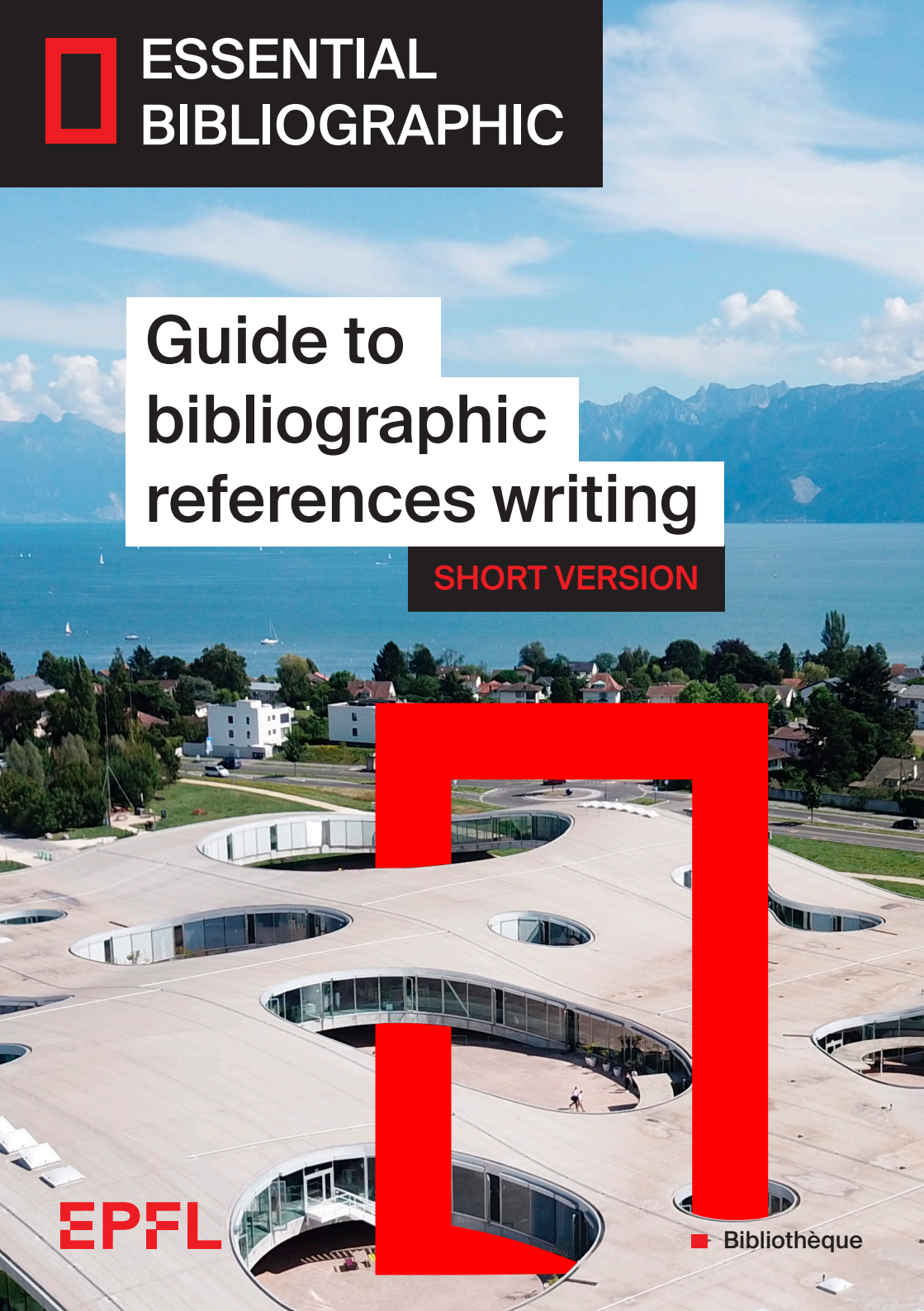
ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC

Guide to bibliographic references writing

SHORT VERSION



EPFL Bibliothèque

ESSENTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC

Guide to bibliographic references writing

SHORT VERSION

EPFL Library
2021

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Document Version 1.00
Publication Date March 10, 2021

Questions, remarks and feedbacks welcome!
(see: last page)

You will discover other references in the EPFL Bibliographic References Writing guide (Rational Bibliographic), available here:
https://go.epfl.ch/guide-bibliographique

