

# Biblatex Compatibility (hibib.dtx)

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Because metadata for legal citations is more structured and complex than for other citation systems, *Hereinafter* does not use Biblatex files as its primary input format. However, the `hibib` package provides a compatibility layer that uses Biblatex to process `.bib` files into *Hereinafter* data structures. The package also enables rudimentary production of `.bib` files from *Hereinafter* reference definitions.

```
\ProvidesPackage{hibib}[2021/02/26 Hereinafter to BibLaTeX conversion]
\RequirePackage{strings}
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage[datamodel=hibl]{biblatex}
```

## 1 Initial Setup

There are two initial setup tasks that must be completed. First, the reference type names are not consistent between *Hereinafter* and Biblatex, so a mapping first needs to be established.

```
\def\hibib@map#1#2{%
  \namedef{hibib@kind@#1}{#2}%
  \csletcs{def#2}{def#1}%
}
\hibib@map{jrnart}{article}
\hibib@map{website}{misc}
\hibib@map{website}{online}
\hibib@map{case}{jurisdiction}
\hibib@map{procart}{inproceedings}
```

Converts a bluebook reference type to a biblatex reference type.

```
\def\hibib@mapkind#1{%
  \ifundefined{hibib@kind@#1}{#1}{\csname hibib@kind@#1\endcsname}%
}
```

Second, Biblatex only retains references that are actually cited in a document. Accordingly, we need to signal that every cited reference should be retained, by issuing a `\nocite` command.

Internally, we patch `\hib@pse@sigvolref`, which is called every time a reference is used in a citation. The hook below informs biblatex of the references used by adding a `\nocite` command, indicating to Biblatex that the reference should be included in the `.bcf` file.

```
\apptocmd\hib@pse@sigvolref{%
  \expandafter\ifx\csname fc@\@this@case\endcsname\fc@this \else
    \expandafter\nocite\expandafter{\@this@case}%
  \fi
}{}{}
```

## 2 Producing Biblatex Files

`\hiBibFile` The `\hiBibFile{⟨file⟩}` macro initiates production of a Biblatex file. The command should be called before any *Hereinafter* references are defined.

```
\def\hiBibFile#1{%
  \newwrite\tf@bib
  \immediate\openout \tf@bib #1.bib\relax
}
\let\tf@bib\relax
```

Internally, we patch `\hi@param@read` (described in `refs.dtx`) to collect the reference's parameters and then output the reference definition to the bibliography file.

```
\pretocmd\hi@param@read{\let\hi@bib@paramlist\empty}{}{}
\apptocmd\hi@param@read{\hi@bib@output}{}{}
```

This macro actually saves a reference definition to the bibliography file.

```
\def\hi@bib@output{%
  \ifx\tf@bib\relax\else
    \let\reserved@b\empty
    \expand{\@unbrace{\@tf@reserved@a:=}}\hi@bib@paramlist i\do{%
      \@ifundefined{hi@bib@p@\reserved@a}{}{%
        \protected@edef\reserved@b{%
          \reserved@b
          \space\space\reserved@a={%
            \csname hi@bib@p@\reserved@a \endcsname
          },^^J%
        }%
        \expandafter\let\csname hi@bib@p@\reserved@a\endcsname \relax
      }%
    }%
    \immediate\write\tf@bib{%
      \@expandafter\hi@bib@mapkind\expandafter{\hi@kv@kind}{%
        \@this@case,^^J%
        \reserved@b
      }^^J%
    }%
  }
\fi
}
```

## 3 Reference Parameters

List of parameters to be included when printing a bibliography reference. This is set to `\@empty` inside `\hi@param@read` and then augmented.

```
\let\hi@bib@paramlist\relax
```

Next, we patch each `\KV@hi{⟨param⟩}` macro. The `\hi@params` macro lists every parameter with a `\do` command.

```
\def\do#1#2{%
  \def\reserved@a##1{%
    \namedef{KV@hi@#1}###1{%
      ##1\hi@bib@doparam{#1}{###1}%
    }%
  }%
  \expand\reserved@a{\csname KV@hi@#1\endcsname{##1}}{i}%
}
\hi@params
```

