

The `amsrefs` package

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1 Introduction

The `amsrefs` package is a L^AT_EX package for bibliographies that provides an archival data format similar to the format of BibTeX database files, but adapted to make direct processing by L^AT_EX easier. The package can be used either in conjunction with BibTeX or as a replacement for BibTeX.

This document is written for anyone who wants to implement a new bibliography style for `amsrefs` or who is just curious about how the package is implemented. The reader should be familiar with the contents of the “User’s Guide to the `amsrefs` Package” [1] (`amsrdoc.tex`).

For the publisher or implementor, the chief advantages of the `amsrefs` package are as follows:

Preservation of structure The internal structural information of the bibliography entries is not lost when they are imported from the database file into the L^AT_EX document. This takes on its greatest significance when

archiving documents in L^AT_EX form or transmitting them to another user (such as a publisher).

Deferred formatting This means that the style of the bibliography can be readily changed without reimporting everything from the original database(s).

Setup requires only L^AT_EX knowledge All bibliography setup can be done in L^AT_EX; learning another programming language (such as the one used in BibT_EX `bst` files) is unnecessary.

2 Package options

In addition to the options documented in the user’s guide, there are a few additional options that were omitted either because they are obsolete or deprecated options included only for backwards compatability or because they are still considered experimental and not yet ready for widespread use.

? Informational option. This causes `amsrefs` to display a pointer to the User’s Guide on the terminal and in the log file. (In previous versions, it displayed much more material, including a summary of package options.)

traditional-quotes, logical-quotes With the *traditional quotes* option (default), quotation marks produced by `\bibquotes` (§5) fall outside of other punctuation, “like this,” whereas with the *logical quotes* option the order is reversed, “like this”.

3 More about the `\bib` command

3.1 Field names for the `\bib` command

In addition to the fields discussed in the user’s guide, the following fields are used internally:

fulljournal Used internally by `\DefineJournal`.

name Used internally by the `name` bibliography type and `\DefineName`.

transition A dummy field used inside `\BibSpecs` when we want to force an action unconditionally.

The following fields are included for backwards compatibility:

institution, school These are provided as aliases for `organization` for compatibility with BibT_EX.

place A synonym for `address`. In earlier versions of `amsrefs`, `place` was preferred and `address` was considered as an alias for `place`. However, this seemed like a gratuitous incompatibility with BibT_EX to me, so I have reinstated `address` as the primary field and `place` is now an undocumented alias.

The following fields are reserved for future use:

doi Digital Object Identifier

setup This is a special field that can be used to give arbitrary commands to be executed at the beginning of the current `\bib` entry, after all the fields have been read. The idea is that one can alter the formatting of an individual entry through this field, to handle special cases.

This is fully implemented, but I’ve been unable to think of any good examples of its use; so, I’ve decided to suppress it until such an example comes to light.

url Universal Resource Locator.

3.2 Bibliography entry types

The following additional entry types (or, really, pseudo-entry types) are used internally by `amsrefs`:

`collection.article`
`proceedings.article`
`partial`
`conference`
`innerbook`
`name`
`nameLE`
`nameBE`
`nameinverted`
`publisher`

The following are currently undocumented aliases for various of the standard types:

`miscellaneous`
`periodical`

4 Customizing the bibliography style

If you use the `amsrefs` package as is, the bibliography style you get is the kind of style customarily seen in AMS publications. The recommended way to get a different bibliography style is to write a \LaTeX package which loads the `amsrefs` package with `\RequirePackage` and then makes the desired changes by using suitable `\BibSpec` commands as explained below. Thus, the general form of the custom package will be

```
\ProvidesPackage{xyzbib}[2002/11/06 v1.28]

\RequirePackage{amsrefs}\relax

\BibSpec{article}{
  ...
}

\BibSpec{book}{
  ...
}
```

The interior formatting within entries is specified by `\BibSpec` commands, one for each entry type. To illustrate, let's look at an example style specification for entries of type `article`:

```
\BibSpec{article}{%
  +{}{\PrintAuthors} {author}
  +{,}{ \textit}      {title}
  +{,}{ }              {journal}
  +{}{\textbf}         {volume}
  +{}{\parenthesize}   {date}
  +{,}{ }              {pages}
  +{,}{ }              {note}
  +{.}{ }              {transition}
  +{}{ }              {review}
}
```

It should be pretty obvious that each line specifies the formatting for a particular field. After reading the data for a particular `\bib` command, \LaTeX steps through the style specification and for each field listed, prints the field with the given formatting *if and only if the field has a nonempty value*. The `+` character at the beginning of each field specification must be followed by three arguments: the punctuation to be added if the field is nonempty; space and/or other material to be added after the punctuation; and the field name. It is permissible for the second part to end with a command that takes an argument, such as `\textbf`, in which case it will receive the field's value as its argument. By defining a suitable command and using it here you can place material after the field contents as well as before; `\parenthesize` is an example of this.

The reason that the punctuation and the following space are specified separately is that between them there is a crucial boundary for line breaks. If you put a `\linebreak` command at the end of a field value, the break point will actually be carried onward to a suitable point after the next bit of punctuation (whose actual value may vary depending on which of the following fields is the first to turn up with a nonempty value).

The meaning of the `\parenthesize` command, supplied by `amsrefs`, should be obvious. The meaning of the `\PrintAuthors` command is a different story. But I don't think it is all that hard to understand. If we have two or more author names which were given separately, and we need to combine them into a conventional name list using commas and the word "and", then it would be nice if we had a command which could take a list of names and Do The Right Thing. And that is just what `\PrintAuthors` is.

The `rkeyval` package allows keys to be defined as additive: if the key occurs more than once, each successive value will be concatenated to the previous value, along with a prefix. The setup done by `amsrefs` for the `author` field is

```
\DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{author}{\name}
```

This means that if two names are given, as in

```
author={Bertram, A.},
author={Wentworth, R.},
```

then the final value of the `author` field seen when \LaTeX processes the style specification will be

```
\name{Bertram, A.}\name{Wentworth, R.}
```

The `transition` field in our `\BibSpec` example is a dummy field to be used when punctuation or other material must be added at a certain point in the bibliography without regard to the emptiness or non-emptiness of the fields after it. The `transition` field always tests as non-empty but has no printed content. So when you use it you always get the indicated punctuation and space at the indicated point in the list of fields. If it were the last thing in this `\BibSpec` example, it could serve just to put in the final period that is always wanted. But in AMS bibliographies, if a *Mathematical Reviews* reference is given, it is conventionally printed *after* the final period. Using the `transition` field as shown here ensures that the final period will be always printed, even when the `review` field is empty.

5 Miscellaneous commands provided by the `amsrefs` package

Most of the following commands are helper commands for use in `\BibSpec` statements. The others are intended for use in bibliography data.

`\parenthesize` This command adds parentheses around its argument. It is useful in `\BibSpec` statements because there is no special provision for adding material after the field value.

`\bibquotes` This command is much like `\parenthesize` but it adds quotes around its argument and it has one other important difference: there are special arrangements to print the closing quote *after* a following comma or similar punctuation (unless the `amsrefs` package is invoked with the `logical-quotes` option, in which case `\bibquotes` puts the closing quote immediately after the quoted material).

`\voltext` This is used to format volume numbers. By default, it precedes the volume number by “vol.”

`\issuetext` This is used to format issue numbers. By default, it precedes the volume number by “no.”

`\editiontext` This command produces “ed.” following an edition number. See `\PrintEdition` for more information.

`\DashPages` This command is similar in spirit to `\voltext` but more complicated in its implementation. It takes one argument which is expected to contain one or more page numbers or a range of page numbers. The argument is printed with a prefix of “p.” if it seems to be a single page number, otherwise with a prefix of “pp.”.

`\tsup`, `\tsub`, `\tprime` These are for text subscripts and superscripts, with `\tprime` producing a superscript prime symbol. Unlike the standard `\textsuperscript` and `\textsubscript` functions provided by L^AT_EX, these do not use math mode at all.¹

`\nopunct` This command causes following punctuation to be omitted if it is added with the internal function `\@addpunct`.

`\PrintPrimary` This is a relatively complicated function that determines the “primary” contributors for an entry and formats them, or replaces them by `\sameauthors` if appropriate. It should be used when an entry type might have editors or translators instead of authors. It prefers authors over editors and editors over translators and generates a warning if there are no primary contributors.

`\PrintAuthors` This is used to format the list of authors as the primary contributors for an entry type.

`\PrintEditorsA` This is similar to `\PrintAuthors` but adds (ed.) or (eds.) following the editors.

¹There is one drawback: If you don’t want to get the prime symbol for `\tprime` from the `cmsy` font, you will need to redefine `\tprime` in some suitable way.

`\PrintEditorsB` This is similar to `\PrintEditorsA` but puts parentheses around the entire list of editors. It's used by, for example, the `article` type to print the editors of a `proceedings` or `collection`.

`\PrintEditorsC` Similar to `\PrintEditorsA` but precedes the editors by `Edited by`. It's used when the editors should be treated as subsidiary contributors, rather than the primary contributor.

`\PrintTranslatorsA` This is similar to `\PrintEditorsA` but adds `(trans.)` following the translators.

`\PrintTranslatorsB` This is similar to `\PrintEditorsB`. It's not currently used, but is provided for symmetry.

`\PrintTranslatorsC` Similar to `\PrintEditorsC` but precedes the translators by `Translated by`.

`\sameauthors` This is a function of one argument. If you use the default set of `\BibSpecs` from the `amsrefs`, `\sameauthors` is applied to the author name for a given `\bib` command if it matches exactly the author name of the preceding `\bib` command. Change the definition of `\sameauthors` if you don't want to get a bysame dash.

`\bysame` This is a horizontal rule of length 3 em. The default definition of `\sameauthors` prints `\bysame` instead of the author names.

`\Plural`, `\SingularPlural` These are helper functions that allow you to conditionally print singular or plural forms such as `(ed.)` or `(eds.)` depending on the number of names in the current name list. The definition of `\PrintEditorsA` reads, in part,

... `(ed\Plural{s}.)` ...

`\PrintReviews` This is similar to `\AuthorList` but is used for printing (possibly multiple) MR numbers given in the `review` field.

`\BibField` This is for more complicated programming tasks such as may be necessary for some `\BibSpecs`. It takes one argument, a field name, and yields the contents of that field for the current `\bib` entry.

`\IfEmptyBibField` If one writes

`\IfEmptyBibField{isbn}{A}{B}`

then the commands in A will be executed if the `isbn` field is empty, otherwise the commands in B.

`\PrintEdition` If a bibliography entry has

`edition={2}`

and the `\BibSpec` used `\PrintEdition` to handle this field, then the edition information will be printed as "2nd ed."—that is, the number is converted to cardinal form and "ed." is added (taken from `\editiontext`).

`\CardinalNumeric` This provides the conversion to cardinal number form used by `\PrintEdition`.

`\PrintDate`, `\PrintYear` These functions convert a date in canonical form (ISO 8601) to the form required by the current bibliography style. You can get your preferred date form by redefining these functions or by changing your `\BibSpec` statements to use another function of your own devising. The original definition of `\PrintDate` adds parentheses (as for the year of a journal article in normal AMS style), whereas the `\PrintYear` function simply prints the year without any additional material (as for a book's year of publication in normal AMS style).

`\mdash`, `\ndash` These are short forms for `\textemdash` and `\textendash`, recommended instead of the more usual `---` and `--` notation. From the `textcmds` package.

et cetera ... [mjd,2002-01-03] See the `.dtx` files for further possibilities that I have not managed to get properly documented yet!

6 Implementation

6.1 Overview

It will be a while yet before we get to any actual code. First we need to understand what the code needs to accomplish in order to provide the user interface described above in a way that is as compatible as possible with existing \LaTeX mechanisms.

6.1.1 Normal \LaTeX processing of cites

First \LaTeX pass Various commands are written to the `.aux` file that are mostly used by BibTeX .

1. A `\cite{moo}` command writes one line to the `.aux` file: `\citation{moo}`. This indicates to BibTeX that it should include 'moo' in the list of cited items to be searched for. The `\cite` command also checks to see if `\b@moo` contains the corresponding citation label, but since this is the first pass, the label won't be known yet, so \LaTeX emits an 'Undefined citation' warning and prints a placeholder (i.e., `???`) instead of the citation label.
2. A `\bibliographystyle{har}` command writes one line to the `.aux` file: `\bibstyle{har}`. This indicates to BibTeX that it should use `har.bst` to determine the style for sorting and formatting the bibliography items.
3. A `\bibliography{hij,klm,...}` command writes one line to the `.aux` file: `\bibdata{hij,klm,...}`. This indicates to BibTeX that it should look in `hij.bib`, `klm.bib`, ... for bibliographic data. The `\bibliography` also tries to input the `.bbl` file, but on the first pass it won't exist yet.

On the first pass all `\cite`'s normally are reported as undefined because the `.bbl` file has not yet been created.

BibTeX pass For a document named `xyz.tex`, the command `bibtex xyz` is used to invoke BibTeX . It looks in `xyz.aux` to find the citation information written there by \LaTeX . For each `\citation` line, BibTeX searches for a corresponding entry in the specified `.bib` files and formats it. The entire list is then

sorted in whatever way dictated by the bibliography style, and written out to the file `xyz.bbl`. This normally produces entries that look something like:

```
\bibitem{BGL} P. Busch, M. Grabowski and P. J. Lahti:
{\it Operational Quantum Physics.}
Springer Verlag, New York (1995).
```

Second \LaTeX pass Now the `.bbl` file exists and contains some `\bibitem` commands. At `\begin{document}`, \LaTeX reads the `.aux` file, hoping to find some `\bibcite` commands, but it will not find them until the next time around. `\citation`, `\bibstyle`, and `\bibdata` commands in the `.aux` file are simply ignored by \LaTeX . Then \LaTeX proceeds to typeset the body of the document.

1. Instances of `\cite` still print question marks.
2. The `\bibliography` command causes \LaTeX to input `xyz.bbl` and typeset its contents.
3. A `\bibitem{moo}` command writes one line to the `.aux` file: `\bibcite{moo}{9}`, where 9 is the current item number.
4. A `\bibitem[Moody]{moo}` command writes one line to the `.aux` file: `\bibcite{moo}{Moody}`, using the supplied label instead of a number.

Third \LaTeX pass Now the `.aux` file contains some `\bibcite` commands. Once again, \LaTeX reads the `.aux` file when it reaches `\begin{document}`.

1. A `\bibcite{moo}{Moody}` causes \LaTeX to define `\b@moo` with ‘Moody’ as the replacement text.
2. If two `\bibcite` commands have the same citation key, \LaTeX gives a warning message. This happens at `\begin{document}`, during the reading of the `.aux` file.
3. Instances of `\cite` in the body of the document will print the appropriate labels obtained from the `.aux` file.
4. If there are any `\cite` commands for which the `.aux` file did not have a `\bibcite` command, \LaTeX will give an ‘Undefined citation’ warning. This often happens if the `.aux` file is incomplete due to a \TeX error on the preceding pass.

6.2 How cites are processed by `amsrefs`

In order to support its additional features (e.g., author-year citations and the `backrefs` option), the `amsrefs` package stores additional information for each cite in the macro `\b@whatever`. Instead of simply using the defined or undefined status of this macro to trigger the standard warnings, we add some boolean flags to allow us to discriminate more finely what the current situation is.

- Each time an item is cited in the body of the document, a `backref` entry is added to the info of that item. The `backref` info is the current page and section location. Section location is a bit hard to get right without better support from the document class. So we provide a hook to allow it to work better when the support is there.
- When a cite occurs, if the info is undefined then a warning is issued and the info structure is created. A `\citation` command and a `\citedest` command (providing backref info) are written to the `.aux` file. Because the backref info includes page number, it has to be a non-immediate write. An undefined info structure would normally happen only on a first pass when no `.aux` file exists, or when a new cite is added. I.e., when the corresponding `\citation` command is not yet present in the `.aux` file.

- When a citation command occurs in the `.aux` file, it initializes the info structure if necessary, setting the “bib-info-present” flag to 0.
- When a `\citedest` command occurs in the `.aux` file, it initializes the info structure if necessary—but this shouldn’t happen: if the corresponding `\citation` command did not already get processed, then something is wrong. So normally, the `\citedest` command merely needs to add its backref info to the existing info structure.
- When a `\bibcite` command occurs in the `.aux` file, it will normally find that `\b@whatever` is already defined, if the bibliography occurs after all the `\cite` commands. What it must do is fill in the appropriate blank slots in the info structure set up by a previous `\citation` command.
- The `.aux` file is actually processed two times, once at the beginning of the document and once at the end. In the latter case, `\bibcite` should give a warning if the backref-list is empty, since that means there were no `\cite` commands for the given key.
- When processing the bibliography: The `\bib` command needs to check if it is using a key that is already used by another `\bib` command.

We therefore have

```
\b@xyz -> \citesel 00{label}{year}{backref-list}
```

where the first 0 is replaced by 1 if there has already been another citation for the same key earlier in the document (some citation styles use abbreviated forms for all instances after the first), and the second 0 is replaced by 1 if the same key was already used by an earlier `\bib` command.

Because the backref-list often includes page number information, it cannot be built on the fly as we go along; instead we have to write the information to the `.aux` file and read it in at the beginning of the next run.

If there was no `\bibcite` in the `.aux` file for a given key, then the info is

```
\b@xyz -> \citesel 00{}{}{backref-list}
```

If there was neither `\citation` nor `\bibcite` in the `.aux` file for a given key, then the `\cite` command should find that `\b@xyz` is undefined.

If the author-year option is in effect, the “label” contains the author last names instead of a label:

```
\b@xyz -> \citesel 00{\name{Smith}\name{Jones}}{...}{...}
```

Full name information is included in the data because some citation styles give full names at the first citation and abbreviated forms for subsequent instances.

6.3 Data structures

The result of scanning the key/value pairs of a `\bib` command is an assignment statement for `\rsk@toks`. (Cf. the `rkeyval` package.) For example, consider the entry

```
\bib{miller83}{article}{
  author={Miller, G.},
  title={Eine Bemerkung zur Darstellung von Polynomen \{"u}ber
    Verb\{"a}nden}*{language={german}},
  journal={J. Math. Sent.},
  volume={10},
  year={1983},
  pages={26\ndash 30},
}
```

The scanned result is to assign

```
\global\rsk@toks{%
  \set:bib'author{Miller, G.}{}%
  \set:bib'title{Eine Bemerkung zur Darstellung von Polynomen
```

```

        \{"{u}ber Verb\"{a}nden}{language={german}}}%
\set:bib'journal{J. Math. Sent.}{}%
\set:bib'volume{10}{}%
\set:bib'year{1983}{}%
\set:bib'pages{26\ndash 30}{}%
}

```

The code in the last arg of `\RestrictedSetKeys` then invokes `\bib@exec` to do something with the value of `\rsk@toks`.

```
\bib@exec{miller83}{\the\rsk@toks}{\setbib@article}{}
```

6.4 Preliminaries

```
1 \*pkg
```

Standard declaration of package name and date.

```
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
```

```
3 \ProvidesPackage{amsrefs}[2010/08/17 v2.09]
```

```
\amsrefs@warning@nl
```

```
4 \def\amsrefs@warning@nl{\PackageWarningNoLine{amsrefs}}
```

Backward handling for beta and jpa options.

```
5 \ifpackagewith{amsrefs}{beta}{%
```

```
6   \amsrefs@warning@nl{The beta option is obsolete}%
```

```
7 }{}
```

```
8 \ifpackagewith{amsrefs}{jpa}{%
```

```
9   \amsrefs@warning@nl{The jpa option is obsolete}%
```

```
10 }{}
```

```
11 \IfFileExists{url.sty}{%
```

```
12   \RequirePackage{url}\relax
```

```
13   \@gobble
```

```
14 }{%
```

```
15   \@firstofone
```

```
16 }
```

```
17 {
```

```
18   \DeclareRobustCommand{\url}[1]{%
```

```
19     \def\@tempa{#1}%
```

```
20     \texttt{\@urlsetup $\expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\@tempa$}%
```

```
21   }%
```

```
22   \def\@urlsetup{%
```

```
23     \check@mathfonts \textfont\@ne\the\font \textfont\z@\the\font
```

```
24     \@apply\@urlfix{\do\+\do\=\do\:\do\-\do\.\do\,\do\;}%
```

```
25     \@apply\@urlbreak{\do\&\do\/\do\?}%
```

```
26   }%
```

```
27   \def\@urlbreak#1{%
```

```
28     \mathcode' #1="8000
```

```
29     \begingroup \lccode'\~=' #1 \lowercase{\endgroup \edef~}%
```

```
30     {\mathchar\number' #1\penalty\hyphenpenalty}%
```

```
31   }%
```

```
32   \def\@urlfix#1{%
```

```
33     \mathcode' #1=' #1\relax
```

```
34   }%
```

```
35 }
```

```
36 \ifundefined{NormalCatcodes}{\RequirePackage{pcatcode}\relax}{}%
```

```
37 \PushCatcodes\NormalCatcodes
```

```
38 %% WARNING WARNING WARNING: Catcode of apostrophe ' is letter
```

```
39 %% throughout this file.
```

```
40 \catcode'\'=11 % letter
```

6.5 Utilities

Some of these useful functions are also found in AMS document classes.

<code>\after@deleting@token</code>	Similar in concept to <code>\afterassignment</code> , except it deletes the next token in the stream before putting its argument back into the input. Useful for skipping past tokens during parsing.
	<pre> 41 \def\after@deleting@token#1{% 42 \afterassignment#1% 43 \let\@let@token= % Don't delete this space! 44 }</pre>
<code>\ifempty</code>	Some frequently used tests for empty arguments. Note that an argument consisting entirely of spaces (e.g., <code>\ifempty{ }</code>) counts as empty.
<code>\ifnotempty</code>	<pre> 45 \long\def\ifempty#1{\xifempty#1@@..\@nil} 46 47 \long\def\xifempty#1#2@#3#4#5\@nil{% 48 \ifx#3#4\@xp\@firstoftwo\else\@xp\@secondoftwo\fi 49 } 50 51 \long\def\ifnotempty#1{\ifempty{#1}{}}</pre>
<code>\macrotext</code>	<pre> 52 \def\macrotext{\expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning}</pre>
<code>\vdef</code>	“Verbatim” def.
	<pre> 53 \def\vdef#1#2{% 54 \def#1{#2}% 55 \edef#1{\macrotext#1}% 56 }</pre>
<code>\auto@protect</code>	Sometimes it’s convenient to render a given control sequence unexpandable for a time. <code>\auto@protect</code> provides a way to do that. ²
	An earlier version of this code read simply <code>\let#1\relax</code> but that had the disadvantage of making all <code>\auto@protected</code> macros compare equal via <code>\ifx</code> . This version allows macros to keep their identities under comparisons.
	<pre> 57 \def\auto@protect#1{\def#1{\@nx#1}}</pre>
<code>\g@undef</code>	Globally undefine a control sequence.
	<pre> 58 \def\g@undef#1{\global\let#1\relax}</pre>
<code>\@concat</code>	Concatenate onto the end of a token list. Expands everything.
	<pre> 59 \def\@concat#1#2{\edef#1{#1#2}}</pre>
<code>\add@toks@</code>	This saves a few tokens of main memory and a lot of typing.
	<pre> 60 \def\add@toks@{\addto@hook\toks@}</pre>
<code>\@lappend</code>	Append an element to a <code>\do</code> -delimited list. As long as the element to be appended (<code>#2</code>) is a single token, nothing is expanded. If it contains multiple tokens, all tokens after the first will be expanded.
	<pre> 61 \def\@lappend#1#2{% 62 \begingroup 63 \def\do{\@nx\do\@nx}% 64 \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{#1\do#2}}%</pre>

²There really should be a special name for macros that, like `\auto@protect`, take a control sequence as an argument and redefine that control sequence in order to achieve some special effect. Pending happier inspiration, I’m going to call them “wrapper” macros.

```

65    \@xp\endgroup
66    \@tempa
67 }

```

\@apply Apply a macro to each element of a `\do`-delimited list.

```

68 \def\@apply#1#2{%
69     \let\do#1%
70     #2%
71 }

```

\get@numberof This is a generic macro for counting the number of elements in a L^AT_EX-style list. The first argument is a `\count` register that will receive the final count; the second argument is the control sequence that separates elements of the list, and the third argument is the list itself. So, for example,

```
\get@numberof\@tempcnta\do\dospecials
```

would count the number of special characters in `\dospecials` and store the number in `\@tempcnta`.

```

72 \def\get@numberof#1#2#3{%
73     \begingroup
74     \def#2{\advance\@tempcnta\@ne \gobble}%
75     \@tempcnta\z@
76     #3\relax
77     \edef\@tempb{#1=\the\@tempcnta\relax}%
78     \@xp\endgroup
79     \@tempb
80 }

```

\safe@set This is a quick and dirty way of extracting an integer prefix from a string and assigning it to a counter. If the string does not begin with an integer, the counter receives the value 0. The suffix after the integer prefix is discarded. (But bad things will happen if the string contains the token `\@nil`.)

```

81 \def\safe@set#1#2{%
82     \afterassignment\@nilgobble
83     #1=0#2\relax\@nil
84 }

```

\@chomp Vaguely reminiscent of Perl's `chomp` function, which removes a substring from the end of a variable, but ours works with tokens (more-or-less) and takes the substring to be removed as its second argument. Note the use of `\@empty` to anchor the chomped substring to the end of the string. Note also that the second argument will be fully expanded during the chomping.

```

85 \def\@chomp#1#2{%
86     \begingroup
87     \toks@{\emptytoks
88     \def\@chomper##1##2#2\@empty##3\@nil{%
89         \ifx\@let@token\bgroup
90             \toks@{\{##1\}##2}%
91         \else
92             \toks@{\{##1##2\}%
93         \fi
94     }%
95     \@xp\chomp@ #1\@empty#2\@empty\@nil
96     \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1\@xp{\the\toks@}}%
97     \@xp\endgroup
98     \@tempa
99 }

```

`\chomp@` Before passing control to `\@chomper`, we peek ahead at the next token in the stream. That way, if the next token is an open brace, we know we need to surround `\@chomper`'s first argument with braces. Unfortunately, this might still remove braces from the second argument, but I think that's ok for our purposes.

```
100 \def\chomp@{%
101     \futurelet\@let@token
102     \@chomper
103 }
```