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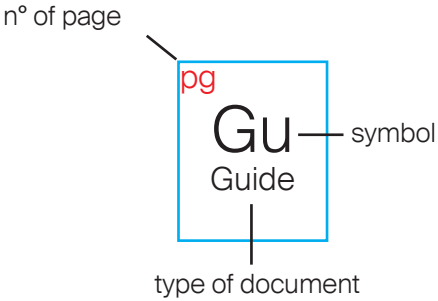
Caption:



PREAMBLE

Why citing your sources

As stated in the *Directive concerning the citing and referencing of sources of information in written work submitted by students* (LEX 1.3.3), "it is important to start from the scientific state of the art. [...] it is normal that a large part of a written work should be based on what others have already created or discovered" (LEX 1.3.3 preamble). However, "if the material originating from elsewhere is not clearly indicated in the work, the student allows the reader to think that it is their personal and original contribution. This amounts to cheating (plagiarism Art. 8)." (LEX 1.3.3 art. 4 al. 3).

In addition to attributing a discovery or statement to its author, the citation has another utility, for the reader this time. It allows him to consult the sources on which you have relied to write your work, but also to go further into the subject covered. **It is therefore essential that the bibliographical references provided allow them to identify each of your sources without ambiguity.**

Metadata VS location information

In order to identify a document, you must provide its **metadata** (title, author, journal name, etc.). The metadata needed to identify a document differs from one type of document to another (book, journal article, thesis, etc.): this guide therefore presents the useful metadata for each type of document.
Also, note that an URL is not a metadata. It does not provide information about the document, but only indicates its **location**. It is useful to indicate it, but not sufficient.

Citation in text

When citing a passage from another document, you must not only highlight that passage, but also include an **in-text citation reference to the bibliography**, which allows the reader to identify the cited document.
The format of the in-text citation depends on the **citation style**. There are almost as many citation styles as there are scientific journals. In addition, there are styles that are not related to any scientific journal. These thousands of styles fall into 4 main categories:

* *author-date*, where the in-text citation takes the form (author, date);
* *numeric*, where the in-text citation takes the form of a number (n) or in brakets [n];
* *note*, where the in-text citation refers to a footnote where the full bibliographic reference of the document is;
* *label*, where the in-text citation takes the form of a label [Guid15].

References in the bibliography

The citation style also governs the references format in the bibliography. Variations from one style to another may be significant both in terms of formatting (title in italique or

not, author names in capital letters or not, etc.), and in terms of order and the presence of several elements (URL, collection, etc.). **You don't have to learn presentation rules specific to each citation style.** This part of the work can be managed by softwares.

However, make sure that you insert complete (all information is present) and accurate (no typos, nor spelling mistakes) references into the chosen software.

How do you make sure that a reference is complete and correct?
This is the topic of this document.

Bibliographic data management

During your research and reading, avoid rewriting all this information in your word processor or spreadsheet. **Reference management software** allows you to automatically collect, organize and cite bibliographic references. Such software even allows you to share your references for group work.
Among many software available on the market, we recommand Zotero. It is powerful, open and free, guaranteeing better sustainability of your data. LaTeX users may also want to turn to BibTeX.

For further information

This short version guide is based on the Rational Bibliographic, the EPFL complete guide to bibliographic references writing, available at: https://go.epfl.ch/guide-bibliographique

EPFL, 2013. *Directive concerning the citing and referencing of sources of information in written work submitted by students* [online]. January 1, 2013. LEX 1.3.3. [Accessed December 18, 2020]. Available at : https://www.epfl.ch/about/overview/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/1.3.3_dir_plagiat_etudiant_an.pdf

citation.epfl.ch (Accessed December 18, 2020)

www.zotero.org (Accessed December 18, 2020)

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE ?

When you want to use a piece of information in your work and you don't know how to cite it:

> **Read the table of content** (p. 6)
> Go to the page describing the kind of document you want to cite
> Read the page
> Discover which information you need to collect

The following short guide answers some questions like:
- How to cite a piece of work
- How to cite an image (picture, graph)
- Which metadata should be collected to describe the document you want to cite
- When can a reference be considered as complete?

This short version guide can be used with a reference management software like Zotero (www.zotero.org). Make sure you collect all the elements needed to unambiguously identify the document. The software will help you to organize the information according to the chosen citation style.
For each kind of document, a list helping you to identify the essential information to collect for a complete final reference is given. All the references are presented in 4 different citation styles:
ISO-690 International Organization for Standardization
ACS American Chemical Society
DIN Deutsche Institut für Normung
IEEE International of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

These 4 styles are very different from each other. This allows you to see that a same reference can be shaped in many different ways.
The following examples should also encourage you to use a reference management software rather than handwriting them...
Finally, please note that this short version guide presents text and iconographic resources but not computer code citations.

