

EXPERBIB

1. Introduction

EXPERBIB is a bibliographic managing program that must be executed using 4 Dimension[®] (4D) from Acius (version 3.1.1 or later). This application allows you to consult, quickly and easily, a large database. For each reference, you can add keywords and personal codes (which allow easy classification). You can also import and export in the unix "refer" format

What are the differences between EXPERBIB and other commercial products ? It allows :

- a. A list of indexed keywords ;
- b. Not to be indexed keywords ("forbidden keywords" like and, or, the, as, ...) ;
- c. Every reference can have personal codes which are automatically numbered ;
- d. A list of commonly used keywords which permit to add a keyword to a reference with only a "click" ;
- e. The facility to paste a picture from other packages, Chemdraw[®] for example ;
- f. The ability to manage a large database. For example, one personal database uses more than 160,000 references and 300,000 keywords (it uses ca. 400 Mb).

1.1. Guided tour

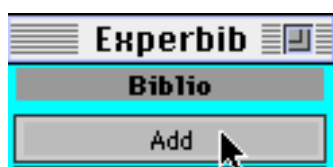
Before using this program you should do this short guided tour. This is intended to show you some of the features of Experbib. This should take only 5 minutes.

The first think you need to do is to open Experbib using 4D first (≥ 1.2), 4D runtime ($\geq 3.1.1$) or 4D ($\geq 3.1.1$). You should also note this is a single user program. A multi-user version is also available (see later for information).

Please register your copy of Experbib ...

Name :

Registration code :



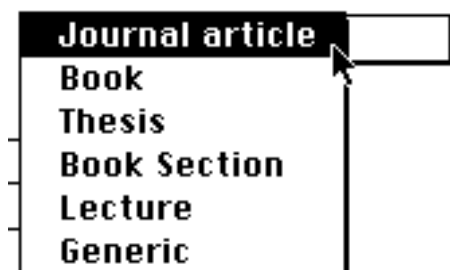
Reference :

Journal :

Year :

Volume :

Pages :



Journal :

If the data is not registered, Experbib will ask you for your name and your registration code. If you don't have this code, just click on the "Demo" button. You will then be allowed to add only 10 references, but all the functions work. You should note that the datafile is registered and not the program itself. This means that each time you create a new datafile you will have to enter your registration code.

We will begin this tour by **adding a new reference**. The first step is to "click" on the "Add" button.

A new screen will then appear. This is intended to enter some information so that the program can check if your reference already exist in the database. This is actually only true for journal articles.

You should then select the reference type using the "pop-up" menu. In this example you should leave it as "journal article".

Enter the journal code "NAT" (for nature) and the press the tabulation key.



This is an unknown journal code. Do you want to add it ?

A dialog will then appear asking you if you want to add this unknown journal code. Click OK to add this journal.

Cancel

OK

Journals

Abbrev. | NAT

Name | Nature

"ACS" abb. | Nature

Year start | 0

Year end | 0

Reset indexes

Add indexes



You should then enter the journal name and "ACS" abbreviation and then click on the "save" button (disk icon).

Reference :**Journal ar****Journal :** NAT nature**Year :** 1991**Volume :** 352**Pages :** 510-512**Title** Optical Enrichment of a Racemic Chiral Crystal by X-Ray Irradiation.**Journal article** Add.: 13/04/93 Mod.: 00/00/00 Ref. code : NAT1991510

Author	Osano, Y.T.; Uchida, A.; Ohashi, Y.
Year	1991
Volume	352
Pages	510-512
Number	
Journal code	NAT

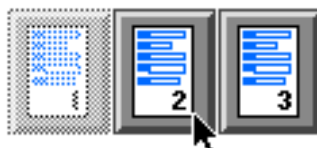
Number	
Journal code	NAT

Now that the journal is known, you may enter the other information, the publication date, the volume and finally the pages. Once its done, you should click on the "Add" icon.

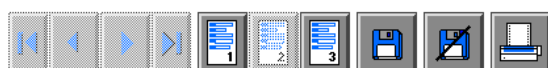
An empty screen will then appear waiting for other information about this reference. You may then enter the title and the authors. Note that for the authors you should use the "ACS" format which consist of "surname, initials; surname2, initials2".

If you want to add information in the middle rectangle, you need to click in the table. For example you may click on "NAT" to change the journal code.

Ref. Osano, Y.T.; Uchida, A.; Ohashi, Y. Nature 1991, 352, 510.



Selected Keywords	Word <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Index title"/> <input type="button" value=" ?"/>	Personnal KW
	Selected codes <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value=" ?"/> <input type="button" value="Code"/> <input type="text" value="ZZ"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>	



Selected Keywords	<input type="button" value="↑"/>
BOND-CLEAYAGE	
Chiral	
chiral Crystal	
Cleavage	
crystal	
Enrichment	

Personnal KW	<input type="button" value="↑"/>

Index title

At the bottom of the screen you will find a button labeled "Ref.". When you click on it, the reference will be formatted and you may easily copy the formatted reference.

