

NAME

bibsort – sort a BibTeX bibliography file

SYNOPSIS

```
bibsort [-?] [-author]
          [-byday or -bylabel or -bypages or -byseriesvolume or -byvolume or -byyear]
          [-copyright] [-help] [-reverse] [-version]
          [ optional sort(1) options ]
          [ <infile or BibTeXfile(s) > ] >outfile
```

DESCRIPTION

bibsort filters a BIB_TE_X bibliography, or bibliography fragment, on its standard input, printing on standard output a sorted bibliography.

Sorting is normally by BIB_TE_X citation label name, or by @*String* macro name, and letter case is always ignored in the sorting.

OPTIONS

Command-line options may be abbreviated to a unique leading prefix, and letter case is ignored, so that **-option**, **-Option**, **-OPTION**, **-oPtIoN**, etc. are all equivalent.

For the sort order options beginning **-by**, the last one seen overrides all earlier ones.

All options are parsed before any input bibliography files are read, no matter what their order on the command line.

Except for the options described below, command-line words beginning with a hyphen are assumed to be options to be passed to **sort(1)**.

The leading hyphen that distinguishes an option from a filename may be doubled, for compatibility with GNU and POSIX conventions. Thus, **-author** and **--author** are equivalent.

All remaining command-line words are assumed to be input files. Should such a filename begin with a hyphen, it must be disguised by a leading absolute or relative directory path, e.g., */tmp/-foo.bib* or *./-foo.bib*.

The **sort(1)** **-f** option to ignore letter case differences is always supplied. The **-u** option removes duplicate bibliography entries from the input stream; however, such entries must match exactly, including all white space.

Sort keys are constructed from several parts of the BIB_TE_X entry. If non-numeric values are found where numbers are normally expected (that is, for BIB_TE_X *day*, *number*, *pages*, *volume*, and *year* keys), they are replaced by large integers that will sort higher than any reasonable integer value likely to be present. Nondigits after the first character are ignored, so *20S* will reduce to *20*: such values are occasionally seen for *volume*, *number*, and *pages* values.

However, uncertain *year* values of the form *19xx* or *20xx* are sorted at the end of their century.

- ?** Give a brief help message on *stderr*, process all further options, but exit with a successful status code (on UNIX, 0) before processing any files.
- author** Give an author credit on *stderr*, then process all further options, but exit with a successful status code (on UNIX, 0) before processing any files.
- byday** This option is intended for use with bibliographies of publications containing day, month, and year data, such as technical reports, newspapers, and magazines.

With **-byday** sorting, a *day* keyword is recognized (it will be standard in BIB_TE_X 1.0), but for backward compatibility, *month* entries of the form

"daynumber " # monthname
"daynumber~" # monthname
{daynumber } # monthname
{daynumber~} # monthname
monthname # "daynumber "

```
monthname # "daynumber~"
monthname # {daynumber }
monthname # {daynumber~}
```

are also recognized, and will yield both a day and a month. If a day number is not available, a very large value is assumed, which will sort the entry after others that have day values in the same year and month.

The sort keys are: `<part>` `<year>` `<month>` `<day>` `<start-pages>` `<end-pages>` `<citation-label>`, in that order.

The `<part>` key represents one of the BIB_TE_X file parts described in a later section.

-bylabel

Sort the input by BIB_TE_X citation label. This is the default, if no **-byxxx** options are specified.

The sort keys are: `<part>` `<citation-label>` `<journal>` `<year>` `<volume>` `<number>` `<start-pages>` `<end-pages>`.

The use of additional sort keys after the initial two or three is intentional: that way, entries that are otherwise ‘equal’ will be consistently ordered according to their publication times.

-bypages

This option is intended for use with bibliographies of articles from those journals where page numbers increase monotonically through the volume, across all issue numbers. Do not use it for bibliographies of journals or magazines where page numbers are reset at each issue.

-bypages is similar to **-byvolume**, except that the issue number is ignored.

The reason for ignoring the issue number is that some journal databases lack that information. If **-byvolume** were used, then articles lacking issue numbers would be sorted separately from those with issue numbers, which makes it harder to check for duplicates, or to compare entries with original journal issues.

The sort keys are: `<part>` `<journal>` `<year>` `<volume>` `<start-pages>` `<end-pages>` `<citation-label>`.

-byseriesvolume

This option is intended for use with bibliographies of series, such as *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*.

The sort keys are: `<part>` `<volume>` `<citation-label>` `<journal>` `<year>` `<volume>` `<number>` `<start-pages>` `<end-pages>`.

-byvolume

This option is intended for use with bibliographies of single journals.

The journal name is included in the sort keys, so that in a bibliography with multiple journals, output entries for each journal are kept together.

With **-byvolume** sorting, warnings are issued for any entry in which any of these fields are missing, and a value of the missing field is supplied that will sort higher than any printable value.