Upon setting a parameter in a reference definition, this macro performs the work necessary to have the parameter saved to the Bibtex output. If a macro `\hi@bib@param@⟨param⟩` is defined, then that macro is executed with the parameter value as the argument. Otherwise, the default `\hi@bib@saveparam` macro is run. #1 is the parameter name; #2 the given value.

```
\def\hi@bib@doparam#1#2{%
  %
  % Only run if we are saving parameters
  %
  \ifx\hi@bib@paramlist\relax\else
    \@ifundefined{hi@bib@param@#1}{%
      \ifblank{#2}{%
        %

```

```

% For blank parameters, if there is a default value then use
% that. Otherwise do not output to the .bib file (because biber
% will ignore it anyway).
%
\@ifundefined{KV@hi@#1@default}{}{%
  \expand{\hi@bib@saveparam{#1}}{%
    \csname kv@hi@#1@default\endcsname
  }{ii}%
}%
}%
\hi@bib@saveparam{#1}{#2}%
}%
}%
\csname hi@bib@param@#1\endcsname{#2}%
}%
\fi
}

```

Note that the given parameter should be included in the bibliography reference.

```

\def\hi@bib@addparam#1{\addto@macro\hi@bib@paramlist{{#1}}}%

```

Save a given value for the parameter. #1 is the parameter; #2 the value. This also notes that the parameter should appear in the bibliography reference.

```

\def\hi@bib@saveparam#1#2{%
  \def\reserved@a{#2}%
  \expandafter\edef\csname hi@bib@p@#1\endcsname{%
    \expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\reserved@a
  }%
  \hi@bib@addparam{#1}%
}

```

These are utility macros for changing how parameters are output to the Bibtex file.

Ignore a particular parameter.

```

\def\hi@bib@ignore#1{\@namedef{hi@bib@param@#1}##1{}}%

```

Rename a parameter.

```

\def\hi@bib@rename#1#2{%
  \@namedef{hi@bib@param@#1}##1{%
    \hi@bib@saveparam{#2}{##1}%
  }%
}

```

By default, the Bibtex parameter's value is the user's given value, regardless of the Bluebook package's processing. This macro directs the output to be the post-processed value.

```

\def\hi@bib@postval#1{%
  \@namedef{hi@bib@param@#1}##1{%
    \expand{\hi@bib@saveparam{#1}}{\csname hi@kv@#1\endcsname}{ii}%
  }%
}

```

Like `\hi@bib@postval` but allows changing the output parameter name (#2).

```

\def\hi@bib@postval@rename#1#2{%
  \@namedef{hi@bib@param@#1}##1{%
    \expand{\hi@bib@saveparam{#2}}{\csname hi@kv@#1\endcsname}{ii}%
  }%
}

```

For a parameter list #1, adds #2 to the list.

```

\def\hi@bib@list@add#1#2{%
  \@ifundefined{hi@bib@p@#1}{%
    \hi@bib@saveparam{#1}{#2}%
  }{%
    \expandafter\addto@macro\csname hi@bib@p@#1\endcsname{ and #2}%
  }%
}

```

For parameter list #1, adds name #2 to the list.

```

\def\hi@bib@name@add#1#2{%
  \hi@namesplit{#2}{\hi@bib@name@addsplit{#1}}%
}

```

### 3.1 Name Parameters

We have to mangle the name parts in order to be approximately compatible with Biblatex expectations. The translation is as follows:

- Given name  $\Rightarrow$  Biblatex given name
- Family name + suffix  $\Rightarrow$  Biblatex family name
- Institution  $\Rightarrow$  Biblatex suffix

```
\def\hi@bib@name@addsplit#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
  \def\reserved@a{given={#2}}%
  \ifblank{#3}{%
    % I don't have any way of doing a name suffix with no family name, so we
    % just pretend that the suffix is the family name
    \notblank{#4}{\appto\reserved@a{, family={#4}}}%
  }{%
    \ifblank{#4}{\appto\reserved@a{, family={#3}}}%
    \appto\reserved@a{, family={#3 {#4}}}%
  }%
  }%
  \notblank{#5}{\appto\reserved@a{, "suffix={#5}"}}%
  \@expand{\hi@bib@list@add{#1}}\reserved@a i%
  \ifblank{#6}{\hi@bib@list@add{#1}{others}}%
}
```

### 3.2 Date Parameters

Deal with a date parameter. This sets up both the .bib output and the .bbl input. #1 is the prefix to the date parameter name.

```
\def\hi@bib@date#1{%
  \hi@bib@ignore{#1date}% The date parameter is an alias
  \hi@bib@rename{#1year}{#1datetext}%
  \@namedef{hi@bib@bbl@#1datetext}{%
    \expandafter\usefield\csname KV@hi@#1year\endcsname{#1datetext}%
  }%
  \@namedef{hi@bib@bbl@#1year}{%
    \iffieldundef{#1datetext}{%
      \immediate\write16{For \csfield{entrykey}, #1datetext is undefined}%
      \edef\reserved@a{%
        \expandafter\noexpand\csname KV@hi@#1year\endcsname{%
          \csname if#1datecirca\endcsname{c. }%
          \iffieldundef{#1month}{}%
            \usefield\hi@bib@month{#1month}%
            \iffieldundef{#1endmonth}{}%
              \iffieldsequal{#1month}{#1endmonth}{}%
                -\usefield\hi@bib@month{#1endmonth}%
              }%
            }%
          \iffieldundef{#1day}{}%
            \space
            \csfield{#1day}%
            \iffieldundef{#1endday}{}{-\csfield{#1endday}}%
          ,%
        }%
        \space
      }%
      \csfield{#1year}%
      \iffieldundef{#1lendyear}{}%
        \iffieldsequal{#1year}{#1lendyear}{}%
          -\csfield{#1lendyear}%
        }%
      }%
    }%
    \immediate\write16{Parsed date as \meaning\reserved@a}%
    \reserved@a
  }%
}

\def\hi@bib@month#1{%
  \ifcase#1\or
    Jan.\or Feb.\or Mar.\or Apr.\or May\or June\or
    July\or Aug.\or Sept.\or Oct.\or Nov.\or Dec.\or
    13\or14\or15\or16\or17\or18\or19\or20\or % Next is 21
    Spring\or Summer\or Fall\or Winter\or
    Spring\or Summer\or Fall\or Winter\or % Northern hemisphere
```

```

        Spring\or Summer\or Fall\or Winter\or % Southern hemisphere
        Spring\or Summer\or Fall\or Winter\or % Southern hemisphere
        Q1\or Q2\or Q3\or Q4\else ???%
    \fi
}

```

### 3.3 Specific Parameter Mappings

```

\def\hi@bib@param@agency#1{%
    \hi@bib@saveparam{agency}{#1}%
    \expandafter\let\csname hi@bib@p@court\endcsname\relax
}
\hi@bib@ignore{broadcaster}
\hi@bib@ignore{bill}
\hi@bib@ignore{cite}
\hi@bib@ignore{comment}
\hi@bib@ignore{docname}
\hi@bib@ignore{jcite}
\hi@bib@ignore{kind}
\hi@bib@ignore{issuer}
\hi@bib@ignore{journal}
\hi@bib@ignore{parse}
\hi@bib@ignore{parties}
\hi@bib@ignore{producer}
\hi@bib@ignore{publiclaw}
\hi@bib@ignore{publno}
\hi@bib@ignore{sameparties}
\hi@bib@ignore{serial}
\hi@bib@ignore{series}
\hi@bib@ignore{slipop}
\hi@bib@ignore{sponsor}
\hi@bib@ignore{src}
\hi@bib@ignore{state}
\hi@bib@ignore{volume}
\hi@bib@ignore{revparties}
\hi@bib@rename{hyphenation}{hyphenate}
\hi@bib@rename{name}{title}
\hi@bib@rename{page}{pages}
\hi@bib@rename{rep}{journaltitle}
\hi@bib@rename{inline}{shorttitle}
\hi@bib@date{}
\hi@bib@date{orig}
\hi@bib@date{issue}
\def\hi@bib@param@author#1{\hi@bib@name@add{author}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@instauth#1{\hi@bib@list@add{author}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@editor#1{\hi@bib@name@add{editor}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@insted#1{\hi@bib@list@add{editor}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@to#1{\hi@bib@name@add{to}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@instto#1{\hi@bib@list@add{to}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@paren#1{\hi@bib@list@add{paren}{#1}}
\def\hi@bib@param@country#1{\hi@bib@list@add{country}{#1}}
\hi@bib@postval{citation}
\hi@bib@postval{in}
\hi@bib@postval{reprinted}
\def\hi@bib@param@vol#1{%
    \find@in{:}{#1}{%
        \@tworun{\hi@bib@saveparam{volume}}{\hi@bib@saveparam{issue}}%
    }{\hi@bib@saveparam{volume}{#1}}%
}