Now that all the bibliographic information are entered, you may click on the "second page" icon.

On this pasge you will be able to enter the related keywords and the personal code.

For each reference you can have several selected keywords. These will permit you find a reference later. The keywords are indexed without any spaces, dots, ...

On the other side you will find the personal keywords. These are the keywords which interest you. If one of these keywords are related to the reference, you just need to click on it. There are 2 advantages. Firstly you always use the same set of keywords and secondly you never make typo mistakes.

We will begin to add all the keywords present in the title by clicking on "Index Title".

Word original work

Add **Delete**



**Do you want to add the keyword :
original work**

Cancel **OK**

Selected Keywords

BOND-CLEAVAGE	↑
Chiral	
chiral Crystal	
Cleavage	

Personnal KW

Chiral	↑
--------	---

Code LPXR

Add **Delete**

We will now add a new keyword. For example "original work".

This is an unknown keyword and the computer will ask for a confirmation. Just click on OK.

You see now in the Selected Keywords table all the keywords from this article. If you want to add one of these keywords to your personal keywords list just press "SHIFT" and click on the keyword.

The keyword will then be added to the personal keyword list. This list is saved in the database. If you want to add this keyword to a new reference, you just have to click on it.

At the bottom of the page you will be able to add a personal code. There are 2 reasons to use these codes. Firsts it will allow you to classify your references and seconds it will allow you to find your references in a common database. You should use your initials (2 letters) and then 1 to 3 letters (depending the classification of your literature). You then ask to add this personal code.



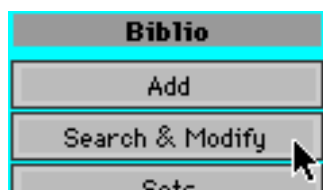
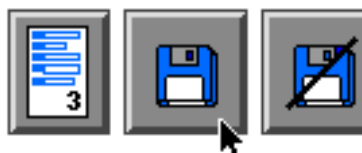
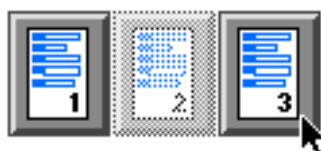
Do you want to add the code :
LPXR ?

Cancel

OK

Selected codes

LPXR0001



After clicking on OK, the computer will add this personal code and number it automatically. This will allow a very easy classification.

If somebody else entered the reference and you are also interested in it, you may just add a personal code and some keywords. You don't need to re-enter the whole reference.

Finally, on the third page you will have the opportunity to paste a picture coming from another program.

You should now save this reference by clicking on the disk icon.

The second part of this example is intended to show you how to **retrieve references**. We will click on the "Search & Modify" button.

A search window will then appear. In this window there is a little information about the fields, operators, etc. that you may use to construct your request.

Bibliographic search

Selected:

Clear

Add

?

Example : K=drug* AND (K=chir* OR K=asym*) AND Y>1990 NOT Y=1993

Field : A=author, K=keyword, Y=year, J=journal code, S=set, E=enod. date, P=pers. code, M=modif. date

Operator : AND (&), OR (|), NOT (*)

Miscellaneous : (,), =, >, <, @ for truncature (left, right or middle), * for right truncature (only right)

NB : () = > < & | * may not be used in a keyword except if placed between inverted commas

query in table

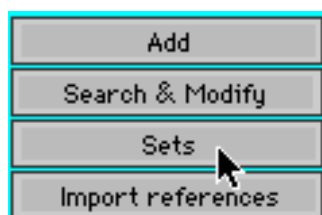
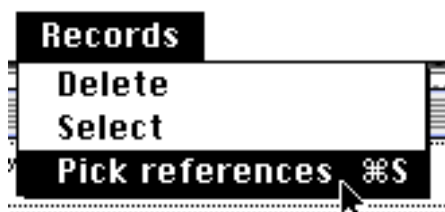


j=nat



1	Optical Enrichment of a Racemic Chiral Crystal by X-Ray Irradiation.	NAT 510-512	1991 352

1



In this example we will search for all the journal codes who begin with "nat".

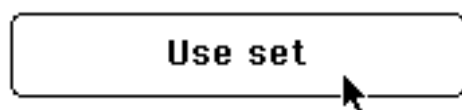
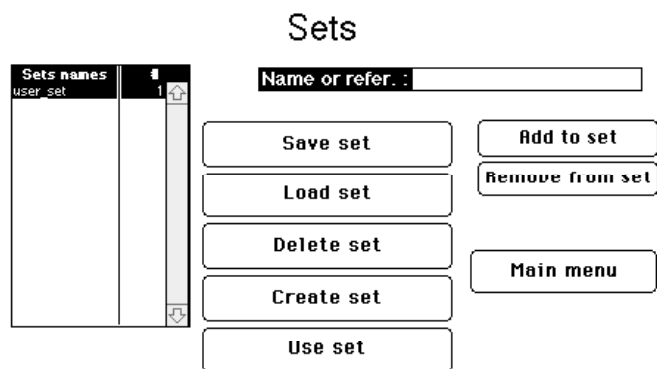
We then click on the search button.

