

# **ISBD(ER) :**

## **International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources**

**Revised from the ISBD(CF):  
International Standard Bibliographic Description for Computer Files**

**Recommended by the ISBD(CF) Review Group**

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### **Introduction**

International Standard Bibliographic Description arose out of a resolution of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, organized by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing in Copenhagen in 1969, that a standardization of the form and content of bibliographic description be established. The *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications* was the first of the ISBDs pursuant to the mandate of 1969. The first text of the ISBD(M) was published in 1971 as a set of recommendations. By 1973 this text had been adopted by a number of national bibliographies and, with translations of the original English text into several other languages, had been taken into account by a number of cataloguing committees in redrafting national rules for description. By this time it had also been noted that the printed word is only one of the means of documentary transmission through which the communication needs of individuals and institutions are served, and that a standardized descriptive structure for documentary materials other than books should be addressed by IFLA's programme for International Standard Bibliographic Description. Consequently, the *ISBD(NBM) International Standard Bibliographic Description for Non-Book Materials* was produced and published in a first edition in 1977.

This ISBD contained provisions covering machine-readable data files. However, when the ISBD(NBM) was being reviewed, together with the ISBD(CM), ISBD(M), and ISBD(S), by the ISBD Review Committee formed by IFLA in 1981, it was decided that special consideration should be given to the rapidly increasing need for a separate ISBD for computer files. With the development of programs and data files for smaller computers, the nature of the medium became more complex; in addition, this change resulted in physical items roughly comparable to other library materials to be more widely added to library collections, with bibliographic control needed for them. As a result, the ISBD(CF) Working Group was established and met for the first time in March 1986. Preliminary drafts based on the revised ISBD(NBM) were gradually improved through comments by a wide variety of users of computer files; these and other efforts by the Working Group culminated in a final draft of the ISBD(CF) in late 1988. A key feature of this work was the harmonization of the text of the ISBD(CF) with revised texts of the four ISBDs mentioned above as published in 1987-1988.

Electronic resources are products of a volatile technology that continues to generate changes at a

very rapid pace. Specific among recent advances are the following: emergence of interactive multimedia; development of optical technology; availability of remote electronic resources on the Internet and World Wide Web; and reproductions of electronic resources. As a result of these considerations and in recognition of the importance that ISBD(CF) should address the bibliographic implication of such developments, the IFLA Cataloguing Section's Standing Committee decided to initiate formal review and revision of the ISBD(CF), in collaboration with the Section on Information Technology. A Working Group was formed in late 1994 with participating and corresponding members from both sections. With IFLA sponsorship and additional funding from the Research Libraries Group, the Working Group met in April 1995 and laid the foundation for the preparation of the draft Second Edition. This draft was distributed for worldwide review in response to which more than 30 commentaries totalling more than 110 pages of text were received from individual readers, library associations and national libraries. As a result, many improvements have been realized, including recognition of the need for a new term by which to characterize the material under discussion: this term is "electronic resource" which is judged more appropriate than the term previously used "computer file", given the array of materials intended to be comprehended by this ISBD.

A special word of acknowledgement is due to Ann Sandberg-Fox who has served as principal editor of this text. Special thanks are given to the Research Libraries Group in appreciation of the help they have given in support of the ISBD(ER) project.

The ISBD(ER) includes an index and five appendices. Appendix A offers a prescription for the special technique of multi-level description. Appendix B provides a brief sketch of the way in which data should be transcribed when partly in a script reading from right to left and partly in a script reading from left to right. Appendix C lists the recommended general material designation, resource designations and specific material designations with their definitions. Appendix D gives recommended abbreviations for use in English-language records. Appendix E conveys the examples formulated to offer an illustration of the result of applying ISBD stipulations in all areas of a record.

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## 0. Preliminary Notes

### 0.1 Scope, purpose and use

#### 0.1.1 Scope

The International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources - referred to hereinafter as the ISBD(ER) -specifies the requirements for the description and identification of such items, assigns an order to the elements of the description, and specifies a system of punctuation for the description. Its provisions relate first to the bibliographic records produced by national bibliographic agencies (in issues of the printed national bibliography, in other printed records, and associated computer-readable data resources) and second to bibliographic records of other cataloguing agencies, whether in electronic or printed form.

Electronic resources consist of materials that are computer-controlled, including materials that require the use of a peripheral (e.g. a CD-ROM player) attached to a computer; the items may or may not be used in the interactive mode. Included are two types of resources: data (information in the form of numbers, letters, graphics, images, and sound, or a combination thereof) and programs (instructions or routines for performing certain tasks including the processing of data). In addition, they may be combined to include electronic data and programs (e.g. online services, interactive multimedia).

For cataloguing purposes, electronic resources are treated in the ISBD(ER) in two ways depending on whether access is local or remote. Local access is understood to mean that a physical carrier can be described. Such a carrier (e.g. disk/disc, cassette, cartridge) must be inserted by the user into a computer or into a peripheral attached to a computer - typically a microcomputer. Remote access is understood to mean that no physical carrier can be handled by the user - typically, access can only be provided by use of an input-output device (e.g. a terminal) either connected to a computer system (e.g. a resource in a network) or by use of resources

stored in a hard disk or other storage device.

This definition is taken as applying for the most part to resources, including interactive multimedia works, that are generally available, and includes those accessed by network or via telecommunications. Resources produced and/or generated for limited distribution, for fee on demand, or on a made-to-order basis are, however, included. A resource residing in permanent memory in a computer (ROM) is understood to be part of the device in which it is stored, and, if catalogued, would be treated as a resource requiring remote access. Programmed toys, calculators, and other programmed objects are considered to be outside the intended scope of the ISBD(ER).

ISBD(ER) is one of several published ISBDs. The others cover non-book materials (ISBD(NBM)), serials (ISBD(S)), monographic publications (ISBD(M)), cartographic materials (ISBD(CM)), pre-1801 monographs (ISBD(A)), and printed music (ISBD(PM)). Each ISBD is intended to embody a coherent set of provisions for its own type of publication, but there has been no attempt to make any ISBD exclusive.

In cases where electronic resources combine the characteristics described in other ISBDs (e.g. an electronic serial, digitised map), it is recommended that the bibliographic agency first make full use of the stipulations in the ISBD(ER) and apply provisions of other ISBDs as appropriate. Some bibliographic agencies, however, may prefer to describe such resources by applying another ISBD appropriate for the material supplemented with application of the ISBD(ER). All the ISBDs are based on the general ISBD (ISBD(G)).

Electronic resources are also increasingly produced in different editions. A new edition occurs when it has been determined that there are significant differences in the intellectual or artistic content of the item ([see 2.1](#)). In these cases, a separate bibliographic record is created. An item in which the differences are not found to be significant would normally not warrant a separate bibliographic record, although a bibliographic agency may choose to create multiple bibliographic records. In the case of remote access resources (e.g. online services) which are frequently updated, it is recommended that the bibliographic agency omit the edition statement in area 2 and give an appropriate note(s) in area 7 ([see 7.2.2](#) and [7.9](#)).

When an item is available in different types and/or sizes of physical carriers, or in a different output medium or display format, either of two methods of description may be followed:

- (1) Each different physical carrier may be described in the same bibliographic record, with each carrier occupying a separate line or else grouped in a single continuous line in the description; or
- (2) Each different physical carrier may be described in separate bibliographic records ([see area 5](#), Introductory note). However, in the case of an interactive multimedia item which is in two or more different physical carriers, each carrier is described following method (1) in which each carrier occupies a separate line of description in the same bibliographic record.

The ISBD(ER) is primarily concerned with the current needs of national bibliographic agencies, libraries and resource centres. It therefore may require elaboration before being applied to obsolete categories of material.

At the same time, since the resources described in ISBD(ER) are products of volatile technologies, the specific stipulations of this ISBD, particularly in area 3 (Type and extent of resource) and area 5 (Physical description), will need to be amended as appropriate to handle

properly the addition(s) of resource characteristics or newly developing forms of material.

### 0.1.2 Purpose

The primary purpose of the ISBDs is to provide the stipulations for compatible descriptive cataloguing worldwide in order to aid the international exchange of bibliographic records between national bibliographic agencies and throughout the international library and information community. By specifying the elements which comprise a bibliographic description and by prescribing the order in which those elements should be presented and the punctuation by which they should be demarcated, the ISBDs aim to (A) make records from different sources interchangeable, so that records produced in one country can be easily accepted in library catalogues or other bibliographic lists in any other country; (B) assist in the interpretation of records across language barriers, so that records produced for users of one language can be interpreted by users of other languages; and (C) assist in the conversion of bibliographic records to electronic form.

### 0.1.3 Use

The ISBDs provide stipulations to cover the maximum amount of descriptive information required in a range of different bibliographic activities, and therefore include elements which are essential to one or more of those activities but not necessarily to all.

It is recommended that the national bibliographic agency in each country, in accepting the responsibility of creating the definitive record for each publication issued in that country, prepare the definitive description containing all the mandatory elements set out in the relevant ISBD insofar as the information is applicable to the item being described. Certain elements are designated as optional (expressed throughout the text by the use of the word 'may') and information on these elements can be included or omitted at the discretion of the agency. Other cataloguing organizations have a wider choice as they are not providing the definitive record for international exchange. They can select ISBD elements, mandatory or optional, for inclusion in their own records, provided that the elements selected are given in the prescribed order and transcribed with the prescribed punctuation according to the relevant ISBD.

The ISBD description forms a part of a complete bibliographic record and is not normally used by itself. The other elements which make up a complete bibliographic record, such as headings, subject information, uniform titles, filing devices and tracings, are not included in the ISBD stipulations. The rules for such elements are normally given in cataloguing codes.

## 0.2 Definitions

Definitions are given for those terms used in the ISBD(ER) in a special sense, or in one of several senses in general use. Some terms used in the normal bibliographic sense are also defined. Terms recommended as the general material designation, resource designations, and specific material designations are defined in Appendix C.

Access	A method of obtaining data resources and programs. (See also <a href="#">Local access</a> , <a href="#">Remote access</a> .)
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Accompanying material	Any material accompanying the main part(s) of the item being described, and intended to be used with it.
Accompanying material statement	A brief description of accompanying material.
Alternative title	The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts (each of which has the form of a title), joined by the word "or" or its equivalent in another language.
Area	A major section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories.
Bibliographic description	A set of bibliographic data recording and identifying an item.
Business computer <a href="#">see Computer</a>	
Catalogue (Electronic) <a href="#">see Directory</a>	
CD-I (Compact Disc-Interactive)	A compact disc format developed by Philips and Sony that stores electronic resources, including sound, text, still images, and full-motion video in optical form, used with a CD-I player.
CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory)	A compact disc format that stores electronic resources, including sound, text, still images, and full-motion video in optical form, used with a CD-ROM player.
Colour	Two or more colours in which a program is encoded or a monitor displays. Programs encoded to display colour require a colour monitor and, in the case of some computers, a colour card or board.
Common title	That part of the title which is carried by a group of related items in addition to their different section titles. The common title serves to indicate this relationship and together with the section title identifies a given item. The common title can also be common to a main item and its supplement(s) and to a main series and its sub-series in cases where the supplement(s)/sub-series has (have) dependent title(s).
Compression	A means of compacting information for more efficient transmission or storage, used in such areas as data communication, database management systems, and facsimile transmission.
Computer	A machine that receives, stores, manipulates, and communicates information and/or instructions. Computers can be broadly categorized into three

	<p>groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) mainframe computers,</li> <li>(2) minicomputers, and</li> <li>(3) microcomputers, also called "home computers", "personal computers", and "business computers".</li> </ol>
Container	Any housing for an item, a group of items, or a part of an item, which is physically separable from the material being housed. (A box or folder for a set of disks/discs is a container, a cassette or cartridge is not.)
Data set name <a href="#">see File name</a>	
Dependent title	A title which by itself is insufficient to identify an item and which requires the addition of the common title, or the title of the main item or the title of the main series. Examples are section titles and some titles of sub-series.
Dependent title designation	Word or lettering or numbering, or a combination of these, which alone or in conjunction with a dependent title serves to distinguish one of two or more related serials having a common title. ( <a href="#">See also Sub-series designation.</a> )
Directory	A list of files with associated file names that can be viewed and ordered in various ways (e.g. alphabetically or by date, size, or as icons in a graphical user interface). Also called a "catalogue."
Disc see specific optical disc formats:  <a href="#">CD-I (Compact Disc-Interactive)</a> , <a href="#">CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory)</a> , <a href="#">Photo CD (Photo Compact Disc)</a>	
Disk <a href="#">see Hard disk</a>	
Documentation	Information issued by the publisher, creator, etc., with the resource, normally in the form of manuals or guides (sometimes electronic) describing how to initiate, operate, and maintain electronic resources and computer systems.

<p>Edition</p> <p>Edition statement</p> <p>Element</p>	<p>All the copies of a resource produced from substantially the same master copy and published or issued by a particular agency or group of agencies. An edition may be identified by an edition statement in the resource or may be inferred by the cataloguer by the presence of significant differences in the content or by information provided by the publisher. (<a href="#">See also Version.</a>)</p> <p>A word or phrase, or a group of characters, indicating that an item belongs to an edition.</p> <p>A word or phrase, or a group of characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area of the bibliographic description.</p>
<p>File name</p>	<p>A name, usually consisting of a maximum number of alphanumeric characters that are used to identify either a data resource or a program to the computer. Also known as data set name.</p>
<p>General material designation</p>	<p>A term indicating broadly the class of material to which an item belongs (<a href="#">see Appendix C</a>).</p>
<p>Hard disk</p>	<p>A non-flexible magnetic disk, in a solid container, used to read and write electronic resources; hard disks can be either fixed or removable.</p>
<p>Hardware</p>	<p>The physical components of a computer, including electronic or mechanical equipment used in the operation of a computer system.</p>
<p>Home computer <a href="#">see Computer</a></p>	
<p>Home page</p> <p>Interactive videodisc</p>	<p>The main or opening screen of a hypertext document for a World Wide Web site. Home pages are a subset of "Web pages" that present information on systems, services, and products, and, in addition, provide links in the form of words, URLs, etc., to other related documents and Web sites. (<a href="#">See also URL</a>, <a href="#">Web page</a>, <a href="#">World Wide Web site</a>.)</p> <p>A videodisc controlled by computer.</p>
<p>Internet</p>	<p>A large network made up of a number of smaller networks that are connected to each other, using the Internet Protocol (IP) and other similar protocols. The Internet provides such services as file transfer, electronic mail, remote login, and news, among</p>

	others. ( <a href="#">See also World Wide Web.</a> )
ISBN (International Standard Book Number)	A ten-digit number including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISBN. The ISBN identifies an edition of a work issued by one specific publisher and is unique to that edition. It is assigned by the national ISBN agency and is based on the ISO standard ISO 2108-1978 (E) <i>Documentation - International Standard Book Numbering (ISBN)</i> .
ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)	An eight-digit number including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISSN. The ISSN together with the key title uniquely identifies a particular title (see <i>ISDS Manual</i> , Part 1). It is assigned by the ISSN Network and is based on the ISO Standard ISO 3297-1986.
Key title	The unique name assigned to a serial by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).
Listing	A printout or display of the text of a program or the contents of a resource.
Local access	A method of obtaining an electronic resource by use of a physical carrier, such as a disk/disc, cassette, or cartridge, designed to be inserted by the user into a peripheral attached to a computer - typically a microcomputer.
Logical record <a href="#">see Record</a>	
Magnetic disk <a href="#">see Hard disk</a>	
Main series	A numbered series which contains one or more sub-series.
Menu	A list of available options that are built into a file.
Monographic item	An item either complete in one part or complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts.
Multi-level description	A method of bibliographic description based on the division of descriptive information into two or more levels. The first level contains information common to the whole or main item. The second and subsequent levels contain information relating to the individual unit.
Multi-part resource	A monographic resource in a finite number of physically separate parts known to have been conceived or published as an entity; the separate parts may have their own titles and statements of responsibility.

Other title information	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, appearing in conjunction with, and subordinate to, the title proper of the item. Other title information also occurs in conjunction with, and subordinate to, other titles (e.g. parallel titles, titles of individual works contained in the item, and titles in series/sub-series statements). Other title information qualifies, explains or completes the title to which it applies, or is indicative of the character, contents, etc., of the item or the works contained in it, or is indicative of the motive for, or the occasion of, the item's production. The term includes sub-titles, but does not include variant titles (e.g. spine titles, sleeve titles) found in the item but not on the prescribed source of information.
Parallel edition statement	The edition statement in another language and/or script.
Parallel title	The title proper (or the title of an individual work given in an item with no collective title proper) in another language and/or script; or a title in another language and/or script presented as an equivalent of the title proper. Parallel titles also occur in conjunction with the title(s) proper in series/sub-series statements.
Peripheral	An accessory connected to a computer system that is usually used to conduct input-output operations (e.g. a printer, joystick).
Personal computer <a href="#">see Computer</a>	
Photo CD (Photo Compact Disc)	A compact disc format developed by Kodak that stores digitised 35 mm slides or negatives. A multi-session CD-ROM drive is required to read images that are added after the original set.
Physical carrier	The physical medium on or in which data, sound, images, programs, etc., may be stored. For certain categories of material, the physical carrier consists of a storage medium (e.g. tape, film) sometimes encased in a plastic, metal, etc., housing (e.g. cassette, cartridge) that is an integral part of the item.
Prescribed punctuation	Punctuation supplied by the bibliographic agency to precede or enclose the information in each element (except the first element of area 1) or area of the bibliographic description.
Prescribed source of information	The source or sources from which information is taken for entry in each element or area of the bibliographic description.

