

**A BASIC INTRODUCTION
TO
THAMOUS**

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Thamous is an online collective database created by Alain Herreman (IRMAR, Université de Rennes 1). Thamous allows you to register data (bibliographical, biographical, etc.) and to establish various types of links between these data. For example, you can create bibliographical references, each corresponding to a research article or a book, and create a link between two of them if one article or book quotes another. Or, if a mathematician recommended an article, you can create a reference containing the biographical data relative to the mathematician, another reference containing the bibliographical data of the article, and a specific link between both. In Thamous, you can also attach keywords to references and to links, and add remarks. Several degrees of publicity are available: you have the possibility of keeping your remarks strictly for yourself, to share them with members of a specific project inside Thamous, or with all users of Thamous. And of course you can search the database according to one or several criteria. For instance, you can list all the articles of Lefschetz (recorded in the database) which quote articles of Poincaré (recorded in the database); or French translations of Hilbert's papers and books (recorded in the database) published before 1930. At the moment, Thamous already contains more than 35 000 references and 30 000 links.

This manual is an introduction to Thamous. It is not a complete table of its functionalities, but a simple guide for your first steps in Thamous.

The first part is passive: it intends to familiarize you with the outlook of Thamous, in particular with its three main types of windows:

- 1) the first page ("the directory", your office in Thamous);
- 2) the lists, resulting from your various searches and requests;
- 3) the reference files (the storage of information and the basic units of the database).

You can see examples of these three types of windows in figures 2, 4 and 6, and 5, respectively. It is recommended to newcomers to go through this first part systematically, including the exercise (it lasts about 30 mn).

The second and third parts concern your active contribution to the database.

The second part explains how to create a new reference, to complete or correct an existing one, to add remarks. It also explains how to get rid of inaccurate or duplicated references. Creating a reference takes a few minutes.

The third part explains how to create a link between two references, how to characterize such a link and how to add remarks on links.

The last part deals with more advanced functionalities, including advanced combined research, importation and exportation of data, etc. It explains the function and use of all buttons, scrolling menus and fields you see on any window in Thamous [THIS PART IS NOT YET COMPLETED].

Please note that this does not exhaust all the functionalities of Thamous. For instance, it is possible to personalize the appearance of the windows, their colours and disposition, to add or suppress items in some scrolling menus, to change the default values, etc. A table of all these functionalities is currently elaborated online and available within Thamous, by clicking on the Little Red Book you see in most windows.

Because Thamous is intended as a shared resource by users for users, it is also evolutive; new functionalities are developed regularly and some restructuring might take place from time to time. Users are informed via the Thamous mail list. Minor changes thus may affect the copies of screens displayed in this manual.

I would like to thank warmly Alain Herreman, first for creating Thamous, then for answering patiently to many questions and requests during the writing of this manual. My gratitude also to Jim Ritter who tested the manual, suggested several improvements and helped me with English.

FIRST PART: PASSIVE THAMOUS

I. Entering Thamous

To use Thamous, you will need 3 things:

- *a computer and an access to the web*
- *a browser: Mozilla Firefox*

For the moment, Thamous is supported only with this software. This browser is available free-of-charge for Mac, Linux and Windows in more than 35 languages.

You can download your favourite combination of language and system at

<http://www.mozilla.com/en-US/firefox/all.html>

and it will be ready to use in less than five minutes.

Attention: this does not mean that you need to abandon your usual browser in general (you can install several browsers on your computer). You can install Firefox and use it only for Thamous if you wish.

We suggest to set the Preferences in Firefox such that a new page opens as a "window", and not as a "tab" (in the Menu bar, select "Firefox", then "Preferences"; in the Preference Menu, open "Tabs" and choose the option such that "a new page opens in a new window".)

- *a login and a password*

To obtain them, you have to write an e-mail to Alain Herreman

alain.herreman@univ-rennes1.fr

Tell in your mail if you wish to use Thamous only for yourself or if you are also a member of a Thamous project: Alain needs this information to give you the right types of access.

Once you have these three items, type in your browser the following address:

<http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr/>

and enter you login and password (Figure 1)

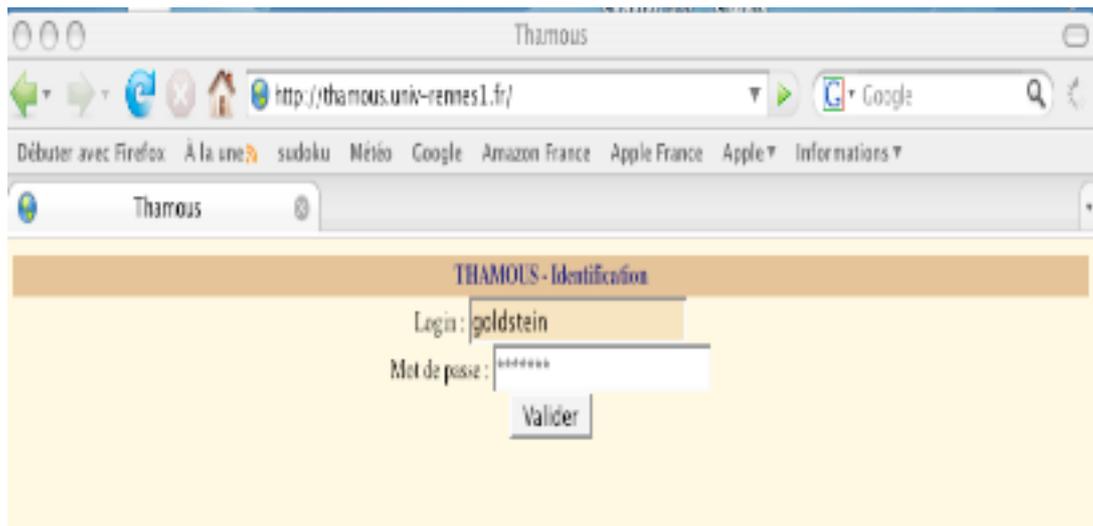


Figure 1

Click on "Valider". Here you are.

II. Inside Thamous: The directory page

You should see now something like Figure 2

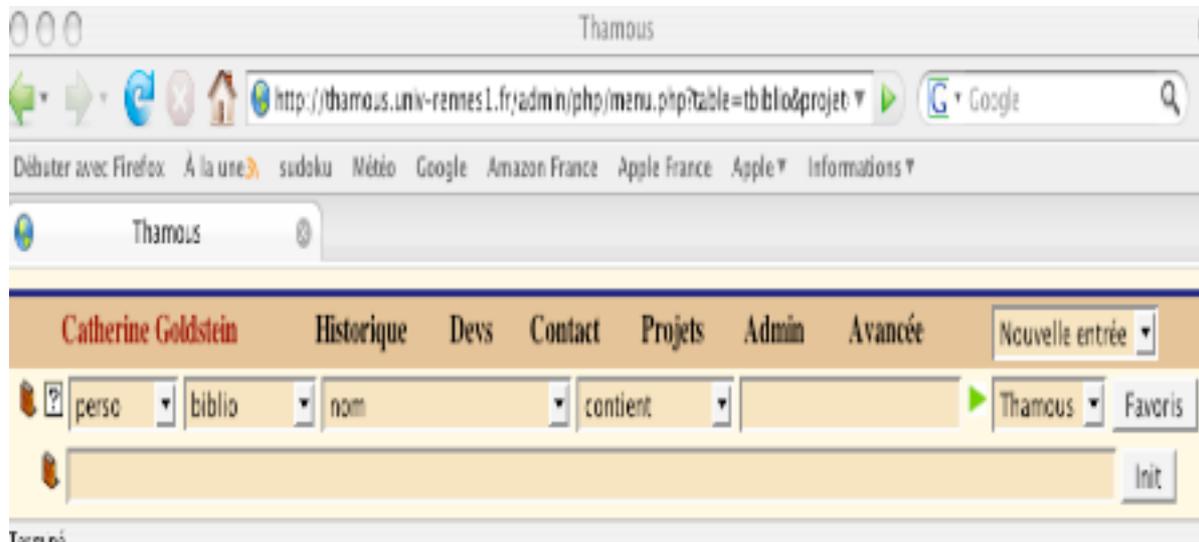


Figure 2

but of course your name, not mine, should be written at the left (in red) !
This page is the key one, it will allow you to find data already in the database, and to create new data. I shall refer to it as "the directory page" from now on. You will need this page repetitively. It is suggested that you reduce the window to a minimal height and posit it at the top of your screen.

Let us more carefully at the Thamous part (Figure 2bis)

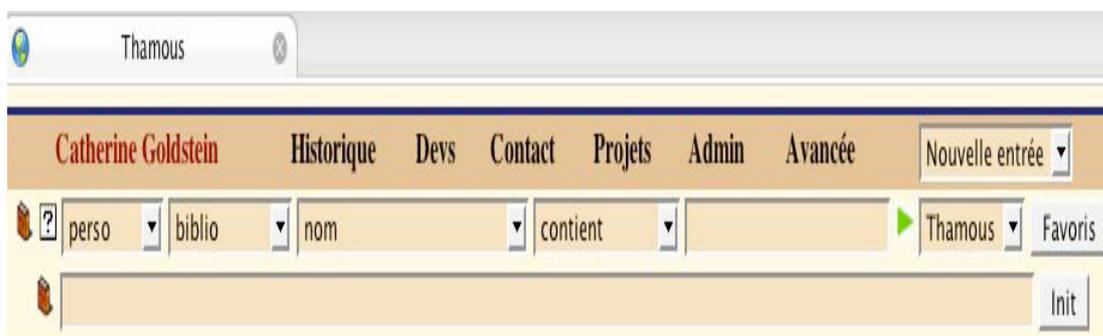


Figure 2bis

The window has a name ("Thamous") written in the little tab above and consists of three lines.

- The first line displays your name on the left, a series of words in boldface ("Historique", "Devs", "Contact", etc...), and a scrolling menu "Nouvelle entrée".
- The second line displays a series of scrolling menus, a blank field and some buttons.
- The third line displays a long blank field between the Little Red Book and a button "Init".

In this first part of the manual, I shall mainly explain the **second line** of this directory window and how to use it to search the database. In the second part of this manual, we shall see how to use "Nouvelle entrée" (in the first line) to create new references. The boldface entries in the first line of the menu bar ("Historique", "Devs", "Contact", etc...), and the long blank space in the third line are used for more advanced functionalities; for them, see the fourth part.