A list of the corresponding references will appear on the screen.

You then click once on the reference and select the line "Pick reference" in the "Records" menu. This will create a new set named "user_set". More on that later. If you want to modify an article, just double click on it.

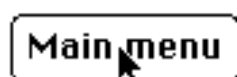
When you have finished to modify your reference, you should click on "Main menu" button to go back the menu.

The next part of this example will show you **how to use sets**. This option will allow you to manipulate selection of references. You should note that when you quit the program all the sets are erased. However, you may save a set on your disk and recover it later. This file **does not** contain the reference but only a code so that it can be retrieved from the database.



1	Optical Enrichment of a Racemic Chiral Crystal by X-Ray Irradiation.	NAT 510-512	1991 352

1 Sets Add ref. Dupl. Ref. Search Main menu



This is the end of our "Guided tour". If you want to take advantage of all the possibilities of the package, it would be advisable to read the following information.

Once you have clicked on the "sets" button a new window will appear. You will see on the left part a list of all sets available and the number of reference for each set. In our case there is only one set : "user_set". We have created this set by picking the article (remember "pick reference").

We will now click on "User_set" to edit the list of the selected references corresponding to this set.

The following list will then appear on the screen.

We now asked the computer to print the list of the records. Several formats are available :

Page : one reference per page

List : print a list as it appears on the screen.

List & ref. : print a list with the full reference.

List by code : print a list by personal code (it correspond to a "table of contents").

Finally, we return to the main menu.

2. General considerations

2.1. What are the characteristics of a reference ?

A reference is composed with the title, authors, editors, keywords and all the bibliographic information available. Beside these usuals information there is also a creation date, last modification date, a reference code and personal codes. Let me explain the purpose of the last 2 fields.

2.1.1. Reference code

The reference code is a code used to check if the article already exist. Actually this is really usefull only for journal article. In this case, the reference code get the form JJJJJYYYYPPPP where J=journal code, Y=publication year and P=first page number. In the case of the example reference (nature 1991, 510), the code is NAT1991510.

For another kind of reference (book, book section, patent, ...) the code is in the form : ZZABYYYYPPPP where ZZAB=code for the kind of reference (ZZZB for book, ZZBS for book section, ZZZP for patent, ...), Y=publication year and P=first page number. This will change as soon as I have found an easy code for defining a book (ISBN, ISSN, title, ... ?)

2.1.2. Personal code

You can also give personal codes to a reference. This personal code is a code from 1 letter to 5 letters. When you enter it, the computer will automatically put a number. This will permit to classify your references by categories. For example if you are interested in "drug" and in "sun" you can for each article specify which category it resides. The computer will then number each category (DRUG0001, SUN0001, DRUG0002, ...). The same article may receive as many personal code as you want so that if many people use the same bibliography database, each person may had their own codes.

2.2. How to use the icon panel

Located at the bottom of the input screen is an icon panel. The function of each icon will be explained below :



1. Sends you back to the first record
2. Back one record
3. Forward one record
4. Sends you to the last record
5. Erase current record
6. First record page
7. Second record page
8. Third record page
9. Save changes to disk
10. Do not save changes to disk
11. Save changes and print record

2.2.1. What about special characters

For entering information about special characters you should use the "ACS" format. Here are some examples :

symbol corresponding word

α .alpha.

β .beta.

γ .gamma.

2.2.2. How to select several lines in a list

If you want to select just a line in a list, just click on this line one.

If you want to select consecutive lines in a list, click on the first one, press the "shift" key and click on the last one.

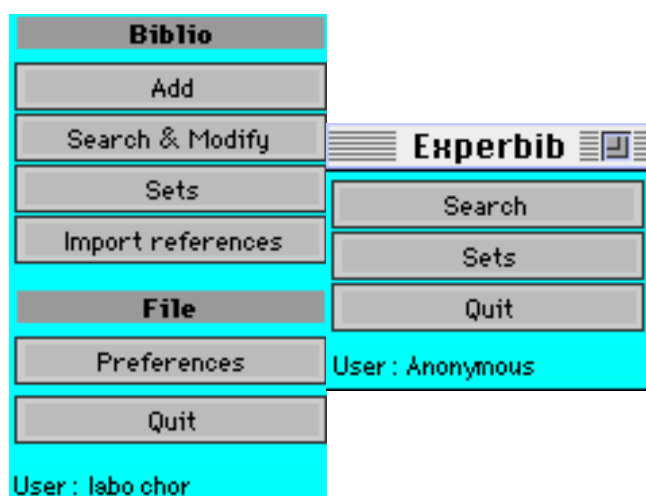
Finally if you want to select non-consecutive lines in a list, press the "command" key and click on the lines you want to select.

