These facts outline two findings:

1. separation of semantic and presentation is respected
2. the standard cannot be considered as a citation style [9]

At the same time, a uniform style, format and punctuation scheme shall be used for all references in a document, regardless of the particular style guide being used. Fulfillment of this requirement is left to creator of references, with examples illustrated in the standard itself, various national interpretations are just typical usages of typesetting a bibliography.

3 Typesetting of bibliographies in L^AT_EX

L^AT_EX document preparation system provides three possibilities of typesetting bibliographies [10]. The first approach is to use just the plain L^AT_EX to generate the bibliographies, two others stick to the separation of semantic and presentation principle and take benefit of creating an external database of bibliographic data and using an application to generate the output.

3.1 Plain L^AT_EX

The `thebibliography` environment for references and the `\cite` command family for citations are available in L^AT_EX. Each single reference is then mentioned as `\bibitem` with its unique identifier in the `thebibliography` environment.

```
\documentclass{...}
\begin{document}
\cite{<label01>}
...
\begin{thebibliography}{<widest label>}
\bibitem{<label01>}
  <Author>. \emph{<Title>: <subtitle>}. ...
...
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}
```

The aforementioned code snippet shows the basic syntax of this approach and also unveil the fact that it is not practical with a large number of citations [11]. The main drawbacks are:

1. all bibliography entries listed in `\thebibliography` environment are typeset (regardless of whether they are cited or not)
2. every bibliography entry has to be entered and formatted manually for every desired bibliography style
3. bibliography references are not sorted at all (they are printed out in the order as they are listed in `\thebibliography` environment)

Standard ISO 690 does not prescribe any guidelines to deal with the disadvantage number 1, however such results do not follow general recommendations for creating bibliographies [10]. Regarding the limitation 2 it is really tough task to ensure the consistency of references and regarding the drawback 3 it is not possible at all to output references in the correct order for any method of citation introduced in the standard.

Reusability of bibliographic entries and scalability of the list of references lack in this approach. On the other hand, one of the main strengths is relatively fast document compilation (it is enough to compile it twice by \TeX engine).

3.2 Bib \TeX

The preferred method of generating a bibliography is to create an external bibliography database (see section 3.4) and use an application to generate the output [10]. Such applications can deal with typesetting references in the correct order (solves the issue 3) and based on the selected bibliography style (solves the issue 2) they generate `\thebibliography` environment which then can be input into the document. One typical representative of this method is Bib \TeX , which adhere to the principle of separation of semantic and presentation.

The `\bibliographystyle` command is used to define the desired bibliography formatting style, the `\bibliography` command specifies external bibliography database to use and also the location where the list of references is to be printed. The `\cite` family commands are used to create a citation within a text of a document pointing to the reference in question. It is also possible to use `\nocite` command, which adds the bibliography entry to the list of references without printing a citation within a text (addressing problem 1).

```
\documentclass{...}
\bibliographystyle{<formatting style>}
\begin{document}
\cite[<additional info>]{<list of labels>}
...
\bibliography{<list of database files>}
\end{document}
```

This brief introduction to Bib \TeX seems to be promising, however there is also a lot of troubles out there underlined by the fact, that development of the Bib \TeX package is stagnant [12, 13]. Let's list the main disadvantages and limitations:

1. input encoding problems [14] (even though an alternative solution is available)¹
2. designing your own Bib \TeX styles is rather difficult [15] (even though an alternative solution for generating Bib \TeX styles is available)²
3. capacity issues (working with large bibliography database files, Bib \TeX is very likely to run out of memory) [16]
4. lacking of citation customizations [17] (even though more flexible solutions are available)³
5. missing of contemporary fields widely used nowadays, e.g. the `url` field (even though an alternative solution is available)⁴
6. lacking of translations and multilingual bibliographies [18] (even though an alternative solution is available)⁵

To typeset your document properly, it is needed to compile your document at least three times by \TeX engine and at least once by Bib \TeX program. Here is the global pattern to be applied [19]:

\LaTeX (Bib \TeX \LaTeX)⁺ \LaTeX

Generating a bibliography using Bib \TeX in comparison with the plain \LaTeX introduces more complexity, however, on the other hand, it also deals with almost all of the aforementioned limitations successfully.

