

CCS A 14



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Information and documentation - Schema for holdings
information**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the redrafting method to modify and adopt ISO 20775.2009 "Information and Document Collection Information Format".

The technical differences between this standard and ISO 20775.2009 and the reasons are as follows.

--- Regarding normative reference documents, this standard has made adjustments with technical differences to adapt to my country's technical conditions and adjustments.

The situation is collectively reflected in Chapter 2 "Normative Reference Documents", with specific adjustments as follows.

* Replace ISO 4217 with GB/T 12406 which is equivalent to adopting international standards;

* Updated the standard name of the undated normative reference document ISO 8459 in the international standard (the standard was established in 2009).

A new version was released in May, combining the five parts of the old version of the standard into a single standard, and at the same time the standard name was changed);

* Added reference to GB/T 33286 and GB/T 36068.

---For the existing GB/T 36068 in China, the mapping between data elements and GB/T 36068 collection format fields is added in Table 1.

---The data elements in Table 1 in the international standard "6 Abstract Format" are numbered.

This standard has made the following editorial changes.

---In order to distinguish holdings and holdings, the "holdings" in the international standard "3.1 Terms and Definitions" is changed to "holdingsin-formation";

---According to the Chinese custom, delete the "MARC21Holdings" and "OpenURLRe-" in the "3.2 Abbreviations" in the international standard questTransferMessage";

---In order to enhance legibility, on the basis of retaining the examples in the international standards, replace some examples with domestic examples;

---Updated the invalid URL addresses given in "3.2 Abbreviations" and "7XMLSchema" in the international standards;

---Processed the suspension section under 5.3.5;

---Cancel the indentation of the data element in the first column of Table 1 of the international standard "6 Abstract Format";

---Informative Appendix B "The Hierarchical Structure of Abstract Format" has been added.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Information and Documentation Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC4).

Drafting organizations of this standard. Peking University, National Library (National Classics Museum).

Introduction

The collection information format is designed to meet the needs of information transmission, and is suitable for the collection of resources in warehouses, libraries and related institutions.

In response to the query for the collection information. This format is also applicable to cultural institutions that own collections (such as museum collection objects). Included in this format

The information includes the scope of the collection, availability, availability policies and terms, and access rights. The description of the historical use information of the collection belongs to

Optional part of this format.

This standard applies to all types of collection resources including physical resources and electronic resources, as well as various types of resources, such as printed documents.

Books, visual images, sound recordings, videos, electronic media, and single-line resources that are published and distributed once, or serially or dividedly published focus on.

This format is mainly used for query response. Based on availability and historical usage, two main types of queries have been identified.

Acquired descriptions are the focus of this format. The main purpose of this format is to answer "Who owns one or more copies or the same

Copies of similar resources? Are these copies available now? What are the conditions for use?"

Although this standard can also be used to describe joint metadata warehouse collections (such as centralized joint catalogs) and metasearch databases, it is not

The focus of this standard. This standard aims to promote the interaction of static and dynamic information. Reporting and harvesting static information transmission and its

His formats based on the same purpose are already in use, such as MODS, MARC collection data format, COPAC and ONIX. Most of these

The format has richer connotations, especially in the description of continuous resource collections, so this standard no longer describes continuous resources in detail

New issues and missing issues of reports.

Similarly, this standard does not apply to link resolution databases, although this standard may

The process is sent to the parser to declare a known location, request a replacement location, or more information about the known location. The parser can use this

The format passes the information to another parser.

How to collect and encapsulate data to apply to the collection information format is not

within the scope of this standard. Data may be scattered in different

Localities, such as joint catalogs, local catalogs, policy catalogs or warehouses, may adopt multiple standards accordingly, including those used for local collection descriptions.

The NCIP described above, XACML and LDAP used for the description of policy, authentication and authorization information, and the description of various types of retrieval and query

SRU and Z39.50 agreement, etc.

The collection resources described in this format can correspond to one or more item resources. Since this format is used for collection query response,

Resources are known, so detailed resource descriptions are not the scope of this standard. This format can be combined with other XML project resource descriptions

Used together, such as MODS.

Information and Document Collection Information Format

1 Scope

This standard specifies the collection information format used for query response and is applicable to various collections including physical resources and electronic resources.

Source, it is also suitable for various resource types, such as printed text, visual images, sound recordings, videos, electronic media, and single-issue publications.

Resources, or monographs published serially or in sections.

Although this standard is designed to define the format of query responses, this standard does not specifically specify the inclusion of search attributes and index definitions.

Meaningful query and response content (such as SRU, Z39.50 or OpenSearch protocol).

This standard promotes the interaction between static information and dynamic information.

How to collect and encapsulate data to apply to the collection information format is not within the scope of this standard.

Detailed resource descriptions, continuous resource descriptions, and descriptions of missing information on continuous resources do not belong to the scope of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article

Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all revised versions) is