`\amsrefs@warning`

```
104 \def\amsrefs@warning{\PackageWarning{amsrefs}}
```

`\amsrefs@error`

```
105 \def\amsrefs@error{\PackageError{amsrefs}}
```

`\MessageBreakNS` This suppresses the leading space in `\on@line` in error and warning messages.

```
106 \def\MessageBreakNS{\MessageBreak\romannumeral'\^^@}
```

`\@addpunct` The `\@addpunct` function is defined by AMS document classes and the `amsgen` package. But if we find it undefined we had better define it.

```
107 \@ifundefined{@addpunct}{%
108     \def\@addpunct#1{%
109         \relax\ifhmode
110             \ifnum\spacefactor>\@m \else#1\fi
111         \fi
112     }
113     \def\frenchspacing{%
114         \sfcode'\.1006
115         \sfcode'\?1005
116         \sfcode'\!1004
117         \sfcode'\:1003
118         \sfcode'\;1002
119         \sfcode'\,1001\relax
120     }
121 }
```

`\nopunct` Omit any following punctuation that would normally be inserted by `\@addpunct`.

```
122 \providecommand{\nopunct}{\spacefactor \@nopunctsfcode}
```

`\@nopunctsfcode`

```
123 \def\@nopunctsfcode{1007 }
```

6.6 Declaring package options

We call the `ifoption` package to facilitate some option tests.

```
124 \RequirePackage{ifoption}[2000/02/15]
```

The `sorted` option is a no-op and is no longer documented. I'm only leaving it here for backwards compatibility.

```
125 \DeclareExclusiveOptions{sorted,citation-order}
```

The `alphabetic` option corresponds to the standard `alpha` biblio style with labels like Knu66 (three letters from name plus two digits of year). Maybe should provide an alias `LlYY` for this option. Numeric is the default since it is commoner in AMS publications.

```
126 \DeclareExclusiveOptions{alphabetic,shortalphabetic,author-year,numeric}
```

y2k

```
127 \DeclareBooleanOption{y2k}
```

nobysame

```
128 \DeclareBooleanOption{nobysame}
```

The standard `abbrv` bibliography style uses abbreviations for month names and journal names, and first names of people are abbreviated to their initials. Since the second test bibliography that I tested with had unabbreviated month names but abbreviated journal names, perhaps it is a good idea to let these choices be specified separately.

```
129 \DeclareBooleanOption{short-journals}
```

```
130 \DeclareBooleanOption{short-publishers}
```

The `short-journals` and `short-publishers` options only affect journal and publisher names that are defined with `\DefineJournal` and `\DefinePublisher` commands.

```
131 \DeclareBooleanOption{short-months}
```

```
132 \DeclareBooleanOption{initials}
```

Nevertheless, it's to be expected that the preceding four options would typically be used together, so we provide a short-hand for requesting them all.

```
133 \DeclareOption{abbrev}{%
```

```
134   \@passOptions
```

```
135   \@currentt
```

```
136   {initials,short-months,short-journals,short-publishers}%
```

```
137   \@currname
```

```
138 }
```

In the bibliography, if a title or something is enclosed in quotes, should the closing quotes go inside the punctuation (logical position) rather than outside (traditional)? These options give you a choice.

```
139 \DeclareExclusiveOptions{traditional-quotes,logical-quotes}
```

A sequence of cites will be sorted and ranges of length three or greater will be compressed if these options so indicate. Note that the `non-sorted-cites` option automatically disables compression. This is probably a feature.

```
140 \DeclareExclusiveOptions{sorted-cites,non-sorted-cites}
```

```
141 \DeclareExclusiveOptions{non-compressed-cites,compressed-cites}
```

In the bibliography, print page numbers showing where each entry was cited.

```
142 \DeclareBooleanOption{backrefs}
```

Option for giving information about the available options:

```
143 \DeclareBooleanOption{?}
```

This option means to forgo loading of the `textcmds` and `mathscinet` packages.

```
144 \DeclareBooleanOption{lite}
```

This option can be used by later releases as a sign that fall-back adaptations need to be done.

```
145 \DeclareBooleanOption{beta}
```

```
146 \DeclareBooleanOption{bibtex-style}
```

```
147 \DeclareBooleanOption{msc-links}
```

```
148 \ExecuteOptions{numeric,traditional-quotes,sorted-cites,compressed-cites}
```

```
149
```

```
150 \ProcessOptions\relax
```

```
151
```

```
152 \ProcessExclusiveOptions
```

```

153 \IfOption{backrefs}{%
154   \IfFileExists{backref.sty}{%
155     \RequirePackage{backref}[1999/05/30]
156   }{%
157     \amsrefs@warning@nl{The backrefs option cannot be used^^J%
158       unless the backref package is also installed.^^J%
159       (backref is part of the hyperref package)}%
160   }%
161 }{}
162
163 \IfOption{msc-links}{%
164   \IfFileExists{hyperref.sty}{%
165     \RequirePackage{hyperref}[1999/07/08]
166   }{
167     \amsrefs@warning@nl{The msc-links option cannot be used^^J%
168       unless the hyperref package is installed}%
169   }%
170 }{}

```

6.6.1 The ? option

```

171 \IfOption{?}{%
172   \typeout{^^J%
173     Documentation for the amsrefs package is found in amsrdoc.dvi^^J%
174     (or .pdf or .tex).
175     ^^J%
176   }%
177 }{}%

```

6.7 Loading auxiliary packages

Now, if these other packages make use of the `pcatcode` package like they should, then we don't need to make any fuss here about the special catcode of '. Just load the packages.

```

178 \RequirePackage{rkeyval}[2001/12/22]

```

6.7.1 The lite option

In my opinion, this is misguided, since `amsrefs` shouldn't be loading these packages to begin with. But it's too late to change it now.

```

179 \IfOption{lite}{% True? Then don't load the next two packages.
180 }{% False? OK, let's load them:
181   \RequirePackage{textcmds}[2001/12/14]
182   \RequirePackage{mathscinet}[2002/01/01]
183 }

```

6.8 Key-value setup

`\BibField` This provides easy access to individual fields for user-defined formatting functions.

```

184 \newcommand{\BibField}[1]{\csname bib'#1\endcsname}

```

`\IfEmptyBibField` A convenient partial application of `\rkvIfEmpty`.

```

185 \newcommand{\IfEmptyBibField}{\rkvIfEmpty{bib}}

```

6.8.1 Standard field names (the bib group)

And here are the predefined key names. You could always add some more if you needed them. Only worry is about compatibility if you want to share your data with other people.

`\fld@elt` We want the list macros used above to be unexpandable except when special processing is done. (It's not clear to me there's any real benefit to using these instead of just using `\do.—dmj`)

`\name`


```

186 \let\fld@elt=?
187 \let\name=?

```

First the fields that could be repeated more than once in a single entry. Maybe publisher should be allowed to repeat also, for co-published works. But then need to worry about the address handling.

```

188 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{author}{\name}
189 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{editor}{\name}
190 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{translator}{\name}
191 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{contribution}{\fld@elt}
192 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{isbn}{\fld@elt}
193 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{issn}{\fld@elt}
194 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{review}{\fld@elt}
195 \DefineAdditiveKey{bib}{partial}{\fld@elt}

196 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{address}
197 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{book}
198 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{booktitle}
199 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{conference}
200 %\DefineSimpleKey{bib}{contributor}
201 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{copula}
202 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{date}
203 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{doi}
204 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{edition}
205 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{eprint}
206 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{fulljournal}
207 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{hyphenation}
208 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{institution}
209 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{journal}
210 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{label}
211 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{language}
212 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{name}
213 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{note}
214 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{number}
215 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{organization}
216 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{pages}
217 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{part}
218 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{place}
219 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{publisher}
220 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{reprint}
221 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{school}
222 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{series}
223 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{setup}
224 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{status}
225 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{subtitle}
226 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{title}
227 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{translation}
228 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{type}
229 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{url}
230 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{volume}
231 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{xref}
232 \DefineSimpleKey{bib}{year}

```

The `transition` key is used when we want to insert punctuation or other material at a given point in the sequence unconditionally. The key appears to have a non-empty value to `\IfEmptyBibField`, but its value (expansion) is empty.

```

233 \DefineDummyKey{bib}{transition}

```

6.8.2 Auxiliary properties (the prop group)

```

234 \DefineSimpleKey{prop}{inverted}

```

```
235 \DefineSimpleKey{prop}{language}
```

6.9 Bibliography type specifications

`\BibSpec` Accumulate specification material in `\toks@`, then define `\setbib@TYPE` from it.

```
236 \newcommand{\BibSpec}[2]{%
237   \toks@{\emptytoks
238   \ifnotempty{#2}{%
```

The `\@ifnextchar` removes an optional `+` at the beginning of a specification. From then on, each time `\bibspec@scan` is invoked, it expects to find four arguments. The four `\@empty`s appended to the specification (`#2`) below ensure that this is so.

```
239   \@ifnextchar+{\@xp\bibspec@scan\@gobble}{\bibspec@scan}%
240   #2\@empty\@empty\@empty\@empty
241 }%
242 \@xp\edef\csname setbib@#1\endcsname{\the\toks@}%
243 }
```

`\bibspec@scan` The `\bibspec@scan` function scans one field specification from the second arg of `\BibSpec`. Each field specification has the form

```
+{punctuation}{prelim material}{field name}
```

Note however that because the initial `+` is stripped off by `\BibSpec` (see above), the actual order that `\bibspec@scan` reads the field specification is

```
#1={punctuation} #2={prelim material} #3={field name} #4=+
```

where the fourth argument is actually expected to be either the `+` from the following specification, or one of the special `\@empty` tokens inserted by `\BibSpec`. If it is neither of these special values, it means we have a malformed specification; so, we issue an error and then try to pick up where we left off.

```
244 \def\bibspec@scan#1#2#3#4{%
245   \add@toks@{\bib@append{#1}{#2}}%
246   \edef\@tempa{%
247     \toks@{\the\toks@ \@xp\@nx\csname bib'#3\endcsname}%
248   }%
249   \@tempa
250   \ifx\@empty#4%
251     \@xp\@gobble % end the recursion
252   \else
253     \ifx +#4\else\bibspec@scan@error\fi
254   \fi
255   \bibspec@scan
256 }
```

`\bibspec@scan@error`

```
257 \def\bibspec@scan@error{\amsrefs@error{Bad BibSpec: Expected '+'}}
```

`\bib@append` The function `\bib@append` prints the value of a field, together with associated punctuation and font changes, unless the value is empty. Arg 1 is punctuation (that may need to be swapped with a preceding line break), arg 2 gives the space to be added after the punctuation, and possibly a function to be applied to the contents of arg 3, which is a macro containing the field value. So if we have `\moo` and `\bib'pages`, from `pages={21\ndash 44}`, then we want to arrange to call

```
\moo{21\ndash 44}
```

We don't want to simply call `\moo\bib'bar` because that makes it rather difficult for `\moo` to look at the contents of `\bib@bar`.

```

258 \def\bib@append#1#2#3{%
259     \ifx\@empty#3%
260     \else
        Known bug: Need better error message here.
261     \ifx\relax#3%
262         \errmessage{#3=\relax}%
263     \else
264         \begingroup
265             \series@index\m@ne
266             \def\current@bibfield{#3}%
267             \@ifempty{#1}{%
268                 \@temptokena{\ifnum\lastkern=\@ne\ignorespaces\fi #2}%
269             }{%
270                 \@temptokena{\SwapBreak{#1}#2}%
271             }%
272             \toks@\xp{#3}%
273             \edef\@tempa{\the\@temptokena{\the\toks@}}%
274             \rkvIfAdditive#3{}{%
275                 \get@current@properties
276                 \select@auxlanguage
277             }%
278             \@tempa
279         \endgroup
280     \fi
281 \fi
282 }

```

`\select@auxlanguage`

```

283 \def\select@auxlanguage{%
284     \ifx\prop'language\@empty
285     \else
286         \@xp\selectlanguage\@xp{\prop'language}%
287     \fi
288 }

```

`\erase@field` There are some fields that can appear in more than one place in a reference, depending on context. For example, if a book has an editor but no author, the editor appears at the beginning of the entry, but if the book has both an editor and an author, the editor appears at the end of the entry. A simple way to handle this is to “erase” the `editor` field after printing it, which is what `\erase@field` is for.

The obvious definition of `\erase@field` is

```
\def\erase@field#1{\global\let#1\@empty}
```

but that doesn't work because the top-level value of `rkeyval` fields isn't `\@empty`; instead, it contains a setter function used by `\RestrictedSetKeys` when processing a key-value list (see `\rkv@DSAK`, `\rsk@set@a` and `\rsk@set@b`).

On the other hand, rewriting the field locally won't work either, since `\erase@field` will typically be executed inside the group established by `\bib@append`. Instead, we want to rewrite the value right after `\bib@append`'s group ends. One way to do this would be to keep a list of fields to be erased and have `\bib@append` iterate over the list after its `\endgroup`.

However, as long as the call to `\erase@field` is never nested within any deeper groups, it's simpler just to use `\aftergroup`, which is what we'll do (“Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof” and all that).

```

289 \def\erase@field#1{%
290   \aftergroup\let\aftergroup#1\aftergroup\@empty
291 }

```

`\get@current@properties` This retrieves the auxiliary properties for the current field value, as defined by `\current@bibfield` and `\series@index`.

```

292 \def\get@current@properties{%
293   \begingroup
294     \xp\get@nth@property\@xp\@tempa\current@bibfield\series@index
295     \edef\@tempa{%
296       \@nx\RestrictedSetKeys{}\{prop\}{%
297         \def\@nx\@tempa{\@nx\prop@reset \@nx\the\@nx\rsk@toks}%
298       }\@tempa}%
299     }%
300     \@tempa
301   \@xp\endgroup
302   \@tempa
303 }

```

`\BibSpecAlias` This is a `\def` rather than a `\let` because using `\let` would make `\BibSpecAlias` statements order-sensitive in a way that seems frequently to be a stumbling block to unwary package writers. But then we should probably do at least the simplest kind of infinite loop check.

```

304 \newcommand{\BibSpecAlias}[2]{%
305   \@xp\def\@xp\@tempa\@xp{\csname setbib@#1\@xp\endcsname}%
306   \@xp\ifx\csname setbib@#2\endcsname\@tempa
307     \amsrefs@error{%
308       Mirror alias #1->#2 not allowed (infinite loop)}\@ehc
309   \else
310     \@xp\def\csname setbib@#1\@xp\endcsname
311       \@xp{\csname setbib@#2\endcsname}%
312   \fi
313 }

```

6.10 The standard bibliography types

```

314 \BibSpec{article}{%
315   +{ } { \PrintAuthors } {author}
316   +{,} { \textit } {title}
317   +{.} { } {part}
318   +{:} { \textit } {subtitle}
319   +{,} { \PrintContributions } {contribution}
320   +{.} { \PrintPartials } {partial}
321   +{,} { } {journal}
322   +{ } { \textbf } {volume}

```

The date form is tricky depending on presence or absence of DOI.

```

323   +{ } { \PrintDatePV } {date}
324   +{,} { \issuetext } {number}
325   +{,} { \eprintpages } {pages}
326   +{,} { } {status}
327   +{,} { \PrintDOI } {doi}
328   +{,} { available at \eprint } {eprint}
329   +{ } { \parenthesize } {language}
330   +{ } { \PrintTranslation } {translation}
331   +{;} { \PrintReprint } {reprint}
332   +{.} { } {note}
333   +{.} { } {transition}
334   +{ } { \SentenceSpace \PrintReviews } {review}
335 }

```

```

336
337 \BibSpec{partial}{%
338     +{} {}                                {part}
339     +{:} { \textit}                        {subtitle}
340     +{,} { \PrintContributions}            {contribution}
341     +{,} { }                                {journal}
342     +{} { \textbf}                          {volume}
343     +{} { \PrintDatePV}                    {date}
344     +{,} { \issuetext}                     {number}
345     +{,} { \eprintpages}                   {pages}
346 }
347
348 \BibSpec{contribution}{%
349     +{} {}                                {type}
350     +{} { by \PrintNameList}               {author}
351 }
352
353 \BibSpec{book}{%
354     +{} { \PrintPrimary}                   {transition}
355     +{,} { \textit}                        {title}
356     +{.} { }                                {part}
357     +{:} { \textit}                        {subtitle}
358     +{,} { \PrintEdition}                  {edition}
359     +{} { \PrintEditorsB}                  {editor}
360     +{,} { \PrintTranslatorsC}             {translator}
361     +{,} { \PrintContributions}            {contribution}
362     +{,} { }                                {series}
363     +{,} { \voltext}                       {volume}
364     +{,} { }                                {publisher}
365     +{,} { }                                {organization}
366     +{,} { }                                {address}
367     +{,} { \PrintDateB}                    {date}
368     +{,} { }                                {status}
369     +{} { \parenthesize}                   {language}
370     +{} { \PrintTranslation}               {translation}
371     +{;} { \PrintReprint}                  {reprint}
372     +{.} { }                                {note}
373     +{.} {}                                {transition}
374     +{} { \SentenceSpace \PrintReviews}    {review}
375 }
376
377 \BibSpec{collection.article}{%
378     +{} { \PrintAuthors}                   {author}
379     +{,} { \textit}                        {title}
380     +{.} { }                                {part}
381     +{:} { \textit}                        {subtitle}
382     +{,} { \PrintContributions}            {contribution}
383     +{,} { \PrintConference}               {conference}
384     +{} { \PrintBook}                      {book}
385     +{,} { }                                {booktitle}
386     +{,} { \PrintDateB}                    {date}
387     +{,} { pp.~}                          {pages}
388     +{,} { }                                {status}
389     +{,} { \PrintDOI}                      {doi}
390     +{,} { available at \eprint}           {eprint}
391     +{} { \parenthesize}                   {language}
392     +{} { \PrintTranslation}               {translation}
393     +{;} { \PrintReprint}                  {reprint}
394     +{.} { }                                {note}

```

```

395     +{.} {}                                {transition}
396     +{}  {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
397 }
398
399 \BibSpec{conference}{%
400     +{} {}                                {title}
401     +{}  {\PrintConferenceDetails} {transition}
402 }
403
404 \BibSpec{innerbook}{%
405     +{,} { }                                {title}
406     +{.} { }                                {part}
407     +{:} { }                                {subtitle}
408     +{,} { \PrintEdition}                  {edition}
409     +{}  { \PrintEditorsB}                 {editor}
410     +{,} { \PrintTranslatorsC}            {translator}
411     +{,} { \PrintContributions}           {contribution}
412     +{,} { }                                {series}
413     +{,} { \voltext}                      {volume}
414     +{,} { }                                {publisher}
415     +{,} { }                                {organization}
416     +{,} { }                                {address}
417     +{,} { \PrintDateB}                   {date}
418     +{.} { }                                {note}
419 }
420
421 \BibSpec{report}{%
422     +{}  {\PrintPrimary}                  {transition}
423     +{,} { \textit}                      {title}
424     +{.} { }                                {part}
425     +{:} { \textit}                      {subtitle}
426     +{,} { \PrintEdition}                {edition}
427     +{,} { \PrintContributions}          {contribution}
428     +{,} { Technical Report }            {number}
429     +{,} { }                                {series}
430     +{,} { }                                {organization}
431     +{,} { }                                {address}
432     +{,} { \PrintDateB}                  {date}
433     +{,} { \eprint}                      {eprint}
434     +{,} { }                                {status}
435     +{}  { \parenthesize}                {language}
436     +{}  { \PrintTranslation}            {translation}
437     +{;} { \PrintReprint}                {reprint}
438     +{.} { }                                {note}
439     +{.} {}                                {transition}
440     +{}  {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
441 }
442
443 \BibSpec{thesis}{%
444     +{}  {\PrintAuthors}                 {author}
445     +{,} { \textit}                      {title}
446     +{:} { \textit}                      {subtitle}
447     +{,} { \PrintThesisType}             {type}
448     +{,} { }                                {organization}
449     +{,} { }                                {address}
450     +{,} { \PrintDateB}                  {date}
451     +{,} { \eprint}                      {eprint}
452     +{,} { }                                {status}
453     +{}  { \parenthesize}                {language}

```

```

454   +{} { \PrintTranslation}           {translation}
455   +{;} { \PrintReprint}              {reprint}
456   +{.} { }                          {note}
457   +{.} {}                           {transition}
458   +{} { \SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
459 }

460 \BibSpecAlias{periodical}{book}
461 \BibSpecAlias{collection}{book}
462 \BibSpecAlias{proceedings}{book}
463 \BibSpecAlias{manual}{book}
464 \BibSpecAlias{miscellaneous}{book}
465 \BibSpecAlias{misc}{miscellaneous}
466 \BibSpecAlias{unpublished}{book}
467 \BibSpecAlias{proceedings.article}{collection.article}
468 \BibSpecAlias{techreport}{report}

```

`\setbib@incollection`

```

469 \edef\setbib@incollection{%
470   \exp\@nx\csname setbib@collection.article\endcsname
471 }

```

`\setbib@inproceedings`

```

472 \edef\setbib@inproceedings{%
473   \exp\@nx\csname setbib@collection.article\endcsname
474 }

```

Some more entry types for implementing abbreviations.

```

475 \BibSpec{name}{%
476   +{} { \PrintAuthors}   {name}
477 }
478
479 \BibSpec{publisher}{%
480   +{,} { } {publisher}
481   +{,} { } {address}
482 }

```

6.11 The biblist environment

The `biblist` environment can be used with a section or chapter heading.

Use a standard L^AT_EX counter for numbering bibliography items.

```

483 \newcounter{bib}

```

`biblist`

```

484 \newenvironment{biblist}{%
485   \setcounter{bib}\z@
486   \@biblist
487 }{%
488   \@endbiblist
489 }

```

`biblist*`

```

490 \newenvironment{biblist*}{%
491   \@biblist
492 }{%
493   \@endbiblist
494 }

```

`\biblistfont`

```

495 \newcommand{\biblistfont}{%

```

```

496     \normalfont
497     \footnotesize
498 }

```

\@biblist

```

499 \newcommand\@biblist[1] [] {%
500     \stepcounter{bib@env}
501     \biblistfont
502     \labelsep .5em\relax
503     \list{\BibLabel}{%
504         \restore@labelwidth
505         \@maxlabelwidth\z@
506         \@nmbrlisttrue
507         \def\@listctr{bib}%
508         \let\makelabel\bib@mklab
509         #1\relax
510     }%
511     \sloppy

```

Discourage page breaks within bibliography entries and disable them completely for entries that are less than four lines long.

```

512     \interlinepenalty\@m
513     \clubpenalty\@M
514     \widowpenalty\clubpenalty
515     \frenchspacing
516     \ResetCapSFCodes
517 }

```

\@endbiblist Change error for empty list (no items) to warning, to allow authors to leave their bibliography temporarily empty during writing:

```

518 \def\@endbiblist{%
519     \save@labelwidth
520     \def\@noitemerr{\@latex@warning{Empty bibliography list}}%
521     \endlist
522 }

```

\@maxlabelwidth

```

523 \newdimen\@maxlabelwidth

```

\bib@mklab

```

524 \def\bib@mklab#1{%
525     \settowidth\@tempdima{#1}%
526     \ifdim \@tempdima > \@maxlabelwidth
527         \global\@maxlabelwidth\@tempdima
528     \fi
529     #1\hfil
530 }

```

```

531 \newcounter{bib@env}

```

\save@labelwidth

```

532 \def\save@labelwidth{%
533     \if@filesw
534         \immediate\write\@auxout{%
535             \string\newlabel{[bibenv:\the\c@bib@env]}{\the\@maxlabelwidth}%
536         }%
537     \fi
538 }

```


`\restore@labelwidth`

```

539 \def\restore@labelwidth{%
540   \@xp\ifx \csname r@[bibenv:\the\c@bib@env]\endcsname \relax
541     \resetbiblist{00}%
542   \else
543     \@xp\labelwidth\csname r@[bibenv:\the\c@bib@env]\endcsname
544     \leftmargin\labelwidth
545     \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
546   \fi
547 }
```

`\ResetCapSFCodes` Presumably this is here because there has been a problem in the past with packages that change the `\catcodes` of capital letters.

```

548 \providecommand{\ResetCapSFCodes}{%
549   \count@=\A
550   \def\@tempa{%
551     \sfcode\count@=\@m
552     \advance\count@\@ne
553     \ifnum\count@>\Z\relax \expandafter\@gobble \fi
554   \@tempa
555   }%
556   \@tempa
557 }
```

`\CurrentBib` In case this is undefined sometimes.

```
558 \def\CurrentBib{??}
```

`\BibLabel`

```

559 \newcommand{\BibLabel}{%
560   \hfill
561   \Hy@raisedlink{\hyper@anchorstart{cite.\CurrentBib}\hyper@anchorend}%
562   [\thebib]%
563 }
```

`\resetbiblist`

```

564 \newcommand{\resetbiblist}[1]{%
565   \settowidth\labelwidth{\def\thebib{#1}\BibLabel}%
566   \leftmargin\labelwidth
567   \ifdim\labelwidth=\z@
568     \leftmargin=1em
569     \itemindent=-\leftmargin
570   \else
571     \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
572   \fi
573 }
```

6.12 Processing bibliography entries

There are several things one might want to do when a `\bib` entry is encountered:

1. Format and print it. This corresponds to the direct entry of bibliography items as described in section 2.1 of the users's guide.
2. Copy it into a `.bbl` file. This corresponds to the use of `\bibselect` and an external `.ltb` database as described in section 2.2 of the user's guide.
3. Store the full information in memory. This is done by `\bib*`.

`\bib` Here is where the rubber hits the road.

```
574 \newcommand{\bib}{%
```

```

575     \begingroup
576     \@ifstar{%
577         \@tempswatrue
578         \let\@bibdef\star@bibdef
579         \BibItem
580     }{%
581         \@tempswafalse
582         \BibItem
583     }%
584 }

```

`\BibItem` *Arguments:*

```

#1 <- citekey.
#2 <- bibtype.

