

How to cite and prepare a list of references (ISO 690:2021)

Kaunas University of Technology Library
biblioteka@ktu.lt

1. Ethical use of information sources
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3. Presentation of references
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Academic resources

- Books and scholarly journals
- PhD thesis
- Full-text articles from DBs
- Reports
- Reviews
- Forecasts



Avoid using

- Newspaper or magazine articles
- Textbooks
- Unpublished materials
- Unreliable online resources



According to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Copyright and Related Rights (1999):

Quote - means a relatively short passage cited from another work to demonstrate or to make more intelligible author's own statements, or to refer to the views or thoughts of another author in authentic wording.

The main reasons for citing

- It is important to uphold honor and ethics. By correct citation of the works of other authors, we express our respect for them.
- Citing allows the reader of your work to locate cited documents and check the facts or to look into the details of the cited information.
- Failure to cite sources may be considered plagiarism and be penalized.

It is important to be acquainted with the “[Guidelines for Detection of Plagiarism in Students' Written Works](#)” before writing the works for assesment.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism - is the act of using the work of another and passing it off as one's own with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement.

Self-plagiarism - is the reuse of one's own previously written work in another piece of work without including reference to the previous use.

❑ **Without proper citation, your work could be construed as plagiarism**

Plagiarism prevention

- Take notes, accurately mark the information about the sources;
- Plan your paper – avoid preparing work at the last minute;
- Copying text from an Internet source without saving the link is not permitted;
- Rephrased ideas need to be transferred to the work with clearly indicated margins – there would be no doubts which ideas belong to other authors;
- References to the quotes or rephrased texts should be saved immediately;
- The use of self-plagiarism must be avoided.

- **Direct Quotation** - must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source.
- **Paraphrasing** - is to include the ideas or information from an original source in your paper by rephrasing those ideas or information in *your own words*.
- **Summarizing** - involves putting the main ideas into your own words, including only the main points.

Cite immediately after you paraphrase or quote source material

A citation style is a set of guidelines, that outlines how the information is ordered, as well as punctuation and other formatting.

General recommendations for students at Kaunas University of Technology:

- APA (American Psychological Association) style is for the works in the science fields of social sciences and humanities.
- LST ISO 690:2021 standard (numeric method) – citation style for the works of the study programmes in the fields of physical, technology and biomedicine sciences.

All members of the academic society are obliged to comply with citation standards while preparing written work

Methods of citation



According to the numerical system of LST ISO 690:2021 standard, when quoting a document, a reference number in square brackets is inserted into the text.

Citation in text:

- Numerals in the text, in **square brackets**, refer to information resources in the order in which they are first cited.
- Later citations of a specific information resource receive the same number as the first.

Example

The notion of an invisible college has been explored in the sciences [26]. Its absence among historians is noted by Stieg [13 p. 556]. It may be, as Burchard [8] points out, that they have no assistants, or are reluctant to delegate [27, 28].

In-text citation



- If the creator's name occurs naturally in the text, place a numeral in square brackets after his surname.

... as Burchard [8] points out...

- If more than one source are cited, group the reference numbers together in brackets and separate them by commas.

... are reluctant to delegate [27, 28].

Important

- A statement taken out of context cannot be interpreted arbitrarily. It must retain the meaning given by the author himself.
- Avoid citing a source based on an abstract or you have not seen in full.

In-text citation. Short quote



- If you directly quote fewer than 40 words, quotation in your paper should be distinguished from your own words by the use of quotation marks and page numbers may be given after the numerals.

Example:

..."end of the line for my research" [3 p. 56].

Important

- Only use word-by-word quotations when necessary.
- Mark quotes in a way, that makes it easy for the reader to see what is a quote and what is your own text.
- In academic writing, it's usually better to paraphrase instead of quoting.

In-text citation. Long quote



- If the quote is over than 40 words, it should be its own indented paragraph, without quotation marks and distinguished by a smaller or different font. If any part of the author's text is omitted in quotation, that place is enclosed in square brackets [...].

Example

It was stated that:

If any similar qualitative research is to be undertaken in the future, then stringent controls should be put in place to ensure such statistical anomalies do not occur through lack of methodological rigor, particularly through corruption of data inadequately stored and processed. [5 p. 66]

In scientific writing, block quotes are very rarely used.

Visual material

- Statements of the written work can be illustrated by tables, figures (photographs, charts, diagrams or other illustrations), drawings, etc.
- Figures, tables, schemes and other visual material in the text must be cited if they are not compiled by the author of the written work.