3.3 Bib \LaTeX

Another option for generating a bibliography using external bibliography database and application for compiling it reveals in the Bib \LaTeX package of \LaTeX . This package is a complete reimplement of the bibliographic facilities provided by \LaTeX , usually referred to as a successor of an ancient Bib \TeX package [14, 20]. Formatting of the bibliography is entirely controlled by \TeX macros and processing a bibliography database file (see also 3.4) the `biber` backend program is used [16].

The usage of Bib \LaTeX package slightly differs from traditional Bib \TeX since it provides also more advanced bibliographic facilities for use with \LaTeX .

¹ <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/bibtex8bit>

² <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/custom-bib>

³ <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>, <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/cite>

⁴ <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>, <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/babelbib>

⁵ <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/babelbib>

From the user perspective, different syntax is noticeable. Formatting styles are specified as a load-time package option in the optional argument to `\usepackage`. Bibliography database files are specified in the document preamble with `\addbibresource` command using the full name of the file (including `.bib` extension). The list of references is printed using the `\printbibliography` command at the position where this command is placed in a document. For creating citations within a text of a document, `\cite` command and its variants are used. Basic structure is as follows:

```
\documentclass{...}
\usepackage[...]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{<database01.bib>}
\addbibresource{<database02.bib>}
\begin{document}
\cite{...}
...
\printbibliography
\end{document}
```

BIB_{La}TeX successfully deals with a lot of limitations introduced by BIB_{TeX}, to mention a few of them [21]:

1. full Unicode support
2. highly customisable sorting and bibliography labels
3. `polyglossia` and `babel` support for automatic language switching for bibliographic entries and citations
4. more entry types and fields
5. a lot of bibliography and citation styles already available
6. easy to design new bibliography and citation styles

The list could continue to be extended to the rich functionality provided by the BIB_{La}TeX package [16]. On the other hand, there are almost none drawbacks of using the package. To mention just one for all – incompatibility of BIB_{La}TeX auxiliary files when submitting to a journal [22].

Document compiling is analogous to BIB_{TeX} approach. At first, document is compiled by `TeX` engine followed by running `biber` on a generated auxiliary `.bcf` file and then compile by `TeX` engine once again. The BIB_{La}TeX schema for compiling a document is as follows (note that file extensions are optional):

```
latex <document>[.tex]
biber <document>[.bcf]
latex <document>[.tex]
```

3.4 Bibliography database (.bib file)

For the sake of completeness of this section it is desirable to introduce also the bibliography database `.bib` file. This file contains bibliography entries, each entry is of specific type (the word after `@`), has unique label and a number of tags (key-value pairs) defining resource data. General schema of an entry looks like the following [23]:

```
@<entry type>{<label>,
  <field> = {<value>},
  ...
  <field> = {<value>}}
}
```

All of the entry types supported by BIB_{TeX} can be used directly or via alias also with BIB_{La}TeX package. On top of traditional types, BIB_{La}TeX package introduces other ones with the possibility to define completely new ones.

The same situation applies also for entry fields. BIB_{La}TeX package provides backward compatibility with all of the BIB_{TeX} fields and on top of them it adds some more. In addition to regular fields there are available so-called special fields which can contain additional settings related to an entry, e.g. to specify the language on per entry basis for multilingual bibliographies.

3.5 Summary

Basic functionality of `LaTeX` for generating a bibliography can be appropriately used for small number of citations in a document. However, in case of a large number of citations, it is best to use an external bibliographic application. This approach sticks to a principle of separation semantic and presentation, which results in high scalability and reusability of bibliography entries and makes the working with references more flexible and efficient.

Besides BIB_{TeX} – traditional representative of this method – many other applications based on it exist out there. However, all of them are limited to the fact that they are based on BIB_{TeX}. Mainly it is a case of used formatting styles, even though some of the applications try to replace the language BST (BIB_{TeX} S_Tyle) and use more modern languages – mostly XML [20, 24].

As it turned out from the big variety of options for typesetting a bibliography in `LaTeX` [10, 25], best choice nowadays is to use BIB_{La}TeX package with its backend application `biber` [20, 26].

4 ISO 690 implementations

This section introduces an existing software products, tools or services which incorporate the standard ISO 690. First two mentioned here are designed to

use with L^AT_EX document preparation system, language CSL is covered thanks to its gaining usage popularity and OPmac-bib package because it is a rare example among all available packages which deliver the full support for this particular standard. More comprehensive overview of the available solutions can be found in the bachelor thesis of the author of this article in Slovak [27].