```

```

585 \newcommand{\BibItem}[2]{%
586     \def\@tempa{#1}%
587     \edef\@tempb{%
588         \nx\@bibdef\@xp\nx\csname setbib@#2\endcsname{#2}%
589         {\macrotext\@tempa}%
590     }%
591     \@tempb
592 }

```

`\@bibdef` `\@bibdef` is a pointer to the procedure that should be handed the entry's key-value pairs. It has one of four values:

1. `\star@bibdef`
2. `\normal@bibdef`
3. `\copy@bibdef`
4. `\selective@bibdef`

Arguments:

```

#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- bibtype.
#3 <- citekey.

```

```

593 \AtBeginDocument{\let\@bibdef\normal@bibdef}

```

`\bib@exec` And `\bib@exec` is a pointer to the procedure that `\normal@bibdef` will invoke to process the key-value pairs after they've been parsed. It has one of these values:

1. `\bib@store`
2. `\bib@print`

Arguments:

```

#1 <- citekey.
#2 <- \the\rsk@toks.
#3 <- \setbib@bibtype.

```

```

594 \AtBeginDocument{\let\bib@exec\bib@print}

```

6.12.1 `\@bibdef` Implementations

`\normal@bibdef` *Arguments:*

```

#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- bibtype.
#3 <- citekey.

```

```

595 \def\normal@bibdef#1#2#3{%

```

`\CurrentBibType` is used by `export-bibtex`, but there might be a better way to handle it. (dmj)

```

596 \def\CurrentBibType{#2}%
597 \ifx\relax#1%
598 \amsrefs@error{Undefined entry type: #2}\@ehc
599 \let#1\setbib@misc
600 \fi
601 \RestrictedSetKeys{}{bib}%
602 {\bib@exec{#3}{\the\rsk@toks}{#1}\endgroup}%
603 }
604
605 \let\@bibdef\normal@bibdef

```

`\star@bibdef` *Arguments:*

```

#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- bibtype.
#3 <- citekey.

```

```

606 \def\star@bibdef{%
607 \let\bib@exec\bib@store
608 \normal@bibdef
609 }

```

`\copy@bibdef` This is a variation that copies everything into the `.bbl` file. Used by `\bibselect*` and `\bib*` inside `.ltb` files.

```

610 \def\copy@bibdef{%
611 \if@tempwa
612 \@xp\defer@bibdef
613 \else
614 \@xp\copy@bibdef@a
615 \fi
616 }

```

`\copy@bibdef@a`

```

617 \def\copy@bibdef@a#1#2#3#4{%
618 \@open@bbl@file
619 \process@xrefs{#4}%
620 \bbl@write{%
621 \string\bib\if@tempwa*\fi{#3}{#2}\string{\iffalse}\fi
622 }%

```

Since we're supplying our own definition of `\rsk@set`, we don't actually need the group argument, so we leave it out to save a few tokens.

```

623 \RestrictedSetKeys{\global\let\rsk@set\bbl@copy}\@empty
624 {\bbl@write{\iffalse{\fi\string}^^J}%
625 \endgroup}{#4}%
626 }

```

```

627 \catcode'\:=11
628
629 \def\modify@xref@fields{%
630 \let\set:bib'author\output@xref@a
631 \let\set:bib'editor\output@xref@a
632 \let\set:bib'translator\output@xref@a
633 \let\set:bib'journal\output@xref@a
634 \let\set:bib'publisher\output@xref@a
635 \def\set:bib'xref##1##2{\output@xref@{##1}\@empty}%
636 \def\set:bib'book##1##2{\output@inner@xref@{##1}\@empty}%
637 \let\set:bib'conference\set:bib'book

```

```

638 \let\set:bib'partial\set:bib'book
639 \let\set:bib'reprint\set:bib'book
640 \let\set:bib'translation\set:bib'book
641 }
642
643 \catcode'\:=12
644
645 \def\process@xrefs#1{%
646   \begingroup
647     \RestrictedSetKeys{\modify@xref@fields}{bib}{\the\rsk@toks}{#1}%
648   \endgroup
649 }
650
651 \def\output@xref@a#1#2{%
652   \def\@tempa{#1}%
653   \lowercase{\def\@tempb{#1}}%
654   \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
655     \output@xref@{#1}%
656   \fi
657 }
658
659 \def\output@xref@#1{%
660   \@ifnotempty{#1}{%
661     \ifundefined{bi@#1}{%
662       \begingroup
663         \let\star@bibdef\copy@bibdef@a
664         \csname bi@#1\endcsname
665       \endgroup
666     }%
667     \@xp\g@undef\csname bi@#1\endcsname
668   }%
669 }
670
671 \def\output@inner@xref@#1{%
672   \in@={#1}%
673   \ifin@
674     \output@xref@{#1}%
675   \fi
676 }

```

\bbl@copy

```

677 \def\bbl@copy#1\endcsname#2{%
678   \begingroup
679     \def\@tempa{#1}%
680     \toks@{{#2}}%
681     \star@{\bbl@copy@a}{}%
682 }

```

\bbl@copy@a

```

683 \def\bbl@copy@a#1{%
684   \@ifnotempty{#1}{%
685     \add@toks@{*{#1}}%
686   }%
687   \bbl@write{ \space\@tempa=\the\toks@,}%
688   \endgroup
689   \rsk@resume
690 }

```

\selective@bibdef This is a variation that ignores anything not having a known citation key. Used

by `\bibselect`.

Arguments:

```
#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- bibtype.
#3 <- citekey.
```

```
691 \def\selective@bibdef#1#2#3{%
692   \exp\selbibdef@a\csname b@#3\endcsname{#1}{#2}{#3}%
693 }
```

`\selbibdef@a`

```
694 \def\selbibdef@a#1{%
695   \def\@tempa{\endgroup\@gobblefour}%
696   \ifx\relax#1\else \exp\selbibdef@b#1\@nil \fi
697   \@tempa
698 }
```

`\selbibdef@b`

```
699 \def\selbibdef@b#1#2#3\@nil{%
700   \ifx 1#2\let\@tempa\copy@bibdef\fi
701 }
```

`\defer@bibdef` This is a variation that ignores anything not having a known citation key. Used by `\bibselect`.

Arguments:

```
#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- bibtype.
#3 <- citekey.
#4 <- key-val pairs.
```

```
702 \def\defer@bibdef#1#2#3#4{%
703   \exp\gdef\csname bi@#3\endcsname{%
704     \bib*{#3}{#2}{#4}%
705   }%
706   \exp\addto@defer@list \csname bi@#3\endcsname
707   \endgroup
708 }
```

`\bibdefer@list`

```
709 \let\bibdefer@list\@empty
```

`\addto@defer@list`

```
710 \def\addto@defer@list#1{%
711   \begingroup
712     \def\do{\@nx\do\@nx}%
713     \xdef\bibdefer@list{\bibdefer@list\do#1}%
714   \endgroup
715 }
```

6.12.2 `\bib@exec` Implementations

`\bib@store` This is the easy one. It just stores the entire set of key-value pairs in `\bi@citekey`.

```
716 \def\bib@store#1{%
717   \afterassignment\@gobble
718   \exp\xdef\csname bi@#1\endcsname
719 }
```

\numeric@refs

```
720 \def\numeric@refs{00}
```

\bib@print *Arguments:*

```
#1 <- citekey.
#2 <- \the\rsk@toks.
#3 <- \setbib@bibtype.
```

```
721 \def\bib@print#1#2#3{%
722   \bib@start{#1}%
723   \let\setbib@@#3%
724   #2\relax      % execute definitions locally
725   \bib@resolve@xrefs
726   \bib@field@patches
727   \bib@selectlanguage
728   \generate@label
729   \bib'setup
730   \bib@cite{#1}%
731   \kern\@ne sp
732   \ifx\setbib@@\setbib@article
733     \ifx\bib'booktitle\@empty
734       \ifx\bib'book\@empty
735         \ifx\bib'conference\@empty
736           \else
737             \let\setbib@@\setbib@incollection
738           \fi
739         \else
740           \let\setbib@@\setbib@incollection
741         \fi
742       \else
743         \let\setbib@@\setbib@incollection
744       \fi
745     \fi
746     \setbib@@
747   \bib@end
748 }
```

\bib@print@inner Note that the order of the arguments is reversed with respect to \bib@print. Maybe that isn't such a great idea.

Arguments:

```
#1 <- \setbib@bibtype.
#2 <- \the\rsk@toks.
```

```
749 \def\bib@print@inner#1#2{%
750   \begingroup
751   #2\relax      % execute definitions locally
752   \bib@resolve@xrefs
753   \bib@field@patches
754   \bib'setup
755   #1%
756   \endgroup
757 }
```

\current@citekey

```
758 \let\current@citekey\@empty
```

\prev@citekey

```
759 \let\prev@citekey\@empty
```

`\bib@start` There used to be more to it.

```

760 \def\bib@start#1{%
761     \begingroup
762     \def\current@citekey{#1}%
763 }
```

`\bib@end` Instead of being handled by `\bib@end`, ending punctuation is normally handled via the `transition` field (q.v.)

```

764 \def\bib@end{%
765     \relax
766     \@xp\PrintBackRefs\@xp{\CurrentBib}%
767     \par
768     \save@primary
769     \global\let\prev@citekey\current@citekey
770     \endgroup
771 }
```

6.12.3 Resolving cross-references

`\bib@resolve@xrefs`

```

772 \def\bib@resolve@xrefs{%
773     \xref@check@c\bib'xref
774     \xref@check@a\bib'author
775     \xref@check@a\bib'editor
776     \xref@check@a\bib'translator
777     \xref@check@b\bib'journal
778     \xref@check@b\bib'publisher
779 }
```

`\xref@check@a` Resolve a contributor (typically a `\DefineName`) alias. Requires rebuilding the list.

```

780 \def\xref@check@a#1{%
781     \ifx\@empty#1\relax
782     \else
783         \begingroup
784             \toks@{\@emptytoks}
785             \@temptokenb{\@emptytoks}
786             \series@index\z@
787             \def\name{\xref@check@aa#1}%
788             #1\relax
789             \edef\@tempa{%
790                 \def\@nx#1{\the\toks@}%
791                 \the\@temptokenb
792             }%
793             \@xp\endgroup
794             \@tempa
795         \fi
796 }
```

`\xref@check@aa`

```

797 \def\xref@check@aa#1#2{%
798     \advance\series@index\@ne
799     \def\@tempa{#2}%
800     \lowercase{\def\@tempb{#2}}%
801     \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
802         \ifx\@tempa\@empty
803             \add@toks@{\name{}}%
804         \else
```

```

805         \@ifundefined{bi@#2}{%
806             \BibAbbrevWarning{#2}%
807             \add@toks@{\name{#2}}%
808         }{%
809             \xref@check@ab#1{#2}%
810         }%
811     \fi
812 \else
813     \add@toks@{\name{#2}}%
814 \fi
815 }

```

\xref@check@ab

```

816 \def\xref@check@ab#1#2{%
817     \csname bi@#2\endcsname
818     \ifx\@empty\bib'name
819         \@temptokena{#2}%
820     \else
821         \@temptokena\exp{\bib'name}%
822         \get@property\@tempa\bib'name
823         \edef\@tempa{%
824             \@nx\addto@hook\@temptokenb{%
825                 \@nx\reset@nth@property\@nx#1\the\series@index{\@tempa}%
826             }%
827         }%
828         \@tempa
829     \fi
830     \edef\@tempa{\@nx\add@toks@{\@nx\name{\the\@temptokena}}}%
831     \@tempa
832 }

```

\xref@check@b Resolve a journal or publisher alias (typically a \DefinePublisher or \DefineJournal alias).

```

833 \def\xref@check@b#1{%
834     \ifx\@empty#1%
835     \else
836         \toks@{\exp{#1}%
837         \edef\@tempb{\lowercase{\def\@nx\@tempa{\the\toks@}}}%
838         \@tempb
839         \ifx\@tempa#1\relax % all lowercase
840             \@ifundefined{bi@#1}{%
841                 \BibAbbrevWarning{#1}%
842             }{%

```

We pass control to \xref@check@c here to handle inheritance of multiple fields properly. This means some of the checking we've just done gets done again, but I can live with that.

```

843             \let#1\@empty
844             \xref@check@c\@tempa
845         }%
846     \fi
847 \fi
848 }

```

\xref@check@c Resolve an xref field.

```

849 \def\xref@check@c#1{%
850     \ifx#1\@empty
851     \else
852         \begingroup

```



```

853      \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
854      \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
855      \let\DSK@def\xref@add@toks
856      \let\DSK@append\xref@append
857      \toks@{\@emptytoks
858      \let\bib@reset\@empty

```

The `\@for` here is just a fancy way of expanding #1. (Or is it?)

```

859      \@for\xref@ID:=#1\do{%
860          \@ifundefined{bi@\xref@ID}{%
861              \XRefWarning{\xref@ID}%
862          }{%
863              \csname bi@\xref@ID\endcsname
864          }%
865      }%
866      \edef\@tempa{\endgroup\the\toks@}%
867      \@tempa
868  \fi
869 }

```

`\xref@add@toks` If any title occurs in an `xrefed` item, assume that it is a book title. This might not always be the best assumption? Let's see how it goes though. [mjd,2001-12-11]

Arguments:

```

#1 <- \bib' field.
#2 <- value.

```

```

870 \def\xref@add@toks#1#2#3{%
871     \ifx#1\@empty
872         \edef\@tempa{%
873             \@nx\add@toks@{\@xp\@nx\csname\rkv@setter#1\endcsname{#2}{#3}}%
874         }%
875         \@tempa
876     \else
877         \in@\bib'title{#1}%
878         \ifin@
879             \ifx\bib'booktitle\@empty
880                 \edef\@tempa{%
881                     \@nx\add@toks@{%
882                         \@xp\@nx\csname set:bib'booktitle\endcsname
883                     }%
884                 }%
885                 \@tempa
886                 \add@toks@{{#2}{#3}}%
887             \fi
888         \fi
889     \fi
890 }

891 \def\xref@append#1#2#3#4{%
892     \edef\@tempa{%
893         \@nx\add@toks@{\@xp\@nx\csname\rkv@setter#2\endcsname{#3}{#4}}%
894     }%
895     \@tempa
896 }

```

`\BibAbbrevWarning`

```

897 \def\BibAbbrevWarning#1{\amsrefs@warning{Abbreviation '#1' undefined}}

```

\XrefWarning

```
898 \def\XrefWarning#1{\amsrefs@warning{Xref '#1' undefined}}
```

6.12.4 Bib field preprocessing

\current@primary

```
899 \let\current@primary\@empty
```

\previous@primary

```
900 \let\previous@primary\@empty
```

\save@primary

```
901 \IfOption{nobysame}{%
902   \let\save@primary\@empty
903 }{%
904   \def\save@primary{%
905     \global\let\previous@primary\current@primary
906   }%
907 }
```

\bib@field@patches Depending on your point of view, this macro either puts the bibitem into a canonical form or, alternatively, it fudges the data to fit our model. Either way, it simplifies formatting the bibliography.

```
908 \def\bib@field@patches{%
909   \ifx\bib'author\@empty
910     \ifx\bib'editor\@empty
911       \let\current@primary\bib'translator
912       \let\print@primary\PrintTranslatorsA
913     \else
914       \let\current@primary\bib'editor
915       \let\print@primary\PrintEditorsA
916     \fi
917   \else
918     \let\current@primary\bib'author
919     \let\print@primary\PrintAuthors
920   \fi
921   \ifx\bib'address\@empty
922     \let\bib'address\bib'place
923   \fi
924   \ifx\bib'organization\@empty
925     \ifx\bib'institution\@empty
926       \let\bib'organization\bib'school
927     \else
928       \let\bib'organization\bib'institution
929     \fi
930   \fi
931   \ifx\bib'date\@empty
932     \ifx\bib'year\@empty
933       \let\bib@year\bib'status
934     \else
935       \bib@parsedate\bib'year
936     \fi
937   \else
938     \bib@parsedate\bib'date
939   \fi
```

Example 21 on page 74 of *Mathematics into Type* [2] seems to indicate that when the year serves as the volume number, the date should be suppressed. If so, this is where that is done.

```

940 \def\@tempa{year}%
941 \ifx\bib'volume\@tempa
942 \let\bib'volume\bib@year
943 \let\bib'date\@empty
944 \fi

```

Some journals have “numbers” but no “volumes”. AMS house style is to treat the number as volume.

```

945 \ifx\setbib@@\setbib@article
946 \ifx\bib'volume\@empty
947 \ifx\bib'number\@empty\else
948 \let\bib'volume\bib'number
949 \let\bib'number\@empty
950 \fi
951 \fi
952 \fi

```

`\bib'language` is used for producing the printed rendition of the language. `\bib@language` needs to be in the form required by `\selectlanguage`.

```

953 \bib@language@fixup
954 }

```

6.12.5 Date setup

`\bib@year`

```

955 \let\bib@year\@empty

```

`\bib@month`

```

956 \let\bib@month\@empty

```

`\bib@day`

```

957 \let\bib@day\@empty

```

`\bib@parsedate` Parse an ISO 8601 date into its year, month and day components, but without actually verifying that any of the components are numeric. Hmmm.

```

958 \def\bib@parsedate#1{%
959 \xp\bib@parsedate@a#1---\@nil
960 }

```

`\bib@parsedate@a`

```

961 \def\bib@parsedate@a#1-#2-#3-#4\@nil{%
962 \def\bib@year{#1}%
963 \def\bib@month{#2}%
964 \def\bib@day{#3}%

```

The rest of this macro tries to rewrite `\bib'date` into a normalized form. I'm not sure if this is a good idea.

```

965 \ifx\@empty\bib@day
966 \ifx\@empty\bib@month
967 \let\bib'date\bib@year
968 \else
969 \def\bib'date{#1-#2}%
970 \fi
971 \else
972 \def\bib'date{#1-#2-#3}%
973 \fi
974 }

```

6.12.6 Language setup

`\bib@language@fixup`

```

975 \def\bib@language@fixup{%
976   \ifx\bib'hyphenation\@empty
977     \ifx\bib'language\@empty
978       \let\bib@language\biblanguagedefault
979     \else
980       \let\bib@language\bib'language
981     \fi
982   \else
983     \let\bib@language\bib'hyphenation
984   \fi
985   \def\@tempa##1 ##2\@nil{\lowercase{\def\bib@language{##1}}}%

```

The mysterious `\@firstofone` here is to preserve the space before the `\@nil`.

```

986   \@firstofone{\@xp\@tempa\bib@language} \@nil
987 }

```

`\bib@selectlanguage`

For `\bib` purposes we are interested mainly in testing whether the hyphenation patterns are the same. So we use an if-same-patterns test (by which `babel`'s 'english' and 'american' compare as equal) rather than an if-same-language test. Also, the way that the `\selectlanguage` command checks to see whether a language has been properly defined for `babel` use is to see if `\dateLANGUAGE` is defined. And if we tried to select an undefined language, the result would be a `LATEX` error.

```

988 \def\bib@selectlanguage{%
989   \@ifsame@patterns{\language}{\bib@language}{\}%
990   \@ifundefined{date\bib@language}{\}%
991   \@xp\selectlanguage\@xp{\bib@language}%
992   }%
993 }%
994 }

```

`\@ifsame@patterns`

```

995 \def\@ifsame@patterns#1#2{%
996   \@xp\@ifsamepat\csname l@#1\@xp\endcsname\csname l@#2\endcsname
997 }

```

`\@ifsamepat`

```

998 \def\@ifsamepat#1#2{%
999   \ifnum \ifx\relax#1\m@ne\else#1\fi = \ifx\relax#2\m@ne\else#2\fi
1000   \@xp\@firstoftwo
1001   \else
1002     \@xp\@secondoftwo
1003   \fi
1004 }

```

`\language`

`\biblanguageEnglish`

```
1005 \providecommand{\language}{english}
```

`\biblanguagedefault`

```
1006 \def\biblanguagedefault{english}
```

`\bib@language`

```

1007 \let\biblanguagedefault\biblanguagedefault
1008 \let\bib@language\@empty

```

6.12.7 Citation label setup

`\generate@label`

```
1009 \let\generate@label\relax
```

`\cite@label`

```
1010 \def\cite@label{\@currentlabel}
```

`\alpha@label`

```
1011 \let\alpha@label\relax
```

`\bib@cite` When `\bib@cite` is called, author name and year are available in `\bib@author` and `\bib@year`.

Arguments:

`#1 <- citekey.`

```
1012 \def\bib@cite#1{%
1013   \def\CurrentBib{#1}%
1014   \alpha@label           % modify \thebib if necessary
1015   \item\leavevmode
1016   \SK@\SK@@label{#1}%
1017   \@xp\bib@cite@a\csname b@#1\endcsname
1018   \bibcite@write{#1}%
1019 }

1020 \def\bib@cite@a#1{%
1021   \ifx\relax#1%
1022     \begingroup
1023     \auto@protect\etalttext
1024     \protected@edef\@tempa{%
1025       \gdef\@nx#1{%
1026         \@nx\citesel 01{\cite@label}{\bib@label@year}{}%
1027       }%
1028     }%
1029     \@xp\endgroup
1030     \@tempa
1031   \else
1032     \@xp\bib@cite@check\@xp#1#1\@empty\@empty\@empty\@empty\@empty
1033   \fi
1034 }
```

`\bib@cite@check` For the citation key we want to check if it is already defined. But there is a slight problem. There is already one control sequence in use for each bibliography entry, to store the label or the author/year information needed by `\cite`. If we introduce another control sequence to check whether a particular cite is multiply defined, then we double the number of control sequences used. For a large bibliography in a book this is fairly serious. This is addressed by using a `\citesel` function.

Arguments:

`#1 <- \b@citekey.`

`#2 <- \citesel.`

`#3 <- cited?.`

`#4 <- used?.`

`#5 <- label.`

`#6 <- year.`

`#7 <- backrefs.`

```
1035 \def\bib@cite@check#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{%
1036   \ifx 1#4\relax
1037     \DuplicateBibKeyWarning
1038   \else
```

This has gotten *way* out of hand.

```

1039     \begingroup
1040         \auto@protect\etaltext
1041         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
1042         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
1043         \@tempswafalse
1044         \in@CitePrintUndefined{#5}%
1045         \ifin@
1046             \let\@tempa\@empty
1047         \else
1048             \def\@tempa{#5}%
1049         \fi
1050         \ifx\@tempa\@empty
1051         \else
1052             \exp\ifx\@xp\@currentlabel\cite@label
1053                 \edef\@tempb{\cite@label}%
1054             \else
1055                 \let\@tempb\cite@label
1056             \fi
1057             \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
1058                 \def\@tempa{#6}%
1059                 \ifx\@tempa\bib@label@year
1060                     \else
1061                         \@tempswatrue
1062                     \fi
1063                 \else
1064                     \@tempswatrue
1065                 \fi
1066             \fi
1067             \if@tempswa
1068                 \@ifempty{#6}{%
1069                     \def\@tempa{#5}%
1070                     \let\@tempb\cite@label
1071                 }{%
1072                     \def\@tempa{#5, #6}%
1073                     \def\@tempb{\cite@label, \bib@label@year}%
1074                 }%
1075                 \amsrefs@warning{Citation label for \extr@cite#1 is
1076                     changing from '\@tempa ' to '\@tempb '}%
1077             \fi
1078             \protected@edef\@tempa{%
1079                 \gdef\@nx#1{%
1080                     \@nx\citesel #31{\cite@label}{\bib@label@year}{#7}%
1081                 }%
1082             }%
1083         \@xp@endgroup
1084         \@tempa
1085     \fi
1086 }

\bib@label@year

1087 \let\bib@label@year\@empty

\DuplicateBibKeyWarning

1088 \def\DuplicateBibKeyWarning{%
1089     \amsrefs@warning{%
1090         Duplicate \protect\bib\space key
1091         '\CurrentBib ' detected\MessageBreakNS}%
1092 }
```

`\bibcite@write`

```

1093 \def\bibcite@write#1{%
1094     \if@filesw
1095         \begingroup
1096             \let\citesel\citesel@write
1097             \csname b@#1\endcsname
1098         \endgroup
1099     \fi
1100 }
```

`\citesel@write`

```

1101 \def\citesel@write#1#2#3#4#5{%
1102     \toks@{{#3}-{#4}}%
1103     \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\bibcite{\CurrentBib}{\the\toks@}}%
1104 }
```

Because duplicate bibs are caught immediately, we don't need `\bibcite` to run `\@testdef`.

```
1105 \AtEndDocument{\let\bibcite\@gobbletwo}
```

6.12.8 Printing the bibliography

`\bibname`

```
1106 \providecommand{\bibname}{Bibliography}
```

`\refname`

```
1107 \providecommand{\refname}{References}
```

`\bib@div@mark` The AMS document classes automatically take care of the page marks for `\section*` and `\chapter*`, but for the standard classes, we need to make sure that `\@mkboth` gets invoked.

```
1108 \let\bib@div@mark\@gobble
```

This is verbose, but probably safer than any alternative.

```

1109 \@ifclassloaded{amsbook}{\}%
1110     \@ifclassloaded{amsart}{\}%
1111         \@ifclassloaded{amsproc}{\}%
1112             \def\bib@div@mark#1{%
1113                 \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase{#1}}{\MakeUppercase{#1}}%
1114             }%
1115         }%
1116     }%
1117 }
```

`bibchapter` We need to take a little extra trouble here to pre-expand the `\bibname`.

```

1118 \newenvironment{bibchapter}[1][\bibname]{%
1119     \begingroup
1120         \protected@edef\@{%
1121             \endgroup
1122             \protect\chapter*{#1}%
1123             \protect\bib@div@mark{#1}%
1124         }%
1125     \@
1126 }\par}
```

`bibsection` And here to pre-expand the `\refname`.

```

1127 \newenvironment{bibsection}[1][\refname]{%
1128     \begingroup
```

```

1129      \protected@edef\@{%
1130          \endgroup
1131          \protect\section*{#1}%
1132          \protect\bib@div@mark{#1}%
1133      }%
1134      \@
1135 }{\par}

```

bibdiv Here we try to guess whether this is a book-like document or an article-like document.

```

1136 \ifundefined{chapter}{%
1137     \newenvironment{bibdiv}{\bibsection}{\endbibsection}
1138 }{%
1139     \newenvironment{bibdiv}{\bibchapter}{\endbibchapter}
1140 }

```

This is what the standard book class has for the bibliography title:

```

\newenvironment{thebibliography}[1]
{
  \chapter*{\bibname
    \mkboth{\MakeUppercase\bibname}{\MakeUppercase\bibname}}%
  \list{\@biblabel{\@arabic\c@enumiv}}%
}

```

thebibliography

```

1141 \renewenvironment{thebibliography}[1]{%
1142     \bibdiv
1143     \biblist[\resetbiblist{#1}]%
1144 }{%
1145     \endbiblist
1146     \endbibdiv
1147 }

```

6.13 Name, journal and publisher abbreviations

The commands `\DefineName`, `\DefinePublisher`, and `\DefineJournal` are provided to make abbreviations a little easier.