Figure 2ter

This second line (Figure 2ter) displays:

- on the extreme left, the *icon of a Little Red Book*. This button gives access to the complete and advanced manual of Thamous, giving the description of all its functions and prepared by Alain Herreman (under completion, in French). In other windows, you will meet this same icon again; it gives access to the relevant portion of the Thamous Little Red Book.
- a *button with a question mark*: it activates (or desactivates) the local help. When activated, if you draw your mouse over a field or a menu, you see a short description of its function (under completion).
- a series of 4 *scrolling menus*
- a *blank space* (to enter your request)
- a *(green) arrow*

- again, *a scrolling menu*
- a *button "Favoris"* (Favourite). This button will reappear in most windows. If clicked, it lists your favourite items, which you have selected during your previous tours in Thamous. We shall see later how to add or suppress an item to your list of favourites. For the moment, if you enter Thamous for the first time, this list should be uninterestingly empty and you can forget about it.
- Note also, on the *third* line of the directory page, the button "Init". If clicked, it reinitializes properly all the fields (in particular the blank field on the second line) where you had written a request.

Let us then describe in more detail the center of the line.

II.1) *The first scrolling menu: the environment (or project)*

The scrolling menu at the left (in figure 2, fixed at "perso") is that of environments (or projects).

You can intervene in Thamous in different environments (or projects). As every user of Thamous, you have a personal environment; it is called "perso" and is the default value in this menu. You can also be a member of one, or several, other projects. A project is represented in this scrolling menu by a "short name", a relevant word or an abbreviation; for instance "gar" represents the project "Sources of Real Algebraic Geometry", "graph" represents the project "Histoire du calcul graphique et graphomécanique".

If you are a member of a project (and have said so to Alain Herreman when asking your password), you should see its designation as one possible entry in this menu. To fix the ideas in this manual, we shall indeed assume that you are a member of the project called "gar"("sources of real algebraic geometry"); it will be used as our basic example. Of course, if you are member of another project, you should use the (short or long) name of this project, instead of "gar".

Each choice of project (including "perso") defines an environment. Each environment has its own keywords, or sometimes its own predefined set of remarks. Advanced users of Thamous may also choose different kinds of colours or templates for each environment.

You will be confronted to this choice of environment at various moments while using Thamous and we shall discuss it again in due time. You can test the difference already on this directory page if you are part of an existing project, besides your strictly personal one.

If you select this project (say, "gar") in the scrolling menu of projects, on the left, you can see that the choices in the third scrolling menu (where "nom" is) are different from those available if you select the environment "perso".

II.2) *The second scrolling menu: the different kinds of data*

For the moment, Thamous considers four kinds of data, for which you can create a reference file or which you can search in the database:

- "biblio" refers to bibliographical data (what you need in a bibliography to identify an article, a book, or other material)
- "personnes" refers to biographical data (name, dates of birth and death, etc.)
- "revues" (=journals) refers to a journal. Entering their names correctly once and for all allows in particular a uniformization of the bibliographical data.
- "institutions" refers to an institution of some kind, like the Académie des sciences de Paris or Plato's Academy (here the date of creation, an url, the country, for instance, are the significant pieces of information which are stored in the database).

As will be seen later, all these data can be linked in the database (for instance a paper can be linked to another paper, or to its author, an institution to its members, etc).

II.3) *The third and fourth scrolling menus: criteria of search*

These scrolling menus (which depend on your choices for the first two scrolling menus) allow you to search the database according to certain criteria. In the third menu, you choose the field to search (author's name, date, keywords if defined, country, etc.). In the fourth scrolling menu, you can require that the field "contains" ("contient") a certain information, begins by it ("commence par") or that a word of the field matches it exactly ("exactement").

II.4) *The blank field*

Here you type what you want to search.

Note that it will be considered as a unique chain of characters.

II.5) *The green arrow*

Clicking on it launches the search.

II.6) *And what else?*

The last scrolling menu on this line defines where the search takes place.

You have the choice between "Thamous" (the default value) or one of your environments (projects). Choosing "Thamous" means that the search is done through the whole database; choosing a specific project (e.g. "gar") means that you restrict the search to references to which a keyword of the selected project has already been attached. We shall not discuss further this possibility in this introduction and suggest that you keep for the moment this menu at its default value, "Thamous".

As said above, the last thing on the directory page you will need in this basic introduction is the scrolling menu at the right top, in the first line: "Nouvelle entrée" (New entry). It will allow you in due time to create a new data. We shall come back on this later, in the second part of this manual.

But first...

III. A practical exercise: searching a bibliographical reference in the database.

You will locate Emil Artin's paper in which he characterized the field of real algebraic numbers.

III.1) Thus, you *select and write* as follows



Figure 3

and you click on the green arrow.

III.2) A new window opens (or a new tab, depending on what has been settled as your preference in Mozilla Firefox). It should look like Figure 4.

You have obtained *a list of references*. Indeed, the little title tab at the top says "Thamous-Liste Refs".

You can come back to your directory page and play with the entries and menus to understand what exactly happens. For instance, you can try to type

"nom" "contient" Artin ("name contains Artin")

instead of our first choice. You will a new list of references which contains papers by Michael Artin as well as those by Emil Artin, of course, but also papers whose author's first name is "Martin", etc.

Let us now understand more about such list of references. We shall begin with the bottom part.

- Just before the list of references proper, you have a line of scrolling menus preceded by "Tri:"(selection). These menus allow you to order the list of references underneath. You have the choice between several criteria, and orders (dates of the papers, name of authors, increasingly or decreasingly, etc.), and you can fix up to two successive criteria. In Figure 4, the order is by increasing date, and for the same date, by name of the authors (observe 1927).

Thamous-Liste Refs

http://thamol

Débuter avec Firefox À la une sudoku Météo Google Amazon France

Thamous-Liste Refs

perso Listes Favoris

Biblios saisies Réfs Entrées Exportation

Réserver Enregistrer

Graphique x croissants

Tri : annee croissant nom croissant

Total réfs : 29

* Artin, Emil	Quadratische Körper im Gebiet der höheren Kongruenzen II (Analytischer Teil)	1924
* Artin, Emil	Quadratische Körper im Gebiet der höheren Kongruenzen I (Arithmetischer Teil)	1924
<i>Artin, Emil</i>	<i>Kennzeichnung des Körpers der reellen algebraischen Zahlen</i>	1924
Artin, Emil	Zur Isotopie zweidimensionaler Flächen im R^4	1925
Artin, Emil		1926
Artin, Emil	Zur Theorie der hyperkomplexen Zahlen	1927
Artin, Emil	Über einen Satz von Herrn J.H. Maclagan Wedderburn	1927
Artin, Emil	Beweis des allgemeinen Reziprozitätsgesetzes	1927
* <i>Artin, Emil</i>	<i>Über die Zerlegung definiter Funktionen in Quadrate</i>	1927
Artin, Emil & Schreier, Otto	Eine Kennzeichnung der reell abgeschlossenen Körper	1927
* <i>Artin, Emil & Schreier, Otto</i>	<i>Algebraische Konstruktion reeller Körper</i>	1927
Artin, Emil	Idealklassen in Oberkörpern und allgemeines Reziprozitätsgesetz	1930
* Artin, Emil	Über Einheiten relativ galoisscher Zahlkörper	1932
* <i>Artin, Emil</i>	<i>Über die Bewertungen algebraischer Zahlkörper</i>	1932
Artin, Emil	Galois Theory	1942

Terminé

Figure 4

- Then you find the total number of the papers in the database meeting your criteria (in the Figure 4, the number is 29).

- Then you have the list of these papers, in the order you just selected.

Note that:

- the alternance of colours is just for readability. Once you become an advanced user of Thamous, you will be able to change these colours at will.

- the star at the left of some references (*) indicates that the article or book is "at your disposal." Usually it means that a url has been provided in its reference data. In your personal environment, it may also mean (if you wish) that the article or book is "on your shelf," (en rayon") as we shall see later.

- italics means that all the references quoted in the article are themselves data entered in the database and that the relevant links have been established.

- it may happen that some references are incomplete (for instance, in Figure 4, the title of the 5th reference is missing) or that the same references appear twice (or more!). These problems, and how to solve them, will be discussed later.

III.3) *Click on one reference: it opens a new window with all the data of this reference.*

For instance, you can click in the list on the article we were looking for, Artin, Kennzeichnung des Körpers der reellen algebraischen Zahlen, 1924.

You see something like Figure 5.

It is the basic unit of your database for bibliographical data (the principle is the same for other kinds of data, although simpler).

Again, let us pause for a few seconds and observe Figure 5 (or your screen). The reference has two parts, delineated by a scroll bar. You can even separate physically these two parts, if you prefer (on PC, via the click at the right of your mouse; on Mac, via Ctrl-click). Basically, the upper part contains the public data, that is, the data shared by all users of Thamous; the bottom part depends on the environment.