Because **-byvolume** sorting is first on journal name, it is essential that there be only one form of each journal name; the best way to ensure this is to always use @String{...} abbreviations for them. Order **-byvolume** is convenient for checking a bibliography against the original journal, but less convenient for a bibliography user.

The sort keys are: `<part>` `<journal>` `<year>` `<volume>` `<number>` `<start-pages>` `<end-pages>` `<citation-label>`.

-byyear

If this option is given, then sorting is first by year, then by citation label. This is useful for keeping a bibliography in approximate chronological order, ordered by citation label within each year.

The sort keys are: `<part> <year> <citation-label> <journal> <year> <volume> <number> <start-pages> <end-pages>`.

- copyright** Give a brief copyright message on *stderr*, then process all further options, but exit with a successful status code (on UNIX, 0) before processing any files.
- help** Give a brief help message on *stderr*, then process all further options, but exit with a successful status code (on UNIX, 0) before processing any files.
- reverse** Reverse the order of the sort. This option does *not* affect the ordering of the BIB_TE_X file parts (see below). It applies only to the bibliographic entries, and within those entries, only to the citation label and ‘numeric’ fields (volume, number, pages, day, month, and year).

Thus, **bibsort –reverse –byvolume** for a bibliography with multiple journals will sort entries for each journal in reverse publication order, but the journal blocks will still be in ascending order by journal name.
- version** Give a brief version number message on *stderr*, then process all further options, but exit with a successful status code (on UNIX, 0) before processing any files.

BIBTEX FILE PARTS

The input stream is conceptually divided into five parts, any of which may be absent.

1. Introductory material such as comments, file headers, and edit logs that are ignored by BIB_TE_X. No line in this part begins with an at-sign, “@”.
2. Preamble material delineated by “@Preamble{” and a matching closing “}”, intended to be processed by T_EX. Normally, there is only one such entry in a bibliography file, although BIB_TE_X, and **bibsort**, permit more than one.
3. Macro definitions (abbreviations) of the form “@String{...}”. Any single @String specification may span multiple lines, and there are usually several such definitions.
4. Bibliography entries such as “@Article{...}”, “@Book{...}”, “@InProceedings{...}”, and so on, provided that their citation labels have not already been encountered in a *crossref* assignment in a preceding entry. For **bibsort**, any line that begins with an “@” followed by letters and digits and an open brace is considered to be such an entry. Optional spaces and tabs may surround the “@”, and precede the first open brace; these spaces and tabs will be deleted from the output to help standardize the appearance.
5. “@Proceedings{...}” bibliography entries, which are likely to be cross-referenced by “@InProceedings{...}” entries, and any other bibliography entries for which a *crossref* assignment was met before the entry itself.

An unfortunate implementation limitation of the current BIB_TE_X requires cross-referenced entries to appear *after* all other entries that cross-reference them, although this limitation works to the advantage of **bibsort**, allowing single-pass processing.

The order of these parts is preserved in the output stream. Part 1 will be unchanged, but parts 2–5 will be sorted within themselves.

The sort key of “@Preamble” entries is their initial line, of “@String” entries, the abbreviation name. For all other BIB_TE_X entries, the sort key is citation label between the open curly brace and the trailing comma, unless the sort key is prefixed with additional fields as requested by **–byvolume** or **–byyear** options.

bibsort will correctly handle UNIX files with LF line terminators, as well as IBM PC DOS files with CR LF line terminators; the essential requirement is that input lines be delineated by LF characters. Thus, files from the Apple Macintosh, which uses bare CR to terminate lines, would first have to be converted to UNIX or PC DOS line format before giving them to **bibsort**.

CAVEATS

BIB_TE_X has loose syntactical requirements that the current simple implementation of **bibsort** does not support. In particular, outer parentheses may *not* be used in place of braces following “@keyword” patterns.

If you have such a file, you can use **bibclean**(1) to prettyprint it into a form that **bibsort** can handle successfully.

The user must be aware that sorting a bibliography is not without peril, for at least these reasons:

1. **BIB_TE_X** has a requirement that entry labels given in *crossref = label* pairs in a bibliography entry *must* refer to entries defined *later*, rather than earlier, in the bibliography file. This regrettable implementation limitation of the current (pre-1.0) **BIB_TE_X** prevents arbitrary ordering of entries when *crossref* values are present. To partially solve this problem, **bibsort** will place “@Proceedings” entries last, since they are frequently cross-referenced by “@InProceedings” entries. However, it is also possible for “@Book”, “@InBook”, and “@InCollection” entries to cross-reference “@Book” entries, and for “@Article” entries to cross-reference other “@Article” entries. Neither of these cases are dealt with by **bibsort**, except that “@Book” entries that contain a “booktitle” assignment, and entries that are explicitly cross-referenced before their definition, are sorted with “@Proceedings”.
2. If the **BIB_TE_X** file contains interspersed commentary between “@keyword{...}” entries, this material will be considered part of the *preceding* entry, and will be sorted with it. Leading commentary is more common, and will be moved elsewhere in the file.