\DefineName

```

1148 \newcommand{\DefineName}[2]{%
1149     \bib*{#1}{name}{name={#2}}%
1150 }

```

\DefineJournal

```

1151 \newcommand{\DefineJournal}[4]{%
1152     \bib*{#1}{periodical}{
1153         issn={#2},
1154         journal={#4}
1155     }%
1156 }

```

\DefinePublisher Note that an explicit `address` field in a `\bib` entry will override the `address` supplied as part of a `\DefinePublisher`.

```

1157 \newcommand{\DefinePublisher}[4]{%
1158     \bib*{#1}{publisher}{%
1159         publisher={#3},
1160         address={#4}
1161     }%
1162 }

```


6.14 Processing .ltb files

If you have a file that contains `amsrefs`-style `\bib` entries, you can use it as a database and extract items from it for use in another document. In typical relatively simple scenarios, the extraction can be done by `LATEX` itself on the first pass, so that citations in the text will be successfully resolved on the second pass (possibly even the first, depending on what kind of bibliography sorting is used).

`\bibselect`

```
1163 \newcommand{\bibselect}{%
1164   \@ifstar{%
1165     \let\@bibdef\copy@bibdef
1166     \BibSelect
1167   }{%
1168     \let\@bibdef\selective@bibdef
1169     \BibSelect
1170   }%
1171 }
```

`\BibSelect`

```
1172 \newcommand{\BibSelect}[2][\bblname]{%
1173   \if@files
1174     \typeout{Trying to create bbl file '#1.bbl' ...}%
1175     \def\bibselect@msg{%
1176       \typeout{ ... rats. Unable to create bbl file.}%
1177     }%
1178     \let\@open@bbl@file\OpenBBLFile
1179     \@for\@tempa:=#2\do{\ReadBibData{\@tempa}}%
1180   \fi
1181   \@close@bbl@file
1182   \@apply@g@undef\bibdefer@list
1183   \global\let\bibdefer@list\@empty
1184   \let\@bibdef\normal@bibdef
1185   \input{#1.bbl}%
1186   \let\BibSelect\MultipleBibSelectWarning
1187 }
```

Now read the .bbl file we just created.

`\MultipleBibSelectWarning`

```
1188 \newcommand\MultipleBibSelectWarning[2][{%
1189   \amsrefs@warning{%
1190     Multiple \string\bibselect 's found (only one
1191     \string\bibselect\space per biblist environment is allowed)%
1192   }%
1193 }
```

`\bblname`

```
1194 \def\bblname{\jobname}
```

`\bib@dbfile`

```
1195 \newread\bib@dbfile
```

`\ReadBibData`

```
1196 \newcommand{\ReadBibData}[1]{%
1197   \IfFileExists{#1.ltb}{%
1198     \openin\bib@dbfile=\@filef@und \relax
```

```

1199   }{%
1200       \IfFileExists{#1.ltx}{%
1201           \openin\bib@dbfile=\@filef@und \relax
1202       }{%
1203           \IfFileExists{#1.tex}{%
1204               \openin\bib@dbfile=\@filef@und \relax
1205           }{%
1206               \begingroup
1207                   \NoBibDBFile{#1}%
1208                   \let\ReadBibData@a\endgroup
1209           }%
1210       }%
1211   }%
1212   \ReadBibData@a
1213 }

```

\NoBibDBFile

```

1214 \def\NoBibDBFile#1{%
1215     \amsrefs@warning{No data file #1.ltb (.ltx, .tex) found}%
1216 }

```

\ReadBibData@a

```

1217 \def\ReadBibData@a{%
1218     \ProvidesFile{\@filef@und}\relax
1219     \begingroup
1220         \let\star@bibdef\defer@bibdef
1221         \ReadBibLoop
1222     \endgroup
1223     \closein\bib@dbfile
1224 }

```

\ReadBibLoop

```

1225 \def\ReadBibLoop{%
1226     \ifeof\bib@dbfile
1227         \@xp\@gobble
1228     \else
1229         \read\bib@dbfile to\CurLine
1230         The \@empty is in case \CurLine is empty.
1231         \@xp\ReadBibLoop@a\CurLine\@empty\@nil
1232     \fi
1233 }

```

\ReadBibLoop@e This traps top-level \bib commands. Note that:

- If \CurLine doesn't contain a complete \bib entry, the code chokes.
- If \bib is not the very first non-space token in a line, it will not be recognized.

```

1234 \long\def\ReadBibLoop@a#1#2\@nil{%
1235     \ifx\bib#1%
1236         \CurLine % just exec it
1237     \else

```

We're not done yet. The line may contain something like \DefineName, so we need to expand the first macro in the line and see if it starts with \bib. But first we check to make sure that the token we're about to expand isn't \endinput.

```

1238     \ifx\endinput#1%
1239         \let\ReadBibLoop\@empty
1240     \else

```

And this `\@empty` is for the admittedly unlikely case that `\CurLine` isn't empty, but its expansion is.

```

1241      \@xp\ReadBibLoop@b#1#2\@empty\@nil
1242      \fi
1243      \fi
1244  }

```

`\ReadBibLoop@b`

```

1245 \long\def\ReadBibLoop@b#1#2\@nil{%
1246     \ifx\bib#1%
1247         \CurLine % just exec it
1248     \fi
1249 }

1250 \let\bbl@out=\relax
1251 \let\bbl@write\@gobble
1252 \let\@open@bbl@file\relax
1253 \let\@close@bbl@file\relax

```

`\OpenBBLFile`

```

1254 \def\OpenBBLFile{%
1255     \if@filesw
1256         % Just use the next unused output stream
1257         \count@\count17
1258         \advance\count@\@ne
1259         \ifnum\count@<\sist@\@n
1260             \global\chardef\bbl@out=\count@
1261             \immediate\openout\bbl@out=\bblname.bbl\relax
1262             \global\let\@close@bbl@file\CloseBBLFile
1263             \gdef\bbl@write{\immediate\write\bbl@out}%
1264         \else
1265             \ch@ck\count@\sist@\@n\write
1266         \fi
1267     \fi
1268     \global\let\@open@bbl@file\relax
1269 }

```

`\CloseBBLFile`

```

1270 \def\CloseBBLFile{%
1271     \immediate\closeout\bbl@out\relax
1272     \global\let\@close@bbl@file\relax
1273     \global\let\bbl@write\@gobble
1274     \global\let\bbl@out\relax
1275 }

```

6.15 Citation processing

6.15.1 The `\citesel` structure

The information used by `\cite` for key `moo` is stored in `\b@moo` in the form

```
\citesel{status1}{status2}{label}{year}{backref-info}
```

The first status flag is 1 if this key has already been cited earlier in the same document; 0 otherwise. This is used in some bibliography schemes to print a full list of author names for the first citation and an abbreviated author list for subsequent citations.

The second status flag is 1 if this key has already been used by a `define-cite` command (such as `\bib`); 0 otherwise. This makes it possible to issue a warning message as soon as the conflict is seen, on the first \LaTeX run, instead of on a subsequent run during the processing of the `.aux` file.

When an author/year citation scheme is in use, args 3 and 4 hold respectively author names and year. Otherwise arg 3 simply holds a cite label and arg 4 is empty.

And finally, arg 5 holds a list of backref pointers indicating the locations in the document where this entry has been cited.

```
\citesel@update
1276 \def\citesel@update#1#2#3#4#5#6{%
1277   \gdef#6{\citesel 1#2{#3}{#4}{#5}}%
1278 }
```

```
\citesel@number
1279 \def\citesel@number#1#2#3#4#5{#3}
```

```
\citesel@year
1280 \def\citesel@year#1#2#3#4#5{#4}
```

```
\citesel
1281 \let\citesel\citesel@number
```

6.15.2 The basic \cite command

Here is the difference between the various optional forms of \cite:

```
\cite{xyz}      -> \cite@a\citesel{xyz}{}
                -> \cite@bc\b@xyz\citesel{}

\cite{xyz}*{blub} -> \cite@a\citesel{xyz}{blub}
                -> \cite@bc\b@xyz\citesel{blub}

\cite[blub]{xyz} -> \cite@a\citesel{xyz}{blub}
                -> \cite@bc\b@xyz\citesel{blub}
```

Canceling the old L^AT_EX definition of \cite_l prevents certain problems that could arise with the showkeys package.

```
1282 \expandafter\let\csname cite \endcsname\relax
```

\cite Need to handle the standard [...] option for compatibility's sake.

```
1283 \renewcommand{\cite}[2] [] {%
1284   \if\cite@single#2,\@gobble \else\MultipleCiteKeyWarning{#2}{#1}\fi
1285   \@ifempty{#1}{%
1286     \cites@o{#2}%
1287   }{%
1288     \ObsoleteCiteOptionWarning
1289     \cites@a{*{#1}}{#2}%
1290   }%
1291 }
```

\MultipleCiteKeyWarning

```
1292 \def\MultipleCiteKeyWarning#1#2{%
1293   \amsrefs@warning{%
1294     Use of \string\cites\space is recommended instead of %
1295     \string\cite\space\MessageBreak
1296     for multiple cites '#1'%
1297   \@ifnotempty{#2}{%
1298     \amsrefs@warning{Star option requires \string\citelist\space here}%
1299   }%
1300   \global\let\MultipleCiteKeyWarning\@gobbletwo
1301 }
```

ObsoleteCiteOptionWarning

```

1302 \def\ObsoleteCiteOptionWarning{%
1303   \amsrefs@warning{%
1304     The form \string\cite{...}*{...} is recommended\MessageBreak
1305     instead of \string\cite[...]{...}%
1306   \global\let\ObsoleteCiteOptionWarning\@empty
1307 }

```

\cite@single

```

1308 \edef\cite@single#1,#2{\iffalse{\fi\iffalse{\fi\string}#2.\string}}

```

\cites@o

```

1309 \def\cites@o#1{\star@{\cites@oo{#1}}{}}

```

\cites@oo

```

1310 \def\cites@oo#1#2{\@ifempty{#2}{\cites@a{#1}}{\cites@a{*#2}{#1}}}

```

\cites@a

```

1311 \def\cites@a#1#2{%
1312   \begingroup
1313   \toks@{\endgroup \cites@b{#1}}%
1314   \vdef\@tempa{#2}%
1315   \edef\@tempa{%
1316     \the\toks@ \@firstofone{\@xp\zap@space\@tempa} \@empty
1317   }%
1318   \@tempa,\@empty
1319   \edef\@tempa{\endgroup\@nx\citelist{\the\toks@}}%
1320   \@tempa
1321 }

```

\cites@b

```

1322 \def\cites@b#1#2,#3{%
1323   \begingroup
1324   \toks@{\InnerCite{#2}{#1}}%
1325   \ifx\@empty#3\@xp\@gobble\fi
1326   \cites@c#3%
1327 }

```

\cites@c

```

1328 \def\cites@c#1,#2{%
1329   \add@toks@{\InnerCite{#1}}%
1330   \ifx\@empty#2\@xp\@gobble\fi
1331   \cites@c#2%
1332 }

```

\citeleft These variables are named to follow the precedent set by Arseneau's cite pack-
\citeright age. \citimid is used to separate a citation label from additional information
\citimid such as "Theorem 4.9". \citepunct is used to separate multiple cites, unless one
\citepunct of the cites has additional associated information, in which case \CiteAltPunct
is used.

```

1333 \def\citeleft{[]
1334 \def\citeright{[]
1335 \def\citimid{\penalty9999 \space}
1336 \def\citepunct{\penalty9999 \hskip.13em plus.1em minus.05em\relax}

```

`\citeAltPunct` When a citation list contains one or more citations with optional arguments, we replace `\citimid` by `\CiteAltPunct`.

```
1337 \def\citeAltPunct{;\ }
```

`\citeform` This is used for formatting the citation label. It can be used, for example, to bolden the labels (as in `amsbook` and `amsproc`) or to do more elaborate things such as convert the numbers to roman numerals. By default, it's just a no-op.

Note that currently there is no corresponding macro for changing the formatting of `\cite`'s optional argument. This is probably a bug.

```
1338 \providecommand{\citeform}{\@firstofone}
```

`\citelist` The `\@citelist` indirection turns out to be helpful in implementing the `\ocites` command for the `author-year` option.

```
1339 \DeclareRobustCommand{\citelist}{\@citelist}
```

`\@citelist`

```
1340 \def\@citelist#1{%
1341     \leavevmode
1342     \begingroup
1343         \@citestyle
1344         \citeleft\nopunct    % suppress first \citepunct
1345         \cite@begingroup
1346         \in@*{#1}%
1347         \ifin@
1348             \let\citepunct\CiteAltPunct
1349         \fi
1350         \let\cite@endgroup\@empty
1351         \cites@init
1352         \def\citeleft{\@addpunct{\citepunct}}%
1353         \let\citeright\ignorespaces
1354         \def\cite{\InnerCite}%
1355         \process@citelist{#1}%
1356     \endgroup
1357     \citeright
1358 \endgroup
1359 }
```

`\@citestyle` Reset the font to an upright, medium font (e.g. `cmr`), per AMS style. Also set `\mathsurround = 0pt` just in case there are subscripts in the cite numbers (from `\etalchar`, for example).

```
1360 \providecommand{\@citestyle}{\m@th\upshape\mdseries}
```

`\cite@begingroup` Grouping that encloses an entire cite block (a single cite or a list of cites).

```
1361 \def\cite@begingroup{\begingroup\let\cite@begingroup\relax}
```

`\cite@endgroup`

```
1362 \let\cite@endgroup\endgroup
```

`\cites@init` This needs to be called at the beginning of a list of cites to reset a few things.

```
1363 \def\cites@init{%
1364     \gdef\prev@names{???}%
1365     \let\cites@init\@empty
1366 }
```

`\InnerCite`

```
1367 \newcommand{\InnerCite}[1]{\star@\cite@a\citesel{#1}}{}}
```

`\cite@a` The job of `\cite@a` is to convert the cite key to all catcode-12 characters and remove any spaces it might contain before passing it on to `\cite@b`.

Arguments:

```
#1 <- \CITESEL.
#2 <- citekey.
```

```
1368 \def\cite@a#1#2{%
1369     \BackCite{#2}%
1370     \cite@begingroup
1371         \cites@init
1372         \let\citesel#1\relax
1373         \ifx\citesel\citesel@author
1374             \let\citeleft\@empty
1375             \let\citeright\@empty
1376         \fi
1377     \begingroup
1378         \toks@{\endgroup \cite@b}%
1379         \vdef\@tempa{#2}%
1380         \edef\@tempa{%
1381             \the\toks@{\@firstofone{\@xp\zap@space\@tempa} \@empty}%
1382         }%
1383     \@tempa
1384 }
```

`\cite@b` *Arguments:*

```
#1 <- citekey.
#2 <- star-optional-arg.
```

```
1385 \def\cite@b#1#2{%
1386     \@xp\cite@bc\csname b@#1\@xp\endcsname {#1}{#2}%
1387 }
```

`\cite@bc` If it's uninitialized, plug in an empty cite structure. `\cite@bc` should be executed only once for a given instance of a cite key. All further processing should go through `\cite@cj`.

```
1388 \def\cite@bc#1#2{%
1389     \ifx#1\@undefined \global\let#1\relax \fi
1390     \ifx#1\relax \global\let#1\empty@cite \fi
1391     \@xp\cite@nobib@test#1{}{}{}{} \@nil#1%
1392     \cite@cj#1%
1393 }
```

`\empty@cite`

```
1394 \def\empty@cite{\citesel 00{}{}{}}
```

`\cite@nobib@test` If arg 4 is empty, it means there wasn't any `\bib` command that defined a valid label.

Arguments:

```
#1 <- \citesel.
#2 <- cited?.
#3 <- used?.
#4 <- label.
#5 <- backrefs.
#6 <- \b@citekey.
```

```
1395 \def\cite@nobib@test#1#2#3#4#5\@nil#6{%
1396     \@ifempty{#4}{%
1397         \G@refundefinedtrue
```

```

1398      \UndefinedCiteWarning#6%
1399      \xdef#6{\@nx\citesel #2#3{%
1400          \@nx\CitePrintUndefined{\extr@cite#6}}-{}{}%
1401      }{}%
1402 }

```

`\UndefinedCiteWarning` This is a copy of the standard warning from `\@citex`.

```

1403 \def\UndefinedCiteWarning#1{%
1404     \@latex@warning{%
1405         Citation ‘\extr@cite#1’ on page \thepage\space undefined}%
1406 }

```

`\CitePrintUndefined`

```

1407 \DeclareRobustCommand{\CitePrintUndefined}[1]{%
1408     \begingroup\fontshape{n}\fontseries\mddefault \ttfamily ?#1\endgroup
1409 }

```

`\CPU@normal` This has to be a `\let`, not a `\def`.

```

1410 \let\CPU@normal\CitePrintUndefined

```

`\cite@cj` *Arguments:*

```

#1 <- \b@citekey.
#2 <- star-optional-arg.

```

```

1411 \def\cite@cj#1#2{%
1412     \leavevmode
1413     \begingroup
1414         \cite@cb#1% write info to aux file
1415         \ar@SK@cite#1%
1416         \@citeleft
1417         \ar@hyperlink{#1}%
1418         \@ifnotempty{#2}{\citamid{#2}}%
1419         \citeright
1420     \endgroup
1421     \ignorespaces % ignore spaces inside \citelist
1422 \cite@endgroup
1423 }

```

`\@citeleft` The following definition provides some indirection that helps to deal with author-year object cites.

```

1424 \def\@citeleft{\citeleft}

```

`\cite@cb`

```

1425 \def\cite@cb#1{%
1426     \if@filesw
1427         \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\citation{\extr@cite#1}}%
1428     \fi

```

Define `\citesel` to make `\b@whatever` update itself.

```

1429     \begingroup
1430         \let\citesel\citesel@update
1431         #1#1%
1432     \endgroup
1433 }

```

`\extr@cite` Extract *citekey* from `\b@citekey`.

```

1434 \def\extr@cite{\@xp\@gobblethree\string}

```


6.15.3 Fancier \cite commands

\cites A list of simple cites. Make it robust in case used inside a figure caption. (But then also, by the way, listoffigures should provide special handling.)

```
1435 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cites}{\cites@a{}}
```

\citen This is just to keep the showkeys package from clobbering the wrong part of our definition of \cite:

```
1436 \providecommand{\citen}{\ocite}
```

\ycite \cite gets redefined inside of \citelist, so we need to \def \ycite here instead of just \letting everything to \cite.

```
1437 \def\ycite{\cite}
```

\ycites

```
1438 \let\ycites\cites
```

\ocite

```
1439 \let\ocite\ycite
```

\ocites

```
1440 \let\ocites\cites
```

\fullcite

```
1441 \let\fullcite\cite
```

\fullocite

```
1442 \let\fullocite\ocite
```

\citeauthor

```
1443 \let\citeauthor\ycite
```

\citeauthorhy

```
1444 \let\citeauthorhy\ycite
```

6.15.4 The \nocite command

\nocite

```
1445 \renewcommand{\nocite}[1]{\othercites{#1}}
```

\othercites

```
1446 \newcommand{\othercites}[1]{%
1447   \cite@begingroup
1448     \let\BackCite\@gobble
1449     \let\cite@endgroup\@empty
1450     \def\citelist{\othercitelist}%
1451     \cites{#1}%
1452 }
```

\othercitelist

```
1453 \newcommand{\othercitelist}[1]{%
1454   \cite@begingroup
1455     \let\cite@endgroup\@empty
1456     \cites@init
1457     \let\citeleft\relax
1458     \let\citeright\ignorespaces
1459     \def\InnerCite{\OtherCite}%

```

```

1460      \def\cite@cj ##1##2{%
1461          \begingroup
1462              \@xp\citesel##1%
1463              \cite@cb ##1%
1464          \endgroup

```

If we detect `\nocite{*}`, we globally alias `\selective@bibdef` to `\copy@bibdef` so that all succeeding `\bibselect` commands act like `\bibselect*`.

```

1465      \@xp\ifx\csname b@*\endcsname ##1%
1466          \global\let\selective@bibdef\copy@bibdef
1467      \fi
1468      \ignorespaces
1469      \cite@endgroup
1470  }%
1471  #1\relax
1472  \endgroup
1473 }

```

`\OtherCite`

```

1474 \def\OtherCite#1{\cite@a\citesel@other{#1}{}}

```

`\citesel@other`

```

1475 \def\citesel@other#1#2#3#4#5#6{}

```

`\b@*` This provides a dummy definition to keep things like `\nocite{*}` from generating an error message.

```

1476 \@namedef{b@*}{\citesel 11{*}{*}{*}}

```

6.15.5 Citation sorting

`\process@citelist@sorted`

```

1477 \def\process@citelist@sorted#1{%
1478     \ifx\citesel\citesel@number
1479         \cite@sorted@s #1\cite@sorted@e
1480     \else
1481         \NonNumericCiteWarning
1482         \process@citelist@unsorted{#1}%
1483     \fi
1484 }

```

`\NonNumericCiteWarning`

```

1485 \def\NonNumericCiteWarning{%
1486     \amsrefs@warning{%
1487         Unable to confirm that cite keys are numeric: not sorting%
1488     }%
1489 }

```

`\process@citelist@unsorted`

```

1490 \def\process@citelist@unsorted#1{%
1491     \ignorespaces#1\relax
1492 }

```

`\process@citelist` By default, citation lists will be sorted.

```

1493 \let\process@citelist\process@citelist@sorted

```

`\CPU@sort` By defining this as T_EX's maxint, undefined cites migrate to the end of a sorted list.

```

1494 \def\CPU@sort#1{2147483647}

```

`\cite@sorted@s` Here's where we prepare to sort the citations and (optionally) compress ranges.

```

1495 \def\cite@sorted@s{%
1496     \begingroup
1497         \let\CitePrintUndefined\CPU@sort
1498         \let\cite@cjs\cite@cj
1499         \let\cite@cj\cite@compress
1500         \begingroup
1501             \toks@{\emptytoks}
1502             \let\cite@cj\cite@sort
1503             \ignorespaces
1504 }
```

`\cite@sorted@e`

```

1505 \def\cite@sorted@e{%
1506     \@xp\endgroup
1507     \the\toks@
1508     \cite@dash
1509     \prev@cite
1510 \endgroup
1511 }
```

`\cite@sort` This is essentially an insertion sort. I think.

Arguments:

```

#1 <- \b@citekey.
#2 <- optional arg.
```

```

1512 \def\cite@sort#1#2{%
1513     \safe@set\@tempcnta#1% highest number so far
1514     \toks@{\cite@cj#1{#2}}%
1515     \@temptokena\toks@
1516     \let\cite@cj\cite@sort@a
1517     \ignorespaces
1518 }
```

`\cite@sort@a`

```

1519 \def\cite@sort@a#1#2{%
1520     \safe@set\@tempcntb#1%
1521     \ifnum\@tempcntb > \@tempcnta
1522         \add@toks@{\cite@cj#1{#2}}%
1523         \@tempcnta\@tempcntb
1524     \else
1525         \let\cite@cj\cite@sort@b
1526         \toks@{\emptytoks}
1527         \def\@tempb{\add@toks@{\cite@cj#1{#2}}}%
1528         \the\@temptokena
1529         \@tempb
1530         \let\cite@cj\cite@sort@a
1531     \fi
1532     \@temptokena\toks@
1533     \ignorespaces
1534 }
```

`\cite@sort@b`

```

1535 \def\cite@sort@b#1#2{%
1536     \safe@set\count@#1%
1537     \ifnum\@tempcntb < \count@
1538         \@tempb
1539         \let\@tempb\empty
```

```

1540 \fi
1541 \add@toks@{\cite@cj#1{#2}}%
1542 \ignorespaces
1543 }

```

6.15.6 Range compression

When the time comes to apply compression, we have at our disposal a list of internal cite calls that looks like this:

```
\cite@cj\b@aaa{opta}\cite@cj\b@bbb{optb}...\cite@cj\b@zzz{optz}
```

where

$$\backslash b@aaa < \backslash b@bbb < \dots < \backslash b@zzz$$

and the `opt` arguments are possibly null. To print the citations while collapsing sequences of 3 or more contiguous numbers into ranges of the form $n-m$, we bind `\cite@cj` to a suitably clever function and then execute the list. In the absence of optional arguments, here's the algorithm:

Begin. Enter state 0. This is done by `\cite@sorted@s`.

State 0. The current citation is the beginning of a range (possibly a singleton range). Print it. Then, set $prevnum := number$ and enter state 1.

State 1. The current citation might be the second element of a range.

Case a) $number = prevnum + 1$. Then the current item is definitely the second element of a range. It might be the last element of the range, but we won't know until we examine the following citation. So, save the current citation in `\prev@cite`, set $prevnum := number$, and go to state 2.

Case b) $number \neq prevnum + 1$. The current citation is the beginning of a new range. Print it, set $prevnum := number$ and remain in state 1. (This is essentially identical to stage 0.)

State 2. The current citation might be the third (or later) element of a range.

Case a) $number = prevnum + 1$. The current element is definitely part of a range. It might be the last element of the range, but again we won't know until we examine the following citation. Save the current citation in `\prev@cite` and set $prevnum := number$. Remain in state 2.

Case b) $number \neq prevnum + 1$. The previous citation was the end of a range and the current citation is the beginning of a new range. Print a dash followed by `\prev@cite`, then set $prevnum := number$ and enter state 1.