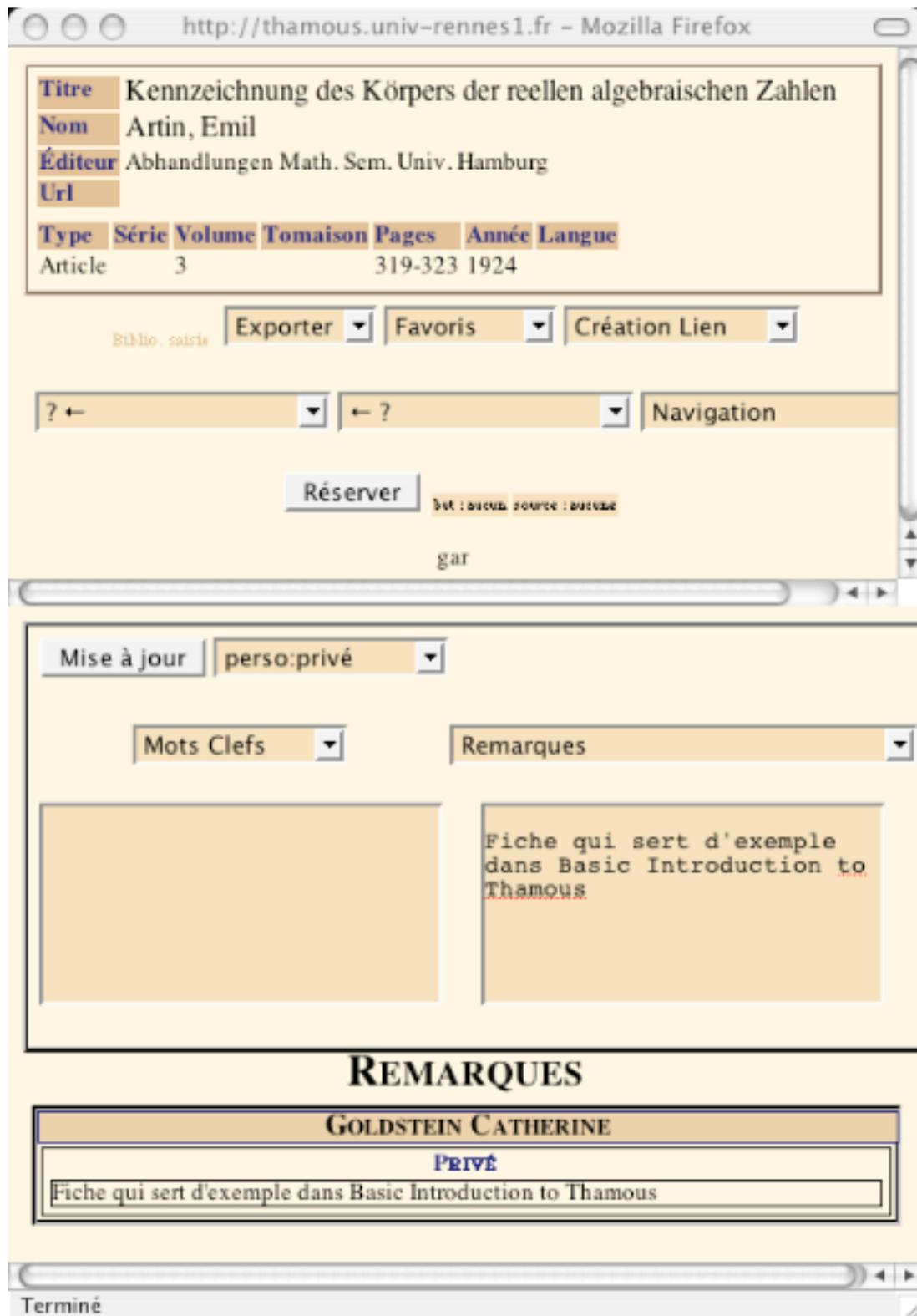


Figure 5

More specifically, the upper part displays:

- the bibliographical information on the article you were looking for (some pieces of informations are still missing, for instance the language or the url).
- scrolling menus and buttons which will allow you to create links (for instance to record the bibliography of this article), to export the information (to write your own bibliography for instance) and to visualize the various links connecting this paper to others in the whole database.

The bottom part allows you:

- to enter remarks and keywords, in various environments and with various degrees of publicity.
- to see those entered by you or by other users of Thamous, for public use or in the framework of one of your projects.

These various components will be explained in more detail when you will learn how to create a new entry, in the second part of this manual. Let us only here, as a final step of the exercise, ...

III.4) ... *visualize the bibliographical links* of this paper.

Scroll the left scrolling menu about the middle of the window (where you first see "?<--").

Select "tous" ("all").

You obtain a new list (Figure 6), entitled "Thamous. Liste-Liens".

Under Artin's 1924 article (labelled as "source"), you find the references of the two papers it refers to (labelled as "but," that is "target").

Here, the list is complete, all bibliographical references in Artin's paper have been entered in the database and appropriate links created: this is why the title of Artin's 1924 paper appeared in italics in our first list of references (Figure 4).

Again, you can click on any of the references to arrive on the individual file of the chosen reference. You can also click on the link itself ("cite" or "cite, prolongement de") to arrive on the file of this link (which may also contains remarks, keywords, etc.).

Thamous-Liste Liens

Source

Artin, Emil, Kennzeichnung des Körpers der reellen algebraischen Zahlen, 1924

Buts

Biblio [2]		
<i>Landau, Edmund</i>	<i>Über die Zerlegung total positiver Zahlen in Quadrate</i>	1919
Cite Prolongement de...		
<i>Siegel, C.</i>	<i>Darstellung total positiver Zahlen durch Quadrate</i>	1921
Cite		

Personnes [0]

Reuves [0]

Institutions [0]

Figure 6

IV. The three main (types of) pages of Thamous

Let us summarize again the three most important (types of) windows in Thamous:

- the directory window (that with your name), your central office so to speak, Figure 2.
- the lists obtained after a search. You have met a "list of references" (List-Refs) when you have looked for Artin's articles (Figure 4) and a "list of links" (List-Liens) when you have searched the links established from Artin's 1924 paper (Figure 6). This indication ("Thamous Liste-Refs" or "Liste-Liens") figures at the top of the window of each list, as can be seen on our examples 4 and 6 above.
- the reference windows, attached to one data (text, person, institution, etc.) or to one link, like in Figure 5.

In a normal session of Thamous, all of them will be on display on your screen at the same time, see Figure 22...

V. An icing on the cake (to skip at will)

There exists an "advanced search," for multiple criteria. Although it is an advanced functionality (and thus should not be explained before the fourth part of this manual), it is very easy to use and you can have already a glimpse at it now. Of course, this section can be skipped if you prefer.

Go to the directory page.

Click on "Avancée" (Advanced) at the right of the first line.

The new window again displays familiar scrolling menus. The first one defines the environment (perso, "gar", etc.), the second one defines the type of references you are interested in. The difference with the directory page is that they are displayed vertically, one under the other, instead of horizontally, as one the second line of the directory page.

The other scrolling menus underneath allow you to search according to multiple criteria. Be careful :

- that each entry will be treated as a unique chain of character. In particular if you want to search several separate words (in a title for instance), fill up separate fields (coordinated with "et" ("and")).
- that no blank line should be left between the criteria you require (the search would not take into account the criteria set after a blank line).

Click on "Rechercher" to launch the search.

Click on "Initialiser" to reinitialize all fields.

And a cherry on the icing (to skip even more)

There also exists on this page a button "Recherches prédéfinies": if you click it, you will find a long list of predefined possibilities of search, inside the environment you select.

For instance, you can search "the references online", or the "bibliographical references inside a specific project with a given keyword".

There also exists an even more advanced search functionality, which requires to enter specific commands in the long blank line on your directory page. These issues will wait until the fourth section of the manual.

SECOND PART: ACTIVE THAMOUS 1

CREATING AND CORRECTING REFERENCES

I. Creating a reference directly in Thamous

To create a new reference, you need five short steps.

STEP 1: Go to your directory page. Select an environment and the type of reference you want to enter (biblio, persons, etc.).

The choice of the environment here will allow you to benefit from its keywords and remarks. However, it will not affect the visibility of the reference for other users and can be readjusted later, thus it is not very important what you choose at this stage. It is safe here to choose "perso" or any of your projects.

STEP 2: Check in the database if the reference you want to create is not already there. This is a simple application of what you have learnt in the first part.

This step is important because multiple versions of the same references create confusion (in particular to establish links) and errors (in the statistics). Moreover, as most references are shared by all users in Thamous, they cannot be erased without caution, once created (see later for this procedure).

STEP 3: Scroll the menu "Nouvelle entrée" (new entry) at the top right of your directory page. Select the class of references you want to create.

The classes available depend of course of the type of references you have selected in the second scrolling menu, during STEP1. For a biographical reference ("personnes"), only one class is available for the moment ("personne"). For a bibliographical reference, several classes are proposed, which are self-explanatory: article, book ("Livre"), collection of articles ("recueil"), thesis ("Thèse"), website ("Site"), conference ("conf."), course ("Cours"), etc. For the moment, choose also "article" if you want to create a reference for a paper in a multi-authored volume or a chapter in a book.

A new window opens. For instance for an article, see Figure 7.



Figure 7

STEP 4: Fill up the fields!

To help you organizing the data, you can use the wide blank field at the bottom of the page ("champ tampon"). It stores information provisorily. You can for instance put there a complete bibliographical reference you have copied elsewhere and then distribute it into the various fields. The content of this "champ tampon" will not be registered.

Warning: Please, enter the data without special fonts or extra features. Do not capitalize entire words, do not add a sign like "p." before the number of pages for an article or after the number of pages of a book, etc. For uses concerning multiple authors or other features, look at some examples!

Remarks:

1) "Editeur" in the reference of an article designates for the moment the journal: please, use the form of its title which is provided in the list of predefined journals (the button "Liste des revues" gives a pop-up menu).

"Tomaison" means here the specific issue of the journal. This terminology might be modified soon.

2)The language of the article is indicated via the associated scrolling menu. You can select successively several languages if necessary (for a mutilingual text, for instance).

3) The field "Publicité". It indicates if the reference you have created will be available for all users of Thamous ("public"), or only to the members of a specific project (in particular the very exclusive project "perso"). Please remember that the principle of Thamous is to share information with all the users, and thus "public" is the default value. Do not change it except for really good reasons (if you are not sure of some data and want to check it for instance). A reference created "not publicly" can be made public later.

4) It is not compulsory to fill up all the fields, you (or somebody else) can complete them later.

5) The menus and buttons "Parcourir", "Importer", etc. are related with more advanced functionalities: they allow you to create references by importing them directly from Bibtex for instance. We shall not discuss this procedure here (see the fourth part of this manual, or, even better, the Little Red Book of Thamous).

STEP 5: Click on "Enregistrer".

Your reference has been created !

It is now displayed in a reference page, like those you have met in the first part of this manual, or like Figure 8.