↑
Select consecutive
lines : click on the first
line, press "shift", click
on the last line
Select one line : just
click on it once

CICS	Chemical Information and Computer Sciences	
JPS	J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Chem. Ed.	J. Pol
CN	Chemical & Engineering news	C&E.
BASU	Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Division of	Bul. A
AJC	Australian Journal of Chemistry	Aust.
CC	Chemical communications	Chem
JRS	Journal of Raman Spectroscopy	J. Rar
ARPC	Annual Review of Physical Chemistry	Annu.
TJMS	Theochem - Journal of Molecular Structure	Theoc
CAOP	Chemical Analysis of Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds	Chem

Select non-consecutive lines :
press the "command" key and
click one the line you want to
select.

3. Description of functions



3.1. « BIBLIO »



3.1.1. "Add" a new reference

When you want to add an article, you must first enter the reference. You should enter the journal code (1 to 5 letters), the year, volume and pages. The computer will then check if this reference already exists. If so, you will be directly able to edit it, otherwise the program creates a blank reference.

Reference :

Journal article

Journal :

Year :

Volume :

Pages :



In some very special cases, this procedure can not be used. For example, if two articles coincidentally have the same reference (journal, page, year). In this instance, to add the article to the database, you will have to enter a unique false reference so that the program can create a new blank record. You will always be able to modify it later.

If you want to add another kind of reference, you don't need to give any information. Just select the reference type using the pop-up menu. In this case there is no check to see if the reference already exist.

3.1.1.1. You don't know the journal code

If you don't know the journal code you may enter the wildcard character. For example, by typing "J@" you will get the list of all journals codes beginning with "J".

JRS	Journal of Raman Spectroscopy	J. Raman. Spectrosc	0	0
JCP	Journal of Chemical Physics	J. Chem. Phys.	0	0
JMC	Journal of Molecular catalysis	J. Mol. Catal.	0	0
JSIR	Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research	J. Sci. Ind. Res. India.	0	0
JPPA	Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A - Chemistry	J. Photochem Photobiol A. Ch	0	0
JML	Journal of Molecular Liquids	J. Mol. Liq.	0	0
JOSO	Journal of Synthetic Organic Chemistry Japan	Journal Of. Synthetic Organic	0	0
JPOC	Journal of Physical Organic Chemistry	J. Phys. Org. Chem.	0	0
JMOC	Journal of Medicinal Chemistry	J. Med. Chem.	0	0

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Sort name

Sort code

Print list

Select / Quit

You may then select a line and click on the "Select/Quit" button.

3.1.1.2. You want to add a journal

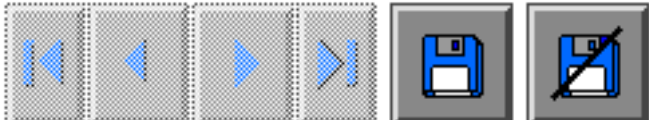
If the journal code is unknown (for example TJ), the computer will ask you if you want to add it.



This is an unknown journal code. Do you want to add it ?

If you confirm, the following screen will then appear.

Journals	
Abbrev.	TJ
Name	Testing journal
"ACS" abb.	Test. jour.
Year start	0
Year end	0
<input type="button" value="Reset indexes"/> <input type="button" value="Add indexes"/>	
<div>Indexes key</div> <div></div> <div> <input type="button" value="Up"/> <input type="button" value="Down"/> </div>	



The field "Abbrev." will contain the abbreviation used to enter new bibliographic references and to index the references. For example, this abbreviation will be "TJ" for "Test. jour.". Only 5 characters may be used.

There are at least 2 fields to complete :

The field "Name" will contain the name of the journal. Finally, you should enter the "ACS" abbreviation, like "Test. jour." for "Testing journal".

Optionally, you may enter the year of origin (first edition) and the final year (last edition of publication) of a journal under a given name.

There are also 2 buttons : Reset indexes and Add indexes.

When you import references, the computer will have to check if the journal already exists. This search will be based on the "index keys" which contain by default the name and the ACS abbreviation without any special characters. In our case, this journal will be indexed as "Testjour" and "Testingjournal". If you want to add another index for this journal you can use the "Add indexes" button. For example, if in the data you want to import, the journal is coded as "TJ" or "testing jour." you may click on "Add indexes" and type the other abbreviation.

Name of the journal synonym

Testing jour.



OK

Cancel

3.1.1.3. How to chose the journal code ?

When you import references corresponding to journal article, the computer will automatically choose a journal code. Here are the rules :

1. Take the first characters of the "ACS abbreviation"
2. If there is no "ACS abbrevisation", take the first characters of all the words larger than 3 characters of the journal name.
3. If the abbreviation is larger than 5 characters then use only the first 5.
4. If the abbreviation is only 1 character, then take the first 3.
5. There will also be some procedure to check the code already exists.

Examples

Journal name / "ACS" abbreviation	Journal code
-----------------------------------	--------------

Nature	NAT
--------	-----

Journal of the American Chemical Society	JACS
--	------

Tetrahedron Lett.	TL
-------------------	----

3.1.1.4. Entering the reference information

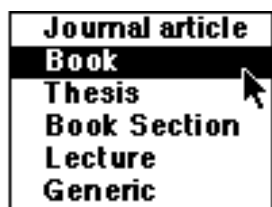
You will then be able to enter the title, authors (in "ACS" format), abstract and all the other information you wish. For the authors, you need to enter them in the form : surname, initials; surname2, initials2; surname3, initials3.