YOUR TURN!

BOOK

AUTHORS

Sönke Bartling & Sascha Friesike

SBN 978-3-319-00025-1 ISBN 978-3-319-00026-8 (eBook)
OI 10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8
PLACE
pringer Cham Heidelberg New York Dordrecht London

ibrary of Congress Control Number: 20139532 DATE

TITLE

opening science

The Evolving Guide on How the Internet is Changing Research, Collaboration and Scholarly Publishing

PUBLISHER

Springer Open

MUST HAVE INFORMATION	NICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Title Author Publication place Publication date Publisher Edition (if it is not the first one)	Abstract ISBN Language Pages number URL + access date (if online book) + *Any other information that would help to find the document*

About the publication location, please refer to Tips & tricks at the end of this document.

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ISO-690

BARTLING, Sönke et FRIESKE, Sascha, 2014. *Opening science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly publishing* [on line]. Cham: SpringerOpen. [Accessed on October 25, 2019]. ISBN 9783319000251. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8

ACS

(1) Bartling, S.; Frieske, S. *Opening science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly publishing*; SpringerOpen: Cham, 2014.

DIN

[BaFr14] Bartling, Sönke; Frieske, Sascha: *Opening science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly publishing*. Cham: SpringerOpen, 2014 — ISBN 9783319000251

IEEE

[1] S. Bartling and S. Frieske, *Opening science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly publishing*. Cham: SpringerOpen, 2014. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8. [Accessed 25-Oct-2019].

BOOK CHAPTER

BOOK CHAPTER

Open Access: A State of the Art

AUTHORS

Dagmar Sitek and Roland Bertelmann

Open Access saves lives.
—Peter Murray-Rust

Abstract Free access to kn
Science 2.0. Rapid developr
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Introduction

The past years have shown t
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enhance scientific communi
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Furthermore, it is necessa
and ensure free worldwide
players need to re-define the
lead to new, seminal solutio

D. Sitek (✉)
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S. Bartling and S. Friesike (eds.), *Opening Science*,
DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8_9, © The Author(s) 2014

PAGES
139

MUST HAVE INFORMATION	NICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Chapter title	DOI *or*
Chapter author(s)	URL + access date
Book title	Edition
Book author	Abstract
Publication date	Language
Pages	+
Publisher	*Any other information that would help to find the document*
Publication place	
ISBN (of book)	

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What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Book Chapter reference could be as follow:

ISO-690

SITEK, Dagmar et BERTELMANN, Roland, 2014. Open Access: A State of the Art. In: *Opening Science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly Publishing* [on line]. Cham: Springer. pp. 139-153. [Accessed on October 25, 2019]. ISBN 978-3-319-00025-1, 978-3-319-00026-8. Available : http://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8_9

ACS

(1) Sitek, D.; Bertelmann, R. In *Opening Science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly Publishing*; Bartling, S.; Friesike, S., Eds.; Springer : Cham, 2014; pp. 139–153.

DIN

[SiBe14] Sitek, Dagmar; Bertelmann, Roland: Open Access: A State of the Art. In: Bartling, S.; Friesike, S. (Hrsg.): *Opening Science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly Publishing*. Cham: Springer, 2014 — ISBN 978-3-319-00025-1, 978-3-319-00026-8, S. 139–153

IEEE

[1] D. Sitek and R. Bertelmann, “Open Access: A State of the Art”, in *Opening Science: the evolving guide on how the Internet is changing research, collaboration and scholarly Publishing*, S. Bartling and S. Friesike, Eds. Cham: Springer, 2014, pp. 139–153. Available: http://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-319-00026-8_9. [Accessed 25-Oct-2019].

JOURNAL ARTICLE

JOURNAL

PLOS ONE

TITRE

Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers

Licia Colli[1,2*⁋], Stéphane Joost[3⁋], Riccardo Negrini[1,4], Letizia Nicoloso[5], Paola Crepaldi[5], Paolo Ajmone-Marsan[1,2], the ECONOGENE Consortium[¶]

AUTHORS

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Abstract

Background: During the past decades, neutral DNA markers have been extensively employed to study demography, population genetics and structure in livestock, but less interest has been devoted to the evaluation of livestock adaptive potential through the identification of genomic regions likely to be under natural selection.