Producer	The person or corporate body with the financial and/or administrative responsibility for the physical processes whereby an electronic resource is brought into existence. Specific responsibilities may relate in varying degrees to the creative and technical aspects of a particular work, including collecting data and converting data into a computerized form.
Publication (Remote electronic resource)	In the context of applying the ISBD(ER), all remote electronic resources are considered to be published. A formal statement of publication that includes place, publisher, and date is given in the bibliographic record when such information is available. If no place or publisher information is available in the item, the abbreviations "s.l." and "s.n." are given as appropriate ( <a href="#">see 4.1</a> and <a href="#">4.2</a> ).
Record	A group of words, numbers, or symbols, or a combination thereof, identified as a unit from the standpoint of content or use (e.g. a bibliographic entry in a library catalogue, a case in a survey, a student test score).
Remote access	A method of using an electronic resource when there is no physical carrier to be handled by the user. The resources are stored on large storage devices maintained mechanically or by a computer technician, including hard disks on microcomputers.
Section title	The title specific to a section which serves to distinguish one part of a group of related series having a common title. The section title is dependent on the common title for identification of a series whether distinctive or not.
Series	A group of separate items related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole, i.e. the title proper of the series. The separate items may or may not be numbered.
Series statement	The main elements identifying a series, including any numbering of the separate items within the series. Also includes a statement that an item forms part of a multi-part resource. ( <a href="#">See also Sub-series statement.</a> )
Specific material designation	The term indicating the specific class of material to which the item belongs ( <a href="#">see Appendix C</a> ).

Statement of responsibility	Name(s), phrase(s), or groups(s) of characters relating to the identification and/or function of any persons or corporate bodies responsible for or contributing to the creation or realization of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. Statements of responsibility may occur in conjunction with titles (e.g. the title proper, parallel title, titles of individual works contained in the item, titles in series/sub-series statements) or in conjunction with edition statements.
Sub-series	A series which appears as part of a numbered series (main series). The sub-series may or may not have a title dependent on that of the main series. ( <a href="#">See also Common title</a> , <a href="#">Dependent title</a> .)
Sub-series designation	Word or lettering or numbering, or a combination of these, following the title of the main series, which can stand alone or in conjunction with the title of the sub-series.
Sub-series statement	The main elements identifying a sub-series, including any numbering of the separate items within the sub-series. In the case of a sub-series the title of which is dependent on the title of the main series, the sub-series statement includes both the title of the series and the sub-series, and may include a sub-series designation. ( <a href="#">See also Series statement</a> .)
TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) header	Descriptive and declarative information making up an "electronic title page" that is attached to a TEI-conformant electronic text. The header consists of four principal components: a file description, encoding description, profile description and revision description.
Terminal	An input-output device consisting of a keyboard and a monitor or screen, which is used to send or receive information or instructions.
Title	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, usually appearing in an item, naming the item or the work (or any one of a group of individual works) contained in it. An item will usually contain several titles (e.g. on the item itself or on the front or the spine of the container), and these titles may be identical or may differ from one another.
Title proper	The chief title of an item, i.e. the title of an item in the form in which it appears in the prescribed sources of information for the title and statement of responsibility area. The title proper includes any

	<p>alternative title but excludes parallel titles and other title information.</p> <p>For items containing several individual works, the title proper is the collective title. Items containing several individual works and lacking a collective title are considered not to have a title proper. A series or sub-series also has its own title proper. Certain titles proper are made up of multiple titles, called common title and dependent title(s).</p>
Title screen	Title information appearing on a monitor or screen, usually displayed in the first or opening frame(s) of a resource.
URL (Uniform Resource Locator)	An address system for locating an electronic resource on a computer network. A URL consists of a service identifier followed by a specified protocol that is used to obtain a desired resource (e.g. <a href="http://www.ieee.org/">http://www.ieee.org/</a> ).
Version	A related term for edition. Versions may indicate major or minor changes and, as such, may not constitute a reliable guide to indicate a new edition. ( <a href="#">See also Edition.</a> )
Videodisc, Interactive <a href="#">see Interactive videodisc</a>	
Web page	One of the pages of a hypertext document in a World Wide Web site. Web pages, including the subset "home pages", refer to the huge collection of documents that make up the World Wide Web. ( <a href="#">See also Home page, World Wide Web.</a> )
Web site <a href="#">see World Wide Web site</a>	
World Wide Web	An Internet service that links documents through the use of hypertext technology. Links in the form of words, URLs, etc., serve to find and access documents stored on the Internet. (See also <a href="#">URL</a> , <a href="#">Internet</a> .)
World Wide Web site	A location, identified in the form of a URL, on the World Wide Web that stores Web pages for access and use. ( <a href="#">See also URL</a> , <a href="#">Web page</a> , <a href="#">World Wide Web</a> .)

### 0.3 Comparative outline of the ISBD(G) and the ISBD(ER)

### 0.3.1 Outline of the ISBD(G)

**Note: Each area, other than the first, is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ).**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Prescribed preceding (or enclosing) punctuation for elements</b>	<b>Element</b>
1. Title and statement of responsibility area		1.1 Title proper
	[]	1.2 General material designation
	=	1.3 Parallel title
	:	1.4 Other title information
		1.5 Statements of responsibility
2. Edition area	/	First statement
	;	Subsequent statement
		2.1 Edition statement
	=	2.2 Parallel edition statement
		2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition
	/	First statement
	;	Subsequent statement
	,	2.4 Additional edition statement
		2.5 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement
	/	First statement
;	Subsequent statement	
3. Material (or type of publication) specific area		
4. Publication, distribution, etc., area		4.1 Place of publication, distribution, etc.
		First place
	;	Subsequent place
	:	4.2 Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
	[]	4.3 Statement of function of distributor
	,	4.4 Date of publication, distribution, etc.
	(	4.5 Place of manufacture
:	4.6 Name of manufacturer	
,	4.7 Date of manufacture	

5. Physical description area	:	5.1 Specific material designation and extent of item
	;	5.2 Other physical details
	+	5.3 Dimensions of item
		5.4 Accompanying material
6. Series area	=	6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series
<i>Note :</i>	:	6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series
<i>A series statement is enclosed by</i>		6.3 Other title information of series or sub-series
<i>parentheses. When there are two or</i>		6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series
<i>more series statements, each is</i>	/	First statement
<i>enclosed by parentheses.</i>	;	Subsequent statement
	,	
		6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series
	;	6.6 Numbering within series or sub-series
7. Note area		
8. Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability	=	8.1 Standard number (or alternative)
	:	8.2 Key title
	()	8.3 Terms of availability and/or price
		8.4 Qualification (in varying positions)

### 0.3.2 Outline of the ISBD(ER)

**Note: Each area, other than the first, is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ).**

Area	Prescribed preceding (or enclosing) punctuation for elements	Element
1. Title and statement of responsibility area		1.1 Title proper
	[]	1.2 General material designation <b>(optional)</b>
	=	*1.3 Parallel title
	:	*1.4 Other title information
		1.5 Statements of responsibility
	/	First statement
	;	* Subsequent statement

2. Edition area		2.1 Edition statement
	=	*2.2 Parallel edition statement <b>(optional)</b>
		2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition
	/	First statement
	;	* Subsequent statement
	,	*2.4 Additional edition statement
2. Edition area		2.5 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement
	/	First statement
	;	* Subsequent statement
3. Type and extent of resource		3.1 Designation of resource
	()	3.2 Extent of resource <b>(optional)</b>
4. Publication, distribution, etc.		4.1 Place of publication, production and/or distribution, etc. First place
	;	* Subsequent place
	:	*4.2 Name of publisher, producer and/or distributor, etc.
	[]	*4.3 Statement of function of distributor <b>(optional)</b>
	,	4.4 Date of publication, production and/or distribution, etc.
	(	*4.5 Place of manufacture <b>(optional)</b>
	:	*4.6 Name of manufacturer <b>(optional)</b>
	:	4.7 Date of manufacture <b>(optional)</b>
	,)	
5. Physical description area		5.1 Specific material designation and extent of item
		5.2 Other physical details
	:	5.3 Dimensions
	;	*5.4 Accompanying material statement <b>(optional)</b>
	+	
6. Series area		6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series
<b>Note: A series statement is enclosed</b>	=	*6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series
<b>by parentheses. When there are two</b>		*6.3 Other title information <b>(optional)</b>
<b>or more series statements, each</b>	:	6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series First statement
<b>is enclosed by parentheses.</b>		* Subsequent statement
	/	

	;	6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series
	;	6.6 Numbering within series or sub-series
7. Note area		
8. Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability area		8.1 Standard number <b>(or alternative)</b>
		8.2 Key title
	=	8.3 Terms of availability and/or price <b>(optional)</b>

### General notes on the outline of the ISBD(ER)

- A. Optional elements are indicated as such ([see 0.1.3](#)).
- B. Elements preceded by an asterisk can be repeated when necessary.
- C. Areas 6 (Series), 7 (Note) and 8 (Standard number, etc.) can be repeated when necessary. In addition, area 5 (Physical description) can be repeated under certain circumstances ([see area 5](#), Introductory note).
- D. In the above outline, the terms "first statement ...", "subsequent statement ..." and the like denote the order in which these statements are given and have no other connotation.
- E. No provisions are included in the ISBD(ER) for element 8.2 of the ISBD(G) outline (Key title). Provisions regarding qualifications to standard number (or alternative) or to a statement of terms of availability and/or price (element 8.4 of the ISBD(G)) are included in elements 8.1 and 8.3 respectively, rather than as a separate element.
- F. Whenever information normally associated with one area or element appears in the item linked linguistically as an integral part of another area or element, it is transcribed as such.

## 0.4 Punctuation

**0.4.1** Each element of the description, except the first element of area 1, is either preceded or enclosed by prescribed punctuation ([see 0.4.3 for other exceptions](#)). Prescribed punctuation is preceded and followed by a space (a single space on a typewriter or an em space in printing) with the exception of the comma (,) and point (.) which are only followed by a space. The inclusion of other punctuation is at the discretion of the national bibliographic agency or cataloguing organization, as is the spacing before and after such punctuation. ISBD punctuation is retained even when this results in double punctuation (but [see 0.4.7](#)). For the punctuation of scripts written from right to left, see [0.4.11](#).

**0.4.2** Parentheses, i.e. curved brackets (( )) and square brackets ([ ]) ([see 0.4.8](#)), are each to be treated as a single punctuation symbol, and the preceding space comes before the first (opening) parenthesis or square bracket and the following space comes after the second (closing)

parenthesis or square bracket (but see [0.10](#)). If the parentheses or square brackets are preceded or followed by prescribed punctuation that ends or begins with a space, only one space is given.

**0.4.3** Each area of the ISBDs other than area 1 is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ), unless that area is clearly separated from the preceding area by paragraphing, typography or indentation, in which case the point, space, dash, space may be omitted or replaced by a point (.) given at the end of the preceding area.

**0.4.4** When the first element of an area is not present in a description, the prescribed punctuation of the first element that is present is replaced by a point, space, dash, space (. - ) preceding the area.

**0.4.5** When an area is repeated, each repetition is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ), except (a) in the condition described in 0.4.3, and (b) as provided by area 6, Punctuation pattern B-C, for multiple series statements.

**0.4.6** When an element is repeated, each repetition is preceded by the prescribed punctuation appropriate to the element.

**0.4.7** When an element ends with a point and the prescribed punctuation for the element which follows begins with a point, only one of the two points is given.

e.g. 3rd ed. -

**not** 3rd ed.. -

And then ... - 4th ed.

**not** And then .... - 4th ed.

**0.4.8** Three punctuation symbols can be used in all or most areas:

- A. Square brackets ([ ]) are prescribed punctuation to enclose particular elements in area 1 ([see 1.2](#)) and area 4 ([see 4.3](#)). Square brackets also enclose information found outside the prescribed sources of information ([see 0.5.2](#)) and interpolations in the description ([see 0.6](#), [0.10](#), [0.11](#)).

When successive elements within the same area are obtained from outside the prescribed source of information, they are enclosed in a single pair of square brackets unless one element is the general material designation, which is always enclosed in its own pair of square brackets. When successive elements are in different areas, each element is enclosed in a separate pair of square brackets.

- B. Marks of omission, i.e. three points (...), indicate the omission of some part of an element ([see 0.7.1](#)).
- C. Parentheses (( )) are prescribed punctuation to enclose each series statement in area 6, to enclose certain elements in area 4 and to enclose information within particular elements in areas 3, 5 and 8.

One punctuation symbol, the plus symbol (+) preceded and followed by a space, is prescribed punctuation in area 5 ([see 5.4](#)).

**0.4.9** When in an area or an element the same information appears in two or more languages and/or scripts, the following provisions apply:

When one element is recorded in two or more languages and/or scripts, the information in each language and/or script after the first is preceded by a space, equals sign, space ( = ).

When, in a single area, two or more elements are recorded in two or more languages and/or scripts, the elements in each language and/or script are given together with the appropriate preceding punctuation for each element. The whole group of elements for the first language and/or script recorded is preceded by punctuation appropriate to the first element and each group after the first is preceded by a space, equals sign, space ( = ).

**0.4.10** An area or element that does not apply to the publication is not included in the description. The preceding or enclosing prescribed punctuation of such an area or element is also omitted.

**0.4.11** When information is given in scripts written from right to left, commas and semi-colons used as prescribed punctuation are reversed when that is the style of the script. Similarly, the point, space, dash, space combination of prescribed punctuation reads from right to left and the meanings of open and closed parentheses and square brackets are reversed. The diagonal slash and groups of western arabic numerals which are not reversed in such scripts are not reversed when given.

[See Appendix B](#) for the treatment of information given both in scripts written from left to right and in scripts written from right to left.

## 0.5 Sources of information

The information used in the description of an electronic resource is taken from certain sources in a prescribed order of preference.

### 0.5.1 Order of preference of sources

Sources internal to the electronic resource shall be preferred to all other sources. Such information must be formally presented (e.g. in the title screen, main menu, program statements, first display of information, the header to the file including "Subject:" lines, home page, TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) header, or other identifying information prominently displayed).

When the resource is unreadable without processing (e.g. it is compressed or printer-formatted), the information should be taken from the resource when it is not compressed, or when it has been printed out, or otherwise processed for use.

When the information varies in degree of fullness in these sources, prefer the source which provides the fullest or most complete information.

When the information in the internal sources is insufficient or is not available (either because the sources are lacking or because the equipment to mount the resource is lacking), other sources may be selected according to the following order of preference.

A. Labels permanently affixed to or imprinted on the physical carrier of the resource;

- B. Documentation, containers, or other accompanying material (e.g. publisher's letter). In using accompanying documentation, caution is to be exercised in distinguishing between information that applies to the documentation and that which pertains to the resource itself. When there are several items in the container and only the container has a collective title, the container is used rather than the labels of the individual items.

When the electronic resource consists of two or more separate physical parts (e.g. an interactive multimedia item made up of an electronic optical disc and videodisc), each with its own sources of information, prefer the source which provides information that applies to the resource as a whole and that includes a collective title.

When the information varies in degree of fullness in these sources, prefer the source which provides the fullest or most complete information.

In cases where the necessary information is not provided in any of the above sources, preference should be given to the following sources in this order:

other published descriptions of the resource (e.g. bibliographic databases, reviews)

other sources

### **0.5.2 Prescribed sources of information**

The term "prescribed source" is used to characterize a source of information selected in accordance with the order of preference given above (0.5.1). The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of the description is set out below. Information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) is enclosed in square brackets.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Prescribed sources of information</b>
1. Title and statement of responsibility	Internal sources; labels on the physical carrier; documentation, containers, or other accompanying material
2. Edition	Internal sources; labels on the physical carrier; documentation, containers, or other accompanying material
3. Type and extent of resource	Any source
4. Publication, distribution, etc.	Internal sources; labels on the physical carrier; documentation, containers, or other accompanying material
5. Physical description	Any source
6. Series	Internal sources; labels on the physical carrier; documentation, containers, or other accompanying material
7. Note	Any source
9. Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability	Any source

The source of the title proper shall be recorded in all cases ([see 7.1.1.2](#)). The source of the edition statement shall be recorded whenever it differs from the source of the title (see 7.2.1).

## 0.6 Language and script of the description

Elements in areas 1, 2, 4 and 6 are normally transcribed from the item and are, therefore, wherever practicable, in the language(s) and/or script(s) in which they appear there. Interpolations in these areas are enclosed in square brackets and are given in the language and/or script of the context of that part of the description, except:

- prescribed abbreviations ([see 0.7](#)) and prescribed interpolations ([see 0.10, 0.11](#));
- general material designation ([see 1.2](#)) and statement of function of distributor ([see 4.3](#)) which, when supplied, are given in the language and/or script chosen by the national bibliographic agency.

Terms used in areas 3, 5, 7 and 8 are given in the language and/or script chosen by the national bibliographic agency, except:

- when an original title or variant title is provided in area 7;
- when quotations are provided in area 7;
- when key title is given in area 8.

The description of items appearing in scripts other than that used by the national bibliographic agency may, if necessary, be transliterated or transcribed without brackets into the script used by the agency.

## 0.7 Abridgements and abbreviations

**0.7.1** In exceptional cases the abridgement of certain elements in the description is permitted (e.g. a lengthy title proper, [see 1.1.4.1](#)). In such cases, the omission is indicated by marks of omission.

**0.7.2** Certain abbreviations are prescribed in specific stipulations (e.g. 0.10, 1.5, 4.1, 4.2). Additional abbreviations are prescribed in the specialized ISBDs.

**0.7.3** In various stipulations in the ISBDs, provision is made for the use of "standard abbreviations" (e.g. 2.1) without specifying the forms of the abbreviations to be followed. These abbreviations are not prescribed, but it is recommended that ISO 832-1994, *Bibliographic Description and References - Rules for the Abbreviation of Bibliographic Terms*, or similar national standards, be used.

The abbreviations used throughout the ISBDs in the examples, other than those prescribed above in 0.7.2, are illustrative and not prescriptive.

**0.7.4** Except for specifically prescribed or permitted abridgements and abbreviations, the transcription of data in areas 1, 2 and 6 does not show abbreviations unless they appear in the source.