4.1 czechiso

For the Czech versions of the standard – ČSN ISO 690:1996 [28] and ČSN ISO 690-2:2000 [29] – is available an unofficial formatting style **czechiso** created by David Martinek in 2006. The style can be found at <http://www.fit.vutbr.cz/~martinek/latex/czechiso.html>. This implementation does not meet the requirements of the standard precisely, it is lacking some required fields for bibliographic entries and many functions responsible for printing out a reference correctly are in need of rewriting to fully conform to the standard.

4.2 biblatex-iso690

First version of the bibliography and citation style for BIB_AT_EX conforming to the standard ISO 690 is dated back to 2011. This implementation was based on the previous versions of the standards [28, 29] and on the Czech interpretation [30]. The package was created by Michal Hoftich and it is available at <https://github.com/michal-h21/biblatex-iso690>. Similarly to the previous aforementioned package, even this solution did not adhere to the standards precisely. Many issues related to the functionality of the package as well as the usage of this style were reported on the homepage of the project. Thanks to reviewing the style completely in 2016, the package fully meet the requirements of the standard at the current stage (see also subsection 5).

4.3 Language CSL

The Citation Style Language (CSL) is an open XML based language for working with bibliographies. It became popular with the release of Zotero reference manager in 2006 [31].

The main advantage of this language is the syntax of XML, jointly with the popularity, open source initiative and versatility of CSL [32]. Another undisputed benefit is its widespread character, which is indicated by extensive list of products which use CSL styles on the official webpage of the CSL project [33]. One of the most famous are Zotero, Papers and Mendeley.

In the CSL style repository can be found over 8000 styles, among which is available also 15 styles

for the standard ISO 690. These styles differs in localisation or method of citation, hence so huge number of styles just for one standard. In all of them appear minor errors or inaccuracies in accord with the standard ISO 690. In general, CSL has a number of limitations [34]:

- limited support for customizing the label format
- limited support for legal styles (Multilingual Zotero as an alternative)
- limited support for citing items in multiple languages within a single document (Multilingual Zotero as an alternative)
- limited support for entering date range into the date field (entry is not generated)

In conclusion, it should be added that BIB_AT_EX package covers all of these limitations in its basic functionality [16].

4.4 OPmac-bib

OPmac are additional macros on top of plain T_EX taking advantage of basic L^AT_EX functionality. The additional package OPmac-bib is built as a part of it, available for bibliography facilities. No external program for generating a bibliography is needed, all is handled by T_EX macros and the **librarian.tex** package by Paul Isambert. The OPmac package is created by Petr Olšák and it ships with **csplain** package since 2015. More details about OPmac package are left to another article of *TUGboat* [35].

OPmac-bib can process all of the traditional types and fields of BIB_AT_EX and above and beyond it introduces new fields, which are a must when working with bibliographies nowadays. These fields are e.g. **url**, **doi** or **lang**, which bypass the need of using **note** field for providing such data in this field. Hence it is possible to print out this data in the correct order in accord with the standard.

While BIB_AT_EX was lacking a lot of required types and fields, OPmac-bib is making much better. But still the standard is so complex that even OPmac-bib does not cover all of the pitfalls the standard introduces regarding the fields. However, OPmac-bib can deal with this really smartly. The package provides a few versatile fields which can be used for entering bibliographic data jointly with the formatting macros to customize the field. Hence one can achieve desired output. E.g. **option** and **ednote** are examples of such fields.

The field **option** can be used for entering other titles, translation of title etc. Thanks to this field the correct output conforming to the latest version of the standard can be achieved.

The field **ednote** can be used for entering secondary authors or other additional information. Note

that formatting of this field is not further processed, so the entered value is printed out as is. Hence one has to be careful to conform to the standard when entering the data. Typical examples of entered data are translators or originators of multiple editions.

Thanks to the availability of these non-standard fields and full customization is the OPmac-bib package an obvious and preferred choice to work with plain T_EX.

5 Package biblatex-iso690

Among all implementations incorporating the standard ISO 690 mentioned in the previous section, only one is relevant to work on for typesetting a bibliography in L^AT_EX – the `biblatex-iso690` package. Original implementation deviated from the standard, but since its review, `biblatex-iso690` package is fully compliant with the latest version of the international standard ISO 690.