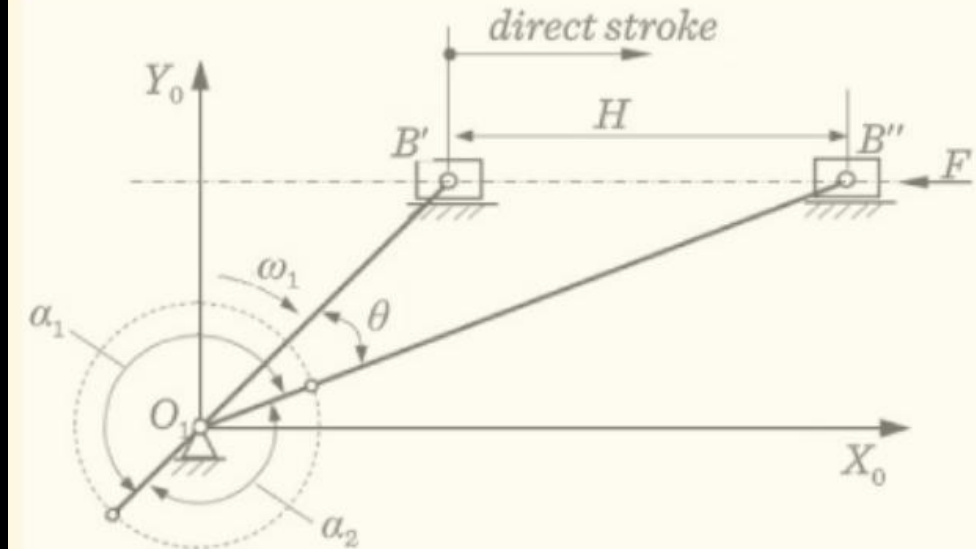


Fig. 3.12. Slider-crank mechanism [1 p. 45]

List of references

8. BURCHARD, J.E. How humanists use a library. In: OVERHAGE, C.F.J and J.R. HARMAN. *Intrex: Report on a planning conference and information transfer experiments*, p. 41-87. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 3 Sept. 1965.

...

13. STIEG, M.F. The information needs of historians. *College and Research Libraries*. 42,1981, 6, 549-560.

...

26. CRANE, D. *Invisible Colleges*. Chicago: University of Chichago Press, 1972.

Important

- The references to the information resources should be arranged in their numerical order in a numbered list.
- All the sources in the list of references have to be mentioned in the work.
- Number all your sources in the list of references and use the correct number when citing a source.

1 

2 

3 

- ❑ **Reference** – data describing a resource or part thereof, sufficiently precise and detailed to identify it and to enable it to be located.
- ❑ The data used in a reference should, if possible, be taken from the cited information resource itself.
- ❑ Data that are taken from a source other than the item itself should be recorded in brackets.

The usual order of elements in a reference is as follows:

- name(s) of creator(s), if available;
- title;
- medium designation, if necessary;
- edition;
- production information (place and publisher);
- date;
- series title, if applicable;
- numeration within the item;
- standard identifier(s), if applicable;
- availability, access or location information;
- additional general information.



- Names of creator's should normally be given in the form in which they appear in the cited source, transliterated or transcribed, if necessary.
- Forenames should normally be given after the surname if at the beginning of the reference. **Standard ISO 690:2021 recommends putting authors in capitals.**

One author

- ✓ BACH, C. P. E.
- ✓ CARTER, James E.
- ✓ MACBIRD, Bonnie.
- ✓ FALLA, Manuel de.
- ✓ LA FONTAINE, Jean de.
- ✓ DE LA MARE, Walter.
- ✓ KLEIST, Heinrich von.

Up to five creators:

- ✓ MURET, Pierre and Philippe SAGNAC.
- ✓ MORDUE, S.; P. SWADDLE and D. PHILP.
- ✓ BONEBRAKE, T.; C.L. BOGGS; J. A. STAMBERGER; C.A. DEUTSCH and P.R. EHRLICH.

Creator: Personal names (2)

When multiple creator names are present, and at least one of them has to be separated into parts, a non-ambiguous sign should be used to separate the names. In the case of Latin script, a semicolon is used instead of a comma.

- ✓ BONEBRAKE, T.; C. L. BOGGS; J. A. STAMBERGER; C. A. DEUTSCH and P. R. EHRLICH.
- ✓ KELLY, John D.; Beatrice JAUREQUI; Sean T. MITCHELL and Jeremy WALTON (eds.).