## 0.8 Capitalization

Generally, the first element of each area should be a capital; the first letter of the first word of some elements (e.g. general material designation, parallel title, alternative title, section title) should also be a capital. Other capitalization should follow the appropriate usage for the language(s) and/or script(s) used in the description ([see 0.6](#)). When more than one language and/or script appears in the description, each should be capitalized in accordance with the usage of that language and/or script even when this produces an inconsistent pattern of capitalization for the description as a whole.

## 0.9 Examples

The examples given throughout the ISBD(ER) are illustrative and not prescriptive except when the stipulations specify that the form found in the example(s) is to be followed. Most examples are based on the description of existing items, but some fictitious examples have been included.

In the English text of the ISBD(ER), the terms used and the words or short phrases added to the examples in areas 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 are in English. It is anticipated that in translations of the ISBD(ER), such terms and words and phrases will be given in the language of the translation.

## 0.10 Misprints

Inaccuracies or misspelled words are transcribed as they appear in the item. They may be followed by "sic" or "!", enclosed in square brackets ([sic] or [!]). Alternatively, the correct version may be added, enclosed in square brackets, the correction being preceded by "i.e." (*id est*), or its equivalent in another language and/or script. Letters or numbers which have been omitted from misspelled words or dates may be inserted, enclosed in square brackets (in this case not preceded or followed by a space).

e.g.

Small busines [sic] encyclopedias  
Virtual lib[r]ary

## 0.11 Symbols, etc.

A symbol or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the typographic facilities available (normally, characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic) is replaced by its description or its equivalency in letters or words, as appropriate. The substitution is placed in square brackets and an explanatory note is made if necessary. e.g.

/ by [E.B.C]

**Note:** Author's initials represented on item by musical notes.

[3rd] ed.

**Note:** Number of edition represented on item by three asterisks.

I [love] Paris

**Note:** The word 'love' in the title is represented on item by a heart symbol.

## Specification of Elements

# 1. Title and Statement of Responsibility Area

[1.1 Title proper](#)

[1.2 General material designation \(optional\)](#)

[1.3 Parallel titles](#)

[1.4 Other title information](#)

[1.5 Statements of responsibility](#)

## **Punctuation pattern**

1. The general material designation is enclosed in square brackets, the first bracket being preceded and the second followed by a space ( [ ] ).
2. Each parallel title is preceded by a space, equals sign, space ( = ).
3. Each unit of other title information is preceded by a space, colon, space ( : ), unless a word or phrase is given in the item to link a second or subsequent unit with the preceding unit.
4. The first statement of responsibility following any title is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space ( / ).
5. Each subsequent statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ), unless the statements are considered to form a single phrase.
6. Titles of individual works by different authors contained in an item are separated by a point, space ( . ), unless a linking word or phrase is given in the item.
7. Titles of individual works by the same author contained in an item are separated by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ).
8. In the case of titles made up of common and dependent titles, each dependent title designation, if any, or each dependent title following the common title is preceded by a point, space ( . ).
9. Each dependent title following a dependent title designation is preceded by a comma, space ( , ).

## *Examples*

Title proper [General material designation] = Parallel title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] : other title information : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] : other title information = Parallel title : parallel other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] / statement of responsibility = Parallel title / parallel statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility ; third statement of responsibility

Title [General material designation] / statement of responsibility. Title / statement of

responsibility

Title [General material designation] : other title information ; Title : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title [General material designation] = Parallel title ; Title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility  
Common title. Dependent title designation, Dependent title [General material designation]  
Common title. Dependent title [General material designation]

## 1.1 Title proper

**1.1.1** The title proper is the first element of the description even when it is preceded on the prescribed source of information by statements of responsibility, edition statements, series statements, publication/distribution statements, date, price or other matter which is not title information.

e.g.

Netware [Electronic resource]

Volkswriter deluxe [Electronic resource]

Welcome to CERN [Electronic resource]

### 1.1.2 The title proper is the chief title of an item. The title proper can take various forms:

*1.1.2.1* The title proper can consist solely of term(s) indicating a type of work or its intellectual or artistic content. e.g.

Survey data [Electronic resource]

Software [Electronic resource]

Graphics [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.2* The title proper can consist of the name of a person or corporate body when the prescribed source of information bears no title other than that name.

e.g.

Dian Fossey [Electronic resource]

International Summer School on Computational and Mathematical Linguistics [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.3* The title proper can consist of or include a set of initials or an acronym prominently displayed in the prescribed source of information.

e.g.

BASIC [Electronic resource]

The expanded form, when present on the prescribed source of information but not selected as the title proper ([see 1.1.3](#)), is given as other title information ([see 1.4.3](#)) or as a statement of responsibility ([see 1.5.4](#)). Note, however, that a file name is not treated as the title proper unless it is the only name given internally on the file and externally on the item, its container, documentation and other accompanying material ([see also 1.1.3.3](#)).

*1.1.2.4* The title proper can consist of two parts (each of which may be considered to be a title) linked by the word "or" (or its equivalent in another language). (The second part is defined as the alternative title.)

e.g.

Space zone, or, The quest for Cleopatra [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.5* The title proper can include a statement of responsibility, name of publisher or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. edition statement) when such information is linguistically an integral part of the title.

e.g.

Joe Lynn's payroll system [Electronic resource]

Bruce Mitchell on dimensional analysis [Electronic resource]

Adventure games of Derek Tyne [Electronic resource]

Galaxy Inc.'s guide to spreadsheets [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.6* When an item contains two or more individual works and bears a collective title as well as the titles of the individual works on the prescribed source of information, the collective title is chosen as the title proper.

The titles of the individual works are given in area 7.

e.g.

Winter games [Electronic resource]

**Note:** Contents: Hit the slopes ; Hit the ice

Finance directions [Electronic resource]

**Note:** Contents: Mortgages / B. Hardy. Loans / A. Martin-Smith. Retirement / R.T. Coust

*1.1.2.7* The title proper can consist of a common title and a dependent title when a section, supplement, part, etc., has a title or designation insufficient to identify it without the inclusion of the common title or title of the main item.

e.g.

Mix and match games. Module 1, Letters [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.8* The title proper can consist of the title of a section, supplement, part, etc., alone when this title can be disassociated from the common title or title of the main item. The common title is given if appropriate in area 6.

e.g.

U.S. grain sales and shipments [Electronic resource]

In area 6: (GSR agricultural surveys)

When the common title or title of the main item is linguistically an integral part of the title of the section, supplement, part, etc., the title proper consists of the integrated statement of both titles.

e.g.

More graphics for Imagine that! [Electronic resource]

*1.1.2.9* There is no title proper for an item containing two or more individual works but lacking a collective title. For the transcription of such titles, [see 1.1.4.2.1](#).

### **1.1.3 Choice of title proper**

#### *1.1.3.1* Item with one prescribed source of information

When two or more variant titles in the same language and/or script appear on the prescribed source of information, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of, or the sequence of titles on, the prescribed source of information.

When the titles are in different languages and/or scripts (i.e. parallel titles, [see 1.3](#)), the title

proper is the title in the language and/or script of the content of the item. When this criterion cannot be applied, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of, or the sequence of titles on, the prescribed source of information.

#### *1.1.3.2* Item with more than one prescribed source of information

When an item has more than one prescribed source of information, as in the case of a multi-language or multi-script item presenting separately titled information in each language or script, the title proper is selected from the prescribed source of information that is in the language and/or script of the content of the item.

When this criterion cannot be applied (either because the item has no language or because its content is presented in two or more languages or scripts), the first of two or more sequentially presented sources of information is chosen as the source of the title proper.

*1.1.3.3* Variant titles (other than parallel titles, [see 1.3](#)) not selected as title proper, are treated as other title information when they appear on the prescribed source of information. Variant titles appearing elsewhere in the item may be given in area 7. File names not selected as the title proper ([see 1.1.2.3](#)) may be given in area 7 when they appear in the prescribed source of information.

### **1.1.4 Transcription**

*1.1.4.1* The title proper is transcribed from the prescribed source of information exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation ([see also 0.4, 0.6, 0.7](#)). Exceptionally, a very lengthy title proper may be abridged in the middle or at the end, if this can be done without changing the meaning of the title, without loss of essential information, and without introducing incorrect grammar. Omissions are indicated by marks of omission.

#### *1.1.4.2* Item without a title proper

*1.1.4.2.1* When the item comprises two or more works without a title proper ([see 1.1.2.9](#)), the titles of the individual works are given in the order indicated by the typography of, or the sequence of titles on, the prescribed source of information.

e.g.

Crisis [Electronic resource] ; Wilderness / Lydia Horsfall

When the number of individual works is very large, the first three titles may be given, followed by marks of omission. The complete contents may be given in area 7. e.g.

Electronic writing [Electronic resource] ; Functional grammar ; Verbal communication ... / Jesse Oktay

*1.1.4.2.2* When the item has a displayed text but no title proper, the text is transcribed either in full or in an abridged form. Omission of complete phrases or sentences is not indicated; abridgement of phrases or words is indicated by marks of omission. The order of statements in the transcription is determined by reference to the character of the statements appearing in the item, their typography and the layout of the item. Important parts of the content of the text, such as the names of products or organizations and the names, places and dates of events, are retained. Additional information on these or any other aspect of the content may be given in area 7. Punctuation is at the discretion of the bibliographic agency, except that combinations of symbols

and spacing which have a special function within this area of the ISBD outline are to be avoided.  
e.g.

Court cases 1969 ... by counties in southeastern Connecticut [Electronic resource]

1.1.4.2.3 When the item lacks a collective title (otherwise than in the case of an item comprising two or more works without a collective title proper, [see 1.1.4.2.2](#)), an appropriate statement is supplied in its own set of square brackets using the language and script of the item, or optionally (particularly for an item having no language) the language and script chosen by the bibliographic agency.

e.g.

[Computer and information science technical reports, University of Florida] [Electronic resource]

## 1.2 General material designation (optional)

1.2.1 The purpose of the general material designation is to indicate, in general terms and at an early point in the description, the class of material to which the item belongs. The general material designation is given immediately after the title proper. It is given in the language and script chosen by the bibliographic agency. The recommended English language general material designation is "Electronic resource".

e.g.

Compton's multimedia encyclopedia [Electronic resource]

1.2.2 Inclusion of the general material designation is especially useful for non-book materials included in integrated catalogues or bibliographies.

1.2.3 When the item comprises a primary component with a subsidiary component(s) not of the same general material category (e.g. an electronic resource accompanied by a manual and a wallchart), the general material designation refers only to the primary component. e.g.

E-Z math [Electronic resource]

Note: Software with accompanying teacher's guides, student manuals and flash cards

1.2.4 When an item comprises two or more works without a title proper ([see 1.1.2.9](#)), the general material designation is given after the first title.

e.g.

Building economics [Electronic resource] ; Regulatory technology / Hiram Merritt. Construction standards / Theodore McGoldrick

Tax writer [Electronic resource] ; Managing income ; Taking stock / Donald Gaudreau

## 1.3 Parallel titles

1.3.1 When on the prescribed source of information there are titles in more than one language and/or script, the titles not chosen as title proper ([see 1.1.3](#)) are transcribed as parallel title(s).

e.g.

Beyond horizons [Electronic resource] = Allende los horizontes

1.3.2 A parallel title can take the same various forms that the title proper can take ([see 1.1.2](#)).

1.3.3 The original title in a language other than that of the title proper appearing on the

prescribed source of information and not linguistically linked to other descriptive elements (for example, as an alternative title, [see 1.1.2.4](#); as part of other title information, [see 1.4.1](#); as part of a statement of responsibility, [see 1.5.2.4](#); or as part of an edition statement, see area 2) is treated as a parallel title.

The original title in a language other than that of the title proper, which does not appear on the prescribed source, may be given in area 7.

### **1.3.4 Transcription**

*1.3.4.1* A parallel title appearing on the prescribed source of information is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. Exceptionally, a parallel title may be abridged. Omissions are indicated by marks of omission.

e.g.

History of the French language [Electronic resource] = Histoire de la langue française

*1.3.4.2* When a prescribed source of information bears more than one parallel title, these titles are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of, or sequence of statements on, the prescribed source.

e.g.

Snow White and Red Rose [Electronic resource] = Blancanieves y Rosaraja = Schneewittchen und Rosenroth

*1.3.4.3* Item without a title proper

When the item comprises two or more works without a title proper ([see 1.1.2.9](#)), and when each or any of the individual works has a parallel title or titles, the parallel titles are given following the titles to which they apply.

e.g.

Du er ikke alene [Electronic resource] = You are not alone. Opname = In for treatment

*1.3.4.4* Parallel titles appearing in the item but not on the prescribed source of information may be given in square brackets in area 1 or may be given in area 7.

### **1.4 Other title information**

**1.4.1** Other title information can appear in conjunction with and subordinate to the title proper, parallel title(s) or titles of individual works contained in the item.

**1.4.2** A statement of other title information can include a statement of responsibility, a statement relating to publication or distribution or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. edition statement) when such a statement is linguistically an integral part of the other title information.

e.g.

Black holes [Electronic resource] : Sidney Owen's space games

**1.4.3** The expanded form of a title proper that consists of a set of initials or an acronym is treated as other title information when the expanded form appears on the prescribed source of information.

e.g.

SPSS [Electronic resource] : statistical package for the social sciences

#### 1.4.4 Transcription

*1.4.4.1* A statement of other title information is transcribed following the title to which it applies ([see also 1.4.4.6](#)).

*1.4.4.2* A statement of other title information is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation. Exceptionally, other title information may be abridged. Omissions are indicated by marks of omission.

*1.4.4.3* A statement of other title information appearing on the prescribed source of information before the title proper is transcribed following the title proper, when this is linguistically or otherwise possible. When this is not possible, the statement is given in area 7.

*1.4.4.4* When a prescribed source of information bears more than one statement constituting other title information, these statements are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of, or the sequence of statements on, the prescribed source of information.  
e.g.

Offshore oil drilling [Electronic resource] : data analysis : from Neel Oil Research Council

#### *1.4.4.5* Item without a title proper

*1.4.4.5.1* When the item has no title proper ([see 1.1.2.9](#)), and when there are statements of other title information relating to one or more of the titles of individual works present, these statements are given following the titles to which they apply.

e.g.

Special effects [Electronic resource] : morphing and warping. 3-D modeling : generic primitives and other basic tools

*1.4.4.5.2* A statement on the prescribed source of information constituting other title information and relating to more than one work by the same author is transcribed following the titles of the works to which it applies if this is possible. Otherwise, for example if the works by one author are not consecutive, the statement is given in area 7.

e.g.

Pow! [Electronic resource] ; Zap it : two adventure games / Rick Held

*1.4.4.5.3* A statement constituting other title information appearing on the prescribed source of information and relating to all the works in an item, although they are by different authors, is given in area 7.

*1.4.4.5.4* When the relationship between the statement constituting other title information and the titles of the individual works is not clear, brief explanatory words may be added in square brackets. Alternatively, the statement of other title information may be given in area 7.

#### *1.4.4.6* Parallel titles and parallel other title information

*1.4.4.6.1* When a prescribed source of information bears one or more parallel titles and other title information in more than one language and/or script, each statement of other title information follows the title to which it is linguistically related.

e.g.

Vienna [Electronic resource] : hotel and tourist guide = Wien : Hotel- und Reiseführer

1.4.4.6.2 When a prescribed source of information bears one or more parallel titles, but the statement of other title information is in only one language and/or script, the other title information is given after the last parallel title transcribed.

1.4.4.6.3 When a parallel title combines in itself the content of both the title proper and other title information written in the language of the title proper, the other title information is given following the title proper and before the parallel title.

1.4.4.6.4 When there is no parallel title, but statements of other title information appear on the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper is given. When this criterion does not apply, the first statement appearing on the prescribed source of information is given. The other statements may also be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

1.4.4.7 When the title proper consists of a common and a dependent title ([see 1.1.2.7](#)), individual statements of other title information are given following the title(s) to which they apply. In case of doubt, a statement of other title information is given following the title proper as a whole.  
e.g.

Stock selection. Portfolios [Electronic resource] : money management

1.4.5 A statement of other title information appearing in the item but not on the prescribed source of information may be given following the title proper or parallel title to which it applies, enclosed in square brackets, when it is considered important for the identification of the item or the clarity of the description. Normally such a statement is given in area 7.

## 1.5 Statements of responsibility

1.5.1 A statement of responsibility can be given with respect to any entity (person or corporate body) responsible for or contributing to the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work contained in the item described.

1.5.2 A statement of responsibility can relate to such entities as: writers, programmers, principal investigators, graphic artists, composers, animators, etc., whose work is embodied in the item, whether directly (e.g. author of text, editor, compiler, translator, illustrator, composer of music, etc.) or indirectly (e.g. author of the work on which the software is based); adapters of an already existing work, whether in the same medium as the original or in another; organizations or individuals sponsoring the work of any of the above.

In addition to the entities identified above, a statement of responsibility for an electronic resource can relate to entities named as developers and designers, whose work involves the creation of the content of the resource or its realization (e.g. game designer). Included also are entities having specific responsibilities in the context of a particular resource or particular type of resource (e.g. project directors of survey data, video director).

In principle such responsibility is vested not only in individual or corporate entities having a manifestly significant role in the creation, production or realization of the work, but also in entities whose role is comparatively minor (e.g. historical consultants) but who are nevertheless named in the prescribed source of information. Statements relating to entities judged to have a minor role may be given in a note ([see 7.1.5](#)).

A statement of responsibility is not constructed when there is no such statement in the item.

A statement of responsibility can take various forms:

*1.5.2.1* It can consist of the name(s) of person(s) or corporate body or bodies, with or without a linking word or short phrase indicative of the role of the person or corporate body ([see also 1.5.2.6](#)).

e.g.

Bitnet history [Electronic resource] / Billy Baron

Amazing universe CD-ROM [Electronic resource] / produced by Hopkins Technology

Communism and the cold war [Electronic resource] / ABC News Interactive

*1.5.2.2* It can consist of a phrase without a name when such a phrase describes an intellectual contribution or is otherwise significant.

e.g.