Title	Optical Enrichment of a Racemic Chiral Crystal by X-Ray Irradiation.		
Journal article	Add.: 13/04/93	Mod.: 30/11/94	Ref. code : NAT1991510
Author	Osano, Y.T.; Uchida, A.; Ohashi, Y.		
Year	1991		
Volume	352		
Pages	510-512		
Number			
Journal code	NAT		
Abs.			
Ref.	Osano, Y.T.; Uchida, A.; Ohashi, Y. nature1 1991 , 352, 510.		



To enter information like the journal number or change the journal code you need to click twice on the corresponding line.

You can always change the reference type by using the pop-up menu.



At the bottom of the page you will find the formatted reference when you hit the "Ref." button so that you can easily make a copy and subsequently paste it in another program.

Ref. Osano, Y.T.; Uchida, A.; Ohashi, Y. Nature 1991 , 352, 510.

Now that all the references information are typed, you can go to the second page. On this page you will add keywords and personal codes.

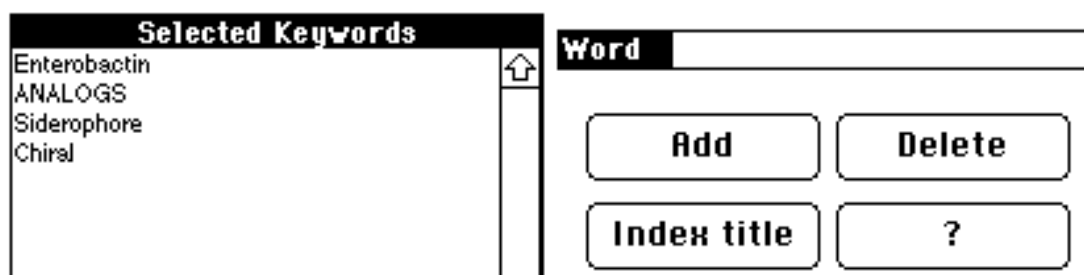


3.1.1.5. Entering keywords

You should note that for indexing the keywords, a simplification is done. All spaces, dot, - of the keyword are removed and the last "s" if present is also removed. All the following keywords are the same : "chiral drug", "chiral drugs", "chiral-drug".

There are 4 ways to add the keywords :

- from the title (by clicking on "Index title"). All the words from the title will then be indexed.
- manually, by typing the keyword
- from the index, by typing at least 2 letters and hitting the question mark button
- from the personal keywords by clicking on it



3.1.1.5.1. The personal keyword list

This list contain the keywords often used. This will allow you to quickly select a keyword for your reference by just clicking on it. There is 2 ways to enter a new personal keyword :

- by modifyng the personal preferences (see later)
- by directly adding it from the selected keywords list.

To add a keyword present in the "Selected keywords" list to your personal list you just need to press "shift" key and click on the keyword.

3.1.1.6. Entering personal code

You will finally enter the personal code. This code will allow you to find all articles related in a topic, or all the articles collected by any given user. The code must contain from 2 to 5 letters and the program will number it automatically. You may have as many codes as you want. You should use your 2 initials at the beginning of your personal code so that it will be easy to retrieve references for a specified user.

If the code ends with "-", the computer will number it with letters instead of numbers.

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing codes. On the left, there is a list box titled "Selected codes" containing two entries: "PL-AAAAE" and "PL000004". To the right of the list box is a button with a question mark. Below the list box is a label "Code" followed by a text input field containing "PL". At the bottom of the interface are two buttons labeled "Add" and "Delete".

3.1.2. Search & Modify

3.1.2.1. Fields available for searching

author (or editor) : this field is always truncated at the end.

keyword : For a keyword, the computer looks for exact matching. You can search for keywords beginning with the input by putting "*" or "@" at the end of the input. For example, "asymm*" will search for "asymmetry", "asymmetric", ...

There are 2 difference between * and @. Firstly, you may only put * at the end of a keyword. On the other hand you may put @ at the beginning, the middle or the end of a keyword. However, you may only put one @ per keyword. Secondly is that with * the computer will not search for keywords with contain a space. This is not a problem when importing references because the program automatically indexes the entire "keyword", and the "composing" words independently. For example, the keyword "Claisen rearrangement" will be indexed as "Claisen rearrangement", "Claisen" and "rearrangement". This is only the case when importing.

Year : The year of the publication

Journal code : This is useful to find all articles concerning a specified journal. You should note that this field is always truncated. This field contains in reality not only the journal code but also the year and first page number. Imagine that you have a journal "TJ", searching for a journal code having a value of TJ1991. This will retrieve you all the journal articles published in 1991 in TJ.

Set : This will permit you to use sets that you have defined.

Personal code : This field is always truncated and will allow you to search for a specified personal code. For example if you enter "LP" the program will search for all the articles having a personal code beginning with LP. This will be used, for example, to retrieve all references for a specified user.