Original state of the `biblatex-iso690` package contained the following defects and drawbacks:

- adhered to out-of-date editions of the standard
- incorrect order of elements
- (redundant/missing) punctuation
- missing some types of resources
- missing some required elements
- missing creator secondary responsibility
- obsolete and deprecated code

Initial analysis of the original state of the `biblatex-iso690` package resulted in its complete reimplementation. Correction of printing bibliography elements in the correct order in a reference was not the only change. Almost all macros, commands and definitions for parsing fields from the `.bib` database file needed to be refactored. A lot of requirements of the standard could be achieved simply by the author interface of the BIBL^AT_EX package. For some requirements was needed to refine a few low-level macros of the package. And some were left just to an author of a bibliography database, because they cannot be solved algorithmically. Known limitations are:

- missing support for running notes citation method
- URL addresses wrapping
- algorithmic solution for (not) printing out a first edition of a resource
- algorithmic solution for (not) printing out only first publisher
- algorithmic solution for (not) printing out only first places
- term *Anon* for anonymous works
- localisation string *nodate* for no date

5.1 Methods of citation

The standard ISO 690 prescribes three citation methods of information resources. Besides aforementioned running notes method it is also so-called Harvard system (known also as author-date) and numeric system. In the `biblatex-iso690` package they are available as `iso-authoryear` and `iso-numeric`. Note that formatting style is specified as a package option of BIBL^AT_EX package, e.g.

```
\usepackage[style=iso-numeric]{biblatex}.
```

5.2 Package options – customization

The standard ISO 690 does not prescribe any particular style, format and punctuation scheme for references to be used. Frequently demanded changes are available as `biblatex-iso690` package options, which are:

- `spacecolon=[true|false]` to change printing of colon in subtitles and publication information
 - Place : Publisher
 - Place: Publisher
- `pagetotal=[true|false]` to print out a total number of pages of a resource as an optional information
 - Place : Publisher, 2008 [60 p.]
 - Place : Publisher, 2008
- `shortnumeration=[true|false]` to distinguish numeration and pagination typographically
 - ... 2011, **32**(3), 289–301 [visited on 2016-05-14] ...
 - ... 2011, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 289–301 [visited on 2016-05-14] ...
- `thesisinfoinnotes=[true|false]` to specify position of thesis information
 - ... Available from: *<url>*. BT. MU, FI, Brno. Supervisor Petr SOJKA
 - ... BT. MU, FI, Brno. Supervisor Petr SOJKA. Available from: *<url>*

5.3 Integration into fithesis3 class

`Fithesis3` is an official document class for the typesetting of theses at the Masaryk University (Brno, Czech Republic) in L^AT_EX [36]. The class has been designed for easy extensibility by style and locale files of other academic institutions. It was also natural request to integrate the `biblatex-iso690` package into `fithesis3` template. This integration has been done by cooperation with the maintainer of the `fithesis3` package – Vít Novotný – and consists of the following steps:

- the `bib` key added to the package metadata section, which can be used to specify a list of `.bib` database files
- citation method is loaded automatically based on the selected faculty
- list of references is printed automatically at the end of a document
- all bibliography management can be also set up manually (see section 3.3)

```
\documentclass{fithesis3}
\thesissetup{
  ...
  bib = {<bibliography-database.bib>}
  ...
}
\begin{document}
\cite{...}
...
\end{document}
```

5.4 Availability

As already mentioned, there was no official support for the standard ISO 690 in L^AT_EX so far. However, `biblatex-iso690` package has acquired an official status after the revision and now is available from CTAN as the package `biblatex-iso690`. Under the same name it is available also in T_EX Live distribution since T_EX Live 2016.

6 Summary

The article describes typesetting a bibliography in L^AT_EX compliant with the international standard ISO 690. The standard is introduced at the beginning followed by three possibilities of typesetting a bibliography in L^AT_EX being considered. Number of implementations incorporating the standard ISO 690 exist but the `biblatex-iso690` package takes the most interest, because since its initial implementation in 2011, the package was revised in 2016 to fully meet the requirements of the most recent version of the standard. References in this article are generated using the reimplemented package `biblatex-iso690` so they can serve for the purpose of demonstration.