Educational programs that also entertain [Electronic resource] / by a team of programmers and teachers Bankware [Electronic resource] / Arden Wilson ; with graphics by the author

*1.5.2.3* It can include a noun or noun phrase as well as name(s) when such a phrase is indicative of the role of the person or corporate body rather than the nature of the work.

e.g.

Minnesota agriculture [Electronic resource] / author, Ken Brumbaugh Xwaisq interface

[Electronic resource] / development and debugging, Philip Goldman

Other nouns or noun phrases are normally treated as other title information ([see 1.4](#)).

*1.5.2.4* It can include details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. original title, information about the edition of the work translated) when such details are linguistically an integral part of the statement of responsibility.

e.g.

Alice's wonders [Electronic resource] / adapted from Alice in Wonderland, by Wilford Hagers

*1.5.2.5* It can consist of statements relating to appendices and other supplementary matter when such statements appear on the prescribed source of information ([see also 1.5.3.3](#)).

e.g.

Career choices of teenage girls [Electronic resource] / principal investigator, Harriett D. Lipetz ; with appended data on entry level job openings compiled by a joint educational task force

*1.5.2.6* It can consist of the name(s) of a corporate body acting as sponsor of an item when the corporate body is named on the prescribed source of information and the relationship between the sponsor and the item is explicitly stated (or can be expressed by the addition of an appropriate word or short phrase).

e.g.

Unchurched Americans, April 1978 [Electronic resource] / [sponsored by] Coalition of Religious Groups in America ; conducted by Gallup Organization

A sponsoring body when its name forms an integral part of the publication, distribution, etc., area (i.e. prefaced by a phrase such as "published for ...") is included in area 4.

*1.5.2.7* A statement that is not connected with responsibility for the intellectual or artistic content

of the item is not considered a statement of responsibility. Statements such as mottoes, dedications, statements of patronage or prizes may be omitted or given in area 7. Information such as "with accompanying reference manual" is given in area 5.

*1.5.2.8* A statement of responsibility is not considered appropriate for the name of a responsible entity which is linguistically an integral part of other descriptive elements and which has been transcribed as such (e.g. as part of the title proper, [see 1.1.2.5](#); as part of other title information, [see 1.4.2](#); as part of the statement of publication, distribution, etc., [see area 4](#)).

e.g.

Yaeger Political Associates on national management policies [Electronic resource]

An exception is made when the name of the responsible entity is explicitly repeated in a formal statement on the prescribed source of information.

e.g.

Allan Knight graphics [Electronic resource] / by Allan Knight

*1.5.2.9* A statement of responsibility is not considered appropriate for the name of a corporate body which appears on the prescribed source of information whenever the function of the body is not specified and cannot be determined from the item being described or elsewhere. The name is given instead in area 7.

### **1.5.3 One or more statements of responsibility**

*1.5.3.1* A single statement of responsibility occurs when the wording on the prescribed source of information shows a single statement. More than one person or corporate body may be named in such a statement, as when they are represented as performing the same function or, although performing different functions, their names are linked by a conjunction.

e.g.

BASIC games and recreation [Electronic resource] / developed by Dale Kahn with Laurie Fenster

*1.5.3.2* More than one statement of responsibility occurs when the wording shows multiple statements, as when more than one person or corporate body is represented as performing different functions and the statements are not linked by a conjunction.

e.g.

Xmag [Electronic resource] : screen magnification program / written by Danny Shapiro ; ported to Motif by Philip Schneider

*1.5.3.3* A statement of responsibility relating to appendices and other supplementary matter ([see 1.5.2.5](#)) is treated as an additional statement of responsibility following the statement relating to the whole item or to the main part of an item.

### **1.5.4 Transcription**

*1.5.4.1* A statement of responsibility is transcribed expressed in the terms in which it appears on the item.

e.g.

Games and more games [Electronic resource] / developed by TNF Software Arts ; graphics by Larry Blum

The bulimia study [Electronic resource] / coordinated for the Joint Task Force on Affective Disorders by George Lahan-Jones

Finnish families in Texas [Electronic resource] / principal investigators, T. Sheehan, H. Lovett

New wave stories for your microcomputer [Electronic resource] / researched and compiled by Art Gump

*1.5.4.2* A statement of responsibility appearing not on the prescribed source of information but elsewhere in the item is transcribed enclosed in square brackets. Statements of responsibility taken from outside the item may be given in area 7.

*1.5.4.3* When the names of several persons or corporate bodies are represented in a single statement of responsibility ([see 1.5.3.1](#)), the number of names transcribed is at the discretion of the bibliographic agency. Multiple names transcribed may be separated by commas or connected by linking words, as appropriate. If linking words are supplied, they are enclosed in square brackets. Omissions are indicated by marks of omissions and "et al." (et alii) or its equivalent in another script, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

Interstate produce sales [Electronic resource] / prepared by M. Mumblow ... [et al.]

How working mothers cope [Electronic resource] / Human Resource Management Service [and] Commission on Career Development

*1.5.4.4* When names of persons or bodies appear in a statement of responsibility in a less than full form, e.g. in the form of an acronym, the expanded form may be given in area 7 ([see 7.1.5](#)).

*1.5.4.5* Initials indicating membership of societies, academic degrees, etc., and statements of positions held and qualifications following a person's name are transcribed when the initials, etc., are necessary linguistically, or for the identification of the person or in establishing a context for the person's activity.

In all other cases initials, etc., are not considered part of the statement of responsibility and are omitted ([see 1.5.2.7](#)).

*1.5.4.6* A statement of responsibility which precedes the title proper on the prescribed source of information is transcribed following the title proper and other title information unless it is linguistically linked to such information ([see 1.5.2.8](#)).

The original position of the statement of responsibility may be stated in area 7.

*1.5.4.7* A statement of responsibility which includes the name of a corporate body expressed in a hierarchical form is transcribed in the form and order given in the item.

e.g.

Characteristics of self-esteem in adolescence [Electronic resource] / Division of Child Psychiatry, Cambridge Hospital

*1.5.4.8* When the statement of responsibility has no linguistic relationship to the title to which it relates, the name of the person or corporate body is given following the diagonal slash.

e.g.

Retrospective UK MARC file, 1950-1974 [Electronic resource] / British Library Bibliographic Services Division

*1.5.4.9* When the relationship between a statement of responsibility and a title is not clear, a linking word or short phrase may be added, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

Strikeout, and other simulation games [Electronic resource] / [collected by] Jim Good  
Hausverwaltung 64 [Electronic resource] : die rationelle Hausverwaltung für Ihre Mietwohnung  
/ [Verf.] Udo Eulberg

*1.5.4.10* When there is more than one statement of responsibility, the order of these statements in the description is that indicated by the typography of, or their sequence on, the prescribed source of information without taking into account the extent or degree of responsibility implied by the various statements. When the statements are not taken from the prescribed source of information, they should be given in a logical order if such an order applies and enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

Hardisk accounting [Electronic resource] / design, Roger Teppe ; programmer, Bob Chompsky ;  
graphics, Carol Mayer-Lenz

When the prescribed source of information is composite in character (as in the case of a multi-part item having no unifying principal source), the statements of responsibility are given in a logical order. Alternatively, the separate parts of the item may be described following the multi-level method ([see Appendix A](#)).

*1.5.4.11* Parallel titles and parallel statements of responsibility

*1.5.4.11.1* When the prescribed source of information bears one or more parallel titles and/or parallel statements of other title information, and also has statements of responsibility in more than one language and/or script, each statement of responsibility follows the title or other title information to which it is linguistically related.

e.g.

Canadian urban sources [Electronic resource] : a survey / Canadian Council on Urban and  
Regional Research = Sources urbaines canadiennes : un aperçu / Conseil canadien de la  
recherche urbaine

*1.5.4.11.2* When it is not possible to give an appropriate statement of responsibility after each title or other title information, the statements of responsibility are given together following the last parallel title or parallel other title information. Each parallel statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

*1.5.4.11.3* When a prescribed source of information bears one or more parallel titles and/or parallel statements of other title information, but the statement of responsibility is in only one language and/or script, the statement of responsibility is given after the last parallel title or (parallel) other title information transcribed.

e.g.

Statistique des comptes nationaux, 1969-1985 [Electronic resource] = National accounts  
statistics, 1969-1985 / Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques

*1.5.4.11.4* When there is no parallel title but statements of responsibility appear on the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper is given; when this criterion does not apply, the statement indicated by the typography of, or the sequence on, the prescribed source of information is given. The other statements may also be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space. e.g.

Directions in tin trade of selected North American countries [Electronic resource] : statistical survey / International Tin Council = Conseil international de l'étain

#### *1.5.4.12* Item without a title proper

1.5.4.12.1 When the item has no title proper ([see 1.1.2.9](#)), and when all the individual works have the same statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is given after all the titles, parallel titles and statements of other title information.

e.g.

A survey of spending on foreign language teaching [Electronic resource] ; Foreign language teaching resources / principal investigator, J.L. Pianko

1.5.4.12.2 When the individual works have different statements of responsibility, each statement is given after the title(s), parallel title(s) and statement(s) of other title information to which it applies. e.g.

Hybrid imaging [Electronic resource] : technology and graphic design / April Cubbitt. Art and the machine / Fran Chen. Space art / Jean-Louis Gero ; illustrator, Judy Randall

1.5.4.12.3 When the individual works have statements of responsibility relating to some but not all titles, each statement is given after the title(s) to which it applies.

e.g.

Nuclear disarmament [Electronic resource] ; Politics of peace / principal investigator, Thomas Cashdollar. Strategies for defense / principal investigator, Damien Toffel

1.5.4.12.4 When the individual works have their own statement(s) of responsibility and the prescribed source of information shows also statement(s) of responsibility applicable to the whole item, the latter is (are) placed after all other statements, preceded by a space, semi-colon, space. The relationship between the last named statement of responsibility and the preceding transcription should be made clear by the addition of a linking word or short phrase, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. Spellbinder [Electronic resource] / Tom Leach. The music director / Bob Dithridge. Word magic / Charles Zipf ; editor [of the three works], Glen Furness

If this addition is linguistically impossible or would result in an awkward or cumbersome statement, the relevant portion of the statement of responsibility and/or the explanation is given in area 7.

*1.5.4.13* When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, statements of responsibility are given after the parts of the title proper to which they refer. In case of doubt or if the statement of responsibility refers to the title proper as a whole, it is given after the title proper.

e.g.

Urban and regional references. Supplement [Electronic resource] / compiled by Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research

## **2. Edition Area**

[2.1 Edition statement](#)

[2.2 Parallel edition statement \(optional\)](#)

[2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition](#)

## [2.4 Additional edition statement](#)

## [2.5 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement](#)

### **Punctuation pattern**

1. The edition area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ).
2. Each parallel edition statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (= ).
3. The first statement of responsibility relating to the edition (or following an additional edition statement) is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/ ).
4. Each subsequent statement of responsibility relating to the edition (or following an additional edition statement) is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (; ).
5. An additional edition statement following either an edition statement or a statement of responsibility relating to the edition is preceded by a comma, space (, ).

### *Examples*

- Edition statement
- Edition statement = parallel edition statement
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility = parallel edition statement / statement of responsibility
- Edition statement, additional edition statement
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility, additional edition statement / statement of responsibility

### **2.1 Edition statement**

#### **2.1.1 The edition statement consists of a term, phrase or group of characters relating to:**

1. all copies of an item formally identified as constituting a named and/or numbered edition,  
or
2. all the copies of an item in a particular form of presentation having significant differences, in intellectual or artistic content, from other copies in the same form of presentation, whether or not the item bears any formal statement to this effect.

The edition statement normally includes either the word "edition" (or its equivalent in another language). Related terms such as "version", "level", "release" or "update" can indicate an edition statement; however, these terms are sometimes used to indicate major or minor changes in an item and, as such, may not constitute a reliable guide to indicate a new edition.

The edition statement can also include a term indicating differences from other editions (e.g. "new edition", "revised edition", etc.) or other phrases, which may be linguistically associated, linking the edition to other elements of the description (e.g. original title in a form such as "new release of ...").

An edition occurs when there are significant differences in the intellectual or artistic content of the resource, including additions and deletions; a difference in the programming language; changes to upgrade or improve the efficiency of the resource; modifications in the programming language or operating system that allow the resource to be compatible with other machines and operating systems.

Differences that do not constitute a new edition include: a difference in the type of physical carrier (e.g. from disk to cassette) and/or the size of the physical carrier (e.g. 14 cm to 9 cm disk); differences in printer-related file formats (e.g. ASCII vs. PostScript); differences in system-related formats (e.g. IBM vs. Macintosh); differences relating to the character code or to blocking or recording densities; differences in the output medium or display format (e.g. a remote access resource reproduced on floppy disk and optical disc). Normally, differences that do not constitute a new edition do not warrant the creation of a separate bibliographic record, although a bibliographic agency may choose to create multiple bibliographic records.

When the electronic resource has multiple edition statements relating to parts or pieces of the item (e.g. an interactive multimedia work), the statement(s) that relates (relate) to the item as a whole is (are) transcribed. When there is no one statement that applies to the item, the statement(s) may be given in area 7.

In the case of remote access electronic resources which are often frequently updated, the edition statement is omitted in area 2, and an appropriate note(s) is given in area 7 ([see 7.2.2](#) and [7.9](#)).

An edition statement that appears only in the accompanying documentation is not regarded as an edition of the resource unless information in the documentation indicates that the statement applies to the resource.

**2.1.2** The edition statement is transcribed in the terms in which it appears in the item. It is enclosed in square brackets if it does not appear on the prescribed source of information. Standard abbreviations may be used. Arabic numerals are substituted for other numerals or spelled out numbers. Explanatory phrases appended to the edition statement may be given when they are considered necessary for identification of the edition ([see 2.3.3](#)).

e.g.

CyberOffice for administrative personnel [Electronic resource]. - Windows 95 ed.

TAPESCAN [Electronic resource] / principal programmer, William C. Daland. - Version 3.5

The enduring vision [Electronic resource] : a history of the American people / Boyer ... [et al.] ; developed by Bryten, Inc. - Interactive ed., 1993 version

**2.1.3** When no edition statement appears in the item, although it is known that the item contains significant changes from previous editions, a suitable edition statement in the language of the prescribed source of information and in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.2 may be supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

- [New ed.]
- [Apr. 1995 issue]
- [Rev. ed., Aug. 1995]
- [Version 1.5]
- [School ed.]

**2.1.4** The following edition statements are not transcribed in the edition area:

*2.1.4.1* The edition statement which is an integral part of an element in another area (such as title proper) and has been treated as such ([see 1.1.2.5](#)) is not repeated in the edition area.

e.g.

The compact version of Symphony [Electronic resource]

not

Symphony [Electronic resource]. - Compact version

*2.1.4.2* An edition statement(s) associated with one or more works which is (are) included in an item containing a number of works but lacking a collective title, is (are) not given in the edition area, but in area 1, with conventional punctuation ([see 1.1.4.2](#)).

e.g.

National flight [Electronic resource] / by Air Flight Inc., 1995 sales ed. Navigation advisor / Interactive Mapping Corporation

## **2.2 Parallel edition statement (optional)**

When the prescribed source of information bears edition statements in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper is given. When this criterion cannot be applied, the edition statement made prominent by typography or the one appearing first is given. The parallel statement(s) may be given.

e.g.

Students' ed. = Ed. pour les étudiants

## **2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition**

**2.3.1** Statements of responsibility relating to the edition can refer to persons or to corporate bodies and can indicate functions such as that of a reviser of a new edition, or can name the person or body responsible for the provision of supplementary matter, of appendices, etc., in a new edition.

e.g.

Findit [Electronic resource] / Lester Angerra. - Rev. version 3.3 / programmer, Kate Maggor

**2.3.2** Statements of responsibility relating to the edition in hand, or to parts of the edition in hand, but not to all editions of the work are given, in accordance with the provisions of 1.5, in the edition area when found on the prescribed source of information.

e.g.

LodeStar [Electronic resource]. - Student version / with new graphics by Gerry Herin

**2.3.3** Statements of responsibility relating to the edition in hand (as described in 2.3.2) but which do not name or otherwise identify a person or corporate body, are given as part of the edition statement ([see 2.1.1](#)). Such statements often appear as explanatory phrases.

**2.3.4** The following statements of responsibility relating to the edition are not transcribed in the edition area:

*2.3.4.1* Statements of responsibility which clearly relate to the first edition or to all editions of a work are given in area 1.

2.3.4.2 Statements of responsibility which do not clearly relate to only one or only some editions of a work are given in area 1.

2.3.5 Parallel statements of responsibility relating to the edition may be given, preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

## 2.4 Additional edition statement

2.4.1 An additional edition statement is given when the item carries a formal statement identifying it as belonging to an edition within an edition, or to an edition which is equivalent to the first named edition.

e.g.

2nd ed., Rev. version

2.4.2 Additional edition statements are transcribed in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.

e.g.

Test ed., 2nd ed.

2.4.3 Additional edition statements naming an unchanged reissue may be given.

e.g.

Student version, reissued

2.4.4 Parallel additional edition statements may be given, preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

## 2.5 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement

2.5.1 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement are transcribed in accordance with the provisions of 2.3.

e.g.

Version 2.4, corr. / with diagrams by Harry Weeks

2.5.2 Parallel statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement may be given, preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

## 3. Type And Extent Of Resource Area

### Introductory note

The following provisions describe the basic resource characteristics of an electronic resource. These characteristics include: (a) designation of the type of resource, and (b) information on the extent of resource. Other resource characteristics and the system requirements conditional for use of an electronic resource are given in area 7.

These provisions are for an electronic resource that is available by remote access which involves the use of an input-output device (e.g. a terminal) connected electronically to a computer system to access it (e.g. a resource in a network). Designation of the type of resource is mandatory.

Extent of resource may be given when the information is available and the bibliographic agency desires to record it. Physical details relating to sound or colour of a resource available by remote access and accompanying material when present are given in a note ([see 7.5.3](#)).