Notes:

- ☐ Names of creators should normally be given in the form in which they appear in the cited information resource.
- ☐ If names appear in different forms in cited information resources, one form of these names should be used to ensure uniform presentation of the creators' names in the list of references.
- ☐ The names of the second and other authors may be written in inverted order as well, or in direct order, if desired. A consistent system of recording such names must be maintained in the list of references.

Example: KING, Martin Luther, Jr. and CARSON, Clayborn.

Creator: Personal names (3)

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- ❑ If the cited information resource has six or more creators, all names should be listed. Otherwise only the names of the first five creators shall be given, followed by „and others“ or „et al.“
 - ✓ STONE, Richard A.; Alice M. McGLINN; Ranjay CHAKRABORTY; Duk Cheon LEE; Victoria YANG and others.
 - ❑ If a resource is the co-operative output of many individuals, none of whom has a dominant role as a creator, the title should be used instead of a creator.
 - ✓ *Encyklopaedia Britannica*
 - ❑ To facilitate identification of a particular source of information, the name of any editor, translator, or other creator may be after the title:
 - ✓ AYMARD, M. (ed.)
 - ✓ HAMILTON, Alastair; Sjouke VOOLSTRA and Piet VISSER (eds.)
 - ✓ BAARD, H. P. *Frans Hals*. Translated from Dutch to English. George STUYCK (trans.).

Creator: Organization or group names

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- ❑ In the reference, the full official name of the organization or group should be used. If the name is abbreviated in the cited source, the abbreviated form may follow the full name as additional information.

Example. COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION [CSIRO].

- ❑ If the name of the organization is commonly known only by its abbreviated name, the abbreviated name should be used instead of the official name, which may be given in brackets after the short name. The reference may include the subdivision and identity identifiers.

Examples:

UNESCO

IETF [INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL DOCUMENTS: Air Survey Department.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Title: preferred form

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- ❑ The wording and spelling of the title should be presented in the form in which it appears in the cited information resource. The title of the publication is written in ***italics***.
- ❑ An inconveniently long title may be shortened, but initial words must remain. The omitted words should be replaced by an ellipsis indicated by three dots.
- ❑ The title should only be truncated if the truncated title allows unique identification of the cited source at the time of citation.
- ❑ Generic titles, even if long, shall not be truncated.

Example:

WYLD, James. *Map of the countries lying between Turkey and Birmah, comprising Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt and Arabia and including the Black, Caspian and Red Seas*. London: James Wyld, 1852.

WYLD, James. *Map of the countries lying between Turkey and Birmah...* . London: James Wyld, 1852.

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- ❑ **Subtitles** may be omitted, unless they furnish essential information about the content of an information resource.
 - ❑ In the absence of a clear title, a popular or traditional title may be given, if one exists. The nature of the cited information resource, such as its medium (e.g. pamphlet, map, plan, drawing) should be provided to assist identification

Example. [*Wildlife sanctuaries of Trinidad*]. Map.

- ❑ **Translated title** - a translation of the title (and/or its transliteration) of the cited information resource into the language of the publication can be provided immediately after the preferred title.

Example. *Les parapluies de Cherbourg* [*The Umbrellas of Cherbourg*].

- ❑ Editions are used to differentiate significant changes in content. An edition number shall be provided if the information resource is in its second or later edition.
- ❑ If the edition (or version) of the cited program or research dataset is frequently updated, the edition may be omitted, as the information provided will quickly become outdated.

Examples:

2nd ed., revised; New enlarged edition.

ORACLE. *MySQL*®. Program. Enterprise edition. Redwood City: Oracle, 2015.

- ❑ **Version** - if the cited information resource has been updated or expanded, its version is usually indicated.
- ❑ If a specific version of an information resource is cited, it should be identified by giving the number of an edition and, if necessary, the date of issue. The date the information resource was last viewed or accessed may also be indicated.

Example:

MOZILLA FOUNDATION. *Mozilla Firefox*. Version 79.0. Program. 2020-07-28.

- ❑ **{place}: {producer name}, {production date}** – this template is used to identify the data elements of production information, where:
 - ✓ Place (place of production) – optional element;
 - ✓ Producer name and production date – required elements.
- ❑ The most prominent organization or person in the cited source of information should be given as the publisher.

Example. FINANCIAL TIMES. *Data archive*. London: FINANCIAL TIMES LTD, 2016.