Encoding date : This will allow you to find all references added at a specified date or after a specified date. This can be used to check mistakes entering information in the database or to look to the new added references.

Modification date : This will allow you to find references modified at a specified date.

3.1.2.2. The operators

The operators are AND, OR, NOT.

You can also used parenthesis to construct a complex search. There is no limit number of parenthesis.

3.1.2.3. Constructing your request

There are 2 ways to construct a search. The first one is to enter the query "in-line" just by typing it and the second one is to enter it in table. The default option is the "in-line" format.

You should type your request in the box. There is a way to help you selecti keywords, personal codes and sets. For example if you type "k=cla" and then click on the question mark button, the computer will list you all the keywords beginning with "cla". You may then select the interesting keywords in the list and click on "select/quit" button. Your query will then be modified automatically.

Bibliographic search

claisen and (chir* or asym*) and y>1992

Selected :

?

Clear

Add

Example : K=drug* AND (K=chir* OR K=asym*) AND Y>1990 NOT Y=1993

Field : A=author, K=keyword, Y=year, J=journal code, S=set, E=encod. date, P=pers. code, M=modif. date

Operator : AND (&), OR (|), NOT (*)

Miscellaneous : (,), =, , =, >, @ for truncature (left, right or middle), * for right truncature (only right)

NB : () = > < & | * may not be used in a key word except if placed between inverted commas

query in table



Note that the keyword field is the default one and it is not necessary to specify it. Also note that you should always use "@" for truncature. You may put it at the beginning of a keyword, the middle or the end.

If you click on "query in table" button, the following screen will appear :

Bibliographic search

Condition :	Field :	Value :	
AND	K	claisen	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Clear</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Add</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Clear all</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Delete line</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Modify line</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">Add line</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 2px;">?</div> </div>
and			
(K	chir*	
AND	K	asym*	
or	K		
)			
and	y	>_1992	

AND

Keyword

query in line

?

Selected :

↑

↓

The construction of the query is quite similar in a table form. However, for the conditions, you can use AND, OR, NOT, (,). You should note that if the condition is a parenthesis, no other option should be selected on this line.

AND

OR

NOT

(

)

Finally you can store a search by giving a name and hitting "Add". This request will then be saved in the database and you will be able to retrieve it later and modify it :

claisen

Clear

Add

Selected :

↑

↓

If you want to reuse a saved query you just need to click on the query you want to retrieve. If you want to delete a query just click on it and then hit the "Clear" button.

3.1.2.4. Result manipulation

If you want to edit one of the selected references, just double click on it. Besides editing the reference, many functions are available to you. Before requesting one of these options, you may select the references you want it to apply to.

3.1.2.4.1. Print



There are several formats to print the list of references :

Page : print one reference per page with all the information.

List : print the list of references as it appears on the screen.

List & ref : print in the format specified in the preferences. Normally it should be the title and the formatted reference.

List by code : this will allow you to print a "table of contents". **The program** will search the references corresponding for each personal code and print a page for each.

3.1.2.4.2. Export



There are 2 ways to export the references. You may export them to a file or copy them to the clipboard.

When you select this option, you should first select the exportation format (for example ACS) and then click on "Select docum." to create a new exportation file. Once it is done, just click on Export.

Exportation format

Document name :

Select docum.

Ref. Type	Exportation format
Journal article	{0A0} {1-010/B} {B-000}, {1-0Y0}, {0P0}.
Thesis	{0A0} {1-0B0} {1-0C0} {B-000}, {0P0}.
Book	{0A0} {1-0T0}; {010}: {0C0}, {0D0}; {0U0}, pp {0P0}.
Book Section	{0A0} in {1-0T0}, {0E0}, Ed., {010}. {0C0}, {0D0}, {0U0}, pp {0P0}.

Welch, J. T.; Eswarakrishnan, S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1987, 109, 6716

☐ Export selected

Cancel

Export

3.1.2.4.3. Sort

Sort Add R
by journal
by year

These functions permit to sort the references by journal code or by year.

3.1.2.4.4. Add

Add Record
Code
Keyword

These functions allow you to add personal code or keyword to the selected references.

3.1.2.4.5. Records

Records
Delete
Select
Pick references ⌘S

The first function will delete all the selected references.

The second function will reduce the selection to the selected references.