These provisions may also be given for an electronic resource that is available for local access, which is in a physical carrier such as a cassette, disk/disc, cartridge or reel designed for the user to insert into the computer or into a peripheral (e.g. CD-ROM player) attached to the computer, typically a microcomputer.

### [3.1 Designation of resource](#)

### [3.2 Extent of resource \(optional\)](#)

## **Punctuation pattern**

1. The type and extent of resource area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ).
2. Each statement of extent is enclosed in one pair of parentheses (()).

When two designations of resources are given, with or without a statement(s) of extent, the second designation of resource is preceded by the word "and" or its equivalent in other languages.

### *Examples*

- Designation of resource
- Designation of resource (extent of resource)
- Designation of resource and designation of resource
- Designation of resource (extent of resource) and designation of resource (extent of resource)

## **3.1 Designation of resource**

The designation of resource identifies the particular type of resource(s) which constitutes the work and is given in the language of the bibliographic agency. The designations for use in English are contained in Appendix C. These designations may appear in the prescribed source of information; when they are not present in the prescribed source of information, they are supplied without brackets based on examination of the work.

**3.1.1** When the electronic resource consists of data, the bibliographic agency may choose to identify the resource as "Electronic data" or "Data" (if the general material designation is given in the bibliographic description). Alternatively, the bibliographic agency may identify the particular type of data using the selective list of designations given in Appendix C. When none of these terms is appropriate, an appropriate designation may be supplied, qualified by the word "electronic" or else used alone if the general material designation is given in the description. In the case where the designation is supplied, preference is given to a term that is currently well established, in use by both the producers and users of the particular data resource, and is mutually exclusive of other terms used as designations.

e.g.

Electronic data

- Electronic numeric data
- Electronic census data
- Electronic text data
- Electronic journal
- Electronic image data
- Electronic representational data
- Electronic map data
- Electronic sound data
- Electronic font data

**3.1.2** When the electronic resource consists of a program(s), the bibliographic agency may choose to identify the resource as "Electronic program(s)" or "Program(s)" (if the general material designation is given in the bibliographic description). Alternatively, the bibliographic agency may identify the particular type of program using the selective list of designations given in Appendix C. When none of these terms is appropriate, an appropriate designation may be supplied, qualified by the word "electronic" or else used alone if the general material designation is given in the description. In the case where the designation is supplied, preference is given to a term that is currently well established, in use by both the producers and users of the particular type of program, and is mutually exclusive of other terms used as designations.

e.g.

- Electronic utility program
- Electronic application programs
- Electronic CAD program
- Electronic database program
- Electronic spreadsheet programs
- Electronic games
- Electronic system program
- Electronic operating system program
- Electronic retrieval program
- Electronic word processor program
- Electronic programming language program

**3.1.3** When the electronic resource consists of data and program(s), the bibliographic agency may choose to identify the resource as "Electronic data and program(s)" or "Data and program(s)" (if the general material designation is given in the bibliographic description). Alternatively, the agency may identify the particular type of data and program using the selective lists in Appendix C. The terms "interactive multimedia" and "online service(s)" may be used in conjunction with these lists or else alone as resource designations. When neither of these terms nor the terms in the lists are appropriate, an appropriate designation may be supplied, qualified by the word "electronic" or else used alone if the general material designation is given in the description. In the case where the designation is supplied, preference is given to a term that is currently well established, in use by both the producers and users of the particular data resource and program(s), and is mutually exclusive of other terms used as designations.

eg.

- Electronic data and program
- Electronic image data and retrieval program
- Electronic census data and spreadsheet program

- Electronic document and word processor program
- Electronic interactive multimedia game
- Electronic online service bibliographic database
- Electronic interactive multimedia
- Electronic online service

**3.1.4** When the data or program is incidental and not primary in the resource, it is recommended that the bibliographic agency apply the primary term.

e.g.

- Electronic program
- Editorial comment: Data is incidental in the resource.

### **3.2 Extent of resource (optional)**

Extent of resource may be given when the information is available and the bibliographic agency desires to record it. When the resource is in a compressed form, the bibliographic agency may omit this information. Extent of resource consists of the number of files that make up the content of the data or program, adding additional measures of extent as appropriate. A statement of extent of resource is recorded in parentheses after the designation of the resource. The specific terms for extent of resource are given in the language of the bibliographic agency. The terms recommended for use in English are contained in the examples.

**3.2.1** The number of files constituting the content of the data or program(s) is given in arabic numerals.

e.g.

- Electronic document (1 file)
- Electronic utility programs (3 files)
- Electronic CAD program (17 files)
- Electronic text data (5 files) and retrieval program (1 file)

**3.2.2** The number of records and/or bytes may be given for a data resource and the number of statements and/or bytes may be given for a program. When the number of files is given, this further statement of extent is introduced with a space, colon, space. The number of bytes may be variously expressed (e.g. "megabytes", "MB", "Mbytes") but are given in the form in which they appear in the source. The programming language of source code statements is given in a note ([see 7.5.1](#)).

e.g.

- Electronic representational data (800 records, 131,550 bytes)
- Electronic system program (1 file : 997 statements)
- Electronic text data (2 files : 1.6 megabytes)
- Electronic data (1 file : 1.2 GB) and program (1 file : 2520 statements)

**3.2.3** For a multi-part resource, the number of records and/or bytes or the number of statements and/or bytes may be given for each resource. When the numbers are numerous or complex, they may be given in a note ([see 7.3](#)).

e.g.

- Electronic data (2 files : 800, 1250 records, 2 Mbytes)
- Electronic image data (7 files : 6700 records each)
- Electronic system programs (2 files : 1.2, 1.5 MB)
- Electronic data (2 files : 2540 records each) and programs (3 files : 7260, 3490, 5076 bytes)
- Electronic sound data (4 files) Note: Resource size: 11,000, 33,006, 55,007, 91,325 bytes

**3.2.4** The number of records and/or bytes or the number of statements and/or bytes may be approximated. When an estimate cannot be determined, a statement relative to the situation may be given in a note ([see 7.3](#)).

e.g.

- Electronic image data (ca. 3000-4000 records)
- Electronic system program (23 files : ca. 35000 bytes each)
- Electronic data (6 files : ca. 1.2 GB each)
- Electronic text data (12 files)

**Note:** Resource size varies

## 4. Publication, Distribution, etc., Area

### Introductory note

The term "publication, production or distribution", as used in sections 4.1-4.4, is intended to cover all types of publication, production, distribution, issuing and release activities. These activities are distinct from the activities connected solely with the physical manufacture of the item ([see 4.5-4.7](#)), though both may be executed by the same person or body. When a person or body combines the activities of publication, production, distribution, etc., with those of physical manufacture, or when it is uncertain whether the person or body is responsible for publication, production, distribution, etc., or for physical manufacture alone, the statement is treated as one relating to publication, production, distribution, etc. In the context of applying the ISBD(ER), all remote access electronic resources are considered to be published.

[4.1 Place of publication, production and/or distribution](#)

[4.2 Name of publisher, producer and/or distributor](#)

[4.3 Statement of function of distributor \(optional\)](#)

[4.4 Date of publication, production and/or distribution](#)

[4.5 Place of manufacture \(optional\)](#)

[4.6 Name of manufacturer \(optional\)](#)

[4.7 Date of manufacture \(optional\)](#)

### Punctuation pattern

1. The publication, distribution, etc., area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. -).
2. A second or subsequent place is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ).
3. Each name is preceded by a space, colon, space ( : ).
4. A supplied statement of function of a distributor is enclosed in square brackets ([ ]).
5. The date is preceded by a comma, space ( , ).

6. The place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and date of manufacture are enclosed in one pair of parentheses (). Within the parentheses the same punctuation is used as in B, C and E.

### *Examples*

- Place of publication or production : name of publisher or producer, date
- Place of publication or production : name of publisher or producer ; place of publication or production : name of publisher or producer, date
- Place of publication or production ; place of publication or production : name of publisher or producer, date (place of manufacture : name of manufacturer, date)
- Place of publication or production : name of publisher or producer, date ; place of distribution : name of distributor [function], date

## **4.1 Place of publication, production and/or distribution**

**4.1.1** The place of publication, production or distribution is the name of the town or other locality associated on the prescribed source of information with the name of the publisher or producer (or principal publisher or producer if more than one name appears) or distributor. If no publisher, producer or distributor is named, it is the place from which the item was issued or distributed.

**4.1.2** If the information appearing on the prescribed source of information is known to be incorrect, a correction may be supplied in square brackets ([see 0.10](#)) or given in area 7.  
e.g.

- London [i.e. Maidenhead]
- Dublin **Note:** Known to be published in Belfast

**4.1.3** When more than one place is associated with the name of a single publisher, producer or distributor, the place made more prominent by typography or sequence is given. When there is no typographical distinction and the places do not appear in sequence, the place considered most important by the bibliographic agency is given.

**4.1.4** A second or subsequent place may be given.

**4.1.5** When a second or subsequent place is omitted, the omission may be indicated by "etc." or its equivalent in another script, enclosed in square brackets.  
e.g.

- Toronto [etc.]

**4.1.6** When the names of more than one publisher or producer are given, the place of publication or production for each publisher or producer is given immediately before the name, unless it is the same as that of the first-named publisher or producer.  
e.g.

- New York : Columbia University ; Boston : Computer Research Institute

**4.1.7** When both a publisher or producer and a distributor are given, the place of distribution is

given if it differs from the place of publication or production.

e.g.

- Washington (D.C.) : U.S. Bureau of the Census ; Rosslyn (Va.) : distributed by DUALabs

**4.1.8** The place of publication, production or distribution is given in the orthographic form and grammatical case in which it appears in the item.

e.g.

- V Praze

**4.1.9** If it seems necessary for identification, a qualifier such as the name of a country, state, etc., may be added to the place of publication, production or distribution. It is enclosed in parentheses if transcribed from a prescribed source of information or in square brackets if transcribed from another source.

e.g.

- Cambridge (Mass.)
- Santiago [Chile]

When it seems necessary for identification, the full address of the publisher, producer or distributor may be added to the place name. It is enclosed in parentheses if transcribed from the prescribed source of information or in square brackets if transcribed from another source.

e.g.

- Cupertino (CA) (10648 Gascoigne Dr., Cupertino 95014)

**4.1.10** If it is considered necessary for identification, an alternative or corrected version of the place name may be supplied ([see 0.10](#)), enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

- Leningrad [i.e. St. Petersburg]
- Lerpwl [i.e. Liverpool]

**4.1.11** When the name of the place of publication, production or distribution appears in the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the form of name made prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the form of name that appears first is given. If neither of these criteria applies, the linguistic form that corresponds to the language of the item is given.

**4.1.12** Parallel statements may be given, preceded by a space, equals sign, space. If these are not given, no indication is made of the omission.

**4.1.13** When a place of publication, production or distribution does not appear anywhere in the item, the name of the known city or town is supplied in square brackets. If the city or town is uncertain, or unknown, the name of the probable city or town followed by a question mark is supplied in square brackets.

e.g.

- [Paris]
- [Prague?]

**4.1.14** When the name of a city or town cannot be given, the name of the state, province or country is given, according to the same stipulations as are applicable to the names of cities or towns.

e.g.

Canada

Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears in prescribed source.

[Surrey]

Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears outside prescribed source.

[France?]

Editorial comment: Uncertain as place of publication.

**4.1.15** When no place can be given, the abbreviation "s.l." (sine loco) or its equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

[S.l.]

## **4.2 Name of publisher, producer and/or distributor**

**4.2.1** When more than one publisher or producer is named on the prescribed source of information, the name made more prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the name that appears first is given. If there is no typographical distinction and the names do not appear in sequence, the name considered most important by the bibliographic agency is given.

e.g.

New York : Softext

Editorial comment: Publisher's name appears more prominent.

London : BPI Systems

Editorial comment: Publisher's name appears first.

**4.2.2** Second and subsequent publishers or producers may be given.

e.g.

Waterloo [Ontario] : Leisure Studies Data Inc. ; Chicago : National Opinion Research Center

**4.2.3** When second or subsequent publishers or producers are omitted, the omission may be indicated by "etc." or its equivalent in another script, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

Chicago : American Association of Individual Investors [etc.]

**4.2.4** When the names of both a publisher or producer and a distributor appear on the prescribed source of information, the name of the distributor may be given. When the name of the distributor appears in any other source, it may be given in area 7. If only the distributor is named, this must be given.

e.g.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) : Social Science Group : Inter-university Consortium for Political Research

**4.2.5** The name of a publisher, producer or distributor may be given in a shortened form,

provided it can be understood and identified without ambiguity. e.g.

: Xanara Editorial comment: Publisher's name appears as Xanara Technologies. : Addison-

Wesley Editorial comment: Publisher's name appears as Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

**4.2.6** When the name of the publisher, producer or distributor appears in full in area 1, either the full form may be repeated in area 4, or an abbreviated form or identifying phrase may be given there. No square brackets are used for such shorter forms given in place of the full form, even if the shorter form is not shown on the prescribed source of information. e.g.

Chemical properties database [Electronic resource] / National Chemical Data Board. - Malden (MA) : The Board  
Social science citation index [Electronic resource] / Institute for Scientific Information. - [Philadelphia] : The Institute

**4.2.7** When the name of a publisher, producer or distributor appears on the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the form of name made more prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the form that appears first is given. If neither of these criteria applies, the linguistic form that corresponds to the language of the publication is given.

**4.2.8** Parallel statements may be given, preceded by a space, equals sign, space. If these are not given, no indication is made of the omission.

**4.2.9** The name of the manufacturer is not given as a substitute for the name of an unknown publisher, producer or distributor. However, when a person or corporate body combines the activities of manufacturing and publication, production, or distribution, or when the responsibility is uncertain, a named manufacturer is assumed also to be the publisher or producer.

**4.2.10** When no name can be given as the publisher, producer or distributor, the abbreviation "s.n." (sine nomine) or its equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets. e.g.

Paris : [s.n.]

[S.l. : s.n.]

### **4.3 Statement of function of distributor (optional)**

**4.3.1** When the prescribed source of information includes as an integral part of the publication or production statement an indication of the function performed by the distributor, the statement is transcribed in full.

e.g.

Arlington (Va.) : Trans Video ; New London (CT) : distributed by Triangle Digital Inc.

**4.3.2** When the function performed by the distributor is not explicitly stated, a brief word or phrase indicating the nature of the activity may be added, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g.

Ames (Iowa) : University of Iowa ; Columbus (Ohio) : Center for Human Resource Research [distributor]

#### **4.4 Date of publication, production and/or distribution**

**4.4.1** The date of publication or production of the item described is given. e.g.

St. Paul (Minn.) : Quanta Press, 1995

In the case of online services and other dynamic resources (e.g. Word Wide Web sites), a note may be given to indicate also the month, day, and year that appears in the resource ([see 7.9](#)).

**4.4.2** When the same date applies to both publication or production and distribution, or to more than one publisher, producer or distributor, it is given after the last name or statement of function. e.g.

Las Vegas (NV) : Starburst Designs ; San Diego (CA) : Interactive Data Corp. [distributor], 1994

**4.4.3** If the publication or production date differs from the date of distribution, each date is given after the appropriate name or statement of function. e.g.

Seattle (Wash.) : Laser Learning Technologies, 1993 ; Hardwick (VT) : Optical Transfer [distributor], 1995

**4.4.4** Dates of the Gregorian calendar are given in arabic numerals. Dates not of the Gregorian calendar are given as they appear in the item with the equivalent date of the Gregorian calendar added in square brackets when it can be established. e.g.

, 1969

, 5730 [1969 or 1970]

, 4308 [1975]

**4.4.5** When the date that appears in the item is known to be incorrect, it is transcribed as it appears and a correction is given in square brackets. e.g.

, 1897 [i.e. 1987]

**4.4.6** When there is no date of publication, production or distribution in the item, the copyright date or date of manufacture is given in its place. Both dates are indicated as such. e.g. , cop. 1995

**4.4.7** A copyright date may be added to the date of publication, production or distribution when the bibliographic agency considers it to be important. e.g. , 1995, cop. 1993

*4.4.7.1* When there are multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects in the production of the item (e.g. a separate copyright date for the written program, sound production, graphics, and documentation) and there is no date of publication, production or distribution in the item applying to the item as a whole, the latest copyright date is given. It does not matter that the date applies only to one aspect of the creation of the item. ([See also 4.4.11.](#)) e.g. , cop. 1995

Editorial comment: Date is for the written program; other earlier copyright dates are for sound and documentation.

**4.4.8** When no date of publication, production or distribution, copyright date or date of manufacture can be ascertained for the item, an approximate date of publication, production or distribution is given in square brackets. e.g.

, [ca. 1994]

, [1992?]

, [199-?]

**4.4.9** In describing a multi-part resource published or issued over a number of years, the dates of the first issued part and the last issued part are both given and connected by a hyphen. e.g.  
, 1993-1995

**4.4.10** When the parts of such an item have not all been received, the date of the first issued part is given, followed by a hyphen. e.g. , 1995-

**4.4.11** When copyright dates are given for each work brought together in an item, these dates are not transcribed in the publication, distribution, etc., area. They may be given either in a note on the publication, distribution, etc., area ([see 7.4](#)) or in a contents note ([see 7.7](#)); or the multi-level method of description provided in Appendix A may be utilized.

#### **4.5 Place of manufacture (optional)**

**&**

#### **4.6 Name of manufacturer (optional)**

**4.5.1 & 4.6.1** The place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer are given when they appear in the item and both the place of publication, production or distribution and the name of the publisher, producer or distributor are unknown. e.g.

[S.l. : s.n.], 1996 (Seattle: Landmark Data Systems)

**4.5.2 & 4.6.2** When the place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer appear in the item, they may be given in addition to either one or both of the following: the place of publication, production or distribution and the name of the publisher, producer or distributor. e.g.

Urbana (Ill.) : University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Laboratory for Advanced Supercomputers, 1995 (Tokyo : Zishi)

**4.5.3 & 4.6.3** When multiple places of manufacture and multiple names of manufacturers are given, the same punctuation is used as for multiple places of publication, production or distribution and multiple names of publishers, producers or distributors.