End. If `\prev@cite` is not empty, print it, preceded by a dash if we were in the middle of a range. (This is done by `\cite@sorted@e`.)

The presence of optional arguments complicates things somewhat, since a citation with an optional argument should never participate in range compression. In other words, when we come across an optional argument, we should finish off the preceding range, print the current citation, and then return to the initial state. More precisely, here are the actions taken in each state when there is an optional argument:

State 0. Print the current citation and remain in state 0.

State 1. Print the current citation and return to state 0.

State 2. Print a dash followed by `\prev@cite`. Then print the current citation and return to state 0.

```
\prev@cite
```

```
1544 \let\prev@cite\@empty
```

`\prev@cite@cb` There's one further complication: Even though we're suppressing some of the citation numbers, we need to make sure that each citation is recorded in the `.aux` file. So, in case 2a, before we overwrite `\prev@cite`, we first invoke `\prev@cite@cb` to record the previous citation (if any).

```

1545 \def\prev@cite@cb{%
1546     \ifx\@prev@cite\@empty
1547     \else
1548         \begingroup
1549             \def\cite@print##1##2{%
1550                 \cite@cb##1%
1551             }%
1552             \prev@cite
1553         \endgroup
1554     \fi
1555 }
```

`\cite@print`

```

1556 \def\cite@print#1#2{%
1557     \begingroup
1558         \let\CitePrintUndefined\CPU@normal
1559         \cite@cjs#1{#2}%
1560     \endgroup
1561 }
```

`\cite@dash` Ok, I lied. There was more than one further complication. Suppose that when we hit the end of the list, we're in state 2. We need to know whether to output a dash or a comma. (For example, both the sequences `[2, 3]` and `[1, 2, 3]` will end in state 2 with `prevcite = 3`, but in the former case we want a comma before the 3 and in the latter case we want a dash.) So, rather than printing the dash explicitly, we use `\cite@dash` to keep track of whether a dash is needed.

```
1562 \let\cite@dash\@empty
```

`\print@one@dash`

```

1563 \def\print@one@dash{%
1564     \textendash \nopunct
1565     \let\cite@dash\@empty
1566 }
```

State 0, 1 and 2 each correspond to a different binding for `\cite@cj`. Here they are. The role of `prevnum` is played by `\@tempcnta`, with `\@tempcntb` assisting as *number* at times.

`\cite@compress` State 0:

```

1567 \def\cite@compress#1#2{%
1568     \cite@print#1{#2}%
1569     \@ifempty{#2}{%
1570         \safe@set\@tempcnta#1%
1571         \let\cite@cj\cite@compress@a
1572     }{}%
1573 }
```

`\cite@compress@a` State 1:

```

1574 \def\cite@compress@a#1#2{%
1575     \@ifempty{#2}{%
1576         \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
1577         \safe@set\@tempcntb#1%
1578         \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@tempcntb
```

```

1579         \def\prev@cite{\cite@print#1{}}%
1580         \let\cite@cj\cite@compress@b
1581     \else
1582         \cite@print#1{}%
1583         \@tempcnta\@tempcntb
1584     \fi
1585 }{%
1586     \cite@print#1{#2}%
1587     \let\cite@cj\cite@compress
1588 }%
1589 }

```

\cite@compress@b State 2:

```

1590 \def\cite@compress@b#1#2{%
1591     \@ifempty{#2}{%
1592         \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
1593         \safe@set\@tempcntb#1%
1594         \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@tempcntb
1595             \let\cite@dash\print@one@dash
1596             \prev@cite@cb
1597             \def\prev@cite{\cite@print#1{}}%
1598         \else
1599             \cite@dash
1600             \prev@cite
1601             \let\prev@cite\@empty
1602             \cite@print#1{}%
1603             \@tempcnta\@tempcntb
1604             \let\cite@cj\cite@compress@a
1605         \fi
1606     }{%
1607         \cite@dash
1608         \prev@cite
1609         \let\prev@cite\@empty
1610         \cite@print#1{#2}%
1611         \let\cite@cj\cite@compress
1612     }%
1613 }

```

6.15.7 Munging the .aux file

\amsrefs@bibcite When processing the .aux file at begin-document, this is what \bibcite will do:

```

1614 \def\amsrefs@bibcite#1{\@xp\bibcite@a\csname b@#1\endcsname}

```

However, `hyperref` also redefines `\bibcite`, so to avoid conflicts and also ensure that it doesn't matter whether `amsrefs` or `hyperref` is loaded first, rather than redefining `\bibcite` directly, we redefine it inside the .aux file.

```

1615 \AtBeginDocument{%
1616     \if@filesw
1617         \immediate\write\@auxout{%
1618             \string\ifundefined{amsrefs@bibcite}{-}{-}%
1619             \string\let\string\bibcite\string\amsrefs@bibcite
1620         }%
1621     }%
1622 \fi

```

For good measure, we'll redefine it here as well, even though it really shouldn't matter any longer.

```

1623     \let\bibcite\amsrefs@bibcite
1624 }

```

`\bibcite@a` *Arguments:*

```
#1 <- \b@citekey.
#2 <- {label}{} or {author}{year}.
```

```
1625 \def\bibcite@a#1#2{%
```

Most of the time arg 1 will already be defined, by an earlier `\citedest` command in the `.aux` file. Then we just need to change the number.

```
1626   \ifx\relax#1%
1627     \gdef#1{\citesel 00#2{}}%
1628   \else
1629     \begingroup
1630       \xp\bibcite@b\@xp#1#1#2}%
1631     \endgroup
1632   \fi
1633 }
```

`\bibcite@b` *Arguments:*

```
#1 <- \b@citekey.
#2 <- \citesel.
#3 <- cited?.
#4 <- used?.
#5 <- label.
#6 <- year.
#7 <- backrefs.
#8 <- {newlabel}{newyear}.
```

```
1634 \def\bibcite@b#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{\gdef#1{\citesel#3#4#8{#7}}}
```

`\citedest` The `\citedest` command goes into the `.aux` file to provide back-reference support.

```
1635 \newcommand{\citedest}[1]{\xp\cite@dest\csname b@#1\endcsname}
```

`\cite@dest`

```
1636 \def\cite@dest#1{%
1637   \ifx\relax#1%
1638     \gdef#1{\citesel 00{}{}{}}%
1639   \fi
1640   \xp\cite@dest@b\@xp#1#1%
1641 }
```

`\cite@dest@b` *Arguments:*

```
#1 <- \b@citekey.
#2 <- \citesel.
#3 <- cited?.
#4 <- used?.
#5 <- label.
#6 <- year.
#7 <- backrefs.
#8 <- {more backrefs}.
```

```
1642 \def\cite@dest@b#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{%
1643   \ifempty{#7}{%
1644     \def#1{\citesel #3#4{#5}{#6}{#8}}%
1645   }{%
1646     \gdef#1{\citesel #3#4{#5}{#6}{#7,#8}}%
1647   }%
1648 }
```

6.15.8 Back references`\ifBR@verbose`

```
1649 \@ifundefined{ifBR@verbose}{\let\ifBR@verbose\iffalse \let\fi\fi}{}%
```

`\BackCite`

```
1650 \let\BackCite\@gobble
```

`\back@cite`

```
1651 \def\back@cite#1{%
1652   \ifBR@verbose
1653     \PackageInfo{backref}{back cite \string '\extr@cite#1'}%
1654   \fi
1655   \Hy@backout{#1}%
1656 }
```

`\print@backrefs` In an AMS-style bibliography, the backref info might follow the final period of the reference, or it might follow some *Mathematical Reviews* info, without a period.

```
1657 \def\print@backrefs#1{%
1658   \space\SentenceSpace$\uparrow$\csname br@#1\endcsname
1659 }
```

`\PrintBackRefs`

```
1660 \let\PrintBackRefs\@gobble
```

6.15.9 hyperref, showkeys and shaderef support`\shade@cite`

```
1661 \newcommand{\shade@cite}{\printref}
```

`\format@cite`

```
1662 \def\format@cite#1{\shade@cite{\citeform{#1}}}
```

`\ar@hyperlink`

```
1663 \def\ar@hyperlink#1{%
1664   \hyper@link[cite]{}{cite.\extr@cite#1}{\format@cite{#1}}%
1665 }
```

`\ar@SK@cite`

```
1666 \def\ar@SK@cite#1{\@bsphack\@xp\SK@\@xp\SK@@ref\@xp{\extr@cite#1}\@esphack}
```

Turn off hyperref and showkeys support if those packages don't appear to be loaded.

```
1667 \AtBeginDocument{%
1668   \@ifpackageloaded{shaderef}{}%
1669   \let\shade@cite\@firstofone
1670 }%
1671 \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{}%
1672   \def\ar@hyperlink{\format@cite}%
1673   \let\hyper@anchorstart\@gobble
1674   \let\hyper@anchorend\relax
1675   \let\Hy@raisedlink\@firstofone
1676 }%
1677 \@ifpackageloaded{showkeys}{%
1678   \@ifpackagewith{showkeys}{notcite}{%
1679     \let\ar@SK@cite\@gobble
1680   }}
```



```

1681    }{%
1682        \let\ar@SK@cite\@gobble
1683        \let\SK@@label\@gobble
1684        \let\SK@\@gobbletwo
1685    }%
1686 }

```

6.16 Lexical structure of names

Before we can begin parsing names, we need to give some thought to the lexical structure of names. For the remainder of this document, when we refer to a “name” and especially when we speak of a name as a macro argument, we assume that the only tokens contained in the name are

- letters and punctuation (i.e., characters with catcode 11 or 12),
- ties (the token `~13`),
- accent commands, such as `\"` or `\k`,
- text symbol macros, such as `\i`, `\ae` or `\cprime`,
- grouping characters (braces).

In addition to their normal function of delimiting macro arguments, braces inside names have the following special functions:

1. They are used to indicate that multiple characters should be considered a single “compound” character when extracting initials. For example, Yuri becomes Y., but `{Yu}ri` becomes Yu.

An important aspect of this use of braces is that it only applies to the first characters of a given name. As we’ll see below, this has important implications for our parsing code, which must preserve braces at the beginning of given names, but can be more cavalier with braces in other positions.

2. Spaces and commas are ordinarily interpreted as name separators, rather than name components. Similarly, periods and hyphens usually have a special interpretation. All these characters can be stripped of their special meanings by putting them within braces.

In practice, it might be possible to insert other tokens (such as macros) into names as long as they either (a) are non-expandable or (b) expand into a series of tokens of the above enumerated types. However, in such cases it will probably be safer to declare the macro in question as either a text accent or a text symbol.

6.16.1 Text accents

Syntactically, a text accent is a macro that takes a single, undelimited argument, i.e., it has a “prototype” of `macro:#1->`. Semantically, the implication is that it takes a letter (the *base*) as an argument and produces a glyph that for certain purposes can be considered equivalent to the base (see the discussion of stem comparison on page 72).³

`\amsrefs@textaccents` This will contain a list of accent commands in standard L^AT_EX format (i.e., separated by the token `\do`). For example, after registering the `\"` and `\'` accents, it will contain

```
\do \"\do \'
```

```
1687 \let\amsrefs@textaccents\@empty
```

`\DeclareNameAccent` *Arguments:*
`#1 <- accent.`

³Note that this is meant to be a pragmatic definition for the purposes of this package. No claim is made to greater generality.

```

1688 \def\DeclareNameAccent{%
1689     \@lappend\amsrefs@textaccents
1690 }

```

Here are all the standard L^AT_EX accents, as well as a few nonstandard accents from the `mathscinet` package.

```

1691 \DeclareNameAccent\"
1692 \DeclareNameAccent\'
1693 \DeclareNameAccent\,
1694 \DeclareNameAccent\=
1695 \DeclareNameAccent\^
1696 \DeclareNameAccent\`
1697 \DeclareNameAccent\~%
1698 \DeclareNameAccent\b
1699 \DeclareNameAccent\c
1700 \DeclareNameAccent\d
1701 \DeclareNameAccent\H
1702 \DeclareNameAccent\k
1703 \DeclareNameAccent\r
1704 \DeclareNameAccent\t
1705 \DeclareNameAccent\u
1706 \DeclareNameAccent\v

```

From `mathscinet`:

```

1707 \DeclareNameAccent\utilde
1708 \DeclareNameAccent\uarc
1709 \DeclareNameAccent\dudot
1710 \DeclareNameAccent\lfhook
1711 \DeclareNameAccent\udot
1712 \DeclareNameAccent\polhk
1713 \DeclareNameAccent\soft

```

`\etalchar` and `\etaltext` are sort of accent-like if you look at them in the right light.

```

1714 \DeclareNameAccent\etalchar
1715 %\DeclareNameAccent\etaltext

```

6.16.2 Text symbols

Syntactically, a text symbol is a macro with a empty parameter text, i.e., a prototype of `macro:->`. Semantically, it's a letter-like glyph that should not be considered equivalent to any other glyph or group of glyphs. In addition, it may exist in both upper- and lowercase variants, unlike text accents, where we consider the case to be an attribute of the base letter, not of the accent.⁴

`\amsrefs@textsymbols` This is analogous to `\amsrefs@textaccents` but a little more complicated due to the need to store lowercase equivalents. It consists of a list of double entries of the form

```
\do \symbol \do \lcsymbol
```

which means that `\symbol` is a text symbol whose corresponding lowercase version is `\lcsymbol`. (Note that nothing is implied about whether `\symbol` is to be considered as uppercase or lowercase.) For example, in

```
\do \ae \do \ae \do \OE \do \oe
```

the first four tokens indicate that `\ae` is a text symbol with lowercase equivalent `\ae`, while the last four tokens indicate that `\OE` is a text symbol with lowercase equivalent `\oe`. This scheme is somewhat redundant, but pleasingly simple.

⁴As with text accents, this is not intended as a fully general definition.

This also duplicates some of the information in `\@uclclist`, but it seems safer to do this than to modify `\@uclclist`.

```
1716 \let\amsrefs@textsymbols\@empty
```

```
\DeclareNameSymbol Arguments:
    #1 <- symbol.
    #2 <- lowercase.

1717 \def\DeclareNameSymbol#1#2{%
1718     \@lappend\amsrefs@textsymbols#1%
1719     \@lappend\amsrefs@textsymbols#2%
1720     \ifx#1#2\else
1721         \@lappend\amsrefs@textsymbols#2%
1722         \@lappend\amsrefs@textsymbols#2%
1723     \fi
1724 }
```

Here are the standard L^AT_EX and `mathscinet` text symbols.

Note that `\i` and `\j` are anomalous in being syntactically like text symbols, but semantically more like text accents.

```
1725 \DeclareNameSymbol\i\i
1726 \DeclareNameSymbol\j\j
1727 \DeclareNameSymbol\AE\ae
1728 \DeclareNameSymbol\OE\oe
1729 \DeclareNameSymbol\O\o
1730 \DeclareNameSymbol\DH\dh
1731 \DeclareNameSymbol\DJ\dj
1732 \DeclareNameSymbol\L\l
1733 \DeclareNameSymbol\NG\ng
1734 \DeclareNameSymbol\SS\ss
1735 \DeclareNameSymbol\TH\th
```

From `mathscinet`:

```
1736 \DeclareNameSymbol\Dbar\dbar
1737 \DeclareNameSymbol\lasp\lasp
1738 \DeclareNameSymbol\rasp\rasp
1739 \DeclareNameSymbol\cprime\cprime
1740 \DeclareNameSymbol\cdprime\cdprime
1741 \DeclareNameSymbol\bud\bud
1742 \DeclareNameSymbol\cydot\cydot
```

`~` can be considered a text symbol in much the same way that `\etalchar` can be considered an accent.

```
1743 \DeclareNameSymbol~~%
```

6.16.3 `\edef`-like macros for names

The following macros all behave sort of like `\edef`, in the sense that

```
\X@edef\foo{name}
```

defines `\foo` to be the result of expanding `name` and applying a certain transformation to it.

`\normalize@edef` This converts accents in the name to a normalized form where the accent and its argument are surrounded by braces. E.g., after

```
\normalize@edef\cs{P\'olya}
```

`\cs` will contain `P{\'}olya`. (This might result in a redundant layer of braces if the original text contained, say, “`P{\'}olya`”, but that’s ok.) This lets us

extract the first n characters from a name by using TeX's macro argument-gobbling mechanism without worrying that an accent will be separated from its base letter. As a bonus, it also replaces ties (\sim) by spaces.

```

1744 \def\normalize@edef#1#2{%
1745     \begingroup
1746     \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
1747     \@apply\wrap@accent\amsrefs@textaccents
Redefine \@tabacckludge in case someone wants to use this with the inputenc
package.
1748     \let\@tabacckludge\use@accent
1749     \let~\space
1750     \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{#2}}%
1751     \@xp\endgroup
1752     \@tempa
1753 }
```

\use@accent This is identical to **\@nameuse** except for the addition of the **\string**, which, as per **ltoutenc.dtx**, guards against the eventuality that something like **'** might be active at the point of use. We don't expect to find a **\bib** in the middle of a **tabbing** environment (do we?) so we

```

1754 \def\use@accent#1{\csname\string#1\endcsname}
```

\wrap@accent Here's a wrapper macro that causes an accent to become auto-wrapping. E.g., after **\wrap@accent\'**, **\'o** will expand to **{\'o}**.

```

1755 \def\wrap@accent#1{%
1756     \def#1##1{{\@nx#1##1}}%
1757 }
```

\lc@edef This converts all the characters in a name to all lowercase, using the mapping defined by **\amsrefs@textsymbols**. So, after

```
\lc@edef\cs{P\'olya}
```

\cs will contain **p\'olya**. Note that accents are not wrapped and ties are passed through unmolested.

```

1758 \def\lc@edef#1#2{%
1759     \begingroup
1760     \let\@tabacckludge\use@accent %%??
1761     \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
1762     \@apply\lc@do\amsrefs@textsymbols
1763     \edef\@tempa{\lowercase{\def\@nx#1{#2}}}%
1764     \@xp\endgroup
1765     \@tempa
1766 }
```

\lc@do This is a slightly more complicated wrapper macro than previous ones. The first argument is a text symbol; the second argument is the lowercase variant of the symbol. If they're the same (i.e., the first argument is a lowercase text symbol), we **\auto@protect** it. Otherwise we define the first symbol to expand to the second.

```

1767 \def\lc@do#1\do#2{%
1768     \ifx#1#2%
1769         \auto@protect#1%
1770     \else
1771         \def#1{#2}%
1772     \fi
1773 }
```

`\purge@edef` Removes accents and braces from a name and converts ties to spaces, leaving only letters, punctuation and text symbols. For example,

```
\lc@edef\cs{P{\'}lya}
```

will put Poly in `\cs`.

```
1774 \def\purge@edef#1#2{%
1775     \begingroup
1776     \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
1777     \let~\space
1778     \@apply\purge@accent\amsrefs@textaccents
1779     \let\@tabacckludge\@gobble
```

As mentioned above (page 59), `\i` and `\j` are semantically like text accents; hence, they require special treatment here.

```
1780     \def\i{i}%
1781     \def\j{j}%
1782     \edef\@tempa{#2}%
1783     \toks@{\@emptytoks
1784     \@xp\purge@edef@ \@tempa \@nil
1785     \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{\the\toks@}}%
1786     \@xp@endgroup
1787     \@tempa
1788 }
```

`\purge@edef@` Peek ahead so `\purge@edef@a` will know whether its argument was originally surrounded by braces.

```
1789 \def\purge@edef@{%
1790     \futurelet\@let@token
1791     \purge@edef@a
1792 }
```

`\purge@edef@a` Process a single “chunk” (i.e., one macro-argument’s worth) of the name.

```
1793 \def\purge@edef@a#1{%
```

If we’ve run into the `\@nil` terminator, we’re done.

```
1794     \ifx\@let@token\@nil
1795         \let\@tempa\@empty
1796     \else
```

Otherwise, if the argument was originally surrounded by braces, process it recursively before processing the remainder of the token stream.

```
1797         \ifx\@let@token\bgroup
1798             \def\@tempa{%
1799                 \purge@edef@ #1\@nil
1800                 \purge@edef@
1801             }%
1802         \else
```

If the argument is a single unbracketed token, just copy it into the output.

```
1803             \add@toks@{#1}%
1804             \let\@tempa\purge@edef@
1805         \fi
1806     \fi
1807     \@tempa
1808 }
```

`\purge@accent` This is similar to `\wrap@accent` but it removes the accent command (and possibly a layer of braces surrounding the accent’s argument).

```
1809 \def\purge@accent#1{%
1810     \def##1{##1}%
1811 }
```

6.17 Name parsing

Parsing names is somewhat complicated because parts of the name can (in principle) be empty (G=given, S=surname, J=jr):

```
author={Doe, John, Jr.}: G={John} S={Doe} J={Jr.}
author={Doe, John}: G={John} S={Doe} J={}
author={Doe, , Jr.}: G={} S={Doe} J={Jr.}
author={Doe}: G={} S={Doe} J={}
author={, John, Jr.}: G={John} S={} J={Jr.}
author={, John}: G={John} S={} J={}
author={, , Jr.}: G={} S={} J={Jr.}
author={}: G={} S={} J={}
```

Not all of these forms are legal, of course, but that's no excuse for not parsing them correctly.

We also want to be somewhat lenient about the placement of spaces:

```
author={ Doe,John,Jr.}: G={John} S={Doe} J={Jr.}
```

However, because one must have some standards, we assume there are no spaces in the following positions in the input:

1. before periods,
2. before commas,
3. at the end of the name,
4. before or after hyphens.

Thus, we make no attempt to compensate for the misplaced spaces in examples like these:

```
author={Doe , J ., Jr. }: G={J .} S={Doe } J={Jr. }
author={Doe, J. - M.}: G={J. - M.} S={Doe} J={}
```

Also, unless we are generating initials, we don't try to normalize spaces *after* periods:

```
author={Doe, J.M.}: G={J.M.} S={Doe} J={}
(not G={J. M.})
```

Finally, since we allow authors to group together characters that should be treated as a single unit, we need to be careful to preserve the author's markup in cases like these:

```
author={Doe, {Yu}ri}: G={{Yu}ri} S={Doe} J={}
author={Doe, {Yu}}: G={{Yu}} S={Doe} J={}
```

This is harder than it seems. For example, consider a naive implementation that uses delimited arguments to pull the name apart:

```
\def\parsename#1,#2\@nil{%
  \def\bib'surname{#1}%
  \def\bib'given{#2}%
}
```

```
\parsename Doe, {Yu}ri\@nil
```

Unfortunately, this results in the space after the comma becoming part of `\bib'given`: “{Yu}ri”.

Our next thought would be to modify the definition slightly to trick \TeX into gobbling the space:

```
\def\parsename#1,#2#3\@nil{%
  \def\bib'surname{#1}%
  \def\bib'given{#2#3}%
}
```

Now the space is gone, but—surprise!—so are the braces: “Yuri”. In addition, this approach makes it difficult to handle empty name parts correctly.

To sidestep these problems, instead of blindly gobbling macro arguments, we use `\futurelet` to look ahead at certain strategic moments so we can take the appropriate action (see `\get@namepart@d-f`). We only really care about preserving braces at the start of names (page 57), which simplifies things somewhat.

`\name@split` `\name@split` parses a name into its three parts and stores them in `\bib'surname`, `\bib'given` and `\bib'jr`. If the `initials` option is in force, it also extracts the initials from the given name and stores them in `\bib'initials`.

It expects the name to be parsed to be terminated by `\@nil` and to contain at least three commas. Thus the usual way to invoke it is

```
\name@split <name>,,, \@nil
```

`\name@split` just uses `\get@namepart` to peel off the surname and then passes control to `\name@split@given`. (Note the spiffy continuation-passing programming style.)

```
1812 \def\name@split{%
1813     \get@namepart\bib'surname\name@split@given
1814 }
```

`\name@split@given` Pretty much the same, *mutatis mutandis*...

```
1815 \def\name@split@given{%
1816     \get@namepart\bib'given\name@split@jr
1817 }
```

`\name@split@jr` And again...

```
1818 \def\name@split@jr{%
1819     \get@namepart\bib'jr\name@split@finish
1820 }
```

`\name@split@finish` We have all three parts now. Do some consistency checking, extract the initials from the given name, and then call `\@nilgobble` to remove anything (such as extra commas) left on the stack.

```
1821 \def\name@split@finish{%
1822     \ifx\bib'surname\@empty \EmptyNameWarning \fi
```

Theoretically, we could try to check for uninverted names here, but only at the risk of producing spurious warnings when the name really does only have one part (`author={Arvind}`).

A possible solution: Now that we have the `inverted` attribute, we could issue a warning if the given name is empty and the family name contains a space. I'm sure someone could find valid input that would still generate a spurious warning, but this would take care of the most common cases. This bears more thinking about.

```
1823 %%     \ifx\@empty\bib'given
1824 %%         \NameCheck \bib'surname ??\@nil
1825 %%     \else
1826         \extract@initials\bib'given
1827 %%     \fi
1828     \@nilgobble
1829 }
```

`\get@namepart` Now for the fun part. `\get@namepart` takes two arguments. The first (the destination) should be a control sequence; the second (the continuation) will normally also be a control sequence, though technically we only require that

it be a single token. `\get@namepart` scans everything up to the next level-0 comma, places it in the destination, and then calls the continuation.

```
1830 \def\get@namepart#1#2{%
```

Save the destination in `\toks@` and the continuation in `\@temptokena`. It's unfortunate that this trashes the previous contents of those token lists (as well as the contents of `\@tempa` later on), but preliminary attempts to rewrite the code to leave the calling environment unchanged were not encouraging.

```
1831     \toks@{#1}%
1832     \@temptokena{#2}%
1833     \get@namepart@a
1834 }
```

`\get@namepart@a` Now peek ahead at the next token in the stream and call `\get@namepart@b` to examine it.

```
1835 \def\get@namepart@a{%
1836     \futurelet\@let@token
1837     \get@namepart@b
1838 }
```

`\get@namepart@b` If the next token is a space token, we want to delete it. Otherwise we're ready to read the name.

```
1839 \def\get@namepart@b{%
1840     \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
1841         \xp\get@namepart@c
1842     \else
1843         \xp\get@namepart@d
1844     \fi
1845 }
```

`\get@namepart@c` The next token is a space; we delete it and restart `\get@namepart@a`, in case there are multiple spaces.

```
1846 \def\get@namepart@c{%
1847     \after@deleting@token\get@namepart@a
1848 }
```

`\get@namepart@d` We're at the beginning of the name part. However, there are still two special cases we have to watch out for. First, the next token might be a comma, meaning that this name part is empty. Second, the next token might be an open brace (`{`), which we have to be sure to copy into the destination. So, we peek ahead again before proceeding.

```
1849 \def\get@namepart@d{%
1850     \futurelet\@let@token
1851     \get@namepart@e
1852 }
```

`\get@namepart@e` If the next token is a comma, it means the name part is empty; so, we set the destination to an empty list and then arrange to execute the continuation after deleting the comma. Otherwise we call `\get@namepart@f` to read a non-empty name, leaving `\@let@token` undisturbed so that `\get@namepart@f` knows what's coming up.

```
1853 \def\get@namepart@e{%
1854     \ifx\@let@token,%
1855         \xp\let\the\toks@\@empty
1856         \edef\@tempa{%
1857             \@nx\after@deleting@token\the\@temptokena
1858         }%
```



```

1859      \@xp\@tempa
1860      \else
1861      \@xp\get@namepart@f
1862      \fi
1863 }

```

`\get@namepart@f` We know whether or not the name begins with a brace, but we don't know if the corresponding group contains the entire name or only part of it. By reading the name as two arguments, we can handle all cases correctly.⁵

Note that the arguments are not expanded.

```

1864 \def\get@namepart@f#1#2,{%
1865   \ifx\@let@token\bgroup
1866     \@xp\def\the\toks@{{#1}#2}%
1867   \else
1868     \@xp\def\the\toks@{{#1}#2}%
1869   \fi
1870   \the\@temptokena
1871 }

```

`\EmptyNameWarning` Or translator or contributor or...

```

1872 \def\EmptyNameWarning{\amsrefs@warning{Empty contributor name}}

```

6.18 Extracting initials

Extracting initials from the author's given name is tricky because of the numerous special cases that need to be handled. Consider the following examples, some of which are admittedly contrived:

```

author={Arvind}: I={ }
author={Bing, R H}: I={R H}
author={Harish, \ 'Etienne}: I={É.}
author={Harish, \ 'E.}: I={É.}
author={Harish, \ '{E}.}: I={É.}
author={Harish, {\ 'E}.}: I={É.}
author={Harish, \ 'E}: I={É}
author={Harish, \ 'Etienne-P\^{\i }erre}: I={É.-P.}
author={Jones, David}: I={D.}
author={Jones, David-Michael}: I={D.-M.}
author={Katzenbach, Nicholas {deB}elleville}: I={N. deB.}
author={Katzenbach, Nicholas deB.}: I={N. deB.}
author={Matiyasevich, {Yu}ri}: I={Yu.}
author={Matiyasevich, {Yu}}: I={Yu}
author={Matiyasevich, Yu.}: I={Yu.}

```

When processing initials, we loosen our strictures on spaces inside the given name by not requiring spaces after periods and tolerating them around hyphens and after the name:

```

author={Jones, D.M.}: I={D. M.}
author={Jones, David - Michael}: I={D.-M.}
author={Jones, David , Jr.}: I={D.}

```

(Strictly speaking, only the support for the first of these examples was a deliberate design decision; the other two are side-effects of the implementation. In any case, toleration of these quirks is in no way an endorsement of them, especially since they may make it more difficult for third-party software to correctly process bibliography entries.)

⁵More or less. If the second argument is brace-delimited, the braces will be lost. But as mentioned above (page 63), we don't really care.

6.18.1 The algorithm

As a running example, consider the following contrived input:

`\'E.-P\^{i}erre J.K. M`

which we want to turn into “É.-P. J. K. M”.

We precede by stages.

1. Normalize the name by surrounding accents and their arguments by braces:

`{\'E}.-P{\^{i} }erre J.K. M`

We also replace ~s by spaces at this stage.

2. Replace each hyphen (–) by “`\ini@hyphen`”:

`{\'E}. \ini@hyphen P{\^{i} }erre J.K. M`

3. Add a space after each period:

`{\'E}. \ini@hyphen P{\^{i} }erre J. K. M`

4. Now we have the name as a list of space-separated components. (In our example, the components are “`{\'E}.`”, “`\ini@hyphen`”, “`P{\^{i} }erre`”, “`J.`”, “`K.`”, and “`M`”.) We loop through the components and replace each one by its “initialized” form. There are four cases:

- (a) The component ends in a period. Copy it and add the token ~. (In our example, these are the components “`{\'E}.`”, “`J.`” and “`K.`”.)
- (b) The component consists of a single (possibly compound) character without a period. Again, copy it and add ~. (In our example, this is the component “`M`”.)
- (c) The component is the token `\ini@hyphen`. Copy it.
- (d) The component consists of two or more (possibly compound) characters without a period (e.g., “`P{\^{i} }erre`”). Copy the first character and add the tokens .~.

5. The token list generated above will end with an unwanted ~. Delete it.

The end result is

`{\'E}.~\ini@hyphen P.~J.~K.~M`

which, when typeset, does indeed produce “É.-P. J. K. M”.⁶

6.18.2 The implementation

`\extract@initials` This is pretty straightforward.

```

1873 \def\extract@initials#1{%
1874     \begingroup
1875         \auto@protect\ini@hyphen
1876         \auto@protect\nobreakspace
1877         \let~\relax
1878         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
1879         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
1880         \normalize@edef\@tempa{#1}%
1881         \ifx\@tempa\@empty
1882             \else

```

It would be nice if `\process@hyphens` and `\process@dots` commuted, and they almost do. However, suppose you have the (admittedly contrived) name `Yu.-{Yu}`, which should be turned into “Yu.-Yu”. If `\process@dots` is applied first, the braces around the second “Yu” get removed, so the output is “Yu.-Y.”. (Even worse would be `P.-\'E`, which would produce “P.-:”)

```

1883         \process@hyphens\@tempa
1884         \process@dots\@tempa

```

⁶Tying all the characters together is potentially undesirable when, as in the example, there are a large number of pieces in the given name.

```

1885         \process@names\@tempa
1886         \@chomp\@tempa{~}%
1887     \fi
1888     \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx\bib'initials{\@tempa}}%
1889     \@xp\endgroup
1890     \@tempa
1891 }

```

`\ini@hyphen` The `\unskip` removes the space at the end of a potential (and probable) preceding `~`, but leaves the `\nobreak` penalty.

```
1892 \def\ini@hyphen{\unskip-\nobreak}
```

`\process@hyphens` This follows the same general pattern as `\get@namepart`, but with an extra layer of grouping to avoid unwanted side-effects. Otherwise, it uses the same parsing techniques.

One difference is that there is no explicit continuation: instead, we iterate by repeatedly calling `\process@one@hyphen@d` until we run into the `\@nil` marker.

```

1893 \def\process@hyphens#1{%
1894     \begingroup
1895     \toks@{\emptytoks
1896     \@xp\process@one@hyphen #1-\@nil
1897     \edef\@tempa{\the\toks@}%

```

Because of the `-` we have to stick in as a delimiter above, `\process@one@hyphen` will always generate unwanted code at the end of the name. We now delete it. (This also has the necessary side-effect of expanding the `\space` macros into space characters.)

```

1898     \@chomp\@tempa{ \ini@hyphen\space}%
1899     \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{\@tempa}}%
1900     \@xp\endgroup
1901     \@tempa
1902 }

```

`\process@one@hyphen` Cf. `\get@namepart@a`.

```

1903 \def\process@one@hyphen{%
1904     \futurelet\@let@token
1905     \process@one@hyphen@a
1906 }

```

`\process@one@hyphen@a` Cf. `\get@namepart@b` and `\extract@initial@a`.

The tests for `\@nil` and `-` here are purely to supply better error recovery. Without them, a hyphen at the end of the given name (e.g, `author={Doe, John-}`) would produce a very mysterious error message. Since it's unlikely the hyphen really belongs there, we delete it, but we also issue a warning to the author. (It will still show up as part of the full given name, though.)

We borrow `\fsa@n` from `rkeyval` to keep track of the appropriate next action.

```

1907 \def\process@one@hyphen@a{%
1908     \ifx\@let@token\@nil
1909         \let\fsa@n\@gobble
1910     \else
1911         \ifx\@let@token -%
1912             \TrailingHyphenWarning
1913             \let\fsa@n\process@one@hyphen@b
1914         \else
1915             \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken

```

```

1916             \let\fsa@n\process@one@hyphen@b
1917         \else
1918             \let\fsa@n\process@one@hyphen@c
1919         \fi
1920     \fi
1921 \fi
1922 \fsa@n
1923 }

```

\process@one@hyphen@b Cf. \get@namepart@c.

```

1924 \def\process@one@hyphen@b{%
1925     \after@deleting@token\process@one@hyphen
1926 }

```

\process@one@hyphen@c Cf. \get@namepart@f.

```

1927 \def\process@one@hyphen@c#1#2-{%
1928     \ifx\bgroup\@let@token
1929         \add@toks@{#1}#2 \ini@hyphen\space}%
1930     \else
1931         \add@toks@{#1#2 \ini@hyphen\space}%
1932     \fi
1933     \futurelet\@let@token
1934     \process@one@hyphen@d
1935 }

```

\process@one@hyphen@d Here we just check for \@nil and terminate if we detect it. Otherwise, we start over.

```

1936 \def\process@one@hyphen@d{%
1937     \ifx\@let@token\@nil
1938         \@xp\@gobble
1939     \else
1940         \@xp\process@one@hyphen
1941     \fi
1942 }

```

\TrailingHyphenWarning Or translator or contributor or...

```

1943 \def\TrailingHyphenWarning{%
1944     \amsrefs@warning{Trailing hyphen deleted from name}%
1945 }

```

\process@dots This is almost completely parallel to \process@hyphens.

```

1946 \def\process@dots#1{%
1947     \begingroup
1948         \toks@\@emptytoks
1949         \@xp\process@one@dot #1.\@nil
1950         \edef\@tempa{\the\toks@}%
1951         \@chomp\@tempa{. }%

```

Since it's legitimate for names to end in periods, we might still have an unwanted space at the end of the name, so we delete it too.

```

1952         \@chomp\@tempa{ }%
1953         \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{\@tempa}}%
1954     \@xp\endgroup
1955     \@tempa
1956 }

```

\process@one@dot

```

1957 \def\process@one@dot{%

```

```

1958 \futurelet\@let@token
1959 \process@one@dot@a
1960 }

```

`\process@one@dot@a` This is a bit different from `\process@one@hyphen@a` since we expect names sometimes to end in a period—or even two periods—not least because of the `.` we add as a delimiter when invoking `\process@one@dot`.

```

1961 \def\process@one@dot@a{%
1962 \ifx\@let@token .%
1963 \def\fsa@n{\after@deleting@token\process@bare@dot}%
1964 \else
1965 \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
1966 \let\fsa@n\process@one@dot@b
1967 \else
1968 \let\fsa@n\process@one@dot@c
1969 \fi
1970 \fi
1971 \fsa@n
1972 }

```

`\process@bare@dot`

```

1973 \def\process@bare@dot{%
1974 \add@toks@{. }%
1975 \futurelet\@let@token
1976 \process@one@dot@d
1977 }

```

`\process@one@dot@b`

```

1978 \def\process@one@dot@b{%
1979 \after@deleting@token\process@one@dot
1980 }

```

`\process@one@dot@c`

```

1981 \def\process@one@dot@c#1#2.{%
1982 \ifx\bgroup\@let@token
1983 \add@toks@{#{1}#2. }%
1984 \else
1985 \add@toks@{#1#2. }%
1986 \fi
1987 \futurelet\@let@token
1988 \process@one@dot@d
1989 }

```

`\process@one@dot@d`

```

1990 \def\process@one@dot@d{%
1991 \ifx\@let@token\@nil
1992 \xp\@gobble
1993 \else
1994 \xp\process@one@dot
1995 \fi
1996 }

```

`\process@names` This is very similar to `\process@hyphens` and `\process@dots`, but with a couple of twists, as noted below.

```

1997 \def\process@names#1{%
1998 \begingroup
1999 \toks@\@emptytoks
2000 \xp\extract@initial #1 \@nil

```

```

2001      \edef\@tempa{\def\@nx#1{\the\toks@}}%
2002      \@xp\endgroup
2003      \@tempa
2004 }

```

\extract@initial Scan through the token stream replacing words by their initials until we hit the terminating '₁₁

```

2005 \def\extract@initial{%
2006     \futurelet\@let@token
2007     \extract@initial@a
2008 }

```

\extract@initial@a As with **\process@one@hyphen@a**, the test for '₁₁ here is purely to provide better recovery, this time in case the given name has a trailing space (e.g, **author={Doe, John }**). But since we're just deleting whitespace, we don't bother issuing a warning.

```

2009 \def\extract@initial@a{%
2010     \ifx\@let@token\@nil
2011         \let\fsa@n\@gobble
2012     \else
2013         \ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
2014             \let\fsa@n\extract@initial@b
2015         \else
2016             \let\fsa@n\extract@initial@c
2017         \fi
2018     \fi
2019     \fsa@n
2020 }

```

\extract@initial@b

```

2021 \def\extract@initial@b{%
2022     \after@deleting@token\extract@initial
2023 }

```

\extract@initial@c Here, instead of just copying the name, we extract its initials and copy those.

```

2024 \def\extract@initial@c#1#2 {%
2025     \ifx\@let@token\bgroup

```

Note that we double-brace the first argument to avoid having to test **\@let@token** again inside **\@extract@initial**.

```

2026         \@extract@initial {{#1}}#2\@nil
2027     \else
2028         \@extract@initial #1#2\@nil
2029     \fi
2030     \futurelet\@let@token
2031     \extract@initial@d
2032 }

```

\extract@initial@d

```

2033 \def\extract@initial@d{%
2034     \ifx\@let@token\@nil
2035         \@xp\@gobble
2036     \else
2037         \@xp\extract@initial
2038     \fi
2039 }

```

`\@extract@initial` This handles the four cases mentioned on page 66.

```

2040 \def\@extract@initial#1#2\@nil{%
2041     \ifx\ini@hyphen#1%
2042         \add@toks@\ini@hyphen}%
2043     \else
2044         \in@{.\@nil}{#1#2\@nil}% Look for a period at the end of the name
2045         \ifin@
2046             \add@toks@{#1#2~}%
2047         \else
2048             \count@chars\@tempcnta{#1#2}%
2049             \ifnum\@tempcnta > \@ne
2050                 \add@toks@{#1.~}%
2051             \else
2052                 \add@toks@{#1~}%
2053             \fi
2054         \fi
2055     \fi
2056 }

```

`\count@chars` This sets its first argument (which is assumed to be a count register) to the number of characters in the second argument. Compound characters are counted as a single character.

```

2057 \def\count@chars#1#2{%
2058     \begingroup
2059         \@tempcnta\z@
2060         \@count@chars#2\@nil
2061         \edef\@tempb{#1=\the\@tempcnta\relax}%
2062     \exp\endgroup
2063     \@tempb
2064 }

```

`\@count@chars`

```

2065 \def\@count@chars#1{%
2066     \ifx #1\@nil
2067     \else
2068         \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
2069         \@xp\@count@chars
2070     \fi
2071 }

```

6.19 Generating alphabetic labels

6.19.1 The algorithm

Like Gaul, an alphabetic label is divided into three parts.

1. The author part. In the simplest case, this is formed by extracting the first character of each word of each last name of each author. Thus, if there were two authors with last names “Vaughan Williams” and “Tallis”, the author part would be “VWT”.

If there are more than four authors, only the first three names are used, and a superscript “+” is appended to represent the elided names. Similarly, if an author name is “others”, it is replaced by a superscript “+” and any following author names (of which there shouldn’t be any) are ignored.

Finally, if there is only one author and the author’s last name consists of a single word, the first three characters of that name are used.

2. The year part. If the `y2k` option is in force, or if the year is less than 1901, the entire year is used. Otherwise the last two digits of the year are used.⁷

⁷Years with more than 4 digits are not currently handled correctly. *Caveat lector.*

The combination of author part and year part will be referred to as the *stem*.

3. The suffix. If two or more items have the same stems, a suffix consisting of a lowercase latin letter will be appended to each label to make it unique.

This third part is more subtle than it might first appear. First, case is ignored when comparing stems, so that, for example, “Ahl1999” and “AHL1999” are considered identical. Second, existing practice (in English, at least), is to ignore diacritics so that, for example, “Ahl1999” and “Ähl1999” are considered identical.

Note that when checking for duplicate stems, we assume that bibliography items appear sorted by label, which means that all items with the same stem will be adjacent. This means we can use the naive algorithm (check to see if the current item has the same stem as the previous item and, if so, append a suffix) to detect clashes. This sorting will be done automatically by `amsxport`, but the document author is responsible for ensuring the appropriate order if `amsxport` is not used. This is why it’s an error to mix the `alphabetic` and `citation-order` options.

6.19.2 The implementation

```
2072 \let\previous@stem\@empty
2073 \let\current@stem\@empty

2074 \let\previous@year\@empty
2075 \let\current@year\@empty
```

```
\append@to@stem
```

```
2076 \def\append@to@stem{\global\@concat\current@stem}
```

```
\generate@alphalabel
```

```
2077 \def\generate@alphalabel{%
```

If the user supplied an explicit `label` field, we use it. Otherwise, we generate our own.

```
2078   \ifx\bib'label\@empty
2079     \begingroup
```

We begin by saving the previous stem and initializing the current stem to the empty string.

```
2080       \global\let\previous@stem\current@stem
2081       \global\let\current@stem\@empty
```

The list of primary contributors is available to us in `\current@primary` in the form

```
\name{Last1,First1} \name{Last2,First2} ... \name{Lastn,Firstn}
```

We will be executing this list multiple times with various definitions of `\name`. So the first thing we want to do is establish a safe environment and normalize the names.

```
2082       \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
2083       \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
2084       \auto@protect\name
2085       \auto@protect\etaltext
2086       \normalize@edef\@tempa\current@primary
```

Now we count the number of authors in the list and invoke the appropriate macro to calculate the author part of the reference label.

```
2087       \get@numberof\@tempcnta\name\@tempa
2088       \calc@author@part
```


Next append the year part.

```
2089      \append@label@year
```

At this point, the `\current@stem` is complete and we're ready to determine what (if any) suffix is needed to disambiguate it from the previous label.

```
2090      \calc@alpha@suffix
```

We have all the pieces now. Arrange to end the current group and then define `\bib@label` in the enclosing group. (This keeps `\bib@label` from being defined outside the group started by `\bib@start`. This isn't strictly necessary, but it provides a bit of compartmentalization.)

```
2091      \edef\@tempa{%
2092          \def\nx\bib'label{%
2093              \current@stem
2094              \alpha@label@suffix
2095          }%
2096      }%
2097      \exp\endgroup
2098      \@tempa
2099  \fi
2100 }
```

`\calc@author@part`

```
2101 \def\calc@author@part{%
2102     \ifnum \@tempcnta = 1
2103         \exp\@oneauthorlabel\exp{\@tempa}%
2104     \else
2105         \exp\@multiauthorlabel\exp{\@tempa}%
2106     \fi
2107 }
```

`\@firstone` This extracts the first character from a properly prepared author name (i.e., one in which accents are properly wrapped).

```
2108 \def\@firstone#1{\@car#1\@empty\@nil}
```

`\@firstthree` And this extracts the first three characters.

```
2109 \def\@firstthree#1{\@carcube#1\@empty\@empty\@empty\@nil}
```

`\@nametoken`

```
2110 \let\@nametoken\@firstone
```

`\hyph@to@space`

```
2111 \def\hyph@to@space#1-#{#1 \hyph@to@space}
```

`\@marknames` Since we have a ' with funny catcode already, let's use it (being able to easily put a space after the ' makes things easier).

```
2112 \def\@marknames#1{%
2113     \@ifnotempty{#1}{\surround@names#1 ' }%
2114 }
```

`\surround@names`

```
2115 \def\surround@names#1 {%
2116     \ifx '#1%
2117     \else
2118         \nx\@nametoken{#1}%
2119         \exp\surround@names
2120     \fi
2121 }
```

`\extract@surnames`

```
2122 \def\extract@surnames#1#2{%
2123     \get@namepart\@tempb\@nilgobble #2,\@nil
2124     \edef\@tempb{\@nx\@marknames{\@xp\hyph@to@space\@tempb\@gobble-}}%
2125     \edef#1{\@tempb}%
2126 }
```

`\@oneauthorlabel` This is the easy case.

```
2127 \newcommand{\@oneauthorlabel}[1]{%
2128     \def\name##1{%
2129         \extract@surnames\@tempa{##1}%
2130         \get@numberof\@tempcnta\@nametoken\@tempa
2131         \ifnum \@tempcnta = 1
2132             \let\@nametoken\@firstthree
2133         \fi
2134         \append@to@stem{\@tempa}%
2135     }%
2136     #1%
2137 }
```

`\@threeauthors`

```
2138 \def\@threeauthors\name#1\name#2\name#3#4\@empty{%
2139     \name{#1}\name{#2}\name{#3}%
2140     \append@to@stem{\etalchar{+}}%
2141 }
```

`\@multiauthorlabel`

```
2142 \newcommand{\@multiauthorlabel}[1]{%
2143     \def\name##1{%
2144         \ifx\etaltext ##1%
2145             \def\@tempa{\@nx\etalchar{+}}%
2146             \let\name\@gobble
2147         \else
2148             \extract@surnames\@tempa{##1}%
2149         \fi
2150         \append@to@stem{\@tempa}%
2151     }%
2152     \ifnum \@tempcnta > 4 \@xp \@threeauthors \fi
2153     #1\@empty
2154 }
```

`\etalchar`

```
2155 \newcommand{\etalchar}[1]{${}^{#1}$}
```

`\year@short` For alphanumeric labels, we want to extract the last 2 digits of the year. Here's a way to do that, assuming a 4-digit year.

```
2156 \def\year@short#1#2#3#4\@nil{#3#4}
```

`\append@label@year`

```
2157 \def\append@label@year{%
2158     \safe@set\@tempcnta\bib@year
2159     \edef\bib@citeyear{the\@tempcnta}%
2160     \append@to@stem{%
2161         \ifx\bib@year\@empty
2162         \else
2163             \@xp\year@short \bib@citeyear \@nil
2164         \fi
2165     }%
2166 }
```

```

2167 \let\alpha@label@suffix\@empty
2168
2169 \newcount\alpha@suffix
2170 \alpha@suffix\@ne
2171 \let\@suffix@format\@alph

```

\calc@alpha@suffix

```

2172 \def\calc@alpha@suffix{%
2173   \@tempwafalse
2174   \compare@stems\previous@stem\current@stem
2175   \ifsame@stems

```

Under the alphabetic option, \previous@year and \current@year will always be the same (namely, both will be empty), but including the test allows this code to work with the author-year option as well.

```

2176     \ifx\previous@year\current@year
2177         \@tempwatrue
2178     \fi
2179 \fi
2180 \if@tempswa
2181     \global\advance\alpha@suffix\@ne
2182     \edef\alpha@label@suffix{\@suffix@format\alpha@suffix}%
2183     \ifnum\alpha@suffix=\tw@
2184         \immediate\write\@auxout{%
2185             \string\ModifyBibLabel{\prev@citekey}%
2186         }%
2187     \fi
2188 \else
2189     \let\alpha@label@suffix\@empty
2190     \global\alpha@suffix\@ne
2191     \@xp\ifx \csname b@\current@citekey @suffix\endcsname \relax
2192     \else
2193         \edef\alpha@label@suffix{\@suffix@format\alpha@suffix}%
2194     \fi
2195 \fi
2196 }

```

\ifsame@stems

```

2197 \newif\ifsame@stems

```

\compare@stems

```

2198 \def\compare@stems#1#2{%
2199     \begingroup
2200     \purge@edef\@tempa{#1}%
2201     \purge@edef\@tempb{#2}%
2202     \lc@edef\@tempa{\@tempa}%
2203     \lc@edef\@tempb{\@tempb}%
2204     \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
2205         \def\@tempa{\same@stemstrue}%
2206     \else
2207         \def\@tempa{\same@stemsfalse}%
2208     \fi
2209     \@xp\endgroup
2210     \@tempa
2211 }

```

\ModifyBibLabel

```

2212 \def\ModifyBibLabel#1{%
2213     \global\@xp\let\csname b@#1@suffix\endcsname\@empty
2214 }

```

6.20 Generating short alphabetic labels

This style for alphabetic labels is somewhat simpler than the regular alphabetic style. The stem consists only of an author part without a year part. The author part is formed in the same way, except that even when there is only a single author with a one-word last name, only the first letter of the name is used, not the first three. Finally, the suffix used to disambiguate identical stems is numeric rather than alphabetic.

See section 6.26.2 on page 90 for the implementation.

6.21 Formatting series

The `\PrintSeries` command prints a list of objects in series form. The essential idea is to produce something like “A, B, and C” when we are given three elements “A”, “B”, and “C”, with suitable variations in the punctuation and other intervening material depending on the number of elements.

More precisely, we can envision `\PrintSeries` being called as

$$\text{\PrintSeries}\{S\}\{i_1\}\{i_2\}\{i_3\}\{E\}\{\text{\do}\{T_1\} \dots \text{\do}\{T_n\}\}$$

where S and E are material to be interpolated before the start and after the end of the list, respectively, i_1, \dots, i_3 are material to be interpolated between the elements, and the final argument is a list of indeterminate length where each element consists of a macro and its argument. If there are exactly two elements, i_1 is inserted between them; otherwise, i_2 is inserted between each pair of items except for the last pair, where i_3 is inserted. Thus,

n	output
1	$S T_1 E$
2	$S T_1 i_1 T_2 E$
3	$S T_1 i_2 T_2 i_3 T_3 E$
4	$S T_1 i_2 T_2 i_2 T_3 i_3 T_4 E$

and so forth. For example, a standard comma-separated list could be formatted by

$$\text{\PrintSeries}\{\{ \text{ and } \}, \{ \{, \} \{, \text{ and } \} \{ \{ \dots \}$$

That is the simple case but in practice there are additional complications. What if user-supplied line breaks have to be supported at the boundaries between elements? What if in addition to adding material between elements we also want to apply some handy function to each element (e.g., `\textsc`)? Even worse, what if we want the function to be different depending on the position of the element in the list? Indeed if this did not happen to be the case with the current application I would not have gone to the extra trouble of supporting it. But if it must be so, then the output that we need from a list `\do\{A\}\do\{B\} \dots` is

$$\begin{aligned} &f_0\{A\} \\ &f_0\{A\} \text{ p1 } i_1 f_1\{B\} \\ &f_0\{A\} \text{ p2 } i_2 f_2\{B\} \text{ p3 } i_3 f_3\{B\} \end{aligned}$$

and so on, where

- f_n is a macro taking one argument,
- p_n is punctuation—material that must precede a line break if one occurs at this boundary,
- i_n other interpolated material, as before.

