

**NAME**

`bibextract` – extract BibTeX entries from a list of `.bib` files

**SYNOPSIS**

**bibextract** *keyword-regexp value-regexp bibfile(s)*

**DESCRIPTION**

**bibextract** extracts from a list of BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> *.bib* files those bibliography entries that match a pair of specified regular expressions, sending them to *stdout*, together with all BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> “@Preamble{...}” commands, and just those “@String{...}” commands that are actually used by the matched entries.

If no bibliography files are specified on the command line, then *stdin* is read instead, so that **bibextract** can be used in a UNIX pipeline.

The order of entries, and spacing within “@Name{...}” text, is preserved exactly. Successive entries are separated by a single blank line.

The first regular-expression pattern, *keyword-regexp*, is used to select which “*keyword* = “*value*”” pairs to examine further; it matches against the keyword part only. It may include alternate keywords separated by vertical bar, such as “author|editor”. If it is an empty string, then the entire bibliographic entry text, including the entry type name, is examined.

The second regular-expression pattern, *value-regexp*, is used to further select from the value strings of “*keyword* = “*value*”” pairs the bibliography entries to be output. It too may contain alternates separated by vertical bar, such as “brown|smith”. The selection algorithm therefore consists of the logical AND of match successes against the keyword and value strings.

Letter case is ignored in regular-expression matches, so that “Brown|Smith”, “BROWN|smith”, and “brown|smith” are equivalent. The original letter case of the output entries is always preserved.

If the input BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> data comes from files named on the command line, each output entry will contain a final key/value pair of the form:

```
bibsource = "file://hostname/FILENAME",
```

The value string is a World-Wide Web Uniform Resource Locator, where FILENAME is the full path name of the source file in which the entry was found. Such lines are silently ignored by standard BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> styles, so they are harmless, but they help to track the origin of bibliography entries.

If you don’t want the *bibsource* lines to be added, simply supply the BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> file from *stdin*.

**bibextract** can be used to extract from a large BIB<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> bibliography data base just those bibliography entries that match a particular pair of regular expressions.

**bibextract** expects the bibliography file(s) to be consistently formatted in the style produced by **bibclean**(1), which allows use of simple pattern matching to recognize the required entries.

**EXAMPLES**

Here are some examples:

Extract all entries mentioning chaos in any field:

```
bibextract "" "chaos" bibfile(s) >new-bibtex-file"
```

Extract entries with names Brown or Smith occurring in either of the author or editor fields:

```
bibextract "author|editor" "brown|smith" bibfile(s) >new-bibtex-file"
```

Extract entries for titles containing the letter ‘z’ anywhere after a vowel; note that single quotes are necessary to provide the necessary protection from shell expansion:

```
bibextract "title" '[aeiou].*z' bibfile(s) >new-bibtex-file"
```

Extract all conference proceedings entries:

```
bibextract "" '@proceedings' bibfile(s) >new-bibtex-file"
```

**BUGS**

**bibextract** is not smart enough to incorporate  $\text{BIB}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  cross references unless they are themselves matched by the specified regular expression.

That feature should be added.

**SEE ALSO**

**bibcheck(1)**, **bibclean(1)**, **bibdup(1)**, **bibjoin(1)**, **biblabel(1)**, **biblex(1)**, **biborder(1)**, **bibparse(1)**, **bib-sort(1)**, **bibtex(1)**, **bibunlex(1)**, **citesub(1)**, **citetags(1)**, **latex(1)**, **gawk(1)**, **nawk(1)**, **tex(1)**.

**FILES**

/usr/local/share/lib/bibextract/bibextract.awk **nawk(1)** program for tag extraction.

/usr/local/bin/bibextract user-callable shell script to invoke **nawk(1)**.

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