#### **4.7 Date of manufacture (optional)**

**4.7.1** When the date of manufacture is given in place of an unknown date of publication, production or distribution ([see 4.4.6](#)), it is not repeated here.

**4.7.2** When the date of manufacture differs from the known dates already given (date of publication, production or distribution, or a copyright date), it may also be given.

**4.7.3** The date of manufacture may be given either as an element following the name of the manufacturer or by itself. In the latter case, a word or brief phrase is added to clarify the date. e.g.

, [generated] 1996

## **5. Physical Description Area**

## Introductory note

The following provisions describe an electronic resource that is available for local access, i.e. in a physical carrier, such as a cassette, disk/disc, cartridge or reel, which is designed for the user to insert into the computer or into a peripheral (e.g. CD-ROM player) attached to the computer, typically a microcomputer. Computer technology is constantly changing, and adaptation to provide for new physical carriers will be required.

The resource characteristics of an item that relate to designation of the type of resource (e.g. data, program) and information on its extent (e.g. number of programs that make up the content), if given, are given in area 3. An electronic resource that is available only by remote access (e.g. in a network) does not receive a physical description ([see area 3](#)).

When the item is available in different types of carriers (e.g. cassette and disk) and/or different sizes of carriers (e.g. 9 cm and 14 cm disks), or in a different output medium or display format (e.g. a local access resource reproduced on optical disc and floppy disk), the bibliographic agency may choose to follow either of two methods of description:

(1) Each different physical carrier may be described in the same bibliographic record, with each carrier occupying a separate line or else grouped in a single line in the description. e.g.

- 1 electronic optical disc : sd., col. ; 12 cm
- 3 electronic disks : sd., col. ; 9 cm
- 1 user guide (225 p.) ; 23 cm

Editorial comment: Different physical carriers occupying separate lines of description in the same bibliographic record.

- 1 electronic optical disc, 3 electronic disks, 1 user guide Editorial comment: Different physical carriers grouped in a single continuous line in the same bibliographic record.

or

(2) Each different physical carrier may be described in separate bibliographic records. e.g.

- 1 electronic optical disc : sd., col. ; 12 cm

When an interactive multimedia item is available in two or more different physical carriers (e.g. optical disc and videodisc), each carrier is described following method (1) in which each carrier occupies a separate line in the description. e.g.

- 1 electronic optical disc : sd., col. ; 12 cm
- 1 videodisc : sd., col. ; 30 cm
- 1 manual (25 p.) : ill. ; 26 cm

When an electronic resource is one of the components of a multi-media/kit item, the bibliographic agency may choose one of the alternative methods of description used for multi-media/kit items following the provisions of area 5 of ISBD(NBM).

[5.1 Specific material designation and extent](#)

[5.2 Other physical details](#)

[5.3 Dimensions](#)

## 5.4 Accompanying material statement (optional)

### **Punctuation pattern**

1. The physical description area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space ( . - ).
2. The first statement regarding other physical details is preceded by a space, colon, space ( : ).
3. The first dimensions statement is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ).
4. Each accompanying material statement is preceded by a space, plus sign, space ( + ).

### *Example*

- Specific material designation and extent : other physical details ; dimensions + accompanying material statement

### **5.1 Specific material designation and extent**

**5.1.1** The first element of the physical description area names and numbers the physical unit or units upon which the item is carried, adding other qualifying terms as appropriate. The specific material designation identifies the particular class of material to which the physical carrier belongs and is given in the language of the bibliographic agency. A selective list of specific material designations for use in English appears in Appendix C.

When none of those terms is appropriate, an appropriate specific term is supplied, qualified by the word "electronic".

**5.1.2** The number of physical units is given in arabic numerals before the specific material designations.

e.g.

- 1 electronic disk
- 2 electronic tape cassettes
- 4 electronic optical discs

**5.1.3** The identification of a particular optical disc format, when known, may be recorded in parentheses after the specific material designation for an electronic optical disc. The following optical disc formats may be recorded as appropriate: CD-I, CD-ROM, Photo CD. e.g.

- 1 electronic optical disc (CD-ROM)
- 2 electronic optical discs (Photo CD)
- 1 electronic optical disc (CD-I)

Other particular optical disc formats may be recorded if their identity is known, the bibliographic agency wishes to record it, and the format is well established and in use by both the producers and users of the local access resource.

### **5.2 Other physical details**

**5.2.1** The second element of the physical description area is a statement particularizing other physical characteristics, excluding dimensions of the physical carrier. The specifications constituting other physical details are presented as appropriate in the following order.

**5.2.2** The abbreviation "sd.", or its equivalent in another language and/or script, is given as appropriate for an item which is specified to have sound or which is known to produce sound. Requirements for the production of sound (e.g. synthesizers, voice input modules) are given in a note ([see 7.5.1](#)).

e.g.

1 electronic disk : sd.

**5.2.3** The characteristic of colour is given for an item that is specified to display in two or more colours or is known to produce two or more colours. The abbreviation "col.", or its equivalent in another language and/or script, is given as appropriate. The use of "black and white" (b&w) for an item that is designed to display in one colour (e.g. white, green or amber phosphor on a dark background) is not given. Hardware required for the display or production of colour (e.g. colour cards, colour monitor) are given in a note ([see 7.5.1](#)).

e.g.

2 electronic tape cassettes : col.

1 electronic optical disc (CD-I) : sd., col.

### **5.3 Dimensions**

**5.3.1** The third element of the physical description area is a statement regarding the dimensions of the physical carrier, expressed in terms of centimetres rounded up to the next whole centimetre. The term is abbreviated as "cm" (or its equivalent in another language and/or script).

**5.3.2** The principal dimensions given are those of the physical carrier itself, irrespective of the external dimensions of any container such as a disk pocket or case (for the treatment of a container for a set of items [see 5.3.3](#)).

**5.3.2.1** The diameter is given for a disk/disc or a tape reel. The length and width of the tape of a reel may be given.

e.g.

1 electronic disk : col. ; 14 cm

1 electronic optical disc ; 12 cm

1 electronic tape reel ; 26.7 cm

**5.3.2.2** The length of the face of a chip cartridge is given.

e.g.

1 electronic chip cartridge : sd., col. ; 9 cm

**5.3.2.3** The length and height of a tape cassette are given when they are other than the standard size (10 x 7 cm) and the width of the tape is given when it is other than the standard width (4 mm).

e.g.

- 1 electronic tape cassette : col. ; 19 x 9 cm, 7 mm tape

**5.3.3** For boxed items such as a set of electronic disks/discs, with or without accompanying material, the dimensions of the container may be given. Alternatively, the phrase "in container" (or its equivalent in another language and/or script) may be used, or the statement may be omitted. e.g.

- 4 electronic tape cassettes : sd., col. ; in container, 12 x 36 x 20 cm

**5.3.4** When the item consists of more than one physical carrier and they differ in size, the dimensions of the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger are given, separated by a hyphen. e.g.

- 2 electronic disks : col. ; 9-14 cm

## **5.4 Accompanying material statement (optional)**

**5.4.1** The fourth element of the physical description area is the accompanying material statement. The term accompanying material is used to denote any physically separable part of the item not so far specified in the physical description area. Such a part may form one of two or more mutually interdependent systems (e.g. an electronic disk combined with a sound tape and a manual) or may be a minor part of the item (e.g. an explanatory pamphlet). Alternatively, the accompanying material statement may be given in area 7.

In the case of remote access resources when no physical description is given ([see area 5](#), Introductory note), the accompanying material is described in a note ([see 7.5.3](#)).

**5.4.2** Accompanying material may be described either in the terms in which it appears in the item or by means of an appropriate specific material designation. e.g.

- 2 electronic disks ; 14 cm + 1 pamphlet
- 1 electronic optical disc (CD-ROM) : sd., col. ; 12 cm + 1 sound cassette

**5.4.3** A short physical description of the accompanying material may be given after the term or specific material designation characterizing the material. The material is normally described according to the provisions of 5.1 to 5.3 of the appropriate ISBD.

e.g.

- 2 electronic disks ; 9 cm + user manual (110 p. ; 23 cm)

**5.4.4** Accompanying material may also be described independently or by the multi-level method of description ([see Appendix A](#)).

## **6. Series Area**

### **Introductory note**

Area 6 is only used when all parts of the item are published (or are intended to be published) in the same series or sub-series. In other cases the series or sub-series statement(s) may be given in

area 7.

When an item belongs to more than one series and/or sub-series, the area is repeated. The order of the statements is determined by the order of preference of the sources for the area; in the case of these being of equal value, the order follows the sequence of information found in the chosen source.

In the case of series and sub-series, it is necessary to consult ISBD(S) for an understanding of the elements pertaining to area 6 (e.g. selection of sources, transcription of data). Especially important to note is the explanation of the terms "common title" and "dependent title" in ISBD(S) 0.3.3.1, which states that these terms, as used in stipulations, cover a) all common/section titles and b) those main/sub-series in which the sub-series title is dependent.

[6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series](#)

[6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series](#)

[6.3 Other title information of series or sub-series \(optional\)](#)

[6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series](#)

[6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series](#)

[6.6. Numbering within the series or sub-series](#)

### **Punctuation pattern**

1. The series area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. - ).
2. Each series statement is enclosed in parentheses (()).
3. A second and each subsequent series statement is preceded by a space.
4. Each parallel title is preceded by a space, equals sign, space ( = ).
5. Each statement of other title information is preceded by a space, colon, space ( : ).
6. The first statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space ( / ).
7. Each subsequent statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ), unless the statements are considered to form a single phrase.
8. The International Standard Serial Number is preceded by a comma, space ( , ).
9. Numbering within a series or sub-series is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space ( ; ).
10. The section or sub-series designation or dependent title following a common title is preceded by a point, space ( . ).
11. The dependent title following a section or sub-series designation is preceded by a comma, space ( , ).

### *Examples*

- (First series) (Second series)
- (Title proper of series = Parallel title of series)
- (Title proper of series : other title information of series / statement of responsibility)

relating to series ; numbering within series)

- (Title proper of series, ISSN ; numbering within series)
- (Common title. Section or sub-series designation, Dependent title)
- (Common title. Dependent title = Parallel common title. Parallel dependent title).

## 6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series

**6.1.1** The title proper of the series or sub-series corresponds to the title proper in the bibliographic description of the series or sub-series when it is described as a serial according to the provisions of area 1 of ISBD(S). e.g.

- (Interactive digital computer teaching models)
- (Canadian travel surveys)
- (Acornsoft business)

**6.1.2** The title proper is given as it is found in the prescribed source of information. It is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. e.g.

- (Sources urbaines canadiennes)

**6.1.3** When a sub-series has a distinctive title, this is given in area 6. The title of the main series is given in area 7.

e.g.

- (Applied statistics and econometrics ; 27) **Note:** Main series: Multicollinearity and estimation studies

**6.1.4** When the title proper is made up of a common title and the title of a section or dependent title of a sub-series, the common title is given first, followed by the section or sub-series designation and/or the section or sub-series title. The common title is not repeated in area 7.

e.g.

- (National income patterns. Series 3, Indonesia)
- (Mathematics and science series. Concepts ; 2)
- (Super graphics. Series I ; 2)

**6.1.5** When the item described is a separate part of a multi-part resource, the title proper of the series is the title proper of the multi-part resource described as a whole according to the provisions of area 1 of ISBD(ER).

e.g.

- (Dune ; vol. 4)
- (Selected works of Herman Melville ; vol. 2)

## 6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series

**6.2.1** When the title proper of the series or sub-series appears in the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the parallel series titles are given. e.g.

- (Travaux de recherche en science sociale = Research monographs in the social sciences)

**6.2.2** When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the parallel common

title and parallel dependent title are given after the whole title proper.

### **6.3 Other title information of series or sub-series (optional)**

**6.3.1** Other title information relating to the series or sub-series may be given when it appears in the prescribed source of information and is considered necessary for the identification of the series.

e.g.

- (Verbal skills : writing and reporting)
- (Introduction to technology : medieval to modern times)

**6.3.2** When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, other title information, if given, follows the part of the title proper to which it applies. In case of doubt, it is given after the whole title proper.

e.g.

- (Pricing and buying. Module 5, Patterns : automobile prices)
- (Enquêtes et recherches statistiques : travaux en cours. Canada)

**6.3.3** The edition statement relating to a series is treated as other title information. It is given according to the provisions of area 2.

e.g.

- (Computer simulation models : 2nd ed.)

### **6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series**

**6.4.1** When the title proper of the series or sub-series is a generic term, the first statement of responsibility is mandatory. In other cases, first and subsequent statements of responsibility may be given when they appear in the item and are considered necessary for the identification of the series.

e.g.

- (Collected software / American University, English Language Institute)
- (Plays / Eugene O'Neill)

Parallel statements of responsibility may be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.  
e.g.

- (Research reports / Canadian Transport Commission, Research Branch = Commission canadienne des transports, Direction de la recherche)

**6.4.2** When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, each statement of responsibility is given after the part of the title to which it refers. In case of doubt, it is given after the whole title proper.

### **6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series**

**6.5.1** The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) relating to the series or sub-series is given when it is known and is transcribed in accordance with the relevant standard.

e.g.

(Elsevier's interactive anatomy, ISSN 0929-2225)

**6.5.2** When the title proper consists of the distinctive title of a sub-series, the ISSN of the main series is given with its title in area 7.

**6.5.3** When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the ISSN of the common title is omitted in area 6 and is given in area 7.

e.g.

(Der Landkreis. Ausgabe Hessen, ISSN 0340-3246)

**Note:** ISSN of main series: ISSN 0342-2259

## **6.6 Numbering within series or sub-series**

**6.6.1** The numbering of the item within a series or sub-series is given in the terms in which it appears in the item. Standard abbreviations may be used. Arabic numerals are substituted for other numerals or spelled-out numbers.

e.g.

(Multimedia learning series ; vol. 2)

(Visit Canada series ; vol. C)

(Computer simulation games ; module 5)

(BTS research report ; 2)

**6.6.2** When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the numbering of the common title is omitted. An appropriate note or the collocation of the numbering of the series and sub-series may be given in area 7.

e.g.

(Contrasts and similarities in siblings. Series A, Young brothers and sisters (12-21) ; no. 1)

**Note:** Numbering of the main series: no. 6

**6.6.3** When the parts of a multi-part resource within a series are numbered, the first and last numbers and/or letters are given and connected by a hyphen when the numbering is continuous. In other cases, all the numbers/letters are given. e.g.

; vol. 10-13

; A, C, M

; 2051-2059

## **7. Note Area**

### **Contents**

Notes qualify and amplify the formal description where the rules for such description do not allow certain information to be included. They can, therefore, deal with any aspect of the physical make-up of the item or its contents.

Notes, by their nature, cannot be enumerated exhaustively, but can be categorized in terms of the areas of the ISBD(ER). In addition to notes relating to these areas, there may be notes relating to the description of the item which do not correspond to any specific ISBD area. Except where

otherwise indicated, notes and their order of presentation are optional. However, in descriptions made following ISBD(ER), the notes on system requirements ([see 7.5.1](#)) and mode of access ([see 7.5.2](#)), in this sequence, precede all other notes.

## **Punctuation pattern**

Each note is separated from the next one by a point, space, dash, space (. - ). These are omitted, or replaced by a point, when each note is given on a separate line. Within notes it is recommended, where appropriate, that the prescribed punctuation of areas 1-6 be followed; for example, a title is separated from a statement of responsibility by a space, diagonal slash, space ( / ).

## **7.1 Notes on the title and statement of responsibility area**

### **7.1.1 Notes on the title proper**

#### *7.1.1.1 Notes on the language of the work and on translation or adaptation*

When the work contained in the item being described is a translation or adaptation, the title of the original work is given in a note. This note may specify the language used in the item and indicate its relationship to other items. e.g.

- In German
- Screen displays in French and English
- Adaptation of: Draculus. 1994
- Translation of: Als de dood

When the item contains several individual works, the translation notes may be included in the contents note.

#### *7.1.1.2 Notes on the source of the title proper (mandatory)*

The source of the title proper shall be recorded in all cases. e.g.

- Title from title screen
- Title from codebook
- Title from container
- Title from videodisc label
- Title supplied by cataloguer
- Title from IFLANET home page
- Title from first display of information
- Title from TEI header
- Title from printout of title screen
- Title from subject line of email header

#### *7.1.1.3 Notes giving variant and transliterated titles e.g.*

- Title on codebook: New Democratic Party of Ontario, 1967
- Title on container: Interactive cells
- "Personal finances and other applications" - Second title screen

- HTML title: CyberMedia
- File name: DUB.1

A locally assigned file name is recorded in 7.13.

### **7.1.2 Notes on the nature, scope, artistic form or purpose of the item**

The genre or other intellectual category to which the item belongs may be given in a note. e.g.

- Interactive adventure game
- Spreadsheet, with word processing and graphics capabilities
- Simulation model of the U.S. economy structured after the Wharton Econometric Model
- Combined time series analysis and graph plotting system
- Gray-scale image processing program

### **7.1.3 Notes on parallel titles and other title information**

&

**7.1.4** Parallel titles and other title information appearing on the prescribed source of information may be given in a note when they cannot be fitted into area 1. e.g.

- Sub-title (from container): Gaining financial independence
- Parallel title (from title screen): Les techniques de la prévision à court terme

### **7.1.5 Notes on the statements of responsibility**

These may include statements of responsibility not taken from the item ([see 1.5.4.2](#)), notes on variant or expanded forms of names of persons or corporate bodies, notes on persons or corporate bodies connected with the work which cannot be included in other areas of the description (because, for example, their function is not specified), notes on persons or bodies connected with the technical production, administrative and consulting functions of the work, and notes on persons or corporate bodies connected with previous editions but not with the edition in hand. e.g.

- Data collected in collaboration with Christiane Klapisch, École pratique des hautes études, Paris
- Animated by Gary Simski ; consultation provided by Micro Industries
- Systems designer, Henry Letow ; sound, LF Acoustics
- Label on container reads: Arizona Arts and Science Council
- Content developed by Charles Lytle and William Surver ; videodisc and HyperCard stack design by J. Mark Turner ; HyperCard stack programming by Helen Brooks
- Presenter and essayist: Alan Rich
- Programmer, Leslie Olfson ; reference manual, Jean Fakourey
- Full name of producer: Jason A. Delaire

## **7.2 Notes on the edition area and the bibliographic history of the item**

### **7.2.1 Notes on the source of the edition statement (mandatory if applicable)**

The source of the edition statement shall be recorded whenever it differs from the source of the title. e.g.

- Ed. statement from booklet
- Ed. statement from disk label
- Ed. statement from information at end of resource

### **7.2.2 Notes on the bibliographic history of the item**

These may include indication of the frequently changing contents of a remote access electronic resource. e.g.

- Frequently updated; Last update: 2/18/97
- Updated weekly
- Continuously updated; Version 7 dated: May 5, 1997

These may include details of the item's relationship to other items and to other editions, including reissues. e.g.

- Program first issued by Educational Software in 1994
- Electronic version of the print publication issued in 1989
- Formerly: German Embassy study
- Earlier parts of text published in 1984 and 1987 are digitised and made available online
- Replicates survey conducted in 1993 by author
- "Multimedia Master version of the original 1985 two videodisc version" - Container
- Based on: Health interview survey 1996

The following dates may be given when they are relevant to the content, use or condition of an electronic resource.

date(s) covered by the data content

date(s) when the data were collected

date(s) of supplementary files and accompanying material not described separately

e.g.

- New England sermons, 1802-1918
- Interview wave I: Apr. 1991; wave II: Jan. 1992
- Data are representative of the 1990 census
- Data collected in May and June, 1995
- Supplementary files for sophomore and senior cohorts from 1993-1995
- Manual dated 1994

### **7.3 Notes relating to type and extent of resource area and other resource characteristics**

These may include additional information about type and extent of resource supplementing the formal statement given in area 3, and notes on other resource characteristics. e.g.

- Resource size: 100, 300, 220, 500 statements
- Resource size: 600, 12,000, 1613, 1000 records
- Resource size unknown
- Resource size varies
- Program can handle up to 2000 records
- Maximum record size: 2800 bytes

- File structure: Hierarchical
- Number of variables: 960
- Number of routines: 102
- Computerized resource of 3000 records

#### **7.4 Notes on the publication, distribution, etc., area**

These may include details of other publishers, producers or distributors of the item, notes on variant publication, production, or distribution, etc., information and additional dates. e.g.

- Distributed in the U.K. by: ILIP Services
- Imprint on label attached to container: Taftville (Conn.) : MCD Software Associates
- User's manual distributed by the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C.
- Disk label has date: cop. 1992
- Cop. 1989, 1992

#### **7.5 Notes on system requirements and the physical description area**

##### **7.5.1 Notes on system requirements (mandatory for local access electronic resources)**

System requirements that are conditional for use of the item shall be recorded in a note for all local access electronic resources.

System requirements are given as the first note. These requirements may include one or more technical specifications, usually given in the following order, and preceded by "System requirements" (or its equivalent in another language and/or script).

- Name, model and/or number of machine(s)
- Amount of memory
- Name of the operating system(s)
- Software requirements (including programming language)
- Peripherals
- Hardware (internal) modifications

Each requirement, other than the first, is preceded by a semi-colon.

When the item consists of two or more different physical carriers (e.g. an interactive multimedia item consisting of an electronic disk and a videodisc), a separate system requirements note may be made to highlight distinctive system features associated with each physical carrier.

Alternatively, the cataloguing agency may choose to make a single system requirements note for both physical carriers. e.g.

- System requirements: Macintosh; at least 1MB; System 6.0.5 or later; HyperCard version 1.0 or later; hard disk drive; videodisc player (Pioneer 2200, 4200, 6000A, 6010A, 8000); RS232 cable connector (from Macintosh to videodisc player)  
Editorial comment: Single system requirements note for different physical carriers (electronic disk and videodisc).
- System requirements for electronic disk: Macintosh; at least 1MB; System 6.0.5 or later; HyperCard version 1.0 or later; hard disk drive; connector cable (from Macintosh to videodisc player) Editorial comment: Separate system requirements note for different physical carrier.

- System requirements for videodisc: Laserdisc player (Pioneer 2200, 4200, 6000A, 6010A, 8000)  
Editorial comment: Separate system requirements note for different physical carrier.
- System requirements: Requires BinHex 4.0 to convert binary file
- System requirements: 386SX processor or higher; 2M RAM (4M recommended); Windows 3.0 or higher; hard disk with 8M free space; VGA adapter; col. monitor; mouse
- System requirements: UNIX workstation with Mosaic software
- System requirements: Philips Interactive compact disc (CD-I) player with monitor

### **7.5.2 Notes relating to mode of access (mandatory for remote access electronic resources)**

Mode of access shall be recorded in a note for all remote access electronic resources.

Mode of access is given as the second note following the System requirements note ([see 7.5.1](#)), if given, and is preceded by "Mode of access" (or its equivalent in another language and/or script). In the absence of a system requirements note, mode of access is given as the first note. e.g.

- Mode of access: Lexis system. Requires subscription to Mead Data Central, Inc.
- Mode of access: World Wide Web. URL: <http://www.un.org>
- Mode of access: Internet via <ftp://ftp.nevada.edu>
- Mode of access: Gopher://<gopher.peabody.yale.edu>
- Mode of access: Computer university network
- Mode of access: Mikenet

### **7.5.3 Notes on the physical description**

These may include additional physical description of the item supplementing the formal statement given in area 5, and statements on particular physical peculiarities. Also included are notes on physical aspects relating to sound and colour of a resource available by remote access, which has been described according to the provisions of area 3.

These may also include notes on variations in physical carriers, notes on the availability of an item in an additional medium or in different machine or system versions, notes on the physical display of data, notes on the recording characteristics of an item, notes on containers, notes on the relationship between distinct categories of material in a single item and notes on accompanying material for items not described in area 5 and for items issued with a resource available by remote access, which has been described according to the provisions of area 3. e.g.

- Digital and analog tracks in English and German
- Also issued for IBM PC and PC compatibles
- Available in ASCII and PostScript versions
- Container: 32 x 36 x 16 cm
- Sound cassette in stereo
- A few programs have sound
- Still images compressed using JPEG
- Also available on the Internet
- Documentation: Comprehensive occupational health nursing preparation / principal investigator, Daniel Murphy.  
- Houston (TX) : Data Health Nursing Publishers, cop. 1994. ISBN 0-87301-605-6  
Editorial comment: Accompanying material for a remote access electronic resource.
- Recorded on 9 tracks of tape

## 7.6 Notes on the series area

These may include notes giving information about series in which the item has been issued. e.g.  
Originally issued in the series: Science today

## 7.7 Notes relating to the contents

These may include the list of contents of an item, including where desirable statements of responsibility, statements of extent, etc., notes on other inclusions, such as indexes, inserts, etc. e.g.

- Contents: Trap and guess. Bumblebug ; Hidden treasures
- Contents: Cohort file 1. Mature men (45-59 yrs.) ; Cohort file 2. Mature women (45-59 yrs.) ; Cohort file 3. Young boys (14-24 yrs.) ; Cohort file 4. Young girls (14-24 yrs.)
- Contents: 1. Mixmatch / J. Broady and L.M. Tiems. Ollie the otter / Dana Brynner. 2. Capture the play / Paul Edelstein. Winner take all / Jennifer Drake. Listen and learn
- Contents: 1. 1985-1989 ; 2. 1990-1995
- Contents: CD-ROM data (1:29) - The young person's guide to the orchestra (16:27) - Extra audio examples (55:43)
- Contains information on all 50 states
- Number of respondents: 600 civil servants in U.S. federal agencies
- Contains 1200 time series
- Includes references to summaries on U.S. demographic data

For multi-level descriptions, [see Appendix A](#).

## 7.8 Notes relating to availability

These may include notes of limited issues or limited distribution. e.g.

- 250 copies issued
- Public domain software

## 7.9 Notes relating to the resource described

These may include notes on the edition or issue on which the description of a dynamic remote access resource is based. e.g.

- Description based on version dated: Oct. 4, 1997 13:22:11
- Description based on: Vol. 3, no. 3 (May/June 1995)
- Description based on home page dated: 09/06/96
- Description of resource as of: May 19, 1996

## 7.10 Notes providing a summary

The summary provides a factual, non-evaluative account of the subject coverage. In content and expression the note may draw upon statements found in the item, its container, documentation or accompanying textual matter. Information on the use of special techniques or processes may also be included. e.g.

- Uses shopping situations in a supermarket and a department store for the purpose of illustrating basic math concepts, including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Provides user

exercises and drills to reinforce the concepts

- Gives information on higher civil servants in U.S. federal agencies, including personal characteristics, educational background, and occupational mobility
- An interactive multimedia tool for studying the human anatomy. Users can select anterior, posterior, medial, or lateral views, each with dozens of layers, as well as specify gender and ethnic appearance

### **7.11 Notes relating to use/audience**

These notes, normally taken from statements on or in the item, provide non-evaluative information as to the potential or recommended use of the item and/or the intended audience. These notes may also specify restrictions on use of the item. e.g.

- For ages 3-6
- Restricted to municipal law enforcement personnel
- Designed for those with a professional interest in analyzing spatial data (geographers, planners, meteorologists, etc.)
- Intended for senior high school students with knowledge of algebra
- Resource closed until Jan. 2010
- For use by library staff only

### **7.12 Notes on numbers**

These notes are for numbers borne by the item other than ISBNs ([see 8.1](#)). e.g.

- Additional no. on label: A-096
- "M1 527" - Container
- ICPSR study no. 0003

### **7.13 Any other notes particular to the specialized ISBDs or considered important in the context of the bibliographic agency or cataloguing organization**

In ISBD(ER), these notes include a locally assigned file name, and notes on the date when the content of the resource has been copied from or to another source. e.g.

- Local data set name: RBBIT.1
- Local file name: MENSAT
- Resource copied Oct. 1996 from local area network

## **8. Standard Number (or Alternative) and Terms of Availability Area**

### **Introductory note**

The area may be repeated when an item has more than one standard number (or alternative),

1. because it is issued in more than one medium or by more than one publisher, producer, distributor, etc.,

or

2. because it has a standard number (or alternative) for the individual unit and also a standard number (or alternative) for the whole group of which it is a part.

In both cases, the standard number (or alternative) that specifically identifies the item being described is given first. Other numbers (e.g. for the whole group, for other publishers) are given next, as repetitions of the area.

If the title of the whole group is given in area 6, the standard number (or alternative) for the whole group is not given with it, but is given in area 8, with the standard number(s) (or alternative(s)) for the individual unit(s).

Each standard number (or alternative) recorded may be followed by any qualification needed to identify it further and/or by its terms of availability and/or price, which may also be followed by a qualification. Standard numbers (or alternatives) that are repetitions of the area must be qualified.

Standard numbers (or alternatives) appearing in the item that relate to its bibliographic history are not given in area 8. When considered important, they may be given in area 7.

[8.1 Standard number \(or alternative\)](#)

[8.2 Key title associated with ISSN](#)

[8.3 Terms of availability and/or price \(optional\)](#)

### **Punctuation pattern**

1. The standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space ( . - ).
2. The key title is preceded by a space, equals sign, space ( = ).
3. Terms of availability and/or price are preceded by a space, colon, space ( : ).
4. A qualification added either to a standard number (or alternative) or to the terms of availability and/or price is enclosed in parentheses(()).
5. Each subsequent standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability statement is preceded by a point, space, dash, space ( . - ) unless the areas are clearly separated by paragraphing, typography or indentation, in which case the point, space, dash, space may be omitted or replaced by a point given at the end of the preceding area.

### **Examples**

- ISBN (qualification) : price
- ISBN (qualification) : price. - ISBN (qualification) : price
- ISBN : price (qualification)
- Terms of availability

### **8.1 Standard number (or alternative)**

#### **8.1.1 The ISBN or other standard number is given when known.**

**8.1.2** The standard number is preceded by the letters ISBN, ISSN, etc., and transcribed in accordance with the relevant standard. e.g.

ISBN 0-7216-1213-X

**8.1.3** When a standard number is incorrectly printed in the publication, the corrected number is given, if known, followed by a point, space, dash, space and the invalid number is given as it appears, with the qualification "invalid" (or its equivalent in another language and/or script) enclosed in parentheses. e.g.

ISBN 0-340-16427-1

ISBN 0-340-16437-2 (invalid)

**8.1.4** When an item has more than one standard number (or alternative) because it is issued in more than one physical carrier or by more than one publisher, producer, distributor, etc., each standard number (or alternative) is recorded followed by the qualification and terms of availability or by the name of the publisher, producer, distributor, etc., relating to the number. Successive statements are followed by a point, space, dash, space ( . - ).

**8.2 Key title associated with ISSN: see ISBD(S) stipulation**

**8.3 Terms of availability and/or price (optional)**

**8.3.1** A statement of the terms on which the item is available may be given. In the case of an item offered for sale, the price of the item is given in numerals with the official standard symbol for the currency. Terms for items available for hire are recorded as such. e.g. : £2.05 : 950 FRF : producer's tutorial, not for sale : hire : free to educational institutions : \$325.00 : 500 DKK

**8.3.2** Qualifications to the terms of availability and/or price are enclosed in parentheses. e.g. : £8.16 (£6.25 until 1 Jan. 1996) : \$129.00 (\$100.00 for colleges and universities) : \$49.00 (\$59.00 with workbook)

General notes relating to terms of availability and/or price may be given in area 7 ([see 7.8](#)).

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Multi-level Description

Multi-level description is one of a number of choices for the bibliographic description of parts. Solely as an illustration of the various choices resulting in descriptions on a single level, see the following examples:

1. certain descriptions showing as the title proper the title common to the parts, with the titles of individual parts given in a contents note (cf. 7.7);
2. certain descriptions showing as the title proper the title of each individual part, with the title common to the parts given in the series area (cf. 6.1.5);
3. certain descriptions showing as the title proper a combination of (a) the title common to the parts and (b) the title of each individual part (cf. 1.1.2.7);
4. certain descriptions showing component part analysis (cf. the IFLA *Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts*).

Multi-level description is based on the division of descriptive information into two or more levels. The first level contains information common to the whole or main item. The second and subsequent levels contain information relating to the individual separable unit. The process is carried out for as many levels as are required to describe fully the item and its units.

At each level the elements of the description are given in the same order and with the same punctuation as for unitary items. Some elements may be recorded at more than one level. When the title of a unit of an item is preceded by a number or unit designation, the two statements are separated by a colon, space (: ).

In ISBD(ER) the applications of multi-level description are:

1. The description of physically separate units of a multi-part item. e.g. (*Local access electronic resource*) Visible speech [Electronic resource] / editor, Howard Bibb. - West Waterford (CT) :

Partners In Speech, cop. 1994- . - electronic disks : sd. ; 9-14 cm. System requirements: 386 CPU or faster; 4Mb RAM; Windows 3.1 or higher; hard disk (5Mb free space). Title from title screen. Issued also on CD-ROM.

Vol. 1: Segmentals / introduced by Alex Hanes-White. - cop. 1994. - 1 electronic disk ; 14 cm.

Vol. 2: Suprasegmentals / by Mary Loftus. - cop. 1995. - 2 electronic disks ; 9 cm + user manual (104 p. ; 23 cm)

2. The description of physically separate items supplementary to, or accompanying, another item (see 5.4.4 and 7.7). e.g. (*Local access electronic resource*) Learn to speak French. Module 1, Beginner level [Electronic resource]. - Cleveland (OH) : Polyglot Media, cop. 1994. - 1 electronic optical disc (CD-ROM) : sd., col. ; 12 cm. System requirements: IBM-compatible PC; DOS 5.0 or higher; 1MB RAM; hard disk with 10MB free space; CD-ROM player. Title from disc label.

Learn to speak French. Module 1, Beginner level / Greg Clifton. - [New York] : Hyperglot Publishers, [1994]. - 128 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

Alternatively, the whole item may be described on a single level, with the individual volumes given in the contents note. e.g. (*Remote access electronic resource*) City of bits [Electronic resource] : space, place, and the infobahn / William J. Mitchell. - Electronic online service. - [Cambridge, Mass.] : MIT, cop. 1995. System requirements: Web browser; video viewer such as QuickTime or MPEGPLAY required for video applications. Mode of access: Internet. URL: <http://mitpress.mit.edu/CityofBits/>. Title from title screen. Description based on resource as of: Aug. 10, 1996. Contents: 1. Pulling glass. - 2. Electronic agoras. - 3. Cyborg citizens. - 4. Recombinant architecture. - 5. Soft cities. - 6. Bit biz. - 7. Getting to the good bits.

(*Local access electronic resource*) Visible speech [Electronic resource] / editor, Harold Bibb. - West Hartford (CT) : Partners In Speech, cop. 1994- . - electronic disks : sd. ; 9-14 cm. System requirements: 386 CPU or faster; 4Mb RAM; Windows 3.1 or higher; hard disk (5Mb free space). Title from title screen. Issued also on CD-ROM. Contents: Vol. 1. Segmentals / introduced by Alex Hanes- White. - Vol. 2. Suprasegmentals / by Mary Loftus.

## Appendix B: Bi-directional Records

Bi-directional records are multi-script records in scripts written from left to right and scripts written from right to left.

Unless the direction of the script changes within an element, each change of script begins on a new line of description at the appropriate margin. Prescribed punctuation is given at the start of the new element in the style required by the script, except for the prescribed point, comma or semi-colon which are given at the end of the previous element in the style required by the script (see also 0.4). Thus the point of the point, space, dash, space (. - ) ends the previous element and the dash begins the following element on a new line at the appropriate margin.

e.g. Kuwait business statistics [Electronic resource]

. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ =

- Kuwait City : Dar al Nasher, cop. 1996.

*(English data recorded first)*

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

= Kuwait business statistics.

- Kuwait City : Dar al Nasher, cop. 1996.

*(Arabic data transcribed first)*

## Appendix C: Recommended General Material Designation, Resource Designations and Specific Material Designations with Their Definitions

The following lists of General material designation, Resource designations, and Specific material designations with their definitions are offered as recommendations for use in English-language records based on the ISBD(ER). Resource designations and Specific material designations are listed both with and without the term "Electronic". Definitions of Resource designations and Specific material designations are listed without the term "Electronic".

### General material designation:

Electronic resource

### Resource designations with "electronic" in the designations:

Electronic data

Electronic font data

Electronic image data

Electronic numeric data

Electronic census data

Electronic survey data

Electronic representational data

Electronic map data

Electronic sound data

Electronic text data

Electronic bibliographic database(s)

Electronic document(s) (e.g. letters, articles) Electronic journal(s)

Electronic newsletter(s)

Electronic program(s)

Electronic application program(s)

Electronic CAD program(s)

Electronic database program(s)

Electronic desktop publishing program(s)

Electronic game(s)

Electronic spreadsheet program(s)

Electronic word processor program(s)

Electronic system program(s)

Electronic operating system program(s)

Electronic programming language program(s)

Electronic retrieval program(s)

Electronic utility program(s)

Electronic data and program(s)

*Editorial comment:* Particular types of data and programs may be identified by combining terms in the selective lists above. The following terms may be used in conjunction with the above terms or alone as resource designations.

Electronic interactive multimedia

Electronic online service(s) (e.g. bulletin boards, discussion groups/lists, World Wide Web sites)

**Specific material designations with "electronic" in the designations:**

Electronic chip cartridge(s)  
Electronic disk(s)  
Electronic optical disc(s)  
Electronic tape cassette(s)  
Electronic tape reel(s)

## **Resource designations without "electronic" in the designations:**

### Data

Font data

Image data

Numeric data

Census data

Survey data

Representational data

Map data

Sound data

Text data

Bibliographic database(s)

Document(s) (e.g. letters, articles)

Journal(s)

Newsletter(s)

Program(s)

Application program(s)

CAD program(s)

Database program(s)

Desktop publishing program(s)

Game(s)

Spreadsheet program(s)

Word processor program(s)

System program(s)

Operating system program(s)

Programming language program(s)

Retrieval program(s)

Utility program(s)

Data and program(s)

*Editorial comment:* Particular types of data and program(s) may be identified by combining terms in the selective lists above. The following terms may be used in

conjunction with the above terms or alone as resource designations.

Interactive multimedia

Online service(s) (e.g. bulletin boards, discussion groups/lists, World Wide Web sites)

**Specific material designations without "electronic" in the designations:**

- Chip cartridge(s)
- Disk(s)
- Optical disc(s)
- Tape cassette(s)
- Tape reel(s)

**Definitions**

Application program	A resource designed to help users perform a specific task. Examples range from generic productivity programs, such as spreadsheets, database programs, and word processors, to games and specific purpose programs on business, education, and scientific subjects and skills. Contrast with System program.
Bibliographic database	A resource consisting of electronic records that represent works, documents, or bibliographic items (e.g. a library catalogue, citation database).
CAD program	An application program used in computer-assisted design projects involving the design of scientific, engineering, and architectural models in two or three dimensions, ranging from single tools to buildings, aircraft, integrated circuits, and molecules.
Census data	A resource consisting of mostly numeric data that give the official count of population and recording of economic status, age, sex, etc.
Chip cartridge	A permanently encased ROM chip, from which electronic resource(s) may be read.
Data	Information in the form of numbers, letters, graphics, images, sound, or a combination of these. Types of data include font data, image data, numeric data, sound data, representational data, and text data.
Database program	An application program that manipulates and manages the storage and retrieval of data, which is structured as fields, records, and files.

<p>Desktop publishing program</p> <p>An application program that provides for combining text and graphics to create documents (e.g. newsletters, reports.)</p> <p>Disk</p>	<p>A removable, flexible disk used for storage of electronic resources in magnetic form, read and written to by electron-magnetic impulse.</p> <p>Examples of magnetic disk formats are: floppy disks (also called "diskettes") and hard disks.</p>
<p>Document</p>	<p>A resource consisting of mostly text data created in the computer with the use of an application program (e.g. letters, articles, reports).</p>
<p>Electronic resource</p>	<p>Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by computer. Includes materials that require the use of a peripheral (e.g. a CD-ROM player) attached to a computer, and online service(s) (e.g. bulletin boards, discussion groups/lists, World Wide Web sites).</p>
<p>Font data</p>	<p>A resource consisting of type characters of a particular typeface, design and size. Includes bitmapped fonts consisting of characters each of which is described as a unique bit map, and scalable fonts consisting of characters that are generated from a set of outline fonts or base fonts, which contain a mathematical representation of the typeface.</p>
<p>Game</p>	<p>An application program intended for recreational or educational use. Examples include chess, treasure hunts, war games, and simulations of air flights and world events.</p>
<p>Image data</p>	<p>A resource consisting of mostly "pictures", as opposed to alphabetic and numeric characters, on a computer screen (e.g. photographs, drawings).</p>
<p>Interactive multimedia</p>	<p>Media residing in one or more physical carriers (e.g. an electronic optical disc and videodisc) or in computer networks or systems. Interactive multimedia should exhibit the following two characteristics: (1) user-controlled, nonlinear navigation using computer technology, and (2) the combination of two or more media (sound, text, graphics, images, animation, and video) that the user manipulates to control the order and/or nature of the presentation.</p>
<p>Journal</p>	<p>A resource consisting of a serial publication usually delivered over a computer network and generally issued on a regular basis, containing signed articles reporting the results of research in a particular field of study, along with other related</p>

	information.
Map data	An electronic representation of all or part of the surface of the earth or of another celestial body.
Newsletter	A resource consisting of a serial publication usually delivered over a computer network and generally issued on a regular basis, containing items (often unsigned) of current, usually ephemeral interest. Newsletters are often issued by associations and societies to keep their members informed about the body's activities.
Numeric data	A resource consisting of mostly numbers or representation by numbers, such as records containing census data, survey data, etc.
Online service	A system-based activity that supports access to and use of information on the Internet. Online services are provided to users by service organizations and include bulletin boards, discussion groups/lists, World Wide Web sites, news and weather reports, among others.
Operating system	Programs that manage the tasks and operations of a computer system, which may include the sequencing of programs, input-output control, debugging, compilation, accounting, storage assignments, data management, and related services.
Optical disc	A removable, non-flexible disc, used for storage of electronic resources in optical form, read and written to by laser technology. Examples of optical disc formats are: CD-I (Compact-Disc Interactive), CD-ROM (Compact Disc Read-Only Memory), Photo CD (Phot Compact Disc), WORM (Write Once Read Many), and interactive videodiscs.
Program	A set of steps or routines instructing the computer to perform certain tasks, including the processing of data. Also called "software".
Programming language	A language used by programmers to write computer programs, which may require assembly, compilation, interpretation, or translation before a computer can execute it.
Representational data	A resource consisting of the representation of the structure of an object (e.g. the surface of the earth that has been digitised for computer storage and retrieval).

Retrieval program	A system program used to seek the location of data, to search and select specific data of interest, and to view and explore data (e.g. a browser, search engine).
Sound data	A resource consisting of mostly actual sounds produced by the computer (e.g. digitally sampled sounds, which require specialized hardware to convert the digital sound to analog).
Survey data A resource consisting of mostly numeric data that is the result of the comprehensive study or examination of a subject, field or area of interest. System program	A resource designed for the computer to operate more efficiently (e.g. operating system programs, compilers, interpreters, assemblers, language translators). Contrast with Application program.
Tape cassette(s)	A small magnetic tape, in a removable rectangular container including two reels to which the tape is attached, from which electronic resources can be read and written to by a tape drive.
Tape reel	A magnetic tape wound in a removable spool, from which electronic resources can be read and written to by a tape drive.
Text data	A resource consisting of mostly alphabetic information (words and sentences). Examples include documents, bibliographic databases, journals and newsletters.
Utility program	A resource that facilitates operation and use of the computer for a number of different applications and uses, including file management routines, and diagnostic and measurement routines that check the health and performance of the computer system.
Word processor	An application program that provides for the creation and manipulation of text, including editing of documents (deleting, inserting, rewording), their formatting (font changes, page layout, paragraph indentation) and printing.

## Appendix D: Recommended Abbreviations for Use in English Language Records Based on ISBD(ER)

Use of the following abbreviations is recommended but not prescribed.

CD-I                      Compact Disc-Interactive

CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read-Only Memory
cm	centimetre(s)
col.	colour
in.	inch(es)
mm	millimetre(s)
Photo CD	Photo Compact Disc
sd.	sound

## Appendix E: Examples

American example (*Local access interactive multimedia electronic resource*)

Living books framework. Volume 1 [Electronic resource] / Living Books, a Random House/Broderbund Company. - Macintosh/Windows. - Electronic interactive multimedia. - Novato (CA) : Broderbund, cop. 1994.

4 electronic optical discs (CD-ROM) : sd., col. ; 12 cm

2 sound cassettes (16, 23 min.)

System requirements for Macintosh: 4MB RAM; System 6.0.7 or higher; 256 col. monitor; CD-ROM drive.

System requirements for Windows: IBM/Tandy or 100% compatible 386SX or higher with 4MB RAM; Windows 3.1; MS-DOS 3.3 or higher; Super VGA (640 x 486, 256 colours); Sound Blaster or Pro and 100% compatible sound cards; mouse; CD-ROM drive.

Title from container.

Copyright date from manual.

Additional accompanying material includes 8 paperback books, 1 manual, 4 user's guides, and 1 troubleshooting guide.

Summary: Designed to help teachers integrate Living books into the language arts curriculum.

Contents: Just grandma and me / Mercer Mayer. - The tortoise and the hare / Aesop. - Arthur's teacher trouble / Marc Brown. - The new kid on the block / Jack Prelutsky.

American example (*Remote access electronic resource*)

Callaloo [Electronic resource]. - Electronic journal. - Baltimore (MD) : Johns Hopkins University Press, cop. 1995-Quarterly.

18.1 (winter 1995)-

Mode of access: Internet via World Wide Web. URL: <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/callaloo/>.

Title from title screen.

Also available in a print ed.

British example (*Local access interactive multimedia electronic resource*)

Romeo & Juliet [Electronic resource] / producer: Chris Jennings ; commissioning editors: Domenica de Rosa, Heather Morris. - Version 1.00c. - Electronic interactive multimedia. - [Oxford] : Attica Cybernetic [etc.], cop. 1995.

1 electronic optical disc (CD-ROM) : sd., col. ; in container, 30 x 22 x 4 cm. - (BBC Shakespeare on CD-ROM)

System requirements: IBM or fully compatible PC with 80486SX processor; 4MB RAM (8MB recommended); DOS 5 or above; Windows 3.1 or above; SVGA monitor; MPC compatible CD-ROM drive; 8 or 16-bit MPC sound card; speakers; mouse.

Title from title screen.

Based on the play by William Shakespeare.

Ed. statement from credit screen.

Accompanied by: 1 book, 1 user guide, and teacher's notes.

Contents: Romeo & Juliet and William Shakespeare (a chronology of his life and times).

Intended for school students.

ISBN 0-00-325278-7 (set) : £75.00

ISBN 0-00-325245-0 (play)

ISBN 0-00-325279-5 (notes)

British example (*Remote access interactive multimedia electronic resource*)

Electronic Beowulf [Electronic resource]. - Electronic interactive multimedia. - [Great Britain?] : Electronic Beowulf Project, cop. 1995.

Mode of access: World Wide Web. URL: <http://portico.bl.uk/access/electronic-beowulf.html>.

Title from title screen.

Digitised images developed by the British Library with Kevin Kiernan and Paul Szarmach.

Summary: Introduction to the Electronic Beowulf Project including images of the manuscript.

Canadian example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Lost treasures of the world [Electronic resource]. - Calgary : Follgard CD-Visions, cop. 1994.

1 electronic optical disc (CD-ROM) ; 12 cm + 1 guide. - (Adventure guest series)

System requirements: Macintosh; 68030 processor; 6MB RAM; System 7.01 or higher; 2MB hard disk; 8 bit col. monitor; CD-ROM drive. Title from disc label.

Host and guide: Stan Grist.

On box: Interactive CD-ROM, Macintosh/Windows.

Canadian example (*Remote access electronic resource*)

Waking in Jerusalem [Electronic resource] / Sharon Katz. - Electronic data. - [Nepean, Ont.] : Interaccess Technology Corp., 1995.

Mode of access: World Wide Web. URL: <http://digimark.net/iatech/books>.

Title from title screen.

For ages 3-7.

Finnish example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Pete Pilotti & Pontiac [Atk-tallenne] : seikkailu Lapponiassa / Olli Vainio. - Porvoo : WSOY, cop. 1995.

1 optinen levy (CD-ROM) : vär. ; 12 cm.

Järjestelm\_ vaatimukset: PC 386-proessori (suositus 486); 8 MT keskusmuistia;

SVGA-värinäyttö; Windows 3.1 tai uudempi (myös Windows 95); hiiriohjain; CD-ROM levyasema; ä\_nikortti.

Nimeke levykkeestä.

Interaktiivinen lastenkirja.

Suosittelaa 3-10 vuotiaille.

Finnish example (*Remote access electronic resource*)

"Putting SGML to work" [Atk-tallene] : 2nd Annual Conference on the Practical Use of SGML, Antwerp, October 25, 1995 / by Pirkko Eskola. - Updated on Jan. 23, 1996. - Dataa. - Espoo : VTT Information Service, 1996.

Saanti: URL: <http://www.vtt.fi/inf/nordep/travel/belux95/belux95.htm>.

Nimeke nimiön\_ytöst\_.

Matkakertomus.

French example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Album de photos [Document électronique] : 101 photos de qualité professionnelle. - Données graphiques (203 fichiers : 471 Mo) - Paris : Micro Application, 1994.

1 disque optique numérique (Photo CD) : coul. ; 12 cm + manuel utilisateur (8 p.)

Configuration requise: PC 386; 4 Mo RAM; DOS 5; Windows 3.1; logiciel de visualisation photo-CD; moniteur VGA 256 couleurs; lecteur de CD-ROM.

Titre pris sur le disque optique numérique.

Base de données de 101 images au format Kodak Photo-CD (extension PCD) et au format THN.

Contient également les programmes de visualisation Paintshop Pro 2.0 et Graphic Workshop, version shareware.

Russian example (*Local access electronic resource*)

\_\_\_\_\_ plus [\_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_] = Russian

books in print plus : With Russ. books out of print / Bowker-Saur

with \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ . - \_\_\_\_\_ . - \_\_\_\_ . - London :

Bowker-Saur, cop. 1994- \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ (CD-ROM).

Ed. 1 : March 1994. - Cop. 1994. - \_ \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . 2 \_\_\_\_\_

+ user's guide + \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ . - \_\_\_\_ . - \_\_\_\_\_ .

Slovenian example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Veliki nemsko-slovenski slovar [Elektronski vir] / [Debenjak ; izdelava programov Amebis]. - Elektronska izd. - Ljubljana : DZS, 1994.

3 diskete : barve, dvostranske, dvojna gostota ; 14 cm. - (Slovarji DZS)

Sistemske zahteve za okolje DOS: IBM kompatibilni PC 286 ali visji; vsaj 640 kB pomnilnika; MS-DOS 3.3 ali nojsi; trdi disk z vsaj 300 kB prostora (in se dodatnih 4 MB). - Nasl. z nasl. ekrana. -

Veliki nemsko-slovenski slovar. Navodila za uporabo / navodila za uporabo elektronske izdaje Amebis, Iztok Ilich, Branko Mad\_arevi\_. - 44 str. ; 20 cm.

ISBN 86-341-1395-7 (navodila)

Spanish example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Francisco de Goya [Recurso electrónico] : grabador y litógrafo : obra completa y estudio

iconográfico = engraver and lithographer : complete work and icon study / [director editorial, Luis González Robles ; textos, Juan Carrete, Jesus Vega ; iconografía, Javier Blas, Ascensión Ciruelos ; traducción, Alison Treasure]. - [Versión] 0.1. - Datos. - [Madrid] : CD Arte, [1995].

1 disco óptico electrónico (CD-ROM) : col. ; 4 3/4 pulgadas + 1 texto (73 p.)

Características del sistema: IBM PC o compatible 386/25 o superior; mínimo, 2 Mb de RAM; MS-DOS 5.0 o superior; Microsoft Windows 3.1; tarjeta gráfica SVGA.

Tít. tomado de la etiqueta del disco.

Texto en español y traducción en inglés.

DL M 12995-1995.

ISBN 84-89443-00-9

Swedish example (*Local access electronic resource*)

Engelsk-svensk, svensk-engelsk ordbok [Elektronisk resurs] : [med lathund för affärsfraser] / [Vincent Petti och Kerstin Petti ; Lathund för affärsfraser är sammanställd av Lars Malmström och Roy Fox]. - Text. - Stockholm : Esselte ordbok, cop. 1990.

4 disketter ; 9 cm + handledning ; i kassett (25 cm)

Systemkrav: IBM PC AT/XT/PS2 eller likvärdig; MS-DOS 3.x eller senare; 2, 3 MB.

Titel från diskett.

Disketterna är dubbelsidiga med dubbel lagringstäthet.

ISBN 91-7113-026-8 : SEK 1.220:00

Swedish example (*Remote access electronic resource*)

Kan vi lära oss något av det brittiska e-Lib-programmet? [Elektronisk resurs] : rapport från en studieresa till Storbritannien 20-24 maj 1996 / av Jan Hagerlid och Frans Lettenström. - Text. - Stockholm : Bibliotheca regia Holmiensis, 1996.

Tillgänglig som: <http://www.kb.se/bibsam/bibnytt/elibslut.htm>. Titel från filens början.

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