Citácie

1. KRATOCHVÍL, Jiří; SEJK, Petr; ELIÁŠOVÁ, Věra; STEHLÍK, Marek. *Metodika tvorby bibliografických citací* [online]. 2. revidované vydání. Návrh obálky MAZOCH, Břetislav. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2011 [cit. 2016-03-16]. ISSN 1802-128X. Dostupné z: http://is.muni.cz/do/rect/el/estud/prif/ps11/metodika/web/ebook_citace_2011.html.
2. *ISO 690: Information and documentation – Bibliographic references – Content, form and structure*. Second edition. Geneva: The International Organization for Standardization, 1987.
3. *ISO 690-2: Information and documentation – Bibliographic references – Part 2: Electronic documents or parts thereof*. First edition. Geneva: The International Organization for Standardization, 1997.
4. *ISO 690: Information and documentation – Guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources*. Third edition. Geneva: The International Organization for Standardization, 2010.
5. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION. *ISO Membership Manual* [online]. Geneva, 2015 [cit. 2016-05-20]. ISBN 978-92-67-10611-3. Dostupné z: http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_membership_manual.pdf.
6. ČSN ISO 690: *Informace a dokumentace – Pravidla pro bibliografické odkazy a citace informačních zdrojů*. Praha: Úřad pro technickou normalizaci, metrologii a státní zkušebnictví, 2011. Třídící znak 01 0197.
7. STN ISO 690: *Informácie a dokumentácia. Návod na tvorbu bibliografických odkazov na informačné pramene a ich citovanie*. Bratislava: Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2012. Triediaci znak 01 0197.
8. *DIN ISO 690: Information und Dokumentation – Richtlinien für Titelangaben und Zitierung von Informationsressourcen*. Berlin: DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V., 2013.
9. HÁLA, Tomáš. Komentář k nové revizi normy ČSN ISO 690 – Pravidla pro bibliografické odkazy a citace informačních zdrojů. *Zpravo-daj Československého sdružení uživatelů T_EXu*. 2013, roč. 23, č. 2, s. 107–112. ISSN 1211-6661. Dostupné z DOI: 10.5300/2013-2/107.
10. TALBOT, Nicola L. C. *Using L^AT_EX to Write a PhD Thesis*. Norfolk, UK: Dickimaw Books, 2013. Dickimaw L^AT_EX Series. ISBN 978-1-909440-02-9.
11. TALBOT, Nicola L. C. *L^AT_EX for Complete Novices*. Norfolk, UK: Dickimaw Books, 2012. Dickimaw L^AT_EX Series. ISBN 978-1-909440-00-5.
12. PATASHNIK, Oren. BibT_EX 1.0. *TUGboat: Proceedings of the 1994 Annual Meeting* [online]. 1994, roč. 15, č. 3, s. 269–273 [cit. 2016-05-14].

- Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb15-3/tb44patashnik.pdf>.
13. PATASHNIK, Oren. BibTeX Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow. *TUGboat: Proceedings of the 2003 Annual Meeting* [online]. 2003, roč. 24, č. 1, s. 25–30 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb24-1/patashnik.pdf>.
 14. BibTeX: Process bibliographies for L^AT_EX, etc. CTAN: The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network [online]. 2010 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/bibtex>.
 15. PATASHNIK, Oren. *Designing BibTeX Styles* [online]. 1988 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/biblio/bibtex/base/btxhak.pdf>.
 16. LEHMAN, Philipp; WRIGHT, Joseph; BORUVKA, Audrey; KIME, Philip. *The BibLaTeX package: Programmable Bibliographies and Citations* [online]. 2016. Verzia 3.4 [cit. 2016-03-16]. Dostupné z: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/biblatex/doc/biblatex.pdf>.
 17. SHELL, Michael; HOADLEY, David. *BibTeX Tips and FAQ* [online]. 2007. Verzia 1.1 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/biblio/bibtex/contrib/doc/btxFAQ.pdf>.
 18. HARDERS, Harald. Multilingual Bibliographies: Using and extending the babelbib package. *TUGboat* [online]. 2002, roč. 23, č. 3/4, s. 344–353 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb23-3-4/tb75harders.pdf>.
 19. MARKEY, Nicolas. *Tame the BeaST: The B to X of BibTeX* [online]. 2009. Verzia 1.4 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/bibtex/tamethebeast/ttb_en.pdf.
 20. HUFFLEN, Jean-Michel. A comparative study of methods for bibliographies. *TUGboat: TUG 2011 Proceedings* [online]. 2011, roč. 32, č. 3, s. 289–301 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb32-3/tb102hufflen.pdf>.
 21. BibLaTeX: Sophisticated Bibliographies in L^AT_EX CTAN: The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network [online]. 2016 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/biblatex>.
 22. Biblatex: submitting to a journal. *T_EX – L^AT_EX Stack Exchange* [online]. 2011 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/12175/biblatex-submitting-to-a-journal>.
 23. BibTeX Format Description. *BibTeX.org* [online]. 2006 [cit. 2017-05-08]. Dostupné z: <http://www.bibtex.org/Format>.
 24. HUFFLEN, Jean-Michel. Languages for bibliography styles. *TUGboat: Proceedings of the 2008 Annual Meeting* [online]. 2008, roč. 29, č. 3, s. 401–412 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb29-3/tb93hufflen.pdf>.
 25. MITTELBAACH, Frank; GOOSSENS, Michel; BRAAMS, Johannes; CARLISLE, David; ROWLEY, Chris. *The L^AT_EX Companion*. Second Edition. Boston: Addison-Wesley, 2004. Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. ISBN 0-201-36299-6. Fourth printing (with corrections), Sept. 2005.
 26. KIME, Philip; CHARETT, François. *Biber: A backend bibliography processor for biblatex* [online]. 2016. Verzia 2.5 [cit. 2016-05-14]. Dostupné z: <http://mirrors.ctan.org/biblio/biber/documentation/biber.pdf>.
 27. LUPTÁK, Dávid. *Sazba bibliografie dle normy ISO 690* [online] [cit. 2016-06-14]. Dostupné z: http://is.muni.cz/th/422640/fi_b/BP.Masarykova.univerzita.Fakulta.informatiky.Brno.Veduci.prace.Petr.SOJKA.
 28. ČSN ISO 690: Dokumentace – Bibliografické citace – Obsah, forma a struktura. Praha: Český normalizační institut, 1996. Třídící znak 01 0197.
 29. ČSN ISO 690-2: Informace a dokumentace – Bibliografické citace – Část 2: Elektronické dokumenty nebo jejich části. Praha: Český normalizační institut, 2000. Třídící znak 01 0197.
 30. BRATKOVÁ, Eva (zost.). *Metody citování literatury a strukturování bibliografických záznamů podle mezinárodních norem ISO 690 a ISO 690-2: metodický materiál pro autory vysokoškolských kvalifikačních prací* [online]. Verze 2.0, aktualiz. a rozšíř. Praha: Odborná komise pro otázky elektronického zpřístupňování vysokoškolských kvalifikačních prací, Asociace knihoven vysokých škol ČR, 2008 [cit. 2016-02-02]. Dostupné z: <http://www.evskp.cz/SD/4c.pdf>.
 31. FENNER, Martin. Citation Style Language: An Interview with Rintze Zelle and Ian Mulvaney. *Gobbledygook* [online]. 2010 [cit. 2016-04-16]. Dostupné z: <http://blogs.plos.org/mfenner/2010/09/24/citation-style-language>.

- an-interview-with-rintze-zelle-and-ian-mulvany/.
32. ANSORGE, Libor; KRATOCHVÍL, Jiří. Popis šablony ČSN ISO 690:2011 v jazyce CSL pro citační manažer Zotero. *ProInflow*. 2013, roč. 5, č. 2. ISSN 1804-2406. Dostupné tiež z: http://pro.inflow.cz/sites/default/files/pdfclanky/Kratochvil_Ansorge_Sablona_0.pdf.
 33. ZELLE, Rintze. *CitationStyles.org — The Citation Style Language: open and free citation styles* [online]. 2016 [cit. 2016-05-17]. Dostupné z: <http://citationstyles.org/>.
 34. ZELLE, Rintze. Styles. *CitationStyles.org* [online]. 2016 [cit. 2016-05-17]. Dostupné z: <http://citationstyles.org/styles/>.
 35. OLŠÁK, Petr. OPmac-bib: Citations using *.bib files with no external program. *TUGboat* [online]. 2016, roč. 37, č. 1, s. 71–78 [cit. 2016-12-31]. Dostupné z: <https://www.tug.org/members/TUGboat/tb37-1/tb115olsak-bib.pdf>.
 36. NOVOTNÝ, Vít; MAREK, Daniel; PAVLOVIČ, Jan; SOJKA, Petr. *The fithesis3 class for the typesetting of theses written at the Masaryk University in Brno* [GIT]. 2015 [cit. 2016-05-16]. Dostupné z: <http://github.com/witiko/fithesis3.git>.

◇ Dávid Lupták
 Faculty of Informatics
 Masaryk University
 Brno, Czech Republic
 422640@mail.muni.cz