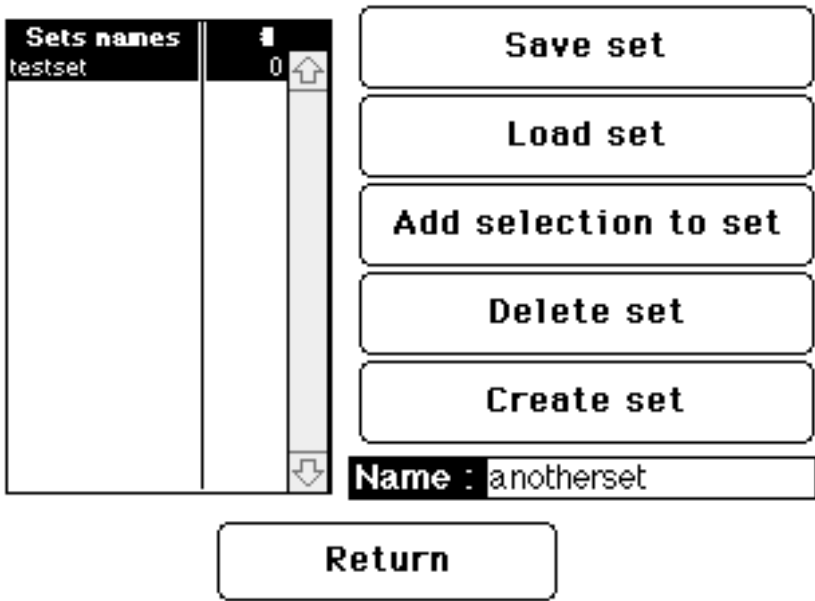
Finally, the "Pick references" will add the selected reference to the set named "User_set".

3.1.2.4.6. Sets



From the reference list, you are directly able to :

- "Create set" : create a new set with the specified name
- "Add selection to set" : copy the selected references to highlight set
- "Delete set" : delete a set (the references remain untouched)
- "Save set" : save the set to a disk
- "Load set" : load a saved set in the database. You should select an empty set before requesting this option.



3.1.2.4.7. Duplicate a selected reference



Duplicate the selected reference. A copy of the selected reference will appear on screen. You may then modify this reference and save this new reference. This is very useful if you want to add all the

sections of a book, because not all the information will have to be changed from one reference to one other.

3.1.2.4.8. Add a reference

Add ref.

Add a new reference

3.1.2.4.9. Search

Search

Make a new query

3.1.2.4.10. Main menu

Main menu

Return to main menu

3.1.3. Sets

Sets

Sets names		Name or refer. :
	<div>Save set</div> <div>Load set</div> <div>Delete set</div> <div>Create set</div> <div>Use set</div>	<div>Add to set</div> <div>Remove from set</div> <div>Quit</div>

3.1.4. Import references

This function permits you to import records into the database. Two format are actually available : the refer format (also known as the Endnote[®] format) and the CAS format.

Importation format cas

Document name : Select document

Start code	Length	End code	Transform.	Destination	Preview
TI		<13>	CAI	Title	
AU		<13>	C	Author	
IN		<13>	C	Author	
SO		<13>	%Cas SO	No field	
DT		<13>	C	Type of Work	
PY		<13>		Year	
LA		<13>	C	Language	
AN		<13>		Label	
CS		<13>		No field	
PA		<13>		No field	
DS		<13>		Custom 4	
PI		<13>		Custom 1	
AI		<13>		Custom 2	

☐ Remove INDEX for importation
 ☐ Delete document after importation

Cancel
Preview
Import

When you select this option, the program will first ask you an importation code :

Code for importation (1 to 5 letters) :

Z

OK
Annuler

This code will appear in the "personal code" field. If the code is composed of one letter, the program will use the last 4 letters of the filename. For example, every week I collate some bibliography and I save my research in the "refer" format with the name of the week (92 30). When I then import the records with the code "Z", the code used by EXPERBIB will be "Z9230".

This permits easy access to all records imported during a week.

3.2. « FILE »

3.2.1. Preferences

Preferences

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export personal code with number	<div>Types</div> <div>Personal KW</div> <div>Personal codes</div> <div>Export pref.</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ask before adding a new keyword	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beep if new keyword	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enter search in a table	
Default personal code : _____	
Field for "Index Title" : _____	
Exportation format : <input type="text" value="listing"/>	
<div>Cancel</div>	<div>Validate</div>

3.2.1.1. Export personal code with number

When selected, the personal code will be exported with number. In the other case, only the category will be exported.

3.2.1.2. Ask before adding a new keyword

If selected, the computer will ask you for confirmation if you add a new keyword.

3.2.1.3. Beep if new keyword

When selected, the computer will beep if the keyword you add is new.

3.2.1.4. Enter search in table

If selected, you will have to enter the search query in a table form. Otherwise, you may enter it in line (much faster). You can always go from one form to the other.

3.2.1.5. Default personal code

When you list a series of record, this option will decide with personal code should be shown.

3.2.1.6. Field for "Index Title"

You may enter here the field letter code (see also "type"). When you hit the "index title" button when entering references, all the fields specified here will be indexed. For example, if you enter "TX", the title and the abstract will be indexed as keywords.

3.2.1.7. Types

References format
Import
Export

Journal article
New format
Delete format

Possible fields		Selected fields
A	Author	Author
B	Secondary Title	
C	Place published	
D	Year	Year
E	Editor	
F	Label	
G	NTIS N° or AN	
H	Header	
I	Publisher	
J	Alternate Title	
K	Keywords	Keywords
L	Language	
M	Notes	
N	Number	Number
O	Other information	
P	Pages	Pages
Q	Corporate Author	

Cancel
Validate

For each kind of reference you may select the field you want to appear. You may also give your own name for each field. Some fields may not be changed and are common to all kind of references. These are title, keyword, abstract, personal code and reference type.

