

## **The Effective Use of BIBLIFY in the MyLibMgr Hypercard Stack**

### Abstract

BIBLIFY is function of the MyLibMgr Hypercard stack [Waanders], which is designed to be a simple database for managing your file cabinet of literature reprints. One function of MyLibMgr is to create a numbered bibliography for a reference paper being written. BIBLIFY will load a reference paper, locate author references in the text, offer references from the stack by that author, and then generate the bibliography with the appropriate numbers inserted into the text. Once a few format requirements of the source file have been met, BIBLIFY is powerful and easy to use.

### Introduction:

Bibliography software can be a tremendous time saver [amish]. MyLibMgr is a simple database for managing literature reprints. Each card has fields for title, authors, journal, citation, abstract, keywords, and category. There are numerous handy menu options for importing, exporting, sorting, scanning, printing, deleting, marking, and finding. One of the most powerful functions is the ability to build a bibliography (BIBLIFY) for a paper like this one.

### Methods:

BIBLIFY has a few format requirements for the source file. First, the paper must be saved in RTF (Rich Text Format), which is a standard interchange format for encrypting file formatting (eg. font and style information) into codes for inclusion in a simple text file. To see these codes, save a styled document in RTF format and open it in a simple text editor, such as T eachtext. Most codes are preceeded by a \ (backslash) character. Some are included in {} (parentheses). Some are quite obvious in function, such as tab and par. The second requirement of the source file is that there be an obvious place to insert the generated bibliography. The script does this by searching in the RTF formatted text for the string "References\par". It is sometimes difficult to ensure this format in a word processor where formatting control codes are invisible. If there is a problem, BIBLIFY will display an error message. Third, if there is an existing bibliography, it must follow on the next line and must be numbered sequentially, with the number followed by a tab, followed by the reference text. Fourth, and finally, the end of the bibliography section is indicated by a blank line of the same format (ie. in RTF code "\par\par"). The reference section at the end of this document demonstrates the required format. Note the acceptable formating change between the "Reference" title and the first reference. If there are no references in the current bibliography, the "REFERENCES" line must be followed by two blank, same formatted lines.

BIBLIFY scans the document for references in the text, indicated by square brackets. Within the square brackets should be a comma separated list [1,amish,waanders] of authors or numbers (which refer to the current bibliography). For each reference, the stack will display the author name, the context (the text which preceeds and follows the reference), and offers a list of articles from MyLibMgr. The stack will accomodate for misspelling by offering authors which come before and after the author of interest. Multiple articles can be selected for each author name. General references which do not relate to a specific place in the article are added last. A new file is then written with the numbered alphabetized bibliography and related numbers in the text.

Results:

It works [Waanders].

Discussion:

If the format described above is carefully followed, BIBLIFY can be tremendously useful.

**REFERENCES**

- 1 Jones AA: Hypercard: Great software for Macs. WNews 1990:12(33).
- 2 Harry AA: Hypercard Software. VL Lines 1990:1(3).