To reduce the number of distinct required objects we decree that each element will get braces wrapped around it as a matter of course; then it is possible for f_1, f_2, f_3 to be assimilated onto the tail end of i_1, i_2, i_3 . Since we also have to specify the macro that delimits the elements of the list, we end up with the following rather formidable signature:

```
\PrintSeries{\m} {f0} {p1} {i1f1} {p2} {i2f2} {p3} {i3f3}
      {S} {\m{T1}...\m{Tn}} {E}
```

and our comma-separated list example becomes

```
\PrintSeries{\do{} {}{ and } {,}{ } {,}{ and } {}{...}}{}
```

`\series@index` First we define a dedicated count register to be used in tracking the ordinal number of the item currently being processed.

```
2215 \newcount\series@index
```

`\PrintSeries`

```
2216 \def\PrintSeries#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{%
2217     \begingroup
2218         \def\series@add@a{#2}%
2219         \def\series@add@b{\SwapBreak{#3}#4}%
2220         \def\series@add@c{\SwapBreak{#5}#6}%
2221         \def\series@add@d{\SwapBreak{#7}#8}%
2222         \def\series@add@e{\SwapBreak{#7}}%
2223         \PrintSeries@a{#1}%
2224 }
```

`\PrintSeries@a` For `\PrintSeries@a` the first arg is the iterator function present in the list which is arg 3. Args 2 and 4 are extra material to be added before and after the list that may require the use of `\Plural` or `\SingularPlural`.

```
2225 \def\PrintSeries@a#1#2#3#4{%
2226     \get@numberof\@tempcnta#1{#3}%
2227     \chardef\series@total=\@tempcnta
2228     \ifnum\series@total=\@ne
2229         \let\SingularPlural\@firstoftwo
2230     \else
2231         \let\SingularPlural\@secondoftwo
2232     \fi
2233     \series@index=\z@
2234     \let#1\series@add
2235     #2#3#4\relax
2236 \endgroup
2237 }
```

`\series@add` This is the inner function called by `\PrintSeries` that carefully distributes all the material stored previously in `\series@add@...` macros.

Note that the handling of “et al.” cases is somewhat hardcoded. This seemed preferable to adding yet another argument (or two!) to `\PrintSeries`.

```
2238 \def\series@add#1{%
2239     \advance\series@index\@ne
2240     \ifx\etaltext#1\relax
2241         \ifnum\series@index=\tw@
2242             \def\@tempa{\space\SubEtal}%
2243         \else
2244             \def\@tempa{\series@add@e\space\SubEtal}%
2245         \fi
```

We assume there are fewer than 20,000 items in the list.

```
2246     \series@index\@MM
2247 \else
2248     \ifcase\series@index
2249     \or
```

Material before name 1:

```
2250         \let\@tempa\series@add@a
2251     \or
```

Material before name 2:

```

2252      \ifnum\series@total<\thr@@
2253      \let\@tempa\series@add@b
2254      \else
2255      \let\@tempa\series@add@c
2256      \fi
2257      \else

```

Material before names 3, 4, 5,...

```

2258      \ifnum\series@index=\series@total
2259      \let\@tempa\series@add@d
2260      \else
2261      \ifnum\series@index<\series@total
2262      \let\@tempa\series@add@c
2263      \else
2264      \let\@tempa\@gobble
2265      \fi
2266      \fi
2267      \fi
2268      \fi
2269      \@tempa{#1}%
2270 }

```

\SwapBreak This takes a single argument, which should begin with a punctuation character, and conditionally appends it to the current horizontal list after removing any preceding whitespace. If there was also a penalty at the end of the hlist (presumed to be the result of a `\linebreak` at the end of a field value), it moves the penalty to *after* the argument.

Known bug: `\SwapBreak` interferes with \TeX 's kerning mechanism. For example, consider a field value that ends with a “y” and that should have a comma automatically appended. `amsrefs` generates the equivalent of `y\SwapBreak{,}`, which results in “y,” (no kern before the comma) rather than “y,”. Unfortunately, fixing this would likely require a disproportionate effort. In cases where the lack of kerning is unacceptable, a workaround is to add the punctuation mark to the field value manually. For example, `title={...y,}` would generate the equivalent of `y,\SwapBreak{,}`, which in turn would produce “y,” since `\SwapBreak` is careful not to add duplicate punctuation.

```

2271 \def\SwapBreak#1{%
2272   \relax\ifvmode\leavevmode\fi
2273   \@tempcnta\@MM
2274   \toks@{#1}%

```

First, remove any preceding glue. (There usually shouldn't be any of this.)

```

2275   \unskip

```

There might be also be kern, typically an italic correction left there by a previous `TextFontCommand` like `\textit`. But don't remove the special 1 sp kern used to mark the beginning of a bibliography entry.

Known bug: Sometimes we want to keep the italic correction.

```

2276   \ifnum \lastkern>\@ne \unkern \fi

```

And now look for a penalty and stash it in a safe place.

```

2277   \ifnum\lastpenalty=\z@
2278   \else
2279     \@tempcnta\lastpenalty

```

```

2280      \unpenalty
2281      \fi

```

Now we add the punctuation, *unless* one of the following conditions is true:

1. The last item on the horizontal list was a kern of 1 sp, indicating that we’re at the very beginning of a bibliography item.
2. The current space factor is equal to the `\sfcode` of the punctuation mark we are adding, meaning that the mark is already on the list.
3. The current space factor is equal to the special value `\@nopunctsfcode`, meaning that `\nopunct` was specified.

This relies on distinct punctuation marks having distinct space factors, as established by our definition of `\frenchspacing`.

```

2282      \edef\@tempa{%
2283          \@nx\deferredquoteslogical
2284          \ifnum\lastkern=\@ne
2285          \else
2286              \ifnum\spacefactor=\sfcode\@xp\@xp\@xp'\@xp\@car\string#1)\@nil
2287              \else
2288                  \ifnum\spacefactor=\@nopunctsfcode
2289                  \else
2290                      \the\toks@
2291                  \fi
2292              \fi
2293          \fi
2294          \@nx\deferredquotes
2295          \ifnum\@tempcnta=\@MM \else \penalty\number\@tempcnta\space \fi
2296          \ifnum\lastkern=\@ne \ignorespaces \fi
2297      }%
2298      \@tempa
2299 }

```

`\Plural` `\Plural` takes one argument and prints it if there were two or more elements in the current list. So, to get “editors” instead of “editor” after printing a list of editor names, write `editor\Plural{s}`.

`\SingularPlural` takes two arguments and prints the first if there was only one element, otherwise prints the second arg.

```

2300 \newcommand{\SingularPlural}[2]{#1}
2301 \newcommand{\Plural}{\SingularPlural{}}

```

6.22 Formatting names and series of names

Now that we have a general mechanism for formatting series, we can easily specialize to the common case of a comma-separated list of names. First we provide specifications for the three most common name formats.

`\setbib@nameLE` This sets a name in standard western uninverted order, e.g., “John Doe Jr.” (The “LE” stands for little-endian.)

```

2302 \BibSpec{nameLE}{
2303     +{}{}{given}
2304     +{}{\IfEmptyBibField{given}}{}{ }}{surname}
2305     +{}{ }{jr}
2306 }

```

`\setbib@nameBE` Big-endian order, as used for example in traditional Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Hungarian names: “Doe John”. Big-endian formatting can be requested for name by setting the “inverted” property to “yes.”

```

2307 \BibSpec{nameBE}{

```

```

2308   +{}{}{surname}
2309   +{}{ }{given}

```

I don't know what should happen if there's a suffix, so I'm going to just leave it out for now (although I should probably issue a warning). I suspect that either (a) it never comes up or (b) if it does come up, there's no set standard for how it should be handled.

```

2310 %   +{}{ }{jr}
2311 }

```

`\setbib@nameinverted` Inverted western-style names: “Doe, John, Jr.”

```

2312 \BibSpec{nameinverted}{
2313   +{} {} {surname}
2314   +{,}{ } {given}
2315   +{,}{ } {jr}
2316 }

```

Incidentally, it would probably be cleaner if names had their own namespace like properties do, i.e., something like

```

\DefineSimpleKey{name}{given}
\DefineSimpleKey{name}{initials}
\DefineSimpleKey{name}{surname}
\DefineSimpleKey{name}{jr}

```

followed by

```
\NameSpec{nameLE}{...}
```

or

```
\BibSpec[name]{nameLE}{...}
```

But this seems a little extravagant at this stage, so I've decided to leave things as-is for now.

`\PrintNames` `\PrintNames` is a simplified interface to `\PrintSeries` that takes only the last three arguments:

```
\PrintNames {S} {E} {\name{T1}}...\name{Tn}}
```

The order of the last two arguments is reversed to make it moderately easier to use; cf. `\PrintEditorsA`, etc.

The first name in a series is treated differently than the other names in the `author-year` style, so we use a separate formatting macro for it.

```

2317 \newcommand{\PrintNames}{%
2318   \@ifstar{\PrintNames@a\set@othername}{\PrintNames@a\set@firstname}%
2319 }

```

`\PrintNames@a`

```

2320 \newcommand{\PrintNames@a}[4]{%
2321   \PrintSeries{name}
2322     {#1}
2323     {}{ and \set@othername}
2324     {,}{ \set@othername}
2325     {,}{ and \set@othername}
2326     {#2}{#4}{#3}%
2327 }

```

`\set@firstname` By default, the first name is formatted in little-endian format. The `author-year` option changes this to inverted order.

```

2328 \def\set@firstname#1{%
2329   \set@name{#1}\setbib@nameLE
2330 }

```


`\set@othername` The rest of the names are set in little-endian format by default.

```
2331 \def\set@othername#1{%
2332     \set@name{#1}\setbib@nameLE
2333 }
```

`\set@name` Parse the name into its components and then pass control to `\set@name@a`, which will decide what format to use for the name.

```
2334 \def\set@name#1{%
2335     \name@split#1,,,\@nil
2336     \set@name@a
2337 }
```

`\set@namea` Use the requested format unless the `order` property has been set to “inverted.”

```
2338 \def\set@name@a#1{%
2339     \begingroup
2340     \get@current@properties
2341     \select@auxlanguage
2342     \def\@tempa{yes}%
2343     \ifx\@tempa\prop'inverted
2344         \setbib@nameBE
2345     \else
2346         #1%
2347     \fi
2348 \endgroup
2349 }
```

`\PrintPrimary`

```
2350 \def\PrintPrimary{%
2351     \ifx\current@primary\@empty
2352         \EmptyPrimaryWarning
2353     \else
2354         \print@primary\current@primary
2355     \fi
2356 }
```

`\EmptyPrimaryWarning`

```
2357 \def\EmptyPrimaryWarning{%
2358     \amsrefs@warning{No authors, editors or translators}%
2359 }
```

`\PrintAuthors` The comparison of `\previous@primary` and `\current@primary` doesn't look at auxiliary properties (see also `\PrintEditorsA` and `\PrintTranslatorsA`). This is probably ok.

```
2360 \newcommand{\PrintAuthors}[1]{%
2361     \ifx\previous@primary\current@primary
2362         \sameauthors\@empty
2363     \else
2364         \def\current@bibfield{\bib'author}%
2365         \PrintNames{}-{}-{}{#1}%
2366     \fi
2367 }
```

`\sameauthors`

```
2368 \newcommand{\sameauthors}[1]{\bysame#1}
```

`\bysame`

```
2369 \def\bysame{%
```

```

2370 \leavevmode\hbox to3em{\hrulefill}\thinspace
2371 \kern\z@
2372 }

```

`\PrintNameList` This just prints the names without any additional information.

```

2373 \newcommand{\PrintNameList}{\PrintNames{}}

```

`\PrintEditorsC`

```

2374 \newcommand{\PrintEditorsC}[1]{%
2375 \PrintNames{Edited by }{#1}%
2376 }

```

`\PrintEditorsA` When we consider editor names we have to think about some further complications. First, for the case of a book where editor names are listed in place of author names, just copy the same style with a bit of added text at the end.

```

2377 \newcommand{\PrintEditorsA}[1]{%
2378 \ifx\previous@primary\current@primary
2379 \sameauthors{(ed\Plural{s}.)}%
2380 \else
2381 \def\current@bibfield{\bib'editor}%
2382 \PrintNames{(ed\Plural{s}.)}{#1}%
2383 \fi
2384 \erase@field\bib'editor
2385 }

```

`\PrintEditorsB`

```

2386 \newcommand{\PrintEditorsB}{%
2387 \PrintNames*{(\SwapBreak{,}~ed\Plural{s}.)}%
2388 }

```

`\PrintContributions`

```

2389 \newcommand{\PrintContributions}[1]{%
2390 \PrintSeries
2391 {\fld@elt}
2392 {\print@contribution}
2393 {}{ and \print@contribution}
2394 {,}{ \print@contribution}
2395 {,}{ and \print@contribution}{#1}{%
2396 }

```

`\print@contribution`

```

2397 \newcommand{\print@contribution}[1]{%
2398 \in@={#1}%
2399 \ifin@
2400 \ifnum\series@index=\@ne with \fi
2401 \RestrictedSetKeys{\bib}{%
2402 \bib@print@inner\setbib@contribution{\the\rsk@toks}%
2403 }{#1}%
2404 \else
2405 #1%
2406 \fi
2407 }

```

`\resolve@inner`

```

2408 \def\resolve@inner#1#2{%
2409 \in@={#2}%
2410 \ifin@

```

```

2411      \RestrictedSetKeys{\bib}{#1{\the\rsk@toks}}{#2}%
2412      \else
2413      \@ifundefined{bi@#2}{%
2414      \XRefWarning{#2}%
2415      }{%
2416      #1{\csname bi@#2\endcsname}%
2417      }%
2418      \fi
2419  }

```

\PrintConference

```

2420 \def\PrintConference{%
2421   \resolve@inner{\bib@print@inner\setbib@conference}
2422 }

```

\PrintConferenceDetails

```

2423 \def\PrintConferenceDetails#1{%
2424   \ifx\@empty\bib'address
2425   \ifx\@empty\bib'date
2426   \else
2427   \PrintConferenceDetails@
2428   \fi
2429   \else
2430   \PrintConferenceDetails@
2431   \fi
2432 }

```

\PrintConferenceDetails@

```

2433 \def\PrintConferenceDetails@{%
2434   \ifnum\lastkern=\@ne\else\space\fi(\kern 1sp
2435   \ifx\@empty\bib'address
2436   \else
2437   \bib'address
2438   \fi
2439   \ifx\@empty\bib'date
2440   \else
2441   \SwapBreak{,}\space
2442   \print@date
2443   \fi
2444   )%\spacefactor\sfcode'\,%
2445 }

```

\PrintBook

```

2446 \def\PrintBook{%
2447   \resolve@inner{\bib@print@inner\setbib@innerbook}
2448 }

```

\PrintReprint

```

2449 \def\PrintReprint{%
2450   \resolve@inner{\bib@reprint}
2451 }

```

\bib@reprint

```

2452 \def\bib@reprint#1{%
2453   \begingroup
2454   #1\relax           % execute definitions locally
2455   \bib@resolve@xrefs
2456   \bib@field@patches

```

```

2457      \bib'setup
2458      \IfEmptyBibField{copula}{reprinted in}{\bib'copula} \nopunct
2459      \let\bib'language\@empty
2460      \setbib@book
2461      \endgroup
2462 }

```

\PrintTranslation

```

2463 \def\PrintTranslation{%
2464     \resolve@inner{\bib@translation}
2465 }

```

\bib@translation

```

2466 \def\bib@translation#1{%
2467     \begingroup
2468     #1\relax           % execute definitions locally
2469     \bib@resolve@xrefs
2470     \bib@field@patches
2471     \bib'setup
2472     \let\PrintPrimary\@empty
2473     \bib@append{;}{ % keep this space!
2474         \IfEmptyBibField{language}{English}{\bib'language} transl.%
2475         \IfEmptyBibField{pages}{ in \kern\@one sp}{, }%
2476     }\bib'transition
2477     \let\bib'language\@empty
2478     \setbib@@
2479     \endgroup
2480 }

```

\PrintTranslatorsC

```

2481 \newcommand{\PrintTranslatorsC}[1]{%
2482     \PrintNames{translated by }{ }{#1}%
2483 }

```

\PrintTranslatorsA

```

2484 \newcommand{\PrintTranslatorsA}[1]{%
2485     \ifx\previous@primary\current@primary
2486         \sameauthors{(trans.)}%
2487     \else
2488         \def\current@bibfield{\bib'translator}%
2489         \PrintNames{}{(trans.)}{#1}%
2490     \fi
2491     \erase@field\bib'translator
2492 }

```

\PrintTranslatorsB

```

2493 \newcommand{\PrintTranslatorsB}[1]{
2494     \PrintNames*{(}{\SwapBreak{,}~tran\Plural{s}.)}%
2495 }

```

Some special handling for “et alii” or “and others”.

```

2496 \DefineName{alii}{\etaltext}
2497 \DefineName{others}{\etaltext}

```

\etaltext The Chicago Manual of Style suggests that it is slightly better not to italicize ‘et al’ and some other extremely common abbreviations inherited from Latin. (Compare ‘etc’.)

```

2498 \newcommand{\etaltext}{et al.}
2499 \newcommand{\SubEtal}[1]{\etaltext}

```

6.23 The partial field

`\print@partial`

```
2500 \newcommand{\print@partial}{%
2501   \resolve@inner{\bib@print@inner\setbib@partial}
2502 }
```

6.24 Special formatting for other fields

`\parenthesize` The `\parenthesize` function adds parentheses around its argument, calling `\upn` to optionally prevent italic parentheses from being used.

```
2503 \newcommand{\parenthesize}[1]{%
2504   \leavevmode\push@bracket)\upn{(#1\pop@bracket
2505 }
```

`\upn` By default, `\upn` is a no-op, meaning that this refinement lies dormant unless the `upref` package or other activation is done. (Probably better done via special fonts, anyway.)

```
2506 \providecommand{\upn}[1]{#1}
```

`\push@bracket`

```
\pop@bracket 2507 \let\bracket@stack\@empty
2508
2509 \def\push@bracket#1{%
2510   \xdef\bracket@stack{#1\bracket@stack}%
2511 }
2512
2513 \def\pop@bracket{%
2514   \iffalse\fi
2515   \@xp\pop@bracket@a\bracket@stack \@empty}%
2516 }
2517
2518 \def\pop@bracket@a#1{%
2519   \leavevmode\upn{#1}%
2520   \xdef\bracket@stack{\iffalse}\fi
2521 }
```

`\bibquotes`

```
2522 \newcommand{\bibquotes}[1]{%
2523   \textquotedblleft#1%
2524   \gdef\deferredquotes{%
2525     \global\let\deferredquotes\@empty
2526     \textquotedblright
2527   }%
2528 }
```

`\mdash` Cf. `textcmds`, where there's also a penalty added.

```
\ndash 2529 \providecommand{\mdash}{\textendash}
2530 \providecommand{\ndash}{\textendash}
```

`\strip@MRprefix`

```
2531 \def\strip@MRprefix#1#2#3#4\@nil{%
2532   \def\@tempa{#1#2#3#4}%
2533   \if#1M%
2534     \if#2R%
2535       \def\@tempa{#3#4}%
2536     \fi
2537   \fi
2538 }
```

```

2539 \def\MR#1{%
2540     \relax\ifhmode\unskip\spacefactor3000 \space\fi
2541     \begingroup
2542         \strip@MRprefix#1\@nil
2543         \edef\@tempa{MR\@nx\MRhref{\@tempa}{\@tempa}}%
2544         \@xp\endgroup
2545         \@tempa
2546 }

```

```
2547 \providecommand{\MRhref}[2]{#1}
```

```

2548 \newcommand{\PrintReviews}[1]{%
2549     \PrintSeries{\fld@elt}{},{ }{ },{ }{ }{ }\#1}%
2550 }

```

```

2551 \newcommand{\PrintPartials}[1]{%
2552     \PrintSeries
2553     {\fld@elt}
2554     {\print@partial}
2555     {;}{ \print@partial}
2556     {;}{ \print@partial}
2557     {;}{ \print@partial}{-}{#1}{}%
2558 }

```

```

2559 \newcommand{\PrintISBNs}[1]{%
2560     \PrintSeries{\fld@elt}{-}{,} {-},{-} {-}{ISBN }{#1}}{%
2561 }

```

```
2562 \newcommand{\voltext}{\IfEmptyBibField{series}{Vol.~}{vol.~}}
```

```
2563 \newcommand{\issuetext}{no.~}
```

```

2564 \newcommand{\DashPages}[1]{%
2565     p\pp@scan@a#1\ndash p@\ndash{\pp@scan#1@-p@-{\}\@nil}\@nil.~#1%
2566 }
2567
2568 \def\pp@scan#1-#2@-#3#4\@nil{#3}
2569
2570 \def\pp@scan@a#1\ndash#2@\ndash#3#4\@nil{#3}

```

```
2571 \newcommand{\eprintpages}[1]{%
```

```

2572    #1\IfEmptyBibField{eprint}{}\IfEmptyBibField{journal}{ pp.}{}}%
2573 }

```

\PrintThesisType

```

2574 \def\PrintThesisType#1{%
2575     \thesis@type#1?\@nil{#1}%
2576 }
2577
2578 \def\thesis@type#1#2\@nil#3{%
2579     \ifx p#1%
2580         Ph.D. Thesis%
2581     \else
2582         \ifx m#1%
2583             Master's Thesis%
2584         \else
2585             #3%
2586         \fi
2587     \fi
2588 }

```

\PrintDOI Perhaps need to add allowbreak penalties at the parentheses in a DOI. Also what about prohibiting a break after the leading S?

```

2589 \newcommand{\PrintDOI}[1]{%
2590     DOI #1%
2591     \IfEmptyBibField{volume}{, (to appear in print)}{}%
2592 }

```

\PrintDatePV Print date in different forms depending on DOI and volume information.

```

2593 \newcommand{\PrintDatePV}[1]{%
2594     \IfEmptyBibField{doi}{%
2595         \let\@tempa\PrintDate
2596     }{%
2597         \IfEmptyBibField{volume}{%
2598             \let\@tempa\PrintDatePosted
2599         }{%
2600             \let\@tempa\PrintDate
2601         }%
2602     }%
2603     \@tempa{#1}%
2604 }

```

\PrintDate The intent is to handle variations such as 1987, August 1987, 1987-08, and 1987-08-14. If the month is present, print August or Aug. or 08 or nothing, at the behest of the bib style.