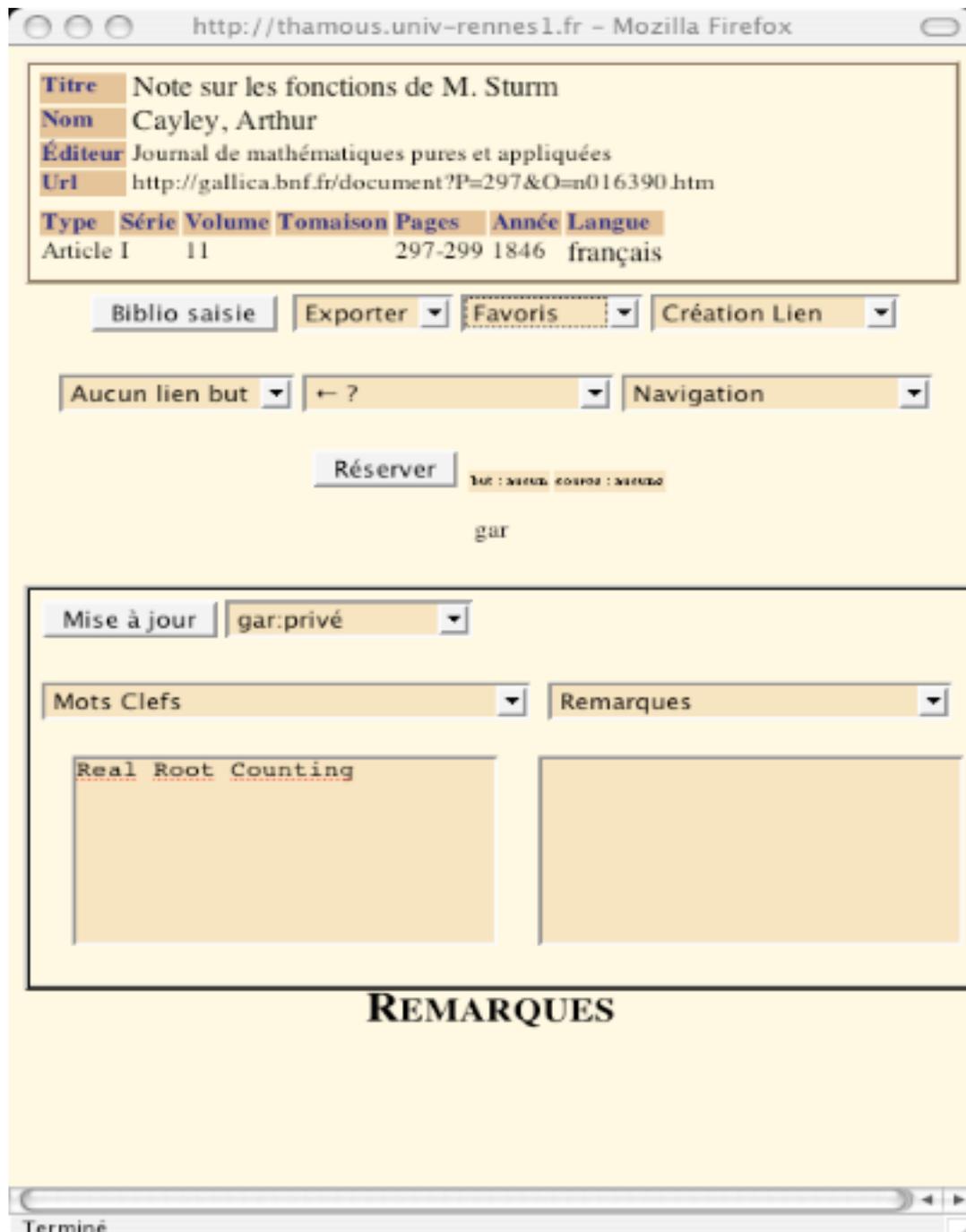


Figure 8

II. Adding keywords and remarks to a reference

As in Figure 8, the data on the reference you just created are at the top of the page. The bottom part of this new reference is in principle empty. In Figure 8, you see that one keyword ("Real root counting") has been added, in the environment "gar:privé", in the bottom part. We shall learn now how to add keywords and also how to write remarks. Although these two features seem close, their function and thus their functioning are slightly different.

We shall focus on the bottom part of the reference: this is the part which hosts keywords and remarks, and, as explained earlier in this manuel, this is the part which bears trace of the projects (as opposed to the upper part, containing the data, which are usually public, that is open to all Thamous users).

Keywords and remarks are defined in the framework of a specific project ("perso", "rep", "gar", etc.). If you enter Thamous as member of a project running since some time (like "gar"), it is probable that keywords have already been defined for the project and are already available for the new reference.

II.1) *Adding keywords to a reference*

STEP 1: Choose an environment in the relevant scrolling menu (near to the button "mise à jour").

You have the choice between your various projects.

Moreover, each can be selected as "privé" (=private) or "public". This last distinction is important for the remarks, as will be seen later, but not for the keywords. In both cases (private or public), you shall have access to all the keywords of the selected project, and reciprocally, only the members of this project will be able to see the keywords you have attached to the reference.

We suggest to select always the "privé" (private) version of the environment, at least for your first steps (see later the use of the two versions).

STEP 2: Enter a keyword (or several) for the reference.

You can choose a predefined keyword in the list which is now available in the scrolling menu "Mots-clés" (Keywords). You can also introduce first a new keyword in this list of predefined keywords by choosing "Nouveau" ("new") in the scrolling menu and filling the request window which will appear; then choose this keyword in the list. Or you can just type freely your keywords in the field under "Mots-clés." Any combination is permitted.

STEP 3: Click on "Mise à jour" to secure the change.

Now your new keyword will be still visible when you reopened the reference and it will also be visible to all members of the selected environment, and only to them. If you operate a search (from the directory page) on this keyword, the reference will appear of the list of the results.

Note on the subenvironments: as already said, that you have two subchoices (private and public) at your disposal for each environment is not essential for keywords inside Thamous. Still, it provides advanced users with some interesting possibilities. For instance (you can invent others later):

- it allows you to refine a bit the search function. Namely, you can decide that some keywords are entered as private, others as public and although you will see all of them when you look at the reference, you will be able to search them independantly on the directory page. It might be useful for instance if you have both intellectual keywords (mathematical topics, philosophical categories, etc.) and administrative keywords (like "existing English translation" or "to complete").
- it can also be useful if you use Thamous to prepare an open website, with keywords. You have thus the mean to distinguish inside Thamous the keywords which will be in use on your website (linking them to the subenvironment "public") and those which are intended only for the members of the project inside Thamous (linking them to the subenvironment "privé"). This use of the subenvironment has been explained to me by Dominique Tournès.

Note that "public" in these two suggestions does not refer to all Thamous users, as it is the case usually; it is a purely conventional designation.

II.2) *Adding remarks to a reference*

The procedure is close to the preceding. But there is one important difference: the choice of the environment and subenvironment ("privé", "public") here always defines the readership of the remarks.

STEP 1: Again, choose an environment in the scrolling menu (near to the button "mise à jour").

Again, you have the choice between all your projects.

Moreover, each can be selected with one of two subenvironments, "privé" (= "private") or "public". Here it means that the remarks you are entering will be readable either only by the members of the selected project, say "gar" (if you choose the option "gar: privé") or by all users of Thamous (if you choose "gar: public").

STEP 2: Enter your remark in the field under "Remarques".

You can choose a predefined remark in the list available in the scrolling menu "Remarques". You can also introduce first a new keyword in this list of these predefined remarks by choosing "Nouveau" (= "new") in the scrolling menu and filling the request window which will appear; then choose this remark in the list. Or you can just type freely your remarks in the field under "Remarques". Any combination is permitted. Or you can type freely your remarks. Any combination is permitted.

STEP 3: Click on "Mise à jour" to secure the change.

Now your remarks will still be available when you reopened the reference with the same environment. If you have chosen the subenvironment, "public," they will also be visible to all users of Thamous: every user will see at the bottom of the reference this "public remark", and moreover it will be attributed to you (if you had selected the project "perso") or to the project you had selected to write the remark.

You can see how different a reference appears depending on the environment and subenvironment by looking at the examples below (Figures 9 and 10).

Titre	Extrait d'une lettre de Mr. Ch. Hermite de Paris à Mr. Borchardt de Berlin sur le nombre des racines d'une équation algébrique comprises entre des limites données		
Nom	Hermite, Charles		
Éditeur	Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik		
Url	http://dz-srv1.sub.uni-goettingen.de/sub/digbib/loader?ht=VI... http://www.hti.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=umhistm...		
Type	Série	Volume	Tomaison
Article	52	39-51	1856
			français

Mise à jour

<p>Real Algebra</p> <p>Quadratic Forms</p> <p>Real Root Counting</p> <p>Real Algebraic Geometry</p>	<p>Included in the Source Book.</p> <p>Belle Ile Working Group</p> <p>Suggéré par Goldstein.</p> <p>Suggéré par CS.</p> <p>Présenté par Goldstein.</p>
---	--

REMARQUES (RÉFÉRENCE ET LIENS SUR ...)

Afficher les remarques de liens de ...

GÉOMÉTRIE ALGÈBRE RÉELLE, DE DESCARTES À NOS JOURS
PRIVÉ
<p>Included in the Source Book.</p> <p>Belle Ile Working Group</p> <p>Suggéré par Goldstein.</p> <p>Suggéré par CS.</p> <p>Présenté par Goldstein.</p> <p>Présenté par Corvez.</p> <p>Présenté par Lombardi</p>
PUBLIC
<p>La lettre est datée du 28 janvier 1854.</p>

Figure 9 (your chance to spy the project "gar" if you are not part of it !). Some glueing has been made to keep the reference here on a single page.

http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr - Mozilla Firefox

Titre Extrait d'une lettre de Mr. Ch. Hermite de Paris à Mr. Borchardt de Berlin sur le nombre des racines d'une équation algébrique comprises entre des limites données

Nom Hermite, Charles

Éditeur Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik

Url <http://dz-srv1.sub.uni-goettingen.de/sub/digbib/loader?ht=VI...>
<http://www.hti.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=umhistm...>

Type	Série	Volume	Tomaison	Pages	Année	Langue
Article		52		39-51	1856	français

Biblio saisie | Exporter ▼ | Favoris ▼ | Création Lien ▼

? ← ▼ | ← ? ▼ | Navigation

Réserver but : aucun source : aucun

Mise à jour | nombres:privé ▼

Mots Clefs ▼ | Remarques ▼

REMARQUES (RÉFÉRENCE ET LIENS SUR ...)

Afficher les remarques de liens de...

GÉOMÉTRIE ALGÈBRE RÉELLE, DE DESCARTES À NOS JOURS

PUBLIC

La lettre est datée du 28 janvier 1854.

Terminé

Figure 10: the same reference, another look, from another project.

Figure 9 shows what members of one environment ("gar") see ("gar:privé"). Figure 10 displays the same reference for the members of another environment ("nombres"). You notice that the "public remarks" are the same (and attributed to the project in which they have been made). This example has been drastically simplified for clarity, but of course, in the environment of Figure 10, "nombres", you could also have keywords of the project "nombres" and remarks, either public or reserved to the members of the project.

III. Completing or correcting a reference

III.1) Completing data

If a reference is already in the database, but some of its data are missing, you can complete it.

Click on the name of the missing data on the reference (e.g.: on "Editeur" or "url" or "Pages", etc.). A window opens. Type the missing information and click on "mise à jour" to validate your entry.

The person in Thamous who has created this reference (if not yourself!) will get a mail informing him or her of your intervention.

You can also add at will keywords and remarks on any reference in Thamous, from any of your projects, exactly as on a new reference.

III.2) Correcting data if you detect an error

It may happen that you discover erroneous data in a reference page. There are two cases:

- you are the person who created the reference the first time,.

You are allowed to correct it at will, by the same procedure as for completing it. That is, click on the name of the data (click on "Titre", "Editeur", "url" or "Pages", etc.), correct the data in the window that opens, click on "mise à jour" to validate the correction.

- you are not the person who created the reference.

Click on the name of the data to correct. You will find yourself inside a prepared e-mail to the creator of the reference. The reference is already automatically identified by its Id to save time (see more below on this Id — identification number). State your correction and allow the message to be send.

III.3) *Correcting your own data if told*

Being a member of Thamous, you may receive a message from another participant who has detected an error on one of your references (=one of the references you have created). The reference will be identified by its Id in this automatically generated message (see III.2 above).

Go your directory page.

Select the appropriate type of references (biblio, persons, etc.) and "id." in the third scrolling menu (the menu defining your search).

Enter the id. given in the mail to you.

Click on the green arrow as usual. The search will produce the reference which you have to correct.

Correct it according to the procedure described above.

Note on identification numbers (id) : the mails requiring a member of Thamous to correct a referece identify automatically the reference they concern by its id (identification number). This number is attributed to the reference when created and defines it without ambiguity. It may happen that you wish to know the id when you are looking at the reference (for instance, if you intend to refer to this reference in a public message to Thamous!). How to find the id of the reference? First of all, it is indicated in the tab at the top of the reference. A second way to obtain it is the following: in the line just after the data, you see the menu "Exporter": scroll it and choose "url". You obtain something like:
*http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr/public/index_ref.php?table=tbiblio&id=11518
The number 11518 is what you want.

III.4) *Multiple copies of the same reference. Deleting a reference.*

Thamous is a wise world: everybody can create, but only God (the Main Administrator) can delete. You cannot never delete a reference, even if you have created it (think that other persons may have created links on it since then or written remarks that you cannot see). You can of course correct errors as explained above. You can also signal that the same reference is entered several times and, more generally, indicate that a reference should be deleted. Proceed as follows:

STEP 1: Go to the reference you wish to delete.

Very often, it is because there exist several copies of the same. Please look carefully at them in order to choose well that or those to eliminate.

For instance, it is better to delete a reference where "aucun lien source" and "aucun lien but" are indicated (in the middle part of the page) - it means that no link is created on this page. Or where few public remarks are made (of course, this reference can always be the support of private remarks or keywords you cannot see).

STEP 2: Choose the environment "perso: public" near the button "mise à jour". Write "DOUBLON" in the remarks.

Here, it is essential to choose the subenvironment "public": it means that the word "Doublon" will be visible to anyone consulting this reference and it will publicly indicate that this reference (or version of the reference) is about to be suppressed.

STEP 3: Click on "mise à jour".

"DOUBLON" appears at the bottom of the page, in the public remarks (with you indicated as the author). It will allow Alain Herreman (the main administrator for the moment) to delete the page after a few days.

STEP 4: Send a mail on the Thamous mail list,

thamous@listes.univ-rennes1.fr

with the object "Supprimer"

Identify the page you refer to in your message by selecting "Exporter :texte" on it. Please also indicate its id (you can find it on the tab at the top of the reference or via "Exporter:url", as explained in the note above).

State in the message that you have asked the reference to be deleted. Thus every user of Thamous can check the links or remarks put on this page and transfer them if necessary.

STEP 5: The reference will be deleted later by Alain Herreman.]

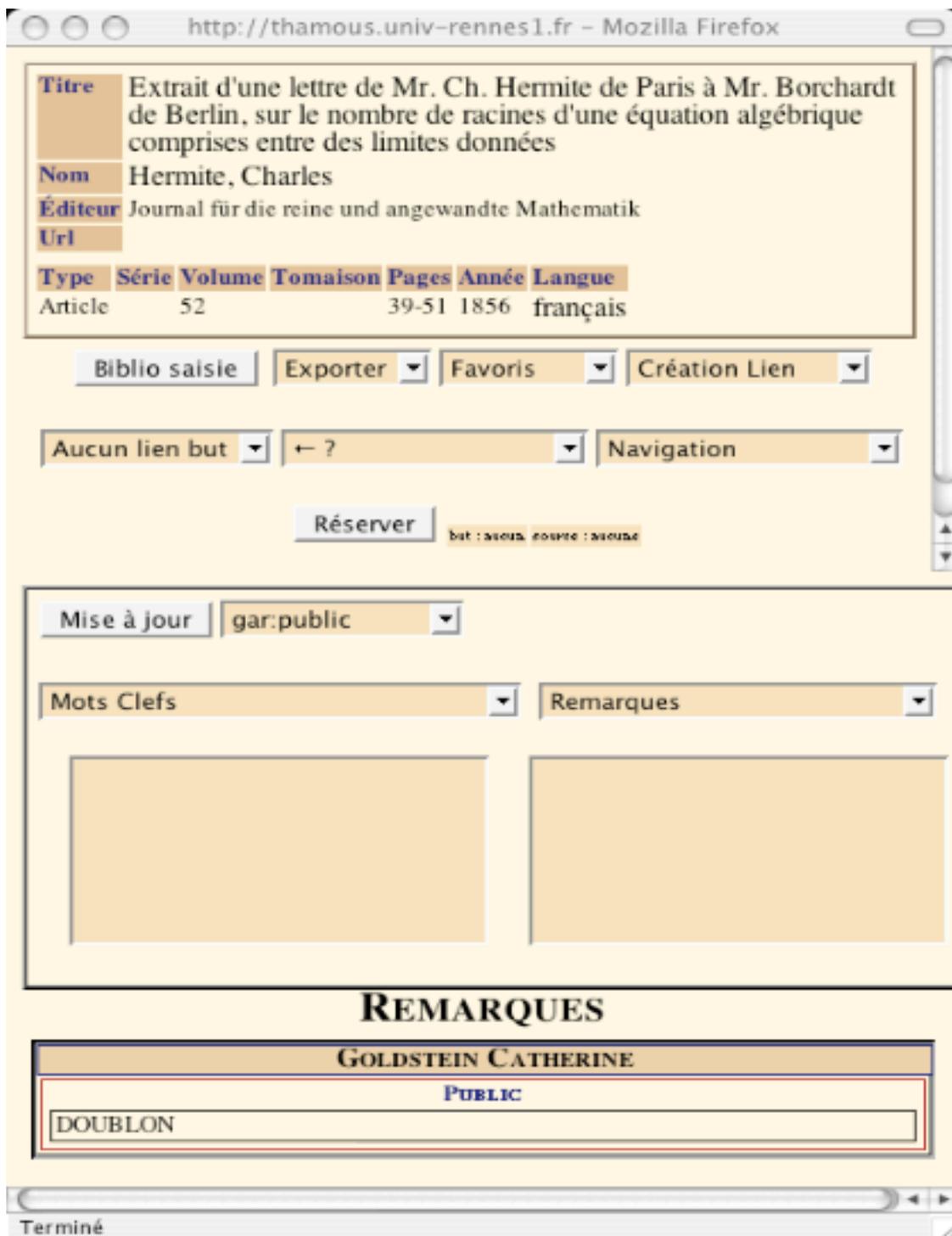


Figure 11. You see here how to mark a duplicated version of the reference you have met in Figures 9 and 10. And why this one, not that of Figures 9-10, has been selected for possible suppression ("aucun lien but", no public remarks).

THIRD PART: ACTIVE THAMOUS 2

LINKING REFERENCES

We shall now explain how to create links between two references. A link materializes a relation between data; it helps you recording information which does not properly belong to one reference only. It also allows you to answer "reciprocal" questions, which are often difficult: for instance, you can enter in the database the bibliography of articles on a given topic, (a direct, simple task), and then reconstruct reciprocally who has used a given paper (something much more difficult to establish systematically). On the practical side, links also allow you to move directly from a reference to another without going back to the directory, using only the network of links.

To link two references, the procedure is basically quite natural: you decide which link you want to create (see the current list in Appendix 1), which reference is the source of the link, and which is the target ("But"). You go to any of these two references, indicate in "Création de liens" which part of the link it is, you go to the other, do the same. A new reference is created for the link. You finally indicate the type of the link on it.

Done!

However, it is easy for beginners to misinterpret certain steps and thus we shall discuss step by step two examples. You can skip the first example (the simplest) if you are only interested in linking articles and books.

I. First example: Linking two persons

We shall explain step by step how to construct a link indicating that Léon Charve was a student of Charles Hermite. Here the link is "Elève" (student), Charve is the source of the link, Hermite the target ("But").

STEP 1: Go to your directory page and search the biographical reference "charve".

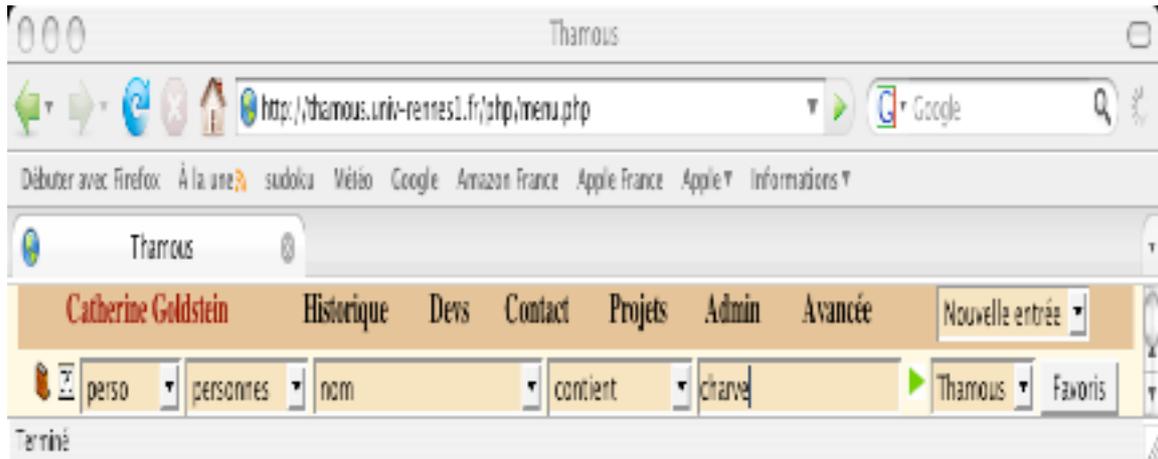


Figure 12

If the search does not bring any result, you have first to create a new entry "personnes," as explained in the second part. You have now the reference "Charve" (Figure 13).

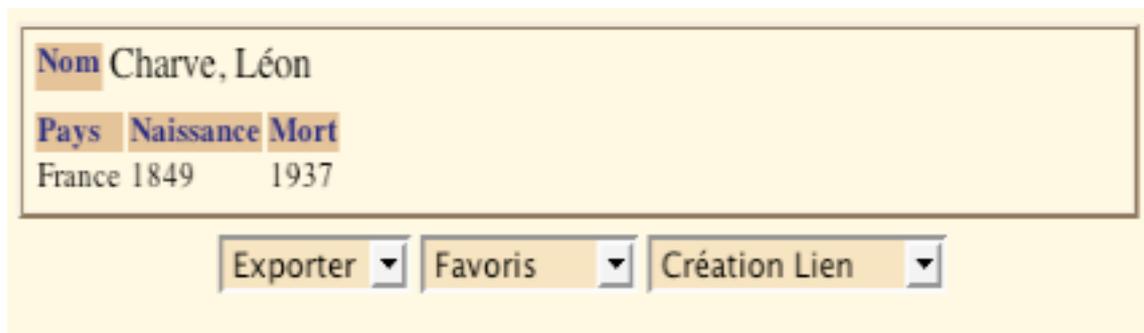


Figure 13: The upper part of the biographical reference "Léon Charve"

STEP 2: Scroll the menu "Création Lien".

You have the choice between:

- Source
- Source (init But)
- But
- But (init Source),
- Initialization.

This choice is explained in more detail in the notes below.

Here, just remember that Charve is the source of the link: select "source".

STEP 3: Go back to your directory and search this time "Hermite". Again if it would not exist, in the database, create the reference.

STEP 4: You are now on the reference page "Hermite".

You can see that your link "in progress", with the source "Charve", has been registered provisorily (see Figure 14).

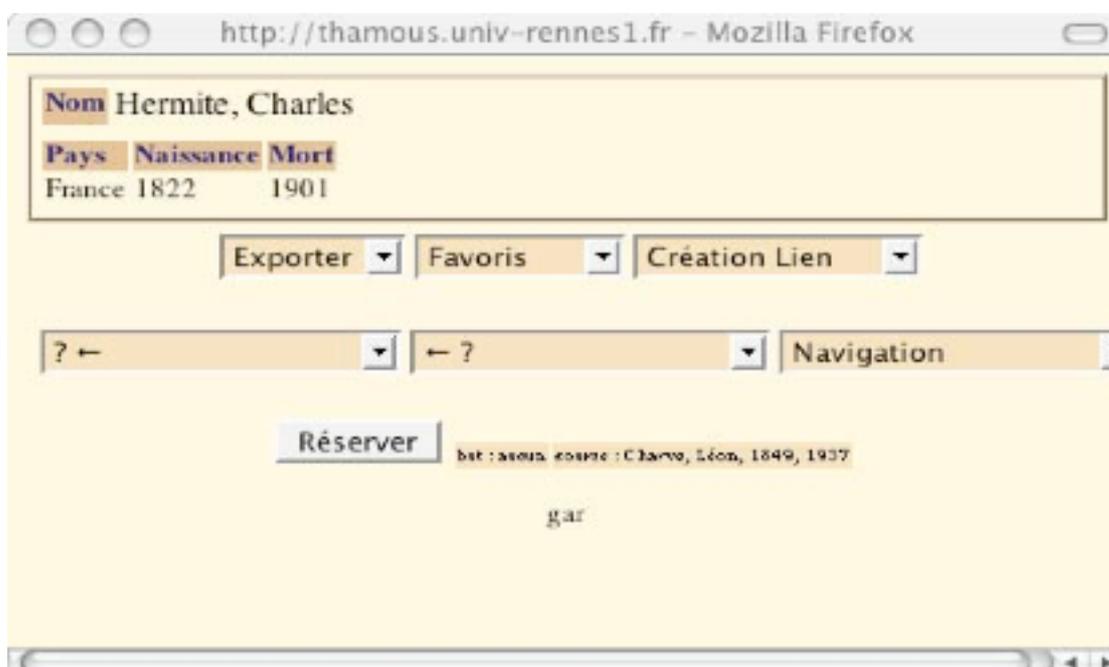


Figure 14: The upper part of the reference "Hermite". Note, just at the right near the button "Réserver", the trace of our link in progress: Charve is mentionned as the source

Scroll the menu "Creation de liens" again.

This time, choose "But" ("target").

A new reference page is created for the link (see figure 15).

Do not worry that the type of the link is "Cite", it is the default value and will have to be adjusted right now.

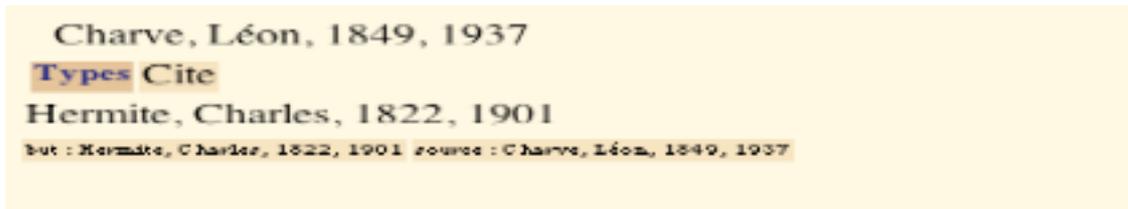


Figure 15: The top part of the reference of your new link.
The type has still be adjusted.

STEP 5: Adjust the type !

To do this, click on "Type" and selecte the correct value, here "Elève de" (Student of).

Your link is now complete.

You can add keywords or remarks to it, in any of your subenvironment, exactly like for another reference (do not forget "Mise à jour" to validate them before closing). See Figure 16

Notes:There are a few delicate points in the whole process:

- You have to understand what is meant by the source and by the target ("but"): what is meant is the source and the target of THE LINK, not for instance "an intellectual source" of the work under study. For instance, here, the student is the source of the link between a student and the advisor (although the advisor might be the origin of the dissertation topic !). We shall see that when one links two articles through the link "cites", the article which quotes the other is the source of the link. Some situations are obvious, but there are ambiguous cases. Think that the "source" is often posterior to the "target."

More explanations on links are provided in Thamous Little Red Book, more specifically at <http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr/docs/liens.html>

On the other hand, you can construct your link in Thamous, while beginning from any of the extremities, either the source or the target. This nice feature makes the practice of linking much easier.

http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr - Mozilla Firefox

Charve, Léon, 1849, 1937

Types Elève

Hermite, Charles, 1822, 1901

but : Hermite, Charles, 1822, 1901 source : Charve, Léon, 1849, 1937

Mise à jour | nombres:privé ▼

Mots Clefs ▼ | Remarques ▼

Thèse défendue le 8 mars 1880. De la réduction des formes quadratiques ternaires positives et de leur application aux irrationnelles du troisième degré. Rapport

REMARQUES PUBLIQUES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA THÉORIE DES NOMBRES

Thèse en 1880.

Figure 16: Your link has been created successfully

- When you create a link (or begin to do so), the steps are registered in Thamous. You can see what is registered at a given moment by looking (on each reference) at a line in smaller character indicating "but... source..." (for instance in Figure 14 near the button "Réserver" or in Figure 16, under the line on Hermite).

It helps you keeping trace of where you are in your procedure.

If you select "Source" in the menu "Creation de liens", the reference where you are replaces whatever source could be in the register and becomes the source; the target ("but") remains what it was (perhaps none, "aucun", if it was the case).

If you select "But" in the menu "Creation de liens", the reference where you are replaces whatever target could be in the register and becomes the target; the source remains what it was (perhaps none, "aucun", if it was the case).

It is very convenient if you wish to construct several links with, say, the same target (for instance, here, linking of Hermite all his students), or the same source. But if you don't, you have to reinitialize the register. To accelerate the procedure, Thamous gives you the choice of selecting "source (init but)", which puts the reference where you are as the source and reinitializes the target. Or "But (init Source)" which puts the reference where you are as the target while reinitializing the source.

Do not forget that you can always follow where you are in the register.

But if you feel lost, or have doubts, you have also the choice to select "Initialisation" in the menu "Création de liens": clicking on it puts both source and target to "aucun" (none), allowing you then to begin afresh.

- For the moment, the types of links are fixed, that is you cannot define and name at will, as you do for keywords or remarks. If a link has already been created on a reference (with it either as the source or as the target), you can obtain the whole list of the possible types of links by consulting the scrolling menus ?<-- or <--?, as explained in the first part, see Figure 5. However, there is for the moment no list of types of links to consult on a reference, if no link has been created on it. This little problem should be corrected in the future. For convenience, available types of links are listed in Appendix 1 below. Check them before you begin.

II. Second example: a bibliographical link between two articles

We shall now establish a link indicating that Hermite's article of Figures 9 and 10 quotes another paper by Hermite (his letters to Jacobi on number theory, published in 1850).

STEP 1: Go to the directory page, find Hermite's article of 1856, Figure 17. Note that this reference is the same as in Figures 9 or 10 (up to the choice of the environment), except for one thing. Besides the button "Réserver", we see "but: Hermite... source: Charve...". It indicates the current content of the register which keeps trace of the creation of links. It is not empty because we have just created the link between Hermite and Charve (as the patient readers of the first example above know well!).

STEP 2: Scroll the menu "Création de liens".

Choose first "Initialiser" to reinitialize the register, then "Source" to indicate that you are creating a new link with this reference (Hermite's 1856 article) as the source of the link.

To shorten the procedure, you can select directly "Source (init But)": this will put the current reference as the source of a new link, while initializing its target.

Note: If you wished instead to create a link with Léon Charve as the source and the current paper as the target (for instance to indicate that Charve has recommended this paper - it is a fictitious example), you could have benefited from the content of the register and simply click on "But" (the source will then remain the one already registered, that is, Charve).

STEP 3: Go to the directory page and find Hermite's 1850 "Lettres à M. Jacobi sur la théorie des nombres."

If the article you want does not exist, you can create the reference as explained in the second part of the manuel, without losing the bit of link you have already registered (Hermite's 1856 paper as the source).