Methodology/Principal findings: Landscape genomics can greatly benefit the entire livestock system through the identification of genotypes better adapted to specific or extreme environmental conditions. Therefore we analyzed 101 AFLP markers in 43 European and Western Asian goat breeds both with MATSAM software, based on a correlative approach (SAM), and with MCHEZA and BAYESCAN, two F_{ST} based software able to detect markers carrying signatures of natural selection. MATSAM identified four loci possibly under natural selection – also confirmed by F_{ST}-outlier methods – and significantly associated with environmental variables such as diurnal temperature range, frequency of precipitation, relative humidity and solar radiation.

Conclusions/Significance: These results show that landscape genomics can provide useful information on the environmental factors affecting the adaptive potential of livestock living in specific climatic conditions. Besides adding conservation value to livestock genetic resources, this knowledge may lead to the development of novel molecular tools useful to preserve the adaptive potential of local breeds during genetic improvement programs, and to increase the adaptability of industrial breeds to changing environments.

DOI

Citation: Colli L, Joost S, Negrini R, Nicoloso L, Crepaldi [illegible]) Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers. PLoS ONE 9(1): e86668. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0086668

Editor: Zhanjiang Liu, Auburn University, United States of America

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Funding: This work has been supported by the EU ECONOGENE contract QLK5-CT-2001-02461. The content of the publication does not represent necessarily the views of the European Commission or its services. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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⁋ These authors contributed equally to this work.

¶ Membership of the Econogene Consortium (www.econogene.eu) is provided in the Acknowledgments.

Introduction

Neutral DNA markers have been extensively employed, during the last decades, to infer population genetics parameters, population structure and demographic trends, both in wildlife and livestock species [1–3]. Much scientific interest is now focused on investigating adaptive genetic variation [4–5] and on identifying genomic regions likely to be under selection [6–9]. So far, several methods have been proposed [5–6,10–13]: some are based on candidate gene approaches which test whether or not a specific locus is a true target of selection by means of a number of different statistical methods [14–15]; others are designed to identify chromosomal regions affecting the phenotypes of complex adaptive traits (e.g. disease resistance), by measuring the association between different genotypes and the phenotype of interest [16].

The population genomics approach [4] searches for selection signatures by analyzing the variation of genetic diversity parameters along chromosomes, to discriminate between genomic regions under locus-specific (selection) and genome-wide (genetic drift, inbreeding and migration) effects [17]. The major limitation of this approach, however, is that it is blind respect to the causative selection forces. Signatures of selection for adaptive traits can be partially targeted by properly designing the experiment (e.g. contrasting groups of breeds reared in different environmental conditions), but the disentanglement of the effects linked to specific environmental variables remains impossible.

DATE | VOL. | N° | PAGES

January 2014 | Volume 9 | Issue 1 | e86668

MUST HAVE INFORMATION	NICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Article title	Abstract
Author(s)	Language
Journal title	ISSN
Volume	+
Issue	*Any other information that would help to find the document*
Pages	
Publication date	
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What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Journal Article reference could be presented as follow:

ISO-690

COLLI, Licia, JOOST, Stéphane, NEGRINI, Riccardo, NICOLOSO, Letizia, CREPALDI, Paola, AJMONE-MARSAN, Paolo et THE ECONOGENE CONSORTIUM, 2014. Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers. *PLoS ONE*. January 30, 2014. Vol. 9, n° 1, pp. e86668. DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0086668.

ACS

(1) Colli, L.; Joost, S.; Negrini, R.; Nicoloso, L.; Crepaldi, P.; Ajmone-Marsan, P.; the ECONOGENE Consortium. *PLoS ONE* **2014**, 9, p. e86668.

DIN

[CJNN14] Colli, Licia; Joost, Stéphane; Negrini, Riccardo; Nicoloso, Letizia; Crepaldi, Paola; Ajmone-Marsan, Paolo; the ECONOGENE Consortium: Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers. In: Liu, Z. (Hrsg.) PLoS ONE Bd. 9 (2014), Nr. 1, S. e86668

IEEE

[1]L. Colli, S. Joost, R. Negrini, L. Nicoloso, P. Crepaldi, P. Ajmone-Marsan, and the ECONOGENE Consortium, "Assessing The Spatial Dependence of Adaptive Loci in 43 European and Western Asian Goat Breeds Using AFLP Markers", *PLoS ONE*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. e86668, Jan. 2014. Available: DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0086668.