We've taken some special care to parse out the date info ahead of time, so this function just discards arg 1 and uses the already-parsed value.

```

2605 \newcommand{\PrintDate}[1]{(\print@date)}

```

\PrintDateB The same, but without the parentheses.

```

2606 \newcommand{\PrintDateB}[1]{\print@date}

```

\print@date

```

2607 \def\print@date{%
2608     \ifx\bib@month\@empty
2609     \else
2610         \print@month@day
2611     \fi
2612     \bib@year
2613 }

```

`\print@month@day`

```
2614 \def\print@month@day{%
2615     \bib@monthname
2616     \ifx\@empty\bib@day \else \nobreakspace\number 0\bib@day,\fi
2617     \space
2618 }
```

`\bib@monthname` With the Babel package, month names for a given language are typically available in a macro `\month@language`:

```
\def\month@german{\ifcase\month\or
    Januar\or Februar\or M"arz\or April\or Mai\or Juni\or
    Juli\or August\or September\or Oktober\or November\or Dezember\fi}
```

However this is not true for English.

```
2619 \newcommand{\bib@monthname}{%
2620     \ifcase 0\bib@month
2621     \or January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
2622     July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\or
2623     Winter\or Spring\or Summer\or Fall\else Unknown Month%
2624     \fi
2625 }
```

`\PrintYear` You can use `\PrintYear` if you want to suppress month/day even when supplied in the data.

```
2626 \newcommand{\PrintYear}[1]{\bib@year}
```

`\PrintDatePosted` This one is special for AMS use.

```
2627 \newcommand{\PrintDatePosted}[1]{\unskip, posted on \print@date}
```

`\PrintEdition`

```
2628 \newcommand{\PrintEdition}[1]{%
2629     \afterassignment\print@edition
2630     \count@ 0#1\relax\@nil
2631 }
```

`\print@edition` If the number assignment swept up all the contents, produce a cardinal number from `\count@`.

```
2632 \def\print@edition#1#2\@nil{%
2633     \ifx\relax#1\relax
2634         \ifnum\count@>\z@
2635             \CardinalNumeric\count@
2636         \else
2637             ??th%
2638         \fi
2639         \ \editiontext
2640     \else
2641         \ifnum \count@>\z@ \number\count@ \fi
2642         #1#2\relax
2643     \fi
2644 }
```

`\editiontext`

```
2645 \newcommand{\editiontext}{ed.}
```

`\CardinalNumber`

```
2646 \newcommand{\CardinalNumeric}[1]{%
2647     \number#1\relax
```



```

2648 \if
2649 \ifnum#1<14
2650 \ifnum#1>\thr@@ T\else F\fi
2651 \else
2652 F%
2653 \fi
2654 T%
2655 th%
2656 \else
2657 \@xp\keep@last@digit\@xp#1\number#1\relax
2658 \ifcase#1th\or st\or nd\or rd\else th\fi
2659 \fi
2660 }

```

\keep@last@digit

```

2661 \def\keep@last@digit#1#2{%
2662 \ifx\relax#2%
2663 \@xp\@gobbletwo
2664 \else
2665 #1=#2\relax
2666 \fi
2667 \keep@last@digit#1%
2668 }

```

\SentenceSpace Note how careful we are here to preserve \frenchspacing.

```
2669 \newcommand{\SentenceSpace}{\relax\ifhmode\spacefactor'\. \fi}
```

\eprint For now, this does nothing. Could do a url/hyperlink or something.

```
2670 \newcommand{\eprint}[1]{\url{#1}}
```

The www.arXiv.org recommendations for citing their eprints are found at <http://xxx.lanl.gov/help/faq/references>, including these examples:

```

arXiv:hep-th/9910001
arXiv:math.AT/9910001
arXiv:physics.acc-ph/9911027

```

6.25 Bib_T_EX support

\bibliographystyle Disable \bibliographystyle since we're going to handle that behind the scenes.

```
2671 \let\bibliographystyle\@gobble
```

\bibtex@style

```

2672 \def\bibtex@style{amsrn}

2673 \AtBeginDocument{
2674 \if@files
2675 \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\bibstyle{\bibtex@style}}%
2676 \fi
2677 }

```

6.26 Implementing package options

6.26.1 The alphabetic option

```

2678 \IfOption{alphabetic}{%
2679 \def\bibtex@style{amsra}%
2680 \def\alpha@label{%
2681 \ifx\@empty\bib'label
2682 \def\thebib{\CurrentBib}%
2683 \else

```

```

2684         \let\thebib\bib'label
2685     \fi
2686 }%
2687 \let\generate@label\generate@alphalabel
2688 \let\process@citelist\process@citelist@unsorted
2689 \def\numeric@refs{01}%
2690 }{}

```

6.26.2 The shortalphabetic option

```

2691 \IfOption{shortalphabetic}{%
2692     \def\bibtex@style{amsrs}%
2693     \def\alpha@label{%
2694         \ifx\@empty\bib'label
2695             \def\thebib{\CurrentBib}%
2696         \else
2697             \let\thebib\bib'label
2698         \fi
2699     }%
2700     \let\@suffix@format\@arabic
2701     \def\calc@author@part{%
2702         \xp\@multiauthorlabel\@xp{\@tempa}%
2703     }%
2704     \let\append@label@year\@empty
2705     \let\generate@label\generate@alphalabel
2706     \let\process@citelist\process@citelist@unsorted
2707     \def\numeric@refs{01}%
2708 }{}

```

6.26.3 The backrefs option

Rather than checking for the `backrefs` option *per se*, we check to see if the `backref` package is loaded. This accomodates authors who load the `backref` package explicitly but do not pass the `backrefs` option to `amsrefs`.

```

2709 \AtBeginDocument{%
2710     \@ifpackageloaded{backref}{%
2711         \let\PrintBackRefs\print@backrefs
2712         \let\BackCite\back@cite

```

The `backref` package uses `\@starttoc` inside `\thebibliography` to open and read the `.brf` file. We could do something similar with `\biblist`, but it seems cleaner to use `\AtBeginDocument`. Unfortunately, `amsart` redefines `\@starttoc` in a way that interacts badly with this use. So, we inline the relevant parts of `\@starttoc` here. (The group and `\makeatletter` are unnecessary at present, but I'll leave them in as future-proofing.)

```

2713     \begingroup
2714         \makeatletter
2715         \@input{\jobname.brf}%
2716         \if@files
2717             \newwrite\tf@brf
2718             \immediate\openout\tf@brf \jobname.brf\relax
2719         \fi
2720     \endgroup
2721 }{}%
2722 }

```

6.26.4 The citation-order option

```

2723 \IfOption{citation-order}{%
2724     \IfOption{alphabetic}{%
2725         \amsrefs@warning@nl{%
2726             The citation-order and alphabetic options are
2727             incompatible%

```

```

2728     }%
2729   }{
2730     \def\bibtex@style{amsru}%
2731   }
2732 }{}

```

6.26.5 The initials option

```

2733 \IfOption{initials}{% TRUE:
2734   \BibSpec{nameLE}{
2735     +{}{}{initials}
2736     +{}{\IfEmptyBibField{initials}{}{ }}{surname}
2737     +{}{ }{jr}
2738   }
2739
2740   \BibSpec{nameBE}{
2741     +{}{}{surname}
2742     +{}{ }{initials}
2743     %   +{}{ }{jr}
2744   }
2745
2746   \BibSpec{nameinverted}{
2747     +{} {} {surname}
2748     +{,}{ } {initials}
2749     +{,}{ } {jr}
2750   }
2751 }{% initials? FALSE:
2752 %   \let\extract@initials@gobble
2753 } % end conditional code for initials option

```

6.26.6 The logical-quotes option

\deferredquotes

```

2754 \let\deferredquotes\@empty

```

\deferredquoteslogical

```

2755 \IfOption{logical-quotes}{%
2756   \def\deferredquoteslogical{\deferredquotes}%
2757 }{%
2758   \let\deferredquoteslogical\relax
2759 }

```

6.26.7 The non-compressed-cites option

```

2760 \IfOption{non-compressed-cites}{%
2761   \let\cite@compress\cite@print
2762 }{}

```

6.26.8 The non-sorted-cites option

```

2763 \IfOption{non-sorted-cites}{%
2764   \let\process@citelist\process@citelist@unsorted
2765 }{}

```

6.26.9 The short-journals option

```

2766 \IfOption{short-journals}{%
2767   \renewcommand{\DefineJournal}[4]{%
2768     \bib*{#1}{periodical}{
2769       issn={#2},
2770       journal={#3},
2771     }%
2772   }
2773 }{}

```

```

2774 \IfOption{short-publishers}{%
2775   \renewcommand{\DefinePublisher}[4]{%
2776     \bib*{#1}{publisher}{%
2777       publisher={#2},%

```

```

2778         address={#4},
2779     }%
2780 }%
2781 }-{}

```

```

2782 \IfOption{short-months}{%
2783   \renewcommand{\bib@monthname}{%
2784     \ifcase 0\bib@month
2785     \or Jan.\or Feb.\or Mar.\or Apr.\or May\or June\or
2786     July\or Aug.\or Sep.\or Oct.\or Nov.\or Dec.\or
2787     Winter\or Spring\or Summer\or Fall\else Unknown Month%
2788   }%
2789 }{}
2790 }{}

```

```

2791 \IfOption{y2k}{%
2792   \IfOption{alphabetic}{%
2793     \def\year@short#1\@nil{#1}%
2794     \def\bibtex@style{amsry}%
2795   }{%
2796     \amsrefs@warning@nl{%
2797       The y2k option can only be used with the^^J%
2798       alphabetic option%
2799     }%
2800 }
2801 }{}

```

```

2802 \IfOption{bibtex-style}{%
2803     \RequirePackage{amsbst}
2804 }{}

```

Unless you're using pdf_TE_X, links cannot be broken across lines, which causes problems for long-form MR numbers such as “MR2149145 (2006d:01012)”. To mitigate the problem, we manually break such numbers into two separate links.

```

2806 \@ifundefined{href}{-}%
2807 \def\parse@MR#1 (#2)#3\@nil{%
2808 \def\MR@url{http://www.ams.org/mathscinet-getitem?mr=#1}%
2809 \def\@tempd{#1}%
2810 \def\@tempe{#2}%
2811 }%
2812 \def\MRhref#1#2{%
2813 \begingroup
2814 \parse@MR#1 ()\@empty\@nil%
2815 \href{\MR@url}{\@tempd\vphantom{()}}%
2816 \ifx\@tempe\@empty
2817 \else
2818 \ \href{\MR@url}{\(\@tempe)}%

```

```

2819             \fi
2820         \endgroup
2821     }%
2822 }{}
2823 }{}

```

6.26.15 The author-year option

Here ends the `amsrefs` package, unless the `author-year` option is in effect; then we want to use some different bibspecs.

```

2824 \IfOption{author-year}{\PopCatcodes \endinput}

```

`\generate@label`

```

2825 \def\generate@label{%

```

If the user supplied an explicit `label` field, we use it. Otherwise, we generate our own.

```

2826     \ifx\bib'label\@empty
2827         \begingroup

```

We begin by saving the previous stem and initializing the current stem to the empty string.

```

2828         \global\let\previous@stem\current@stem
2829         \global\let\current@stem\@empty
2830         \global\let\previous@year\current@year
2831         \global\let\current@year\bib@year

```

The list of primary contributors is available to us in `\current@primary` in the form

```

\name{Last1,First1} \name{Last2,First2} ... \name{Lastn,Firstn}

```

We will be executing this list multiple times with various definitions of `\name`. So the first thing we want to do is establish a safe environment and normalize the names.

```

2832         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textsymbols
2833         \@apply\auto@protect\amsrefs@textaccents
2834         \def\name##1{\@nx\name{\lscan@a##1,\@nil}}%
2835         \auto@protect\etaltext
2836         \normalize@edef\current@stem{\current@primary}%
2837         \xdef\current@stem{\current@stem}%

```

At this point, the `\current@stem` is complete and we're ready to determine what (if any) suffix is needed to disambiguate it from the previous label.

```

2838         \calc@alpha@suffix

```

We have all the pieces now. Arrange to end the current group and then define `\bib@label` in the enclosing group. (This keeps `\bib@label` from being defined outside the group started by `\bib@start`. This isn't strictly necessary, but it provides a bit of compartmentalization.)

```

2839         \edef\@tempa{%
2840             \def\@nx\cite@label{\current@stem}%
2841             \def\@nx\bib@label@year{%
2842                 \current@year
2843                 \alpha@label@suffix
2844             }%
2845         }
2846         \@xp\endgroup
2847         \@tempa
2848     \fi
2849 }

```

```

\lncan@a
2850 \def\lncan@a#1,#2\@nil{#1}

\citesel@author
2851 \def\citesel@author#1#2#3#4#5{\PrintCiteNames{#3}}

\citesel@authoryear
2852 \def\citesel@authoryear#1#2#3#4#5{\PrintCNY{#3}{#4}}

\citesel@object
2853 \def\citesel@object#1#2#3#4#5{\PrintCiteNames{#3} \citeleft#4}

\citesel
2854 \let\citesel\citesel@authoryear

\numeric@refs
2855 \def\numeric@refs{01}%

\citeleft
2856 \def\citeleft{()%

\citeright
2857 \def\citeright{)%

\@citeleft
2858 \def\@citeleft{\ifx\citesel\citesel@object\else\citeleft\fi}%

\citepunct
2859 \def\citepunct{; }

\BibLabel
2860 \def\BibLabel{%
2861   \Hy@raisedlink{\hyper@anchorstart{cite.\CurrentBib}\relax\hyper@anchorend}%
2862 }

\process@citelist
2863 \let\process@citelist\process@citelist@unsorted

\ycite
2864 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ycite}[1]{%
2865   \star@{\cite@a\citesel@year{#1}}{}}%
2866 }

\ycites
2867 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ycites}[1]{%
2868   \begingroup
2869     \def\citepunct{, }%
2870     \let\citesel\citesel@year
2871     \cites{#1}%
2872   \endgroup
2873 }

\ocite
2874 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ocite}[1]{%
2875   \star@{\cite@a\citesel@object{#1}}{}}%
2876 }

```

`\ocites`

```
2877 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ocites}[1]{%
2878   \begingroup
2879     \let\@citelist\@ocitelist
2880     \cites{#1}%
2881   \endgroup
2882 }
```

`\ocitelist`

```
2883 \def\@ocitelist#1{%
2884   \PrintSeries{\InnerCite}%
2885   {\ocite}%
2886   {}{ and \ocite}%
```

For three or more names: print ‘et al’ instead of the last name. Have to putz around with the space factor a bit or the comma between name and year will not be applied.

```
2887   {},{ \ocite}%
2888   {},{ and \ocite}%
2889   {}%
2890   {#1}%
2891   {}%
2892 }
```

`\citeauthor`

```
2893 \DeclareRobustCommand{\citeauthor}[1]{%
2894   \star@\{\cite@a\citesel@author{#1}\}%
2895 }
```

`\citeauthory`

```
2896 \DeclareRobustCommand{\citeauthory}[1]{%
2897   \citeauthor{#1} \ycite{#1}%
2898 }
```

`\fullcite`

```
2899 \DeclareRobustCommand{\fullcite}[1]{%
2900   \begingroup
2901     \let\print@citenames\CiteNamesFull
2902     \star@\{\cite@a\citesel@authoryear{#1}\}%
2903   \endgroup
2904 }
```

`\fullocite`

```
2905 \DeclareRobustCommand{\fullocite}[1]{%
2906   \begingroup
2907     \let\print@citenames\CiteNamesFull
2908     \star@\{\cite@a\citesel@object{#1}\}%
2909   \endgroup
2910 }
```

Invert the first author’s name.

```
2911 \def\set@firstname#1{%
2912   \set@name{#1}\setbib@nameinverted
2913 }
```

`\PrintCNY`

```
2914 \def\PrintCNY#1#2{%
```

```

2915 \PrintCiteNames{#1}%
2916 \@ifnotempty{#2}{\@addpunct{,} #2}%
2917 }

```

\PrintCiteNames

```

2918 \def\PrintCiteNames#1{%
2919 \leavevmode
2920 \def\@tempa{#1}%
2921 \ifx\@tempa\prev@names
2922 \else
2923 \gdef\prev@names{#1}%
2924 \@xp\ifx\@car#1.\@nil\CitePrintUndefined
2925 #1\relax
2926 \else
2927 \print@citenames{#1}%
2928 \fi
2929 \fi
2930 }

```

\CiteNames

```

2931 \newcommand{\CiteNames}[1]{%
2932 \PrintSeries{name}%
2933 {}%
2934 {}{ and }%

```

For three or more names: print ‘et al’ instead of the last name. Have to putz around with the space factor a bit or the comma between name and year will not be applied.

```

2935 {}{\@gobble}%
2936 {}{ \etaltext\@gobble}%
2937 {}%
2938 {#1}%
2939 {}%
2940 }

```

\print@citenames

```

2941 \let\print@citenames\CiteNames

```

\CiteNamesFull

```

2942 \newcommand{\CiteNamesFull}[1]{%
2943 \PrintSeries{name}%
2944 {}%
2945 {}{ and }%

```

For three or more names: print ‘et al’ instead of the last name. Have to putz around with the space factor a bit or the comma between name and year will not be applied.

```

2946 {,}{ }%
2947 {,}{ and }%
2948 {}%
2949 {#1}%
2950 {}%
2951 }

```

\PrintDate No parentheses around the year.

```

2952 \renewcommand{\PrintDate}[1]{\bib@label@year}

```


`\print@date` Only print the year, not the month or day.

```

2953 \def\print@date{%
2954   \IfEmptyBibField{date}{%
2955     \IfEmptyBibField{year}{\BibField{status}}{\bib@year}%
2956   }{%
2957     \bib@year
2958   }%
2959 }

2960 \BibSpec{article}{%
2961   +{ } {\PrintAuthors}           {author}
2962   +{.} { \PrintDate}             {date}
2963   +{.} { \textit}                {title}
2964   +{.} { }                       {part}
2965   +{:} { \textit}                {subtitle}
2966   +{,} { \PrintContributions}    {contribution}
2967   +{.} { \PrintPartials}         {partial}
2968   +{,} { }                       {journal}
2969   +{ } { \textbf}                {volume}
2970   +{,} { \issuetext}             {number}
2971   +{,} { \eprintpages}          {pages}
2972   +{,} { }                       {status}
2973   +{,} { \PrintDOI}              {doi}
2974   +{,} { available at \eprint}   {eprint}
2975   +{ } { \parenthesize}          {language}
2976   +{ } { \PrintTranslation}      {translation}
2977   +{;} { \PrintReprint}          {reprint}
2978   +{.} { }                       {note}
2979   +{.} {}                        {transition}
2980   +{ } {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
2981 }
2982
2983 \BibSpec{book}{%
2984   +{ } {\PrintPrimary}           {transition}
2985   +{.} { \PrintDate}             {date}
2986   +{.} { \textit}                {title}
2987   +{.} { }                       {part}
2988   +{:} { \textit}                {subtitle}
2989   +{,} { \PrintEdition}          {edition}
2990   +{ } { \PrintEditorsB}         {editor}
2991   +{,} { \PrintTranslatorsC}     {translator}
2992   +{,} { \PrintContributions}    {contribution}
2993   +{,} { }                       {series}
2994   +{,} { \voltext}               {volume}
2995   +{,} { }                       {publisher}
2996   +{,} { }                       {organization}
2997   +{,} { }                       {address}
2998   +{,} { }                       {status}
2999   +{ } { \parenthesize}          {language}
3000   +{ } { \PrintTranslation}      {translation}
3001   +{;} { \PrintReprint}          {reprint}
3002   +{.} { }                       {note}
3003   +{.} {}                        {transition}
3004   +{ } {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
3005 }
3006
3007 \BibSpec{collection.article}{%
3008   +{ } {\PrintAuthors}           {author}
3009   +{.} { \PrintDate}             {date}

```

```

3010 +{.} { \textit} {title}
3011 +{.} { } {part}
3012 +{:} { \textit} {subtitle}
3013 +{,} { \PrintContributions} {contribution}
3014 +{,} { \PrintConference} {conference}
3015 +{ } {\PrintBook} {book}
3016 +{,} { } {booktitle}
3017 +{,} { pp.~} {pages}
3018 +{,} { } {status}
3019 +{,} { \PrintDOI} {doi}
3020 +{,} { available at \eprint} {eprint}
3021 +{ } { \parenthesize} {language}
3022 +{ } { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3023 +{;} { \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3024 +{.} { } {note}
3025 +{.} {} {transition}
3026 +{ } {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
3027 }
3028
3029 \BibSpec{report}{%
3030 +{ } {\PrintPrimary} {transition}
3031 +{.} { \PrintDate} {date}
3032 +{.} { \textit} {title}
3033 +{.} { } {part}
3034 +{:} { \textit} {subtitle}
3035 +{,} { \PrintEdition} {edition}
3036 +{,} { \PrintContributions} {contribution}
3037 +{,} { Technical Report } {number}
3038 +{,} { } {series}
3039 +{,} { } {organization}
3040 +{,} { } {address}
3041 +{,} { \eprint} {eprint}
3042 +{,} { } {status}
3043 +{ } { \parenthesize} {language}
3044 +{ } { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3045 +{;} { \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3046 +{.} { } {note}
3047 +{.} {} {transition}
3048 +{ } {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
3049 }
3050
3051 \BibSpec{thesis}{%
3052 +{ } {\PrintAuthors} {author}
3053 +{.} { \PrintDate} {date}
3054 +{.} { \textit} {title}
3055 +{:} { \textit} {subtitle}
3056 +{,} { \PrintThesisType} {type}
3057 +{,} { } {organization}
3058 +{,} { } {address}
3059 +{,} { \eprint} {eprint}
3060 +{,} { } {status}
3061 +{ } { \parenthesize} {language}
3062 +{ } { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3063 +{;} { \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3064 +{.} { } {note}
3065 +{.} {} {transition}
3066 +{ } {\SentenceSpace \PrintReviews} {review}
3067 }
3068 \PopCatcodes

```

3069 $\langle /pkg \rangle$

6.27 The amsbst package

3070 $\langle *bst \rangle$

3071 $\backslash NeedsTeXFormat\{LaTeX2e\}[1995/12/01]$

3072 $\backslash ProvidesPackage\{amsbst\}[2004/03/29\ v1.68]$

3073 $\% \backslash RequirePackage\{amsrefs\}[2004/03/29]$

3074 $\backslash BibSpec\{article\}\{%$

3075	$+ \{ \}$	$\backslash PrintAuthors$	$\{author\}$
3076	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{title\}$
3077	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{part\}$
3078	$+ \{ : \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{subtitle\}$
3079	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintContributions$	$\{contribution\}$
3080	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintPartials$	$\{partial\}$
3081	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash emph$	$\{journal\}$
3082	$+ \{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{volume\}$
3083	$+ \{ \}$	$\backslash parenthesesize$	$\{number\}$
3084	$+ \{ : \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{pages\}$
3085	$+ \{ , \}$	$\backslash PrintDateB$	$\{date\}$
3086	$+ \{ , \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{status\}$
3087	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintTranslation$	$\{translation\}$
3088	$+ \{ . \}$	Reprinted in $\backslash PrintReprint$	$\{reprint\}$
3089	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{note\}$
3090	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{transition\}$

3091 $\}$

3092

3093 $\backslash BibSpec\{partial\}\{%$

3094	$+ \{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{part\}$
3095	$+ \{ : \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{subtitle\}$
3096	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintContributions$	$\{contribution\}$
3097	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash emph$	$\{journal\}$
3098	$+ \{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{volume\}$
3099	$+ \{ \}$	$\backslash parenthesesize$	$\{number\}$
3100	$+ \{ : \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{pages\}$
3101	$+ \{ , \}$	$\backslash PrintDateB$	$\{date\}$

3102 $\}$

3103

3104 $\backslash BibSpec\{book\}\{%$

3105	$+ \{ \}$	$\backslash PrintPrimary$	$\{transition\}$
3106	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash emph$	$\{title\}$
3107	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{part\}$
3108	$+ \{ : \}$	$\backslash emph$	$\{subtitle\}$
3109	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{series\}$
3110	$+ \{ , \}$	$\backslash voltext$	$\{volume\}$
3111	$+ \{ . \}$	Edited by $\backslash PrintNameList$	$\{editor\}$
3112	$+ \{ . \}$	Translated by $\backslash PrintNameList$	$\{translator\}$
3113	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintContributions$	$\{contribution\}$
3114	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{publisher\}$
3115	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{organization\}$
3116	$+ \{ , \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{address\}$
3117	$+ \{ , \}$	$\backslash PrintEdition$	$\{edition\}$
3118	$+ \{ , \}$	$\backslash PrintDateB$	$\{date\}$
3119	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{note\}$
3120	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{transition\}$
3121	$+ \{ . \}$	$\backslash PrintTranslation$	$\{translation\}$
3122	$+ \{ . \}$	Reprinted in $\backslash PrintReprint$	$\{reprint\}$
3123	$+ \{ . \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{transition\}$

3124 $\}$

3125

```

3126 \BibSpec{collection.article}{%
3127     +{} {} \PrintAuthors} {author}
3128     +{.} { } {title}
3129     +{.} { } {part}
3130     +{:} { } {subtitle}
3131     +{.} { \PrintContributions} {contribution}
3132     +{.} { \PrintConference} {conference}
3133     +{.} { \PrintBook} {book}
3134     +{.} { In } {booktitle}
3135     +{,} { pages~} {pages}
3136     +{.} { \PrintDateB} {date}
3137     +{.} { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3138     +{.} { Reprinted in \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3139     +{.} { } {note}
3140     +{.} {} {transition}
3141 }
3142
3143 \BibSpec{conference}{%
3144     +{} {} {title}
3145     +{} {} \PrintConferenceDetails} {transition}
3146 }
3147
3148 \BibSpec{innerbook}{%
3149     +{.} { \emph} {title}
3150     +{.} { } {part}
3151     +{:} { \emph} {subtitle}
3152     +{.} { } {series}
3153     +{,} { \voltext} {volume}
3154     +{.} { Edited by \PrintNameList} {editor}
3155     +{.} { Translated by \PrintNameList} {translator}
3156     +{.} { \PrintContributions} {contribution}
3157     +{.} { } {publisher}
3158     +{.} { } {organization}
3159     +{,} { } {address}
3160     +{,} { \PrintEdition} {edition}
3161     +{,} { \PrintDateB} {date}
3162     +{.} { } {note}
3163     +{.} {} {transition}
3164 }
3165
3166 \BibSpec{report}{%
3167     +{} {} \PrintPrimary} {transition}
3168     +{.} { \emph} {title}
3169     +{.} { } {part}
3170     +{:} { \emph} {subtitle}
3171     +{.} { \PrintContributions} {contribution}
3172     +{.} { Technical Report } {number}
3173     +{,} { } {series}
3174     +{.} { } {organization}
3175     +{,} { } {address}
3176     +{,} { \PrintDateB} {date}
3177     +{.} { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3178     +{.} { Reprinted in \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3179     +{.} { } {note}
3180     +{.} {} {transition}
3181 }
3182
3183 \BibSpec{thesis}{%
3184     +{} {} \PrintAuthors} {author}

```

```

3185 +{,} { \emph} {title}
3186 +{:} { \emph} {subtitle}
3187 +{.} { \PrintThesisType} {type}
3188 +{.} { } {organization}
3189 +{,} { } {address}
3190 +{,} { \PrintDateB} {date}
3191 +{.} { \PrintTranslation} {translation}
3192 +{.} { Reprinted in \PrintReprint} {reprint}
3193 +{.} { } {note}
3194 +{.} {} {transition}
3195 }

```

`\PrintEditorsA` When we consider editor names we have to think about some further complications. First, for the case of a book where editor names are listed in place of author names, just copy the same style with a bit of added text at the end.

```

3196 \renewcommand{\PrintEditorsA}[1]{%
3197   \def\current@bibfield{\bib'editor}%
3198   \PrintNames{},{, editor\Plural{s)}}{#1}%
3199   \erase@field\bib'editor
3200 }

```

`\PrintTranslatorsA`

```

3201 \renewcommand{\PrintTranslatorsA}[1]{%
3202   \def\current@bibfield{\bib'translator}%
3203   \PrintNames{},{, translator\Plural{s)}}{#1}%
3204   \erase@field\bib'translator
3205 }

3206 \</bst>

```

The usual `\endinput` to ensure that random garbage at the end of the file doesn't get copied by `docstrip`.

```
3207 \endinput
```

References

- [1] David M. Jones, *User's Guide to the amsrefs Package*. distributed with the `amsrefs` code.
- [2] Ellen Swanson, Arlene O'Sean, and Antoinette Schleyer, *Mathematics into Type*, updated, American Mathematical Society, 1999.

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Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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<code>\&</code> 25	<code>.bbl</code> .. 8, 8, 9, 25, 27, 41	<code>\@addpunct</code> .. 6, 14, 14, <u>107</u> , 1352, 2916
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