```

## 4 Reading a Biblatex File

To use a Biblatex file for input, include it using the usual `\addbibresource` command. The `hibib` package patches Biblatex's input commands so that each time a reference is read, a corresponding *Hereinafter* reference is defined.

Note that for Biblatex to operate, the `.tex` file must be compiled first to produce a `.bcf` file, which is then processed through the `biber` program to produce a `.bb1` file that actually provides reference definitions. This package requires the same process. The document with citation commands must be compiled first, producing warnings about unknown references for every citation. Then `biber` may be called and the document recompiled.

Biblatex does not offer a way to collect all the parameters it reads from the .bbl file. So first we patch the necessary methods.

```
\apptocmd\blx@bbl@entry{\let\hi@bib@bblparams\empty}\{\}\{\}
\apptocmd\blx@bbl@fielddef{\listadd\hi@bib@bblparams{#1}}{\}\{\}
\apptocmd\blx@bbl@namedef{\listadd\hi@bib@bblparams{#1}}{\}\{\}
\apptocmd\blx@bbl@listdef{\listadd\hi@bib@bblparams{#1}}{\}\{\}
```

Now install a hook performed at the time the .bbl file is read.

```
\AtDataInput{%
  \begingroup
  \def\hi@param@read#1{%
    \forlistloop\hi@bib@setparams@do\hi@bib@bblparams
  }%
  \edef\reserved@a{%
    \expandafter\noexpand\csname def\csfield{entrytype}\endcsname
    {\thefield{entrykey}}}%
  }\reserved@a
  \endgroup
}
```

We redefine \hi@param@read to collect parameters from Biblatex's data store, rather than from a reference definition string.

```
\def\hi@bib@setparams@do#1{%
  \ifundefined{hi@bib@bbl@#1}{%
    \ifundefined{KV@hi@#1}{%
      \iffielddundef{#1}{%
        \PackageWarning\hi@pkgname{%
          Field #1 in .bbl file not found%
        }%
      }%
      \expandafter\usefield\csname KV@hi@#1\endcsname{#1}%
    }%
  }%
  \csname hi@bib@bbl@#1\endcsname
}%
}
```

Macros of the form \hi@bib@bbl@<param> are special handlers for parameters from the .bbl file.

```
\def\hi@bib@bbl@paren{%
  \gdef\hi@bib@tmp{}%
  \indexlist[bbparenprint]{paren}%
  \hi@bib@tmp
}%
\DeclareIndexListFormat{bbparenprint}{%
  \gappto\hi@bib@tmp{%
    \KV@hi@paren{#1}%
  }%
}
```

Special handling for name lists.

```
\def\hi@bib@bbl@author{\hi@bib@bbl@namelist{author}\KV@hi@author\KV@hi@instauth}
\def\hi@bib@bbl@editor{\hi@bib@bbl@namelist{editor}\KV@hi@editor\KV@hi@insted}
\def\hi@bib@bbl@to{\hi@bib@bbl@namelist{to}\KV@hi@to\KV@hi@instto}
\def\hi@bib@bbl@namelist#1#2#3{%
  \let\hi@bib@bbl@hummac#2%
  \let\hi@bib@bbl@linstmac#3%
  \ifandothers{#1}{%
    \gdef\hi@bib@maybeetal{\hi@etal}%
  }%
  \gdef\hi@bib@maybeetal{}%
}%
\gdef\hi@bib@tmp{}%
\indexnames[bbauthprint]{#1}%
\hi@bib@tmp
}%
\DeclareIndexNameFormat{bbauthprint}{%
  \ifdefvoid\namepartgiven{%
    % Institutional author.
    \edef\reserved@a{%
      \noexpand\hi@bib@bbl@linstmac{\expandonce\namepartfamily}%
    }%
  }%
  % Human author.
  \edef\reserved@a{%
    \noexpand\hi@bib@bbl@hummac{%
      parts:%
    }%
  }%
}
```

```

        {\expandonce\namepartgiven}%
        {\expandonce\namepartfamily}%
        {\expandonce\namepartsuffix}%
        {\expandonce\hi@bib@maybeetal}%
    }%
}%
\global\let\maybeetal\@empty
}%
\expandafter\gappto\expandafter\hi@bib@tmp\expandafter{%
\reserved@a
}%
}

```

Convert Biblatex's delimiters to simple spaces.

```

\def\bibnamedelima{ }
\def\bibnamedelimb{ }
\def\bibnamedelimc{ }
\def\bibnamedelimd{ }
\def\bibnamedelimi{ }

```

## 5 Citation Command Compatibility

Biblatex uses different commands for inserting citations. Fundamentally there cannot be straightforward compatibility between those commands and *Hereinafter*, because the underlying data model of citations is different. Nevertheless, some partial compatibility is provided for the `\autocite` and `\autocites` commands, which could help with automatic conversion of Pandoc markdown documents.

```

\DeclareRobustCommand\autocites{%
  \hi@pse@acc@reset
  \hi@pse@bib@read
}
\let\autocite\autocites
\def\hi@pse@bib@read{%
  \futurelet\@let@token\hi@pse@bib@read@
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@read@{%
  \let\hi@pse@bib@suffix\@empty
  \@testcase
  \ifx\@let@token[\fi{\hi@pse@bib@read@oneopt}%
  \ifx\@let@token\bgroup\fi{\hi@pse@bib@read@ref}%
  \default{\hi@pse@bib@run}%
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@read@oneopt[#1]{%
  \def\hi@pse@bib@suffix{#1}%
  \futurelet\@let@token\hi@pse@bib@read@nextopt
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@read@nextopt{%
  \@test\ifx\@let@token[\fi{\hi@pse@bib@read@twoopts}{\hi@pse@bib@read@ref}%
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@read@twoopts[#1]{%
  % Suffix is actually prefix
  \expandafter\hi@pse@bib@parseprefix\hi@pse@bib@suffix-\@stop
  \def\hi@pse@bib@suffix{#1}%
  \hi@pse@bib@read@ref
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@parseprefix#1-#2\@stop{%
  \hi@pse@acc@add@gobble{#1}{}%
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@read@ref#1{%
  \hi@pse@acc@addnonblank@gobble{ }{}%
  \hi@pse@acc@add@gobble{#1}{}%
  \hi@pse@acc@savework\hi@pse@svr
  \ifx\hi@pse@bib@suffix\@empty
    \hi@pse@acc@savcite
  \else
    \expandafter\hi@pse@state@page\expandafter{\hi@pse@bib@suffix}%
  \fi
  \hi@pse@bib@read
}
\def\hi@pse@bib@run{%
  \unskip\footnote{%
    \@expand{%

```

```

\hi@draw@citation{\@hi@captrue\@hi@sentrue}{\if@hi@dot\else.\fi}%
}\hi@pse@acc@all i%
}

```