THESIS

TITLE

A PHYTOREMEDIATION APPROACH TO REMOVE PESTICIDES (ATRAZINE AND LINDANE) FROM CONTAMINATED ENVIRONMENT

THÈSE N^{O} 2950 (2004)

PRÉSENTÉE À LA FACULTÉ ENVIRONNEMENT NATUREL, ARCHITECTURAL ET CONSTRUIT

Institut des sciences et technologies de l'environnement

SECTION DES SCIENCES ET INGÉNIERIE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

THESIS TYPE

POUR L'OBTENTION DU GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES

PAR

Sylvie MARCACCI

AUTHOR

Biologiste diplômée de l'Université de Neuchâtel
de nationalité suisse et originaire de Corsier (GE)

acceptée sur proposition du jury:

Dr J.-P. Schwitzguebel, directeur de thèse
Prof. W. Grajek, rapporteur
Dr A. Gupta, rapporteur
Prof. P. Péringer, rapporteur
Prof. M. Tissut, rapporteur

PLACE DATE

Lausanne, EPFL
2004

DATE

MUST HAVE INFORMATION	NICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Thesis title	Thesis director
Author(s)	DOI
Thesis type	Abstract
University	Language
Place	URL + access date
Publication date	+
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What matters is the reference completeness. The shaping of the reference depends on the chosen citation style. This Thesis reference could be as follow:

ISO-690

MARCACCI, Sylvie, 2004. *A phytoremediation approach to remove pesticides (atrazine and lindane) from contaminated environment* [en ligne]. Doctoral thesis. Lausanne: EPFL. [Accessed on October 25, 2019]. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.5075/epfl-thesis-2950

ACS

(1) Marcacci, S. A phytoremediation approach to remove pesticides (atrazine and lindane) from contaminated environment. Thèse de doctorat, EPFL: Lausanne, 2004.

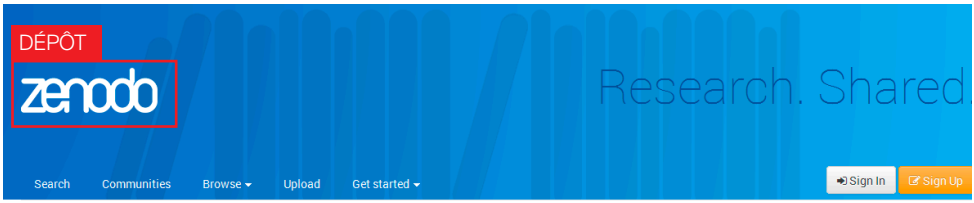
DIN

[Marc04] Marcacci, Sylvie: *A phytoremediation approach to remove pesticides (atrazine and lindane) from contaminated environment*. Lausanne, EPFL, thèse de doctorat, 2004

IEEE

[1] S. Marcacci, "A phytoremediation approach to remove pesticides (atrazine and lindane) from contaminated environment", thèse de doctorat, EPFL, Lausanne, 2004. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.5075/epfl-thesis-2950. [Accessed 25-Oct-2019].

RESEARCH DATA



TITRE

Dataset Open access

A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures: Data

Danalet, Antonin

AUTEUR

This dataset contains the data used in:

Danalet, A., Farooq, B. and Bierlaire, M. (2013). A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures, Technical report, Transport and Mobility Laboratory, ENAC, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne. URL: http://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/189759 (full text available)

It contains data and a technical report describing

- WiFi traces
- Pedestrian Semantically-Enriched Routing Graph (SERG), and
- Potential Attractivity measure (PAM).

Preview

Data.zip

- Data
  - PAM
  - SERG
  - WiFiTraces
  - dataDescr.pdf 394.6 kB
- __MACOSX
  - ._Data 82 Bytes
  - Data

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DATE

Publication date:
12 March 2014

DOI

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.8492

DOI

WiFi traces Pedestrians Semantically-Enriched Routing Graph (SERG) Potential Attractivity Measure (PAM)

Collections:

Communities > Network traces (e.g. WiFi traces, GSM data, Bluetooth traces) for research
Communities > EPFL - Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne
Communities > Pedestrian research data
Communities > Smart Cities in Europe
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The “Research Data” document type is not managed (yet) by many of the reference management software. Use the type “Journal Article”, which allows you to enter all the essential metadata to describe a research data set (particularly a DOI).