Notes

- ✓ If the publisher is unknown, the reference "publisher unknown" or the Latin abbreviation "s.n." may be used (Latin: sine nomine).
- ✓ If two or more place names or publishers appear, only the first should be given.
- ❑ The year (and, if necessary, the full date or date and time) on which the cited source of information was published should be given.

- ❑ Identifiers are important elements that help identify the location of the cited information resource.
- ✓ If the cited information resource has a persistent identifier (DOI) it should be included in the reference.
- ✓ Standard identifiers (ISBN and ISSN) are optional unless they uniquely identify a resource.
- ✓ If the identifier points to a home page that contains links to multiple versions of the cited work, it may be necessary to specify the correct version by indicating its file format.

Example:

SAARELA, S. On being a female supervisor in forest research education PDF. *Silva Fennica*, 54, 2020, 2, 2. Available from: [https:// doi.org/10.00000](https://doi.org/10.00000)

Note

If there are multiple periodicals with the same title, the standard identifier (ISSN) of the information resource being cited should be provided.

If the cited information resource is available on the Internet, additional information must be provided:

- ✓ **Hyperlink** - this information should be identified by the words “Available from” and it should include the network address for its location (e.g. URL, DOI).

Available from: <http://urn.fi/>

The name of the information system may be specified (for instance, an institutional repository):

Available from: eLABa, <https://talpykla.elaba.lt/elaba>

Available from: ScienceDirect, <https://doi.org/10.1016>

- ✓ If the cited information resource is dynamic, **the date of citation** should be given in square brackets after the web address: [viewed 2025-08-24].

Example:

BINDSEIL, Ulrich and Alessio FOTIA. *Introduction to Central Banking*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021. Available from: SpringerLink, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-70884-9>

☐ A cited source of information may be an integral part of the main source:

- ✓ Component parts include articles in periodicals, newspapers and Web sites;
 - ✓ individual tracks in CDs, poems and short stories published in books, episodes in TV series, conference presentations published in proceedings and so on;
 - ✓ A component part may itself consist of citable component parts, such as images in an article.
- ☐ If citing an integral part of a book, the phrase pattern:
- In: {host information resource}, {locality}**

Example:

SMITH, C. Problems of information studies in history. In: S. STONE (ed.). *Humanities information research*, p. 27-30. Sheffield: CRUS, 1980.

Note. In the case of a serial publication (periodical, magazine, newspaper), a connector phrase **In** is not used.

Examples of references to printed book

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AUTHOR SURNAME, First Name or Initials. *Title*. Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication.



WEBSTER, John G. and Halit EREN. *Measurement, instrumentation, and sensors handbook: electromagnetic, optical, radiation, chemical, and biomedical measurement*. 2nd ed. Boca Raton (Fla.): CRC, 2014.

Handbook of alkali-activated cements, mortars and concretes. Amsterdam: Woodhead Publishing, 2015.

FELL, Robin; Patrick MACGREGOR; David STAPLEDON; Graeme BELL and Mark FOSTER. *Geotechnical engineering of dams*. 2nd ed. Boca Raton [Fla.]: CRC Press, 2018.

Examples of references to e-book

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AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. *Title*. Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication. Available from: <https://www...> . [viewed date for dynamic source].



SPERELAKIS, Nicholas. *Cell physiology sourcebook: essentials of membrane biophysics*. 4th ed. San Diego: Academic Press, 2012. Available from: ScienceDirect, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/>

NAJAFI, M. *Trenchless Technology Piping*. New York, USA: McGraw-Hill Professional Publishing, 2010. Available from: <https://www.accessengineeringlibrary.com/content/book/9780071489287>

Examples of references. Chapter in an edited book

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AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Title of chapter. In: *Book Title*, Page Number(s). Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication.

MATULEVIČIUS, Jonas; Edvinas KRUGLY and Linas KLIUČININKAS. Utilisation of thermoplastic polymer waste for nanofiber air filter production. In: *Sustainable development, knowledge society and smart future manufacturing technologies*, p. 283-290. Cham (ZG): Springer, 2015.

PALEVIČIUS, A.; R. ŠAKALYS; G. JANUŠAS and P. NARMONTAS. Investigation of dependency of microstructure quality on vibration mode. In: *Nanotechnology in the security systems*, p. 49-54. Dordrecht: Springer Science + Business Media, 2015.



AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Title of chapter. In: *Book Title*, Page Number(s). Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication. Available from: <https...> [viewed date, if necessary].



