**ENGG7811 Tutorial 2**

**Referencing Software**

**Laptop + internet access required**

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| **Please ensure you have read the tutorial and understood its instructions beforehand. The first activity is installing a referencing software of your choice and should be done before class, this is indicated in blue below. Popular choices are Endnote, Zotero, Mendeley and bibtex. If you are not able to install any software beforehand, please make sure that you present proof to the tutor that you have tried installing, what error you have got and what method you have tried to resolve it.**  **Tutorials are evaluated for each student; therefore, all students are required to participate. Every student should be actively involved in discussions among your groups and participate when your tutor discusses the answers. The marking rubric for tutorials is on Blackboard.** |

**Aim:** To install and use the referencing software (Endnote, Mendeley, Bibtex or Zotero) and understand the strengths and limitations of referencing library tools.

**Notes on software choice:** **It is your responsibility to navigate through different referencing software and that you have downloaded the one that you find suitable for yourself. Ensure that you only install one software add-on for MS Word otherwise it may cause technical issues if multiple are installed on the same computer. (See Appendix A for plugin advice)**

* ***Endnote*** and extensive guides are available free from the university website: <https://web.library.uq.edu.au/research-tools-techniques/endnote-referencing-software>
* ***Zotero*** is another option: <https://web.library.uq.edu.au/research-tools-techniques/endnote-referencing-software/zotero>
* ***Mendeley*** is another good referencing software and easy to use: <https://web.library.uq.edu.au/research-tools-techniques/endnote-referencing-software/mendeley>
* ***Bibtex*** is forLaTeX users, e.g. using Overleaf <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Tutorials>

**Activities**

Follow these steps:

1. **Install the Endnote (or other referencing) software** if you have not done so already.
2. Create a new reference library (.enl for Endnote) and add the 5 papers from the Reference section below. The papers are in idiosyncratic and incomplete formats. Find the correct information, add the complete and accurate references to your referencing library, and discuss how to manage the issues highlighted for each reference in your groups **(15 min).**
3. Use the references from the library to add citations to the **Sample Text** using cite-as-you-write or equivalent **(5 min).**

In your journals:

1. Discuss the workflow (or pipeline) you have used in your tutorial group for adding references to your reference library and verifying or correcting their accuracy; and explain the steps in your Journal in your own words **(Journal Exercise, 15 min, < 120 words).**
2. Discuss in your group the powerful features and potential errors that can occur with referencing software and summarise in your Journal **(Journal Exercise, 10 min, < 120 words).**
3. Add the 5 papers to your referencing manager, ensuring you correct any automation errors, and then upload screenshots for Activity (b) and (c) in the journals including screenshots showing the 5 papers **(Journal Exercise, 10 min)**.
4. Include your Sample Text with citations and a fully formatted reference section using APA formatting **(Journal Exercise, 10 min).**

*If you have problems with adding citations (cite-as-you-write in Endnote) it could be because your word processor is not synchronised properly with your referencing manager. Check if the plugin is disabled in Word.*

1. Reformat your Sample Text and References to use IEEE formatting and include a screenshot in your Journal (**Journal Exercise, 1 min**).  
   *This step should have taken < 2 seconds.*

**Sample text**

This is an introductory sentence and doesn’t have a reference. The second sentence refers to a graph theory paper [1] . The third sentence references a thesis [2]. The fourth sentence then references a deep learning paper [3]. The fifth sentence is about games in AI [4]. The next article doesn’t have much information at all [5]. Use your initiative to find the original online source and the appropriate reference type and state whether it is a refereed article. Finally, there is a sixth article to find – who did Peter Martin reference [6]?

**References**

1. Chen Cao, and others. 2015. Real-time high-fidelity facial performance capture. ACM Trans. Graph. 34, 4, Article 46, 9 pages.  
   <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/2766943>   
   *Using the DOI, download the pdf from the ACM or journal website. Can your software load the pdf and its metadata directly into your reference manager (Most reference managers have a way to do it).*
2. Fanya S. Montalvo “Aftereffects, adaptation and plasticity: a neural model for tunable feature space”, PhD dissertation University of Massachusetts, 1976. 95 pages  
   *This is a PhD thesis. What’s the right format for your referencing software?*
3. Shrestha, A., & Mahmood, A. (2019). Review of deep learning algorithms and architectures. *Ieee access*, *7*, 53040-53065.  
   *The journal name should use title capitalisation (i.e., IEEE Access) – how do you fix this in your entry?*
4. Schaeffer, Jonathan. "Search ideas in Chinook." *Games in AI Research* (2000)  
   *This is a chapter in an edited book – is the reference complete and accurate? Where would you find any missing information?*
5. Would you pay to quit TikTok and Instagram? You’d be surprised how many would, Peter Martin, 2024.  
   *Find the original version of the article, find out what type of article it is, and enter it into your reference manager (hint: it’s not the ABC web site). Is it refereed?*
6. Unknown article.

*Peter Martin in [5] refers to a university study. Find the article he refers to and add it to your reference manager. This is one of the steps in a snowball literature search.*

**Appendix A. Advice on browser plugin**

Importing your references manually and maintaining them can be a pain. Additionally, when you need to read articles and annotate them, referencing managers can be a blessing. They not only make your citations easy but also help you import references and PDFs with a single click using a browser plugin.

Every referencing manager has its own browser plugin to help import references, along with other details like the actual PDF files and metadata. However, be sure to verify the metadata as it may not always be accurate.

Below are the browser plugins for Zotero, Mendeley, and Endnote. You need to have the actual application installed on your computer, and this plugin also needs to be installed. The plugin only links your browser to the referencing manager. Both the plugin and the referencing manager should be logged in with the same account (Email) for it to work:

    Zotero Plugin <https://www.zotero.org/download/connectors>

    Mendeley Web Importer <https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/web-importer>

    Endnote<https://click.endnote.com/>  (doesn’t work for Firefox at present)

**For Students: These plugins can make mistakes, so please check the metadata yourself.**

Some of us use LaTeX for writing up our research, especially if there are complex equations and many references. LaTeX works much better than MS Word in many regards but has its drawbacks too. Many PhD students use referencing managers just to maintain their reading libraries. Using referencing managers, they can import references, keep the PDFs on the cloud, and make annotations on tablets, phones, and PCs.

When they reach the writing stage, they can link referencing managers with Overleaf (a LaTeX and rich text writing tool similar to any IDE like VS Code or Sublime Text) and import the references. Below is an article to help you link referencing managers with Overleaf to import your reference libraries:

Tip of the Week: Overleaf and Reference Managers <https://www.overleaf.com/blog/639-tip-of-the-week-overleaf-and-reference-managers>