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ISO-690

DANALET, Antonin, 2014. *A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures: Data* [en ligne]. 2014. ZENODO. [Accessed on October 25, 2019]. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8492

ACS

(1) Danalet, A. *ZENODO* **2014**.

DIN

[Dana14] DANALET, ANTONIN: A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures: Data. In: *ZENODO* (2014)

IEEE

[1] A. Danalet, “A Bayesian Approach to Detect Pedestrian Destination-Sequences from WiFi Signatures: Data”, ZENODO, 2014. Available: http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8492. [Accessed 25-Oct-2019].

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

ENCYCLOPEDIA

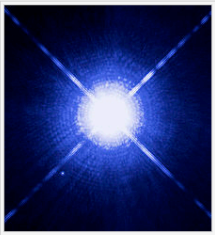
TITLE

Naine blanche

Vous lisez un « article de qualité ».

Ne pas confondre avec Étoile blanche de la séquence principale

Une **naine blanche** est un objet céleste de forte densité, issu de l'évolution d'une étoile de masse modérée (de 8 à 10 masses solaires au maximum[1]) après la phase où se produisent des réactions thermonucléaires. Cet objet a alors une taille très petite comparativement à une étoile, et conserve longtemps une température de surface élevée, d'où son nom de « naine blanche ».



Sirius B est une naine blanche visible comme un petit point en bas à gauche de Sirius A, beaucoup plus brillante. Si ce système était observé dans le domaine des rayons X, Sirius B apparaîtrait alors plus brillante que son compagnon du fait que sa surface est significativement plus chaude. Photographie prise le 15 octobre 2003 par le télescope spatial Hubble.

Une naine blanche possède typiquement une masse inférieure quoique comparable à celle du Soleil pour un volume similaire à celui de la Terre. Sa densité est ainsi de l'ordre d'une tonne par centimètre cube, plusieurs dizaines de milliers de fois plus élevée que celle des matériaux observés sur Terre. Sa température de surface, qui peut dépasser au départ 100 000 kelvins, provient de la chaleur emmagasinée par son étoile parente, chaleur dont le transfert thermique est très lent du fait de la faible surface de l'astre[2]. C'est aussi du fait de cette faible surface que, malgré sa température élevée, la luminosité d'une naine blanche reste limitée à une valeur de l'ordre d'un millième de luminosité solaire, et décroît au cours du temps.

Début 2009, le projet Research Consortium on Nearby Stars dénombre huit naines blanches dans les cent systèmes stellaires les plus proches du système solaire[3], mais étant donné la rareté des étoiles de grande masse, elles représentent le destin de 96 % des étoiles de notre galaxie[4].

Du fait de l'évolution de leur étoile parente (dictée par sa masse), les naines blanches existant aujourd'hui sont habituellement composées de carbone et d'oxygène. Quand l'étoile parente est suffisamment massive (probablement entre 8 et 10 masses solaires), il est possible qu'elle donne naissance à une naine blanche sans carbone, mais comprenant du néon et du magnésium en plus de l'oxygène[5]. Il est également possible qu'une naine blanche soit principalement composée d'hélium[6,7], si son étoile parente a été sujette à un transfert de matière dans un système binaire. Dans chacun de ces cas, la naine blanche correspond au cœur mis à nu de l'étoile parente, alors que les couches externes de celle-ci ont été expulsées et ont formé une nébuleuse planétaire. Il n'existe pas de naines blanches issues d'étoiles de moins d'une demi-masse solaire, car la durée de vie de celles-ci est supérieure à l'âge de l'univers. Ces étoiles-là évolueront selon toute vraisemblance en des naines blanches composées d'hélium[8].

La structure interne d'une naine blanche est déterminée par l'équilibre entre la gravité et les forces de pression, ici produite par un phénomène de mécanique quantique appelé pression de dégénérescence. Les calculs indiquent que cet équilibre ne peut subsister pour des astres de plus de 1,4 masse solaire ($M_\odot$). Il s'agit donc de la masse maximale que peut posséder une naine blanche lors de sa formation ou de son évolution. C'est cette masse maximale qui fixe la masse maximale initiale de 8 masses solaires que peut avoir une étoile pour que celle-ci évolue en naine blanche, la différence entre ces deux valeurs correspondant aux pertes de masse subies par l'étoile lors de son évolution. Une naine blanche isolée est un objet d'une très grande stabilité, qui va simplement se refroidir au cours du temps pour, à très long terme, devenir une naine noire. Si par contre une naine blanche possède un compagnon stellaire, elle pourra éventuellement [illegible] compagnon, formant ainsi une variable cataclysmique. Elle se manifestera sous différentes [illegible] source super [illegible] naine, polaire ou polaire [illegible] [illegible]che par

DATE

URL

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naine_blanche&oldid=110759569

MUST HAVE INFORMATION	NICE TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Article title Author(s) (if applicable) Encyclopedia title Publication date Pages or URL + access date	Abstract Language Volume (Possibly) access hour + *Any other information that would help to find the document*

You must always indicate the author's name, if there is one indicated in the article.
However, very often, there is no mention of author(s) in encyclopedia articles.