KLIUČININKAS, Linas; Viktoras RAČYS; Inga RADŽIŪNIENĖ and Dalia JANKŪNAITĖ. Collective versus household iron removal from groundwater at villages in Lithuania. In: *Sustainable water use and management: examples of new approaches and perspectives*, p. 91-102. Cham (ZG): Springer, 2015. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-12394-3_5

Examples of references. Article from a print journal

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AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Article Title. *Journal Title*, Volume number (Year of Publication), Part or Issue or Month, Page Number(s).



GALDIKAS, M. and A. VILKAUSKAS. Research of aerodynamics characteristics of wind power plant blades. *Mechanika*, vol. 19 (2013), no. 3, p. 324-331.

Without the use of the volume or pagination labels:

GALDIKAS, M. and A. VILKAUSKAS. Research of aerodynamics characteristics of wind power plant blades. *Mechanika*, 19, 2013, 3, 324-331.

Article from an e-journal

PAMULA, A. New Energy Demand Programs Acceptance – a Study of Residential Customers in Central Poland. *Social Sciences*, 83, 2014, 1, 17-26. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.ss.83.1.6865>.



Article from the database

KNIZIKEVIČIUS, R. Influence of activated polymer on the etching rate of SiO₂ in CF₄ + H₂ plasma. *Microelectronic Engineering*, 86, 2009, 1, 55-58. Available from: ScienceDirect, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167931708004176>.

Examples of references. Article in a newspaper

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- ❑ The publication date of articles in a newspaper should be given instead of the volume and issue.

WAINWRIGHT, Oliver. Garden of unearthly delights: inside the eerie underground lair for 'master of mobiles' Alexander Calder. *The Guardian*. 2025-09-19. Available from: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2025/sep/19/garden-master-of-mobiles-alexander-calder-philadelphia-herzog-de-meuron> [viewed 2025-09-25].



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO). ISO 690:2021, *Information and documentation – Guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources*.

LITHUANIAN STANDARDS BOARD (LST). LST EN ISO 16212:2017, *Cosmetics – Microbiology – Enumeration of yeast and mould (EN ISO 16212:2017)*.



Examples of references. Patents

- ❑ Patents may be awarded to a company or an individual therefore you may occasionally see an inventor in addition to the company who have applied for or owns the patent.

JAPAN SYSTEM PLANNING CO. LTD. *Installation structure for hydroelectric power generator apparatus*. Inventor: KUMANO, K. 22 July 2015. Appl: 9 February 2011. GB 2472499.

UAB VITTAMED (LT). *Method and apparatus for determining the absolute value of intracranial pressure*. Inventors: Arminas RAGAUSKAS; Vytautas PETKUS; Romanas CHOMSKIS; Rolandas ZAKELIS, et al. US patent application US 8394025 B2. Available from: <http://www.google.com/patents/US8394025>. [viewed 2025-01-19].



☐ If the reference covers the entire Web site:

BBC. *BBC Weather*. Web site. Available from: [https:// www.bbc.com/weather](https://www.bbc.com/weather). [viewed 2025-08-30].

Project SAILS: Standartized Assessment of Information Literacy Skills. Web site. Available from: <https://www.projectsails.org>. [viewed 2025-08-26].

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARTIZATION (ISO). *ISO home page*. Available from: <https://www.iso.org/home.html>. [viewed 2025-08-29].

☐ Broadcasts:

HYSEN, Eric. *Let's build the road network of civic technology*. In: Open Knowledge Festival – Day 2. Available from: YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0UNRZEsLxKc#t=54m52s>. [viewed 2022-09-04].

- ❑ Unpublished documents are a variety of information resources, including, for example, personal communications, medieval and modern manuscripts, raw scientific data, preprints, submitted manuscripts of scientific publications, doctoral dissertations and master's theses.

✓ **Preprint**

JENKINS, S. and J. RUOSTEKOSKI. *Controlled manipulation of light by cooperative response of atoms in an optical lattice*. Preprint. University of Southampton, 2012. Available from: ePrints Soton, <https://eprints.soton.ac.uk/338797/> [viewed 2025-03-07].

✓ **Doctoral dissertation**

ELIJOŠIŪTĖ, Erika. *Spectroscopic studies and theoretical modeling of iron(III) and mercury(II) thiocyanate complexes*. Doctoral dissertation. Kaunas University of Technology, Faculty of Chemical Technology, 2014. Available from: <http://aleph.library.lt>. [viewed 2025-02-17].