To add a new reference type you should first click on the "New format" button. You will then be asked for a format name. Type it and confirm the entry. A new format is now created. You may now select the fields you want to appear in the format simply by clicking on the "Possible fields" column. If you want to change the name, just type it.

You are also able to exchange reference type between database by using the "Import" and

"Export" button.

3.2.1.8. Personal codes

These codes are used to classify the references. For example, you may have different topics in one subject. For each topic you can create a new code, beginning with your initials and followed by a code (1 to 3 letters). Then the computer will number automatically your references by topic.

With the function "Personal codes", you are able to name the topics.

3.2.1.9. Personal keywords

For a quick indexing of references, a useful trick is to use keywords that are frequently of interest. This can minimise mistakes and can allow use of the same keywords. The only thing you will then have to do is to click on the topic of interest.

The function "Personal keywords" allows you to choose the most often used keywords.

Personnal keywords list modification from PL

Keyword :

Add KW ?

Add SubKW ?

Delete KW

Delete SubKW

Quit

Keyword List:

- CLAISEN REARRANGEMENT
- DIELS-ALDER REACTION
- STEREOCHEMISTRY**

Subkeyword List:

- STEREOCHEMISTRY
- DIASTEREOSELECTIVITY
- Chirality
- self-immolative reaction**
- Enantioselectivity

You always have the opportunity to add a keyword by typing the keyword and hitting "return" or "Add KW". The question mark allows you to find keywords beginning with at least two defined letters. You may then select the useful ones and add them.

In some instances, for any keyword, you may have some related topics. For example in "stereochemistry", I want to add "chirality", ... I first click on "stereochemistry", then enter the keyword and finally hit "Add SubKW".

3.2.1.10. Export pref

This function will create on disk a file containing all your references types, forbidden keyword, and journals. You will be able to import this file if you create a new database (with no data file). This is an easy way to create an empty database.

This gives the user access to the system by a personal code. When the database is created there is only one name : "root" without any password. This name will permit use of all the functions.

A normal user is not allowed use of all the functions. For example changing a journal name, deleting a keyword is forbidden because it is time consuming and it can be detrimental.

You can also add an "anonymous" user who will only be allowed to read, and not modify, the contents of the database.

3.4. « KEYWORDS »



There are 2 types of keywords :

- normal keywords
- forbidden keywords : if these are present in a title, they will not be indexed

You should also note that for searching, the program ignores space, "-", ... and final "s" and "ies".

3.4.1. Forbidden keyword

This function permits you to add a forbidden keyword that will never be indexed. This procedure can take a while but may be stopped.

3.4.2. Remove a keyword

This function permits you to remove a keyword. This procedure can take a while but may be stopped. Only the administrator can use it.

4. Shareware

4.1. Distribution policy

Experbib is NOT a public domain program. It's just as proprietary as any commercially distributed program you may have bought from a dealer. The only difference is that it's distributed on a "try it before you buy it" basis, generally referred to as shareware. Not only is this program not copy-protected, but you get to try it on your own machine before parting with your hard-earned cash and are actually urged and welcome to give copies to your friends. The only restrictions are that you cannot modify it in any way, sell it, or include it on a disk which is sold, without my prior written consent.

I sincerely hope you'll find Experbib useful. If you don't, just throw it away and you'll owe me nothing. If you do and therefore decide to keep it in your software collection, I hold you on your honour to pay for it. The price is \$30US and I'll acknowledge your payment by sending you a disk with the latest version. Sending your money will also ensure that I keep improving this program (I welcome your suggestions) and write other reasonably priced 4D applications.

A multiuser Experbib version also exists. In this version everybody has to be identified when "logging in" the program. Several user kinds exist. Administrator, "normal user" and "anonymous". The administrator has the opportunity to modify the importation and exportation format. The multiuser version can also be accessed from Telnet and Mosaic. A mosaic server is included in the program. For more information about prices and possibilities, just send me an E-mail. I will also give you an IP address so that you can test the Mosaic and Telnet server.

4.2. How to register

Please fill the registration form below. Of course, if you'd rather just slip a cheque in an envelope with your return address and write Attn. Experbib, that's also good enough for me (I'm not fussy when it comes to receiving \$\$\$, whichever way the money comes !).

4.3. Registration form

Air Mail this form to:
Patiny Luc,
36, clos de Profondval
1490 Court-Saint-Etienne, Belgium

Experbib Registration Form

I wish to become a registered user: apart from a clear conscience, I'll also get a disk with the latest version of EXPERBIB and written notification should you further upgrade the program.

☐ I'm enclosing US\$30 in cheque/cash

☐ Charge US\$30 to my VISA/MasterCard/AmericanExpress

Card #: _____ Expires: __ / __

Card Holder Signature: _____

Card Holder Name in Block Letters as it appears on

card: _____

Send Package to:

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

(Telephone: _____ Fax: _____)

(E-mail: _____)

(Comments: _____

_____)