This is normally not a problem for the part 1 material before the “@Preamble”, since it is kept together at the beginning of the output stream.

3. Some kinds of bibliography files should be kept in a different order than alphabetically by citation labels. Good examples are a bibliography file with the contents of a journal, or a personal publication list, for both of which chronological publication order is likely to be preferred.

While a much more sophisticated implementation of **bibsort** could deal with the first point, and the **-byvolume** option provides a partial solution to the third point, in general, a satisfactory solution requires human intelligence and natural language understanding that computers lack.

bibsort uses octal ASCII control characters 001 through 007, 0177, and 0377, for temporary modifications of the input stream. If any of these are already present in the input, they will be altered on output. This is unlikely to be a problem, because those characters have neither a printable representation, nor are they conventionally used to mark line or page boundaries in text files.

PROGRAMMING NOTES

Some text editors permit application of an arbitrary filter command to a region of text. For example, in GNU **emacs**(1), the command *C-u M-x shell-command-on-region*, or equivalently, *C-u M-/*, can be used to run **bibsort** on a region of the buffer that is devoid of cross references and other material that cannot be safely sorted.

Some implementations of **BIB_TE_X** editing support in GNU **emacs**(1) have a *sort-bibtex-entries* command that is functionally similar to **bibsort**. However, the file size that can be processed by **emacs**(1) is limited, while **bibsort** can be used on arbitrarily large files, since it acts as a filter, processing a small amount of data at a time. The sort stage needs the entire data stream, but fortunately, the UNIX **sort**(1) command is clever enough to deal with very large inputs.

The current implementation of **bibsort** follows the UNIX tradition of combining simple already-available tools. A six-stage pipeline of **egrep**(1), **nawk**(1), **sort**(1), and **tr**(1) accomplishes the job in one pass with about 900 lines of heavily-commented shell script, about 500 lines of which is a **nawk**(1) program for insertion of sort keys. The initial prototype of **bibsort** was written and tested on several large bibliographies in a couple of hours, and after considerable use, was later extended with advanced sorting capabilities and cross-reference recognition in a couple of days of work. By contrast, **bibtex**(1) is more than 11 000 lines of code and documentation, and **bibclean**(1) is more than 15 000 lines long; both took months to develop, implement, and test.

BUGS

bibsort may fail on some UNIX systems if their **sort**(1) implementations cannot handle very long lines, because for sorting purposes, each complete bibliography entry is temporarily folded into a single line.

You may be able to overcome this problem by adding a `-znnnnn` option to the `sort(1)` command (passed via the command line to `bibsort`) to increase the maximum line size to some larger value of `nnnn` bytes. According to their documentation, some UNIX `sort(1)` implementations require a space after `-z`, others forbid it, and still others do not support it at all. If a space is required, you must quote the pair, to prevent the `nnnn` value from being interpreted as a filename by `bibsort`.

SEE ALSO

`bibcheck(1)`, `bibclean(1)`, `bibdup(1)`, `bibextract(1)`, `bibjoin(1)`, `biblabel(1)`, `biblex(1)`, `biborder(1)`, `bibparse(1)`, `bibsearch(1)`, `bibsplit(1)`, `bibtex(1)`, `bibunlex(1)`, `citesub(1)`, `egrep(1)`, `emacs(1)`, `gawk(1)`, `mawk(1)`, `nawk(1)`, `sort(1)`, `tr(1)`.

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###
###          bibsort: sort a BibTeX bibliography file          ###
###
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###
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### MA 02111-1307 USA                                           ###
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AVAILABILITY

Internet source distributions of **bibsort** are available at the World-Wide Web Uniform Resource Locator addresses

```
ftp://ftp.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.jar
ftp://ftp.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.tar.gz
ftp://ftp.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.zip
ftp://ftp.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.zoo

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http://www.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.zip
http://www.math.utah.edu/pub/tex/bib/bibsort-x.yy.zoo
```

where *x.yy* is the current version (0.15 for the version whose documentation you are now reading).

That site is mirrored to several other Internet archives, so you may also be able to find it elsewhere on the Internet; try searching for the string *bibsort* at one or more of the popular Web search sites, such as

```
http://altavista.digital.com/
http://search.microsoft.com/us/default.asp
http://www.dejanews.com/
http://www.dogpile.com/index.html
http://www.euroseek.net/page?ifl=uk
http://www.excite.com/
http://www.go2net.com/search.html
http://www.google.com/
http://www.hotbot.com/
http://www.infoseek.com/
http://www.inktomi.com/
http://www.lycos.com/
http://www.northernlight.com/
http://www.snap.com/
http://www.stpt.com/
http://www.yahoo.com/
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