

ACM Inroads

Citation Guidelines

ACM Inroads combines a citation list and a bibliography into a single Reference list at the end of the document. The items in the *Reference list* appear alphabetically by author's last name. References are numbered, in order. Any work cited in the text, including websites, should appear simply as the number of the reference within brackets.

IN-TEXT REFERENCING

A number within square brackets, placed before the punctuation, indicates a source cited in the text.

Example:

Schmidt proved that corporate profits would decrease using this algorithm [9].

For multiple references, place the cited references within a single set of brackets, in numerical order and separated by a comma with no space.

Example:

Davis and Larsson provided evidence that the algorithm did not consider marginal costs as a premise [5,7].

Should the text refer to specific pages or a chapter in an item otherwise referenced as a complete document (e.g., book), this can be explicitly referenced by the addition of the specific pages, e.g., [5:7]. Authors should *only* use this form if it is necessary to point to a specific part of an otherwise full referenced text.

REFERENCE LISTING

List references alphabetically by the first author's last name and first initial under the heading *References* at the end of the work. If not authored (e.g., a URL), preface with a descriptive phrase.

The format for each author's name is Lastname, Initials; that is, (Lastname, I. or Lastname, I.P.).

Parts of a reference include:

- Person who is responsible (Jones, R.P. or Jones, R.P., ed.) NB: do not have spaces between initials.
- Title of the reference
 - Titles of larger works such as books and journals are italicized (*Full Title of Book*).
 - Titles of smaller works such as journal articles appear in roman (Title of article or title of part of book).
- Publication information for:
 - Non-serial items (Place: Publisher, Date) followed by a comma and page numbers or chapter if appropriate.
 - Serial items volume and number, if applicable, (Date) followed by a comma and page numbers.
 - *Journal of Symbolic Computation*, 9 (1990), 251–280.
 - *Communications of the ACM*, 55, 11 (2012), 20–22.

Additional information may include a series title if applicable and online access if any (URL and/or DOI). For the latter, if there is no DOI, then the date the URL was most recently accessed should accompany the URL.

- DOI, so capitalized when mentioned in running text, is lowercased and followed by a colon (with no space after) in source citations.
- The URL is accompanied by the date accessed after confirming it is still available and accurate. Required date format is: 2012 June 16.

Use a *period* to separate the individual parts of each reference, however before a DOI or a URL use a semicolon followed by a space.

Example:

Green, P. The Potential of Gaming on K-12 Education. *MultiMedia & Internet@Schools*, 13, 2 (May 2006); http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-5573907/The-potential-of-gaming-on.html#abstract. Accessed 2008 March 25.

Precede all listed references by a number followed by a period in sequential order such as:

1. Adams, J. ...
2. Baxter, W. ...
3. Bletchley Park National Codes Center; <http://...>
4. Davies, G. ...

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCE LISTING

Rather than discuss at length the format requirements for each reference type, this document offers examples of common reference types: book, part of book, journal or serial article, electronic journal article, newspaper, website, or blog.

Please note that when citing dates within a reference, the dates should conform to the style of the reference. All other date styles (e.g., when indicating the most recent access of a URL) follow the ISO standard for dates, which is *Year-Month-Day* as in 2016 February 14.

Books

1. Greenberg, J. ed., *Of Prairie, Woods, and Water: Two Centuries of Chicago Nature Writing*. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008).
2. Patt, Y. and Patel, S. *Introduction to Computing Architecture*. 2nd ed. (New York: McGraw Hill, 2008).

Part of a Book

1. Brassard, G. and Bratley, P. *Fundamentals of Algorithmics*. (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996), chapter 7.7.
2. Foucault, M. Panopticism. in *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. (NY: Vintage Books, 1995), 195–228.
3. Glenn G. Streisand as Schwarzkopf. in *The Glenn Gould Reader*, edited by T. Page (New York: Vintage, 1984), 310–325.

Journal or Other Serial Article

1. Coppersmith, D. and Winograd, S. Matrix multiplication via arithmetic progressions. *Journal of Symbolic Computation*, 9 (1990), 251–280.
2. Gow, L. and Kember, D. Does higher education promote independent learning? *Higher Education*, 19 (1990), 307–322.
3. Green, P. The Potential of Gaming on K-12 Education. *MultiMedia & Internet@Schools*, 13, 2 (May 2006); http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-5573907/The-potential-of-gaming-on.html#abstract. Accessed 2008 March 25.
4. Hyman, P. In the Year of Disruptive Education. *Communications of the ACM*, 55, 11 (2012), 20–22.

Electronic Journal Articles

1. Inclán, M. From the *¡Ya Basta!* to the *Caracoles*: Zapatista Mobilization under Transitional Conditions. *American Journal of Sociology* 113, 5 (2008), 1318. doi:10.1086/525508.
2. Whitney, F.P. The Six-Year High School in Cleveland. *School Review* 37, 4 (1929), 268; <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1078814>. Accessed 2012 March 12.

Conference Proceedings

- A. A paper included in the *published proceedings* of a meeting follows the formatting of a chapter or part of a book.
 1. Author, J.K. Title of paper. in *Unabbreviated Name of Conference*. (City, State or Country: Publisher (if

provided), Year), xxx–xxx.

B. A paper *published electronically when there is no page number*:

1. Author, J.K. Title of Article. in *Unabbreviated Name of Conference*. URL with access date or DOI number or applicable copyright holder of the Conference Record.

Example:

1. Dale, N.B. Textbooks: How We Choose Them, How We Use Them, Shall We Lose Them? in *Proceedings of the Twelfth Australasian Computing Education Conference – Volume 103*. Edited by T. Clear and J. Hamer. (Brisbane, Australia: Australian Computer Society, 2010). Australian Computer Society, Inc. Darlinghurst, Australia, Australia ©2010.

C. An *unpublished conference paper*:

1. Author, J.K. “Title of paper.” presented at *Unabbreviated Name of Conference*. (City, State or Country, Year).

Newspapers

1. Bosman, J. Jets? Yes! Sharks? ¡Sí! in Bilingual ‘West Side.’ *New York Times*, July 17, 2008; <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/07/17/theater/17bway.html>. Accessed 2008 July 17.
2. Editorial. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 30, 1990.
3. Lehmann-Haupt, C. Robert Giroux, Editor, Publisher and Nurturer of Literary Giants, Is Dead at 94. *New York Times*, September 6, 2008, New York edition.

Web Page or Blog

1. Bletchley Park National Codes Center; <http://www.bletchleypark.org.uk/>. Accessed 2012 July 13.
2. Matthew L. FCC Chair Willing to Consecrate XM-Sirius Union. *Ars Technica* (blog), June 16, 2008; <http://arstechnica.com/news.ars/post/20080616-fcc-chair-willing-to-consecrate-xm-sirius-union.html>. Accessed 2008 June 16.

FOOTNOTES

Footnotes are substantive or discursive notes that supplement or amplify the discussion in the text. They are separate from source citations but if necessary may include a citation.

These footnotes appear as superscripts (in the text as well as the actual footnote), numbered in consecutive order throughout the text. In the text, place the superscript footnote number *after* the punctuation such as periods, commas, and parentheses, but *before* colons, dashes, quotation marks, and semicolons in a compound sentence. The footnotes appear at the bottom of the text page on which they occur.

Example

This example of a footnote shows 1) substantive information, 2) superscript placement in text and footnote, and 3) use of a source reference in the note itself.¹

¹ John Jones takes note of this phenomenon although under slightly different circumstances [4].