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[15] Naine blanche. *Wikipédia*.

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WEB PAGE

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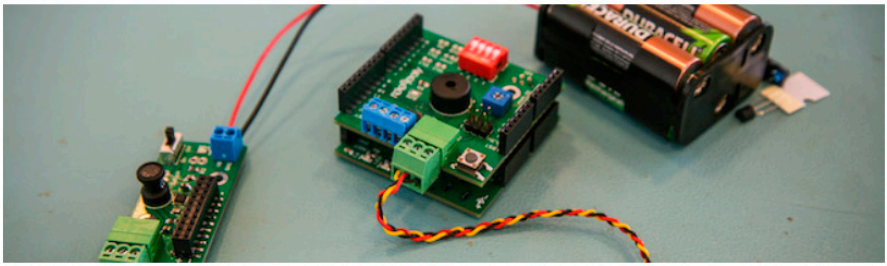
Kit PRisme



Kit PRisme est une base pour construire un robot mobile dans le b… introduction à la robotique …alement aux microcontrôleurs.

…obotique (d'où le *PR*…) …maire à un Arduino Leonardo. Elle co… microc… de 16MHz avec 20 entrées/sorties et 32 kB de mém… Non flash. Alimenté… V, elle est très polyvalente et peut servir à toutes sortes de projets.

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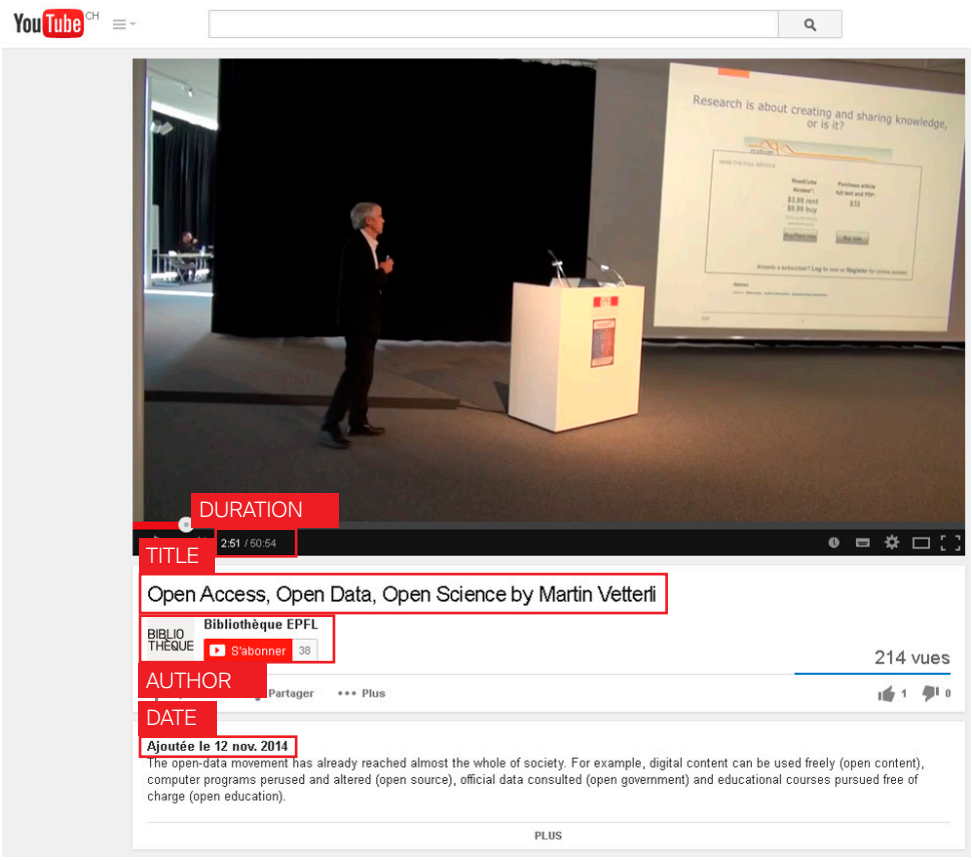
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[Bibl14] EPFL Library : *Open Access, Open Data, Open Science by Martin Vetterli*. 50'54''. Lausanne, 2014

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[1]Bibliothèque de l'EPFL, *Open Access, Open Data, Open Science by Martin Vetterli*. Lausanne, 2014. Available: https ://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d7ITzU8kEmc. [Accessed 28-Oct-2019].