- Due to the variety of programs and applications, it is impossible to provide a full list of bibliographic elements, but for instance, the following description elements may be included:**

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- ❑ Research datasets are usually electronic information resources, but they can be hybrid or even traditional (printed, physical). Datasets should be treated in the same way as regular publications. ISO 690 2021 only provides guidelines for citing electronic research datasets. Because datasets are so diverse, no guidelines are provided for citing specific categories of data.

Order of elements included in dataset references:

- ✓ Name of creator(s) – required when referencing a specific content;
- ✓ Title of the information source;
- ✓ Format and resource type;
- ✓ System requirements – required if the data has specific requirements;
- ✓ Name of the host archive;
- ✓ Date of publication;
- ✓ Distributor or online host;
- ✓ Persistent identifiers;
- ✓ File size – required if the data set is large.

Generative artificial intelligence (hereinafter – GenAI) is an artificial intelligence technology that generates various types of content, including text, images, video and audio records and synthetic data.

- ✓ Teachers and students must read the principles of the ethical use of GenAI and follow them in the study process.
- ✓ Teachers and students must use GenAI ethically, transparently and responsibly in the study process.
- ✓ GenAI can be used to supplement the teaching/learning process and facilitate the interpretation and understanding of existing teaching/learning content. GenAI can be used as an additional source and only used in addition to other reliable sources.
- ✓ GenAI-generated content cannot be used as a main and/or primary source of information.

1. *Policy on the Ethical Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in the Study Process at Kaunas University of Technology*. Approved by Order No. A-45 of the Rector of KTU on 26 January 2024.

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- ✓ When using GenAI tools and/or GenAI-generated content, it is mandatory to clearly and openly indicate, following the citation requirements set by the University, which tools have been used, which parts of the submitted content have been generated by GenAI and/or what prompts have been used.
 - ✓ GenAI-generated content can be incorrect, inaccurate, unreliable, violating copyrights, biased or discriminatory. Before using the GenAI tool, it is recommended to check that the provider of the tool is using the data ethically and transparently. It is prohibited to submit confidential information or personal data to the GenAI tool.
 - ✓ The responsibility for the GenAI-generated content used in the study process (accuracy of the information or data and copyright protection) rests with the University teacher or student submitting it.
 - ✓ Submitting GenAI-generated content as one's original work is considered a violation of academic integrity and is subject to academic reprimands under the procedure established by the University.

Citation according to ISO 690 2021 standard (applied to the works in the areas of physical sciences, technologies and biomedicine)

1. In the text

In the written work, it is required to include the question (prompt) posed to the AI tool and provide a precise quotation or the paraphrased text generated by the AI tool.

For example, a precise quotation:

When asked “Can ChatGPT be used in students’ written works?”, ChatGPT generated an answer that “the use of texts generated by ChatGPT is not desirable in students’ written works, as this may be considered a form of academic dishonesty” [1].

For example, a paraphrased text:

When asked “Can ChatGPT be used in students’ written works?”, ChatGPT generated an answer (see Appendix 1), that the use of texts generated by ChatGPT is not desirable in students’ written works [1].

2. In the list of references

1. OPENAI. *ChatGPT*. Large language model. Mar 23 Version. Available from: <https://chat.openai.com/chat> [viewed 2024-01-28].

3. In the appendices

The full text generated by the AI tool is provided in the appendices, for example:

Appendix 1. Text generated by ChatGPT

When asked “Can ChatGPT be used in students’ written works?”, ChatGPT generated an answer:

As a working algorithm, ChatGPT is designed to generate textual content and help users respond to a variety of prompts. However, it should be noted that ChatGPT is a machine learning system, the information it provides is only an approximation and should not be taken as absolute truth. Furthermore, if you are referring to students' written works, it is important to understand that their task is to carry out independent work based on their own research or literature sources. Therefore, the use of texts generated by ChatGPT is not desirable in students' written works, as this may be considered a form of academic dishonesty. It is better to rely on reliable and verified sources, thus ensuring a high-quality and original result of the work.

Reference management software helps you to keep track of your research, create bibliographies or reference lists and share these with others.

Paid (subscribed at the moment):

- RefWorks, <https://refworks.proquest.com/>
- EndNoteWeb, <https://access.clarivate.com/login?app=endnote>

Free of charge:

- Mendeley, <http://www.mendeley.com/>
- Zotero, <http://www.zotero.org>



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HUMAN SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY