The Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Bibliographic Records

DRAFT3 for review

NISO Committee AJ

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DRAFT

The Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records

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2.0 Introduction

The variability of downloading formats is a major obstacle to the effective interchange of information between abstracting and indexing services and software on the users' desktop.

The Z39.80 standard is intended to facilitate any use of bibliographic data in client software, but it is primarily intended to be used in conjunction with the many software packages that convert data from online sources into correctly formatted bibliographic citations.

2.1 What Are the Issues Affecting Downloading?

As personal computers and workstations have become commonplace and desktop bibliographic software has increased in usefulness, bibliographic records representing journal articles, technical reports, etc., are now accessible from a wide variety of electronic sources. Although personal computers have eased the process of aggregating bibliographic records, researchers, scholars, scientists, and librarians still face significant challenges as they attempt to download records from *different sources,* prepare them for inclusion in personal bibliographic databases, and insert them in documents as citations. Sources of bibliographic records include online services, CD-ROM databases, information aggregators, online library catalogs, the Internet, and even primary publishers.

The problem has been most clearly manifest in the way that bibliographic software programs download and modify bibliographic data to produce accurately formatted citations. Although most sources of electronic bibliographic records offer some means of exporting their data, *no standard yet exists for a cross-platform, cross-vendor scheme of structured record preparation for export from one computer and import to another.*

Historically, users of online bibliographic data sources had to rely on the display format on the desktop screen. Users captured the results of a search to a disk file and parsed whatever information the online service chose to place on the user's screen. One of the purposes of this standard is to provide consistent tags, so this downloading and parsing can be performed accurately. Increasingly sophisticated software has allowed many users to move away from simple screen captures to client-server tools for transferring records. Additionally, most online information providers offer some type of download format, each different and unique. The US National Library of Medicine has created a download format specific to medical bibliographic records that has served as the default standard for that discipline. It has not been extended to other disciplines. However, no single download format has yet emerged as a de facto standard across disciplines and for the industry as a whole.

If users were only required to download records from one online service with a single format, this issue would probably not exist. Competition has spawned the growth of data providers for each subject discipline, and in many cases, multiple data providers within a single discipline. Most providers operate independently, and most choose displays and download formats unique to their data. Scholars must somehow handle the multitude of variance across competing vendors, merging records in desktop personal bibliographic databases.

Each software product for personal computers and workstations has to be specially adapted for use with each different information service. These programs must have a separate algorithm to parse records from each of the many bibliographic data archives, because each

data provider presents the data in a different form. Often data in the same file will display inconsistencies. This is a particular problem now that such services are no longer limited to a few commercial offerings, but include hundreds of databases accessible via the web and local library automation systems.

The client software that will manipulate the bibliographic record requires that the output format from abstracting and indexing services be *consistent* and *well defined*. Where the format is well defined the development of new and powerful clients can thrive. The increase in client-server computing makes the development and adoption of the standard ever more critical.

As the Web becomes the source of more and more bibliographic data, a standard format will facilitate the importation of bibliographic data from Web interfaces. Without Z39.80 as a standard, new web-based services will introduce a variety of formats, many of which will be inadequate for importation into desktop citation management systems

2.2 Who Will Use the Standard?

The Z39.80 standard will be implemented both by information providers and by the producers of reference management software. Information providers are the developers and operators of commercial online information services, who may be primary publishers, secondary publishers (commonly known as abstracting and indexing services), or information aggregators, who bring together databases produced from a variety of sources. Examples of commercial online information services include Chemical Abstracts Service, Elsevier Science Publishers, the Institute for Scientific Information, the National Library of Medicine, and Ovid.

They also include developers of library systems that provide access to online catalogs and other databases, libraries, and universities. Developers of online catalogs include universities such as the University of California, and commercial enterprises, such as Data Research Associates, NOTIS, Innovative Interfaces, GEAC, and others.

The producers of reference management software are manufacturers of products that allow end users to convert bibliographic data for use in citing references and generating bibliographies for their published works, and for managing citations on personal computers and workstations.
The companies that produce citation managers include Niles Software, Research Information Systems, and others.

Ultimately, it is the end users that will use the standard every day in research, scholarly papers, school term papers, library work, and publishing. These end users or information consumers include scientists, librarians, students, and scholars working in all areas of research in academic, corporate, and government organizations.

2.3 How Will the Z39.80 Standard Be Used?

The Z39.80 committee believes that a cross-platform, cross-vendor standard will be used by information consumers in the following ways:

The standard will be employed by the online information industry to structure the output format of bibliographic records for purposes of downloading into reference management

software. It will be used to achieve a consistent and reliable output format for all bibliographic data.

The producers of reference management software have already implemented the interface allowing users to import bibliographic data, and will adapt their products to accommodate this standard. These software tools interface with word processing software and together create publishing-ready documents.

The World Wide Web has made it much easier to offer databases on the Internet [and, as a result, Web applications as commercial services are increasing in number]. This standard will be employed to facilitate any use of bibliographic data in client software, including browsers, applets, and other tools. The Z39.80 standard will provide the designers of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) with the information they need to make sure the field tags are present, either in the display or as hidden code in the HTML document.

Z39.80 can be registered as a Z39.50 record syntax, allowing it to be used in the exchange of records between systems that do not support the MARC record syntax. That is, Z39.80 would be an alternative to the MARC format in the exchange of Z39.50 records.

2.4 What Are the Advantages of This Standard?

The Z39.80 standard will benefit the online information industry in the following ways:

This standard will offer simplicity and consistency, compared to existing options.

Information providers who adopt the standard can expect to gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace.

Standardization offers only one output format to support, rather than many (or worse, none), both for information providers and reference management software producers.

New and emerging (Internet) information providers who adopt the standard can reduce transition costs at a later time.

Z39.80 will remove some of the barriers to using bibliographic data. Fewer barriers to use will translate into an increase in demand.

Customer satisfaction with the products of online services will increase!

2.5 What Are the Costs of Not Standardizing?

The existing situation represents fairly sizable hidden costs to the research and publishing communities. These costs fall on:

Consumers who use these data who have to contend with inefficient methods of importing, extra time, and hand editing;

Publishers who contend with receiving incomplete/inaccurate references from authors;

Vendors of reference managers who work to adapt to new formats and changes. These costs are increasing both as information providers increase the ability to perform cross-database searching (i.e., the number of databases users can access “at the same time” (e.g., Dialog OneSearch)) and as Internet databases proliferate. Ultimately, the costs are borne by the research community in the form of inefficiencies and errors.

Database producers who operate independently of one another in developing output formats for their data. As a result, many different formats have proliferated and some products even include data in mixed formats, compounding the problems of using their information in publishing tools.

3.0 What Is Its Relationship to the MARC Format and Other Standards?

3.1 MARC Format

MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) is an established, standardized communications format for transferring bibliographic data between information systems. It is most frequently used for transferring bibliographic records between the Library of Congress, large bibliographic utilities, and large library systems.

MARC is considered overly complex for the application of downloading records to personal bibliographic systems. Most commercial information services and small to medium-sized library systems neither have the capability of *exporting* data in the MARC format, nor the capability to convert their data to MARC. Given the complexity of creating and handling MARC records, it is unlikely that MARC will be the output format of choice for the hundreds of databases being developed for web access.

On the desktop side, most bibliographic software packages do not *import* MARC records. Systems that display a "MARC record" on the screen have locally developed a screen display for MARC, and there is little consistency among them. As they do for any other existing export format, desktop bibliographic software vendors must develop support for different versions of MARC screen displays.

Z39.50 handles the retrieval and transport of MARC records between server and client without screen display. Z39.80 could be employed between supporting systems that do not handle MARC records.

As an alternative to MARC, **the proposed Z39.80 standard could be used as a simplified yet substantive record transfer scheme to facilitate client/server methods of record transfer across both large and personal computer platforms in a networked environment.**

3.2 Z39.29: Bibliographic References (Committee OO)

3.3 Z39.50-1995 Information Retrieval (Z39.50): Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification

Z39.50 enables computer systems to communicate and share information. Designed to support searching and information retrieval of full-text documents, bibliographic data, images and multimedia, this standard is based on client-server architecture and is fully operational over the
Internet.
(relationship)

3.4 The Dublin Core

4.0 Background and Overview of This Standard

4.1 How Was This Standard Developed?

Key things to discuss:
Initial Survey of existing download facilities (revealed that the most widely used structure across systems at that time was one employing two-character tags followed by two blanks spaces)

Data Providers at that time with existing two-character tagged displays:
Examples of Commercial Vendors: NLM, Dialog, GeoRef,
Examples of Large Library Systems: University of California MELVYL System, Stanford University

NLM standard for medical records (elaboration of how well-developed this format was and how well-established it had become for health sciences)

Process of tag selection (brief background info)
1) Data providers with existing two-character tagged displays
2) Construction of Vendor Database of Tags (data providers contributed tags lists [Dialog, Chem Abstracts, UC MELVYL System, etc.])
3) Examined existing tags and choosing those that worked across systems or best addressed the bibliographic need

4.2 Overview of the Functionality of This Standard

Key things to discuss:
The approach taken by this committee and why--that it is a file of records where the records are structured into tagged elements.
Why the choice of the Set of Formats to Support (why these particular publication types were selected)
Importance of the Publication Type Field
Required tags (vs. optional tags used only when data is present)
Global tags (fields included in all formats)
Order of output fields

Why the approach to repeating tags such as AU, rather than lumping all the authors in one field;
Why some fields are not repeatable. (refer reader to General Record Structure section for a list of non-repeatable tags)
Why separate out data elements into different fields as opposed to lumping all similar information into one field such as STN's Source (SO) field.

How to represent numbers present in bibliographic records
Using labels in fields

Why the records are grouped conceptually in the tags table (authorship, titles, etc., together)
How to output a record representing a journal title.
How to output a record representing an article title.

4.3 How Does This Standard Handle the Typical Elements of Bibliographic Description?

(Committee note:1. some items still be done or clarified are marked with xxxxxxxx)

4.3.1 Authorship Tags

This section discusses the various tags in the standard related to the authorship of an item, both primary authorship (who created the content of the item) and various types of secondary authorship (translator, editor.)

This standard makes a distinction between primary and secondary authorship by providing unique tags for each type of author.

Primary authorship

The primary author of a work is the person, committee, organization, or other party responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. For example, for a journal article, the author is the person, persons, or corporate body who wrote the article within the journal.

Primary authors can be personal or corporate (committees, companies, etc).

The tag for primary authorship is AU (Author, Primary). It is used for personal authors in databases that make a distinction between personal and corporate authors, and for all authors in databases that do not distinguish between personal and corporate authors.

In databases that distinguish between personal and corporate authorship, corporate authors are tagged with CA (Corporate Author, Primary).

Some databases indicate which author can be contacted for reprints of an article, usually called Reprint Author or Reprint Source. Use the Availability (AV) tag for this information.

Secondary authorship

There are numerous types of secondary authorship: editors, translators, performers, etc, whose relationship to the work in hand is specified by one of four general bibliographic levels: work fraction, analytic, monographic, and collective. For example, a table within a chapter within a book within a series has these levels:

table: work fraction level
chapter: analytic level
book: monographic level
series: collective level

This standard contains tags for the most commonly used types of secondary authorship, such as

Book/Report/Volume Editor (BE)
Collective Editor (CE)
Translator (TR)

For any kinds of secondary authors that do not have specific tags, use Other Author (OA).

General notes about author tags

Rather than placing all authors in a single delimited field, author tags are repeated as many times as there are authors. If are 3 authors, there will be three tags, as in:

```
AU  Smith, John
AU  Doe, John
AU  Johns, John
```

This is true for all of the authorship tags. This method of separating each aathor into a separate field results in unambiguous data output that is easy to parse and import into another system.

Other author-related information

The tag set includes other author-related tags: author address/affiliation (AF), author electronic address such as electronic mail or Web addresses (EL), and country of author (AZ). Include the associated author's name to ensure that the correct author name is linked with the relevant information. Use a semicolon to delineate the author's name from the other contents of the field. (The semi-colon was chosen because it is unlikely to be present within the author's name.)

For example:

```
AF  Doe, John; Science Inc, 5555 Science Drive, Science City,
MO 44876
EL  Smith, John; john_smith@anyu.edu
EL  Smith, John; http://www.anyu.edu/~jsmith
AZ  Doe, John; Australia
```

Note: the author names are shown inverted here because that is common database practice, not as a specific recommendation for the form of name.

4.3.2 Titles Tags

There are four general bibliographic levels: work fraction, analytic, monographic, and collective. For example, a table within a chapter within a book within a series has these levels:

table: work fraction level
chapter: analytic level
book: monographic level
series: collective level

Each of these levels can have a distinct title.

This standard provides title tags at each of these levels:
Collective Title (CT)
Monographic Title (MT)
Analytic title (AT)
Work Fraction Title (WT)

These hierarchic levels are important for maintaining consistency across various publication types.
xxxxxxxx -- insert a table that shows how these apply to the various publication types

	collective	monographic	analytic	work fraction
journal				
monograph				

The standard includes additional types of title, such as

Title Abbreviation (TA)
Translated Title (TT)
Uniform Title (UT)
Main Entry (ME)

Journal titles present a special case for abbreviated titles. There are several standard sets of journal title abbreviations such as NLM and CASSI. Ideally, full and abbreviated journal names will have separate tags, but not all databases provide multiple forms of the journal name. Z39.80 recommends that Monographic Title (MT) be used for the full journal title and Title Abbreviation (TA) be used for abbreviated titles.

Many library catalogs designate an author as the main entry (ME), which is the access point under which a bibliographic description is entered in a catalog. In most cases there is no need to determine which data element is the main entry, but this standard includes this tag for use by library systems and any others for whom main entry is a valid data element.

For any kinds of title that do not have specific tags, use Other Title (OT).

Format of Title

A subtitle is included with its title.

This standard does not otherwise specify a format for titles, such as style of capitalization.

4.3.3 Imprint Tags

This standard has two major types of imprint tags: publisher information and part numbering information.

Publisher Information

Tags for the standard publisher information: Publisher Name (PB), Place of Publication (PL), and Country of Publication (CP). Often in database records, the place of publication, the publisher, and the publication year are placed in a composite field.

This standard requires separation of each of these elements, each tagged with a separate tag.

The exception is the situation where there are multiple simultaneous publishers and corresponding places of publication, such as with some audiovisual works. In this case, the publisher name should be repeated at the beginning of the place of publication to relate the place with the relevant publisher:

PB Publisher1 name
PL Publisher1 place of publication
PB Publisher2 name
PL Publisher2 place of publication

There is also a tag for an Internet location (IL) for the publication.

Part Numbering Information

Tags for the major numbering units of publications include:

Volume identifier (VO)
Issue Identifier (IS)
Supplement/Part/Special Number (IP)
Number of Series (NS)
Number of the Chapter (NB)
Section Identifier (XI)
Location in work (LW)
Frequency of Publication (FR)
Column Number (CZ)

For the Volume and Issue Identifiers, somit v., vol., no., or other captions or labels indicating the content of the field. However, for Supplement/Part/Special Number, include a designation of the type of information, such as Supplement 5 or Part 6.

4.3.4 Date Tags

This standard has 2 types of dates tags: dates associated with the publication and dates associated with the database record about the publication.

Dates Associated with the Publication

Several date tags are available for dates associated with a particular publication: Copyright Year (CY), Date of Conference (DC), Date of Publication (DP), Year of Publication (YR).

When only a year of publication is given, use Year of Publication (YR). Use Date of Publication (DP) when more complete date information is available.

Some publications have a separately given and explicit date of copyright. Use Copyright Year (CY) for this date.

Use Former Date (FD) for former dates, such as an original release date for a video.

For other types of dates, the Date -- Generic (DA) tag is used.

Dates Associated with the Database Record

Use the Entry Date (ND) the date the record was entered in the database, or date that a Web page was cited. There is also a Database Update (UD) tag, which usually reflects weeky or monthly database loads. Use Date of Update/Revision/Issuance (DU) for the date that a database record was altered and reissued.

4.3.5 Identifiers/Numbers Tags

The standard contains tags for the most commonly used publication identifiers: ISBN (BN), ISSN (SN), and Report Identifier (RI). All other document identifiers are tagged with the Identifier (ID) tag, followed by two spaces, the name of the identifier, a colon, and the identifier itself. Example:

xxxxxxxxx -- add examples

4.3.6 Subject Tags

This standard contains a number of tags for data that are used to describe the subject content of a publication. They can be divided into two general types: subject headings (words that describe the subject content) and subject codes (coded subject information).

Subject headings

Subject headings can be divided into ones that come from a formal thesaurus or list of headings, such as Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) used in Medline, and ones that don't come from a formal list. Examples of the latter are author-supplied subject terms and the keyword field in databases such as PsycInfo. The tag used for formal subject headings is Descriptor (DE), and the tag for non-formal subject terms is Subject Terms (SU).

The DE and SU tags should be repeated for each heading.

The name of the formal vocabulary can preceed the descriptor. Example: DE MESH: Diabetes, gestational.

Some databases make a distinction between major and minor descriptors, either by putting them into separate fields or by putting some kind of indication such as an asterisk next to the major descriptors. This standard doesn't have separate tags for major and minor headings.

There are a few tags for other specific types of subject names, including chemical names (HN), trade names (TN), and the names of subject sections within databases (SH), such as the sections within Chemical Abstracts or the sections within Current Contents Life Sciences.

Some databases have additional fields that contain headings from a controlled vocabulary, such as a Population field. This standard doesn't contain additional tags for all of these possible fields. The general rules is that if the element in the field comes from a controlled vocabulary, it is tagged DE; if it is not, it is tagged SU.

There are 4 tags for less common elements used as the subject of a work: corporate name as subject (CS), personal name as subject (PS), uniform title as subject (US), and geographic name as subject (GN).

Subject codes

The standard contains some tags for specific types of coded subject information: Geographic Code (GC), Call number (CN), Industrial Code (IC), Concept Code (CC), National (NK) and International (IK) patent classification codes, and Registry Numbers (RN).

Concept codes sometimes have both alphanumberic codes that designate subjects and words as subject descriptors. When this is true, the code will be enclosed in curly brackets ({}), followed by any subject descriptors that accompany it. (xxxxxxx note from Mary -- document what is common practice)

Some databases , such as Inspec, contain extensive sets of fields for numerical and chemical indexing. To accommodate this database-specific information, the tag Numerical or Chemical Indexing (NI) tag is followed by the tag from the database, a colon, and then the value, such as:
`NI CD: 2:5`
where NI is the Z39.80 tag, CD is the Inspec tag for conductance, and 2.5 is the value for conductance from the specific Inspec record.

For other types of subject fields for which this standard does not provide a tag, use the generic tag, Number (Miscellaneous for Subjects) (NU).

4.3.7 Notes Tags

There are two types of notes tags: tags for data that contain all, part, or a summary of the text of the publication, and other notes about the publication.

Text Tags

Tags for data that contain all or part of the text of the publication:

- Abstract (AB)
- Translated Abstract (XA)
- Image (IM)
- References (RF)
- Table of Contents (TL)
- Full Text (TX)

Other Notes

There are a number of tags that are used for notes about a publication, such as its Audience Level (AL), Language (LG), and Availability (AV) (for ordering information).

Two tags are used for links to other documents. The Link (LN) tag is used for links to related electronic works, such as Web pages or a Usenet news posting. Note that this is for a related work, not for a link to the full text of the document itself, which is tagged Internet Location (IL). The Related Citation Link is a link to a publication and closely related citations, such as subsequent comments about the document. For example from Medline: `Comment on: Nature 1994 Jun 30;269(6483):744-7`, which indicates that the publication is a letter to the editor or other commentary on an article in Nature.

xxxxxxxxxx -- add note about cover to cover translations
xxxxxxxxxx -- add cited ref tags; sent email to Helen on 3/25/99
xxxxxxx -- we have a lot of other notes tags; do I need to say more?joyful

4.3.8 Physical Description Tags

There are several tags that are used for descriptions of the physical publication:

Duration (DN)
Extent of work (EX)
Physical description (PH)
Projection (PJ)
Resolution (RS)
Scale (SC)

There are various ways of describing how large a work is and how it is packaged. For example: 20 pages, 5 chapters, 8 slides. The packaging method is included in a single tag with Extent of Work (EW).

xxxxxxxxxxx -- add TM, type of medium here

The tag Physical Description (PH) can be used for any other data that describes a physical object, including physical dimensions, format, or other physical characteristics, such as color (such as Black and White or Color for audiovisuals) and size, that do not have specific tags.

4.3.9 Database Source Tags

The standard uses the term database source tags to describe tags for information about the database and system the record came from. There are two types: tags for the database and vendor, and tags for record identification numbers.

Database/Vendor Tags

For the record's source database, there are 3 tags: Database (DB) for the name of the database, Database Producer Name (PN) for the producer of the database (such as National Library of Medicine for Medline), and Subfile (SF) for a particular part of a database that is divided into sections (such as the Life Science section of Current Contents). The Database (DB) tag is required.

There is an additional tag for the Database Vendor Name (VN), such as Ovid.

Record Identification Numbers

There are three levels of relationships in record numbering. A record is usually assigned an accession or identification number by the database producer. If the database is then made accessible through another vendor or aggregator, the vendor usually assigns his own accession number. Finally, a database with records from another database may in turn be made available through a different vendor.

This standard has three tags for the record identification numbers:
DI: Record identifier given to the record by the database producer

VI: Record number given to the record by the database vendor/aggregator
SI: Record identifier given by an original database producer to a record that is then incorporated into another database.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx -- did we decide that none of these will be required?

For example, the Dissertations Abstracts database assigns a number to the dissertation. When a discipline-specific database, such as Chemical Abstracts, picks up the dissertation citation, CA assigns its own record number. Records from the CA file on DIALOG will also have a DIALOG system ID number. A dissertation in Chem Abstracts on DIALOG would have the following tags, if available:
SI: the original Dissertations Abstracts record number
DI: the Chemical Abstracts record number
VI: the DIALOG record number

4.3.10 Miscellaneous tags

Publication Type (PT) is the "global" type of the publication: Journal, Monograph (whole), Monograph (analytic), Conference, Newspaper, Database, Software, Audiovisual, Web page, Communication, Map, Music score, Patent, Dissertation. It is a required tag, and is the second tag in the record.

The Nature of the Contribution (NA) tag is used for secondary types of publication, such as essay, editorial, letter to the editor, meta-analysis, or review.

xxxxxxx -- say more about this?

End of Record Indicator (ZZ) is a required tag. It is the last tag in the record and contains no text.

The Generic Tag (XX) is used for any data for which a tag is not recommended by this standard.

xxxxxxxxxx -- double-check position of tags above against final record format.

5.0 Z39.80: General Record Structure¾ DRAFT

5.1. Introduction

5.2 File Structure

The file may carry an optional header of one line specifying that the file contains Z39.80-199x compliant data, and the type of character set used (e.g., ASCII, ANSI, or UNICODE). Separate the two items of information with a semi-colon. For example,

NISO Z39.80-1999; ASCII.

5.3 Record Structure

5.3.1 The first field in a record is always the ID field.

5.3.2 The last field in a record is always the ZZ field.

5.3.3 Each record consists of a varying number of fields.

5.3.4 One blank line separates each record from the next record.

5.3.5 Blank lines may occur within a record, but do not indicate the beginning or end of the record (see 3.2 A and B above). Fields in which blank lines may be present are the Notes (NT), Full Text (FT), Abstract (AB), and IM (Image) fields, where they occur naturally. This standard does not recommend stripping out blank lines in full text or abstract fields.

5.4 Field Structure

5.4.1 A field consists of a two-character tag, followed by two blank spaces, followed by the data for that field. The presence of a valid two-character tag, beginning in the first character position, followed by two blank spaces, indicates the start of a new field.

5.4.2 No special character is used to terminate a **field**.

5.4.3 When data for a field extends beyond a single line, the display carries over to as many additional lines as are required, beginning in column five.

5.4.4 Fields other than the first and last as indicated in 3.2 A and B above can be displayed in any order. It is recommended, however, that the Database source (DB) and the Publication Type (PT) be provided immediately after the first field (ID).

5.4.5 Most of the fields are repeatable. The standard specifies those that are not, immediately following this section (See Section 3.5). The table of tags (Section This standard recommends repeating fields rather than placing more than one discrete item of information in a field with delimiters. For example, multiple authors map to an AU-tagged field for each individual author.

5.4.6 Any reference to field **content** is outside the scope of this standard. This standard makes only minimal specifications for the format of field content, and recommends following Z39.29 (Bibliographic References) specifications for field content.

5.4.7 When data for a field is not available, the field is entirely omitted from the display.

5.5 List of Non-repeatable Tags

(Insert list from table)

6.0 List of Z39.80 Publications Types

The following publication types will be included in the complete Z39.80-199x draft standard:

Journals	(included in this draft)
Monographs (Whole)	(included in this draft)
Monographs (Analytic)	(included in this draft)
Reports	(included in this draft)
Conference Proceedings	(in progress)
Dissertations	(in progress)
Newspapers	(in progress)
Patents	(in progress)
Software	(in progress)
Databases	(in progress)
Communications	(in progress)
Web Pages	(in progress)
Maps	(in progress)
Audio Visual	(in progress)
Music	(in progress)

7.0 Journal Publication Type

Contents:

7.1. Use of Journal Publication Type

Use for journal records at various levels of description¾journal titles, journal issues, or journal articles. Articles published in newsletters will most likely fall into the journal format. The most common use is for articles appearing in journals or magazines published in any format (print, CD, Web, microform, etc.).

Most serial publications will fall into this format, with exceptions being newspapers (use newspaper format), books in series (use monographic format), and serially produced conference proceedings (use conference format). Individual articles published in journals that have conference information with them will use the journal format, and will include appropriate conference fields as required.

7.2 Notes on Tags for Journal Publication Type

Authorship Group
This includes both personal and/or corporate authors of the work. The author address may be presented as an affiliation, a reprint address, or both, depending on the source of the record.
For the address of the author: Author Address (AF) tag.
For the reprint address: Availability (AV) tag.

Database Source Group
This group contains two required fields – Database (DB) and Record or Accession number (ID). For the name of the database from which the record was taken: Database (DB) tag.

For the unique record number assigned by the database vendor supplying the database: Accession number (ID) tag.

Imprint Group
For initial page number or page span: Location in Work (PG) tag.
For some electronically published items, this field can be used for article numbers.

For issue numbers or names (e.g., Spring Issue): Identifier (IS) tag.
If the record includes both an issue number and a name, the number should be preferred.
If the issue is denoted by a date (e.g., June 5), use the date of publication field (DP) in the date group for this information.

For holdings information: Location of Item (LO) tag. This field will carry information regarding the institutions/libraries that own the item, and may also carry a string indicating the run (e.g., volume or year span) of the journal held by that organization.
For the electronic location of an item: URL (UR) tag.

If the imprint information is presented in one composite field, and it is not possible to parse the date information, use the Notes field (NT), prepending “Imprint:” to this information.

For the list of references: References (RF) tag.
For only the number of references included in a work: Number of References tag (NR) tag.

Notes Group
Use the Nature of the contribution (NA) tag for the field describing the item itself, e.g., article, review, letter, correction, editorial, etc. Some databases may use the term “publication type” and some use "document type".

To denote the presence of an abstract: Abstract Indicator (IA) tag.
For the text of the abstract itself: Abstract (AB) tag.

Title Group
For the titles of contributions: Article Title (AT) tag.
For journal titles in full: Collective Title (CT) tag.
For abbreviated journal titles: Abbreviated Title (TA) tag.

Records for Title level descriptions will have only a CT tag; analytics will have both AT and CT tags.

7.3 Journal: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chairperson of Conference: CW
Chairperson of Symposium: SY
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Conference Location: CF
Conference Name: TC
Conference Proceedings Title: TP
Conference Sponsor: SP
Content representation: see Abstract
Continuing education credit : CU
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability

Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate Name as Subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of Conference: DC
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISSN: SN
Issue Identifier: IS
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT

Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of conference: NM
Number of references: NR
Number of series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing: NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal name as subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Symposium or session title: TS
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT
Year of publication: YR

7.4 Journal: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CF	Conference Location
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CU	Continuing Education credit
CW	Chairperson of Conference
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DC	Date of Conference
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
IS	Issue Identifier
LA	Language(s) of work

LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NM	Number of conference
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal name as subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile
SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SP	Conference Sponsor
SU	Subject terms
SY	Chairperson of Symposium
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TC	Conference Name
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TP	Conference proceedings title
TR	Translator
TS	Symposium or session title
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title

XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

7.5 Sample Records for the Journal Publication Type

Sample record 1: CA Search Record

```
FN  CA SEARCH ®
CZ  © 1998 American Chemical Society.
AZ  128108688
TI  Impurity contamination of GaN epitaxial films from the
    sapphire, SiC and ZnO substrates
DT  JOURNAL
AU  Popovici, Galina; Kim, Wook; Solomon, James
CS  <LOCATION>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign;
    Coordinated Science Lab; Urbana; IL; 61801; USA
PU  American Institute of Physics
JN  Appl. Phys. Lett., V71, N23, P3385-3387
PY  1997
CO  APPLAB
SN  0003-6951
LA  English
RP  23
SC  CA275003  Crystallography and Liquid Crystals
ID  impurity contamination gallium nitride epitaxy substrate
DE  Epitaxy; Impurities
DE  Diffusion
RN  1317-82-4  25617-97-4
RN  409-21-2   1314-13-2
```

Sample record 1: Corresponding NISO Z39.80 record:

```
ID  128108688
PT  Journal Article
DB  CA SEARCH ®
RM  © 1998 American Chemical Society.
VN  Dialog Corp.
AI  128108688
AI  128(9)108688f
AT  Impurity contamination of GaN epitaxial films from the
    sapphire, SiC and ZnO substrates
AU  Popovici, Galina
AU  Kim, Wook
AU  Solomon, James
AF  Popovici, Galina; University of Illinois at Urbana-
     Champaign
    Coordinated Science Lab; Urbana; IL; 61801; USA
PB  American Institute of Physics
CT  Appl. Phys. Lett.
VO  71
IS  23
PG  3385-3387
DP  1997
NB  CODEN: APPLAB
SN  0003-6951
LA  English
RP  23
CC  CA275003  [Crystallography and Liquid Crystals]
```

```
SU  impurity contamination gallium nitride epitaxy substrate
DE  Epitaxy; Impurities
DE  Diffusion
RN  1317-82-4  25617-97-4
RN  409-21-2   1314-13-2
ZZ
```

Sample Record 2: Ei Compendex Record

```
FN  Ei Compendex ®
CZ  © 1998 Engineering Info. Inc.
AN  04848771
AN  <EI NUMBER> EIP97103881837
TI  Step controlled epitaxial growth of SiC: high quality
    homoepitaxy
AU  Matsunami, Hiroyuki; Kimoto, Tsunenobu
CS  Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
SO  Materials Science & Engineering: R: Reports v R20 n 3 Aug
    1997. P 125-166
PY  1997
CO  MIGIEA
SN  0927-796X
LA  English
DT  JA;  (Journal Article)
TC  A;   (Applications);  G;  (General Review)
JA  9712W2
AB  Chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of silicon carbide (SiC)
     onto
    SiC left brace 0001 right brace substrates and its device
    applications are reviewed. Polytype-controlled…  …which
     will
    develop novel electronics.  (Author abstract)  160 refs.
DE  *Semiconducting silicon compounds; Epitaxial growth;
     Silicon
    carbide; Chemical vapor deposition; Substrates;
     Diffusion;
    Nucleation; Surface phenomena; Photoluminescence; Low
    temperature properties
ID  Step controlled epitaxy; Two dimensional
CC  712.1.2  (Compound Semiconducting Materials); 933.1.2
    (Crystal Growth)
CC  712.1  (Semiconducting Materials);  933.1 (Crystalline
    Solids); 802.3 (Chemical Operations); 802.2  (Chemical
    Reactions)
CC  712 (Electronic & Thermionic Materials); 933 (Solid State
    Physics);  802 (Chemical Apparatus & Plants);  931
     (Applied
    Physics);  741  (Optics & Optical Devices)
CC  <GENERAL>71  (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS);  93
     (ENGINEERING
    PHYSICS);  80 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING); 74 (OPTICAL
     TECHNOLOGY)
```

Sample Record 2: Corresponding NISO Record:

```
ID  04848771
PT  Journal Article
DB  Ei Compendex ®
VN  Dialog Corp.
RM  © 1998 Engineering Info. Inc.
AI  <EI NUMBER> EIP97103881837
AT  Step controlled epitaxial growth of SiC: high quality
    homoepitaxy
AU  Matsunami, Hiroyuki
AU  Kimoto, Tsunenobu
AF  Matsunami, Hiroyuki; Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
CT  Materials Science & Engineering: R: Reports
VO  R20
IS  3
DP  Aug 1997.
PG  125-166
YR  1997
NB  CODEN: MIGIEA
SN  0927-796X
LA  English
DT  A;  (Applications)
DT  G;  (General Review)
NT  9712W2
AB  Chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of silicon carbide (SiC)
     onto
    SiC left brace 0001 right brace substrates and its device
    applications are reviewed. Polytype-controlled…  …which
     will
    develop novel electronics.  (Author abstract)
NR  160 refs.
DE  *Semiconducting silicon compounds
DE  Epitaxial growth
DE  Silicon carbide
DE  Chemical vapor deposition
DE  Substrates
DE  Diffusion
DE  Nucleation
DE  Surface phenomena
DE  Photoluminescence
DE  Low temperature properties
SU  Step controlled epitaxy
SU  Two dimensional
CC  712.1.2  (Compound Semiconducting Materials)
CC  933.1.2  (Crystal Growth)
CC  712.1  (Semiconducting Materials)
CC  933.1 (Crystalline Solids)
CC  802.3 (Chemical Operations)
CC  802.2 (Chemical Reactions)
CC  712 (Electronic & Thermionic Materials)
CC  933 (Solid State Physics)
CC  802 (Chemical Apparatus & Plants)
CC  931 (Applied Physics)
CC  741 (Optics & Optical Devices)
CC  <GENERAL>71  (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)
```

```
CC  93 (ENGINEERING PHYSICS)
CC  80 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING)
CC  74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)
ZZ
```

Sample Record 3: PsycINFO Record

```
FN  PsycINFO ®
CZ  © 1998 Amer. Psychological Assn.
AN  85-04706
TI  Borderline personality disorder and transitional objects.
AU  Laporta, Lauren D.
JN  American Journal of Psychiatry
SO  1997 Oct Vol 154(10) 1484-1485
SN  0002953X
JA  8502
LA  English
DT  JOURNAL ARTICLE
AG  ADULT; ELDERLY
AB  comments on the article by W. Cardasis et al (see record
    84-22937) about transitional objects and personality disorder…
DE  *BORDERLINE STATES; *PSYCHODIAGNOSIS; *TRANSITIONAL OBJECTS
DE  AGED; PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM
DC  06624; 41600; 54015;  01370; 40700
ID  possession of transitional objects & borderline personality
    disorder diagnosis, 18-72 yr old inpatients, commentary on
    conference presentation, letter
SH  3217  -PERSONALITY DISORDERS
```

Sample Record 3: Corresponding NISO Record

```
ID  85-04706
PT  Journal Article
DB  PsycINFO ®
VN  DIALOG
RM  © 1998 Amer. Psychological Assn.
AI  01120809
AT  Borderline personality disorder and transitional objects.
AU  Laporta, Lauren D.
CT  American Journal of Psychiatry
CP  1997 Oct
VO  154
IS  10
PG  1484-1485
SN  0002953X
NT  8502
LA  English
DE  ADULT
DE  ELDERLY
AB  comments on the article by W. Cardasis et al (see record 84-
    22937) about transitional objects and personality disorder…
DE  *BORDERLINE STATES
DE  *PSYCHODIAGNOSIS
DE  *TRANSITIONAL OBJECTS
DE  AGED
DE  PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM
CC  06624
CC  41600
```

```
CC  54015
CC  01370
CC  40700
SU  possession of transitional objects & borderline personality
    disorder diagnosis
SU  18-72 yr old inpatients
SU  commentary on conference presentation
SU  letter
SH  3217  -PERSONALITY DISORDERS
ZZ
```

8.0 Monograph (Whole) Publication Type

Contents:

8.1 Use of Monograph Publication Type

The Monograph (Whole) publication type is used for a non-serial bibliographic item. The item is either complete in one part or complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts.

The Monograph (Whole) publication type is not used for a section or chapter of a book. This item would be represented in the Monograph (Analytic) document type.

Monographs are not limited to print media items. For example, a Monograph may be stored on microfiche or CD-ROM. However, an audio or video recording of a reading of a Monograph would be represented in the Audiovisual document type.

8.2 Notes on Tags for Monograph Publication Type

Tags for Monograph (Whole) specific fields:

Authorship
Author's name: Author, Primary (AU) or Corporate Author, Primary (CA) tag.
Editor of an individual book or volume: Book/Report/Volume Editor (BE) tag.
Series editor: Collective Editor (CE) tag.

Physical Description
Number of pages: Extent of Work (EX) tag.

Titles
Individual book/monograph: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
Series Title: Collective Title (CT) tag.

8.3 Monograph: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL

Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes

Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM

Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT

8.4 Monograph: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry

MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile
SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

8.5 Sample Record for the Monograph Publication Type

Sample Record 4: GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
BK:  Pesticide chemicals.
BA:  Mackay-Donald; Shiu-Wan-Ying; Ma-Kuo-Ching
BF:  University of Toronto, Department of Chemical Engineering and
    Applied Chemistry, Toronto, ON, Canada
CT:  In the collection: Illustrated handbook of physical-chemical
    properties and environmental fate for organic chemicals. 1997.
SO:  5; 1997.
PB:  Lewis Publishers. Boca Raton, FL, United States. Pages: 812. 1997.
CP:  United-States
PY:  1997
LA:  English
DE:  degradation-; fate-; fugacity-; fungicides-; geochemistry-; ground-
    water; herbicides-; insecticides-; manuals-; organic-compounds;
    partition-coefficients; pesticides-; physicochemical-properties;
    pollutants-; solubility-
CC:  02A-General-geochemistry
DT:  Book
BL:  Monograph
NN:  Individual chapters are not cited separately; diskette of programs
    used to calculate environmental fate is provided with this volume;
    one program is written in BASIC or GWBASIC (can be run in QBASIC);
    others are in Lotus 123.
IL:  Refs: 291; illus. incl. portrs.
RF:  GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
IB:  1-56670-255-0
AN:  98-20994
UD:  199808
```

Sample Record 4: NISO Z39.80 Equivalent for GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
ID  98-20994
PT  Monograph (Whole)
DB  GeoRef
VN  SilverPlatter International N.V.
MT  Pesticide chemicals.
AU  Mackay, Donald
AU  Shiu, Wan Ying
AU  Ma, Kuo Ching
AF  Mackay, Donald; University of Toronto, Department of Chemical
    Engineering and Applied Chemistry, Toronto, ON, Canada
CT  Illustrated handbook of physical-chemical properties and
    environmental fate for organic chemicals.
CY  1997
VO  5
PB  Lewis Publishers.
PL  Boca Raton, FL, United States.
EX  812
CP  United States
LA  English
DE  degradation
DE  fate
DE  fugacity
DE  fungicides
DE  geochemistry
```

```
DE  ground-water
DE  herbicides
DE  insecticides
DE  manuals
DE  organic-compounds
DE  partition-coefficients
DE  pesticides
DE  physicochemical-properties
DE  pollutants
DE  solubility
CC  [02A] General-geochemistry
NT  Individual chapters are not cited separately
PH  diskette of programs used to calculate environmental fate is
    provided with this volume; one program is written in BASIC or
    GWBASIC (can be run in QBASIC); others are in Lotus 123.
NR  291
PH  illus. incl. portrs.
RM  Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
SB  1-56670-255-0
UD  199808
ZZ
```

9.0 Monograph (Analytic) Publication Type

Contents:

9.1 Use of Monograph (Analytic) Publication Type

The Monograph (Analytic) publication type is used for a bibliographic record describing a section or chapter of a whole monograph.

It is not used for a complete book or volume in a collection. These items would be represented in the Monograph (Whole) publication type.

Monographs are not limited to print media items. For example, a Monograph may be stored on microfiche or CD-ROM. However, an audio or video recording of a reading of a Monograph would be represented in the Audiovisual publication type.

9.2 Notes on Tags for Monograph (Analytic) Publication Type

Tags for Monograph (Analytic) specific fields:

Authorship
Author's name of book/monograph chapter or section: Author, Primary (AU) or Author, Corporate (CA) tag.
Editor of whole book or volume: Book/Report/Volume Editor (BE) tag.
Series editor: Collective Editor (CE) tag.

Physical Description
Number of pages of whole book or volume: Extent of work (EX) tag.
Page range of chapter or section: Location in Work (PG) tag.

Titles
Title of chapter or section: Analytic Title (AT) tag.
Individual book/monograph: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
Series Title: Collective Title (CT) tag.

9.3 Analytic: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier

Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of chapter: NC
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU

SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT

9.4 Analytic: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author

ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NC	Number of chapter
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile
SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator

TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

9.5 Sample Record for Analytic Publication Type

Sample Record 5: GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
TI:  The evolution of trends.
AU:  Vrba-Elisabeth-S
BK:  In: Actes/ Modalites, rythmes, mecanismes de l'evolution biologique; gradualisme
phyletique ou equilibres ponctues? colloque international
     Translated Title:  Modalities, rhythms, and mechanisms of biologic evolution;
phyletic gradualism or punctuated equilibria? International meeting.
BA:  Chaline-Jean
SO:  Pages 239-246. 1983.
PB:  Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France. 1983.
PY:  1983
LA:  English
LS:  French
DE:  biologic-evolution; concepts-; Effect-hypothesis
CC:  08-General-paleontology
DT:  Book
BL:  Analytic
IL:  illus.
RF:  GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute. Reference includes data
from Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Berkeley,
CA, United States
AN:  98-19966
UD:  199808
```

Sample Record 5: NISO Z39.80 equivalent for GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
ID  98-19966
PT  Monograph (analytic)
DB  GeoRef
AT  The evolution of trends.
AU  Vrba, Elisabeth S
MT  Actes/ Modalites, rythmes, mecanismes de l'evolution biologique;
    gradualisme phyletique ou equilibres ponctues? colloque international
TT  Modalities, rhythms, and mechanisms of biologic evolution; phyletic
    Gradualism or punctuated equilibria? International meeting.
BE  Chaline, Jean
```

```
PG  239-246
PB  Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
PL  Paris, France
YR  1983
LA  English
LG  French
DE  biologic-evolution
DE  concepts
DE  Effect-hypothesis
CC  08 [General-paleontology]
PH  illus.
VN  SilverPlatter International N.V.
RM  Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
NT  Reference includes data from Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates, Society of
    Vertebrate Paleontology, Berkeley, CA, United States
UD  199808
ZZ
```

10.0 Report Publication Type

10.1 Use of Report Publication Type

The Report publication type is used for scientific, technical, government and other reports. Examples: US Department of Energy, NASA, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Rand, and ERIC reports.

Reports are often issued by government agencies, foundations, and corporations. Reports are sometimes grouped together under the category "Technical Reports."

Reports can be in print or in other formats such as microfiche, CD-ROM, or available on the Web. For example, The Research Attainment Reports of the Pacific Southwest Research Station of the USDA Forest Service are available on the Web at www.pswfs.gov.

10.2 Notes on Tags for Report Publication Type

Reports often have unique identifiers, usually alpha-numeric strings in which an alphabetic report code for the performing or sponsoring organization is followed by a numeric series representing the date and sequence of issuance. ANSI Z39.23-1983 addresses establishment and use of report numbers.

The report identifier is tagged RP. This tag may be repeated for multiple report numbers. Reports often also have contract or grant identifiers, which use the NB (Number)tag, with the type of identifier preceding the identifier itself. For example, RP ERIC No.: ED415999

Authorship:
Primary author (either corporate or personal): AU or CA tag, as appropriate
See Author (Primary) and Corporate Author (Primary) for more information.

Some other types of authorship have specific tags. Translator (TR) is self-explanatory.
If a report has chapters written by various authors, the chapter author is the primary author.

Editor of the report: Editor, Book/report/volume (BE) tag.
Editor of a series of reports: Collective Editor (CE) tag.
For types of authorship where there is no specified tag: Other Author (XA) tag.

Titles
The title of a report: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
The title of a chapter within a report: Analytic Title (AT) tag.
The title of a series of reports: Collective Title (CT) tag.
(The number of the report within the series: Number of Series (NS) tag).

The title of a table or other specific element within a chapter: Work Fraction Title (WT) tag

Availability
Availability is often a crucial element for reports.
For all information needed for ordering a report: Availability (AV) tag.
This may include the supplier name and address, price, order number, and other information.

10.3 Report: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update

Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF

Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT
Year of publication: YR

10.4 Report: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title

NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile
SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

10.5 Sample Record for the Report Publication Type

Sample Record 6: North Carolina State University's DRAWeb Catalog

```
Title:
          Air Force operations in a chemical and biological
environment / Brian C. Chow ... [et al.].
Author:
          Chow, Brian G.
          United States. Air Force.
          Rand Corporation.
Published:
          Santa Monica, CA : Rand, 1998.
Subject:
          United States. Air Force. --Operational readiness.
          Biological warfare.
          Chemical warfare.
Series:
          Project AIR FORCE
          Project AIR FORCE report.
Material:
          xviii, 152 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.
Note:
          "DB-189/1-AF"--P. [4] of cover.
          "Prepared for the United States Air Force."
          Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN:
          0833025983
System ID no:
          AJK-8284
Holdings:
     LOCATION: DH Hill Library -- CALL NUMBER: UG449 .A49
1998
```

Sample Record 6: NISO Z39.80 equivalent

```
ID  AJK-8284
PT  Report
DB  NCSU
VN  DRAWeb
MT  Air Force operations in a chemical and biological
environment
AU  Chow, Brian G.
CA  United States. Air Force.
CA  Rand Corporation.
PL  Santa Monica, CA
PB  Rand
YR  1998
DE  United States. Air Force. --Operational readiness.
DE  Biological warfare.
DE  Chemical warfare.
CT  Project AIR FORCE
CT  Project AIR FORCE report
EX  xviii, 152 p.
PH  ill. ; 28 cm
```

```
NT  "DB-189/1-AF"--P. [4] of cover.
NT  "Prepared for the United States Air Force."
NT  Includes bibliographical references.
SB  0833025983
LO  DH Hill Library
CN  UG449 .A49 1998
RP  DB-189/1-AF
ZZ
```

	AUTHORSHIP GROUP										
	PRIMARY AUTHORSHIP										
AU	Author, Primary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CA	Corporate Author, Primary	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
ME	Main Entry	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	SECONDARY AUTHORSHIP										
AK	Acknowledged supporters	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AS	Assignee for patents								x		
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor	x	x	x	x	x		x			
CE	Collective Editor	x	x	x	x	x		x			
CW	Chairperson of conference				x						
DI	Director of AV program										
EP	Executive producer										
MP	Database producer or compiler										x
PO	Producer										
SD	Studio										
SP	Conference Sponsor				x						
ST	Staff/cast										
SY	Chairperson of symposium				x						
TR	Translator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VE	Video/film editor										
XA	Other author (for types of author where no tag is defined)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	OTHER AUTHOR FIELDS										
AA	Abstract Author	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AF	Author Address or Affiliation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AH	Authorship statement										
CQ	Country of author	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EL	Electronic mail address of author	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	DATABASE SOURCE GROUP										
AI	Record or accession number assigned by database producer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DB	Database (REQUIRED)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DM	Database producer name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ID	Database vendor record or accession number (REQUIRED)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
SF	Subfile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SI	Original source identifier	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UD	Database Update	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VN	Database vendor name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	DATE GROUP										
CY	Copyright year	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
DA	Date – generic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DC	Date of Conference				x						
DP	Date of Publication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance of database record	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ER	Entry date for database record	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FD	Former date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
YR	Year of publication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	EDITION GROUP										
ED	Edition	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	IDENTIFIERS/NUMBERS GROUP										
NB	Identifier	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RP	Report identifier	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SB	ISBN	?	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
SN	ISSN	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
	IMPRINT GROUP										
CP	Country of publication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Column number							x			
FR	Frequency of publication	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
IP	Supplement/ Part / Special number	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IS	Issue identifier	x						x			
LO	Location of item	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NC	Number of the chapter		x	x	x	x	x				
NR	Number of references	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NS	Number of series	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
PB	Publisher Name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PG	Location in work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PL	Place of publication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RF	References	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
SX	Section identifier							x			
UR	URL for document	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VO	Volume identifier	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
	INPRINT GROUP -- PATENTS										
AC	Priority application country								x		
AD	Priority application date								x		
AN	Priority application number								x		
AP	Priority application								x		
AY	Priority application year								x		

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
CO	Continuation application								x		
CX	Continuation in part application								x		
DS	Designated states								x		
DR	Designated region								x		
DV	Division application								x		
EA	Equivalent patent date								x		
EC	Equivalent patent country								x		
EN	Equivalent patent number								x		
EQ	Equivalent patent								x		
ET	Equivalent patent type								x		
EY	Equivalent patent year								x		
OA	Other application								x		
OC	Other application country								x		
OD	Other application date								x		
ON	Other application number								x		
OY	Other application year								x		
PC	Principal patent country								x		
PD	Patent date								x		
PI	Principal patent								x		
PK	Patent kind code								x		
PN	Principal patent number								x		
PY	Patent year								x		
RA	Related patent								x		
RE	Reissued patent								x		
	MISCELLANEOUS GROUP										
PT	Publication type (REQUIRED)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
XX	Generic field	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
ZZ	End of record indicator (REQUIRED)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	NOTES GROUP										
AB	Abstract	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AL	Audience level	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
AM	Accompanying material	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AR	Translated abstract	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AV	Availability	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CG	Citing patents								x		
CL	Claims								x		
CM	Comments	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CU	Continuing education credit	x								x	
DL	Dateline							x			
DT	Distributor										
EG	Encoding									x	
GM	General material designation										
IA	Abstract indicator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IM	Image	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IN	Instrumentation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LA	Language(s) of work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LG	Language of abstract	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LN	Link	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NA	Nature of the contribution	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NT	Notes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
OS	Operating system									x	x
PP	Prior patent references								x		
PR	Price	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
RC	Recipient										
RM	Rights management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SA	Status	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SR	System requirements									x	x
TL	Table of contents	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TX	Full text	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION GROUP										
DN	Duration									x	
EX	Extent of work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PH	Physical description	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PJ	Projection										
SL	Scale										
	SUBJECT GROUP										
CC	Formal subject code	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CH	Chemical name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CN	Call number	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CS	Corporate name as subject	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
DE	Descriptor (formal)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GC	Geographic code	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GN	Geographic name as subject	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IC	Industrial Code	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IL	International patent classification								x		
NI	Numerical or chemical indexing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NL	National patent classification								x		

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
NU	Number for subjects	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PS	Personal name as subject	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
RN	Registry number	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SE	Database Section code	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SH	Database Section heading or title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SU	Subject terms (free-text)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TN	Trade name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
US	Uniform title as subject	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
XS	Exploded subheading	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ZN	MeSH Z Tree number	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	TITLE GROUP										
	MAIN TITLE FIELDS										
AT	Analytic Title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CT	Collective Title	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
MT	Monographic Title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WT	Work Fraction Title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	OTHER TITLE FIELDS										
AE	Area of Map										
CF	Conference Location				x						
NM	Number of Conference				x						
OT	Other title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PE	Parallel title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TA	Title, Abbreviated	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TB	Abbreviated translated title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TC	Conference Name				x						
TM	Type of medium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TP	Conference proceeding title				x						

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database
TS	Symposium or session title				x						
TT	Translated title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UT	Uniform title	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

DRAFT NISO Z39.80 Tags Table
Date: September 21, 1998

Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records¾ DRAFT

Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records¾ DRAFT Z39.80 Tags

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

4.0 List of Z39.80 Publications Types

The following publication types will be included in the complete Z39.80-199x draft standard:

Journals	(included in this draft)
Monographs (Whole)	(included in this draft)
Monographs (Analytic)	(included in this draft)
Reports	(included in this draft)
Conference Proceedings	(in progress)
Dissertations	(in progress)
Newspapers	(in progress)
Patents	(in progress)
Software	(in progress)
Databases	(in progress)
Communications	(in progress)
Web Pages	(in progress)
Maps	(in progress)
Audio Visual	(in progress)
Music	(in progress)
Dublin Core	(in progress)

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

5.0 Publication Type: Journal

Contents:

5.1. Use of Journal Publication Type

Use for journal records at various levels of description¾journal titles, journal issues, or journal articles. Articles published in newsletters will most likely fall into the journal format. The most common use is for articles appearing in journals or magazines published in any format (print, CD, Web, microform, etc.).

Most serial publications will fall into this format, with exceptions being newspapers (use newspaper format), books in series (use monographic format), and serially produced conference proceedings (use conference format). Individual articles published in journals that have conference information with them will use the journal format, and will include appropriate conference fields as required.

5.2 Major Notes on Tags for Journal Publication Type

Authorship Group
This includes both personal and/or corporate authors of the work. The author address may be presented as an affiliation, a reprint address, or both, depending on the source of the record.
For the address of the author: Author Address (AF) tag.
For the reprint address: Availability (AV) tag.

Database Source Group
This group contains two required fields – Database (DB) and Record or Accession number (ID). For the name of the database from which the record was taken: Database (DB) tag.

For the unique record number assigned by the database vendor supplying the database: Accession number (ID) tag.

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Imprint Group
For initial page number or page span: Location in Work (PG) tag.
For some electronically published items, this field can be used for article numbers.

For issue numbers or names (e.g., Spring Issue): Identifier (IS) tag.
If the record includes both an issue number and a name, the number should be preferred.
If the issue is denoted by a date (e.g., June 5), use the date of publication field (DP) in the date group for this information.

For holdings information: Location of Item (LO) tag. This field will carry information regarding the institutions/libraries that own the item, and may also carry a string indicating the run (e.g., volume or year span) of the journal held by that organization.
For the electronic location of an item: URL (UR) tag.

If the imprint information is presented in one composite field, and it is not possible to parse the date information, use the Notes field (NT), prepending “Imprint:” to this information.

For the list of references: References (RF) tag.
For only the number of references included in a work: Number of References tag (NR) tag.

Notes Group
Use the Nature of the contribution (NA) tag for the field describing the item itself, e.g., article, review, letter, correction, editorial, etc. Some databases may use the term “publication type” and some use "document type".

To denote the presence of an abstract: Abstract Indicator (IA) tag.
For the text of the abstract itself: Abstract (AB) tag.

Title Group
For the titles of contributions: Article Title (AT) tag.
For journal titles in full: Collective Title (CT) tag.
For abbreviated journal titles: Abbreviated Title (TA) tag.

Records for Title level descriptions will have only a CT tag; analytics will have both AT and CT tags.

5.3 Journal: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Continuing education credit : CU
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate Name as Subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISSN: SN
Issue Identifier: IS
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of references: NR

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Number of series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing: NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal name as subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT
Year of publication: YR

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

5.4 Journal: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CU	Continuing Education credit
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
IS	Issue Identifier
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal name as subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile

Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records¾ DRAFT Z39.80 Tags

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

5.5 Examples of the Journal Publication Type

CA Search Record

```
FN  CA SEARCH ®
CZ  © 1998 American Chemical Society.
AZ  128108688
TI  Impurity contamination of GaN epitaxial films from the
    sapphire, SiC and ZnO substrates
DT  JOURNAL
AU  Popovici, Galina; Kim, Wook; Solomon, James
CS  <LOCATION>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign;
    Coordinated Science Lab; Urbana; IL; 61801; USA
PU  American Institute of Physics
JN  Appl. Phys. Lett., V71, N23, P3385-3387
PY  1997
CO  APPLAB
SN  0003-6951
LA  English
RP  23
SC  CA275003  Crystallography and Liquid Crystals
ID  impurity contamination gallium nitride epitaxy substrate
DE  Epitaxy; Impurities
DE  Diffusion
RN  1317-82-4  25617-97-4
RN  409-21-2   1314-13-2
```

Corresponding NISO Z39.80 record:

```
1.
ID  128108688
PT  Journal Article
DB  CA SEARCH ®
RM  © 1998 American Chemical Society.
VN  Dialog Corp.
AI  128108688
AI  128(9)108688f
AT  Impurity contamination of GaN epitaxial films from the
    sapphire, SiC and ZnO substrates
AU  Popovici, Galina
AU  Kim, Wook
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
AU  Solomon, James
AF  Popovici, Galina; University of Illinois at Urbana-
     Champaign
    Coordinated Science Lab; Urbana; IL; 61801; USA
PB  American Institute of Physics
CT  Appl. Phys. Lett.
VO  71
IS  23
PG  3385-3387
DP  1997
NB  CODEN: APPLAB
SN  0003-6951
LA  English
RP  23
CC  CA275003  [Crystallography and Liquid Crystals]
SU  impurity contamination gallium nitride epitaxy substrate
DE  Epitaxy; Impurities
DE  Diffusion
RN  1317-82-4  25617-97-4
RN  409-21-2   1314-13-2
```

Ei Compendex Record

```
FN  Ei Compendex ®
CZ  © 1998 Engineering Info. Inc.
AN  04848771
AN  <EI NUMBER> EIP97103881837
TI  Step controlled epitaxial growth of SiC: high quality
    homoepitaxy
AU  Matsunami, Hiroyuki; Kimoto, Tsunenobu
CS  Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
SO  Materials Science & Engineering: R: Reports v R20 n 3 Aug
    1997. P 125-166
PY  1997
CO  MIGIEA
SN  0927-796X
LA  English
DT  JA;  (Journal Article)
TC  A;   (Applications);  G;  (General Review)
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
JA  9712W2
AB  Chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of silicon carbide (SiC)
     onto
    SiC left brace 0001 right brace substrates and its device
    applications are reviewed. Polytype-controlled…  …which
     will
    develop novel electronics.  (Author abstract)  160 refs.
DE  *Semiconducting silicon compounds; Epitaxial growth;
     Silicon
    carbide; Chemical vapor deposition; Substrates;
     Diffusion;
    Nucleation; Surface phenomena; Photoluminescence; Low
    temperature properties
ID  Step controlled epitaxy; Two dimensional
CC  712.1.2  (Compound Semiconducting Materials); 933.1.2
    (Crystal Growth)
CC  712.1  (Semiconducting Materials);  933.1 (Crystalline
    Solids); 802.3 (Chemical Operations); 802.2  (Chemical
    Reactions)
CC  712 (Electronic & Thermionic Materials); 933 (Solid State
    Physics);  802 (Chemical Apparatus & Plants);  931
     (Applied
    Physics);  741  (Optics & Optical Devices)
CC  <GENERAL>71  (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS);  93
     (ENGINEERING
    PHYSICS);  80 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING); 74 (OPTICAL
     TECHNOLOGY)
```

Corresponding NISO Record:

```
2.
ID  04848771
PT  Journal Article
DB  Ei Compendex ®
VN  Dialog Corp.
RM  © 1998 Engineering Info. Inc.
AI  <EI NUMBER> EIP97103881837
AT  Step controlled epitaxial growth of SiC: high quality
    homoepitaxy
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
AU  Matsunami, Hiroyuki
AU  Kimoto, Tsunenobu
AF  Matsunami, Hiroyuki; Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
CT  Materials Science & Engineering: R: Reports
VO  R20
IS  3
DP  Aug 1997.
PG  125-166
YR  1997
NB  CODEN: MIGIEA
SN  0927-796X
LA  English
DT  A;  (Applications)
DT  G;  (General Review)
NT  9712W2
AB  Chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of silicon carbide (SiC)
     onto
    SiC left brace 0001 right brace substrates and its device
    applications are reviewed. Polytype-controlled…  …which
     will
    develop novel electronics.  (Author abstract)
NR  160 refs.
DE  *Semiconducting silicon compounds
DE  Epitaxial growth
DE  Silicon carbide
DE  Chemical vapor deposition
DE  Substrates
DE  Diffusion
DE  Nucleation
DE  Surface phenomena
DE  Photoluminescence
DE  Low temperature properties
SU  Step controlled epitaxy
SU  Two dimensional
CC  712.1.2  (Compound Semiconducting Materials)
CC  933.1.2  (Crystal Growth)
CC  712.1  (Semiconducting Materials)
CC  933.1 (Crystalline Solids)
CC  802.3 (Chemical Operations)
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
CC  802.2 (Chemical Reactions)
CC  712 (Electronic & Thermionic Materials)
CC  933 (Solid State Physics)
CC  802 (Chemical Apparatus & Plants)
CC  931 (Applied Physics)
CC  741 (Optics & Optical Devices)
CC  <GENERAL>71  (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)
CC  93 (ENGINEERING PHYSICS)
CC  80 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING)
CC  74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)
ZZ
```

PsycINFO Record

```
FN  PsycINFO ®
CZ  © 1998 Amer. Psychological Assn.
AN  85-04706
TI  Borderline personality disorder and transitional objects.
AU  Laporta, Lauren D.
JN  American Journal of Psychiatry
SO  1997 Oct Vol 154(10) 1484-1485
SN  0002953X
JA  8502
LA  English
DT  JOURNAL ARTICLE
AG  ADULT; ELDERLY
AB  comments on the article by W. Cardasis et al (see record
    84-22937) about transitional objects and personality disorder…
DE  *BORDERLINE STATES; *PSYCHODIAGNOSIS; *TRANSITIONAL OBJECTS
DE  AGED; PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM
DC  06624; 41600; 54015;  01370; 40700
ID  possession of transitional objects & borderline personality
    disorder diagnosis, 18-72 yr old inpatients, commentary on
    conference presentation, letter
SH  3217  -PERSONALITY DISORDERS
```

Corresponding NISO Record:

```
3.
ID  85-04706
PT  Journal Article
DB  PsycINFO ®
VN  DIALOG
RM  © 1998 Amer. Psychological Assn.
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
AI  01120809
AT  Borderline personality disorder and transitional objects.
AU  Laporta, Lauren D.
CT  American Journal of Psychiatry
CP  1997 Oct
VO  154
IS  10
PG  1484-1485
SN  0002953X
NT  8502
LA  English
DE  ADULT
DE  ELDERLY
AB  comments on the article by W. Cardasis et al (see record 84-
    22937) about transitional objects and personality disorder…
DE  *BORDERLINE STATES
DE  *PSYCHODIAGNOSIS
DE  *TRANSITIONAL OBJECTS
DE  AGED
DE  PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM
CC  06624
CC  41600
CC  54015
CC  01370
CC  40700
SU  possession of transitional objects & borderline personality
    disorder diagnosis
SU  18-72 yr old inpatients
SU  commentary on conference presentation
SU  letter
SH  3217  -PERSONALITY DISORDERS
ZZ
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

6.0 Publication Type: Monograph Format

(Whole Monographs)

Contents:

6.1 Use of Monograph (Whole) Publication Type

The Monograph (Whole) publication type is used for a non-serial bibliographic item. The item is either complete in one part or complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts.

The Monograph (Whole) publication type is not used for a section or chapter of a book. This item would be represented in the Monograph (Analytic) document type.

Monographs are not limited to print media items. For example, a Monograph may be stored on microfiche or CD-ROM. However, an audio or video recording of a reading of a Monograph would be represented in the Audiovisual document type.

6.2 Major Notes on Tags for Monograph (Whole) Publication Type

Tags for Monograph (Whole) specific fields:

Authorship
Author's name: Author, Primary (AU) or Corporate Author, Primary (CA) tag.
Editor of an individual book or volume: Book/Report/Volume Editor (BE) tag.
Series editor: Collective Editor (CE) tag.

Physical Description
Number of pages: Extent of Work (EX) tag.

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Titles
Individual book/monograph: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
Series Title: Collective Title (CT) tag.

6.3 Monograph: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO

Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records¾ DRAFT Z39.80 Tags

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

6.4 Monograph: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

FR	Frequency of publication
GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

6.5 Sample Record for Monograph Publication Type

GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
BK:  Pesticide chemicals.
BA:  Mackay-Donald; Shiu-Wan-Ying; Ma-Kuo-Ching
BF:  University of Toronto, Department of Chemical Engineering and
    Applied Chemistry, Toronto, ON, Canada
CT:  In the collection: Illustrated handbook of physical-chemical
    properties and environmental fate for organic chemicals. 1997.
SO:  5; 1997.
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
PB:  Lewis Publishers. Boca Raton, FL, United States. Pages: 812. 1997.
CP:  United-States
PY:  1997
LA:  English
DE:  degradation-; fate-; fugacity-; fungicides-; geochemistry-; ground-
    water; herbicides-; insecticides-; manuals-; organic-compounds;
    partition-coefficients; pesticides-; physicochemical-properties;
    pollutants-; solubility-
CC:  02A-General-geochemistry
DT:  Book
BL:  Monograph
NN:  Individual chapters are not cited separately; diskette of programs
    used to calculate environmental fate is provided with this volume;
    one program is written in BASIC or GWBASIC (can be run in QBASIC);
    others are in Lotus 123.
IL:  Refs: 291; illus. incl. portrs.
RF:  GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
IB:  1-56670-255-0
AN:  98-20994
UD:  199808
```

NISO Z39.80 Equivalent for GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
1.
ID  98-20994
PT  Monograph (Whole)
DB  GeoRef
VN  SilverPlatter International N.V.
MT  Pesticide chemicals.
AU  Mackay, Donald
AU  Shiu, Wan Ying
AU  Ma, Kuo Ching
AF  Mackay, Donald; University of Toronto, Department of Chemical
    Engineering and Applied Chemistry, Toronto, ON, Canada
CT  Illustrated handbook of physical-chemical properties and
    environmental fate for organic chemicals.
CY  1997
VO  5
PB  Lewis Publishers.
PL  Boca Raton, FL, United States.
EX  812
CP  United States
LA  English
DE  degradation
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
DE  fate
DE  fugacity
DE  fungicides
DE  geochemistry
DE  ground-water
DE  herbicides
DE  insecticides
DE  manuals
DE  organic-compounds
DE  partition-coefficients
DE  pesticides
DE  physicochemical-properties
DE  pollutants
DE  solubility
CC  [02A] General-geochemistry
NT  Individual chapters are not cited separately
PH  diskette of programs used to calculate environmental fate is
    provided with this volume; one program is written in BASIC or
    GWBASIC (can be run in QBASIC); others are in Lotus 123.
NR  291
PH  illus. incl. portrs.
RM  Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
SB  1-56670-255-0
UD  199808
ZZ
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

7.0 Publication Type: Monograph (Analytic)

Contents:

7.1 Use of Monograph (Analytic) Publication type

The Monograph (Analytic) publication type is used for a bibliographic record describing a section or chapter of a whole monograph.

It is not used for a complete book or volume in a collection. These items would be represented in the Monograph (Whole) publication type.

Monographs are not limited to print media items. For example, a Monograph may be stored on microfiche or CD-ROM. However, an audio or video recording of a reading of a Monograph would be represented in the Audiovisual publication type.

7.2 Major Notes on Tags for Monograph (Analytic) Publication type

Tags for Monograph (Analytic) specific fields:

Authorship
Author's name of book/monograph chapter or section: Author, Primary (AU) or Author, Corporate (CA) tag.
Editor of whole book or volume: Book/Report/Volume Editor (BE) tag.

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Series editor: Collective Editor (CE) tag.

Physical Description

Number of pages of whole book or volume: Extent of work (EX) tag.
Page range of chapter or section: Location in Work (PG) tag.

Titles

Title of chapter or section: Analytic Title (AT) tag.
Individual book/monograph: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
Series Title: Collective Title (CT) tag.

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

7.3 Analytic: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV
Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor
Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Number of chapter: NC
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR
Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT
7.4

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Analytic: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication

Z39.80 Standard Format for Downloading Records¾ DRAFT Z39.80 Tags

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NC	Number of chapter
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

SH	Database section title
SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

5. Sample Record for Analytic Publication Type

GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
TI:  The evolution of trends.
AU:  Vrba-Elisabeth-S
BK:  In: Actes/ Modalites, rythmes, mecanismes de l'evolution biologique; gradualisme
phyletique ou equilibres ponctues? colloque international
     Translated Title:  Modalities, rhythms, and mechanisms of biologic evolution;
phyletic gradualism or punctuated equilibria? International meeting.
BA:  Chaline-Jean
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

```
SO:  Pages 239-246. 1983.
PB:  Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France. 1983.
PY:  1983
LA:  English
LS:  French
DE:  biologic-evolution; concepts-; Effect-hypothesis
CC:  08-General-paleontology
DT:  Book
BL:  Analytic
IL:  illus.
RF:  GeoRef, Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute. Reference includes data
from Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Berkeley,
CA, United States
AN:  98-19766
UD:  199808
```

NISO Z39.80 equivalent for GEOREF from SilverPlatter

```
1.
ID  98-19766
PT  Monograph (analytic)
DB  GeoRef
AT  The evolution of trends.
AU  Vrba, Elisabeth S
MT  Actes/ Modalites, rythmes, mecanismes de l'evolution biologique;
    gradualisme phyletique ou equilibres ponctues? colloque international
TT  Modalities, rhythms, and mechanisms of biologic evolution; phyletic
    Gradualism or punctuated equilibria? International meeting.
BE  Chaline, Jean
PG  239-246
PB  Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
PL  Paris, France
YR  1983
LA  English
LG  French
DE  biologic-evolution
DE  concepts
DE  Effect-hypothesis
CC  08 [General-paleontology]
PH  illus.
VN  SilverPlatter International N.V.
RM  Copyright 1998, American Geological Institute.
NT  Reference includes data from Bibliography of Fossil Vertebrates, Society of
    Vertebrate Paleontology, Berkeley, CA, United States
UD  199808
ZZ
```

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

8.0 Publication Type: Report

Contents:

8.1 Use of Report Publication Type

The Report publication type is used for scientific, technical, government and other reports. Examples: US Department of Energy, NASA, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Rand, and ERIC reports.

Reports are often issued by government agencies, foundations, and corporations. Reports are sometimes grouped together under the category "Technical Reports."

Reports can be in print or in other formats such as microfiche, CD-ROM, or available on the Web. For example, The Research Attainment Reports of the Pacific Southwest Research Station of the USDA Forest Service are available on the Web at www.pswfs.gov.

8.2 Major Notes on Tags for Report Publication Type

Reports often have unique identifiers, usually alpha-numeric strings in which an alphabetic report code for the performing or sponsoring organization is followed by a numeric series representing the date and sequence of issuance. ANSI Z39.23-1983 addresses establishment and use of report numbers.

The report identifier is tagged RP. This tag may be repeated for multiple report numbers. Reports often also have contract or grant identifiers, which use the NB (Number) tag, with the type of identifier preceding the identifier itself. For example, RP ERIC No.: ED415979

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Authorship:
Primary author (either corporate or personal): AU or CA tag, as appropriate
See Author (Primary) and Corporate Author (Primary) for more information.

Some other types of authorship have specific tags. Translator (TR) is self-explanatory.
If a report has chapters written by various authors, the chapter author is the primary author.

Editor of the report: Editor, Book/report/volume (BE) tag.
Editor of a series of reports: Collective Editor (CE) tag.
For types of authorship where there is no specified tag: Other Author (XA) tag.

Titles
The title of a report: Monographic Title (MT) tag.
The title of a chapter within a report: Analytic Title (AT) tag.
The title of a series of reports: Collective Title (CT) tag.
(The number of the report within the series: Number of Series (NS) tag).
The title of a table or other specific element within a chapter: Work Fraction Title (WT) tag

Availability
Availability is often a crucial element for reports.
For all information needed for ordering a report: Availability (AV) tag.
This may include the supplier name and address, price, order number, and other information.

8.3 Report: Name to Tag Quick Reference

Abbreviated translated title: TB
Abstract: AB
Abstract Author: AA
Abstract indicator: IA
Accession or record number assigned by database producer: AI
Accompanying Material: AM
Acknowledged supporters: AK
Age groups: see Descriptor
Analytic Title: AT
Audience level: AL
Author Address or Affiliation: AF
Author, Primary: AU
Availability/reprint source: AV

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor): BE
Call number: CN
Chemical name: CH
Classification code: see Formal subject code
Collective Editor: CE
Collective Title: CT
Comments: CM
Composite age groups: see Descriptor
Content representation: see Abstract
Contract identifier: see Identifier
Copyright Clearance Center code: see Availability
Copyright year: CY
Corporate Author, Primary: CA
Corporate name as subject: CS
Corporate source: see Author affiliation
Country of author: CQ
Country of intellectual origin: see Country of author
Country of Publication: CP
Database: DB
Database producer name: DM
Database section code: SE
Database section title: SH
Database Update: UD
Database vendor name: VN
Date -- generic date field: DA
Date of publication: DP
Date of update/revision/issuance: DU
Descriptor: DE
Edition Statement: ED
Electronic Mail Address of Author: EL
End of record indicator: ZZ
Entry date: ER
Entry month: see Database update
Exploded subheading: XS
Extent of work: EX
Formal subject code: CC
Former dates: FD
Frequency of publication: FR
Full text: TX
Generic field tag: XX
Geographic code: GC
Geographic name: GN
Government level: see Descriptor

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Grant identifier: see Identifier
Identifier: NB
Image: IM
Industrial Code: IC
Institutional affiliation: see Author affiliation
Institutional sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Instrumentation: IN
International Standard Book Number: see ISBN
International Standard Serial Number: see ISSN
ISBN: SB
ISSN: SN
Journal announcements: see Notes
Journal title code: see Title code
Key phrase: see Subject
Key phrase: see Subject or Descriptor
Keyword: see Subject
Language of abstract: LG
Language(s) of work: LA
Link: LN
Location in work: PG
Location of item: LO
Main Entry: ME
Material identify number: see Identifier
MeSH Z Tree Number: ZN
Monographic Title: MT
Nature of the contribution: NA
Notes: NT
Number -- miscellaneous for subjects: NU
Number of references: NR
Number of Series: NS
Numeric or chemical indexing : NI
Original source identifier: SI
Other Author: XA
Other title: OT
Parallel Title: PE
Personal author: See Author, Primary
Personal Name as Subject: PS
Physical description: PH
Place of Publication: PL
Place of publication: see Publisher Location
Plate number: see Identifier
Population: see Subject or Descriptor
Price: PR

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

Publication type: PT
Publication year: see Year of publication
Publisher Name: PB
Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor: ID
References: RF
Registry number: RN
Report Identifier: RP
Rights Management: RM
Rotated descriptors: see Descriptor
Series title: see Collective title
Sponsors: see Acknowledged supporters
Status: SA
Subfile: SF
Subject headings: see Descriptor
Subject terms: SU
SUDOC: see Identifier and Availability
Supplement/part/special number: IP
Supporters: see Acknowledged supporters
Table of Contents: TL
Target audience: see Audience level
Title, Abbreviated: TA
Trade name: TN
Translated abstract: AR
Translated Title: TT
Translator: TR
Treatment code: see Identifier
Type of medium: TM
Uniform Title: UT
Uniform Title as Subject: US
Update code: see Database update
URL: UR
Volume Identifier: VO
Work Fraction Title: WT
Year of publication: YR

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

8.4 Report: Tag to Name Quick Reference

Tag	Description
AA	Abstract Author
AB	Abstract
AF	Author Address or Affiliation
AI	Accession or record number assigned by database producer.
AK	Acknowledged supporters
AL	Audience level
AM	Accompanying Material
AR	Translated abstract
AT	Analytic Title
AU	Author, Primary
AV	Availability/reprint source
BE	Book/Report/Volume Editor (or other monographic level editor)
CA	Corporate Author, Primary
CC	Formal subject code
CE	Collective Editor
CH	Chemical name
CM	Comments
CN	Call number
CP	Country of Publication
CQ	Country of author
CS	Corporate name as subject
CT	Collective Title
CY	Copyright year
DA	Date -- generic date field
DB	Database
DE	Descriptor
DM	Database producer name
DP	Date of publication
DU	Date of update/revision/issuance
ED	Edition Statement
EL	Electronic Mail Address of Author
ER	Entry date
EX	Extent of work
FD	Former dates
FR	Frequency of publication

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

GC	Geographic code
GN	Geographic name
IA	Abstract indicator
IC	Industrial Code
ID	Record or accession number from database vendor or distributor
IM	Image
IN	Instrumentation
IP	Supplement/part/special number
LA	Language(s) of work
LG	Language of abstract
LN	Link
LO	Location of item
ME	Main Entry
MT	Monographic Title
NA	Nature of the contribution
NB	Identifier
NI	Numeric or chemical indexing
NR	Number of references
NS	Number of Series
NT	Notes
NU	Number -- miscellaneous for subjects
OT	Other title
PB	Publisher Name
PE	Parallel Title
PG	Location in work
PH	Physical description
PL	Place of Publication
PR	Price
PS	Personal Name as Subject
PT	Publication type
RF	References
RM	Rights Management
RN	Registry number
RP	Report Identifier
SA	Status
SB	ISBN
SE	Database section code
SF	Subfile
SH	Database section title

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

SI	Original source identifier
SN	ISSN
SU	Subject terms
TA	Title, Abbreviated
TB	Abbreviated translated title
TL	Table of Contents
TM	Type of medium
TN	Trade name
TR	Translator
TT	Translated Title
TX	Full text
UD	Database Update
UR	URL
US	Uniform Title as Subject
UT	Uniform Title
VN	Database vendor name
VO	Volume Identifier
WT	Work Fraction Title
XA	Other Author
XS	Exploded subheading
XX	Generic field tag
YR	Year of publication
ZN	MeSH Z Tree Number
ZZ	End of record indicator

Tag	Description of Contents	Journal	Mono (Whole)	Mono (Analytic)	Conference	Report	Dissertation	Newspaper	Patent	Software	Database

8.5 Sample Record for Report Publication Type

North Carolina State University's DRAWeb Catalog

```
Title:
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