REPORT

00

Statistical basis and overviews

1790-1700

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Purpose, strategic objectives and implementation steps

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(1) Federal Statistical Office. *Swiss Federal Statistical Office Data Innovation Strategy: purpose, strategic objectives and implementation steps*; Federal Statistical Office; Bertrand Loison, FSO, Diego Kuonen, Statoo Consulting: Neuchâtel, 2017; p.14.

DIN

[Fede17] FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE : *Swiss Federal Statistical Office Data Innovation Strategy: purpose, strategic objectives and implementation steps* (Federal Statistical Office). Neuchâtel: Federal Statistical Office; Bertrand Loison, FSO, Diego Kuonen, Statoo Consulting, 2017

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[1] Federal Statistical Office, “Swiss Federal Statistical Office Data Innovation Strategy: purpose, strategic objectives and implementation steps”, Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel, Federal Statistical Office; Bertrand Loison, FSO, Diego Kuonen, Statoo Consulting, 2017. Available: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/asset/en/1790-1700. [Accessed 18-December-2020].

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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — QR Code 2005 bar code symbology specification

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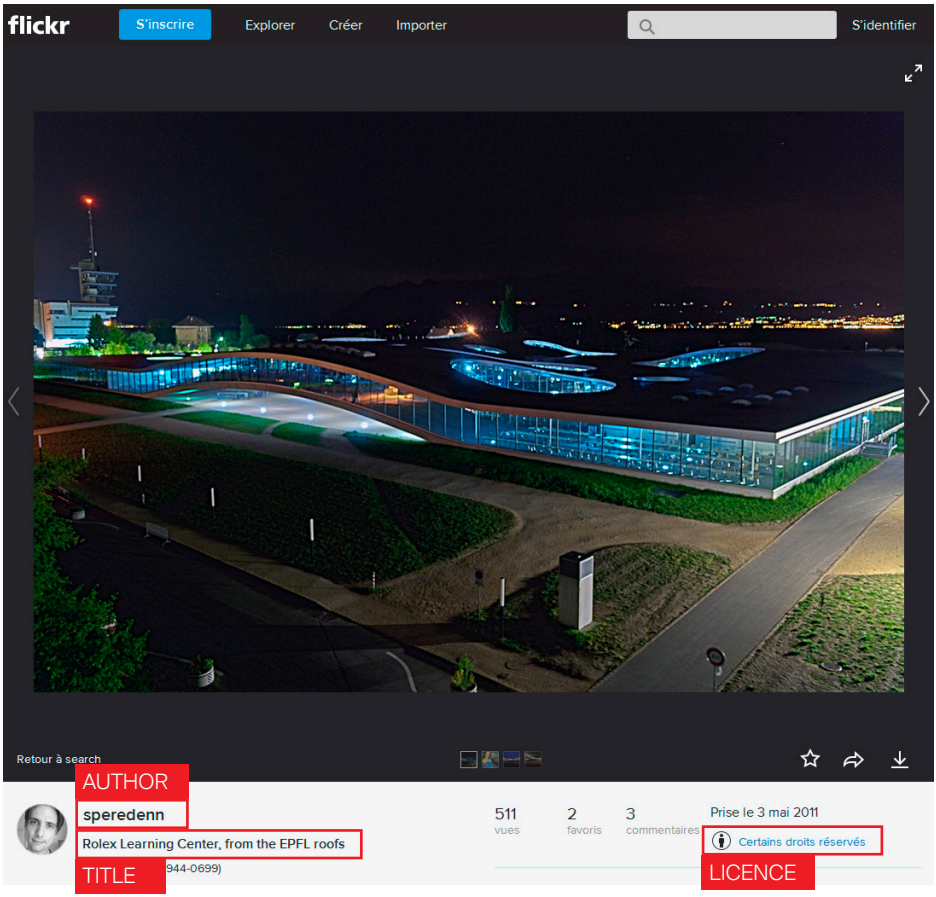

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