

S 2619

REFERENCE COPY
INFORMATION CENTRE
STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

(Being 100 2709)

AS 2619—1983
UDC 025.32:681.327.636.04

SUPERSEDED BY:
AS/NZS 2619:1998

Australian Standard

2619—1983

also Revision see DA97419 CP

DOCUMENTATION

FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION INTERCHANGE

ON MAGNETIC TAPE



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter



This Australian standard was prepared by Committee IS/1, Information Processing Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 1 March 1983 and published on 6 June 1983.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**DOCUMENTATION
FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC
INFORMATION INTERCHANGE
ON MAGNETIC TAPE**

AS 2619—1983

First published 1983

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

ISBN 0 7262 2972 5



24 MAY 1983

PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Information Processing Systems. It is identical with and has been reproduced from International Standard ISO 2709, drawn up by ISO/TC 46, Documentation.

The purpose of this standard is to specify the requirements for a generalized exchange format which will hold records describing all forms of material capable of bibliographic description as well as related records such as authority records.

For the purpose of this Australian standard, the text of the ISO standard given herein should be modified as follows:

- (a) *Terminology*: The words 'Australian standard' should replace the words 'International Standard' wherever they appear.
- (b) *Cross-references*: The references to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Appropriate Australian Standard</i>
ISO 646, 7-bit coded character set for information processing interchange	AS 1776, Information processing—7-bit coded character set for information interchange
ISO 1001, Information processing—Magnetic tape labelling and file structure for information interchange	AS 1068, Information processing—Magnetic tape labelling and file structure for information interchange
ISO 962, Information processing—implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track 12.7 mm (0.5 in) magnetic tape	AS 2356.1, Information processing—Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its extensions Part 1—Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track 12.7 mm (0.5 in) magnetic tape
ISO 1863, Information processing—9-track 12.7 mm (0.5 in) wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at 32 rpmm (800 rpi)	AS 1009, Information processing—9-track, 12.7 mm wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at 32 rpmm
ISO 2022, Code extension techniques for use with the ISO 7-bit coded character set	AS 1953, Code extension techniques for use with the standard 7-bit coded character set
ISO 3788, Information processing—9-track, 12.7 mm (0.5 in) wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at 63 rpmm (1600 rpi) phase encoded	AS 2241, 9-track 12.7 mm (½ in) wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at 63 rpmm (1600 rpi) phase encoded

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Documentation — Format for bibliographic information interchange on magnetic tape

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the requirements for a generalized exchange format which will hold records describing all forms of material capable of bibliographic description as well as related records such as authority records. It does not define the length or the content of individual records and does not assign any meaning to tags, indicators or identifiers; these specifications being the functions of an implementation format.

This International Standard describes a generalized structure, a framework designed specially for communications between data processing systems and not for use as a processing format within systems. Although this International Standard is designed for magnetic tape, its structure may be used for other data carriers.

2 References

ISO 646, *7-bit coded character set for information processing interchange*.

This document describes a character set for general usage, including letters, figures, punctuation marks, other symbols and control characters, with their coded representation.

NOTE — In ISO 646 the separators used below are specified under IS₁, IS₂ and IS₃.

ISO 1001, *Information processing — Magnetic tape labelling and file structure for information interchange*.

This document relates to information interchange utilizing magnetic tape, by providing magnetically recorded labels to identify and structure files, and by providing a standard structure for the blocks containing the records that constitute a file. It also specifies a block spanning technique.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard the following definitions apply. They are listed in the order corresponding to figure 2.

3.1 bibliographic record : A collection of fields, including a record label, a directory and bibliographic data describing one or more bibliographic units treated as one entity.

NOTE — If required for bibliographic reasons, linking of bibliographic records and their division into subrecords is allowed and should be implemented as specified in the explicit exchange format.

3.2 datafield : A variable length portion of the bibliographic record containing a particular category of data, following the directory and associated with one entry of the directory.

NOTE — A datafield may contain one or more subfields.

3.3 (subfield) identifier : A data element, one or more characters immediately preceding and identifying a subfield. (See footnote to 4.3.1.).

NOTE — Its first or only character should always be IS₁ of ISO 646.

3.4 indicator : The first data element, if present, associated with a datafield supplying further information about the contents of the field, about the relationship between the field and other fields in the record, or about the action required in certain data manipulation processes. (See footnote to 4.3.2.).

3.5 record : See 3.1, *bibliographic record*.

3.6 directory : An index to the location of the datafield within a record. (See 4.2.).

3.7 record label : A field occurring at the beginning of each bibliographic record providing parameters for the processing of the record.

3.8 directory map : A set of parameters specifying the structure of the entries in the directory.

3.9 separating character : A control character used to separate and qualify units of data logically, and in some cases hierarchically.

3.10 subfield : A part of a field containing a defined unit of information.

3.11 subrecord : A group of fields within a record which may be treated as an entity.

3.12 structure : An arrangement of the parts constituting a bibliographic record.

3.13 (field) tag : Three characters associated with a field and used to identify it.