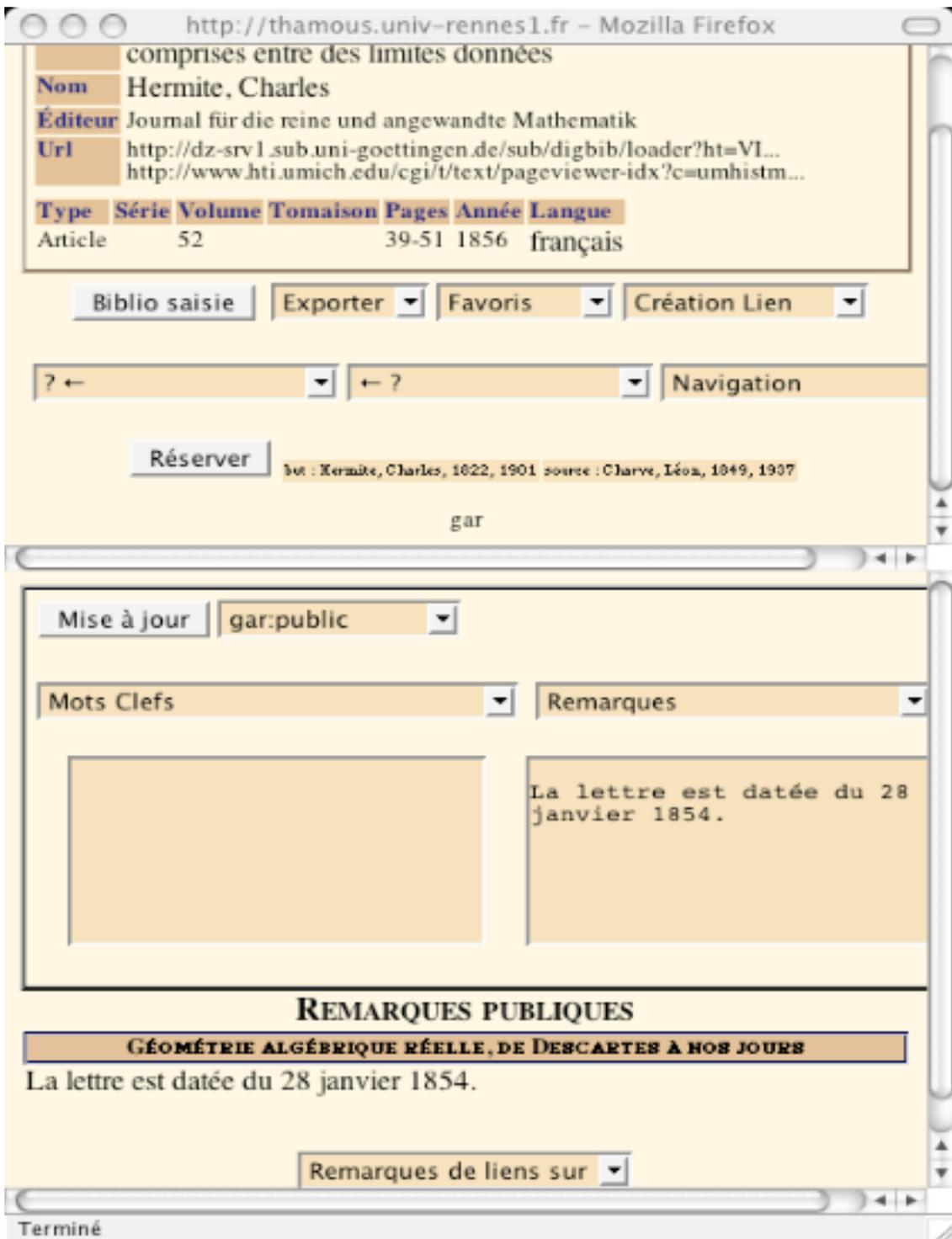


Figure 17. Note the registration of the link created in I above, , near the button "Réserver".

Titre	Extraits de lettres de M. Ch. Hermite à M. Jacobi sur différents objets de la théorie des nombres.					
Nom	Hermite, Charles					
Éditeur	Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik					
Url	http://dz-srv1.sub.uni-goettingen.de/sub/digbib/loader?ht=VI... http://dz-srv1.sub.uni-goettingen.de/sub/digbib/loader?ht=VI...					
Type	Série	Volume	Tomaison	Pages	Année	Langue
Article		40		261-278, 279-315	1850	français

but : aucun source : Hermite, Charles, Extrait d'une...

Figure 18 (upper part of the 1850 reference). Observe, near "Réserver", the current content of the register: only the source (Hermite 1856 paper) is registered yet. We are about to choose this page as "But" (target) of the link.

STEP 4: Select "But" in the menu "Création de liens" of this reference.

You can check first on the reference that the register of links indicates the 1856 paper of Hermite as source and no target still, see Figure 18.

STEP 5: A new window opens: it corresponding to the link that has just been created. See Figure 19.

The type of the link is its default value, "cite": it is what we want here. If not (for instance, if you wanted to indicate that the 1856 paper was a continuation of the 1850 article or some other link), you could change the type by clicking on "type" and choosing the correct value. You can also add keywords or remarks in any of your environment.

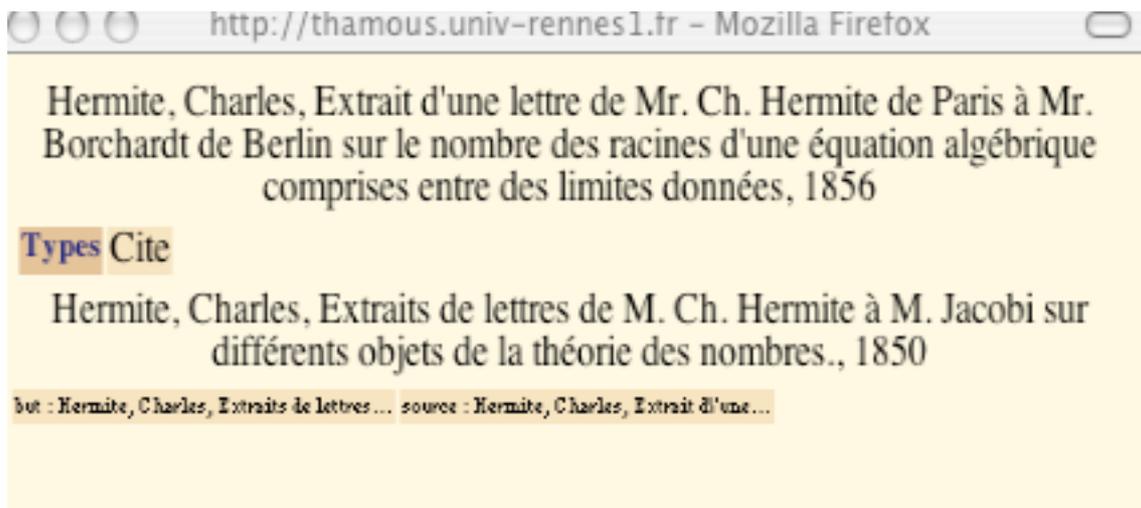


Figure 19: upper part of the reference page for the link that we have just created. Remarks can be added as usual in the bottom part.

III. Consulting links

We have already seen this procedure in the first part of this manual, but we can now display it with the links we have just created.

Go to the reference corresponding to 1856 Hermite's article (Figure 9, 10, 17). Select "Cite" in the scrolling menu "?<--". You see (Figure 20) the current state of the list of articles in the bibliography of this 1856 paper; it now includes Hermite 1850's paper we just linked.

Note: we now understand better the sign "?<--" It suggests that the source of the arrow is well defined (it is our current reference) and that the target is undefined: that is, what will appear is the list of all links (of the selected type) established *from this* reference *to any* reference of Thamous.

The other menu "<--?" suggest that here the source of the link is undetermined, while the target is the current reference: you will obtain here for instance articles which quote this reference.

This procedure gives you lists that you can keep and print (see part four).

Thamous-Liste Liens

http://thamol

perso Listes Biblios saisies

Favoris Réfs Entrées

Réserver Exportation

Source

*** Hermite, Charles, Extrait d'une lettre de Mr. Ch. Hermite de Paris à Mr. Borchardt de Berlin sur le nombre des racines d'une équation algébrique comprises entre des limites données, 1856**

Buts

Biblio [2]

Hermite, Charles	Extraits de lettres de M. Ch. Hermite à M. Jacobi sur différents objets de la théorie des nombres.	1850
Cite		
Hermite, Charles	Remarques sur le théorème de Sturm	1853
Cite, Prolongement de		

Personnes [0]

Revue [0]

Institutions [0]

Terminé

Figure 20: the current list of bibliographical references of Hermite's 1856 paper which have been entered in Thamous (it is still incomplete)

III bis. Navigating through links

If you wish an overall view of the links (of all types, or of a given type) attached to one reference, you can use the menu "Navigation": see the result of the selection "Cite" in this menu displayed as Figure 21.

Thamous-Navigation

♦ Hermite, Charles, Extrait d'une lettre de Mr. Ch. Hermite de Paris à Mr. Borchardt de Berlin sur le nombre des racines d'une équation algébrique comprises entre des limites données, 1856

Tous ▼

Buts	Sources
Biblio [2]	Biblio [2]
* Hermite, Charles Remarques sur le théorème de Sturm 1853 Cite, Préparer une citation	Becker, Eberhard <i>Sum of squares and quadratic forms in real algebraic geometry</i> 1991 → Cite
* Hermite, Charles Extraits de lettres de M. Ch. Hermite à M. Jacobi sur différents objets de la théorie des nombres. 1850 Cite	Alfonsi, Liliane Etienne Bézout (1730-1783): mathématicien, académicien et professeur au siècle des Lumières 2005 → Cite
Personnes [0]	Personnes [0]
Reuves [0]	Reuves [0]
Institutions [0]	Institutions [0]

* : source accessible (en rayon ou sur internet)
 italiques: bibliographie saisie

Figure 21: The result of a search on "Navigation"

This window not only shows all the links (or all the links of a certain type) entered in Thamous around this reference; it also allows you to reach quickly any linked item, by clicking on the little arrow attached to a reference; you can also consult directly the links by clicking on them (on "cite", "cite, prolongement de", etc..")

IV. Correcting or deleting links

You can correct the type of a link by following the same procedure as for other data. That is, by clicking on "type" on the reference page of the link.

- if you are the creator of the link, you will be able to make the correction directly.
- if not, you will be invited to send a message to the creator of the link.

Links are public data (but your remarks on links can be restricted to yourself or to members of a project, as for remarks on bibliographical, biographical, etc... references). To delete links directly is thus impossible, as usual, except for the Main Administrator.

If you can indicate that one of the links you have created should be deleted, click on "type" as for a correction and select "NUL" as its type. It will be deleted by the administrator later.

Appendix 1: Current list of links, with their translation if necessary

Cite, Compte rendu [Review], Contient [Contains], Contient (partiel) [contains (partially)], Controverse, Corrections, Correspondance, Critique, Découvre [Discover], Dédicace [Dedication], Directeur, Eleve [Student], Enfant [Child], Etude sur [Study on], Fondateur [Fonder], Indic. biographiques [Biographical data on], Membre de [Member of], Même sujet [Same Topic as], Ne cite pas [Do not quote], Notation, Nouvelle édition [New edition], NUL, Parenté [Closeness], Présentation de, Prolongement de [Continuation of], Recommande, Remarques sur, Remerciements [Thanks], Rencontres [Meeting], Traduction, Traduction (partielle), Variante.

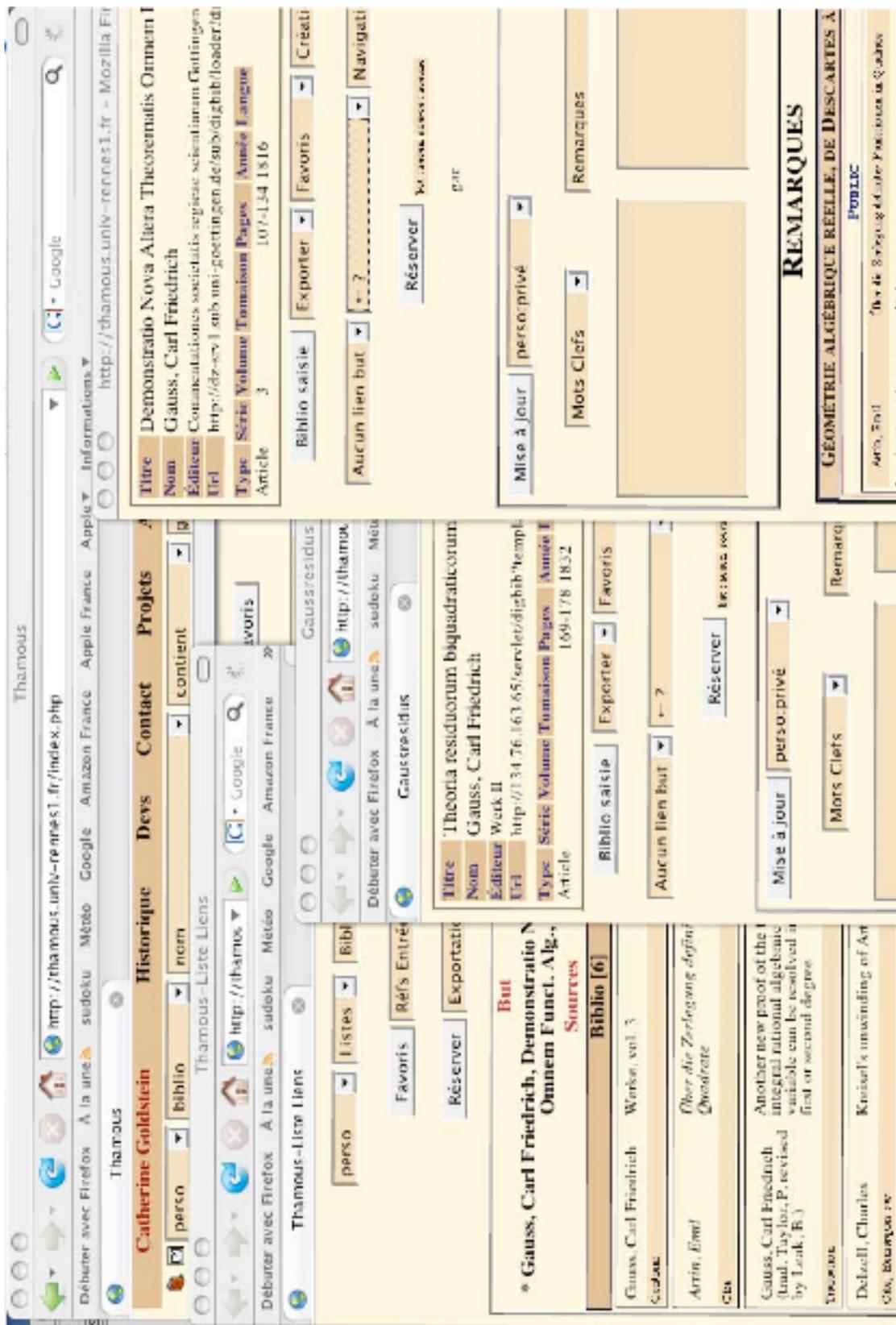


Figure 22: A typical Thamous screen...

FOURTH PART: ACTIVE THAMOUS 3
ALL MENUS AND BUTTONS EXPLAINED
(TO BE COMPLETED)

This fourth part does not intend to introduce you to the most advanced functionalities, for which Thamous Little Red Book is what you need, but to explain briefly the use of the various buttons and menus you see on each type of window that you meet. It should also help solving some problems you may have by now encountered, for instance how to avoid going through the whole search each time for a list of references you use very often.

I. The directory page

Historique. It indicates the various steps of the development of Thamous since its creation in 2004 until its current state.

Devs. A list of suggestions for further developments (in the future).

Contact. Allows you to send a message directly to the Thamous list (the mail list of all users).

Projects. Gives the list of all projects hosted in Thamous, with their administrators and short description. At the end, list of all Thamous users.

Admin. Contains two parts: **Thamous** and **Projects**.

"Projects" gives for each of your projects (including "perso") the possibility to change your e-mail address (the one to which will be sent corrections, for instance, as well as all Thamous mails), your login and password.

Do not forget to validate your changes by clicking "Mise à jour".

In "Projects", you can also add (and suppress) predefined keywords and remarks (they will then appear in the relevant menus on the references).

"Thamous" gives you access to Thamous files. You can use this to personalize Thamous: you can change the styles of the windows (in particular their colour, their place and their size), the default values of all menus; you can rewrite certain actions, change the way remarks appear, etc. For explanations on these advanced functionalities, consult the Little Red Book, in particular http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr/docs/admin_Thamous.html

Avancée. Advanced search with multiple criteria, see part one, § V.

Favoris. On the page of a reference, you can add or suppress the reference from your list of favourites. On the directory page and on the list pages, clicking on the button "Favoris" gives then access to the references you have selected.

The third line of the directory page. Even more advanced search is available here (in particular search on links). The long empty field can be filled by a (long!) command. For instance, if you wish the list of all references in Thamous which are quoted by Tarski, you type:

```
recherche_liens -recherche but -table_recherche tbiblio -  
champ_corecherche nom -chaine_corecherche Tarski -  
table_corecherche tbiblio -type_liens Cite
```

Then validate it by a "return" and ... wait.

This example comes from Alain Herreman. He gives and explains other examples of such advanced commands in the Little Red Book, in particular

<http://thamous.univ-rennes1.fr/docs/shell.html#L3488>

III. References

We have already seen what the menus announced by "Tri" provide: various orders for the list underneath.

Graphique gives you a visual display of some of your data, for instance if you select "date" and "x croissant" (increasing), you obtain a graph of the number of the listed papers pro year.

Réserver and **Enregistrer** save you from frustration!

If you have already entered data in Thamous and linked references, you have noticed that only one "List Refs" for instance is opened at the same time: if you do another search, the new list of results eliminates the old one. It could be quite frustrating if you are dealing with one author and all the papers he quotes, say, because you may need to relist each time his papers.

To avoid this problem, you can "Réserver" (reserve) a list: if you click on this button, you will be asked to give a name to the list (more generally to the page you wish to reserve). The name appears on the tab at the top of the window and the window itself will be available during all your session.

If you register it ("Enregistrer"), it will remain at your disposal in the menu "Listes" at the top of the window (of course in the project where you registered it).

The list once registered can be renamed (button "Renommer" once the registration of the list is done) or made public (for instance on a website), via a url (see the button "Publier" once the registration of the list is done).

Biblios saisies on this window immediately lists the references for which you have entered and linked the whole bibliography (if you select "perso"), or the references in Thamous whose whole bibliography has been entered and linked (if you select "Thamous").

Réfs. entrées lists the last references you have created (last 20, 50, etc., depending on your choice).

Exportation exports all the references on the list in the chosen format (e.g. bibtex).

Favoris. On the page of a reference, you can add or suppress the reference from your list of favourites. On the directory page and on the list pages, clicking on the button "Favoris" gives access to the references you have then selected.

III. References

Most of the features on a reference have been explained earlier.

Biblio saisie. If you have entered and linked the bibliography of the reference (or if you see that it is done!), you can click this button. The action is irreversible: instead of the button, appears a written indication (not clickable) stating that the bibliography of the reference has been completed.

If you see this indication (instead of the button), you know that the links "cite" with this reference as the source should be complete.

Note that this feature is only indicative: even if the button has been clicked, it is still possible to link new references. It is also possible that somebody had mistakingly clicked the button ! But as this indication is indeed useful, please be yourself careful before clicking this button stating that the biblio has been entered.

Exporter again allows you to export the reference, either as formatted text in a bibliography for instance, or as an url which gives access to the corresponding Thamous page, etc., depending on your choice in this menu.

Favoris. You can add or suppress the reference from your list of favourites. On the directory page and on the list pages, clicking on the button "Favoris" gives then access to the references you have selected.

Réserver. Allows to locate the reference more easily by attributing to it a specific name (if not "reserved", the name of the window is the same for all references, making their identification troublesome).

Remarques. At the bottom of the window are displayed, organized by projects: the public remarks on the reference; the public remarks on all the links arriving on or coming from this reference (depending on your choice); the (private) remarks made inside a selected project (possibly "perso", or any of your other projects) on the reference and on all the links arriving on or coming from this reference (again depending on your choice). The private remarks inside a project are also displayed in the field above, allowing you or the members of the project to correct or change them.

Note that the organization of these remarks might be subject to slight changes with respect to the screen photos presented in this manual. you can also personalize it if you wish.